

SUPPLEMENT TO ESTACADA PROGRESS

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The Press Bulletin aims to keep the state press informed in all matters of interest and value related to the work of the Oregon Agricultural College. Editors are respectfully requested to publish for the benefit of their readers such items as they think reasonable and suited to local use.

EXTENSION

CANNING WORK POPULAR

Reports of attendance at the canning demonstrations conducted by the Oregon Agricultural College on special cars provided by the Southern Pacific Railway company, show that the people are very much interested in practical phases of this subject. Attendance during the first day of the demonstration reached considerably more than five hundred, all of whom were directly interested in up-to-date canning methods. The second demonstration was given at Monmouth, where students and faculty of the Summer School turned out in full force.

Attendance at Albany, Jefferson, Gervais, Turner and Salem, on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week, was also quite satisfactory. At Salem there were 125 persons present in the afternoon and many more at the evening demonstrations held in the Commercial Club rooms.

Canning equipment and materials are carried in one car. The other car is used as a lecture room in inclement weather. The baggage car is also provided with 200 chairs for the accommodation of these "short course" students. This service will be continued during the remainder of the present week.

BULLETIN ON COUNTY AND COMMUNITY FAIRS

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, July 19.—County and Community Fairs is the title of a new bulletin just issued by the Extension Division of the Oregon Agricultural College. The authors of the bulletin are W. S. Brown, E. B. Fitts and C. C. Lamb, who state that its four-fold purpose is as follows:

To give methods of arrangement and management that will avoid lack of uniformity in best arrangement of exhibits.

To give information to producers and exhibitors that will aid them in selecting and preparing exhibits.

To aid fair officers in compiling premium lists.

To secure the adoption of a uniform system of classification, thereby enhancing the educational value of competitive exhibits.

It is thought that this information when acted upon will be an incentive to farmers to grow and exhibit more and better products. The bulletin will be sent free to all citizens of Oregon who request it.

FARM DEMONSTRATIONS

FENCING AND POISONS CONTROL JACK RABBITS

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore., July 19.—While poisoning both with poisoned grains and poisoned salt may result in the destruction of countless numbers of jack rabbits in those sections of Eastern and Cen-

tral Oregon where these pests are numerous, it is only by cooperative work and the use of fencing that successful control can be established. This is the view of County Agriculturist A. E. Lovett of Crook County, Oregon. Continuing the discussion of eradicating these pests, Mr. Lovett says:

"All those who have fenced against the rabbits have succeeded in stopping the damage done by this pest. In practically every case where inquiry was made the man who fenced his farm said that he had saved the cost of that fence with his crops the first year. With the farms left unfenced so that rabbits may obtain an abundance of food, we shall probably never be able to destroy the pest by poisoning, although we kill thousands each month. The only effective thing for the farmers of infested regions to do is to fence against the rabbits, and to continue poisoning them. In this way the rabbits, as a pest, may be destroyed if all the farmers work together for their destruction."

Mr. Lovett further states that the farmers of Crook County have tried the different poisons recommended for the extermination of the rabbits and that many met with success, by using some of each kind. Some farmers obtain no success with poisoned salt and at the same time succeed in killing hundreds of rabbits with poisoned grain, and other experiments will be just the reverse of this. But all who work diligently with the poison that they have found most successful for their individual use usually succeed to a remarkable degree in ridding their fields of rabbits.

ENTOMOLOGY

POWDERED ARSENATE FOR THE CORN-EAR WORM

A. E. Lovett, Assistant Entomologist, O. A. C.

From valuable plots of sweet corn; pop corn or of field corn desired for seed, where only perfect ears are readily salable, one may get from 70 to 95 per cent of clean ears, free from worms by the use of powdered arsenate of lead.

Obtain the powdered acid arsenate of lead. Use 60 parts of the arsenate and 30 parts of sulfur, mix thoroughly. As soon as the silks shoot well dust the silk and the tip of the ear lightly with the mixture. Repeat the treatment weekly until the silk dries down. A convenient way to apply the dust is through a cheese cloth bag or a can with a perforated cover such as a gold dust washing powder can.

The adult of the corn-ear worm is a moth. The female moth deposits her eggs on the silk of the ear of corn. The young worm on hatching works directly into the tip of the ear for its first meal. If there is a little poison lodged here the worm's first meal is usually its last.

APHIS CONTROL

Black Leaf 40, or other 40 per cent nicotine solution, used at the rate of one teaspoonful to one gallon of water and sprayed onto the black aphid now infesting Eastern Oregon orchards, will destroy the insects. Where the leaves are already badly curled the spray must be applied with considerable force against the leaves in order to penetrate to the lice between the folds. A little soap, whale oil soap is good and cheap, dissolved in the water will make the spray adhere closer and be more effective, according to Professor H. F. Wilson, of the Agricultural College. For small orchards where the labor factor is not considered the spray can be applied with cheap hand sprayer by going over the infested trees two or more times. The

spray will kill every insect it covers, but every insect has got to be hit by the spray, a difficult thing with small sprayers. The cost of the spray is hardly one cent per gallon.

ART AND ARCHITECTURE

BETTER FARM BUILDINGS AIM OF NEW COURSE

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, July 19.—"Modern farmers, orchardists and dairymen are beginning to demand scientific and economical buildings," says L. E. Robinson, instructor in architecture at the Oregon Agricultural College. "Students at this institution are to be given the opportunity to specialize in rural architecture. Although this is a departure from the regular order of college work, the demand for better buildings is becoming so positive that it will be necessary to train men for this special branch of service. Moreover the women of the farm are demanding convenient and sanitary homes at the same time the men are calling for modern out-buildings. Thus it is necessary to train both men and women students in this line of work in order to supply the demand for improved conditions."

Bulletins, in which farm buildings are discussed and furnished with plans conforming to modern conditions, will be issued by the Extension Division. In these bulletins all solutions of the farm house problems are to be based on the strictest economy, since the average man engaged in agriculture has but a limited amount of money to spend on house improvements. Convenient kitchens, sanitary fixtures, drainage, economical arrangements and better surroundings, will be the main points discussed and illustrated in the bulletins.

FORESTRY

AVOID FOREST FIRES

Three fires recently in the vicinity of Corvallis emphasized the value of the recent notices sent out by the Portland Chamber of Commerce. Although these fires were not destructive and were subdued within a few days, conditions later in the season would probably have prolonged them until they did extensive damage. One of these fires was started by a spark from a donkey engine engaged in logging operations. As pointed out by the Chamber of Commerce notices forest fires do damage both by the destruction of property and by filling the air with smoke, which latter is particularly unfortunate in this year of immense tourist travel through Oregon. The College Press Bulletin is glad to cooperate in an effort to suppress the forest fire nuisance. This requires effective, good natured and vigilant "cooperation on the part of every rancher, fisherman, hunter, automobilist, logger, and in fact anyone going into the timber land or brush covered areas."

HORTICULTURE

ADVERTISING WILL FIND MARKET FOR LOGANBERRIES

(From Eugene Register.)

What is to be done with the loganberry industry? is the query that is being made rather frequently these days. The answer is obvious. It is this: Find a market for the berries.

This, of course, at once calls forth the question, how shall we proceed to find a market? The answer is equal-

ly obvious and equally simple. Follow the example of other business men who have a product of high quality to sell and who seek a national market—advertise.

The proposition is easily stated. In the loganberry the Willamette valley has a commodity that all the rest of the country wants—whether the rest of the country is aware of the fact or not. It is peculiarly appetizing, for it has a piquant flavor that is distinctive and unusual. As a drink its juice is unexcelled. The dried berry, when properly prepared, comes back more nearly to the original flavor than any other fruit. Loganberry pies, made of either the dried or canned fruit, are delicious enough to set before the most critical of epicures.

This berry is produced in complete perfection only in the Willamette valley, so that it has all the rest of the world for a market. It is a special crop that is practically without competition, so growers do not need to fear the effects of heavy production in other sections. Every section of country outside of the Willamette valley is a potential selling field. But, in order to sell goods in these fields, it is necessary to convince buyers of the attractiveness of the goods to be sold.

Advertising is the way to do it, for advertising is the great link between the seller and the buyer. The loganberry growers need to take a leaf from the lumbermen's book. They need to form a valley-wide selling organization and to levy an assessment for advertising purposes. They need to raise a fund that will be sufficient to tell the merits of the loganberry in every corner of the United States. An assessment levied on every acre set to loganberries ought to make this possible at no great expense to each grower.

There can be little doubt that if loganberry juice were advertised as widely as grape juice is advertised a demand would soon be built up that would absorb every loganberry that could be produced in the entire Willamette valley.

ENGINEERING

EXTENSION COURSES IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, July 19.—Although certain phases of agriculture and home making have been taken to the people of Oregon for several years, the present year is the first time that extension work in engineering has been attempted. A three-months' course on combustion control in heating plants and on refrigeration has just been successfully completed with students of the Portland Branch of the International Union of Steam Engineers. Demonstrations at the various city plants were given in connection with the instruction, and several interesting experiments were conducted by members of the classes.

The practical and useful character of the investigations and instruction is shown in gains realized for them. In one case a saving of 8 per cent in the cost of fuel in one of the largest plants of Portland was effected. More efficient use of fuels, longer life of machine parts, and greater interest and pride in the work of the machines as a whole are further results of the course. And the line of work is becoming more closely related to general farm work, since much of the useful labor of the farm is now performed by gas and steam engines and by electric motors.

About 175 students attended the extension courses, and the success of the undertaking leads to the expectation that it will be renewed the coming year on a larger scale.