

**THE HIGH SCHOOL  
AGRICULTURAL NOTES**

(Continued from last week)  
exercised. This calls for a high type of native intelligence as well as experience and training. A person with less than average ability can find much better employment in a city working on the streets or in a factory where the tasks are simple and supervision close, than on a farm where each man has to do various kinds of work without being watched. There is no permanent work on the farm, where ability of a low order can be used profitably, even at a small wage.

A back-to-the-land movement which has for its aim the placing of inferior people from the city slums on the land to make farmers of them is not well founded and can never be successful. These people are better off in the city where they can find employment commensurate with their ability.

To be a farmer a person should be a naturalist by instinct; he should enjoy being in the open; and should find pleasure in tilling the soil, handling animals, and watching the crops grow. If he can find no interest in these things; if the flowers, the birds, the green grass, and the babbling brook do not appeal to him, and he wants to get away from them all, he would better choose some vocation other than farming.

In this day of machinery the farmer should be, by nature, mechanical. He should not mind handling machinery, and should know how to locate trouble in a machine and have the ability to fix it.

A farmer should have a strong body and be able to do hard physical work. But few farms require the services of an overseer who does no manual labor. This, taken with the fact that farm hands do much more efficient work if the manager works with them, makes it almost imperative for every farmer to have a robust physical constitution.

Since the income of the farm is made by selling its products, and since there are many business transactions necessary in purchasing supplies, hiring help, and doing other things, the farmer must have the ability to conduct business affairs. A man may have exceptional ability in raising crops and managing animals, but if he is unable to transact business he will be a failure as a farmer. Such a person should engage in a vocation where he can receive definite pay for his services, in order that he may have the minimum of business to transact.

Preparation Necessary for Agriculture: Farming can be practised with as little technical training as any vocation; but there are few vocations where proper training will pay higher dividends. It used to be said that the only place to learn farming was on the farm. This was doubtless true when the entire knowledge concerning agriculture was couched in a few dogmatic rules. The art of farming must be learned by practise on the farm; but the science of agriculture, which treats of the principles underlying farm practise, is learned in the laboratory and from books. Much can also be learned of business methods away from the farm; hence, if it is not true that the farm is the only place to learn agriculture.

For more than half a century special courses in agriculture have been given in many of the schools. These courses were at first confined almost entirely to special technical institutions, but in later years other schools have introduced agricultural instruction. During the last decade agriculture has been introduced into many of the primary and secondary schools in rural districts.

As far as possible every prospective farmer should take some school work in agriculture; in fact, it would be very desirable for him to have a complete agricultural course. In this he should get a good general knowledge of the sciences, besides taking the more practical side of the work. He could specialize in his studies on the branch of agriculture he expects to follow, in addition to getting a broad view of the entire subject.

A study was made by Warren in New York State to see the effect of education on the profits made by the farmers. Those who had attended only the district school made, on the average, a labor income of \$318 a year; those who had attended high school had a labor income of \$622; while those who had attended more than high school secured a labor income of \$847, or nearly three times as much as those who had received no education above the grades.

While it may appear to the casual observer that no particular preparation is necessary to become a farmer, experience has demonstrated the great advantage of a preliminary training.

The Effect on the Individual—Agriculture, like every other vocation, has its definite effects on those who follow it. Since the farmer does not

have the opportunity to associate with his fellows so much as do those engaged in some of the other occupations, his life is, of necessity, somewhat solitary. As a result, he may appear at a disadvantage in a social way; he is primarily a doer rather than a talker.

His contact with the stern realities of nature makes him conservative and careful, develops in him good judgment in practical matters. He does not always keep up on the latest thought of the world; but he usually develops a philosophy of life that is wholesome and optimistic.

Farm life tends to develop the sterner virtues, such as honesty, frugality, temperance, and morality, even if it does not always stimulate brilliancy. The real is held in high esteem, while the superficial is looked on with disdain.

The open-air life of the farmer gives him a vigorous constitution. His ailments are usually due to exposure, overwork, or poor sanitary conditions rather than to lack of vigor.

One of the desirable things about farming is that in many respects the farm offers a good place in which to rear a family. Aside from the isolation and the difficulty of getting good schools, conditions are almost ideal. There is an opportunity for a good healthy growth of the child's body, a freedom from temptation encountered in city streets, and a chance for him to learn to work by his parents' side.

Compensation in Agriculture—When measured in actual money, the earnings of the men engaged in agriculture are usually low in comparison with salaries sometimes paid in cities. The annual labor income of the average farmer in the United States is less than \$1,000, whereas a salary of this amount would be considered rather low for many kinds of work. Notwithstanding this apparently low income, the farmer is probably more independent financially than the workers in any other field. His expenses are low and he has a splendid opportunity to invest his savings where they will bring good returns. The farm furnishes much of the family living, and the demand for money is less than where everything has to be purchased from the outside.

Wages of farm hands seem to be low, but the farm laborer who is careful can save a snug sum each year. This condition is well illustrated by two brothers who started out together. One went to the city and secured work as clerk in a store where he finally received \$75 a month. The other found employment on a farm at \$40 a month and board. In their correspondence the one who was earning the larger amount called the other a fool for working for such low wages and tried to entice him to the city, where he could get pay that was worth while. At the end of two years both boys returned home to spend Christmas. The store clerk borrowed \$50 of his farmer brother to pay for a dress suit for which he had gone in debt. He had saved nothing from his wages. The other brother, besides having the \$50 to lend, had bought a number of heifer

calves which would soon be cows; he had invested \$300 in land, and, in addition, had money in the bank.

Very few fortunes are made by farming, but it is usually possible to get a good living and save something in addition. A few men have made large sums of money in agriculture; many simply eke out a miserable existence; but the great majority of those who till the soil live in comfort and are, in a large measure, independent.

Opportunities in Agriculture—Every grade of farmer may be found from the one producing but a few acres of crops, of inferior quality, for which he receives scarcely enough to keep body and soul together, to the one who produces the best crops and animals, for which he receives thousands of dollars each year. The class to which any individual belongs depends on his ability and on conditions. Some could not succeed at farming even under the most favorable conditions; likewise there are circumstances in which farming is practised where no one could succeed.

In general, the opportunities offered by agriculture are good. The young man of energy and good judgment can find a field for the exercise of all his abilities. There is a chance for him to serve his fellows by developing better strains of plants or animals and by improving agricultural methods. He can use his executive ability to good advantage in organizing his business, and he can use all his studious tendencies in learning the scientific principles underlying his vocation.

The young man who is in great haste to leave the farm because it offers no opportunities, is either ignorant of the real possibilities or he has some unwarranted prejudice. No particular inducements are offered by the farm to the man of low intelligence. But the intelligent young man of the country who is willing to learn modern methods, need not look with disdain on the opportunities offered by agriculture.

How to Begin Farming—The method of getting started in the farming business depends entirely on conditions. In a new region where there is plenty of land, all that the young man has to do is to go out and take up a farm from the public domain, or purchase it at a low price, usually on long-time payments. Localities where land can be obtained so easily are rapidly decreasing, and it is each year becoming more difficult for a man without means to begin farming.

Many farmers with families have looked ahead and have secured suf-

ficient land to give each son a farm. Sometimes there is but one son in the family who wishes to be a farmer, the others preferring to follow some other vocation. In both of these cases it is easy to follow agriculture, since the land is inherited.

Farming is a business that cannot be conducted without capital; hence, it is difficult for a young man who does not inherit a farm to begin without some kind of help. One way to get started is to rent land, and gradually work into ownership. Another way is for the young man to teach school or do some other work until he has saved sufficient money to begin farming.

If a man has had no experience on a farm, it is usually unwise for him to attempt to run a farm of his own at once even though he may have studied agriculture in school. Many things about farming must be acquired by experience, and this experience can be gained much more cheaply as a hired farm hand than as a manager. The most important work of the prospective farmer is for him to get an education; then after having some practical farm experience, he is ready to begin operations on his own farm.

Oliver F. Kilham,  
Director, Agriculture Dept.,  
Newberg High School.

**Almost a Boat-Rocker.**

"Only a fool rocks the boat."  
"I suppose so" assented Mr. Growcher. "But when the boat contains a couple of guitars and an off-the-key tenor, there comes a terrible temptation."—Washington Star.

**Contrary Minded.**

"The men are always legislating against peekaboo waists and short skirts, yet the women keep on wearing them."  
"I guess the men know their business."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

**Drs. Gochnour & Daniels**  
**CHIROPRACTORS**  
Massage, Hydro-therapy  
and Electric Treatments  
**STEAM AND  
ELECTRIC BATHS**  
Phone Black 40 for appointment  
110 North School street, first door  
north of Yamhill Electric Office

You cannot always be Safe  
But you can always be  
**INSURED**  
**Churchill & Tyndall**  
FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS 708 FIRST STREET

**The Olympic Line**

Good Baking  
Is in Good Making

- Bread made with **OLYMPIC** Flour is tasty and tender to the last crumb. If the folks appreciate good baking—and we know they do—it is worth while to insist on getting **OLYMPIC**
- "Easy to make and easy to bake" are hot cakes made from **OLYMPIC** Pancake Flour.
- Breakfast is the favorite meal wherever **OLYMPIC** Wheat Hearts are served.
- There is an **OLYMPIC** Feed scientifically balanced to meet the requirement of each variety and of every condition of your livestock or poultry.

**OLYMPIC**  
FLOUR - FEED - CEREALS

**We Sell  
All Kinds of  
WIRE FENCING**

WHEN YOU ARE FIGURING ON WANTING ANY WIRE FENCING, COME IN AND LET US FIGURE WITH YOU OUR BUYING POWER ENABLES US TO GET AND THEREFORE, GIVE THE LOWEST PRICE.

LET US HAVE A CRACK AT ALL OF YOUR HARDWARE BUSINESS. THAT'S ALL WE WANT. WE WILL GET YOUR ORDER BECAUSE—

OUR HARDWARE IS THE BEST. IT STANDS THE TEST

**Larkin-Prince Hardware Co**

**EDUCATION PAYS**

For the Individual and For the State  
A Person with No Education has but One Chance in 150,000 to Render Distinguished Service to the Public  
With Common School Education 4 Chances  
With High School Education . . . . . 87 Chances  
With College Education . . . . . 800 Chances

**ARE YOU GIVING YOUR CHILD HIS CHANCE?**  
THOSE STATES ARE WEALTHIEST THAT HAVE INVESTED MOST IN EDUCATION

**Oregon Agricultural College**  
Through a "Liberal and Practical Education" prepares the Young Man and Young Woman for Useful Citizenship and Successful Careers in  
Agriculture Engineering Mining Home Economics  
Commerce Pharmacy Forestry Vocational Education  
The Training Includes PHYSICAL EDUCATION, MUSIC, ENGLISH, MODERN LANGUAGE, ART and Other Essentials of a Standard Technical College Course  
Fall Term Opens September 20, 1920. Tuition Is Free.  
FOR INFORMATION WRITE TO  
THE REGISTRAR, Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore.

Our fully equipped tire repair shop is available to all motorists.  
Our skilled repair men are ready to render complete tire service at all times.  
Frequent inspection of your tires and the repair of minor hurts will reduce tire expense.  
We carry a complete line of Republic Tires and Tubes and ask you to test these tires in comparison with other tires.  
You will prove for yourself that Republic Tires do last longer.  
Republic Tires and Tubes are made by  
The Republic Rubber Corp.  
Youngstown, Ohio

**DOYLES TIRE SHOP**  
713 First Street

**REPUBLIC TIRES**