

# 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.

## ENTOMOLOGY

### CONTROLLING HESSIAN FLY IN WHEAT AND BARLEY

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, August 23.—"There is a very general and severe infestation of the Hessian fly in the Willamette Valley this season," says Professor A. L. Lovett, of the Oregon Agricultural College. "Both wheat and barley are attacked. Many growers notice the coarse bleached out stalks of grain with the small discolored head filled with shriveled grain, but do not recognize the injury as that of the Hessian fly. If one will at this time remove the sheath from the stalk about the upper joints near the head, small shiny brown flattened objects are disclosed pressed close against the joint. These are the pupa cases or the 'flax seed' stage of the Hessian fly. Later the adult flies will emerge to infest fall sown grain.

"Control measures consist in changed cultural practices. Crop rotation is of value. By changing the location of the grain field these fragile flies will have difficulty in reaching it as they are weak fliers.

"Burning stubble where practical is a very effective means of control. Mow the stubble, allow to dry thoroughly and burn. Of course this practice cannot be followed where clover or other crops are grown in the stubble.

"Volunteer wheat affords an ideal place for the breeding and increase of the Hessian fly. Disc or plow or in some way keep down the volunteer wheat so far as is at all practical.

"The time of planting is considered one of the most important factors in the control of this pest in the great wheat belt of the middle west. Undoubtedly it is of importance here. By delaying the time of sowing fall grain until after the main brood of flies emerge the infestation is negligible. Unfortunately we do not have the data necessary on the emergence of this brood of flies.

"A well prepared seed bed and good seed are also of value."

## EXTENSION

### OREGON EXTENSION WORK MAKES FAVORABLE SHOWING

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore., Aug. 23.—Director R. D. Hetzel of the Oregon Agricultural College Extension Service has returned from Berkeley, California, where he attended the convention of the Extension Section of the American Association of Agricultural Colleges.

The convention was attended by members of the new States Relations Service Commission and by administrative heads of extension, representing all the Agricultural Colleges of the United States.

Being chairman of the convention, Director Hetzel was in close touch with the proceedings, and reports that the work of the Oregon Agricultural College in the extension field compares very favorably with that being done in other states.

"The attention of the meetings,"

said Director Hetzel, "was largely given to a discussion of the methods proposed for the development of the agricultural and home economics extension service throughout the United States. Reports of the marked efficiency of the work came from all over the country, particularly from the states employing a general extension staff with headquarters at the state agricultural college, as we do in Oregon, to supplement the work of the county men and to serve the counties which have not been so fortunate as to provide for the support of a resident agriculturist."

### OREGON GETS SPECIALIST IN FARM MANAGEMENT

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Aug. 23.—Oregon farmers are to have the services of a farm management specialist in determining the factors of success and those of failure in farming operations in the various agricultural districts of the state. A cooperative agreement has been entered into between Director R. D. Hetzel, of the Agricultural College Extension division, and W. H. Goddard, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, for adding a farm management demonstration bureau to the extension service of the College. H. F. Keyes, an experienced specialist in farm management, who has been transferred from Connecticut to Oregon, to carry on this work under the direction of the College extension service.

Mr. Keyes will make a thorough survey of groups of farms in different parts of the state to determine the factors that contribute to the success of farm operations. The information secured in this way will be forwarded to the College where it will be formulated into working plans and offered to the farmers of the districts considered. In his work here Mr. Keyes will be assisted by county agricultural agents in the eleven counties maintaining them, whose assistance will materially advance the investigations.

## EXPERIMENT STATION

### GRAIN NOT BALANCED RATION

Hogs given a ration of barley and alfalfa hay at the Eastern Oregon Experiment Station consumed more grain than those fed barley alone, but the feed required for 100 pounds of gain was much in favor of the mixed ration. When hogs are eight cents a pound the barley consumed in a straight grain ration was worth \$1.37 per hundred in terms of pork, but when fed in the mixed ration it was worth \$2.14. "This is quite a saving to the farmer," says Superintendent Withycombe, "since it means the saving of a dollar's worth of feed on every hog so fattened."

### IRRIGATING POTATOES PAYS

That it pays to irrigate potatoes when summer rainfall is scant is shown by experiments conducted by F. C. Reimer, superintendent of the Southern Oregon Experiment Station at Talent. Eight leading varieties were grown in as many rows and one half of each row was irrigated, the other half not, but cultivated and sprayed in otherwise precisely the same way. When the potatoes were harvested and weighed it was found that the yield of the irrigated half was three times that of the unirrigated. The quality was equally good.

### SUCCESS IN SUGAR BEETS

Three things are essential to the success of the sugar beet industry—a variety well adapted to the soil and climate of the locality, clean culti-

vation, and a crop rotation system that will keep the soil fertile and in good physical condition. Where these things are not properly considered sugar beet growing in Oregon is becoming more and more unpopular, according to the reports of the Agricultural College Experiments stations. It is also essential that the sugar beets have a high succharine content and be large enough to produce a tonnage profitable to the grower. A heavy yielding variety with high sugar content is the quality sought by the station specialists.

## MILITARY

### U. S. SECRETARY OF WAR NOTES CADET IMPROVEMENT

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Aug. 23.—U. S. Army officials are taking note of the progress being made by the Military department of the Oregon Agricultural College. A letter has been received from Brigadier General Tasker H. Bliss, Chief of Staff of the United States War Department at Washington, saying that the attention of Secretary of War, Lindley Garrison, has been called to the steady progress of the Oregon cadets and that the secretary is gratified by it. General Bliss writes as follows:

"I take great pleasure in informing you that the Secretary of War is gratified by the steady progress and improvement of the Military Department of your institution as shown by a report rendered by the committee of the general staff which is in charge of the inspection of the Military Departments of educational institutions."

The inspection on which the reports noted are based are conducted annually by special officers appointed for the purpose. This is one of the big days of the College year at the Oregon College, inasmuch as it is the occasion on which the training, equipment and general military proficiency of the Oregon boys are judged and recorded for comparison elsewhere in the United States. The rank of the Oregon cadets has been very near the first for two years and it has been the aim of College authorities to bring the regiment up to the highest.

## ATHLETICS

### COLLEGE ATHLETES MAKE GOOD CLASS STANDINGS

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Aug. 23.—Members of the Oregon Agricultural College athletic teams make good grades in their subjects and seldom fail in examinations. Reports of the men of the football, wrestling, basketball, baseball and track squads, have been collected by Registrar Tennant with the following results:

The twenty-four men appearing for football made an average grade in all scholastic subjects of 82.9 per cent. There was but one failure and this was due largely to a three-day delay on returning from a meet, due to the California flood. The highest grade was 92, the lowest 63.5.

The eleven basketball men averaged 80 per cent, with no failures. Highest grade 87, lowest 73.5.

The eight wrestlers passed with an average grade of 81, with no failures. The highest grade was 91, lowest 74.

Eighteen men appeared for baseball positions, making an average grade of 80 per cent, with three failures. Highest grade 95, lowest 60.

The track squad numbered 22 and every man of them made his grade for passing. There were two 95's and the lowest grade was 75.5.

"The students of the entire institution making grades higher than some of these athletes probably could

be counted on the fingers of one hand," say the College officers, "and some of the highest grades were made by leading athletes that have broken records."

## MAKING THE MOST OF HOME GARDEN

### College Student Grows Only the Best and Utilizes All that is Grown

### GOOD SEED AND GOOD CULTURE

### Methods of Canning Described as Practiced Successfully by O. A. C. Graduate Who Heads Agriculture in Normal School.

To grow only the very best of everything that is grown at all and then utilize every portion of the crops either for home use, marketing fresh or canning, was the aim of Miss Ruth Jackson, a University of Missouri graduate of both art and science, who has been doing graduate work in agriculture at the Oregon Agricultural College and will receive a master's degree from this institution upon completion of her work upon which the degree is based. This work consists of practical gardening, in which her graduate work was done, and the completion of a text on Agricultural Education. The gardening has been carried to the point where it is seen that it will be successfully completed, and the educational text is likewise nearing completion. When these two projects are finished Miss Jackson will go to Albion, Idaho, where she has been elected head of the department of agriculture in the Southern Idaho State Normal.

All the work of the garden project was performed by Miss Jackson after the ground was plowed. She did the work of fertilizing and preparing the seed beds in accordance with scientific principles. Selection of seeds for producing kinds, varieties and types of crops best suited to the conditions were also in harmony with the College practices. Use was made of the College greenhouse beds in growing early plants for field setting, but the entire work of growing and transplanting them was done by Miss Jackson. Subsequent cultivation, irrigation, training and harvesting the crops she also performed, and the results were marvels of high class products and abundant yield.

The portion that matured earliest of most of the crops was used or sold fresh. The early marketed stuff included radishes and lettuce, young onions, beets, turnips and carrots, followed shortly afterward by cabbage, cauliflower, celery, peas, beans, corn and tomatoes. Most of these were sold to local consumers at prices considerably in advance of the ruling market because of their excellent quality. All surplus of beans, peas, beets and carrots were canned by Miss Jackson and later disposed of, chiefly to the Waldo Hall management for winter use.

Miss Jackson's training in the canning of fruits and vegetables was secured under the direction of United States Government experts. She learned the principles and practices of scientific canning under Dr. Brezale, the author of the leading government bulletin on canning, and was later associated with O. M. Benson, whose demonstration canning in connection with boys' and girls' club work was a feature of club activities last year in Oregon. She also worked with Miss Agnew, state agent of club work in Virginia and with Miss Cresswell, who has charge of the U. S. home canning demonstration work for the Southern States. She thus describes her meth-