

CORVALLIS SCHOOL

Animal Husbandry and Forage Plant Production Are Studied.

EXPERIMENTS WITH FRUIT

Ten of 150 Acres Devoted to Horticulture—Blooded Stock Kept for Analysis of Food Values by the Students.

CORVALLIS, Or., June 17.—(Special.)—During the commencement exercises last week many of the visitors took occasion to inspect the college and its appointments. The farm comprises about 150 acres. Ten acres are devoted to horticulture and the balance to pasture and general crops. In the horticultural division a large number of varieties of tree and bush fruits are grown for the purpose of ascertaining and studying their characteristics and are also made useful for testing the efficiency of various sprays and mixtures.

Animal husbandry and forage plant production are the major industries on the farm. In addition to the maintenance of a good working dairy herd several classes of livestock are kept for feeding experiments, including small herds of Jersey and Shorthorn cattle. The Shorthorns represent two classes, the dairy type and the beef type. There are also two breeds of sheep and a few swine.

Steamed Silage Is Fed. The livestock is kept for experimental feeding and also to serve as object lessons to students in animal husbandry. The animals are managed under practical, modern farm conditions. Various classes of feed stuffs are analyzed and produced on the farm. The main object of this work is to determine the most economical ration for dairy cows and fattening stock. In the winter season a good deal of experimental work with the feeding of silage is conducted. Steamed silage is extensively fed.

This method of preserving silage originated at the Oregon Experiment Station and is known as the Oregon method. It consists of forcing steam into the silo until the contents are heated to a degree that is sufficient to kill the bacteria which cause the fermentation of organic acids which sour the silage is largely arrested.

In the winter months silage is practiced. An effort is made to provide a continuous supply of green, palatable and nutritious feed from early spring to late fall. Upon high-priced land this system is much more profitable to the dairyman than is the common practice of permitting the cows to pasture the crops. Alfalfa enters largely into this scheme. The second crop this season will soon be ready to cut.

Much Success With Alfalfa. The Experiment Station has demonstrated conclusively that alfalfa can be successfully grown in Western Oregon. In order to encourage the more general production of alfalfa the Experiment Station, in co-operation with the Southern Pacific Railroad officials, has offered gratuitously to farmers this spring about 40 tons of inoculated seed.

Much valuable work is done in the department of entomology in the control of fungus and insect pests. In the bacteriological department investigations of considerable economic interest are constantly in progress. The department of chemistry keeps the chemist and several assistants constantly employed in analytical work of great economic value to many productive industries.

ECHO IS NO LONGER DRY.

New Water System Completed Without Tax or Bond Sale.

ECHO, Or., June 17.—(Special.)—The City Council has made the final payment on its new waterworks of \$67,750 to Fairbanks, Morse & Co. This closes an undertaking of the citizens of Echo that is peculiar in several respects. The works have been built without any taxes or bonds and consist of an engine and boiler, and a reservoir holding 300,000 gallons. The latter is on a hill 150 feet above the town, and will soon be supplemented with another of the same size, so as to provide an abundance of water for irrigation and for fire-fighting. The total cost of the works was \$10,000, of which a portion was raised by subscriptions to be paid back in water, and the remainder covered by a license on saloons.

It is now proposed to establish municipal electric light works, which can be run with the same engine and boiler. The citizens and Council are so encouraged with the success of the undertaking just completed that there will be no opposition to the establishment of an electric light plant.

FRUIT IN THE GRAND RONDE

Trees Are Filled and Conditions Could Not Be Better.

La Grande Chronicle. An equated estimate based on the reports of four of the principal fruit-growers of this section shows that the fruit output of this valley this year will be approximately 400 carloads. The estimate for apples, which constitute the main fruit crop, is 314 cars; prunes, 55 cars; peaches, 20 cars; and cherries, 20 cars. These figures are considered reliable, as there was but little variance in any of the four estimates given, and on the estimate for prunes the figures were exactly the same. This forecast is made on the expectation of a continuation of the present favorable conditions. Fruit trees are filled and the conditions and prospects could hardly be improved upon.

In the effort to secure the foregoing report, some interesting figures have been received in regard to the increase in apple-tree acreage in this valley. There are now 200,000 apple trees in this valley, and of this number 145,000 trees are in bearing—that is to say, this is the number of trees of five years old and upwards. Five years hence, when the whole 200,000 trees come into bearing, the yield of an average crop year will be 1,000,000 boxes, or about 1466 carloads. It is not too much to say that within a short time the apple crop income of this valley will be \$1,000,000 a year.

Even at the older factory prices of \$5 per ton, 10-year-old trees will, on average, yield at the rate of \$142.50 per acre.

While the apple is in the ascendancy

as the commercial fruit of this valley, the cherry is not to be overlooked. Cannery representatives are here now making contracts for cherries at 4 to 4 1/2 cents per pound. The old cherry trees on the Geer place in Cove, for instance, and in other orchards in this valley, have yielded a crop of 800 pounds to the tree. The price paid is \$50 per ton, and at this rate old trees will yield \$2200 and upwards per acre.

CONDON'S NEW WATER SUPPLY

Well Just Completed Gives Abundant Flow Under Test.

CONDON, Or., June 17.—(Special.)—Condon's water supply is at last assured. A flow of 40 gallons per minute was registered in the new city well at a depth of 400 feet, and it is now being pumped into the two reservoirs above the city, there being now a depth of six feet of water in each. A test of the flow in the lower part of the city shows a pressure of 80 pounds, and a great feeling of relief and security now pervades our community.

It is soon to be a "rose city" instead of a sagebrush town, as heretofore. A new water right, a big spring, has also been acquired, four miles from town. Already the bonds for this new addition of water have been voted and the sale arranged for, so in truth it can be said that Condon has at last solved the water problem to the satisfaction of all. There will be plenty of water for every purpose.

Owing to the increased water supply a new fire company has been organized, with William Dunlap as chief and C. L. Berry as assistant. It is proposed to perfect the organization and have weekly drills and a fire patrol.

ASIA MINOR INTERESTS.

Germany Starting Colonies and Exploiting the Country.

United States Consular Report. German commercial interests in Asia Minor date from the beginning of the present century.

Prior to that time but few people of German nationality ever found their way to the Euphrates Valley, much less to establish trading posts in that country for the purpose of bartering with the native Arabs. To what extent this has all changed is fully and comprehensively shown by the German Baghdad Railway enterprise, which is practically being financed, built and managed by capitalists. The German government has done much to encourage and support commercial enterprises in Asia Minor generally. In 1894 a German Consulate was established in Baghdad. The excavation mentioned in the Baghdad Railway enterprise has also done much to make the natives acquainted with the push and organization of the German people. Not very long ago the Turkish government appointed a commission consisting of three German experts to explore and examine the oil fields of Mesopotamia.

Such enterprise on the part of German residents in the country which is acknowledged to be exceedingly rich, and complete with vast opportunities in connection with cotton, grain, oil, fruit, etc., will undoubtedly lead to the establishment of large German agricultural colonies in the vicinity of the cities and stations along the Baghdad route, similar to the one which has been so prosperous at Jaffa in Palestine. It is generally known that, but it is true nevertheless, that there are already a number of exclusive German colonies scattered over Asia Minor, and that in gardening, which are as thriving as any colony of the same race situated in Brazil, or any part of Russia, and which hold in such valuable assets to those countries.

It is claimed by many here in Germany that if a good part of the surplus population of the Southern States and the territory of the United States were to be sent to the colonies would be happily chosen for the reason that the German would never associate with the Arab. Arab, therefore the colonies would remain German in sentiment, and not sacrifice their nationality as has been the case in the United States. America and the English colonies, by becoming citizens of those countries. There is something in this argument, and undoubtedly true is the fact that such colonies are destined to play an important part in the expansion of German commerce in Asiatic countries.

THE WORD "NICKEL"

Derived From Appellations of His Satanic Majesty.

Chicago Chronicle. About 200 years ago one of the German copper mines an ore was discovered which had all the appearance of copper, but every known process failed to get any copper from this ore. The German miners of those times were superstitious—in fact, most miners are today. They claimed they could hear the kobolds, the pixies and the gnomes at work in the mine, in which this ore was taken, and when the smelter failed to produce copper from the ore they one and all refused to go into the workings again, saying the ore had been cursed by an evil spirit. They named this ore "kupfer-nickel," or Old Nick copper. Cobalt, a metal which has become so familiar of late, is nothing more than the German for an evil spirit.

This curious ore aroused the interest of the scientists of the world, and for years chemists worked on it. Cronstedt, a famous German chemist, began a series of experiments with this copper and succeeded in isolating a metal unlike anything that was seen before. It was not copper, it was not silver, though it looked more like the latter. Although the ore was proved to be of value, the name of Old Nick stuck to it, and it is still known as nickel.

Several years later another mineral was discovered in this ore, and on account of its hidden qualities was called kobold, for the reason already given. In time kobold became cobalt, the name by which the mineral is now known. That an Ontario town should owe its name to a German evil spirit seems strange, but it is a suitable one on account of the millions of dollars worth of silver cobalt found there.

The name of Sir Huxley Herbert Vivian of Swansea, Wales, is among the earliest associated with nickel. He was successful in getting nickel from Norwegian and Swedish ores, but only in small quantities. What he accomplished was done at a factory at Camden, N. J., to develop the deposits at Lancaster, Pa. Wharton knew nothing of what Vivian had done, but he was not copper, it was not silver, though it looked more like the latter. Although the ore was proved to be of value, the name of Old Nick stuck to it, and it is still known as nickel.

Pat's Idea of an Island. Teacher—Patrick, describe an island. Patrick—Sure, ma'am, it's a place ye can't lave with a boat.

The average monthly income in Japan, according to a recent survey, is officially stated at less than \$5.

WILL SHIP 400 CARS OF FRUIT

Bountiful Yield From Orchards of Grand Ronde Valley Is Assured.

BIG INCREASE IN APPLES

Prunes Come Next in Importance. Cherries for Canning Will Net Growers Large Profits—Future of the Industry.

LA GRANDE, Wash., June 17, (Special)—It is estimated by the principal fruit-growers of Grand Ronde Valley that the output for this section this year will be 400 carloads. The estimate on apples, which are the largest crop, is 314 cars; prunes, 55 cars; peaches, plums and cherries, 20 cars. These figures are considered reliable, as there was but little variance in the different estimates given and the estimates on prunes all agreed. This forecast is made on the expectation of a continuation of the present favorable conditions, which could hardly be improved upon; the fruit is set on the trees as full as it can be given first class quality.

Big Increase in Apples.

In securing the foregoing report it was also possible to obtain some interesting figures relative to the enormous increase in the apple orchard acreage. There are now 200,000 apple trees in this valley and of this number 145,000 are in bearing, that is to say this is the number of trees of five years old and upwards. Five years hence, when the whole 200,000 trees are in bearing, the yield will be a million boxes, or about 1,466 carloads. It is not too much to say that within a short time the apple crop income of this valley will be a million dollars a year.

Even at the older factory price of \$5 per ton, 10-year-old trees will, on average, yield at the rate of \$142.50 per acre.

Cherries Cut a Figure.

While the apple is in the ascendancy as the commercial fruit of this valley, the cherry plays quite a part. Cannery representatives are here now making contracts for cherries at 4 to 4 1/2 cents per pound. The La Grande fruit growers will have about twenty tons to offer, but this includes only the sweet varieties suitable for canning, such as Royal Anne and Contendable.

Old cherry trees in some orchards in the valley have yielded as high as 800 pounds to the tree. The price paid is \$50 per ton, and at this rate old trees will yield \$2,200 and upwards per acre.

All these figures and estimates are based on as reliable facts as are obtainable. It is not necessary to exaggerate the fruit industry of Grand Ronde. The truth is good enough.

MAKING BIG IMPROVEMENTS

Booth-Kelly Lumber Company Bettering Its Plants.

EUGENE, Or., June 17.—(Special.)—The Booth-Kelly Lumber Company, whose head offices are here, is making extensive improvements in its mills throughout the county. At Springfield the already well-equipped mill will be improved to make the best plant of its kind in the state. This mill will have a planing capacity of 150,000 feet of lumber daily. The improvements being made include two new 100-horsepower boilers, a 300-horsepower engine,

OREGON BEAUTY STRAWBERRIES, 86 BERRIES ON ONE STOCK



RAISED BY FRANCIS CLARNO, 358 LARRABEE STREET.

Francis Clarno, of 358 Larrabee street, is a strawberry-grower as well as a Democratic politician. The photograph shows one strawberry plant of the Oregon Beauty variety, from his garden, which bore 86 berries of the delicious fruit.

a new band re-saw, two new planers and a blowpipe system and dust collector, besides a new dry kiln and large lumber sheds. Similar changes will be made at the Coburg mill.

Danger and an Umbrella.

The Critic. An umbrella or a cane have within them potentialities for evil which are perfectly appalling. Many a worthy gentleman who goes to church on Sundays accompanied by his umbrella, and offers up a silent prayer into the lining of his hat as he stands at the head of his pew, is really a menace to the public, for as he files out, after having just requested to have his sins forgiven him, he is more likely than not to carry that umbrella across his shoulder, or high under his arm, where the point endangers the eyesight of his fellow-man; or he drags it over his head in such a way that unwary sinners trip over it and make remarks that are distinctly out of place in the sanctuary.

Tees, umbrellas and canes are among the most dangerous of modern weapons. More harm is done by umbrellas poking and maiming mankind than by the deadliest ammunition known in warfare. In view of this, one would like to suggest

LIST SELL OFF AT ONCE

Portland's Oldest and Finest Exclusive Ladies' Emporium Must Vacate Present Quarters

H. B. LITT'S LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF LADIES' AND MISSES' APPAREL, FANCY EVENING GOWNS, SILK AND LINEN SHIRTWAIST SUITS, OPERA COATS, DEMI-STREET SUITS, LINGERIE WAISTS, PETTICOATS—ALL MUST GO AT TREMENDOUS REDUCTIONS. SALE OPENS TUESDAY MORNING—STORE WILL BE CLOSED TOMORROW (MONDAY) TO REARRANGE STOCK.

The entire stock of ladies' and misses' apparel, carried by H. B. Litt, Portland's oldest and finest exclusive ladies' establishment, must be sold at once, owing to the present quarters having been leased by an outside concern. Entire stock of up-to-date ladies' finery will be offered at tremendous reductions.

The present large stock, acknowledged the finest and most exclusive in the entire Northwest, contains the fashion's latest creations in exclusive patterns and styles. Exclusive Paris gowns have been our specialty, and each and every garment has been personally selected for style, fit and beauty. It is an unusual opportunity for discriminating dressers to secure the season's smartest offerings at actual wholesale cost and less.

FANCY SHIRTWAISTS IN SILK AND LINGERIE. The smartest creations shown this season—hand-made models of the most exclusive designs—now go at sacrifice prices; nothing reserved.

WALKING SKIRTS. Unquestionably the greatest values in really fine skirts ever offered. All the latest and fanciest styles in Volles, Panamas, Homespuns, Mixtures, Checks and Stripes, in gray, blue and black. Values as high as \$35.00, now go for \$7.50 and up.

SHIRTWAIST SUITS. In exclusive designs and latest colors—old rose, blue, green, white and other shades, valued up to \$38.50, now go as low as \$15.00 and up.

H. B. LITT

PORTLAND'S MOST EXCLUSIVE LADIES' ESTABLISHMENT 274 WASHINGTON, CORNER OF FOURTH STREET

WALNUTS IN OREGON

Soil in the Vicinity of Aurora Ideal for Their Production.

PORTLAND ALSO FAVORED. Deep Sandy Loam Absolutely Necessary to Success—Trees on Dekum Home Site Illustrate Possibilities of Nut Growing.

On the Dekum home grounds on Thirteenth street are at present two magnificent walnut trees which are as fine specimens as can be found anywhere on the Pacific Coast. As these trees are likely very shortly to be removed it would be of great interest and benefit to any one interested in walnut culture to study these trees before they are cut down.

The trees are of the Chill variety and were grown from two nuts taken at random from a lot of nuts by L. G. Pfunder about 1860. They were planted on the block north of the Ladd residence. When Frank Dekum built the home on Thirteenth street the two trees were transplanted and have grown now to immense size.

Some time ago one tree measured twenty inches in diameter and sixty-seven inches in circumference, and the other measured sixteen inches in diameter and fifty-seven inches in circumference, and both had a spread of at least sixty feet. They would have grown much larger were it not for the fact that during the last few years the foliage of the surrounding trees has encroached and shut out much of the light and air.

Bear Heavy Crops Yearly. The two trees have been bearing heavy crops of nuts for many years past and without a single failure. It has never been possible to ascertain the exact amount of nuts borne each year as the trees are near the sidewalk and the passing pedestrians and school children managed to get a great many of the nuts.

When the trees are cut down to a depth of from four to eight feet and then there is a deep sub-soil of sandy loam. This kind of soil seems to be the best for growing walnuts on the site of Portland proper, and a prominent California walnut authority has stated that Portland is one of the finest locations possible for a walnut orchard.

Above all things the soil conditions must first be considered most thoroughly because if there is hard pan or the soil is thin it is positively a waste of time and money. The soil must be deep for walnuts. Many farmers swell with pride when they speak of their soil as being three and four feet deep; good walnut land must be at least fifteen feet in depth.

Puttling River Valley Ideal. All the California authorities say that a deep sandy loam is best. There is a section of land near Aurora which seems almost ideal for walnut planting because of the heavy banks of the Puttling River where good drainage is assured. On one of the streets of Aurora there are several trees as large as the two Dekum trees and on a farm within two miles of Aurora there is a walnut tree that measures sixty-three inches in circumference and twenty-one inches in diameter.

Such unimproved walnut land as is found in that vicinity, if it were within fifty or one hundred miles of Los Angeles, would sell for two hundred and three hundred dollars an acre. Conditions in certain parts of the Willamette Valley are the same relatively as they were in Portland only a few years ago; then no one cared to buy real estate—now everyone wants to buy—it will practically be the same with much of the walnut land, which, in a few years, will be worth large sums of money. As Aurora is now the center of the hop industry it will at some future time be the center of the walnut culture.

Future of the Industry. Oregon is noted for its fine apples, but the day is not far distant when it will be equally as well known for its superior walnuts.

Civilization Depends Upon Continued Output of Useful Metals. CARDINAL MINES, Or., June 15.—(To the Editor.)—The existence of the human race depends on the continuous operation of its mines. This fact is so evident as to require no argument, even with the most casual thinker once his attention is called to the subject. With total suspension of mining and metal production, the entire civilized race of man (what is left of it) would eventually lapse into the original state of savagery and barbarism, and repugnant as the thought

may be, this is perhaps to be our ultimate end. Mining is not a business, as some fairly intelligent though careless persons would have us believe, that is tolerated merely that the shiftless and undesirable elements may have a livelihood suited to their vitiated tastes, but, on the contrary, is the one single, sole and only individual business on which hangs the destiny of the world.

Liberal employment of the metals means racial intelligence, while the reverse indicates degeneracy toward the low mental plane of the stone age. Mining is the basis of enlightenment and civilization; the stepping-stone or continued progress; the foundation of every trade, profession and occupation requisite to the needs and comforts of mankind.

Notwithstanding all this, however, the miner goes more curses than falls to the lot of every other class put together. Ordinarily a term of years is allowed in which to succeed in a trade or profession or to build up a good business, but the mining business must prove a howling success right from the start or submit to the severest condemnation. Banks ruin bread-croppers on every hand and scatter ruin broadcast on every farmer. The miner may fall and want may follow; the lawyer may lose one-half his cases and the doctor may lose all his patients without bringing any other business, professions or occupations into odium, but with mining "it is different."

With total decay of mining, manufacturing must be discontinued, transportation or to build up a good business, but the mining business must prove a howling success right from the start or submit to the severest condemnation. Banks ruin bread-croppers on every hand and scatter ruin broadcast on every farmer. The miner may fall and want may follow; the lawyer may lose one-half his cases and the doctor may lose all his patients without bringing any other business, professions or occupations into odium, but with mining "it is different."

Of course this is presuming the total suspension of the entire mining industry, which is an improbable catastrophe. Nevertheless, the world's available metal supply is getting pretty well in sight, and there is no use harboring the insane delusion that it can be dispensed with or that a substitute can be found.

To recapitulate, the world is indebted to the miner and the worker in the products of his enterprise and courage for its well-being and its population, well-to-do cities, its art, literature and the enlightened condition of its people generally, for no race under the sun has ever risen much above the dense ignorance which is the state of the various metals were discovered. It is the miner who attempts for everything pertaining to the business simply exposes their ignorance and degeneracy.

While mining flourishes the race will flourish correspondingly, but when it falls, as sooner or later it must, aboriginal conditions will surely again prevail. M. L. KEIZUR.

OPERA COATS

Here is a royal chance to secure a beautiful opera coat at less than wholesale cost, and each garment is refined, original and decidedly exclusive. Some in the new Velure d' Nord, retailing as high as \$100; your choice now for \$19.75 and up.

HERE ARE COATS

Three-quarter, tight-fitting coats, silk, fancy mixtures, broadcloths, etc., selling as high as \$65.00, go Tuesday morning at \$8.50 and up.

DEMI-STREET SUITS

The most beautiful ever shown, in Volles, Panamas, Etamines and Broadcloths, handsomely tailored throughout; regularly retailing at \$65.00 and up to \$150, now offered at \$48.50 and up.

FANCY GOWNS

Exclusive Paris Creations—Creations of Paquin, Redfern, Madam Sarah—also the best American designers, costing as high as \$250 will go Tuesday morning at \$26.50 and up.

LINEN SUITS

Here you will find the largest and most complete assortment of fine Linen Suits, plain or elaborately trimmed.

Remember, sale will open Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock. Everything must go in the quickest possible time. Bear in mind that early comers have advantage of selecting from large and complete assortment.

PORTLAND'S MOST EXCLUSIVE LADIES' ESTABLISHMENT

274 WASHINGTON, CORNER OF FOURTH STREET

SHOTS FOR SOCIALISTS

Rules for Living in a Democracy Under the Sea.

Exchange. In his recent novel, "The Scarlet Empire," David M. Farry carries out to the very last term the leveling tendencies of socialism. His characters live on the island of Atlantis under the sea, where a thoroughgoing social democracy is in active operation. The state regulates everything—just how much it regulates will be indicated by the following summary of the laws:

A citizen shall be given a state number right from the start.

He shall receive from the state kitchen three-quarters of a pound of food per day.

No citizen shall weigh over 110 pounds, or exceed 5 feet in height.

Male and female citizens shall wear as raiment the common scarlet garment provided by the state.

All citizens shall rise each morning at the ringing of the state bell.

All citizens shall pray for 30 seconds each morning at the ringing of the state prayer bell.

The speech of each citizen is limited to 1000 words per day.

The step of each citizen is limited to 10 inches.

Each citizen shall laugh aloud once every half hour.

No citizen shall snore in the public dormitories.

All food eaten by citizens in the public dining-rooms shall be chewed nine times on the right side of the jaw and nine times on the left, that perfect equality in mastication shall be preserved.

The finger nails of citizens shall be cut a uniform length of citizens shall be placed in the state public nurseries until the age of 7 years.

All citizens over the age of 14 shall be placed in the state's public dormitories and made to contribute their share of labor in state factories.

A citizen shall be officially notified by an inspector of marriage when the state has appointed either a wife or a husband.

State inspectors shall be present at the first meeting of contracting parties, and see that the law is obeyed.

One kiss shall be exchanged by contracting parties.

At the end of three years the state will grant a divorce at the request of either one or both parties, and new persons shall be appointed in marriage to each one.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

DR. W. NORTON DAVIS & CO. Established 1889

We treat successfully all private nervous and chronic diseases of men, including the various forms of insanity, epilepsy and throat trouble. We cure SYPHILIS (without mercury) to stay cured forever. We remove STRICTURES without operation or pain, in 15 days.

WE CURE GONORRHOEA IN A WEEK. The doctors of this Institute are all regular graduates. They have many years' experience, have been known in the profession for many years, and are anxious to maintain, and will undertake no case unless certain cure can be effected.

All Medicines Free Until Cured. We guarantee a cure in every case we undertake or charge no fee. Consultation free. Letters confidential. Instructive BOOK FOR MEN mailed free in plain wrapper.

If you cannot call at office, write for question blank. Home treatment successful. All medicines free until cured. Office hours, 9 to 4 and 7 to 8 Sundays and holidays, 10 to 12.

DR. W. NORTON DAVIS & CO. Offices in Van Noy Hotel, 52 1/2 Third St., Corner Pine, Portland, Or.