

meeting in 1895. During the summer vacation following, the dairy building was erected and fitted up with the necessary apparatus. November 1, 1895, the manufacture of butter was commenced.

The purpose of the board in establishing this department was particularly to give instructions in private or farm dairying, although the apparatus used in the dairy building completely illustrates that used in large creameries, though, of course, on a smaller scale. The milk supply is mainly obtained from the station herd of 20 cows, several of which are registered Jerseys.

This year the regents decided to put in a plant for cheese-making, and a complete outfit of machinery has been ordered.

Professor Kent, who has the immediate charge of this department, is a graduate of the Iowa Agricultural College, and has made dairying his special study for years.

Horticulture and Botany.

Professor Moses Craig has charge of the department of botany and theoretical horticulture, and Professor George Coote that of applied horticulture. These departments include the study of plant histology and physiology, plant diseases and their cure, vegetable garden-



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ing, fruit-growing, floriculture, landscape gardening, etc. The student performs all such operations as budding, grafting, pruning, and tilling. This department is of great utility and importance, especially in this state, where fruit-growing and gardening are leading industries.

Professor Craig, besides his college work, is botanist for the experiment station. He is one of the leading botanists of the coast. In 1889 he graduated from the Ohio State University with the degree of B. S. He spent the following year at Cornell, graduating with the degree of M. S. He did special work there in botany, paying particular attention to experimental work. He had charge of the department of botany at the Oregon Agricultural College from 1891 to 1895. Last year he was at Berkeley doing special work, giving special attention to horticulture. His achievements here earned for him the degree of master of scientific horticulture and forestry from the Ohio State University.

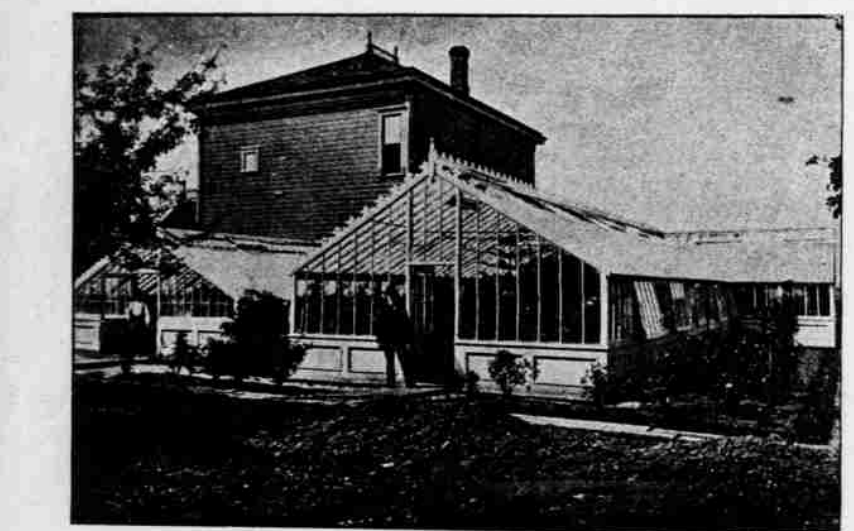
Professor Coote has devoted many years to the study of horticulture and landscape gardening in England and in this country. In the care of trees and plants he is an acknowledged authority. He has been connected with the horticultural department of the college for over eight years. He is a conscientious instructor, thoroughly competent, and a general favorite with the students.

Department of Chemistry.

The college has practically two chemical laboratories, the station laboratory being distinct from that of the college proper. Either is superior to any other in Oregon and is only surpassed on the coast by Stanford and Berkeley. The latter's superiority is principally a matter of duplication.

The course offered in the college chemical department is the most extended of any in the Northwest. It is possible to secure four full years of theoretical and applied chemistry, leading to a B. S. degree. The department occupies five rooms, the laboratories being fully equipped for all kinds of ordinary work.

The entire course is so planned as to bring the student to a realization of the



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practical application of the science to the arts. The elective course is intended for those who desire to specialize in the science. It offers such work as the following: Analysis of soils, waters, milk, butter, cheese, urine, sugar, etc. A student desiring to investigate along any particular line is offered an opportunity at this institution.

Professor G. W. Shaw, who is at the head of this department, is a practical scientist. By natural ability, education and experience he is well fitted for the important work entrusted to him. He graduated from Dartmouth college in 1887 with the degree of A. B., and from the same institution in 1889 with the degree of A. M. He is a member of the American Chemical Society, and of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists. Willamette University has conferred upon him the honorary degree of Ph. D. He is now in Washington, D. C., doing special work under the direction of the national department of agriculture.

John Fulton is the assistant professor of chemistry and has charge of the department during Professor Shaw's absence. He graduated from the college in 1892. As an instructor and original

experimenter his work has been highly commended. Mr. John Edwards, also a graduate from the institution, is an instructor in this department.

Zoology and Entomology.

Work in this department is required of all students in the agricultural and household economy courses, throughout the junior year, and is elective to those who have had the requisite preparation, throughout a part or the whole of the senior year. The department is well supplied with charts, models, skeletons, mounted alcoholic specimens, etc., and with the necessary instruments for investigating and illustrating the subjects taught.

In all the instruction, laboratory work goes hand in hand with text-book or lecture. The student is expected to not only demonstrate for himself, as far as possible, the facts presented in text-book or lecture, but is encouraged to make independent observations, and to make full notes and drawings of all his work.

The work in economic entomology consists of a series of about 30 lectures on the principal insect pests of the farm, orchard, garden and house, and of the most approved methods of combating them. The work is illustrated by a rapidly growing collection of Oregon insects and by numerous insecticide



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preparations, spray pumps, etc.

Professor A. B. Cordley is at the head of this department. He has few, if any, equals in the West in this line of work. He is a graduate of the Michigan Agricultural College with the degree of B. S. He has done much special work in the department of agriculture at Washington, and the government sent him to Arizona on an expedition of scientific research. He has been connected with the Oregon Agricultural College for over two years.

Photography and Drawing.

The title of this department suggests its work. The ability to draw well is a great aid to students in the various courses. This department is a very important one to the experiment station.

Professor E. F. Pernot has been in charge of this department since its establishment by the board of regents some six years ago. Previous to coming to Oregon he spent eight years in New York and Philadelphia fitting himself for the work in which he is now engaged, and for 15 years he has made photography and photo-micrography a specialty. He is ably assisted in this department by Miss Dorothea Nash, who is also instructor in music. Miss Nash is a graduate of the college, and is an artist in both music and drawing.

Mathematics and Engineering.

The course in mathematics includes only such of its branches as the distinctive aims of this institution require, and conforms itself, in general, to that in use in the most successful agricultural colleges. Special attention is paid to the field work of surveying and leveling. The students themselves use the instruments, make the measurements, record the field notes, and then plot and work up the notes thus obtained from actual field practice. At all times thoroughness and accuracy are insisted upon, and orderly and logical demonstrations are required of each student, in order that he may receive the full benefits of the application of this science to the practical affairs of life, and its ability to strengthen and discipline the intellectual powers. The engineering department has been provided with the necessary instru-



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ments, including compass, transit, plane table, level, rods, chains and tapes.

Professor Gordon V. Skelton is at the head of this department. He was graduated with honors from the Arkansas state university as bachelor of civil engineering. While yet a student he was appointed captain of Company B, First Regiment, Arkansas state guards, by Governor Eagle, in recognition of his services as a cadet captain. This position, which is rarely conferred upon a cadet officer, was held by him until he left the state. Previous to his graduation he held a position on the state geological survey of Texas. After spending a year in practical engineering, Mr. Skelton was elected professor of mathematics and civil engineering in the college, one of the best colleges of Iowa. Here he taught the higher branches of the pure and applied mathematics for three years, when he resigned to accept his present position at the O. A. C. In 1894, he received the post-graduate degree of civil engineer from his alma mater. Professor Skelton is a profound student and a splendid mathematician.

Professor Charles L. Johnson, B. S., a graduate of the college and an able instructor, assists Professor Skelton.

Department of English. English is the only language taught in the regular course of the college. This department of the college is well equipped, and every student is required to devote a regular amount of study to this important subject. The college literary societies, six in number, admirably supplement the work of this department.

The college library is well supplied with representative works in the English literary field, while Professor Horner, who is at the head of the department, has one of the best private libraries in the state to which students are kindly given free access.

At the recent meeting of the board a resolution that the study of English in the school be intensified, was adopted. The course will be fuller than heretofore, and every student will be required to give special attention to this study throughout the entire four years' course. In connection with this department is the department of elocution, which was added last year. The splendid success of the department has insured its permanency. Instructions are also given in physical and voice culture.

Professor J. B. Horner, an enthusiastic student of literature, is at the head of the department of English. A biographical sketch appears in another column. He is ably assisted by Mrs. Ida B. Callahan, a graduate of the college, and an intelligent and successful teacher. Miss Helen V. Crawford fills the chair of elocution, and her success in improving the oratorical powers of the students within so short a period has been wonderful. This college stands among the best in its work of elocution.

History and Languages.

It is unnecessary to explain in detail the work in this department. The study of Latin is required in the fourth year of the candidates for the degrees of B. S. and B. L., and is optional with them during the first three years.

Professor F. Berchtold, who has charge of this department, is also dean of the faculty. He graduated at the University of Berne, Switzerland, in 1898, and bears the degree of A. M. He taught four years in Elmhurst college, Chicago. He has been associated with Oregon Agricultural College since 1884. Professor Berchtold is a cultured gentleman and a recognized scholar.

Household Economy and Hygiene.

The object of this department is to teach girls how to cook, the art of sewing, cutting and fitting, the elements of the milliner's art, and how to take care of their own health and that of a family. It endeavors to infuse refinement into the culinary department of home life. Special attention is given to the subject of hygiene by lectures and daily precepts, the purpose of this teaching being to inspire all with the necessity of hygienic living, as the only guarantee to happiness in life. This department is treated at length in another column.

Miss Margaret Snell, M. D., fills the chair of this department. She has gained a state-wide reputation. She is assisted by Miss Carrie Lyford, a graduate of the college, and Mrs. Mary Avery.

Military Department.

In endorsing the state agricultural college the national government expressly provided that the students should be instructed in military science, and the government furnishes instructors who are officers in the regular army, and graduates of West Point.

At the Oregon Agricultural College a thorough drill in the school of the soldier, the company and the battalion (infantry), both in close and extended order, is given to all male students. The United States army drill regulations for infantry, Burdham's duties of outposts and the guard manual are studied by a large class of the most advanced students. An effort is being made to interest the National Guard of the state in the military department of the college, and to so arouse the graduates of the military course that they will pursue their military studies after graduation as members of the National Guard.

The college battalion consists of the regular battalion, field and staff officers, a band of 13 pieces, and four infantry companies, and presents a fine appearance on parade or at drill. Aside from the benefit derived by the country in having the young men who graduate at colleges at which there is a military department made better citizens, in that they are able to serve their country at the time of her greatest need, a personal benefit to the individual student, who takes a live interest in his military studies and duties, is very great.

Lieutenant C. E. Dentler, Eleventh United States infantry, has charge of the military department at the college, and the splendid showing made by the cadets when on dress parade or at battalion drill is due to his painstaking methods and thorough instruction. As a disciplinarian he is certainly a success. He graduated from West Point in 1884.

The Printing Department.

The college has an extensive printing plant, where are printed all its bulletins, catalogues, and, in fact, all the college publications, including the students' monthly magazine, "The College Barometer." The printing department is in charge of Mr. George Keady, a competent and artistic printer.

Athletics.

Since the infusion of the athletic spirit in the college, sickness among the students has been practically unknown. The military drill and the work required of each student daily gives him much needed physical exercise. The athletic training tends to strengthen and build up the constitution, and the faculty has found that the student's mind is greatly benefited by the physical culture. Legitimate and healthful sports are encouraged.

The game of football has been unsparingly condemned by many as being both brutal and dangerous. This charge, however, is usually made by people who know nothing of the game. The agricultural college has had a football team for several years, and the players are among the most gentlemanly students. Not one of the players has suffered any permanent injury received on the

gridiron. As a usual thing the best athletes are the best students. The present gymnasium is not a large one, but it seems to answer every purpose. At the intercollegiate field day contest, held at Salem last June, the agricultural college team won easily over the state university, Willamette university, Monmouth normal school and Pacific college. An intercollegiate baseball association has been organized, and the O. A. C. boy expect to have a strong team next year.

All of the contests of the college athletes, as such, are under the control and supervision of the faculty.

Expenses.

Tuition is absolutely free. THERE IS NO INCIDENTAL FEE. The expense of attending the college is as light as it practically can be made. The college maintains two boarding halls, both operated on the club system, which has been found to be very successful. Both Cauthorn hall, for the young men, and the young ladies' hall are under the direction of Professor Margaret Snell.

Each student must furnish his own bedding, towels, brushes, etc. The rooms are lighted with electricity, and furnished with a chest of drawers, chairs, a bedstead with springs, a mattress, pillow and mirror. Under the club system members of the club share pro rata the expense of running the hall. The club members themselves do what work they can, thus reducing their living expenses to a minimum.

Students may stay at the halls without becoming members of the clubs, and they pay a regular rate per month for board. At Cauthorn hall, new club members will be charged \$9 per calendar month in advance. Students, not club members, will be charged \$10 per month for board. Room rent will be 50 cents and \$1 per month, according to room. Lieutenant C. E. Dentler will be commandant at Cauthorn hall.

At the girls' hall, board and room will cost \$7.50 per school year for each student. Those who prefer can obtain board and lodging from respectable Corvallis families at a low rate. Houses can be obtained by students who desire to keep house for themselves.

Many students help maintain themselves by work at the college farm, and for Corvallis citizens, but it is not safe for the student to rely upon making his whole way through school. One hundred and fifty dollars can easily cover a student's necessary expenses for the school year. This sum includes books, board, lodging, washing and a uniform for the young men.

DOMESTIC ARTS.

Department of Household Economy, —Its Practical Value to Young Women.

An observing visitor, upon entering the homes of various well-to-do farmers through our state, could not fail to notice how very unequal are the provisions made by the average farmer for his sons in their labors on the farm, and his daughters in the performing of their domestic duties. Too many of our farmers, while providing the latest improved reapers, binders and other farm machinery for the boys, contend that "what was good enough for my mother is good enough for my daughter," and the girls are forced to perform their household duties in the same primitive manner that their grandmothers did, without any of the modern and comparatively inexpensive conveniences that tend to convert housework into a pleasant duty, rather than an irksome task.

It is not surprising that farmers' daughters, looking forward through the vista of coming years and seeing only the prospects of a life of cheerless drudgery, become disheartened and forsake the home for the shop or store or plunge desperately into the horror of the 19th century, the new woman craze. Looking through the eyes of discontent, these girls merely slave's existence, and she determines to fit herself for some trade or profession ("higher sphere") in public life, for which but one woman in a hundred is qualified, and becomes the enthusiastic advocate of what she chooses to term the "emancipation of the sex."

In this age of progress it is necessary for woman to acquire a thorough knowledge of the science of household economy and hygienic living in order to keep pace with the world's advancement, and to most effectually contribute to the welfare of a family; but first of all she should be brought to realize that woman's true sphere lies in the home, where her influence is boundless. When this has been accomplished, the new woman will have become a thing of the past.

It should be a source of great satisfaction to the people of Oregon to know that we have one institution of learning where young women can become thoroughly domesticated. The benefit derived from the course of household economy at the Oregon Agricultural College by the young women in attendance and the state indirectly can not be overestimated. Upon entering the O. A. C. the young women take up the same literary course pursued by the young men in the agricultural and mechanical courses, but they have in addition horticulture, floriculture, landscape gardening, dairying, millinery and cooking; also a thorough course in hygiene. The students are taught that without health there is no success in life. They receive instructions regarding their own organism, the importance of hygienic living, and health, and how to attain it.

During the third term in school sewing and studies in hygiene are varied by lectures on etiquette. During this term the students are required to make some article of wearing apparel, wholly by hand, and, having attained proficiency in plain sewing, they are taught to cut, fit and make their own dresses, and much special attention is given to this branch of work. Of the various branches of industrial work embraced in the household economy course, cooking becomes the most popular with the students; and nowhere is woman's ingenuity given wider scope than in the culinary department.

Few Americans, comparatively speaking, realize of what great importance it is that our cooks should be skilled in the science of hygiene. We all know

that the prosperity of the nation depends largely upon the success of the farmer; and if the farmer's helpmate is a poor cook he is sure to be a dyspeptic; and a dyspeptic is a failure in whatever enterprise he may engage. Think of it, maids and matrons! The life of our nation lies not in the hands of ye lords of creation, but in the hands of our cooks! It therefore behooves our daughters in the culinary department, especially. Here the young ladies are taught to do their own marketing intelligently and economically, then the proper preparation and cooking of foods as well as the best manner of serving.

When the hard times closed so many avenues for earning a livelihood, many of the better class of girls were forced to take positions in private families, and some few have done so from choice, but unfortunately there is generally a foolish prejudice existing towards this means of obtaining a livelihood, when, as a matter of fact, most girls in such positions are far better off than those who are working in factories or employed as clerks in stores. Their work is more healthful, their food more nourishing, they have more leisure time, and the shelter of a home is a shield against many of the temptations that a shop girl meets, while financially, the position of a cook is more remunerative than that of a clerk. By so many educated and refined young women taking up this work it is hoped that it will be lifted to a higher standard and that the foolish prejudice that now exists towards domestics will be done away with.

True household economy requires that girls should not only be able to make their own dresses, but to trim and fashion their own hats and bonnets as well. In the household economy course much time is given to the art of millinery, and with a little practice the students are soon able to make and trim, at small expense, hats and bonnets fully as neat and artistic as the more expensive ones exhibited in the millinery stores.

Throughout the entire course the students are taught to realize and appreciate the refining and ennobling influence of domestic life, which knowledge is so essential to the welfare of the individual, the family and the state. The Oregon Agricultural College is the only institution in the state where such instructions are to be obtained; and for that reason the household economy course should receive the support and sympathy of parents and the hearty endorsement of every

ONE OF THE GIRLS.

COURSE OF STUDY.

Prof. F. Berchtold, Dean of the Faculty, Explains Methods and Plans.

The board of regents, at its last regular meeting, adopted a new course of study, to go into operation with the beginning of the new session. There are three distinct courses, the agricultural, the mechanical and the household economy course.

In the freshman year these courses differ but little one from the other, except that the young ladies take sewing while the young men are busy in the shops or in the field.

The divergence, however, commences in the sophomore year, and reaches its widest limits at the end of the junior year, when we find the farmer studying entomology, cryptogamic botany, surveying and plant physiology, while these mechanics wrestle with calculus, steam engine and boiler, analytical geometry and mechanism, and the young ladies are studying the chemistry of foods, household accounts, physiology, horticulture and dressmaking.

Most of the studies in the senior year are elective, which fact offers to students an opportunity to intensify some particular line, be it in forestry, stock-raising, veterinary or road-making, on the one hand; in hydraulics, machine design, thermo-dynamics, or woodwork on the other, and in sanitary science, needlework, landscape gardening or hygiene in still another direction.

With these technical studies go hand in hand such other studies as English literature, history, free-hand drawing languages, rhetoric and elocution, so that at the end of four years' work, if the student has been true to himself, he will go forth and enter the arena of life unusually well equipped. He will have gained the kind of an education that is bound to be of considerable help to him in the years to come. The degrees given to such as finish any of the above-mentioned courses are bachelor of science to graduates in the agricultural course; bachelor of mechanical engineering to graduates of the mechanical course; and bachelor of household science to graduates of the young women's course.

If at the end of the four years' course the student feels that he could, with profit to himself, pursue one or more of the above-named studies, that is, specialize in one certain line, the college holds out in a post-graduate course just such an opportunity, and confers, after two years of faithful work on the part of the student, the degree of "master of science," "mechanical engineer" or "master of household science," respectively, upon the aspirant, provided always that rigid examination discloses scientific attainments and scholarly acquirements of a high order.

HON. JOHN BURNETT.

The occasional address delivered at the Pioneers' Reunion held at Portland recently was heartily praised. The orator was Judge John Burnett, of Corvallis, one of the most prominent men of Oregon, and one who has achieved distinction at the bar and on the bench. He has been a resident of Benton county for nearly forty years, and has taken a prominent part in the affairs of the state. The name of Judge Burnett figures largely in the history of Oregon.

John Burnett was born in Pike county, Missouri, on the 4th of July, 1831. He lost his father at the age of fifteen, and was turned out in the world to fight his way as best he might. Although his opportunities were limited, he obtained a fair common school education, sufficient for a man whose strong love of knowledge has made reading and study a habit. Judge Bur-

nett is a well-read man, and has made a success where thousands of college graduates have failed.

He first engaged as an errand boy in a store, and was afterwards employed to work on a flat boat on the Mississippi. In the spring of 1849, he started for California, and arrived in Sacramento on the 10th of September, 18 years old and nearly broke. He secured work, and later on was engaged in mining and dealing in cattle, until the spring of 1858, when he came to



Oregon, and settled in Benton county.

The year after his arrival in Oregon he was married to Miss Martha Hinton, of Monroe. Soon after his marriage, he commenced reading law with Colonel Kelsay, and in 1861 was admitted to practice. Since that time, he has ranked among the leading attorneys of the state. In 1868, he was elected presidential elector on the democratic ticket. In 1870 he was elected county judge of Benton county. He ran for congress in 1872 against the late Joseph G. Wilson, but was defeated by a small majority. He was elected associate justice of the supreme court in 1874, as an independent democratic nominee and Colonel Kelsay, the regular republican nominee. He was elected state senator from Benton county in 1878. Governor Thayer, in 1882, appointed him judge of the second judicial district, to fill out Judge Watson's unexpired term.

As an attorney, he is especially noted for his sound judgment and his legal knowledge. No man in the state has a higher standing as a criminal lawyer, and several men today owe their lives to his eloquence. He has been attentive to business, and looked well after his private affairs, and has accumulated a comfortable fortune.

Judge Burnett is a liberal, public-spirited citizen, ready always to contribute liberally to any laudable public enterprise. He is a plain, affable and courteous gentleman, ready in conversation with reminiscences and anecdotes, and the moments spent in his company are always full of interest and instruction.

HON. W. E. YATES.

The success Mr. Yates has achieved, and his success is manifest, can be ascribed to hard, unremitting work on his part, to his intelligence and to his honesty. He is now in the prime of life, and his future is full of promise. He is in all respects a man.

William E. Yates was born December 24th, 1856, in Linn county, Oregon. He is a son of Joseph Yates, a prominent citizen and farmer of that county. He attended the public schools of Linn county and spent one year at Willamette University. He then commenced a course at the Oregon Agricultural College, graduating from that institution in 1884, with the degree of A. M. He had charge of the preparatory department of the college one year following his graduation, and the next year, was principal of the Brownsville public schools. He was for four years professor of ancient and modern lan-



guages at the Monmouth Normal School. He served one term as superintendent of public instruction of Polk county.

Mr. Yates came to Corvallis in 1888, being elected principal of the Corvallis public schools, and organized the graded work in the new school building. He was for two years county school superintendent of Benton county. He served several terms since as school director in this city with great satisfaction to the patrons and supporters of the school. In all his school work he has been thoroughly in earnest and brought into play that intelligent activity that has since marked his legal career.

Mr. Yates studied law for several years, putting in the time he had to spare from his duties as teacher, and was admitted to practice in June, 1891. He hung out his shingle in Corvallis, where he now enjoys a large clientele and lucrative practice.

In 1895 Governor Lord appointed him a member of the board of regents of the Oregon Agricultural College, his appointment having been urged by the alumni association of the college. Since his connection with the board he has acted as its secretary. He is intensely interested in furthering the interests of the institution and making it a great and useful college, that the government, in so magnificently endowing it, made possible.

Last year Mr. Yates was elected prosecuting attorney of the second judicial district as the republican nominee. His opponent had the nomination of both the populists and democrats, who had a natural majority of over 2000 in the district. Notwithstanding the tremendous odds against him, Mr. Yates received the very handsome majority of 1899. He has been prompt and attentive in the discharge of the duties of this office, and has saved the people of the various counties a great many dollars by his businesslike administration.

In August, 1880, Mr. Yates was married to Miss Emma Crawford, of Linn

county. A boy and a girl have been the result of this union. The children have the studious habits of their father, and the boy, Bert, a lad of 14, studies with delight the Oregon code in connection with his college work.

S. N. WILKINS.

"Rustle" has been the motto of S. N. Wilkins. No one can ever accuse him of laziness. He is full of resources and has plenty of energy. As a business man he is enterprising and sagacious, and is always on the lookout for opportunities to build up his trade.

Mr. Wilkins was born November 4, 1851, in Choctaw county, Alabama. His parents moved to the western part of the state in 1856, and ten years later moved into northern Mississippi, where he grew to manhood. In 1874, he came to Oregon with the first party of Mississippians that immigrated here. He attended the Agricultural College here two years, and worked at various occupations until 1877, when he engaged in farming near Corvallis. After farming three years, he moved to Yakima City, where he served an apprenticeship for two years at painting and paper-hanging. In 1883, he returned to Cor-



vallis, where he worked at his trade.

He opened a paintshop on Main street in a little room 7x9 feet. It is a sufficient commentary on his energetic business methods to call attention to his present large business, which occupies a two-story building, 50 feet front by 100 feet deep.

Mr. Wilkins purchased the furniture business of Philip Weber after the latter's death, and later purchased the furniture and undertaking establishment of J. A. Knight. His furniture stock is large and complete, and his undertaking establishment is surpassed by none in the Valley. Mr. Wilkins has taken a special course in embalming, and is the only skilled undertaker in the county.

Mr. Wilkins was married October 9, 1878, to Miss Mary A. Moore, of this county. They have two children, Lolo, who is now 17, and Hallie, who has reached his 9th year.

Mr. Wilkins has taken all the degrees of Odd Fellowship, belongs to both branches of the Woodmen and Maccabees and is a member of the Artisans' lodge, and takes an active interest in all these orders.

E. R. LAKE.

The president and manager of the Corvallis & Benton County Prune Company, Edward R. Lake, was born in England, in 1860, making him now 37 years old. His parents came to this country during his infancy, and settled on a farm in southern Michigan. Mr. Lake and his brothers attended the public schools in the country, with the usual results. At the age of 12, he was apprenticed to two brothers, timber and building contractors, with the parental expectation that he would follow this line of work. In the meantime, he was allowed to attend the local school during the winters, until he had "finished" his allotted studies.

At 16, becoming dissatisfied with the drudgery of an apprenticeship, he abandoned it, and returned home to assist in caring for a herd of dairy cows. Later, he entered the city high school, but a collapse of his father's financial affairs made it necessary for him to leave school, after a brief attendance, and earn his own livelihood. His inability to further prosecute his studies was, of course, a great disappointment, but he did not neglect his education. By study and a night school course, he advanced himself, while engaged in the hard work on his father's farm.

In this manner he fitted himself for



college, and in the summer of '81 he entered the Michigan Agricultural College, and paid his own expenses by work at odd hours, and during vacations. After graduating, he spent one year teaching in the public school and taking a post-graduate course at the college.

While thus engaged, he was offered the position of assistant botanist in the Oregon Agricultural College, which he accepted, and filled very satisfactorily for two years, when he was appointed professor of botany, horticulture and entomology. Nearly three years of efficient service here was followed by an appointment to a similar position in the Washington Agricultural College.

In 1894, he took charge, as president and manager of the Corvallis and Benton County Prune Company's orchard, six miles north of Corvallis, the largest prune orchard in the state. The present excellent condition of that property is very largely due to Mr. Lake's acknowledged ability as a financier, and his thorough comprehension of the science of horticulture.

Last year, he was elected, by a very flattering majority, joint representative for Benton and Lincoln counties. Mr. Lake prepared several important bills, most of them pertaining to agricultural matters, but the failure of the legislature to organize prevented their being enacted.

Mr. Lake is one of the most promi-

nent horticulturists of the state, and is recognized as an authority. He is deeply interested in the good roads movement, and has contributed much to the organization and literature in that line. In politics, he is a republican, and as president of the Benton County McKinley Club, during the presidential campaign, was largely instrumental in carrying the county for the republican ticket.

F. L. MILLER.