

Oregon Agricultural College is the Friend of the Farmer

Page of News Notes and Interesting Articles Written by College Experts.



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

HOG CHOLERA.

AFTER HOGS have been exposed to the cholera and the germs have entered their systems, the only method of prevention consists in the injection of hog cholera serum," says Dr. B. T. Simms, veterinarian at the Oregon Agricultural College.

"But if the methods of spread are kept in mind a great many outbreaks may be prevented by not allowing the hogs to be exposed to cholera. The following are some of the rules that should be observed.

"Be suspicious of every sick hog. Never allow any hog that is sick to remain with the well animals.

"Be sure the hogs do not have a chance to drink infected water. If there is an outbreak of cholera anywhere in the neighborhood, do not let your hogs go to a stream which passes through one of the infected ranches.

"Always quarantine any new hogs which are brought on the ranch for at least three weeks. This is especially true of animals which have been shipped in freight cars. It is some trouble to keep these hogs separate but they are always dangerous.

"Bury or burn the carcass of every animal that dies on your ranch. If this is not done the carcass eating animals may come directly from the carcass of a hog that died of cholera to your ranch and thus bring in the infection.

"As far as is possible see that your neighbors burn or bury all carcasses, especially those of hogs, which have died of cholera.

"Do not feed hotel or kitchen slops which contain raw bacon rinds or ham bones.

"When your neighbors' hogs get sick let them alone. You probably can not help them but if you go around where they are, you are very liable to collect some of the germs on your feet or clothing and thus infect your hogs. Never allow any one who has been around sick hogs to come into your lots or handle your hogs."

PUBLICATIONS FOR SCHOOLS.

THE following Oregon publications will be of special help to public school teachers who are to teach agriculture in the public schools of Oregon, and may be had upon application to the Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Oregon:

Insect Pests of Truck and Garden Crops.
Septic Tanks and Absorption Systems.

Feeding the Dairy Cow.
Raising the Dairy Calf.
Improving the Dairy Herd.
Farm Butter Making.
The Care of Milk and Cream.
Feeding Young Chickens.
Making the Babcock Test.
Selecting and Caring for the Flock.

Feeding and Care of Dairy Cows.
Handling the Fruit Crop.
Feeding for Pork and for Show.
Growing the Oregon Potato Crop.
How and When to Spray the Orchard.

Corn in Oregon.
How to Conduct a Fly Campaign.
Breeds of Chickens.
Fruit and Vegetable By-Products.
Judging Dairy Cows.
Feeding for Eggs.
Incubation and Brooding.
Housing of Chickens.
Oregon Station Trap Nest.
Judging Swine.

FORTUNES IN POTATOES.

A HEAVY demand for disease-free potatoes of standard variety and desirable type, and not a single source of supply in the entire United States, is the situation that confronts the potato grower. In some parts of the country, however, such seed can be grown, while in other parts, including some of the heaviest producing sections of the entire country, it is impossible to grow seed of this kind, and it must be imported from those parts where it can be grown, or else the industry will have to be abandoned. Among the places in which seed of the desired quality can be grown, Oregon is one of the best and most convenient to markets.

Herein lies the opportunity of the Oregon potato grower. Seed of such variety as Burbank, or other standard variety, that is produced in this state free from insect and disease pests, may, if properly inspected and passed, bring a price considerably above the market price of potatoes for food purposes. California growers have a standing offer of a bonus on such inspected potatoes, and they would rather get the potatoes in Oregon than anywhere else, because of convenience and a nearer approach to their climatic conditions.

"Let growers who have land upon which potatoes have not been grown prepare and plant it to as good seed as can be had, after being thoroughly treated with formalin, and crop of potatoes that should meet the demand will probably be produced," says Professor Jackson, of the Plant Pathology department of the Agricultural College. "By practicing crop rotation using those crops that are non-hosts to the potato disease fungi, and by continually selecting seed in the fields and treating it with the standard fungicides, the crops should be kept free from infection and up to the standard of the varieties grown. The Agricultural College will be glad to co-operate with growers."

CLEANING UP THE TRASH DESTROYS MANY INSECTS.

IN TWO adjoining Willamette Valley gardens large crops of peas were grown. The owner of one cleaned up the vines after they had ceased bearing, and the other did not. The one who did was surprised at the number of half grown garden slugs found just under the surface. He left the pulled-up vines on the row until they dried out, and then set them on fire, piling other trash and weeds on the blaze. It seems that all slugs and their eggs were completely destroyed. The other gardener is undoubtedly harboring a fine crop of pests for his next garden crop.

"Nearly all truck and garden crops are attacked by the slug," says Professor A. L. Lovett, of the O. A. C. Entomological department. "They also feed on the foliage of our bush fruits. Cleaning up is the best control measure, but traps of bits of sacking, boards or damp straw are useful when left about the field. The traps serve as rallying points for the slugs, and may be visited in the morning and the slugs destroyed. The poison bran mash arsenical sprays applied to the under surface of the foliage, and poisoned drippings are very good. To prepare the dripping add a level teaspoonful of lead arsenate to a quart of grease, dip large cabbage leaves into it and leave

about the field. Salt, hot water or air-slaked limes are sometimes effective if properly applied.

"Birds, especially the thrush, aid in controlling slugs. Domestic fowls also feed upon them and may be used to advantage. But don't forget that cleaning up is worth more than all the rest and in reality costs nothing."

LICENSED, SOUND AND PURE-BRED STALLIONS.

FARMERS may know exactly the breed and quality of stallions offered for public service in Oregon, since the owners are required by law to have them labeled by the State Registration Board. Every stallion is labeled either as a pure-bred, cross-bred, non-standard, grade or mongrel, and his degree of soundness is certified by the Board. Unsound horses, unless having stood for public service prior to 1912, cannot get a license of any description.

"Farmers and mare owners are protected by a guarantee in the two vital points of breed and soundness," says Professor Carl N. Kennedy, horse specialist at O. A. C., who is secretary of the Board. "They should patronize only the licensed stallions, and should demand that stallion owners comply with the law, since it is their guarantee.

"On the other hand the horse-raisers should show their preference for good stallions. The good ones, those that produce colts that stay sound and bring good prices, are themselves sound, pure-bred and licensed by the Board."

HOME GROWN SEED SUCCEEDS.

IT SEEMS that almost every seed of Tennis Ball lettuce that I selected from the home garden and sowed this fall, came up," said a Willamette Valley gardener who had acted upon Professor Bouquet's suggestion that lettuce seed is among the garden seed that may profitably be gathered from the home garden. This practical gardener had been using seed selected somewhat indifferently from small commercial packages and used the same amount of the home-grown seed that he had been accustomed to use of the small package kind. The result was astonishing. The vigorous seeds sprouted with such uniformity and strength that the entire soil mass above them was lifted like a lid. The gardener believes that the recommendation of the Agricultural College to try home-grown seed of certain kinds is a good one, but that care should be taken not to get too thick a stand and crowd the seedlings.

STUDENTS JUDGE APPLES.

JUDGING teams of 12 O. A. C. students will compete in judging apples at the Land Products Show in Portland this fall. Learning to know and value good fruit is an important part of their training as the future orchardists of Oregon, and they will be selected in a series of local contests in apple judging. "All their training for the contests will be in the practical features of fruit-judging," said Professor Lewis, who will take the team to Portland, "and no special coaching in points outside of our regular work will be resorted to. Within proper limits these contests are helpful to the students, and the appropriation of 50 dollars by the Land Show commission to be used for rewards to the best judges is

appreciated." Professor Lewis will assist in the plate judging at the Show.

RECORD IS NOT KEPT BY THE STUDENTS.

REFERRING to the record made at the Oregon Station, Harry H. Collier, of Tacoma, made the statement, according to a newspaper report, that there is no such thing as a 303-egg hen. He gave as his grounds for this statement that the trap-nesting had been done by students and that their records were unreliable. "It is sufficient answer to state that the work was not done by students," said Professor Dryden, head of the poultry department, "and for the simple reason that no student has the time to give hourly attention to it throughout the day and the year. There are no more intelligent and reliable workers than students of the College, and they would have been given the work if they had had time to devote to it. A young man inclined to follow a dishonest career will hardly be found at an agricultural college, spending some of the best years of his life studying and seeking after truth. The work was done by a capable employe working on regular salary."

MODEL FARM EXHIBIT.

A MODEL farm showing ideal location of farm buildings, properly laid out fields, roads and meadows, and a rotation method that will provide for a money crop, for pasture and forage and for building up the soil, will be displayed by the Agricultural College at the Oregon Land Show to be held in Portland early in November. Agricultural College day will be November 7, at which time special lectures and an evening entertainment will be provided by representatives of the College. The model farm was prepared by Professor Scudder, head of the Agronomy department, and the exhibit will be under the supervision of the Extension division.

DRY FARM PRODUCTS.

DISTINCTIVE dry farm products of Oregon are on display at the National Dry Farm Congress now in session at Wichita, Kansas. The Oregon collection is in charge of Professor H. D. Scudder, under whose direction as agronomist of the experiment station they were grown. The exhibit likewise includes statistical matter of interest to prospective immigrants and of great value to Oregon.

Salt in the oven, placed over the baking plates, will prevent the pastry from scorching at the bottom.

Plenty of Good, Bright LIGHT

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