

Oregon Agricultural College is the Friend of the Farmer

A FLYING trip was made into the John Day country early in April by members of the Agricultural College Extension staff. The party was composed of E. B. Fitts, livestock and dairyman, John E. Larson, agronomist, and Mrs. Lulie Robbins, domestic science worker. Meetings were held day and evening at Prairie City and Mt. Vernon, many farmers and housewives attending. Interest in the work is said to have been good and will doubtless lead to more extended work in the future.

"It was my first trip into Grant County," said Professor Fitts, "and I was well pleased with its many fine attractions. It is a beautiful valley with fertile well-watered soil and a climate well suited to livestock and fruit growing, dairying and general farming. With the abundant supply of dairy cattle feed and the good demand for dairy products, dairying may well be made a great industry."

The members of the party enjoyed the visit and believe that some good was accomplished. They would all be pleased to receive assignments for further work in the John Day.

WEED PEST IN OREGON.

OREGON'S most pestiferous weeds will be named, described, and illustrated, and the methods of eradication pointed out, in a series of stories to be run in a leading state daily and a farm paper of Oregon.

These articles are prepared by the department of Botany and Plant Pathology of the Agricultural College, and will contain a great deal of interesting and useful information. Those published in the daily will deal with weeds forbidden by laws on farms and roadsides; those in the farm journal with the most common and objectionable weed pests at the different seasons of the year. The articles will serve to acquaint the farmers with weed enemies and methods of their control, and also place definite and useful knowledge of weeds and their treatment at the disposal of the public schools. By clipping and filing in scrap books this information may be kept from year to year.

PRUNING METHODS.

PRUNING demonstrations were recently given at Sutherlin under the auspices of the fruit growers' associations, by Professor W. S. Brown, Extension Horticulturist of the Agricultural College. About 50 orchardmen and farmers attended these outdoor school lessons and engaged in the practice of pruning under the instructions of the expert in charge. These men are among the state's most successful orchardists, giving much care to the growing of fruit. In some instances over pruning and over cultivation have been given their orchards, leading to a delayed bearing period. A demonstration in summer pruning has been arranged for at their request.

EXTENSIVE CUT-FLOWER INDUSTRIES OF OREGON.

ALTOGETHER there are about 1,200,000 square feet under glass in Oregon devoted to growing plants for the flower trade," says A. M. Woodman in the Oregon Countryman. "One Portland firm specializing in roses and carnations has 23 greenhouses representing 150,000 square feet of glass. Another in the same city specializing in the same plants has 100,000. Another, growing ferns, palms and flowers, has 60,000 and is putting up 100,000 more."

"The enormous demand for products of this industry are due to several causes. A good many flowers cannot be grown in fields so successfully as in green houses. A class of moneyed people has lately sprung up on the Coast, immigrants, tourists and prosperous business men, creating a demand for these luxuries. They spend thousands of dollars decorating their mansions for brilliant functions, and this means trade and money for the florist.

"The different plants and flowers are divided as follows: Carnations 50 per cent; roses, 20 per cent; mums and other plants, as palms and ferns,

25 per cent; and vegetables, 15 per cent."

WORK IN FORESTRY NURSERY.

DURING the last two months 17 students of Forestry at the Oregon Agricultural College, in charge of H. S. Newins, have spent some time working in the Federal Forest Nurseries at Wind River, Washington, where the Federal Department is engaged in growing seedling forest stock in its native haunts of mountain forests. The college students assisted in preparing the seed beds, planting the seeds, protecting young stock, transplanting, and in taking up and packing the young forest trees for shipment. The Government has 11 acres within the forest nursery enclosure with a capacity of 1,900,000 seedlings, which should furnish about 1,600,000 trees for distribution. If these opportunities for industry failed to afford plenty of work for the college men they have failed to mention it. On the contrary the boys are highly pleased with the facilities for practical work afforded them, which according to their instructor, they took full advantage of.

M'MINNVILLE SLAPS FLY.

UNDER the auspices of the Civic Improvement Club McMinville is carrying on a campaign against the fly. Professor H. F. Wilson spent Monday in that city in the interests of their anti-fly campaign. In the afternoon he addressed the Club and outlined plans for making the campaign successful. Members of the Club intend to do their part toward exterminating the pest and having a flyless city.

INVESTIGATE SUN SCALD.

H. P. BARSS and G. H. Godfrey, research pathologists of the Oregon Agricultural College, have returned from inspecting a Marion county prune orchard that is suffering some damage from sun scald. This inspection trip was a part of the experimental work being carried on at the Lone Maple prune ranch to determine more precisely the nature and extent of the damage.

WOLL NOT THE HANDLE FOR LIFTING SHEEP.

TO MOST farm hinds the wool seems to be a natural handle for lifting the sheep," says O. M. Nelson, specialist in sheep raising at the Agricultural College. "By it sheep are caught, dragged and lifted from place to place. This leaves a bruised and inflamed area, as may be seen by examining the flesh of a sheep treated in this way previous to slaughter. A sheep is a gentle and timid animal and the inhuman treatment often given them on the farm is awful. It decreases the profits and sometimes causes an actual loss.

"The sheep is first driven with others into the corral where it may be caught without frightening the flock. It may then be caught by the neck, flank or hind leg above the hock, and moved by standing to the left of it, placing the left hand under the jaw, the right hand on the dock and gently pressing.

"To lift the sheep, stand at the rear and a little to the right. Grasp the right fore leg close to the brisket and gently raise the fore part from the ground. Then seize the left hind leg at the hock and lift the sheep up. This method prevents struggling and injury to the sheep.

"It is easy to make light sheep sit up. Heavy sheep may be made to sit by placing the left arm around the front of the animal, reaching under its body and grasping the right leg at the hock and gently drawing the leg toward you while pushing with the breast against the sheep's body. To get it on its feet again, merely push it forward and let it go."

CARE OF DRY COWS.

UURING the eight or ten weeks when the cows are dry their feed should be chiefly roughage, according to the Oregon Agricultural College Dairy Department. As she nears freshening she may be fed two pounds of bran or two of oats daily. Two parts of each

to one of oil meal is another suitable feed. Roots, cabbage, or pumpkins are also recommended. Dry coarse roughage, such as straw and corn stalks, are not good, and together with cold water, cold draughts and lying on the frozen ground, cause baked udder or garget. No more feed or any kind should be given than she will eat up clean. The first feed after freshening should be half a pail of whole or ground oats which has been allowed to stand covered for a half hour after pouring hot water on the grain.

WATER FOR DAIRY COWS.

LATER requirements of the dairy cow are not always given the attention they ought to receive. Aside from the large amount of water used in milk production cows will drink about 60 to 80 gallons a day if they are given that amount of fresh, clean water. Some of the world's record cows have drunk as much as 270 gallons a day. Since milk has a large percentage of water in it large quantities of water are required to produce the milk. Not only that, but high milk production demands the digestion and assimilation of a great deal of nourishment, and water is needed in large quantities for these purposes. The best water is from springs or deep wells, says W. A. Barr, O. A. C. and Federal dairy agent. Ponds receiving drainage are especially bad, because they contain disease germs and because the water is not relished so that the cow really drinks all she needs.

INSPECTION OF COLLEGE BY AD CLUB.

ONE of the gladdest days of the college year was May first, when the Portland Ad Club more than 200 strong visited and inspected the Agricultural College. This is a live bunch, borrowing one of their own rugged phrases, and their coming was hailed with delight by students and faculties alike.

On arrival the visitors were divided into sections of convenient numbers and conducted through the campus by representatives of the cadet company. At noon they were served with a go-as-you-please luncheon by the College Folk Club and the city Commercial Club. The passed the remainder of the day in an informal tour of grounds and buildings and in seeing Corvallis. In the evening they were entertained with a banquet in Waldo Hall, leaving for Portland later.

The friendship and support of this body of Portland business men are thoroughly appreciated by the college people here and throughout the state. Every effort was made to provide so pleasant a time for them on the occasion of their visit that they will be induced to make annual pilgrimages to the college.

STUDENT MANAGER OF STATE POULTRY FARM.

CCHESTER WILCOX, a senior in the Agricultural College Poultry Department, has been appointed manager of the poultry plant at the State Hospital for the Insane at Salem. His work in school and at the poultry plant among the fowls has qualified him well for his new duties. He was one of the leading members of his class and received honorable mention for his work this year.

There are heavy responsibilities connected with the position, and in a measure the efficiency of the poultry department will be considered in connection with the degree of success the young student attains. It has been the practice of the State Hospital to place scientifically trained men from the Agricultural College in charge of department work, especially as managers of the horticultural branch. These men have invariably made good, and so paved the way to similar employment for future graduates. Mr. Wilcox left upon notification of his appointment and immediately assumed charge of his new duties.

There is approximately 4,000,000 acres of timber land in New Hampshire of which about one-half is in farmers' woodlots.

For Governor



Gus. C. Moser

Republican Primaries May 15

He voted against the new tax law, and stands for reduction of taxes, payable semi-annually, without penalty.

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(Paid Advertisement.)



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(Paid Advertisement.)

5,500,000 Animals Slaughtered

FIVE hundred eighty-five thousand one hundred sixty-four cattle; 122,486 calves; 1,296,625 sheep; 3,118 goats and 3,489,384 hogs were slaughtered under Federal inspection during January last.

There were slaughtered in Chicago houses 134,141 cattle; 21,470 calves; 392,686 sheep; 211 goats and 619,550 swine; in Kansas City houses, 71,819 cattle; 8,397 calves; 144,002 sheep; 1,944 goats and 215,549 swine; in National Stock yards (east St. Louis), 27,107 cattle; 10,249 calves; 48,016 sheep; 86 goats and 130,079 swine; in South Omaha, 48,982 cattle; 1,938 calves; 171,386 sheep; 5 goats and 219,942 swine; in South St. Joseph, 18,926 cattle; 1,930 calves; 68,097 sheep; 12 goats and 169,597 swine, and at all other establishments, 285,089 cattle; 78,502 calves; 472,438 sheep; 860 goats and 2,134,607 swine.