

# SUPPLEMENT TO ESTACADA PROGRESS

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Exchange copies and communications should be addressed to Editor of Press Bulletins, 116 Agricultural Hall, O. A. C., Corvallis, Ore.

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.

## POULTRY

### OREGON HENS NOW LEAD IN ALL HONOR CLASSES

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, July 26.—The July report of the International Egg-Laying contest at the Panama-Pacific Exposition shows that the Oregon Agricultural College hens are leading in each of the three honor classes—pen record for term to July 1, pen record for month of June, and individual record for term to July 1. Each of the three pens entered by the College Poultry department is represented in each of the honor lists. Also each of the three flocks, White Leghorns, cross-bred, and Barred Rock, leads all the flocks of its class in the United States.

The preceding report showed that the Leghorns had reached first place. This report shows that the O. A. C. crosses have passed the former leaders, the Canada pen, and are now in second place. The Barred Rocks have passed their nearest competitor, Fitzgerald's Leghorns, and are in fourth place. The report gives the highest ten in each class, the first five of which are as follows:

Pen records to July 1—  
O. A. C. White Leghorns, 1078 eggs.  
O. A. C. Crosses, 977 eggs.  
Adams, Canada, Wyandottes 958 eggs.  
O. A. C. Barred Rocks, 934 eggs.  
California White Leghorns 886 eggs.  
Pen records for June—  
O. A. C. Leghorns, 196 eggs.  
Idaho Wyandottes, 176 eggs.  
O. A. C. crosses, 171 eggs.  
Lebanon, Or., B. Rocks, 160 eggs.  
O. A. C. Barred Rocks, 157 eggs.

Records of the ten highest individuals for the term to July 1 show that an O. A. C. cross bred is first with 136 eggs, another of the same pen second with 135 eggs, the College White Leghorns are fourth with 133 eggs, fifth with 132 eggs, and eighth with 123 eggs, while a College Barred Rock was tenth with 119 eggs.

### O. A. C. POULTRYMAN, FARMER

J. L. Russell, for several years an assistant on the O. A. C. poultry farm, has gone to Spokane where he is superintendent of the poultry division of the famous Waikiki farm. He will introduce some of the College laying strains in developing his flocks.

### GOOD BROOD COOP AND HOW IT IS CONSTRUCTED

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, July 26.—A brood coop for hen and chicks should be rat and rain proof. It should be so constructed that it can easily be kept light, airy and dry; easily cleaned, and of such shape and arrangement that the hens or chicks may be easily caught, and also afford plenty of room for the comfort of the hen.

The successful brooding of chicks depends in quite a measure upon the comfort and contentment of the confined mother hen.

The sides and floor may be made of shiplap and the roof of flooring. One-inch mesh wire netting is put over the front. The sliding door may be fastened with a wooden pin to allow the

chicks to come out while the hen is confined. The bottom is separate to afford easy cleaning, and may be dispensed with if ground is not too wet and there is no danger from rats. The roof is separate to make it more convenient to handle the birds. To afford protection against rain or hot sun getting into the coop, a shelter door is provided.

If possible, locate the brood coops on a reasonably dry grass plot, having coops spaced about twenty-five feet apart or more. Cover the floor with sharp dry sand; put a small fountain of water in one corner of the coop and it is ready to receive the brood.

The shelter lid will be found a convenient means of darkening the coop to insure the hens keeping quiet and hovering the chicks well the first day. —C. C. Lamb, Extension poultryman, O. A. C.

## EXTENSION

### THOUSANDS STUDY CANNING

More than 1500 persons attended the canning demonstrations conducted by the Extension division of the Oregon Agricultural College in cars provided and operated by the Southern Pacific Railway company during the first week. In addition to this number there were several hundreds more in attendance at demonstrations conducted by Miss Helen Cowgill, assistant state leader of industrial clubs, and Miss Anna Terley, extension domestic science specialist. The work will be continued this week—ending July 24—in connection with the special cars, and also by the field specialists, so that doubtless double the number of persons will have been given an opportunity to learn first hand the most approved methods of preserving fruits, vegetables and meats, by canning. Since most of these students of canning are leaders in their communities, the work is bound to receive a tremendous impetus, resulting in much practical benefit in the way of saving surplus products and providing a wholesome and varied dietary throughout most of the year.

## ADMINISTRATION

### PRESIDENT VISITS STATIONS

President W. J. Kerr, of the Oregon Agricultural College, has completed a tour of inspection of the Eastern and Central Oregon branch stations at Moro, Hermiston, Union and Burns. Each of these branch stations is engaged in solving local agricultural problems of greatest interest and value to farmers and other citizens. All are operated in close relation to the work of the central station at Corvallis, and while reports show the character and progress of the various enterprises it is only by personal visits and close inspection that the real inwardness of the work can be definitely ascertained. It required almost two weeks to complete the tour, during which a number of leading cities and community centers were visited by the president and his party.

## FARM DEMONSTRATIONS

### ONLY POISON AND TRAPS CONTROL THE SAGE RAT

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, July 26.—Since sage rats cannot be fenced against the only methods known to farmers at the present time are the use of poisoned grains, poisoned salt and traps. "We hope that we may discover a method of poisoning or destroying them by use of gas," says A. E. Lovett, agricultural agent

of Crook county, Oregon. "The extermination of these pests requires organized effort in every community and also of all the communities working together. Although this is the busiest season of the year for most farmers and also probably the hardest time of the year to fight these pests, so much damage is being done by them that every reasonable effort to get rid of them is justified.

"This is the season when pests of this kind do the most damage. These suggestions are given out at this time because farmers generally give more consideration to such material while the damage is being done than during the season of the year when the pests are not active.

"I would recommend a careful consideration of the destruction of these pests at this time," concludes Mr. Lovett. "Let the farmers of each community get together early in the fall and lay plans for organizing effective destruction work in eradicating this pest, beginning about January first and continuing until the rats refuse to eat poison in the spring."

## HORTICULTURE

### PRUNING BULLETIN ISSUED

Plant physiology as related to pruning, study of the fruit bud, pruning young trees, pruning the apple and pear tree and pruning the prune tree, are the five sections of the new bulletin on pruning issued by the Horticultural division of the Oregon Agricultural College. Each section was written by a specialist in his particular line, that on pruning the young tree being by Professor C. I. Lewis, chief of the division. The last two sections were written by Professor V. R. Gardener, while the first and second were prepared by W. M. Atwood and E. J. Krause, respectively. This is an Experiment Station bulletin based on information obtained under Oregon conditions, and copies will be sent to residents of the state desiring them.

## DAIRY

### MORE CHEESE PRODUCTION WOULD AID DAIRY MARKET

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, July 26.—"It would perhaps be advantageous to many creameries to turn to the manufacture of cheese when so located that this is possible," says Professor R. R. Graves, of the O. A. C. Dairy department. "It is possible that the Panama Canal may allow the Pacific Coast states to compete successfully with the dairy business of the Middle West for the Atlantic Coast trade. Should this be true there would be no limit to the market for dairy products produced on the Pacific Coast. In the middle Atlantic and north Atlantic states we have the greatest proportion of our population and consequently the greatest consumption of dairy products. New York state alone had a greater population in 1910 than the entire Pacific Coast. The states of New York and Pennsylvania were formerly great producers of butter and cheese, but the production of these products is being greatly lessened each year by the increasing demand for market milk for the great cities. Here is the great market for Pacific Coast dairy products after supplying our own demands and those of the mountain division states, if we can successfully compete with such states as Wisconsin and Minnesota in transportation rates.

"The making of good Cheddar cheese requires a good quality of milk, better than is required for making good butter, and this means that enough milk must be purchased with-

in easy calling distance of the factory. "The best cheese market is usually produced where the nights are cool. The coast counties of Oregon have an ideal climate for the manufacture of high class cheese. The Willamette Valley also has a favorable climate but in most sections there is not a large enough quantity of milk produced within easy hauling distance of the factories.

"The entire dairy industry of the Pacific Coast would be benefited by diverting some of the milk now made into butter into the manufacture of cheese."

## INDUSTRIAL ARTS

### COLLEGE SHOP STUDENTS DO MUCH USEFUL WORK

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, July 26.—During the year just past the Industrial Arts department of the Oregon Agricultural College has designed and completed drawings of the following machines which have been built or are being built in the College shops, most of which will be completed during the coming school year:

1. Speed lathe, (five partly finished in Machine shop.)
2. Emery grinder, (one finished for Blacksmith shop and one partly finished for Foundry.)
3. 4 H. P., 2-cycle engine, (one completed and tested.)
4. Hollow chisel mortiser, (patterns almost made.)
5. Planer vise, (one being finished in Machine shop.)
6. Planer center, (one being finished in Machine shop.)
7. Surface gages, (two finished in Machine shop.)
8. Oil testing machines, (one finished for Experimental Eng.)
9. Foundry bar tester, (patterns partly finished.)
10. Vertical milling attachments, (patterns partly finished.)
11. Hand rolling mill, Art Dept. (Castings made.)
12. 4 H. P., 4-cycle gas engines, (cylinder fly wheels and crank made.)

For the following articles the students have paid for material used and will take the finished piece.

25 Book racks at 40c	\$ 10.00
20 Book racks at \$1.00	20.00
20 Taborets at \$1.50	30.00
8 Library tables at \$10.00	80.00
8 Small boxes at \$1.00	24.00
1 Student desk at \$20.00	20.00
1 Rocking chair	10.00
	\$194.00

The following articles have been made for the College:

4 Large drawing boards at \$4.50	\$ 18.00
4 Stools at 75c	3.00
1 Pair drawing trestles	2.00
1 Screw case	5.00
1 Typewriter desk	25.00
1 Bookcase table	20.00
1 Filing case for drawings	10.00
Seats for Blacksmith shop	12.00
3 Brackets for line shafting, Blacksmith shop	4.00
11 Lathe tool cases, Machine shop	6.00
	\$105.00

Castings were sold as follows:

Department of Horticulture	\$ 2.00
Department of Mines	11.00
Department of Electrical Engineering	16.75
Department of Printing	1.65
Department of Heating	64.20
Department of Extension	.75
College Y. M. C. A.	24.24
Department of Plumbing	17.76
Work for students all of which was cash business	229.08
	\$367.43