

CORVALLIS SHORT COURSE ATTRACTS BOTH RICH AND POOR

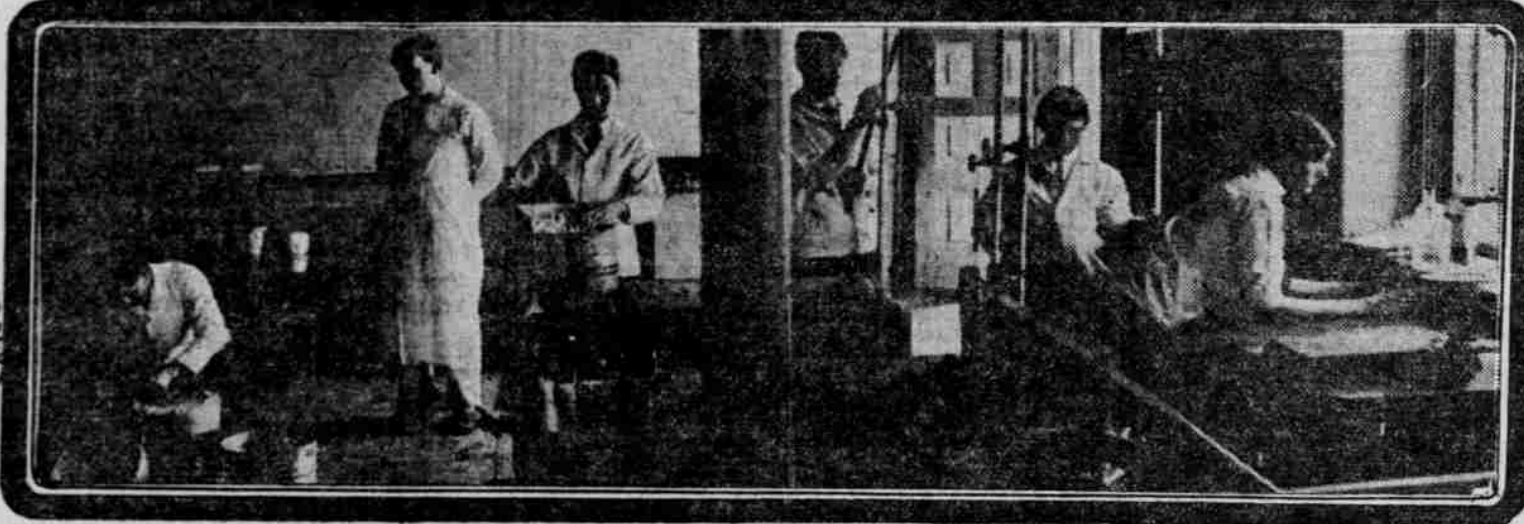
Oregon Agricultural College Attended by Man Who Would Learn How to Till Soil, as Well as by Capitalist Eager to Find Best Way to Beautify His Vast Estate.



Practical Demonstration in Farm Draining

Class in Poultry Husbandry

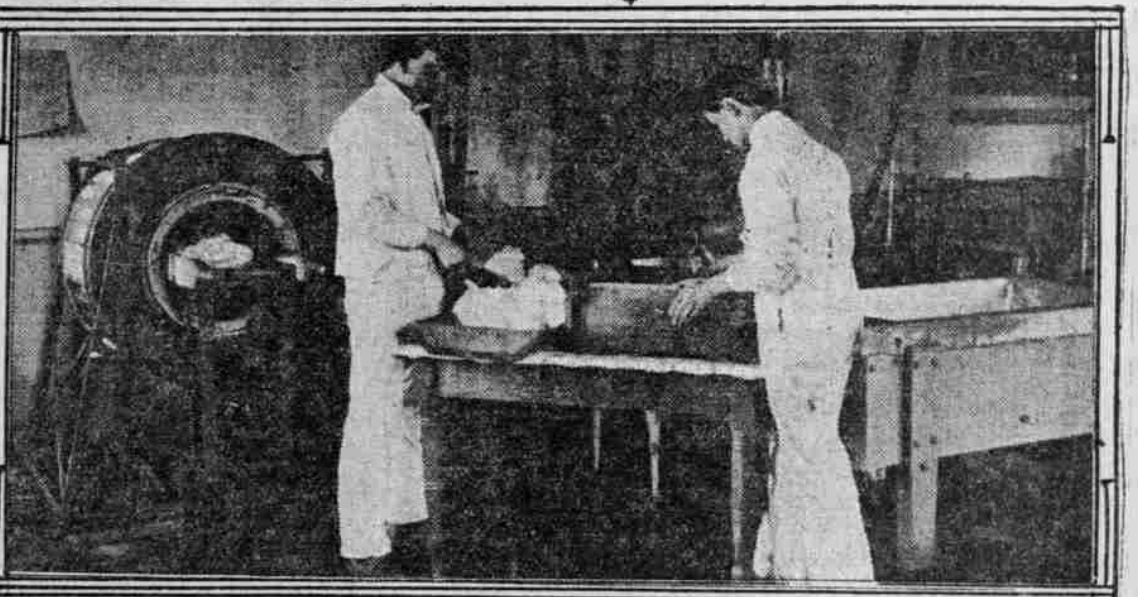
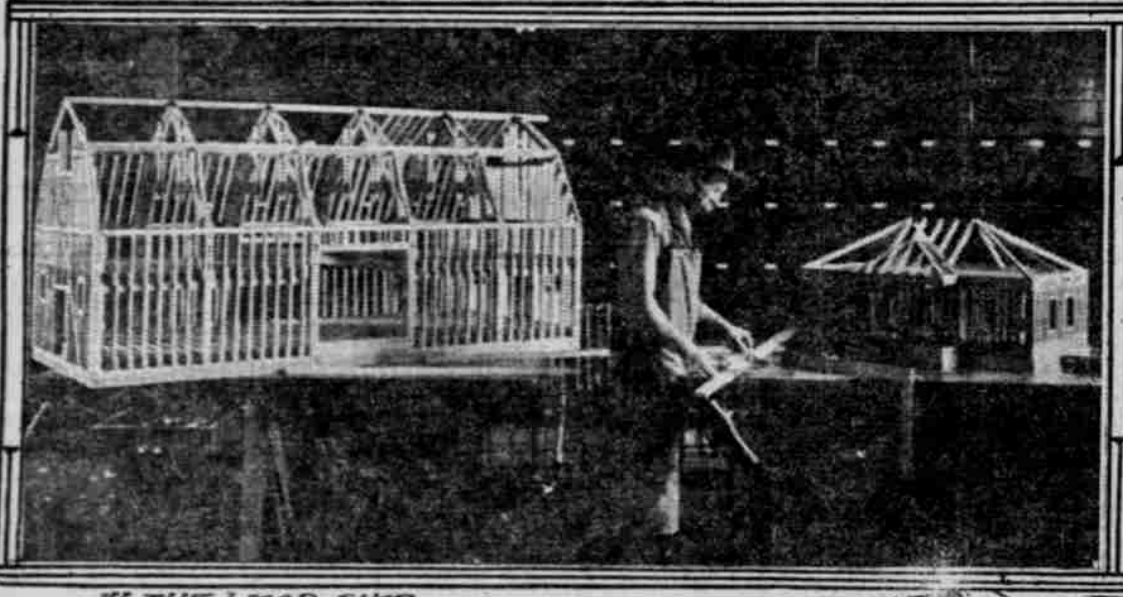
Short Course Work in Domestic Science



Lessons in Blacksmithing

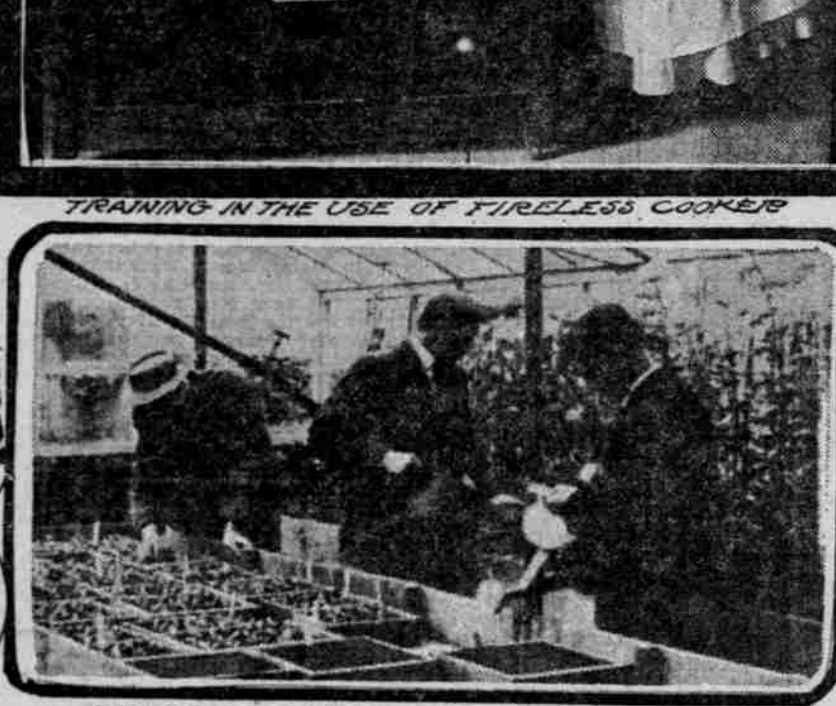
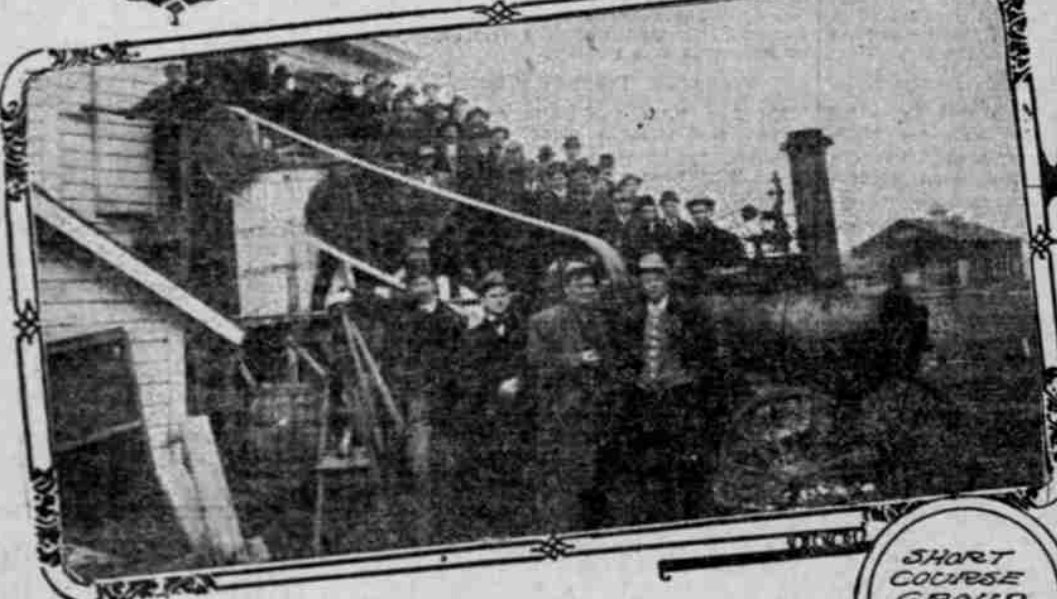
Work in Dairy Laboratories

Students at Butter Making



In the Wood Shop

Modern Butter Making



Training in the Use of Fireless Cooker

Class in Apple Packing

Short Course Group 1910

Work in Plant Propagation

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Jan. 14.—(Special.)—From the John Day Valley, in Grant County, C. J. Schweiterman, formerly of Dayton, O., who came West last June in search of land for himself and a small colony of Ohio machinists, has registered for the winter short course at Oregon Agricultural College. Mr. Schweiterman's investigations in the West ended in the selection of an undeveloped tract of land which has been approved by a committee of five sent from his Eastern colony to investigate and report, and plans are being made to plant some 15,000 trees this Spring and to cut up the land into tracts to make homes for 40 families. The Ohio Club, which the proposed Oregon colony has formed in the East, now serves only apples in various styles at their social meetings, and one by one will journey West to take up their homes on the co-operative community plan. It is planned that each family shall own its own land and personal property, but all will cooperate under a central management in buying and disposing of their produce. The lessons which the Agricultural College is teaching in its short course will be transmitted by Mr. Schweiterman to the other colonists as they arrive in Oregon, and it is probable that many of the colonists will be in attendance at the college when the short course convenes next winter.

Mr. Schweiterman is but one of upwards of 220 who are taking the short course work in the various departments this month, and his case is perhaps not more interesting than several others.

In the department of landscape architecture, for example, where Professor Flint is busy instructing the short course men in their efforts to assist Dame Nature by the agencies of art, can be found a man who has charge of the entire landscape architecture of one of the greatest railroad systems in the world; working at a bench not

far off is a wealthy fruitgrower, who is learning how to put his own ideas into effect in beautifying the grounds about his magnificent new home in Rogue River. Between them, perhaps, is the dweller on a five-acre tract who is taking the course as a side issue, but who will return to his little home to make it more beautiful as the result of his studies at the college.

Of interest also is the presence of small colonies of each of the more famous fruitgrowing districts of Oregon. Their presence is made known occasionally by the brushes of friendly argument when one section is "boosted" above another for any particular merit of climate, soil or freedom from insect pests. Rogue River and Hood River vie in numerical strength with 25 students registered from each district. Seven are registered from British Columbia; seven from the White Salmon region and a number from each of the other fruit valleys of Oregon. They number among their representatives, possessors of some of the finest bearing orchards and orchard tracts of the state, and value of their combined holdings would run into many millions of dollars.

The short course enrollment marks an increase of 60 per cent over the high-water mark set last year and its meaning is of tremendous significance for the students are men and women of every type, age and position; they range from the girl in her teens, there to study domestic science for application on the farm, to the septogenarian farmer who has enrolled with the determination not to fall behind a month in the knowledge of modern farming methods, from the ranch laborer who has assiduously saved from his daily stipend of \$2.25 that he might spend six weeks at Corvallis to land-owners who count their wealth in millions, or some, as Dean Cordley said this week, "do not count it at all!"

Little less varied than the students themselves are the subjects to which they are devoting their attention at the college. In the department of horticulture where fruitgrowing is of paramount interest, there are 107, or almost

50 per cent of the students. In the animal husbandry department, 90 are enrolled; in agronomy, 21; in dairy husbandry, 16; in domestic science, 33; in commerce, 10; and in the engineering school, 10. Over 75 courses are regularly scheduled to be given during the six weeks' term, but beside these, an innumerable number of special conferences are being given by instructors to the knowledge-thirsty students. For the short-course student has needs far different from the needs of the average collegian. The student attending a four-year's course knows in general what he desires to study and, under the direction of his instructors, follows a more or less straight path to the goal. The short-course student, on the other hand, comes to the college primed and purposeful. Usually straight from his work on the farm, in the machine shop, the office or the home, he wanders not at all, but seeks immediately the courses where he can find the answers to his problems.

Classified from an educational point of view, the short courses are almost post-graduate. Rubbing shoulders in the classrooms and in the demonstration barns with the farm laborer whose only degree has been wrested from the workaday school of practical farming, are graduates of Harvard, Yale, Cornell, Dartmouth, Williams, Hobart, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Kansas, Iowa, Lake Forest, and the agricultural colleges of Connecticut, North Dakota, Maryland and Utah. In the domestic science department and in several of the fruitgrowing courses are registered maids and matrons whose names are ornamented with degrees from Smith and Vassar. There are lawyers, doctors, and professional men of all sorts; many not long from the effete East, who have deserted their former work for the more congenial occupation of rais-

ing fruit or general farming under the sunny Oregon skies.

Because of the number and variety of the courses offered, and the tremendous ambition of the average short-course student to take advantage of every offering which will assist him when he returns to make practical application of the theories which he has studied, his life is strenuous. The fruitgrower is apt to be in his seat in the lecture-room promptly at 8 o'clock to listen to a lecture on his mortal enemy, the insect pests. With an intermission which barely allows him time to get from one lecture-room to another, he is found at 9 o'clock taking Professor Lewis' general course in fruitgrowing, while from 10 o'clock until noon he takes his place in the apple-packing room, learning the varied and intricate packs which have helped to make Oregon apples famous, or alternates this work with lectures on farm drainage, or plant propagation. During the noon hour there are generally lectures on subjects of agricultural interest by world experts in their line, and after an hour for lunch the process of knowledge-getting continues, and the afternoon is spent in the small-fruit courses and lectures on soils and plant diseases. The evening is "digestion" time, but the full fruitage of the voluminous notes which are accumulated during the six weeks comes only when, during the orchard cycle, the grower has an opportunity to apply his newly gained knowledge to his own particular problems.

In the other courses, the day's work is hardly less strenuous. In the department of animal husbandry, several hours a day are spent in actual practice in stock-judging and handling of animals in the college barns. That the short-course work may be as complete as possible, Professor Potter has secured for experiments in judging and

handling a large number of horses, cattle and swine, which will be brought to Corvallis, especially for the six weeks' work. They include some of the finest animals in the state, and consist of an entire carload of Short-horn cattle and Southdown sheep lent by Frank Brown, of Carlton, Or.; some Poland China and Berkshire swine sent by Thomas Brunk, of Salem, and C. E. Barrows, of Crabtree, and three magnificent Percheron mares which have been lent by J. B. Stump, of Monmouth, Or.

In the dairy husbandry course, the students are allowed to study a herd consisting of representatives of the leading dairy breeds, to see for themselves the advantages and disadvantages of milking machines and to learn how the unprofitable cows, known in dairyland parlance as "boarders," can be eliminated from the herd. Practically the entire morning in the dairy course is spent in the laboratories in the study of dairy conditions, butter and cheesemaking and milk-testing, while in the afternoon the theories of college experts.

In the domestic science and art course, housewives that are or are to be pass busy days exploring the mysteries of cooking, serving, laundering, sewing and millinery; in fact, all that pertains to the home and the improvement of domestic conditions on the farm as well as in the city home.

In the engineering schools are being offered courses in woodworking, blacksmithing, mechanical drawing and kindred subjects of engineering interest. Here side by side in the courses offered this year is a locomotive fireman come to the college simply to study the operation of machine valves and other engine parts, that he may become an engineer; the operator of thousands of acres who desires a more

extensive knowledge of machine principles, and the ordinary farmer who wants to know how to shoe his own team of bays.

Altogether, the work accomplished by the six weeks of instruction during the short course at the Oregon Agricultural College is perhaps further-reaching and more vital than any other movement for the betterment of agricultural interests in Oregon. Open to and reaching the wealthy landowner and less opulent farm laborer alike, the results of its work are found in every nook and corner of the agricultural interests of Oregon. The tremendous bound in its registration figures, in which an increase of 60 per cent is noted over last year, is but one of the criteria by which the agriculturists' appreciation of its work may be indicated.

AID IS ASKED FOR HOME

Refuge for Old People Asks for Room Endowments.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 14.—(Special.)—Upon the completion of the addition to the Methodist Old People's Home in Salem, the board of managers gave a reception which was attended by scores of people.

The home now has 21 rooms. There are large porches and a basement. When needed more rooms can be added in the second story.

The home was opened a year ago with only two inmates, but now eleven are comfortably domiciled. Although the home is a Methodist institution it takes any old person over 65 years of age. The home now has five Methodist, two Presbyterian, two Congregationalist and two belong to no church.

If any one wishes to endow a room the board of managers will place upon the door of the room a plate bearing the name of this person and it will stand as a monument to the name of the

donor. Three thousand, five hundred dollars will produce enough interest to keep one old person in the home perpetually for in these room endowments the principal is never touched.

The Hereditary Principle.
London Daily News.
There was an ocean pilot, and his eldest son was blind.
And deaf and dumb from childhood, likewise vacant in his mind.
But of course he was a pilot when his daddy's course was run.
And he navigated vessels as his father's eldest son.

There was a clever surgeon, who would cut off legs and arms,
And invest an operation in a thousand nameless charms;
He'd an eldest boy who'd never seen an operation done,
But succeeded to the practice as his father's eldest son.

There was a pious parson who, when folks to danger stroled,
Would perform the part of shepherd and refused to budge;
He'd a son, an unbeliever, but when heaven that parson won,
There succeeded to his pulpit his agnostic eldest son.

There was a judge who ordered wicked criminals to jail;
He'd an eldest son—a forger—who absconded from his bail;
When that judge above was summoned through a chink in a bun,
His vacant place was taken by his outlawed eldest son.

The pilot and the parson and the surgeon and the judge
Were all declared impostors, but they all refused to budge;
What mattered lack of knowledge or the evil they had done,
While each claimed his proud position as his father's eldest son?

God preserve the fine old fetish, full of sweetness and light,
That big bulwark of our freedom called "Hereditary Right,"
Which, to driver and drunkard and the distard virtue shuns,
Means sacred right to govern Britain in the house of eldest son.