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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

OREGON DAIRYMEN PLAN INDIVIDUAL COW TESTING

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Aug. 2.—A good many dairymen of Oregon who are operating in parts of the state not yet developed in this industry are planning to carry on cow testing individually with the aid of the public schools. This is in line with the policy advocated by Professor E. B. Fitts, Extension Dairyman of the Agricultural College, who has just returned from a successful tour through dairy districts of this kind.

"My suggestion to these dairymen," says Professor Fitts, "was that they should join cow-testing associations as soon as the number of cows sufficient for organization are secured in their locality, but in the meantime not to wait for organizing before beginning the work of testing. These dairymen were shown how they could get a pair of scales and suitable record blanks and weigh the milk of each cow at each milking and record the result. In this way, a comparatively exact record of production will be made.

"As to testing for percentage of butter fat, it is suggested that a Babcock tester be secured by the local school and that testing be done by students under the direction of the teachers or other qualified persons. In this way, the butter fat content of the milk can be secured at a small cost and when this is compared with production records, each dairyman will know just what his cows are doing. They were also advised in this connection that unless the cow gives at least 200 pounds of butter fat per year she should be eliminated from the herd and her place filled by a more profitable animal.

"With 200-pound cows dairying should be profitable in the sections visited. Cows can be kept on pasture for six months of the year at a cost of \$3 for the entire time. For the remaining six months, two tons of hay at \$10 a ton and a half ton of grain at \$30 per ton will keep the animals in good milking condition. Thus the cost of keeping the cow for one year averages about \$38. If she produces 200 pounds of butter fat at 25c a pound she is making a fair profit for her owner when the value of her milk on the farm and her fertilizing value are considered.

"Women, as well as men, are deeply interested in this phase of the business and some of them assured me that they would keep a record of production and if possible secure butter-fat tests on the product of each cow during the coming year."

POULTRY

NEW COLLEGE BULLETIN ON BREEDS OF CHICKENS

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Aug. 2.—A new bulletin, Breeding of Chickens, has been added to the reading course numbers as issued by the Poultry department of O. A. C.,

written by Professor James Dryden, head of that department. In this number of the series the methods by which the Oregon Agricultural College Poultry department has been able to obtain such satisfactory results in developing egg-laying qualities of chickens is explained as fully as is consistent with the character of the publication. The information is conveyed in a pleasing readable style, well adapted to general reading work and at the same time entirely plain in directions for those who desire to make a practical application of its principles. The following paragraph will give an indication of the character of the contents and the style in which the bulletin is written:

"This reading-course will have to do with fowls. If you choose to call them chickens, no harm will be done. Fowls are chickens if you don't spell it with a 'u.' One hen doesn't amount to a great deal, but all the hens in the United States produce so many eggs and so much poultry each year that the money value of the wheat crop last year was less than the value of the products of the hens. These products—eggs and poultry—were estimated by government officials as worth over \$600,000,000 in 1908. Think of that! Then think of this: the poultry products of Oregon last year were worth enough to pay all the appropriations made by the last legislature for two years. And yet large quantities of eggs and poultry are imported into the state. Double the quantity could be produced in this state without overstocking the markets."

COLLEGE NEWS

O. A. C. SCIENTISTS IN DEMAND

The following scientists of O. A. C. have gone to San Francisco to attend the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, August 2 to 7: Professor A. L. Peck, landscape specialist; E. J. Kraus, asst. in horticulture; H. S. Jackson, head of Plant Pathology department; H. F. Wilson, entomologist; Geo. F. Sikes, professor of Zoology; H. P. Barss, plant pathologist; W. M. Atwood and W. E. Lawrence, botanists; J. R. Winston, pathologist; Leroy Childs, asst. entomologist.

Most of the members of this group will present scientific papers before the societies affiliated with the main association, Professors Jackson and Barss appearing before the Phytopathological, Winston and Childs before the Pacific Biological society. Professor Wilson will present papers before several of these societies.

FARM DEMONSTRATIONS

CHEESE TEST OF COWS

A test to see which is the better cheese breed, Jerseys or Holsteins, was conducted by Tillamook County dairymen assisted by R. C. Jones, county agriculturist. The test showed no difference, the average cow of each breed yielding 3.3 pounds. Mr. Jones states that the test adds nothing new to the knowledge of this subject.

STATE LEADER OF FARM DEMONSTRATION RESIGNS

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Aug. 2.—Professor H. T. French, State Leader of Farm Demonstration work has resigned his position in the Oregon Agricultural College staff and accepted the appointment as director of extension and leader of county agricultural agents at the Colorado Agricultural College, his resignation to take effect September 1, 1915.

For a little more than a year Pro-

fessor French has held his present position in the Oregon institution and during this time has seen the county agricultural advisor movement grow from a small beginning until there are now thirteen county agents, representing twelve counties with an area of more than one-half the area of the entire state. He says that he regrets leaving this field, which seems so much like home to him, but that because of wider opportunities offered in the new field, he feels it to be his duty to accept the new work.

Funds for carrying on his lines of work in Colorado have been provided by the legislature for a seven-year period, beginning this fall. For the first year \$50,000 will be available for this work alone and this sum will be increased from year to year according to the Smith-Lever plan until at the end of the seven-year period it will amount to about \$80,000. Professor French will also have an assistant in each of the two departments of his administration.

ENTOMOLOGY

NEW TREE ENEMY APPEARS

The most serious pest of the elm tree, the elm leaf beetle, has made its appearance in Oregon, having been twice reported from Multnomah County. Professor Wilson says that in New York this forest and street tree pest causes more damage than any other. The larva of the beetle has a black stripe down the center of the back with a yellow stripe on either side. It is recommended that a specimen of all insects found feeding on elm leaves should be sent to the Agricultural College for identification and control of the pest.

DAIRY

MORE TESTING ASSOCIATIONS

Two more cow-testing associations have been added to the list of Oregon dairy clubs, reports W. A. Barr, O. A. C. and Federal field dairy specialist. One of the new associations was formed at Monmouth, Polk County, and the other in the neighborhood of Carleton and McMinnville, Yamhill County. These make a total of fourteen cow-testing associations in Oregon. Some of the Eastern states have a larger number of associations, according to Professor Barr, but the associations are formed with fewer cows than in Oregon clubs, some of them having not more than 300. In Oregon the number of cows to the association runs from 500 to 800, so that it is quite likely that there are now more cows under test in Oregon than in any other state of the Union.

MISCELLANEOUS

POOR QUALITY PRODUCT STOPS BUTTER EXPORTS

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Aug. 2.—The bad effects of handling a poor grade of cream and manufacturing inferior butter are shown in the decline in butter-fat prices which was in turn induced by stopping butter exports from the Pacific Northwest especially to certain of the English colonies, reports the Oregon Journal. Market reports state that the export demand for butter has entirely subsided. Former advances in prices had been due to indications that trade export demands would continue strong and furnish an outlet for surplus products and would steady the market. This indication did not materialize, due to the fact that the poor quality of the product put an end to the foreign demand. In reference to this matter the report states: "There is no doubt that the 'rotten'

deal that the Pacific coast creamery interests gave the foreign butter buyers recently, has killed the export demand for butter so far as the English colonies are concerned. Some of the butter which went forward from the coast was reported as rank when it was shipped, therefore its condition upon arrival in New Zealand can safely be imagined. If New Zealand ever enters the Pacific coast butter markets for its requirements such action will be a big surprise to the trade."

MERCHANTS ENDORSE MARKET

The public market to be established at Eugene, Oregon, will have the support not merely of the producers and consumer of that city and vicinity but likewise of the Commercial Club and the Merchants Credit Association, says R. B. Coglian, county agriculturist of Lane County, who is cooperating in the movement. Mr. Coglian thinks that this is highly commendable and shows a broad business view as well as far sighted business acumen. The primary aim of the public market is to afford selling booths in which farmers and gardeners can come and sell their produce directly to consumers in the city, but another important purpose is to provide means of cooperative marketing by shipments. This cooperative spirit has led to great success in the cannery operations and it is the belief of Mr. Coglian that it will be a powerful factor of success in the market enterprise.

OREGON FARM METHODS MADE MATTER OF RECORD

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Aug. 2.—Farmers can contribute much to the development of improved agriculture by making records of their most successful farm operations. It is altogether likely that if all farm practices in Oregon were as good as the best that has been developed by some farmer, the general level of agriculture would be materially raised. By making a detailed record of the various steps by which the result was secured the farmer would be able to repeat and also to help others. The facts of the record could be published in the home newspaper and if general interest in agricultural papers and the Agricultural College Press Bulletins.

This thought was made vivid by examining a six-year record of experiments on the Umatilla Experiment Farm. "This report," explained Professor C. I. Lewis, "was prepared by R. W. Allen, superintendent of the farm. It makes use of the loose leaf system so that records are progressive by inserting a new leaf descriptive of each addition to the experiment. When the experiments are completed there is an accurate and detailed record of each step with no other matter mixed in with it. A glance will show whether the results were good, and if they were it is easy to repeat them. If not, they may be thrown away."

Of course this is more elaborate record-making than is adapted to the farmer's use, but an account of the main steps, such as plowing, fertilizing, preparing seed bed, culture, harvesting and marketing or storing and using, would not require much work and would in many cases afford a veritable mine of valuable information. Farmers of Southern Lane County are invited to send in stories of success to the Cotage Grove Sentinel, which will give them wide publicity in that part of the state. Doubtless other papers would also give space to stories of success and how it was achieved, since the general welfare of an agricultural community depends largely upon the progress of agriculture.