

Lewiston Orchards Life

AN EXPONENT OF PROGRESSIVE HORTICULTURE AND THE SUCCESSFUL RURAL COMMUNITY

VOLUME 2

SEPTEMBER, 1913

NUMBER 9

Lewiston Orchards, a District That Starts Right

By Arthur F. Lewis.

HOW many Lewiston people give serious thought to one grand opportunity lying just without the door?

Knocking? Yes, gently, persistently, intelligently.

Lewiston Orchards, a property promoter's perfect work, was not a lightly framed creation, but was a well worked out plan before a morsel of earth was turned. Soil, water, climate, winds, frosts, history of fruit culture in the district, future marketing facilities, varieties of fruits, social environment, population and every minute phase of each item was weighed, balanced and counted, and all this matched against like elements in other parts of the Northwest, by expert men of mature judgment and learned in the art of striking exact judgments. All this mass of testimony was sorted and assayed, and Lewiston Orchards resulted.

THE LAST WORD IN SCIENTIFIC ORCHARDING.

Men all over the United States, particularly in New York, Massachusetts, Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois, notably the three latter states, hanging their faith on the men who have carried this project to its present remarkable state of completeness, and bolstering their judgments with full knowledge of what the program has been in the development of Lewiston Orchards, are firm in their opinion that Lewiston Orchards is the last word in scientific orcharding, in this or any other land, and are backing their decisions with money.

Indisputable evidence is multiplying on every hand that many successful apple districts in the Northwest must start right now and "work over" their orchards, by top-grafting and re-planting, because they contain so many undesirable varieties—apples that are cheap in quality and now unprofitable, because these same varieties are raised in abundance in the east.

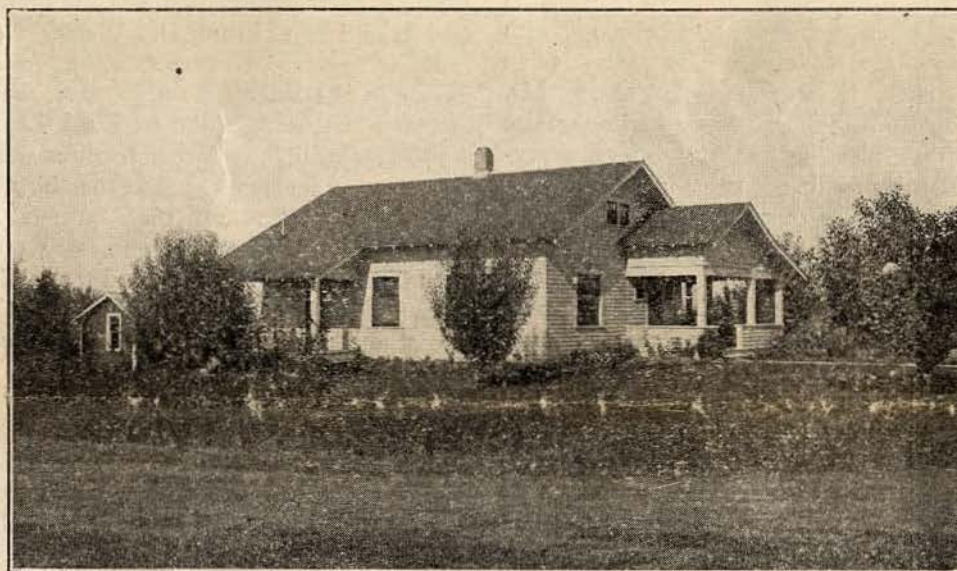
TOO MANY VARIETIES IN THE NORTHWEST.

Hector MacPherson, writing to the "Oregonian," says in part, on the point of too many varieties of apples:

"The apple orchards of the Pacific Northwest are at present producing more than 100 different varieties of ap-

obstacle to our competing with the eastern grower, in varieties which he can produce as well as we, lies in the difference in freight rates.

On the question of variety, N. G. Gibson, president of the Gibson Fruit Company, a firm which has handled as many as 1,500 cars of western boxed apples



A COSY, COMFORTABLE ORCHARD HOME OF MODERATE COST

The above illustration presents a view of the attractive bungalow of Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Ames, on the corner of Burrell Avenue and Tenth street. It was built one year ago, at a cost of only \$1,400, and is a good example of what may be accomplished in orchard home building at moderate cost. Both inside and out, the structure is cheerful, cosy, comfortable and artistic in appearance, well fitted for an orchard environment. The ground dimensions of the structure are 26x32 feet. The ground floor has a ten-foot ceiling. The main living room, 13 1-2x26 feet, extends across the front, and is a very attractive apartment. There is a bedroom, 12x14 feet; a kitchen, 8x14 feet, and a bathroom and closet on the same floor. Above is an attic that can be used for two bedrooms. The interior finish is of Douglas fir, with golden oak stain. A porch and spacious lawn add to the exterior attractiveness of the building. The design was in accordance with the ideas of Mrs. Ames, and Messrs. W. J. Mace and J. M. Henderson, of the Orchards, were the builders. The surrounding orchard of five acres is now in its fifth year of growth and consists chiefly of apples, of the Jonathan, Rome Beauty, Yellow Newtown and Spitzenburg varieties, with a few pears, apricots, peaches, grapes and other fruits for home use. Mr. and Mrs. Ames came here from Shiocton, Wis., and are well satisfied with Lewiston Orchards for its climatic, horticultural and home advantages.

ples. Of these, 65 are listed as being shipped in car lots. Now the vast majority enter eastern and European markets, in competition with the same varieties grown much nearer the points of consumption. In most cases, this is a hopeless competition; it is a struggle in which the western grower has all the odds against him. The big

a year, has said in effect:

"Eastern dealers are convinced that the western grower should stick close to the following varieties: Old Winesap, Staymen Winesap, Newtown Pippin, Delicious, Spitzenburg, Rome Beauty, Ortley, White Winter Pearmain, Black Ben Davis, Gano, Arkansas Black, Jon-

(Continued on page 6)

Community Life in Lewiston Orchards

An Evening Farewell Reception

One of the largest social affairs yet held in the Orchards was the reception given on the evening of August 26, by Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Ames and Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Blackman, as a farewell compliment to Professor and Mrs. M. M. Ames, on the eve of their departure for their home at Stevens Point, Wis. The evening being clear and beautiful, the front lawn was transformed into a reception parlor, being carpeted, canopied and decorated with Chinese lanterns and flowers. Choice refreshments were served and a number of musical numbers were greatly enjoyed.

The excellent baritone voice of John W. Haben was heard to advantage, with piano accompaniment by Miss Helen Giesecker, in several selections. Mr. John F. Morse, who has a baritone voice of very pleasing quality, also gave several solos, with accompaniment by Mrs. Morse, who also accompanied the vocal duet by Mrs. L. A. Blackman and Frank D. Webb.

Professor Ames, being called upon responded in a very happy manner. He commended the spirit of cooperation that he found evident here, and admitted that he had been learning much about the people and the country in the Northwest. He confessed that there was liable to be an arrival in the future of another section of the Ames family in the Orchards.

Mr. Shearer told of the neighborly spirit that prevailed in the Orchards, where the neighbors knew each other well but are yet good friends.

Mr. H. C. Jackson spoke of himself as one of the few native-born westerners, but declared that he had found the easterners very congenial and welcomed them to the Orchards.

The invited guests of the evening were: Professor and Mrs. M. M. Ames, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Ames, Miss Ardys Ames, David A. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Adamson, of Tacoma, Wash.; Mrs. O'Connor, of Oshkosh, Wis., Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Wallace and Mr. and Mrs. I. W. Wallace, of Tammany; Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Haben, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Gano, Dr. and Mrs. R. W. Cram, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. S. Rowell, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Klapp, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Giesecker, Miss Helen

Giesecker, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Shearer, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Morse, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Eddy, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Whitford, Mr. and Mrs. R. Pickering, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. White, Mr. and Mrs. C. Tyler, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kouwenhoven, Mrs. Kate B. Chase.

A Good "Poor Party"

Of novel character was the "Poor Party," given on the evening of August 19, by Miss Bernice Webb and Allan Eddy, to their young friends at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank D. Webb. All came in poverty costumes, some quite unique in character. A bill of fare, that included "hot dog," "diluted Black Leaf 40," "wry bread," and other features was served over a counter, while the thirsty ones were taken to the "watering trough." Some comical games were played. A rag doll was awarded to Ralph Rowell for the most "stunning effect" in costume, and Kathryn McCormack received a tin horn as a "tin-horn sport." J. E. Butler captured the crowd in two flashlights, without injuring his camera.

Mr. and Mrs. Webb were given assistance in serving by Mr. and Mrs. Walter Eddy and Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Gano.

RECEPTION TO GUEST.

An afternoon reception, in honor of her sister-in-law, Mrs. M. M. Ames, of Stevens Point, Wis., was given Aug. 20, by Mrs. G. E. Ames, at her home on Bryden avenue. The pleasant weather allowed the use of the lawn for reception purposes. Light refreshments were served and several musical numbers were enjoyed. Mrs. J. B. White giving two songs and Mrs. Kate B. Chase playing several piano pieces.

Those in attendance were: Mesdames M. M. Ames, G. G. Ames, G. E. Ames, W. S. Shearer, L. A. Blackman, J. H. Long, F. B. Gano, J. W. Haben, J. B. White, F. D. Webb, R. W. Cram, H. H. S. Rowell, J. L. Klapp, O'Connor, J. E. Butler, R. Pickering, S. W. Whitford, C. Tyler, J. Kouwenhoven, P. W. Clark, Walter Eddy, H. H. Smith, Kate B. Chase, J. F. Morse, D. S. Wallace, I. W. Wallace, Miss Eunice Gordon.

Home Happenings

Mr. Davy Crockett, a descendant of the famous character of that name, is here from Oaksdale, Wash., looking after his property here, recently purchased from C. P. Hinkle, on Bryden avenue between Seventh and Eighth streets. He expects soon to become a permanent resident of the Orchards.

A. V. Richardson who is with the Gilbert Paper Company, of Menasha, Wis., arrived September 6, for a short visit with his son, N. P. Richardson, and an inspection of his orchard tract. He expressed himself as surprised and pleased at the fine horticultural conditions here.

Henry W. Zirbel, of the Star Dray Company, of Lewiston, has lately purchased from Joseph Murray an acre lot on Fifth Street, north of the R. S. Erb residence, a most sightly location, which it is said Mr. Zirbel intends to improve with a modern home.

Mr. and Mrs. Will French expect the arrival, Sept. 10, of a brother of Mrs. French, Mr. John B. Luce, and wife, from Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Luce is a railroad engineer who is making a tour of the Pacific coast.

Contractor J. R. Lee began Sept. 1 the erection of a packing house for E. H. Mullarky, for his twenty-acre tract. The structure will be 24 by 32 feet in ground dimensions and will probably cost \$250.

Word comes from Raymond Moseley, who left here about one year ago, and who is now a teacher of horticulture in the high school at Sumner, Wash., that a daughter arrived at his home recently.

J. H. Roney has purchased of I. B. Pingry the magnificent Percheron stallion, "Serpentine," which is said to have been originally imported at a cost of \$4,500.

J. Coats, of Kalama, Wash., administrator of the estate of the late W. F. Acteson, who owned a ten-acre tract here, was a recent visitor.

Robert Spann recently returned to his home at Beloit, Wis., after spending several months with his cousin. Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Webb.

W. J. Stackpole, of Newark, N.J., is spending a short time here. He has an orchard tract near the Relief reservoir.

Social life in Lewiston Orchards is largely suspended during the present rush of the peach season.

Lewiston Orchards Life

Published on the tenth day of each month, in Lewiston Orchards, by the Lewiston Orchards Life Publishing Company.

For the information and aid of orchard owners here and elsewhere.

H. H. S. ROWELL, Editor.
W. S. THORNBUR, and CHAS. A. COLE,
Horticulturists, Contributing Editors.

Address LEWISTON ORCHARD LIFE
223 New Idaho Trust Bldg.
Lewiston, Idaho

Price, Per Copy, 5 Cents; Per year 50 Cents.

COMBINATION SUBSCRIPTIONS. From date to July, 1914.

Lewiston Orchards Life	\$.50
Better Fruit—of Hood River, Ore ..	1.00
	\$1.50
Both to one address for	\$1.00
Lewiston Orchards Life	\$.50
Western Poultry50
	\$1.00
Both to one address for	\$.75
Lewiston Orchards Life	\$.50
Better Fruit	1.00
Western Poultry50
	\$2.00
All three for	\$1.10

THE SEASON'S FRUIT CROP

In Lewiston Orchards, the season's fruit crop, for the age of the trees, will bear favorable comparison with that of any other fruit district in the Northwest. In this connection, it should be remembered that the Pacific Northwest this year leads the country in both quality and quantity of the apple crop, as compared with that of last season. This is especially true as to quality.

While the crop is good in this district, for young orchards, the question of a market for the product is of even more importance, and this has to do with both crop and business conditions throughout the country, and even with those in other countries. This season's apple crop is generally estimated as much less than that of last year, which was larger than for some years, but this year's crop is thought to be larger than that of 1911. The peach crop is a failure in many places, while that of last year was large in nearly all fruit districts. Other orchard fruits, small fruits, and even wild fruits, are said to show a falling off from the unusually bountiful yield of last year. On the whole, it is evident that there is a general fruit shortage in the country, as compared with last sea-

son, while the northwest has more than its proportionate share of marketable fruit.

While fruit prices are affected by business as well as crop conditions, it is interesting to note that, though the present season has suffered from business conditions similar to the unfavorable ones that prevailed last year, there is now a prospect of early recovery, with the marketing of a large grain crop and the prospective adjournment of congress. The early markets show an increased demand for the cheaper grades of fruit which last year were almost a total loss. For the higher grades, it now seems certain that much better prices will prevail, especially for apples. This conclusion is emphasized by the fact that a general shortage of apples is reported from European countries. It is evident that Lewiston Orchards growers, in common with other districts of the northwest, will this season be favored by the prevailing fruit and market conditions.

GOOD ORCHARDISTS, GOOD ORCHARDS

It has been sagely observed that good farms are found where there are good farmers. The same rule will apply as well to the orchard industry. A good orchardist will make a good orchard wherever he may locate, but a good orchardist is likely also to find a good location. The converse of this rule is also equally true, that a poor orchardist or a poor farmer will make a failure, however favorable his surroundings.

In Lewiston Orchards, the percentage of ultimate success should be large, as the conditions are not only of the most favorable kind, as to soil, climate and location, but the character of the owners and residents is of an exceptionally high order of intelligence for a rural community, while many have had previous success in similar industry elsewhere. Under the advantages here afforded, even the lack of experience need not long be a hindrance, as, with the expert advice available, the capacity to learn is the most important qualification. Good orchardists and good orchards promise to prove the rule in Lewiston Orchards.

IRRIGATION USE AND ABUSE

The assertion of eastern observers that irrigated western fruits are inferior in flavor, owing to over-supply

of moisture to the growing crop is one that has been often repeated by those who know nothing of the facts in the case, which easily disprove the charges made. The superiority of western fruit, both in quality and appearance, to say nothing of its better pack for market has made it a successful competitor in the eastern fruit market. Eastern growers are now considering the advisability, not only of following the packing and marketing methods which have been so successful in the northwest, but also of the orchard development methods, including irrigation.

It is true that irrigation can be used to great advantage in the east, where greater rainfall prevails, as well as in the arid and semi-arid regions of the west, but its use will doubtless lead to abuse, and success must come from experience. In the west and northwest irrigation methods have become quite well established, and there is no great occasion for failure where the expert advice that is always available here is followed. Ignorant abuse of irrigation is occasionally observed right here in the home of the best irrigation project in the world, but the principle of irrigation should not be held responsible for any mistakes made.

Eastern growers can greatly increase the size, beauty and quality of their fruit by following western irrigation methods, but their abuse of its advantages will lead to the adverse results that always come from the misapplication of good things.

BEAUTIFUL FRUIT

Most charming to the eye is the present display of fruit in Lewiston Orchards. The apple trees in particular are beautiful in their rich abundance of glowing, luscious spheres, now rapidly approaching perfection. There is no longer any doubt that orchard fruits of the highest type, both as to quality and appearance, can be produced in Lewiston Orchards.

PLANTING EVERGREENS.

"Evergreens for lawn planting," is the subject of an article by Professor W. S. Thornber, to appear in the October issue of Lewiston Orchards Life. Professor Thornber says that September is the month for getting evergreens from the mountains for fall planting. They can be obtained in abundance twenty miles from Lewiston.

Fall Orchard Problems and Cover Crops Are Discussed

By CHAS. A. COLE, Horticulturist

OF much timely interest was the discussion of "Fall Orchard Problems and Cover Crops," by Professors W. S. Thornber and Chas. A. Cole, of the Lewiston-Clarkston School of Horticulture, at a meeting of the horticultural society of the Orchards on the evening of August 18. Replies were first given by Professor Thornber to questions.

REPLIES TO QUESTIONS.

Pear Leaf Blight was given as the cause of pear leaves turning black, it affecting only the leaves. The remedy is to spray with Bordeaux, but this is not needed now. Bordeaux will also help the blight on plum trees. It is a tonic to the trees. All affected trees should be tagged now to be sprayed next spring.

For apple scab, the Yellow Newtowns and McIntosh Red should be sprayed next spring with lime-sulphur, and lime sulphur should also be used one gallon to 50 gallons of arsenate of lead.

The Jonathan apple is now large enough for the season, and the Bartlett pear is smaller than usual, but cool weather will help the size. Thinning will now help some but not much.

It is a good thing to spray the trunks of the trees with lime in the winter.

The dry rot of the tomato is a fungus growth. The affected fruit should be picked off.

Prune grape leaves slowly, first on the east side, then from the bottom on the west side, if the grapes are large. Grapes here are mostly slow this season.

TIMELY HINTS FOR FALL WORK

Professor Cole gave some "Timely Hints for Fall Work in the Orchard." He cautioned growers to be careful about taking off the foliage from grapes too soon. When the grapes begin to turn color, pull off the leaves from the west side. Irrigation for grapes should be off by Sept. 1.

There is some red spider, but cool rains appear to have helped. They can't stand cold weather and cold water. Spray with lime-sulphur, 1 to 30.

Fall plowing will get rid of the cut-worm larvae.

The best remedy for grasshoppers is a flock of turkeys. Another remedy is to use a mash of 15 lbs. of bran to 1 lb. of Paris Green. A few hoppers have

come from the wheat fields this season into the orchards along the border.

While the shothole fungus is plentiful in Clarkston, there is not enough here to warrant spraying this season. Next spring spray with Bordeaux or lime-sulphur. When the peach crop is off in an affected peach orchard, use Bordeaux or lime-sulphur, and give another spraying next spring.

Wormy peaches are caused by the twig borer. For these, use lime-sulphur in the spring, as they hibernate in the crotches of the trees and the lime-sulphur runs down and burns them out.

To prevent scab, diseased fruit should not be allowed on the ground.

THE ORCHARD COVER CROP.

Professor Thornber presented the advantages of the orchard cover crop, which he said had solved the difficulty of winter killing where such difficulties prevailed, as it ripens the orchard for the winter. He defined a cover crop as any crop that is grown at this season of the year among trees, when the trees do not use the soil to any great degree. Alfalfa is not a cover crop but a mulch system.

EFFECTS OF COVER CROPS.

The purpose of the cover crop is to physically improve the soil and prevent the baking of the soil. It holds the rain and snow; it holds the irrigation water; it dries out the soil in spring, so that cultivation can be started earlier; it serves as a protection from winter injury; it prevents the washing of the soil; it helps to keep the orchard free from weeds; it forms a splendid pasturage; it catches any available plant food; it adds humus to the soil; it renders the plant food more available; it appropriates the nitrogen of the air and stores it in the roots for the soil; it causes the fruit buds to form earlier in the life of the tree.

TWO GROUPS OF COVER CROPS.

Cover crop plants are divided into two groups: Those which are nitrogen gatherers and those that are unable to appropriate the nitrogen of the air. To the first group belong such plants as clovers, vetches, beans and peas; and to the second such plants as rye, wheat, rape and most of the orchard weeds.

The cover crops can be sowed any time from now on. Sow with a grain drill or

disc or plow in. Keep three or four feet from the trees.

A good crop of Canada peas add 100 per cent of nitrogen an acre, worth 16 cents a pound. Canada peas often give some fodder. They can now be put in stubble land. If the crop is left on the soil, disc it in and it benefits the soil very much.

Spring vetch grows very much like peas, lives through the winter and produces a hay crop.

Hairy vetch is a very persistent vetch and adds \$25 worth of nitrogen per acre, but it is hard to get good seed. It is fine for hog pasture in the winter. This is a good place for the raising of hairy vetch seed. It is also a beautiful flower.

Rye is good for a quick growth on poor soil. Fall wheat is one of the best for pasture. Oats are good for a short time. Common rape is a good stock food. A cover crop is best for a young orchard and alfalfa for a bearing orchard.

PRESIDENT HOWARD ELLIOTT SENDS GREETING.

President Howard Elliott, late of the Northern Pacific railroad and now head of the New Haven system, writes to the editor of Lewiston Orchards Life from Dublin, N. H., under date of August 25, as follows:

"I desire to acknowledge receipt of your issue of August, 1913, which I am glad to have although I am so far away from you. The Lewiston district was always most interesting to me, and I shall not forget it, although my official duties will confine me to east of the Alleghany mountains. I hope everything will go well with you in your section and that the problem of marketing the most excellent fruit that you produce will be worked out satisfactorily.

"Thanking you, please believe me, very truly yours,

"HOWARD ELLIOTT."

President Elliott has many warm friends in the Northwest and none more sincere than in Lewiston and Lewiston Orchards, which he has often visited and of which he has prophesied great things. His effective work was a natural expression of his firm faith in this region.

Fruit Marketing Conditions Considered by an Expert

VARIOUS phases of the fruit marketing situation, past, present and prospective, formed the subject of a very timely, interesting and instructive address, by George E. Crum, of Lewiston, August 20, before the Lewiston Orchards Assembly. As a member of the important marketing and orchard firm of the White Bros. & Crum Co., and having achieved personal success in the several lines of the work, Mr. Crum was prepared to speak with intelligence and authority on the subject. The fact that this firm is this season handling the car lots for the Lewiston Orchards Association, made his address of more immediate interest to the growers.

Mr. Crum stated that he had been wrestling with the question of marketing fruits, in a practical way, for many years; and that the question was a big one, a broad one. He declared that prices cannot be figured out on the basis of supply, alone, but that other factors must be considered.

THE SITUATION LAST YEAR.

There never was a year with so large crop of fruit as last year, said Mr. Crum, the yield being general, both in wild and tame fruits. It seemed that wherever there was a fruit tree there was fruit on it. Crop estimates were overrun in all lines. The general condition of the times also had an important bearing on the situation, as to prices for fruit. The financial conditions were not of the best; the presidential election had some effect; there was little construction work and the strike situation was critical.

THE CONDITIONS THIS YEAR.

This year, the situation is changed to some extent. There is not a great supply of fruit in any line, in either the United States or Canada, in either tame or wild varieties. Peaches are not in good supply, but the prices are much less than they ought to be, not ranging in the eastern markets above sixty cents a box. Other fruits are bringing good prices at the present time, notably pears, plums, prunes and early apples. It is often found best to place fruit in Canadian markets, avoiding the more crowded eastern centers.

SOME PRESENT UNCERTAINTIES

The country is now experiencing a financial strain. There is probably no

danger of a panic, but interest rates are high everywhere. There is uncertainty owing to change of administration in national affairs, and to pending tariff changes. There is conservatism in the manufacturing situation, and the Balkan troubles and the war in Mexico are having some effect. When money is tight, there is little activity in industry and it affects the price of fruit. The situation does not vary much from what it was last year, except that there is a less quantity of fruit.

APPLE CROP LESS.

Last year the apple crop of the country was about 40,000,000 barrels, or about 29,000,000 barrels less than in 1897, but this year the crop is probably from 35 to 45 per cent less than that of last year. We can therefore reasonably look forward to considerably better prices for apples. The tariff question, the Balkan troubles and the Mexican conflict must all be settled soon and thus further improve the situation.

THE MIDDLEMAN.

The middleman has been much discussed of late, said Mr. Crum, who spoke of himself as both a grower and a shipper, declaring that the middleman was not such a bad man after all. The great trouble has been that there has occasionally been a man who has been unprincipled, but big houses are not in that sort of business. We must learn by experience how to judge between the honest and the dishonest man.

A DISTRIBUTING MEDIUM.

There must be some medium through which fruit can be marketed. The grower cannot ship direct to the consumer at a distance. There must be some system of distribution at the other end. The first car of bananas ever brought here was lately shipped in by the Lewiston Mercantile company and distributed here and in the vicinity. I am in favor of anything, said Mr. Crum, that will bring producer and consumer nearer together. In some places, fruit can be taken direct from producer to consumer. A distributing place in the local market might be had by the grower.

ONE CAUSE OF HIGH COST.

One drawback is that we are too busy and have goods delivered. Delivery is a costly business and one of the causes of

the high cost of living. We are living pretty fast. It would help the market to buy direct in the open market. In Jamaica, all fruit is transported to the open market by women who carry the fruit all on their heads, for a distance of fifteen to twenty miles, and at night. A big family of girls there makes a man rich. For export purposes a medium of distribution is required.

ADVERTISING HELPS.

The banana industry was developed in comparatively recent years by means of advertising, by the United Fruit Company, who have taught the housewife how to use the fruit in many different ways. We are primarily interested in apples, but we have not talked about apples 100th part as much as we ought to. A pamphlet was lately published, telling of more than 200 ways of preparing apples for table use. Such things encourage the use of apples. If we want to make a better market for apples, we must talk apples more.

INFORMATION NEEDED.

An eastern man bought the biggest apple that he could find, which proved to be a Wolf River, out of season, and found it much like a pumpkin. He consequently condemned northwestern apples. We ought to have some way of telling the people what season apples ought to be used in. This should be done when we ship apples. If housewives can be informed they will consume more.

EFFECT OF PANAMA CANAL.

In reply to a question, Mr. Crum said that the completion of the Panama canal would affect fruit prices. It now costs \$1.00 per hundred to transport apples across the continent. By the open river and canal, we can get apples to seaport towns at a lower rate and probably save from 25 to 35 cents a box on exports. It will also make a big difference in the price of grain from this region.

TENDENCY OF THE TRADE.

As to apple sizes demanded, Mr. Crum said that the tendency of the trade is for larger apples all the time. In Chicago he had found that the dealers all wanted large apples. We must raise bigger apples, and we must start in the orchard to help the market. We must prune and cultivate and thin better.

There is a growing demand for green apples. Early apples are a good asset for a community. One of the best early varieties is the Gravenstein and the second best is probably the Wealthy.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

Mr. Gerrit Oldenburg, foreman of the packing house of the Lewiston Orchards Association, being present, was questioned as to the time of picking various kinds of peaches, pears and apples and gave some practical advice, based on long experience in the handling of fruit for the market.

Lewiston Orchards, a District that Starts Right

(Continued from Page 1)

athan, Grimes Golden, Winter Banana, and McIntosh Red. Other cheaper varieties should not be planted in the west, and existing trees should be top-worked to whichever of the standard varieties mentioned are best adapted to local conditions."

MONEY IN STANDARD VARIETIES.

Wilmer Sieg, manager of the Hood River Apple Growers' Union, in an interview some months since, indulged in this bit of philosophy that is surely entertaining reading to those who pin their faith to the "Five Varieties" slogan of Lewiston Orchards. Mr. Sieg said in part:

"At this time it might not be amiss to say that this year's experience has brought home to us once more the fact that money lies in the fancy fruit of the standard varieties. Quotations from the eastern markets show that the miscellaneous varieties are bringing very low prices. At the same time, the returns for fancy stuff are and probably always will be satisfactory."

GROW ONLY BEST VARIETIES.

"None but the highest class of apples should be grown in the box apple districts of the Northwest," urges Geo. W. Coburn, manager of the Chicago office of the Wenatchee Valley Fruit Growers' Association. "The experience of the past season proves this very positively," says Mr. Coburn, who continues:

"In a season like the last, when the country was flooded with good cheap apples, it is sufficiently difficult to sell our fine varieties at satisfactory prices. This difficulty becomes almost an impossibility when it comes to selling the

hundred or so odd and common varieties which the association has to market. At the most, the Wenatchee district should not produce more than fifteen sorts of fall and winter apples. The present bearing trees producing poor fruit should be worked over to the varieties that have become standards."

E. H. Shepherd, editor and publisher of "Better Fruit," in an article on the future of the fruit industry in the west, published last winter, said in part:

"Another existing evil is the immense number of ordinary varieties we are growing. The remedy for ordinary varieties which will not justify the freight rate to consuming points is the axe or grafting knife. I want to impress upon you forcibly the fact that it is going to be necessary for us to eliminate ordinary varieties and only grow varieties in which we excel, which cannot be produced to a state of perfection in other districts."

FIVE GOOD VARIETIES HERE.

Spitzenburg, Yellow Newtown Pippin, Rome Beauty, Jonathan, Winesap—these five varieties form the planting, substantially, of about 6,000 acres in Lewiston Orchards—Five varieties of the highest type. Other large and successful districts grow 50 to 75 varieties of apples, out of which possibly 25 varieties would sell fairly well in all seasons and the balance are "just apples" and not profitable, while the five varieties mentioned above always sell.

Does that mean anything when Lewiston Orchards arrives at the car load or train load period? Highest authority has lately made the statement that Lewiston Orchards marketing problem on apples will solve itself or is already solved by the fact of five varieties mentioned. It was a long, long thought that solved the problem when Lewiston Orchards was in the making. And the introduction of pedigreed apple trees in the planting here will bring orchard production close to the 100 per cent mark. The apple crop for 1912 in Lewiston Orchards fully demonstrated the quality.

Strong evidence this that Lewiston Orchards will make good, but Mr. Grower and Mr. Caretaker it will require your close personal attention and also the friendly guidance, interest and cooperation of the same wise head whose judgment is largely responsible for Lewiston Orchards as it is today, the most promising fruit district in the world.

Lewiston Orchards Association

The fruit packing season is now at its height, at the packing house of the Lewiston Orchards Association. Opening August 4, the first month was devoted to the shipment of early peaches, including Early Triumph, Hale's Early and Early Crawford, and of early apples, plums, prunes and other orchard fruits, in moderate quantities, chiefly for nearby points.

September ushered in the Elberta peach season, and, by September 3, car lots began to move. The Elbertas are expected to monopolize the full attention of all forces until after the middle of the month, when the Late Crawfords and fall apples will begin to appear, followed by grapes and winter apples.

The fruit cleaner and grader has worked like a charm and has greatly expedited the work, besides putting the fruit in better condition for market. The shipment of odd grades in bushel baskets has been tried and with evident success thus far. With favorable weather this month a very satisfactory fruit harvest season is anticipated, both as to crop and prices.

In a recent letter from M. G. Lloyd, technical editor of the *Electrical Review* and *Western Electrician*, of Chicago, to a friend in this office, he says: "I have been spending my vacation in the Michigan fruit belt and thought you would be interested to know, if you do not already that the crop there is a failure this year. A late freeze knocked out most of the peaches and apples. I saw a few apple trees full of fruit, but most of them were bare. Summer apples seem to have fared better than the winter varieties. One farmer estimates his peach crop at 30 per cent of normal and this is about an average orchard."

J. A. Ferris, of Lewiston, has recently purchased the five-acre orchard of M. D. Mills, on the corner of Warner avenue and Fifth street. The location is one of the best in the Orchards and the trees are in their seventh year of growth.

I. B. Pingry, of Lewiston, has bought the J. H. Roney property on Warner avenue, between Eighth and Ninth Streets. It is reported that he has also purchased the J. H. Murray lot, intending to build a home thereon this fall. Mr. Roney will remain here for the remainder of the season.

The Flower Garden in the Fall

By Chas. A. Cole, Horticulturist.

THE first of September always reminds the flower grower that it will be but a short time until the out-door flowers will be a thing of the past and that it is high time to begin preparing for the next year's planting. Stock is taken of the available materials and he sets to work on the plant that demands first attention.

This plant is usually the geranium. This is a very beautiful bedding plant and easily handled. The gardener cuts off all the available shoots and makes them up into cuttings of about three inches in length. These cuttings are set out in small boxes of pure sand, the plants being set about one-half its length in the sand. The sand is watered so that it packs down solid. The box is set in a warm place and the sand kept moist at all times. As soon as the roots appear the plants are potted off into a rich light soil and kept growing until ready for setting in the bed next spring. The old plants can be taken up just before frost and brought in doors for early winter blooming. Cuttings can be taken from these old plants from time to time during the winter.

A Jolly Camping Party

One of the liveliest camping parties of the season was that which left Lewiston Orchards, August 21, for Lake Waha, passengers and baggage all going by the big auto truck driven by Fred H. Sheets. The twenty-mile trip is made in a little less than three hours, being nearly all up grade, the total ascent from the Orchards being about 2,000 feet, the shady pine glen where the camp was located being at an elevation of about 3,400 feet. Towering above this are peaks which rise to a height of 4,800 feet. Lake Waha itself is a pretty little body of water about three-fourths of a mile in length, held in a mountain cup a few minutes' walk from the camping ground.

Four tents were pitched and fire boughs were gathered for beds. All ate at a common table with wonderful appetite and sat about a big fire at night, when a program of general jollification was carried out, with corn and marsh-

The chrysanthemum is another of our fall and early winter bloomers that deserves the attention of gardeners. There are two types, the hardy pompons and the large Japanese. The hardy types will give good results when planted in any good soil. If planted in a protected place they will bloom long after the frosts have killed most out-door flowers. The large Japanese types are not hardy and require careful handling to give results. For best results they are grown in pots or boxes. After the blooming period is over, the old plants are set in a warm place and kept watered. As soon as the new shoots get up three or four inches high they are collected and cuttings from two and one-half to three inches in length are made. All the leaves are removed except a few at the very top. These cuttings are set in damp sand for rooting. As soon as rooted they are potted off.

The dahlias and cannas will not require attention until the first frosts, then the tops must be removed and the roots dug and stored in a cool place where they will not freeze. These two plants will bear looking up. Some of the new importations of dahlias are listed as high as one dollar and twenty-five cents per

plant. There are many beautiful varieties that can be purchased at a low price. The Improved Canna is the only kind desirable for bedding or lawn planting.

Such bulbous plants as narcissus, tulips, crocus, etc., should have been taken up as soon as the tops indicated a ripening condition of the bulbs, however, this can be done at this time. Removing the bulbs as soon as possible after blooming makes room for fall blooming plants. When the bulbs are removed from the bed, place in boxes or on shelves one layer deep and allow the tops to become thoroughly dry. After curing, remove tops and store in shallow boxes. Many flower growers prefer to plant such bulbs as narcissus in a bed and allow them to remain from year to year. I think this an excellent plan for this bulb. For tulips and hyacinths it is a better plan to dig the bulbs as soon as ripe, sort them out carefully and plant the best specimens. The smaller bulbs can be grown in a bed in the garden for one season to produce size.

Bulbs should be planted in the fall just before cold weather sets in, and covered several inches with trash to prevent too severe freezing. As soon as spring opens up, remove the litter.

mallow roasting as incidental diversions, full camp choruses being the common accompaniment, with Indian dances, stories and charades as special features. The members were required to drop all but their given names for the occasion. Mountain climbing, trout fishing, bathing and other means of enjoyment were discovered. The trips to the surrounding heights gave a view over a magnificent stretch of country for a distance of fifty miles. Lewiston Orchards was looked down upon as a green oasis in the valley. A number of photo views were taken. The weather was of model character for the purpose, for, though the temperature was as high as 103 degrees in Lewiston, the mountain air was just right. After three days thus delightfully spent, the party all returned together on the auto truck. The success of the affair had been so complete that it was generally agreed to form a permanent organization of the participants for future annual outings, with perhaps some mid-winter meetings.

The party included twenty-five persons, or seven families, as follows: Professor and Mrs. M. M. Ames, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Ames, Miss Ardys Ames, Miss Loretta Gieseker, Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Gano, Dr. and Mrs. Robt. W. Cram, Miss Virginia Cram, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. S. Rowell, Miss Ruth Rowell, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Eddy, Miss Eleanor Eddy, Bobby Eddy, Mrs. Hattie Finney, Miss Ruth Finney, Frank Finney, Miss Winifred Showalter, Jay McCreedy. Dr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Sheets, Fred H. Sheets, Jr., and Paul White, were guests of the camp on the closing day.

AN EVENING CORN ROAST.

Much fun was enjoyed in a corn roast given on the evening of August 15, by Arthur and Clarence Chase to a number of their friends, at the home of Mrs. Kate B. Chase, on Warner avtue and Tenth street. On the tennis court, games were played, corn was roasted and a few numbers were danced.

The Lewiston Orchards School Becomes Full Graded

THE school in Lewiston Orchards opened September 8, with three teachers and the full eight grades. This is in accordance with the recommendations of the new superintendent of the Lewiston schools, Professor Frank W. Simmonds, who has progressive ideas as to the future of the Orchards school, which he considers has exceptional opportunities of becoming a model institution of its kind. Before completing his plans for the school this year, Superintendent Simmonds held a friendly conference with the school affairs committee of the Lewiston Orchards Assembly, indicating his desire to meet the wishes of the people in the Orchards, as to the needs of the school. It is expected that Superintendent Simmonds will be given an opportunity of

meeting the people of the Orchards in a social way, at a meeting to be held Sept. 22, under the auspices of Lewiston Orchards Assembly.

The teachers held a meeting at the school house Sept. 1. The principal is Miss Elizabeth Stone, of Thornton, Wash. She is a graduate of the Cheney State Normal School and of the Washington State College and has been a teacher for several years.

Miss Lulu Wallace, of Clarkston, is a teacher of the intermediate grades. She is a graduate of the West Virginia State Normal School and of the Lewiston State Normal School and has been teaching for eight years.

The teacher of the primary grades is Mrs. Mary F. Gano, of Lewiston Or-

chards. Mrs. Gano came here several years ago from Stevens Point, Wis., where she was a graduate of the Stevens Point high school, and had taught in the public schools of that place for ten years. She had previously taught for two years in the Prentice, Wis., schools. Her work has been principally in the primary grades. Her appointment to a position in the Orchards school was urged in a voluntary petition, circulated without her knowledge and signed by practically every resident of the Orchards.

The departments of manual training and domestic science will this year be represented in the work of the Orchards school, which will be equipped for all grade work up to the high school course.

Home Happenings

According to the weather records kept by W. W. Thomas, the government observer, in Lewiston, the temperature for last month was half a degree above the average for August, being 74 degrees. Last year it was 5 degrees lower. The highest temperature was 103 degrees, and there were five days when it was 100 or more. The precipitation was .47 of an inch, or .10 of an inch more than the normal. The month as a whole was a very pleasant one in this vicinity. As the temperature for July was half a degree below the average, the temperature of the two months together was just normal.

Professor M. M. Ames, and wife, left August 27, for their home at Stevens Point, Wis., after a visit for two weeks as guests of the families of G. G. Ames, father of Prof. Ames, and of the family of G. E. Ames, his brother. Prof. Ames is a member of the faculty of the Wisconsin State Normal School, at Stevens Point. Several social affairs were given in their honor while here, and they expressed themselves as so favorably impressed with conditions here that the many friends they made have hopes of securing their permanent return in the near future.

F. L. Sturm has applied to the Lewiston city council for a franchise for the operation of an electric street railway, with a time limit at May 1, 1914. This is to take the place of his previous fran-

chise which expired August 1, owing to delay in getting a free bridge, in closing his deal with the terminal company, in getting material and in getting funds. He has already been granted an extension of time by the Clarkston city council. Should he secure full renewal of his privileges in the matter, it is expected that his road will be in operation between Lewiston and Clarkston by next spring and in Lewiston Orchards perhaps a little later.

The Lewiston-Clarkston fair will open Sept. 29, and will continue until Oct. 4, on the new grounds on the Clearwater river, in the eastern suburbs of Lewiston, several miles north of the Orchards. P. W. Clark of the Orchards is manager of the racing division of the fair. The grounds also form the headquarters of the Northwest Live Stock Show, which has its annual exhibit in December. It is expected that Lewiston Orchards will make quite a showing this year in the horticultural department of the fair.

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Jacobs and two young sons arrived Sept. 2, from Kenosha, Wis., for permanent residence here, on their three tracts of five acres each, lots 2, 3 and 6, in block 93, tract No. 12, on Sixteenth street and Bryden avenue. Lot 6 was recently purchased from R. T. McUmbler. Mr. Jacobs has been superintendent of the Cooper Underwear company, at Kenosha.

Ernest L. Goodnight, son of Senator and Mrs. J. L. Goodnight, of Lewiston

Orchards, was recently married, at Lynden, Idaho, to Miss Grace E. Lyons. The bride is a graduate of the Lewiston State Normal School and last year taught in the schools at Juliaetta. After a wedding visit, here, the bridal pair went to their new home at Oakland, Cal. where Mr. Goodnight has a position with the San Francisco Power Company. He is known here as a young man of high character and exceptional ability.

Messrs. G. G. Ames, G. E. Ames and Dr. R. W. Cram formed a recent fishing party in a trip to Sweetwater creek, where they found that the grasshoppers had so nearly supplied the appetites of the trout that the string they caught was only enough to satisfy the appetites of the fishermen until they could reach home. They enjoyed a tramp through some picturesque country, near the sources of the splendid water supply of Lewiston Orchards.

Amos T. French of New York, representing European stockholders of the Northern Pacific railroad, with D. E. Willard, development agent of the Northern Pacific railroad, recently visited the Orchards, and both of them expressed much admiration for the splendid condition of the district.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bonnell recently returned from Orofino, Idaho, where they were visiting their son, R. A. Bonnell, who is engineer for the Security Bridge Company, in some construction work at that place.