

# 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.



Professor Carl N. Kenedy, Newly Appointed Specialist in Horses, at Oregon Agricultural College and Secretary Oregon State Stallion Registration Board.

**P**ROFESSOR CARL N. KENEDY, of the Animal Husbandry department of the Texas Agricultural College, has received the appointment as special instructor in the branch of Animal Husbandry work that relates to horses, in the Oregon Agricultural College. He was graduated from the Iowa State College at Ames in 1912, having majored in animal husbandry and specialized in the branch of breeding, care and management of horses. He was an assistant instructor for part of the college course and did practical work in feeding and fitting horses for the show.

At the Texas school he was in charge of the work connected with horses, cattle and sheep. In this capacity he was assistant coach of the stock-judging college teams, and had the very great satisfaction of seeing his team win the first honors in stock judging at the international Stock Show in Chicago. This was the first time that first place had gone to a Southern team, which generally has limited equipment and material in comparison with the larger institutions of the great corn belt.

One of the duties to be performed by Professor Kenedy in the Oregon institution is acting as secretary to the State Stallion Registration Board. These duties, which will bring him into close touch with the leading horse raisers of the state, will be performed on lines similar to those followed by Professor E. L. Potter, head of the department of Animal Husbandry, the present secretary.

His duties include inspection and registration of all stallions offered for public service. In addition to these features he will lay special emphasis on the enforcement of the law in all of its phases. The law was designed to benefit stockmen by improving the breed of horse in Oregon, and will do so if universally followed. No one has a right to offer the services of a stallion to the public for hire without having him inspected and registered. There are three divisions of stallions, and the registration law includes them all in its provisions. Pure-breds, eligible to special registry, grades, whose sire or dam were pure-bred, and mongrels, are alike subject to the provisions of the law.

The educational value of registration will likewise receive special attention during the coming year. An earnest attempt will be made to encourage farm-

ers and horsemen to come under the provision of the law, and the advantages of doing so will be made as plain as possible to them. Farmers will be encouraged to breed their very best mares to the best sires available, preference being generally given to the pure-bred.

"Most farmers have two or more mares as a general rule that are peculiarly adapted to breeding purposes that if bred to acceptable sires will produce colts for the owners that will materially raise the standard of farm horses," says Professor Kenedy, "and we shall do what we can to show them the advantages of this practice."

#### FAKE CHOLERA REMEDIES.

**H**OG raisers of Oregon need to be on the alert to prevent the introduction and spread of the hog cholera into their parts of the state. Since the disease is due to a germ of microscopic size it naturally follows that it can be communicated to well hogs only by permitting the germ to be carried to them. A knowledge of the different methods of carrying the germ from infected to well hogs is essential to prevention. Some of these methods of spread are given by Dr. B. T. Simms, veterinarian at the Agricultural College, as follows:

- 1.—By direct contact with hogs suffering from cholera.
- 2.—By carriers, that is, hogs that have recovered from cholera but still pass germs with their droppings.
- 3.—By humans that have come into contact with infected hogs or premises.
- 4.—By dogs, coyotes, buzzards and other carrion-eating animals that have fed on the carcasses of infected hogs.
- 5.—By stock cars, stock yards, etc., in which have been placed infected hogs.
- 6.—By infected water.
- 7.—By slops, swill and garbage that have been infected with bacon rinds or ham bones from hogs that had been afflicted with cholera at slaughter.

Germs will ordinarily die out in four months in lot conditions, but are so resistant that they survive the usual curing and packing process as carried on in the big packing houses. After they have once found lodgment in the hog there is no remedy known but hog cholera serum. Growers should therefore take every precaution to see that germs do not enter their herds by any of the foregoing means.

#### OREGON WRITERS PROLIFIC.

**"O**REGON has produced more literature in her fifty years as a state than the Thirteen Original Colonies have produced during their one hundred and fifty years of existence," says Professor J. B. Horner, professor of History at the Agricultural College, in his illustrated lecture on the literature of Oregon and the men who produced it. Professor Horner speaks from first hand knowledge, since he had an intimate personal acquaintance with many of the state's great authors. In proof of his claim he delineates the writings of Joaquin Miller, Edwin Markham, Colonel Baker, Ella M. Higginson, Sam L. Simpson and other authors of note, whose prolific writings run into many volumes.

#### INSECT ENEMIES.

**O**REGON farmers must learn to know their insect enemies before they can combat them so successfully as to stop the enormous leak due to their ravages. The information and material that will enable them to identify the most common and destructive pests are

easily within their reach and may be had by simply writing for a copy of the Biennial Crop Pest Report, issued by the Oregon Station. A condensed edition of this report has also been issued by the Extension division of the Agricultural College and may be obtained by writing for "Insect Pests of Truck and Garden Crops," to Extension Division, O. A. C., Corvallis.

"In my work as school agriculturist," says a member of the Extension force, "I was able by means of the Biennial Report to identify and control every insect and disease pest that attacked our school gardens and the home gardens. Descriptions are plainly written and the various stages of the insects accurately shown by photographs. Many of these views are printed in the natural colors of the pests, and by reading the descriptions and studying the pictures any farmer in Oregon can soon learn just what pest is attacking his crops."

"Both disease and insect remedies are given in connection with the story of the pests, so that control becomes merely a matter of making application according to directions. I found it best to take up the study of one pest at a time, unless too hard pressed. By devoting a few minutes each day for a few days to reading about it and comparing it with the illustrations, I never failed to learn its identity and life history. Control measures followed as a matter of course."

"Identification of one or more pests is an excellent exercise for parent-teachers meetings, school rallies and similar gatherings in which live teachers meet the school patrons."

#### EMBLEMS FOR STUDENTS.

**E**MBLEMS for girls and boys who are members of industrial clubs in Oregon have been selected in conformity with President Wilson's saying that achievement is the only patent of nobility in modern times. "Achievement in State, Home and School" is stamped on each of the five designs of the series, and conveys the leading sentiment of the emblem. A clover leaf with the letter H in the center, suggests growth and development, while a student lamp and an open book point the way. These are all features of the simplest design, which is intended merely as a badge of membership and a reminder of duty.

The next three designs in the series are similar to the first, with the addition of another clover leaf and another H on each higher emblem. These designs are used to mark advancement in any project, and correspond to fourth, third and second prizes, respectively.

In the last design of the series a rising sun displaces the student lamp, a large star fills up the center, and the four-leaved clover lies enclosed. This design marks the highest degree of achievement in any one project, and corresponds to the first prize.

Each emblem in the series is designed to show at a glance the membership of the wearer in some industrial club and the degree of his advancement in one or more projects. The entire effect signifies the correlation of school, home, farm, shop and business, and by its silent suggestion fosters the same.

The selection, which was made by F. L. Griffin, state agent of industrial clubs, has been ratified by superintendents and other co-operating officers.

#### SILLO BULLETIN OUT.

**C**ONSTRUCTION of silos and silage feeding are the subjects of a new Extension bulletin issued by the Oregon Agricultural College. The kinds and capacities of silos, methods of con-

struction in detail, methods of filling, kinds of feed for silage and purpose and methods of feeding are some of the more important features fully treated in this bulletin. A particularly interesting feature is the chapter on chemical changes in silage. Forty-four pages of descriptive and illustrative matter make up the bulletin. It will be an invaluable guide to dairymen and farmers who wish to construct and use silos. Those wishing copies may secure them upon application to the Extension Division, O. A. C., Corvallis, Oregon.

#### CONTROLLING CHICKENWEED.

**C**LEAN cultivation on cultivated areas is recommended by the Agronomy Department of the Agricultural College as being one of the best means of getting rid of the troublesome little chickweed. This weed pest loves gardens and dooryards and has the habit of flowering at all seasons of the year except in frosty weather. The seed coat is heavy enough to carry the seed safely from one season to another, so that one hardly knows when he has eradicated the weed.

If the last cultivation of the season is rather shallow, so that ungerminated seeds are not brought near enough the surface to germinate, the plant can be gradually exterminated.

In sowed crops the chickweed will probably be pretty well starved and if the stubble is disked after harvest the number of weeds will be greatly reduced. On land thickly sown to clover and grasses the chickweed is often starved out. Since it is a lover of water, drainage will help check its growth.

On lawns, where cultivation cannot be practiced, the best means of eradication is spraying with a solution of iron sulphate spray, mixed in the ratio of one pound of iron sulphate to slightly over a half gallon of water. It is advisable to apply the first spray as soon as the chickweed appears and make from one to four succeeding applications.

## A. H. BURTON



Education—  
I graduated from Southern Illinois State Normal, 1901; University of Illinois, 1907; University of Ore. Law School, 1912.

Experience—  
Taught 6 years in country schools, 6 years as principal and as superintendent, 7 years in large high schools; now teaching in Wash. High School, Portland.

Progressive  
Nominee  
State Superintendent  
of Schools

Principles—I favor longer terms for country schools, consolidation where practical, better teachers, teachers promoted for merit only, practical courses, State's money more economically expended.

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