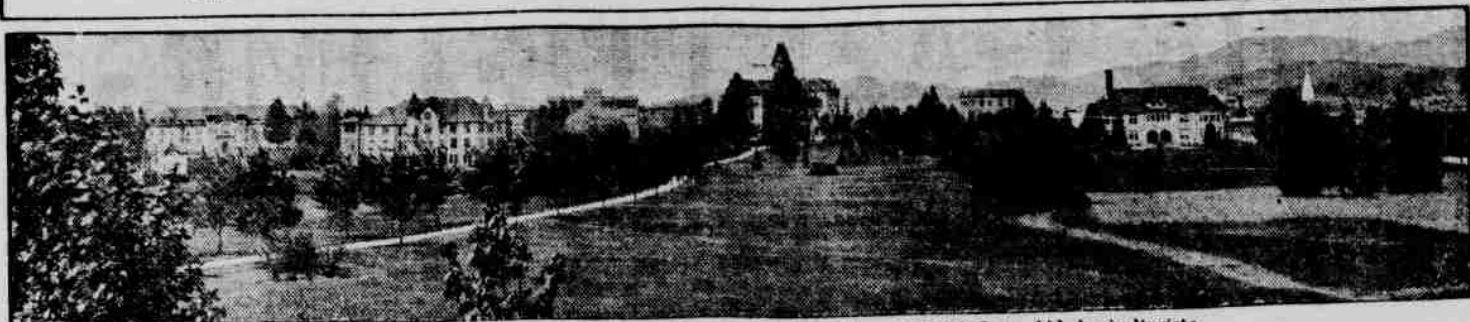


Oregon Agricultural College is the Friend of the Farmer

Page of News Notes and Interesting Articles Specially Written by College Experts For This Newspaper.



View of Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Oregon, the Sole Aim of Which Is to Aid Agriculturists.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN.

NOT ONLY does the School of Home Economics of the Oregon Agricultural College offer opportunities for the young women of Oregon, but in almost every department in the institution something will be found of interest to women. The School of Commerce gives splendid training in stenography and typewriting, in bookkeeping and business methods, including accounting and office methods, and every year many young women are found pursuing this line of study.

The department of Industrial Pedagogy, training teachers especially for supervising and teaching the industrial subjects now rapidly taking their places in the public schools, offers attractive and thoroughly efficient work for students who are ambitious to help in the leadership of industrial education throughout the Pacific Northwest.

The call of outdoor life is being increasingly felt by women, and as a consequence the various courses in the School of Agriculture, especially certain phases of horticulture, poultry husbandry, and dairying, are attracting women who are broad-minded and progressive. Pharmacy, requiring, as it does, neatness and accuracy, is especially suitable for women, and many have found that this course, immediately following its completion, leads to desirable positions. A fine feeling of fellowship exists between all the girls in college, regardless of the course in which they are enrolled, and all are alike interested in student activities.

The Oregon Agricultural College, in short, is coeducational in the largest sense of the word. Women on the faculty and women as students find here no limitations upon the largest exercise of their talents and their individuality.

EXTENSION POULTRYMAN.

C. C. LAMB has been appointed extension poultryman for Oregon by the Agricultural College. He will carry to the people of the state the most successful methods known in the care and management of poultry, and in methods of handling and marketing poultry products. He will also give demonstrations of scientific poultry husbandry practices, in different parts of the state and deliver lectures before associations interested in the production of poultry and eggs. At the present time Mr. Lamb is preparing the college exhibit for the State Fair, in which one of the leading features will be methods of marketing eggs direct by parcels post. He has worked as Professor Dryden's assistant for three years and has been a student of poultry husbandry at the college. His appointment makes it possible for the people of the state to secure the services of a trained poultry specialist in solving the problems that confront them in the poultry business.

SUCCESSFUL INSTITUTES.

ASERIES of nine very successful farmers' institutes has just been concluded in Klamath County by a group of specialists from the Agricultural College. The institutes were held under the auspices of A. E. Lovett, county agriculturist, with instruction and demonstration by J. E. Larson in agronomy, Ralph Reynolds in animal husbandry and A. L. Lovett in insect crop pests. More than 900 farmers attended one or more sessions of these institutes, and the field demonstrations that were made proved to be of great interest and value to the farmers. The extension force speaks very highly of the Klamath country and of the inter-

est of the farmers in progressive agriculture.

GETTING FRUIT READY FOR DISPLAY AT FAIRS.

FRUIT SHOULD be exhibited at fairs strictly by classes, was the reply of Professor C. I. Lewis as to how best prepare the fruit for show. All plates of Spitzenbergs, Yellow Newtowns and all other varieties entered for a premium should be grouped together in one part of the show. Exhibitors should be careful to secure copies of the regulations under which the fruit they enter will be displayed, and then as carefully follow them.

The aim of the fair as well as that of the exhibitor should be quality, and not quantity. A small fair of high class produce well arranged is more creditable and has more educational value than a much larger fair of poorly arranged mediocre exhibits. It will also arouse more community pride and inspire more effort to excel.

Apples and pears should be exhibited in plates of five—no more and no less. It would be well to take more than five to the fair so that in case one of the exhibition specimens is damaged it can readily be replaced. Of peaches and plums more than five specimens are allowed, but not more than twelve should be put into one exhibit.

In choosing the fruit bear in mind uniformity, free from blemish, size and color. Don't pick the biggest fruit on the tree. It is very likely to have skin imperfection and poor color, and to be not of the best market value. Five specimens of uniform type will have a higher rating than four medium specimens with one abnormally large or small. Get fruit as nearly typical in color as possible. If it is a red apple, get them all red, not part yellow or green. Then reject all specimens that show scab, insect damage, skin puncture, or any other blemish. "I have had to throw out hundreds of plates of apples because they had some of the blemishes, since our rules for judging say that such specimens must be ruled out," is a statement that shows the probable fate of apples that are entered with these blemishes.

EGG RECORD STANDS.

"AT THIS MOMENT a million hens are in training to beat that record," said an eastern poultry journal a few months ago in speaking of the record of 303 eggs in a year made by the O. A. C. hen C521. From reports of the two laying competitions at the Missouri and Connecticut stations, it now looks as though the record may not be beaten this year. On August first no hen had made a record equaling the Oregon hen and it hardly seems possible now that any of them can overtake her.

RAINFALL IN VALLEY HEAVIER THAN NORMAL.

NOTWITHSTANDING the general impression that this has been the driest year the valley has known for many years, the actual rainfall is 8.18 inches in excess of the normal, according to weather reports made by Professor W. L. Powers, of the Agricultural College. The usual weather conditions are due to causes other than rainfall according to this report, being chiefly a matter of temperature. With the exception of June, every month of the present year has been considerably warmer than normal, and the excess temperature for the first seven months is 12.8 degrees.

In addition to this high average temperature, the winds prevailing were

also unusually strong and of a very drying character. The rainfall for months is indicated by the first set of figures below, and departure from the normal is shown by the second of each pair of numbers:

Rainfall for January, 11.48 inches, excess 4.64 inches; for February, 4.43 inches, deficiency 1.47 inches; for March, 3.12 inches, deficiency 1.51 inches; for April, 4.37 inches, excess 1.52 inches; for May 1.59 inches, deficiency 0.66 inches; for June, 2.15 inches, excess 0.36 inches; for July, .00 inches, deficiency 0.28 inches; for August, .00 inches; deficiency 0.42 inches.

The average temperature for each month together with the departure from the normal is shown in the following table:

January, temperature, 44.6 degrees excess 5.50 degrees; for February, 42.1 degrees, excess 0.6 degrees; for March 49.9 degrees, excess 4.4 degrees; for April 52.5 degrees, excess 1.4 degrees; for May, 57.5 degrees, excess 2.5 degrees; for June, 57.8 degrees, deficiency 2.0 degrees; for July, 66.7 degrees, excess 1.4 degrees.

It is thus seen that the moisture deficiency even for the months of July and August is but very slight. Incidentally, the report shows the need of irrigation since the normal rainfall of July is but little more than a quarter of an inch, and for August less than a half inch. "But irrigation has been more profitable this year than in the average year," says Professor Powers.

COLLEGE COURSES OPEN BOTH TO MEN AND WOMEN.

SINCE the value of knowledge and training does not end with youth, courses for maturer men and women have been provided by the Agricultural College for the citizens of Oregon. These courses will prove of the greatest value in preparing the students for the exercises of their highest possibilities of life, by providing the special knowledge and technical skill required in their chosen vocations.

Farmers who feel the need of more dependence on science and less on luck in their various lines of agriculture, as well as more skill in performing the many varied duties of farm life, may enter the vocational course in agriculture and in one year secure the required preparation. The housewife who feels the need of more advanced and modern methods of home-making, and more ability in expending the family income in such a manner as to provide better supplies for less money, may secure instruction and training in these essentials of good home-making in the one-year course in Home Making. And in like manner the dairyman may specialize in selection and care of the dairy herd, in creamery methods or in the handling and marketing of dairy products. Each of these is a one-year course.

A course in forestry is provided for practical foresters and lumbermen. The work of this course is adapted to the needs of those who care for the interests of forests and forest products in the Pacific Northwest, and is completed in five and a half months.

The course in business methods on the farm and in the shop and store offers several lines of work, giving students an opportunity to elect such specialties as best suit their individual needs. The courses are simplified to meet the demands of successful and practical men and women, and yet it is so thorough that two years are required for its completion.

The course in mechanic arts is the most extensive of all the vocational courses and requires three years for its completion. Students are given an op-

portunity to choose their specialties in carpentry, cabinet making, forging, plumbing, foundry, machine shop practice and electrical construction.

Each of the foregoing courses is open to anyone having a common school education and at least 18 years of age. The minimum age requirement for the mechanic arts course is 16 years. Young boys and girls will be admitted on eighth grade diplomas, and older persons on recommendation of the dean of the school they wish to enter.

PURITY OF FARM WATER OF FIRST IMPORTANCE.

THE FARM WATER supply is one of the most important factors in the general health of the family, writes T. D. Beckwith, professor of bacteriology at the Oregon Agricultural College. The supplies of the city are usually purer than those of the farm because they are better guarded from disease-producing bacteria. Persons who drink infected water are likely to contract the particular disease caused by the kinds of germs present in the water. Hence the need of keeping the water pure.

Water is never impure however so far as the bacterial content is concerned, unless there is some source of contamination. Most diseases are caused by some form of germ, and the germs never generate spontaneously. If proper provision against this contamination is provided by some effective means, the health of the family will be greatly increased.

Deep wells pass through an impervious layer of rock or soil and tap a subterranean water supply, while shallow wells receive their supply from the immediate neighborhood, usually with a radius of a few feet. This is true, regardless of the actual depth of the well below the surface of the ground. If the deep well, which is supplied with water that has traveled considerable distance, is well cased up so that there is no surface percolation, the water will generally be quite pure, since it has been filtered through many miles of soil. The water in shallow wells is quite likely to be contaminated with the kind of disease germs that may be found in the country immediately surrounding the well. If such water is used at all care should be taken to have the area around the well perfectly cleaned up, and quite often filtration or boiling is essential to its sanitary purity.

WINS GOOD POSITION.

JOHAN MARTIN, an O. A. C. graduate of 1914, has been appointed to a position in the cereal crop investigation branch of the United States Department of Agriculture. He has been assigned to cereal breeding, crop rotation and seed selection work in the experiment station at Newell, South Dakota, at a salary of \$1,440 per year. He won this prize position by his ability as a student, his experience on the farm in summer and in a seed store in winter, and his splendid showing in the competitive examination. His average grades throughout the four years of his college work was almost 95. In the Federal examination he met 110 competitors from many different parts of the country, and was one of the 30 to make a passing grade, being one of the very highest. He prepared for college and for his bright career in the schools of Albany and in the farming and mercantile industries of that section.

Don't cut more hay than you can get in a day if you are in a rainy district.