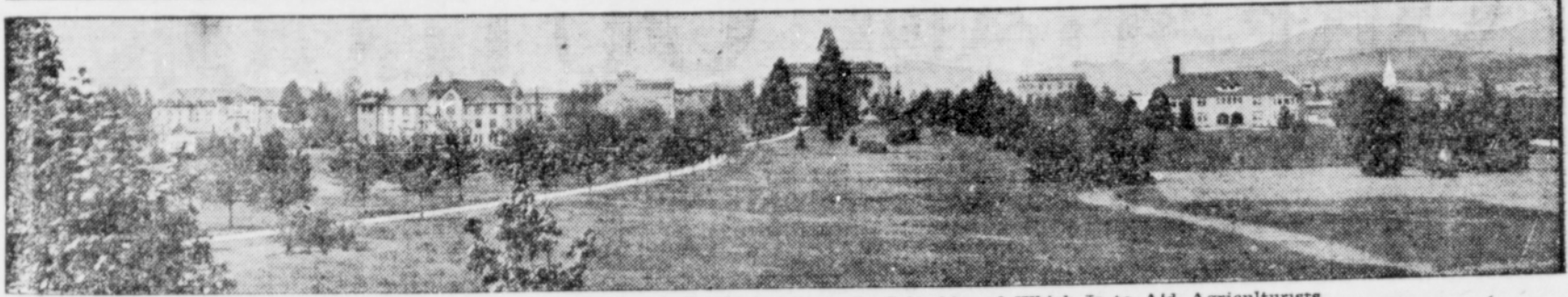


Oregon Agricultural College is the Friend of the Farmer

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.

Course in Home Making Open to Housekeepers.

EVERY Oregon woman who wishes to know how to keep her home most suitably and economically may have the opportunity of learning to do so by availing herself of the new O. A. C. vocational course in home making to be opened September 22. Instruction and training in this course are designed to aid the practical housekeeper in buying most economically the family supplies and in using them most profitably. They also teach her how to care for little children and to look after her own health. Indeed, the purpose of the course is to teach her how to accomplish the most possible with a given expenditure of time and labor. It was designed to meet the needs of women who wish to become expert home makers.

This home making course is thoroughly practical. It includes plain and elaborate cooking, dressmaking, marketing, household furnishing and decoration, hygiene, care of the sick, and all those various subjects in which every manager of a home feels her need of special knowledge.

The work of the course is completed in one year. It is open to all women who have sufficient age and common school education to profit by it. In general women of 18 years of age or over who have an eighth grade diploma will be admitted to the course upon application. Those of maturer years who have not the diploma may be admitted upon recommendation of the Dean of the School, to whom credentials should be presented.

The wives and housekeepers who expect to enter this course should write the College registrar concerning home accommodations for the school year. It is also advisable for them to write to Dean Henrietta W. Calvin so that ample preparation may be made for the work.

Twelve Good Reasons for Feeding Ensilage.

MODERN dairy farms are not completely equipped unless they have silos, according to Professor R. R. Graves, head of the O. A. C. Dairy department. Twelve reasons why this is so are as follows:

1. Every ration needs some succulent feed.
2. Corn silage is probably the cheapest succulent feed that can be had.
3. An acre of corn can be placed in the silo at less cost than that of harvesting an acre of roots or kale.
4. A ton of corn silage contains more food nutrient than a ton of roots or kale.
5. Silage can be made in weather that is unfit for making hay, since the crop is never too wet to put into a silo.
6. Many crops will be saved and utilized for feed that would otherwise have been a total loss because of unfavorable weather for handling the crop as hay.
7. More feed can be stored in a given space in the form of silage than in that of hay or fodder.
8. A well-filled silo is a guarantee against shrinkage of milk when pastures dry up.
9. Silage can be used for supplementing pastures more economically than soiling crops, because less labor is required and the feed is more palatable.
10. More stock can be kept on a given area of land, when silage is the basis of the ration.
11. Silage has a beneficial effect on the digestive organs.
12. With the silo full a good, palatable feed is always on hand regardless

of how bad the weather is or how busy men and teams are at field work.

Manual Training Work for Women Teachers.

A MANUAL TRAINING course, the first year of which is adapted to women as well as men students, is advocated by Professor Frank H. Shepherd, who has been recently added to the Industrial Arts faculty at the Oregon Agricultural College. This course should be arranged with a view to fit teachers for industrial work in rural schools. Mr. Shepherd claims that there is a heavy demand for women teachers of domestic science who can at the same time conduct the work in manual training, and that the course should be arranged to meet these requirements.

Many rural schools also desire men teachers who can teach manual training and at the same time care for the work in agriculture, athletics or art. This demand should likewise be responded to in an industrial arts course. In this course the student's natural adaptability should be ascertained during the first year, and all work succeeding that adapted to his special inclination and talent. The entire course should be so arranged that a student may drop out at the end of any semester after the first year and be prepared to teach.

The work of this course in physics should prepare students to understand the right use and care of equipment in homes and other institutions, with special regard to sanitary effects. It should teach the hows and whys of common everyday material and its uses, including the water supply, plumbing, sewers, heating, ventilation, refrigeration, gas supply, stoves and lamps.

Corvallis Keeps Pace With College Growth.

THERE need be no fear that the rapid growth of the Agricultural College, plus the newly authorized vocational courses, will create a student body too large to be provided for with suitable housing accommodations. The situation has been taken advantage of by a number of keen investors and Corvallis business men, and more houses than ever before at any other time are in process of building in Corvallis. There are about 75 houses in course of construction now, and more than 100 will have been built during the summer. Most of these are built as private residences but are furnished with one to several extra rooms that will be opened to the use of students. In some instances the entire second floor is to be turned over to student use.

In addition to the many new residences intended partly for student use all the former club and fraternity houses will be run to their capacity and several new buildings are being erected wholly for club use. Among the larger are the Abneek Club home, and the Gamma Upsilon. Each of these will accommodate a club of about 30 members. Several other new buildings have been erected for student homes with rooms individual or en suite.

With all the earlier housing accommodations and the new rooming quarters for several hundred students to rely upon, President Kerr is convinced that ample provision will have been made for all students, degree and vocational, who may desire admission to the College.

Size and Soundness Sought in Stallions.

THERE are two things that farmers of Oregon may do to increase materially their profits derived from horses, according to Professor Carl

N. Kennedy, specialist in horses at the Oregon Agricultural College. The first of these is to breed all mares to sound, purebred stallions of desirable type. The second is to select sires for more size in the colts.

In every section of this state one can find many cheap horses; but they are all one or the other of two types—faulty conformation and unsound, or small.

"I have been unable to find a single horse in the state combining size and desirable conformation that could be bought at a price that does not pay the producer a good profit to produce," says Mr. Kennedy. "On the other hand, I find many small undesirable horses of poor breeding than can be bought at a price so cheap that there is no profit in producing them, even under range conditions."

"What we need among our horses is that horsemen use the best sires. A \$5.00 increase in the service fee generally pays an additional profit of from \$25.00 to \$50.00 in the value of the colt."

Protection From Rabies.

VOID strange dogs, but if approached by a dog dripping saliva from his jaws stand perfectly still, since rabid dogs do not notice still objects," says Dr. B. T. Simms, veterinarian at the Oregon Agricultural College. "Animals bitten by rabid dogs should either be killed or given the pasteur treatment. If dogs are bitten by other dogs suspected of being rabid, they should be closely confined and watched for sixty days. Sick cats, especially those having fits, should be avoided. Every person bitten by rabid dogs should take the pasteur treatment, which can be had in nearly every hospital. If the dog is suspected of being rabid, shut it up and watch it closely for symptoms, which will develop in six to ten days. The wound made by a suspected dog should be cauterized at once with nitric acid or carbolic acid. The suspected dog should not be killed until its infection is proved or disproved. If rabid its head should be packed in ice and sent to the State Board of Health at Portland."

Yeast in Bread Making.

SOME made yeast is much better than dry yeast in making bread," says Dean Henrietta W. Calvin of the Home Economics department, O. A. C. "It may be likened to the seed saved by a good gardener from his own healthy and vigorous plants. When thus prepared it contains many millions of live growing plants of microscopic size. The liquid yeast can be kept in a cool, dark place about two weeks. Sugar is a good yeast food. A little added to the bread does not affect the flavor of the bread, but it does quicken the action of the yeast. Salt is used for flavor. The small quantities in which it is used in bread does not retard the growth of the yeast plants, but it adds to the whiteness of the bread. The bacteria that cause sourness are developed when the bread is kept too warm. Bread that feels warm to the hand is too warm to make sweet, light and well flavoured bread."

New Bacteriologist.

CLOSE relation between bacteria and soil fertility has created an increasing demand for instruction and for extension work in bacteriology, which demand has been met by the appointment of a new instructor in this subject at the Oregon Agricultural College. The appointee, Ralph McBurney, has had a great deal of practical experience in bacteriology and chemistry, and has

taught these subjects for several years in schools and colleges. He is at present a member of the Oklahoma experiment station staff and was formerly chemist for the Thomson Chemical Co., of Baltimore. He has conducted extensive experiments in nitrification and ammonification of soils, and has done considerable pathogenic work in the analysis of body liquids with reference to tuberculosis. His service will be of great benefit to the people of Oregon as well as to students of the College.

Mistakes in Summer Pruning.

THAT a good many Oregon fruitmen make the mistake of over-pruning bearing trees is the conclusion reached by Professor C. I. Lewis, horticulturist at the Agricultural College. Trees are sometimes fairly slaughtered during the summer, branches six inches in diameter being cut off. After having watched these trees carefully Professor Lewis is convinced that the practice is generally injurious to the tree, exposing parts of it to sunburn and often unbalancing the tree by forcing out waterspout growth. Another mistaken orchard practice that is too often employed is shearing off the upper limbs so that the entire top of the trees is practically level, giving it the appearance of having undergone a Dutch hair cut. All branches should not be cut back uniformly, but each according to the vigor of its terminal branch.

Fireblight Control.

FIREBLIGHT is recognized by the darkened, scorched appearance of leaves, blossoms and small twigs. It affects both apple and pear trees, turning the apple leaves brown and the pear leaves almost black. Bark in the canker stage is dark, shrunken and surrounded by distinct fissures. The treatment recommended by the department of Pathology at the Agricultural College is cutting away all affected parts, burning them, and washing the wounds and the cutting tools with a 1 to 1000 solution of corrosive sublimate in water. Cut well back, even below the visibly affected portion of the wood, in order to get it all. If every farmer and fruit grower in Oregon will do this for one or two seasons, fireblight will become a thing of the past in this state.

Special Training for Women.

WOMEN today are specially trained for their life work. The specialization that is demanded in all fields of endeavor makes no exception in the work of women. That they should be expert home-makers is quite as necessary as that men should be expert farmers or engineers. Facilities for providing this training are afforded at the Oregon Agricultural College by new buildings, new and modern in every respect and thoroughly adapted to their intended use. The scientific instruction is broad and thorough, for the efficient woman must know why as well as how. The home economics students are likewise liberally instructed in language, literature, economics and sociology, in preparation for their great community responsibilities.

Confer on Co-operation.

PRESIDENT W. J. KERR and Professors Hetzel and French, representing the Oregon Agricultural College, are in Denver conferring with Dr. A. C. True, of the United States Department of Agriculture, on subjects connected with co-operation between state and nation in carrying on work in Oregon. It is thought that this conference will result in putting into active operation several new lines of work of great benefit to the farmers and other citizens of the state.