SUPPLEMENT TO
ESTACADA PROGRESS
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NEW COLLEGE CATALOGUE

High school graduates will be interested in knowing that the new catalogue of the Oregon Agricultural College will be off the press about June 1, at which time a copy will be mailed to the graduates of June, 1915. It is through such official publications that high school students come to know the colleges and their work. Every prospective college student owes it to himself to familiarize himself, through the medium of the catalogue, with his State College.

POULTRY

OREGON HENS LEAD IN SIXTH MONTH OF CONTEST

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, May 24.—The sixth report of the world egg-laying contest at the Panama-Pacific Exposition shows that the O. A. C. Leghorns led with 208 eggs and the crosses were second with 188. The Barred Rock dropped back one place in the race.

For the term record at this, the middle point of the race, the Canada pen of Adams' White Wyandottes is still in the lead with 773 eggs, while the O. A. C. Leghorns are in second place and have all but overhauled their splendid competitors. Last month the Leghorns were 47 eggs behind their rivals, this month they are but five behind. The O. A. C. crosses are third with 712 eggs, having advanced from fifth place last month. The O. A. C. Barred Rock are now fifth in the term records with 694.

There are 60 pens in the contest. The lowest record is 127 eggs for the six months, made by a San Francisco flock. The O. A. C. Leghorns and crosses are now ahead of any other pens from the United States or Ehgland.

The encouraging thing about the O. A. C. flock is that the three pens stand close together right near the top. They were bred by the same selective method and results show beyond question that the breeding has been good.

The highest individual record is that of the New York Leghorn with 111 eggs for the six months. Two O. A. C. crosses are tied for second with 107 eggs each. The third highest is an O. A. C. Leghorn with 105 eggs, and another Oregon Leghorn is sixth with 95 eggs.

EXTENSION

FEED AND CARE OF CHICK DURING ITS FIRST WEEK

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, May 24.—The chicks are just out. What are their needs now?

A gentle and careful mother hen having excellent health and no lice. (Thorough dusting with a good lice powder while sitting and just before hatching will kill the lice.)

A dry, airy brood coop which is rat and rain proof.

Quietness the first day, no food. Sharp, dry sand on floor of coop and fountain of water handy. (Mother hen may have some whole wheat or corn.)

Starting food—Bran mixed crumbly with raw egg; or bread squeezed dry out of milk.

Grain mixture—1 pint cracked wheat. 1 pint cracked corn, (Oreg. Sta. Bul.), from second day but not too much at any one time.

A fifteen minute meal of starting food at early morning feed, and at noon. A ten minute meal of grain mixture at 4 P. M.

An active life from second day, on grass run. Hen always shut in coop while chicks run in and out at will in good weather, to be shut in with hen at night.

To be examined twice for lice on head and throat.

To be sparingly greased with lard on head and throat when lice appear.

Their coop cleaned and moved frequently and kept free from mites by use of coal oil.

Their grain scattered on clean ground, and mash and water in frequently cleansed dishes.

Grit, charcoal and cracked bone in separate dishes.

A change in the feeding the second week.—C. C. Lamb, Extension Poultryman, O. A. C.

HOW REGISTER OF MERIT TESTS HELP DAIRYMEN

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, May 24.—"The value of Register of Merit records for dairy cattle was well exemplified at the sale of Jerseys at Independence on May 12," says Professor E. B. Fitts, Extension dairyman of the Oregon Agricultural College. "One hundred and thirty-five registered Jerseys were catalogued for this sale and about fifty of the cows and heifers were in the Register of Merit or were from sires or dams that had Register of Merit records. Those animals sold at an advance on the average of 71 per cent above those with no close Register of Merit backing.

Breeders are more and more coming to realize the value of official records of production and are selecting breeding stock with increasing care. Were this same care in selecting breeding stock taken by all dairymen the effect would be far reaching in increasing the average yield per cow and correspondingly decreasing the cost of production."

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

VALUE OF FORM IN HOGS

"The form of the pig is determined quite largely by which parts of his body are most highly developed, and consequently which part will weigh the most," says Professor G. R. Samson, of the O. A. C. Animal Husbandry department. "It is not desirable that any part of the pig that is of no value after it is killed should be very large. This is especially true of the belly, and also of the head, which should be small and trim. The best means of telling whether the belly is big and will consequently make a lot of offal, is to look at the animal from the side and note whether the underline is straight or hangs down in the middle. If straight it is reasonably certain that the intestines and stomach are not unduly large and that there is considerable lean meat running clear around the body. On the other hand, if the lower line sags and the belly is larger in the middle than either end of the pig, it indicates that the intestines and stomach are unduly full, or heavy, and that lean meat is not present in any considerable quantity."

FEEDS FOR HORSES IN THE WILLAMETTE VALLEY

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, May 24.—"Oats are the universal grain for all kinds of horses in the Willamette Valley," says the Animal Husbandry authorities of the Oregon Agricultural College. "They are of high quality in this section and generally as cheap as any other grain, so there is no particular occasion for the use of anythin gelse, although a little bran is occasionally used for its physical effect. Practically no barley, wheat or corn is used.

"Hay in the northern part of the Valley is largely clover mixed with with various grasses, such as timothy, cheat, mesquite and others. In the southern part they are more largely vetch mixed with oats, and sometimes wheat and rye. Cheat is fed to a slight extent throughout the Valley, especially on low wet lands, where it grows to good advantage. Mesquite is sometimes used but not to any great extent, since it is not polatable.

"Grains of the Willamette Valley are as good as can be found in any country, but hays are often of second grade quality, since they are more or less poorly cured and frequently mixed with weeds or other undesirable material."

INDUSTRIAL CLUBS

HOME CANNING METHODS PROVE HIGHLY PROFITABLE

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, May 24.—"Cold pack methods and steam pressure processes of canning fruits and vegetables have received the closest attention of the Oregon Agricultural College Industrial Club authorities," says F. L. Griffin, State Agent of girls and boys clubs, "and no phase of industrial club work among the girls and boys of the state has brought more encouraging results than those secured through the work of the girls' canning clubs. The project is not confined alone to girls, but is energetically taken up by boys in some parts of the state.

"The movement, begun a year ago, has spread all over the state. Demonstrations of canning methods have been made in widely scattered parts of Oregon by members of the Extension staff engaged in this work, and interest in the possibilities of home canning have appealed to parents and friends of the young people carrying it. Those who should like to secure the services of these experts in demonstrating home canning as taught in the club project may do so upon making application to the State Agent or Girls' Club Supervisor at the College. There are two members of the staff available for this work wherever there is enough interest to justify making the demonstrations."

AGRONOMY

TIME TO CUT HAY TO SECURE RIGHT QUALITY

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, May 24.—"Cut hay in the morning after the dew is off and rake into windrows as soon as the leaves are thoroughly wilted. Legumes (clover, alfalfa, etc.) especially lose their leaves readily and should be cured in windrow and cocks and not in swath. Two to three days in cocks should cure clover hay enough for the mow. Be sure all outside moisture (rain and dew) are off and little danger will be experienced in mow burning, providing the crop was cut at the proper stage. You can't afford to lose the leaves by swath curing. They represent a large per cent of the nutritive value of the hay."

These are the views of J. E. Larson, field crop Extension specialist of the Oregon Agricultural College, on the best time to cut hay. Mr. Larson continues as follows:

"If grains are cut for hay, cut in late milk or early dough stage. Allow to wilt and cure some in windrow, then put into cocks of good size, well built and solid. The same method will apply to grasses except that they are often put in the haymow from the windrow. Hay cut at the proper stage, and cured and stored without burning out will take the place of some of the grain feed. Quality is important in hay making."

EXPERIMENT STATION

FINDS BEET SUGAR GOOD FOR CANNING PURPOSES

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, May 24.—Now that the canning season is again opening up it is well to call the attention of farmers and others doing home canning to the fact that beet sugar is identical in chemical composition to cane sugar and is the equivalent of it for sweetening and preserving purposes. A very common prejudice against beet sugar has existed in the past and is hard to remove, but according to analyses made by Professor Tartar, agricultural chemist of the Oregon Station, there is no difference in the value of the two kinds of sugar.

The experience of a home canner shows that fact. "I had always used the best Hawaiian cane sugar, but after reading a bulletin on the beet sugar I tried to get some to experiment with. So great is the prejudice against it that I was unable to get any in nearby towns. I had some sent from a sugar beet factory and made quince and blackberry jelly with it, and some with cane sugar and had I not labeled the two kinds I nor anyone else could have distinguished a particle of difference between the results. I also made a few jars of blackberry jam and canned some blackberries successfully with the beet sugar."

HORTICULTURE

PURPOSES AND METHODS OF ORCHARD TILLAGE

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, May 24.—"The particular purposes of spring tillage of orchard lands are to form a reservoir for moisture and to make plant food available at considerable distances from the trees so as to maintain a large root-feeding area. This tends to develop strong trees with vigorous wood and an abundance of good sized fruit. Tillage also has considerable to do with regulating the extremes of temperature. By plowing and harrowing the ground is apt to become warmer so that the roots may begin their activity and produce top growth at an earlier date. For this reason too early tillage should not be given where fruits are likely to be caught by late frosts. This is especially true of stone fruits in exposed locations."

In this way Professor C. I. Lewis, chief of Horticulture at O. A. C., handles the question of orchard tillage in the Northwest, where the common practice is that of the clean culture system.

"Tillage in the spring causes the soil to receive more moisture and greatly incresases its capacity for holding moisture. It makes the soil catch and hold the spring rains, and later the frequent shallow cultivations will check the otherwise too rapid evaporation. With most of our clay soils spring plowing is necessary, and should be followed closely by the harrow to prevent them from becoming packed and cloddy. All cultivation of heavy soils must be done when the soils are in the right stage of moisture. If too wet, they are so sticky as to be almost impossible to handle; if too dry, they plow up in large lumps very hard to handle. Occasionally these soils have been disked and harrowed in place of plowed."