

# The Corvallis Gazette.

County Clerk

VOL. XXXI.

CORVALLIS, BENTON COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1894.

[NO. 29.]

## TRANSPORTATION. EAST AND SOUTH

—VIA—  
THE SHASTA ROUTE  
OF THE  
Southern Pacific Co.

EXPRESS TRAINS RUN DAILY.

6:15 P.M.	Leave Portland	Arrive 8:30 A.M.
9:00 P.M.	Leave Salem	Leave 5:30 A.M.
11:17 A.M.	Leave Astoria	Leave 1:40 P.M.
10:15 A.M.	Arrive S. Francisco	Leave 7:00 P.M.

Above trains stop at all stations from Portland to Albany, also at Tangent, Shedd, Halsey, Harrisburg, Junction City, Irving, Eugene and all stations from Roseburg to Ashland, inclusive.

ROSEBURG MAIL, DAILY.

8:30 A.M.	Leave Portland	Arrive 1:30 P.M.
11:17 A.M.	Leave Salem	Leave 1:40 P.M.
5:50 P.M.	Arrive Roseburg	Leave 7:00 A.M.

Pullman Buffet Sleeper and second-class sleeping cars attached to all through trains.

WEST SIDE DIVISION.  
BETWEEN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS.  
MAIL TRAIN DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY).

7:30 A.M.	Leave Portland	Arrive 5:35 P.M.
12:15 P.M.	Arrive Corvallis	Leave 1:00 P.M.

At Albany and Corvallis connect with trains of the Oregon Pacific Railroad.

EXPRESS TRAIN DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY).

4:40 P.M.	Leave Portland	Arrive 8:25 A.M.
7:25 P.M.	Arrive McMinnville	Leave 5:50 A.M.

Through tickets to all points in the Eastern States, Canada and Europe can be obtained at lowest rate from W. W. Skinner, agent, Salem, R. KOEHLER, E. F. BOGERS, Manager, A. G. E. & P. Co., Portland, Or.

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MONTREAL,  
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BOSTON,  
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OMAHA  
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Stamship Tickets to and from all parts of the world.

Passengers are given the choice of the following routes to a connection with the Canadian Pacific line:  
1—All rail through via Tacoma, Seattle and Whatcom.  
2—Rail to Tacoma, steamer to Seattle and all rail thence.  
3—Rail to Tacoma, steamer to Vancouver (via Victoria), thence all rail.

Only Line Operating Elegant, Up-to-date Tourist Car for second class passengers.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Royal Mail Steamship Line to Japan and China, the Short Route to the Orient, sail about monthly from Vancouver, B. C., for Asiatic points.  
Also Royal Mail Steamship Line to Honolulu and Australia, sailing monthly.

For further particulars call upon or address:  
J. L. MITCHELL,  
Ticket and Passenger Agent, Salem, Or  
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Office upstairs in Farrer and Allen's brick. Office hours from 9 to 9 A. M. and from 2 to 8 P. M. Also promptly attended to at all hours, either day or night.

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## A STATE INSTITUTION

### Oregon's Agricultural College.

### Another Year Has Been Opened.

### Every Citizen Should Be Proud of this Place of Learning—Its History.

The agricultural college opened its twenty-sixth scholastic year under most favorable circumstances yesterday morning. As a state Oregon should indeed be proud of her agricultural college. Prior to 1887 the institution was under the direct management of the Methodist church (South), but since that date has been under the absolute control of the state. Seven years ago last August the corner stone of the main college building was laid, and during the following winter the large and commodious edifice was completed and equipped. Necessary funds for the erection of the structure were contributed by the liberal and enterprising citizens of Benton county, who in doing so not only established a memorial to their liberality, but erected a lasting monument in honor of agriculture and the mechanical arts. Since 1889, when the first class graduated under the state's administration, the

### BENTON COUNTY Abstract: Company

COMPLETE SET OF ABSTRACTS OF BENTON COUNTY.

### Conveyancing and Perfecting Titles a Specialty.

Money to Loan on Improved City and Country Property.

J. B. MARKLEY & CO., Proprietors.  
Main Street, Corvallis.

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Strictly First-class Work Guaranteed.  
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growth of the institution has indeed been marvellous.

The national government has recognized the importance of agriculture by her liberal endowments, which now exceed \$45,000 annually as Oregon's portion, and Oregon has recognized the usefulness of the institution to her citizens as second to none within her boundaries.

The experiment station connected with the college is also maintained by the government and is of inestimable value to the state. It combines theory with practical work and by means of hearty co-operation on the part of the Oregon agriculturists and horticulturists its limit of usefulness is being greatly increased next year.

In the present article the Gazette has endeavored to give its readers a clear conception of the lines of work which are of especial interest to the farmer. The name Agricultural college, to many has no other meaning than a place where young men are taught how to plow, to reap and to sow. This is an error; instruction in agriculture covers only the work of one department.

The departments of agriculture, horticulture, mechanical arts, chemistry, botany and zoology, as well as household economy, have been given special prominence. We append a list of

graduates from our mechanical course is thoroughly equipped in either iron or wood work to take charge of and manage work coming under him in a factory or similar industrial line. He differs from an apprentice in this, that he is not getting practical knowledge in wood and iron, he is also studying mathematics and science, and consequently has a greater grasp and ability to obtain knowledge. The student who enters this college whether agricultural or mechanical, must take a course in wood and iron. Hence a young man who goes out on a farm from here, is enabled to compile drawings, erect buildings, etc., and with an expenditure of \$40 for a forge, can keep in repair the machinery and implements of a farm. One of the greatest expenses farmers have is this item alone. In the agricultural or horticultural course the student is taught not only the theory of the subjects, but he sees the very applications made that he has learned in his texts. It prepares him to step out on the farm ready from his own knowledge and from the science of these subjects to take charge of all connected with his encounter in our different localities; enables him to grasp and adapt the best current information published, which is no small matter.

Our entire course is scientific and literary, and consists of the same work that is carried on in other similar institutions with this difference; demonstration by laboratory work where the student is required to show that he knows and how well he knows it. When I attended college thirty years ago the professor showed us by experiment in the laboratory how certain processes could be performed; that method is superseded in all better institutions of today.

"Professor, we see the inestimable value to students directly of your college work; how do you reach the farmer and the state at large, aside from your influence through the student, maintaining a college and about 45,000 acres

have been sold, and the interest arising from the fund created thereby, which is about \$10,000 per year, is a portion of our revenue. This fund is loaned by the state and we get the interest from the state treasurer. The past year we have received something over \$9,000. The government also provides \$15,000 a year for maintaining the experimental station, and also in 1885 gave \$15,000 for the purpose of maintaining a state agricultural college and mechanical school, and in 1890 a law passed increased that amount one thousand dollars each year until it reaches \$25,000. We get from tuition about \$2,000, so you might say we receive about \$47,000 for maintaining this institution, besides the state has furnished us with land and buildings.

THE PURPOSES OF THE SCHOOL.

"This institution is a scientific school in which the subject of English is made prominent; our English course is probably stronger than the same course in other states. We might better call our institution a polytechnic institution, than an agricultural college, for while agriculture and horticulture are carried as far as by any similar institution, they constitute only a part of our work. We are required,

by law under the appropriations received to teach mechanics, mechanical arts, and military science, along with agriculture [and horticulture]. The young ladies of the institution are given a course of instruction in the science of the home, household economy—we call it—in which they are taught the art, science, and chemistry of cooking. Yes, I think there is art of cooking. Yes, I think in cooking there is art, science, and chemistry combined. Also how to care for the sick; instruction in floriculture, gardening, in fact, everything is given a girl to make a farmer's or mechanic's or professional man's home happy and pleasant, and to do it economically. The mechanical student is taken through wood work, turning, blacksmithing, machine work, and in the last year is required to make a machine. He might not be expected to accomplish much one hour a day in ten months, but as a matter of fact, at the end of the year he understands more about the philosophy of the work in wood and iron, than does an apprentice who has given five years to the same work. The apprentice works under a boss who wants all he can get out of the boy; our student works under an instructor and is advanced step by step as rapidly as his ability will permit. Consequently the boy who

of fruits and seeds for tests in different portions of the state. We receive contributions of seeds and plants from the forty-four other experiment stations, and when found to be profitably adapted to Oregon we disseminate them throughout the state free of charge.

"What does it cost a student, President Bloss, to attend the college a year?"

"Including his board, room, light, heat, clothing, washing, books, and tuition, for our school year of forty weeks, \$150.

"How many students is the college equipped to accommodate?"

"We can comfortably accommodate 350. We cannot now place any estimate upon what our number this year will be, but it should be from 275 to 325."

"Sum up for us, president, briefly, the qualifications of an average graduate."

"Well, he will be prepared actively to enter any business industry of the state, agricultural, horticultural or mechanical; he would be qualified to enter any of the professional schools. It is not our intention, however, to make professional men. Our purpose is to prepare men and women for the business industries of life, and thus promote the interests of the state."

AGRICULTURE.

We found Prof. H. T. French, professor of agriculture, at his desk in the midst of his preparation for the state fair exhibit, but he very kindly gave his attention to "ye scribe" for two and a half hours, which it required to answer all the little questions we put to him, and to show us through his department. It took us of the college barn; experiment plots of corn, potatoes, clovers, peas; vetches and many other plants and series of experiments now in progress. The farm consists of 145 acres, 29 of which are devoted to plant experiments. The barn is a model one, modern, equipped throughout. Tread power is furnished for running the feed mill, forage cutter, cleaning mill and other machinery necessary in a farm. Two large silos with a combined capacity of 130 tons of silage will be filled about the first of October. "We have," said the professor, "twenty acres of ensilage corn, and it will yield ordinarily ten tons per acre, a ton of which is equal to one-third of a ton of best clover hay. Corn silage is almost a complete food for any kind of stock, and costs about 50c per ton to put in the silo, and taken along with straw, stock do well upon it during the winter season, say from November to the first of July.

"No, a farmer in Oregon cannot afford to pasture his stock in the winter. He injures his land by tramping, and it takes the six months of summer for stock to gain the loss of three months winter. We keep some twenty-five head of stock on the farm, and five head of horses. We have four head of blooded Ayrshire, four full-blooded Short Horns and two Jerseys. We are breeding up a lot of dairy stock, with which to run a modern equipped dairy next year."

All the stock yards and enclosures were visited and they were all in remarkably good condition.

"Yes," said Prof. French, "we have conducted a series of pig feeding experiments," and we stood looking into the pens, and with satisfactory results. Then we gave him a short course in stock feeding, the chemistry of the dairy, and the science of dairying, which we expect to be able to supplement next year by practical dairying.

"Yes, the most of our farm work is done by student industrial labor, which we find very satisfactory, and giving even more favorable results than hired labor. Still, industrial labor on the farm is not favorably received by the student. We have to compel him to work, but after his work is finished he is usually glad for the knowledge he has gained thereby. A number of students do extra work for us for which they are paid, and the deserving student who is interested in my department has plenty to do. My students are required to assist in keeping notes of experiments, and are thus interested in the results. Last year we had thirty-three agricultural students.

"Well, yes, some of our farmers are sadly in need of better methods of farming, as I see them from new students. A student who comes here knows how to ride a horse, hold a plow, and the like, but of farming practically or scientifically, he knows nothing. One of the greatest difficulties of the Oregon farmer, is he does not know the possibilities of his farm; its

other things that we have not space to discuss at present.

"Professor, can you tell us briefly the object of the college course of study in your department?"

"The investigation of the soil, the practical work on the farm. We take him through a theoretical course of lectures on drainage, rotation of crops, live stock, soils, manures, green manuring, etc., veterinary science. In the latter we do not mean to go into it professionally, but only to an extent which will enable a man to detect ordinary disease and prescribe a remedy—very short which will enable a farmer to take care for the health of his animals. Then we give him a short course in stock feeding, the chemistry of the dairy, and the science of dairying, which we expect to be able to supplement next year by practical dairying.

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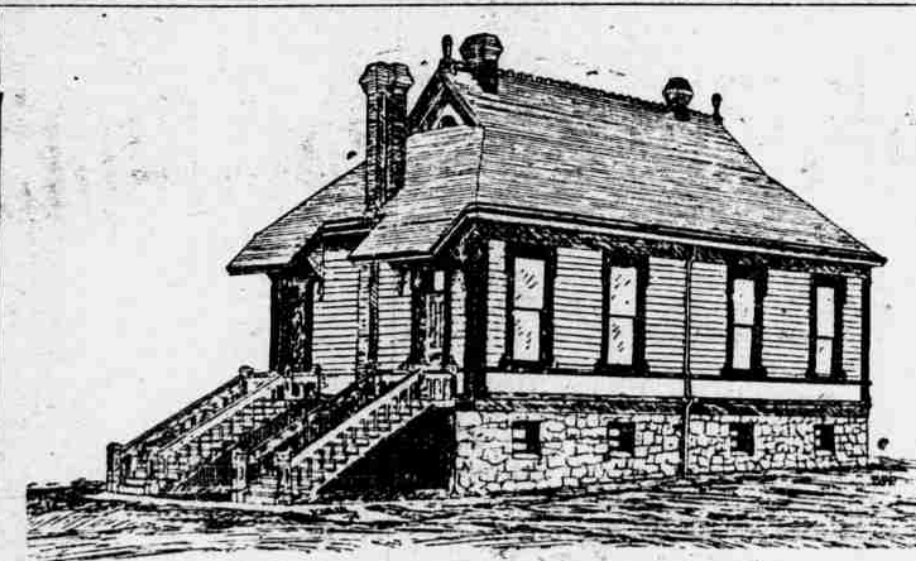
"Yes, the most of our farm work is done by student industrial labor, which we find very satisfactory, and giving even more favorable results than hired labor. Still, industrial labor on the farm is not favorably received by the student. We have to compel him to work, but after his work is finished he is usually glad for the knowledge he has gained thereby. A number of students do extra work for us for which they are paid, and the deserving student who is interested in my department has plenty to do. My students are required to assist in keeping notes of experiments, and are thus interested in the results. Last year we had thirty-three agricultural students.

"Well, yes, some of our farmers are sadly in need of better methods of farming, as I see them from new students. A student who comes here knows how to ride a horse, hold a plow, and the like, but of farming practically or scientifically, he knows nothing. One of the greatest difficulties of the Oregon farmer, is he does not know the possibilities of his farm; its

other things that we have not space to discuss at present.

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THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

large number we have probably secured five or six varieties superior to any now grown. These we have disseminated throughout the state in one pound packages for seed propagation. A pound package of the Tildon variety was planted by Mrs. Mary Kisor in Linn county and she raised 150 pounds of good sized potatoes from it; another 103 pounds and in fact we have a number of nearly as good reports for silage purposes. Now, over there seventy varieties of wheat and out of these we have secured two or three varieties better than varieties now grown. These will be sent out throughout the state and one variety, which produces very abundantly, will be a great advantage to the state. In a similar way we have tested twenty to thirty different root crops. Root crops, however, in Oregon are not a success, owing to the fact that they require manual labor, and here such labor costs too much.

Here we had reached the twenty acre clover field from which sixty-six tons of clover had been taken—over three tons per acre.

"We will plow that this fall," said he, "and next season plant corn, and if I mistake not we will get a big crop. This is to be for silage. We consider 'Fride of the North' the best variety for silage purposes. Now, over there (pointing to an adjoining field) I expect to plant red clover next year. You see we