

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.

NEW O. A. C. CATALOGUE.

ALL prospective college students, men and women of maturer years as well as girls and boys, will find a vast fund of valuable information in the new O. A. C. catalogue just issued and placed in the hands of the College registrar for distribution. With other useful knowledge that the catalogue imparts it tells who may enter the College, under what conditions, what the probable expense of the college year will be, and some of the benefits of the college training.

Many significant improvements and additions to the work of the Agricultural College are seen to have been made during the year just ended. An important addition is the authorization of vocational courses for grammar school students who have not the time to prepare for the degree courses, and for men and women who feel the need of more expert knowledge and higher technical skill in carrying on their life work, but have not the money, the time or the educational qualifications for entering the degree courses.

Beginning September 22, this special vocational work will be offered in agriculture, dairying and home making for one year; in business methods for two years, and in mechanic arts for three years. On November 2 the vocational course in forestry opens for a five and a half months' term. The work in all these courses is thoroughly practical, and includes only the subjects of greatest importance in the practical industries for which they offer training.

The new standards for admission to the degree courses is also fully explained in the new catalogue. The exact meaning of the 12 required credits is pointed out and the substitutions and conditions are plainly stated. It is further shown that after the close of the year 1914-15 the standard will require 15 full credits from an accredited high school, the equivalent of four full years of secondary education. If entrance is sought on examinations the prospective entrants should present themselves for examination on September 18, 19 or 21. Entrance may be secured by transfer from other colleges and universities.

The College year opens September 22 and ends June 8. The first semester ends February 4, and the second begins February 9. Farmers' Week is November 30 to December 5, and the Winter Short Course is from January 4 to January 30.

EGGS BY PARCEL POST.

EGGs properly packed in suitable containers can be shipped in quantities of ten dozen for a distance of 50 to 150 miles and the containers returned at a total cost of slightly more than three cents per dozen. The rates for smaller shipments is slightly higher, those for larger some lower, but the difference is not very great. In any case, the cost of shipping the eggs and returning the container is less than the charges of the buyer, commission man and the retailer, as made in the usual channels of marketing eggs. By taking advantage of this situation producers should get a little better price for their eggs, consumers should get their good eggs at rather less cost, and consumers' families should get a regular supply of good eggs.

For his extra profit on his eggs the farmer gathers them regularly each day, twice a day in warm weather, stores them in cool, clean places and ships them promptly. The experimental shipments by O. A. C. were made in a container that has ten

paper rolls inside, each roll holding a dozen eggs in a perforated lining. Its weight is about 4 pounds. When filled with good eggs of good size the combined weight of case, containers and eggs, is about 20 pounds.

The cost of sending 20 pounds a distance of 50 to 150 miles by parcels post is 24 cents. The rate for returning the 4-pound container is 8 cents. Thus the entire cost of the shipment of ten dozen eggs not counting cost of container is 32 cents, which is slightly more than 3 cents per dozen.

The problem of bringing producer and consumer together and arranging terms of delivery and payment is being investigated by Prof. Dryden, of the Oregon Agricultural College, who has already secured the names of some Portland consumers and some Willamette Valley farmers, between whom trade relations will be established as rapidly as possible. Other systems are being tried out and matured with excellent prospects for success. All who are interested either as producers or consumers, should write to the Poultry Department, giving exact conditions as nearly as possible.

CAMP FOOD FOR ONE MAN ON MONTH'S FOREST TRIP.

THE most useful food for camp and trail is that which contains the most nourishment with the least bulk. These conditions limit the choice that can wisely be made of available camp food material, but considerable variety is shown in the following list of supplies prepared by the entertaining magazine writer, Stewart Edward White, and given as one example of a month's camp rations, in the popular O. A. C. bulletin, Camp Cookery, by Ava B. Milam.

Flour—plain, pancake and corn meal as desired—15 pounds.

Meat—bacon or boned ham—15 pounds.

Rice, 8 pounds.

Baking Powder, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound.

Saccharine, 150 tablets.

Sugar, 2 pounds.

Cereal, 8 pounds.

Raisins, 1 pound.

Salt and pepper.

Beans, 5 pounds.

Erbwurst, 3 pounds.

Dried vegetables, 2 pounds.

Dried potatoes, 2 pounds.

Baker's eggs, 1 can.

The combined weight is about 65 pounds.

Many substitutes can be made while maintaining the general plan of the rations, such as coffee for tea, eggs for meat, etc. The relative quantities in which exchanges are made together with directions for carrying, cooking and serving camp food, are given in the bulletin which may be had upon request sent to the Extension Division, O. A. C., Corvallis, Oregon.

FEDERAL APPROPRIATION.

ELEVEN thousand dollars has been appropriated by the United States Department of Agriculture for extension work in Oregon agriculture and domestic economy. Announcement has also been made that all Federal extension work will be carried on in connection with the state colleges under the direction of the extension divisions. The Oregon apportionment will be expended for the following purposes:

Special field work in dairying, \$2500; supervision of county agricultural work, \$3440; support of girls' and boys' industrial clubs, \$2700; farm efficiency survey, \$1500; and clerk hire, \$860.

The work in dairying will be maintained as at present, while an

assistant will be provided for the state leader of county work and for the state agent of club work. The farm survey will be conducted by a federal expert who will determine the degree of efficiency with which a number of farms is operated. Methods of conducting the surveys will also be taught to the county agents in order to extend the survey work throughout the state.

Announcements of the government's policy and appropriation were made in a recent conference at Denver, the Federal department being represented by Dr. A. C. True and C. B. Smith, and the state interests by President W. J. Kerr, Director R. D. Hetzel, and State Leader H. T. French.

SCORE CARD FOR CORN.

CORN exhibited at the state and county fairs of Oregon by the boys of the Industrial Clubs will be scored and judged according to the following score card as prepared by the Agricultural College:

Adaptability—maturity, size, solidity, etc., 25 points.

Seed condition—large, bright germ, free from discoloration, 15 points.

Shape of kernel—medium deep, slightly wedge-shaped, straight sides, 15 points.

Uniformity—true to type, uniform size, shape, etc., 15 points.

Weight of ear—large proportion of grain, 10 points.

Length and circumference—medium, 10 points.

Color of grain and cob—free from mixture, 5 points.

Butts and tips—well filled, 5 points.

Possible score, 100 points.

Since many hundred girls and boys will have their corn exhibit judged by this score card it would be well for parents, teachers and club officers to become familiar with it and give their assistance to the club members, who must understand it in order to select the exhibits to best advantage. Demonstrations of scoring by the card should prove attractive features of parent-teachers' and club meetings.

COST OF A YEAR IN COLLEGE.

TWO hundred and twenty-four dollars is given as the average cost of a year in the Oregon Agricultural College. This sum is apportioned among the various items of a student's budget as follows: Registration fee, \$5; student fee, \$5; laboratory fees and deposits, \$18; textbooks and supplies, \$26; board for eight months, \$120; room rent for nine months, \$30, and personal outlay, \$20. In addition to the above are the expenses for military suits and gymnasium suits for the men and physical culture suits for the women. The cost of the former is about \$15, and of the latter about \$5. With good care these suits will wear for more than one year. The items need not be considered by men and women who enter the vocational courses. Many regular students make their way wholly or in part by securing employment outside of school hours. Employment bureaus under the management of the College are maintained to assist students in finding work.

O. A. C. PROFESSOR WEDS.

COLLEGE tradition was upset August 5th when an Oregon Agricultural College professor, Henry Clay Brandon, turned his back on his bachelor friends and entered the ranks of the married. His bride was Miss Vera Etta Haskell, a graduate of the O. A. C. class of 1911, who has since that time been an instructor in Domestic Science at the Portland Trades

School. The Portland School was the first meeting place of the newly wedded pair, Mr. Brandon being its principal when Miss Haskell began teaching there. Mr. Brandon came to the Agricultural College in 1913 as Professor of Industrial Arts and director of shop work. After a brief visit with friends and relatives "back east" he will return with his bride to her alma mater, his present place of employment, and resume his official duties.

WELL-BRED SWINE.

IN selecting foundation stock for the hog herd it is best to purchase animals whose ancestry was bred continuously by a single breeder. This is the belief and experience of Professor G. R. Samson, swine specialist at the Oregon Agricultural College. In this way the buyer gets the benefit of a successful breeder's judgment. Lacking better means of judging desirable animals it is safe to assume that stock thought good enough to be retained in the herds of the breeder, generation after generation, is better than average stock. It pays to be wary of the stock whose ancestry was bred by many different breeders that are unknown in the history of the breed. In every case the buyer of foundation stock should become familiar with the history of the stock selected, learning the weak points to avoid them and the strong points to preserve them.

LIQUIDS FOR BREAD MAKING.

SWEET MILK is the best of all liquids for bread making, according to Dean Henrietta W. Calvin, of the Oregon Agricultural College. It should be scalded to kill the microorganisms that cause sourness in milk, and then cooled. Milk bread will be a little yellow, but its flavor is better than that of water bread and it is more nutritious. Water may be used, however, and good bread can be made with it. Scalded butter milk or whey, either one, makes good bread. Potato water is often used, but if potato yeast is used with it the bread will likely be a little damp and dark. None of these liquids should be used scalding hot, since flour is always injured by scalding and the bread is damp, clammy, and of poor texture.

W. P. Tufts, a graduate of the Oregon Agricultural College, has been appointed an instructor in Horticulture in his alma mater.

A. H. BURTON



Education—
I graduated from Southern Illinois State Normal, 1901; University of Illinois, 1907; University of Oregon 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.