

# SUPPLEMENT TO ESTACADA PROGRESS

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1915

Published weekly by the extension division of the Oregon Agricultural College. R. D. Hetzel, director.

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.

## EXTENSION

### JUDGE CHILDREN'S PRODUCTS

The girls' and boys' industrial club exhibits at the State Fair were judged by O. A. C. Extension specialists as follows: corn and potatoes, J. E. Larsen; vegetables, M. O. Evans, Jr.; poultry, C. C. Lamb; domestic science and art, Helen Cowgill, Anna M. Turley and Sarah Lewis. Winners from each county will be awarded free trips to the O. A. C. Girls' and Boys' Summer School.

### COOPERATIVE HOG MARKETING

Finding that the local demand was not sufficient to take up their surplus products the growers of Stanfield have organized a livestock shipping association and are now marketing their pigs direct. Committees were appointed to ascertain the best market time and all members agreed to finish a certain number of pigs by the date agreed upon. The pigs thus secured are quite uniform in weight and finish, so that uniform carload lots can be made up and sent to the stockyards in charge of a local agent. The animals are reweighed at the yards, each shipper standing his share of the shrinkage and contributing his pro rata of the agent's expenses and other shipping charges. The plan has proved very acceptable, says G. L. Gard, one of the cooperators and until recently editor of the Stanfield Standard.

## EXPERIMENT STATION

### STARTING IRRIGATED FARM

That to begin reclamation of land in sandy, irrigated districts by growing orchards is contrary to the best immediate interests of the farmer, is pointed out by Ralph W. Allen, superintendent of the Umatilla Branch Experiment Station. The decided need of fertilizers and the desirability of receiving profitable returns from the land soon after operations are begun, have turned attention to the production of forage crops and the raising of livestock. The station is now engaged in a series of experiments to determine for the benefit of irrigation farmers just what processes and crops are most helpful and profitable in this newer work.

## POULTRY

### POULTRY GREEN FOOD

Plenty of green food for the poultry, all they will eat, is an important item in poultry rations during the winter egg-laying season as well as at other times of the year. This can be supplied by growing kale and other winter greens outside the pen and giving the birds daily quantities, or by sowing a fall pasture of vetch, rape, mustard, rye, wheat, oats, or other crop that will make consistent winter growth. In the latter case the fowls

will have to be kept off the sowed area until the young plants get well established, when they will afford the hens all they need with no trouble to the owner. Provided in either way the greens will have a beneficial effect upon the health of the flock as well as exert a valuable influence on the yield and quality of the eggs.

## DAIRY

### DAIRY COW NEEDS GRAIN

"The heavy producing cow, even on good pasture, should receive some grain, since it is impossible for her to secure sufficient nutrients on grass alone," says Professor R. R. Graves, of the O. A. C. Dairy department. "A Jersey or Guernsey cow producing more than 20 pounds of milk a day, or a Holstein or Ayrshire producing more than 25 pounds, should receive approximately one pound of grain for each pound of milk produced by a Jersey or Guernsey, and one pound to each seven produced by a Holstein or Ayrshire. When pastures are poor, the grain ration should be heavier."

## HORTICULTURE

### LOGANBERRY FAME SPREADS

A recent issue of the National Packer, representing every fruit-growing district of the United States, carries a column and a half review of the loganberry and its by-products, mostly quotations from the Loganberry By-Products bulletin issued by the Horticultural department of the Oregon Agricultural College. Since the National Packer goes into every part of the country, reliable information as to the qualities and uses of the berry will have a universal distribution throughout the United States, influencing very materially the demand and market for this important Oregon fruit.

### PICKING FRUIT PROPERLY

"Picking is one of the most important factors of getting the apple upon the market," says the O. A. C. bulletin on Handling the Fruit Crop. "It has a marked influence upon the keeping qualities, size, color and flavor of the fruit. Too much attention is frequently given to getting depth of color so that over-ripeness, caused by the fruit hanging too long on the tree, very often results. Some apples, such as the Gravenstein, drop before they are ripe. Others, such as Grimes Golden, drop when they become ripe. And still others, as the Jonathan, may hang on the tree after they are ripe and develop core rot." Fuller information may be had from the bulletin, copies of which will be sent on request of any citizen of Oregon.

## ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

### BEEF IN WESTERN OREGON

"I have often heard it said that good beef cannot be produced anywhere in Western Oregon," says Professor E. L. Potter, of the O. A. C. Animal Husbandry department, "and that feeds are not suitable for making good smooth cattle. After careful investigations I am convinced that this is not true. Just as good beef can be produced in Western Oregon as in any other part of the state. Inferior quality is not due to poor natural conditions or to poor feed and grazing. It is due almost entirely to inferior cattle. A very large portion of the steers are of a most miserable breed-

ing, mixed Jerseys and non-descript stuff, resulting in animals that are undersized, without any meat on their backs, and exceedingly rough."

## FORESTRY

### NON-RESIDENTS IN FORESTRY

Six students of forestry at O. A. C. are registered from states outside of Oregon. In addition to the recognized strength of the forestry school the advantages in Oregon for practical field work in forest propagation, protection and reforestation, and in logging engineering, offer unequalled opportunities for instruction and training in this branch of industrial education.

## FARM DEMONSTRATIONS

### ORGANIZATION BEST

"Our demonstration work, club orders for farm seed, our work with infectious diseases and practically all other forms of county agricultural service can be discussed and handled more effectively through community organizations than through any other means," says A. E. Lovett, county agriculturist of Crook County. "Where farmers' organizations are already working, effective work may be started at once. Where there are no organized farmer bodies, one of the most important problems on projects undertaken is the organization of farm communities."

## COLLEGE NEWS

### O. A. C. GAINS TWELVE PER CENT

Registration at the end of the first week of the College year at O. A. C. showed a gain of about 12 per cent over that of the corresponding date last year, which was the heaviest up to that time. The exact figures are, 1255 entrants this year to 1112 last, a gain of 143. There are 391 studying agriculture, 275 home economics, 178 engineering and industrial arts, 110 commerce, 61 mining, 58 pharmacy, 48 forestry, 34 optional subjects, and 23 music only. Five of the forestry students are from states other than Oregon. Twenty-three are from foreign countries, representing England, Germany, Japan, Scotland, Australia and India, among the belligerent nations.

## AGRICULTURE

### NEW FARM MECHANICS INSTRUCTOR AT O. A. C.

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Oct. 4.—Students of farming at the Oregon Agricultural College are to have the assistance of a very able instructor in the use and care of farm machinery. W. J. Gilmore, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, has been appointed assistant professor of Farm Mechanics.

Mr. Gilmore is a graduate of civil and agricultural engineering of Ames, Iowa. He has had practical experience in surveying and drainage and has worked for the International Harvester Co. He has had four years' experience in instructional work at Manitoba as teacher of farm mechanics.

The College is well equipped with farm tools and machines, which afford a broad opportunity for use of his qualifications in teaching his students the construction and proper handling of modern farm machinery.

## FALL-SOWN GRASS SUCCEEDS BEST

### Seeds Germinate in Low Temperature and Grow in Winter

### STRONG GROWTH FOLLOWS

By G. R. Hyslop, Crop Specialist of Oregon Agricultural College

Under Western Oregon conditions, usually our best results follow the seeding of grass in the fall. Grass seed usually germinates at a low temperature and if seeded fairly early in the fall, it gets a prompt start. It grows at considerably lower temperatures than most of our weeds so that with an early start in the fall it develops considerably during the winter and early spring so that it has the advantage of weeds germinating later. It also has a good rooting system established to keep it growing during the dry weather of summer. It is therefore an excellent plan to sow the permanent grass land as early as possible in the fall after the danger of dry weather is over. In the case of burned-over land, it is desirable to get the grass seed sown on the dry ashes as promptly as possible after they have cooled so that the first rains will beat the seed down into the ashes and cover it. On lands that are cultivated and where a seed bed is prepared, it is better to delay the seeding until after the surface soil has become well moistened so that there can be no opportunity for a drying out of the soil and the killing of the small plants. In the case of those hill lands where the grass is not up to standard or where conditions are such that lands may not be plowed, the seeding should be delayed until after the rains have set in and the ground is somewhat moist. Subsequent rains will cover the grass seed in part and the moist condition of the surface soil, even without covering is, in many cases, sufficient to germinate the seed and get the rootlets started in the soil.

Where sheep and other live stock are available, it is often a good plan to run them over the newly seeded land in order that their tramping may press the seed into the soil and give it a better opportunity for germination.

However, there is one vital thing in connection with the successful seeding of grass, either in fall or spring and that one thing is to secure good seed. As many people are not familiar with grass seed and its impurities, it is always a good plan to secure, before purchasing the seed, a sample for testing. This sample should be representative of the lot and should also bear the lot number so that after the test is secured, if satisfactory, the seed from which the sample was taken may be bought. All samples for testing should be sent to the Co-operative Seed Testing Laboratory, Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, and requests should accompany them for a purity or germination test, or both, as desired. The purity test tells the kind and the amount of weeds and other impurities present and the germination test tells how much of the pure seed will grow. This valuable test, made free of charge, gives an idea of the real value of the seed, tells definitely whether or not the seeds are objectionable, and the germination test tells how much of the seed will grow and thus help in determining the amount to sow per acre. Purity tests usually reach the sender in three to six days and germination tests usually follow in about six days more; although, with some grasses, two to four weeks are required for the completion of the test.