

# Lewiston Orchards Life

AN EXPONENT OF PROGRESSIVE HORTICULTURE AND THE SUCCESSFUL RURAL COMMUNITY

VOLUME 3

JUNE, 1914

NUMBER 6

## Good Record for the Year by Lewiston Orchards School

THE Lewiston Orchards school closed its second year May 22, with a creditable showing. Under its three teachers, with Miss Elizabeth Stone as principal, Miss Lulu Wallace in the intermediate grades and Mrs. F. B. Gano for the primary grades, a good record has been made as a full graded school. The enrollment at the close was 58, and the percentage of attendance was very high, being 96.15. Of the enrollment, 31 are boys and 27 girls. It is a source of regret to many residents that Miss Wallace has severed her connection with the teaching force, having taken a position elsewhere. Her successor has not yet been announced.

The highest honors for the year were awarded to Louiscena Oldenburg, Jean Mullarky and Ardys Ames of the eighth grade; Mary Middlekauff, of the seventh grade; Eleanor Eddy and Fred Albrecht, sixth grade; Iras Clark, fourth grade; Ruth Rowe'l and Morris Sipes, third grade; and Floyd Guiland, second grade. The following named pupils received certificates of perfect attendance: Kay Sipes, Marguerite Sipes, Florence Sipes, Orien Baker and Ardys Ames.

The school was well represented at the May fete in Lewiston, May 21, and the Highland Scotch dance given by an octet from the school was regarded as the best feature of the occasion. By request, this was repeated at the Rose festival, one week later. Those who took part in this were: Ardys Ames, Louiscena Oldenburg, Eleanor Eddy, Fred Albrecht, Orien Baker, Paul Guiland and Gordon Butler. Members of the school also took part in the track meet of the Lewiston schools, May 21.

The work of the school for the year has compared favorably in every way with that of other schools in the district except in manual training. The addition of one teacher and of the seventh and eighth grades was made at the beginning of the year. The work of supervision included that of Miss Talkington once each week and Miss Graybeal once in two weeks in physical culture; and Miss Stebbins once in two weeks in

music. That of manual training will be added later.

New equipment secured includes a piano, an encyclopaedia for the library and play apparatus for the school grounds. This spring, the grounds have been planted to trees and shrubs and seeded, and water for irrigation has been

in the Lewiston Orchards school there are 21 who attend either the high school or the Normal school in Lewiston, making 79 in all from Lewiston Orchards for the school year just ended. Three of these graduated from the high school last month with special honors, and others made a good showing. Two also



VIEW OF LEWISTON ORCHARDS SCHOOLHOUSE AND PUPILS,  
TAKEN IN MAY, 1914

pipied through the grounds. The rear portion of the grounds has this season been used for a baseball park but will soon be planted to an experimental orchard and garden, with the prospect of having the adjoining five-acre lot to use for playground and park purposes.

The school affairs committee of the Lewiston Orchards Assembly co-operates with the Lewiston school board and Superintendent Simmonds of the Lewiston schools in promotion of the best interests of the school. With a prospective largely increased enrollment for the ensuing year, it is expected that some important enlargement of the work can be made. Both the school authorities and the community are in sympathy with a progressive policy in the school administration.

In addition to the 58 pupils enrolled

graduated from the Normal school. Next year there will be quite an increase in the number of high school students from the Orchards.

The Lewiston State Normal school graduated a class of 51 members, May 29. An inspiring address was given by President Brannon of Idaho State University, on "Education and Society."

The Lewiston high school graduated a class of 33 members, May 18, a stirring address on "The Spirit of the West" being given by Mayor Hindley of Spokane, who also gave the baccalaureate sermon.

May 26 was observed as Good Roads Day in Lewiston, when 200 citizens joined with 100 from Uniontown and worked on the Lewiston hill road. This road is to be made a part of the interstate highway.

## Community Life in Lewiston Orchards

### Home Happenings

Ralph and Paul Rowell, the two honor members of the Lewiston high school graduating class of 33 members, were given a complimentary party on the evening of May 22, four days after graduation, by Mrs. R. W. Cram, Mrs. F. D. Webb, Mrs. Walter Eddy and Mrs. F. B. Gano, at the home of the latter, on Warner avenue and Seventh street. The guests included the parents of the honor pupils and a number of young friends in the Orchards. The color scheme of the occasion were yellow and white, which were the class colors. Several hours were very happily spent in dancing and delicious refreshments were served at tables. Finely hand decorated place cards and programs were used in harmony with the general color scheme.

The Orchard Tract Music Club was organized May 30, by a number of young girls of Lewiston Orchards, in a meeting at the home of Mrs. Kate B. Chase. A program of nine musical numbers was given. Meetings will be held every two weeks at the homes of the members. The officers are as follows: president, Esther Wyatt; vice-president, Iras Clark; secretary, Marguerite Sipes; treasurer, Pebalita Duffus; librarian, Mildred Mounce.

The first cutting of alfalfa in Lewiston Orchards was begun the latter part of May and was completed early this month. By the early part of July, another crop will be ready and another by the middle of August, with probably a fourth crop the latter part of September. The total alfalfa crop in the Orchards this season will probably amount to 1,500 tons or more.

Thinning of apples and pears will largely be done this month. The Jonathan and Spitzenburg apples are especially in need of this process, in order to prevent over-bearing and insure large, choice fruit. Some orchardists prefer to wait until after the "June drop," thus saving some labor, and many prefer to do several thinnings during the summer.

A lawn party in honor of the seventh birthday anniversary of Mabelle Butler was given by her mother, Mrs. J. E. Butler, on the afternoon of May 29. Croquet and London Bridge were played and ice cream, cake and candy were

served. Each child was presented with a dressed clothes pin doll. The guests were young friends of similar age.

Three visitors from Lewiston, Misses Emily Hirshberber, Jimmie Marrow and Cornelia Devine, were guests on the afternoon of June 1, of Mrs. F. B. Laing, being entertained at a 5 o'clock luncheon, with fresh strawberries and cream as a seasonable feature. They were enthusiastic admirers of conditions in the Orchards and appreciative of the hospitality accorded them.

P. W. Clark became the unwilling owner of a swarm of bees which took possession of one of the hollow pillars of his gateway at Fairmount Orchards, but he had them removed as too close neighbors for comfort.

The Assembly library in the church basement has lately been enlarged by the donation of 21 volumes by W. S. Shearer. Jos. C. Kennedy is librarian and he solicits further contributions.

Miss Rose Lee was nominated as candidate of the Lewiston Orchards Assembly for Rose Queen at the Lewiston Rose show, and secured more than 7,000 votes in the contest.

"Mexico," "The Civil War in Colorado," and "The Royal Bounty" have been recent sermon topics by Rev. F. O. Wyatt, pastor of Lewiston Orchards church.

The church basement has been opened for the free use of workmen in the Orchards as a reading and writing room on Sunday afternoons.

The members of the primary class in Lewiston Orchards Sunday school have lately been gladdened by a set of bright new red chairs.

### HOSPITAL AUXILIARY

Lewiston Orchards auxiliary to the advisory board of St. Joseph's hospital held its regular meeting May 29, at "Cheerylanes," the home of Mrs. W. S. Shearer, on Bryden avenue, Mrs. Shearer being assisted in entertaining by Mrs. F. D. Webb and Mrs. L. A. Backman. Refreshments were served and regular sewing work was done.

The next meeting of the auxiliary will be held June 18 at the home of Mrs. J. E. Butler, on Bryden avenue and Seventh street.

### Home Happenings

A kitchen shower surprise was given May 14 to Miss Bernice Duffus, by Misses Helen Giesecker and Rose Lee, at the home of the latter. Refreshments were served, musical numbers given, a sham wedding enjoyed and tea towels were hemmed for the bride-to-be, who was married a few days later to Fred Powers of Lewiston.

About 75 persons attended the annual picnic under the auspices of the Lewiston Orchards Sunday school, June 6, at Wallace's grove, in Tammany. A lunch was served together under the trees. Besides the baseball game, a tug of war, potato race and other sports were enjoyed. The weather was of ideal character.

Mrs. J. F. Morse very pleasantly entertained a party of sixteen of her lady friends at cards on the afternoon of June 5. The floral decorations were in red roses and poppies. Choice refreshments were served. The head prize was won by Mrs. L. C. Giesecker and the booby prize by Mrs. Walter Eddy.

The Lewiston Rose Festival was held May 28, with a beautiful parade and a fine exhibit of roses. A large list of premiums was awarded for exhibits and for parade features. Miss Nell Brown, candidate of the Elks club was Rose Queen.

A card party of six tables was given on the evening of May 30, by Professor and Mrs. Chas. A. Cole, at "Lindengate" orchard. Refreshments were served. The head prize was taken by Mrs. R. W. Cram and the booby prize by Mrs. C. S. Jacobs.

A light frost came June 5, and Craig mountain, twenty miles away, was covered with snow, although already green with new foliage. This combination scene of winter and summer made a beautiful picture.

Lewiston Orchards was represented by Esther Maxwell and Dorothy Middlekauff in the graduating class of over fifty members at the Lewiston State Normal school, May 29.

The Men's Glee club of Lewiston Orchards has lately received its new books and meetings are held every Tuesday evening for practice.

## 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  
Lewiston, Idaho

Price, Per Copy, 5 Cents; Per Year 50 Cents

### COMBINATION SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

### INCREASING APPLE CROPS

It is estimated that, in the state of Washington alone, more than a million apple trees, covering 18,750 acres, come into bearing this year, and that during the next three years almost double this acreage will come into bearing, making about 3,000,000 trees or about 50,000 acres of new bearing orchards in one northwestern state alone.

In a lesser degree, similar conditions prevail in Idaho, Oregon and Montana. In Lewiston Orchards, with its 6,000 acres of planted apple trees, the new acreage coming into bearing and the increasing bearing capacity of the trees already in fruitage will evidently double or treble the product each year for four or five years to come, bringing the output from this district a few years hence into thousands of carloads.

Such facts are often used by the horticultural calamity howlers for pessimistic purposes, and they occasionally frighten the uninformed or faint-hearted orchardist. There is no real occasion for alarm in such facts. While the increase of production as a whole will not equal the theoretical gain, there will be a large expansion in the output for several years to come, but the market is likely to increase more rapidly than will the production. The distribution of the apple,

especially in the northwest, is being put upon a business basis with opportunity for almost unlimited expansion.

The total apple production of the country is less than one-half of what it was twenty years ago, while the population has greatly increased. The weakness of the apple market, in the face of these facts, has been due to lack of adequate distribution methods, such as have prevailed in other lines of the fruit market, but conditions in this respect are rapidly changing for the better, at the present time.

It is safe to say that in a first-class fruit district, like Lewiston Orchards, where correct orchard methods and business principles in distribution prevail, there will never be an unsalable apple crop. On the contrary, the growing reputation of the district for highest quality of fruit will be likely to bring a demand beyond any possible increase of supply. There is always room at the top in the apple market, as in many other things, and the growers in this district feel that Lewiston Orchards is at the top in apple quality, which is the element that rules the market.

### PLEASURE AND PROFIT

The modern commercial orchard is on a distinctly business basis. The original investment, the cost of production and of distribution are all known factors which are reckoned with in the results. Commercial orcharding has thus a purely business side that considers only the dollars and cents element of the proposition, and this is as it should be.

From the first, this fact has been recognized by both the founders and the developers of Lewiston Orchards. The present growing stability of the district is reflected in the practically universal confidence of the resident growers, who feel that early scientific calculations have been vindicated by practical demonstration in successful results.

This recognition of prevailing conditions does not minimize the actual difficulties which confront all orchardists in a greater or less degree, for these are accounted among hazards that must be considered in all business undertakings. In the well ordered and properly diversified orchard these hazards are insignificant in comparison with those of the average commercial enterprise of city life.

With the element of commercial profit clearly on the right side, the orchardist in such a district as this has an additional

advantage in the pleasure to be derived from home life amid ideal surroundings. The business and the home are thus united in a way that enhances the value of both. Pleasure and profit come from science and climatic enjoyment, health, comfort, community welfare and personal contentment, as well as from the right financial balance of orchard accounts.

### BEAUTIFYING HOMES

The beautifying of home surroundings is one of the most important elements in the attractiveness and value of a community for residence purposes. It is a hopeful sign when orchardists, farmers and others turn some of their attention to the work of making lawns and flower gardens, the planting of ornamental shrubs and the setting out of shade trees on the home grounds. Such work is infectious in its influence, as neighbors are quick to profit by object lessons and those who show artistic taste in home adornment will soon have followers.

The esthetic side of country and suburban life has often been too much neglected in the interest of mere money making, farm owners forgetting that such improvements always pay from a dollars and cents point of view as well as from that of personal enjoyment. Here in Lewiston Orchards conditions are highly favorable to the beautifying of home grounds, for soil, climate, water supply and other elements all combine to make such work of improvement successful. The rapid development here of plant life and the easy winter climate encourages a vigorous growth. Any home can be made a bower of beauty at comparatively small expense of time, money and labor.

Roses flourish here as well as at Portland, the "Rose City," and peonies, bulb plants and a great variety of perennials and annuals and ornamental shrubs can be cultivated in the open air and little winter protection is needed. With abundance of water for irrigation and a long, sunny season, it is a simple matter to have an abundance of floral adornment for the home grounds.

The Lewiston-Clarkston cannery, on Snake river avenue, has been reopened as a branch of the California Cannery Association, by M. J. Fontana, the superintendent of the company.

Last month was a little warmer and a little wetter than the average for May, according to records of the government weather bureau, at Lewiston, W. W. Thomas, observer.

## Bees and Blight in the Orchard Considered

OF unusual interest was the meeting of Lewiston Orchards Assembly, May 11, when the subject of "Bees and Blight in the Orchard" was well discussed. The principal speakers were A. A. Hansen, deputy state bee inspector for Nez Perce county, and Professor W. S. Thornber of Lewiston Orchards.

### OBJECTS TO BEES IN ORCHARDS

Professor Thornber stated that he had reversed his position on the subject during the past two years and was now opposed to the keeping of bees in the orchard, regarding them as the principal means of spreading blight. He declared that great scientific advancement had been made during the past ten years by the study of bacteria. Much had been accomplished in the combatting of disease in men and animals, it having been found that flies and mosquitoes were the principal means of disseminating the bacteria of contagious diseases. Pear blight had been found to be a bacterial disease that was disseminated by bees and other insects.

### HOW TO CONTROL BLIGHT.

Professor Thornber gave four rules to be observed in the controlling of orchard blight:

1. Eliminate the bees.
2. Cut out and burn all blight.
3. Teach it in the school and talk it everywhere.
4. Check the growth of trees. Prune carefully and get control of the trees.

### BEES ARE DEFENDED.

Bee Inspector Hansen vigorously de-

fended the keeping of bees in the orchard. While admitting that the bees, as well as other insects, were instrumental in spreading blight, he claimed that their value in pollination of fruit blossoms far outweighed any injury done and that their agency was in fact indispensable in the production of orchard crops.

He declared that he had watched the community with great interest and had admired its cooperative spirit in this and other problems that arose. He expressed it as his conviction that if the people here expect to make money with fruit they cannot succeed without the honey bee. While bees will spread blight, the loss will be far greater if the bees are eliminated.

He showed that probably 95 per cent of pollination is done by insects, the common honey bee being the principal one. In California, pear growers who had demanded the removal of bees from the orchard district soon insisted that they be returned, as they found that the production of fruit was impossible without the agency of the bees in pollination. The only thing to do is to get as many bees around the pear orchard as possible.

### AUTHORITIES QUOTED.

Mr. Hansen quoted from a number of orchard and bee authorities, telling of one firm of orchard owners of 800 acres who declared that they couldn't do without bees, although they never took a pound of honey from them. They had said that they would as soon think of doing without a spray pump as without bees. They also had a great cucumber

farm, but could not raise cucumbers without bees.

In conclusion, Mr. Hansen declared that we cannot have too many bees and that the more bees we have the better, as in some seasons we need more, bees being necessary to increase the number of varieties that can be raised successfully, as we must grow the kinds that are best adapted to the soil and climate. To raise apples we must have the bees, said Mr. Hansen, and laws ought to be passed to protect the best friend that the fruit tree has—the bee.

### MESSAGES FROM EXPERTS.

Correspondence was read by the secretary of the Assembly from a number of agricultural and horticultural authorities, including E. R. Shepard, editor of Better Fruit; Professor C. C. Vincent, of the department of horticulture, University of Idaho; Professor Ira D. Cardiff, director of the agricultural experiment station of the Washington state college at Pullman; H. F. Wilson of the department of entomology of the Oregon Agricultural college at Corvallis; C. W. Woodworth, entomologist of the University of California at Berkeley; and Professor M. B. Waite, pathologist of the bureau of plant industry United States department of agriculture, Washington, D. C. An article along the same line was also read from the Fruit World, published at Melbourne, Australia.

All of these authorities admitted that bees were capable of spreading blight, but practically all found them too valuable as pollination agents to be dispensed with.

### A FAREWELL RECEPTION.

More than fifty of their friends and neighbors in Lewiston Orchards attended the farewell reception to Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Bailey, at their home on Burrell avenue and Ninth street, on the evening of May 25. The occasion was in anticipation of the early departure of Mr. and Mrs. Bailey for Madison, S. D., where they are to make their future home and where they had lived for thirty years before coming here six years ago. Being of advanced age they wish to spend their remaining years among relatives. They were among the earliest residents in Lewiston Orchards and have been among the most loyal supporters and admirers of the district. The occasion was also in the nature of a wel-

come to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hunter, their successors at the same place.

After a social hour, a program was had under the direction of F. J. Hunt. Remarks were made by Rev. F. O. Wyatt, H. H. S. Rowell, Rev. F. B. Laing, Senator J. L. Goodnight and R. Pickering, many tributes being paid to Mr. and Mrs. Bailey, for their worthy qualities as citizens, neighbors and friends. Mr. Bailey made response in a witty manner, giving many amusing reminiscences of his neighborhood experiences. Music was given by Messrs. Bilas and Ronard Cook, on banjo and violin, with several songs, and selections on the graphophone were given by Mrs. Laing. Ice cream and cake were served and a spirit of cheerful cordiality and

good will prevailed throughout, making the affair one long to be remembered by all in attendance.

Mr. and Mrs. Bailey left on June 5 for their new home.

### INTERESTED IN ORCHARDS LIFE.

From Aberdeen, S. D., Aretus Yale writes as follows: "Am very glad indeed to hear such good reports regarding the Orchards. The articles in Lewiston Orchards Life are very good, in fact, there is very little in that sheet which I do not read. I am very much interested in it."

Lewiston's second annual Chautauqua will be held July 7 to 12, with a strong list of attractions.

## The Irrigation of Vegetable Crops in the Orchard

By Chas. A. Cole, Horticulturist.

**T**HE quantity and quality of garden truck depends on its rapidity of growth and rapidity of growth usually depends on the moisture supply. Here in the "Lewiston Orchards" we have absolute control of this one important factor in vegetable production. Here the regulation of the moisture content of the soil depends on the energy of the grower.

There are two systems in use here in the Orchards, the Skinner and Rill systems. The Skinner system is also known as the overhead system of irrigation. The water is sprinkled on the plants by means of overhead pipes. These are small holes or nipples a foot apart along the pipe which allows jets of water to play over the ground. With a pressure of forty or fifty pounds a strip of garden from thirty to thirty-five feet in width on each side of the pipe can be sprinkled. Some growers have pipes run through the field and mounted so that they can be turned so as to bring the jets of water on to new ground as soon as that being sprinkled has received a sufficient amount of irrigation. Some of our truckers mount revolving lawn sprink-

lers by means of a long hose. When the ground is sufficiently sprinkled the sprinklers are moved on to new ground. By using a hundred foot hose a space of one hundred feet on each side of the row of taps may be watered.

It makes no difference what system you are using the vegetable growth depends on the amount of water and how it is applied. Some crops need more water than others. Take potatoes, for instance, this crop requires one or two good irrigations, and the Rill system is found to be best. A deep ditch is put down the center of the row. This ditch should be deep enough so that the water will sub out under the plants, and not soak up the soil around the crowns. Onions, lettuce and all surface growing plants may be watered to an advantage by means of the Skinner system. It is not necessary to do deep irrigation as with the potato, but the applications should be made often,—once a week will not be too often. Onions will do especially well under the Skinner or Sprinkling system. They are vegetables that should be watered every week or ten days until ripening time, then the

soil should be allowed to dry out in order to ripen the bulbs properly. Surface irrigation where the soil is not wet much over a foot would produce good crops.

In a soil of our type, a basaltic-volcanic ash, the best results, where the rill system is used, is obtained by using very small streams of water and running them very lowly. It is not advisable to run water more than 150 to 200 feet as it takes too long to reach the end of long ditches. Large streams or rapidly running water will wash this soil very badly.

In distributing the water to the ditches, we find that wooden or galvanized iron fluming, everything being considered, gives the best results. When the flow or water is once regulated it will remain permanent and the grower may work at something else with only an occasional glance at the irrigation.

After the irrigation is complete, the next step is to thoroughly cultivate the surface just as soon as the soil can be worked. This prevents a crust forming, keeps down the weeds and conserves the moisture. If the surface is allowed to bake the plants will be in worse condition than before the irrigation.

### BASEBALL.

The Lewiston Orchards Baseball team played a good game June 6, at the Lewiston Orchards picnic, at the Wallace grove in Tammany, defeating, by a score of 6 to 11, a picked nine from the Orchards. The line-up of the team was as follows: c., Cornelius Lee; p., Murray Burns; 1b., Reuben Johnson; 2b., Arthur Chase; 3b., Gale Croix; ss., Joe Johnson; lf., Roy Sipes; cf., Paul Rowell and Paul Guiland; rf., Dell Sipes and Paul Guiland.

The line-up of the opposing picked nine was as follows: c., Anton Lee, Clyde Sipes and R. F. Ebinger; p., Fay Pickering and Fred Sheets; 1b., R. F. Ebinger and Anton Lee; 2b., Clyde Sipes and Anton Lee; 3b., Fred Sheets and Fay Pickering; ss., C. S. Jacobs; lf., Roy McUmbler; cf., Ben Maricle; rf., F. D. Webb. N. E. Ware officiated as umpire.

The regular team expects to play one or more games on the Fourth of July.

### PERSONAL POINTS

Mrs. J. B. White and her son, Paul White, left June 5 for Chicago, where

they will join Mr. White, and make their home for the present. Their departure from the Orchards is much regretted by a large circle of friends whom they have gained here, and their early return is hoped for. They went by the way of Salt Lake City and Denver.

Dr. G. E. Watts was a visitor here June 1 and 2. In addition to an active practice in Portland, Dr. Watts is owner of a stock ranch in Stanfield, but proposes to make his 46-acre orchard one of the finest properties in the district, and, furthermore, to establish this as his place of residence.

Mrs. Will Eddy and five children arrived on May 30, from Patrick, Arkansas, and joined Mr. Eddy, who had previously arrived. The family is occupying the J. B. White "Bird Cage" cottage for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Berdan, of New York City, were in Lewiston May 29 to June 2, and made a thorough inspection of the Orchards, returning home June 2.

R. A. Gilfillan of the Uneda Biscuit company, of Chicago, was here for several days the first part of this month.

### ROSE SHOW WINNERS.

While Lewiston Orchards roses are too late in blooming to compete in the Lewiston Rose show, the only two entries made in the Rose Festival parade from Lewiston Orchards were winners of first prizes.

One of these was the auto truck which was decorated by a committee of ladies consisting of Mrs. G. E. Ames, Mrs. Walter Eddy, Mrs. F. D. Webb, Mrs. F. B. Gano, Mrs. W. S. Shearer, Mrs. J. F. Morse, Mrs. L. A. Blackman, Mrs. H. H. S. Rowell, Mrs. J. E. Butler, Mrs. J. L. Klapp and Miss Eunice Gordon. For the main body, white yarrow blossoms were used with the word "Orchards" in red letters on each side formed of artificial flowers, while the four corner standards were adorned with white peonies. The truck was driven by Fred Sheets, and conveyed the Scotch Highland dancers from the Orchards who gave an exhibition during the parade.

The other entry was a decorated horse by Miss Bernice Webb, who used pink peonies for decoration.

## Discussion of Fruit Thinning, and Other Timely Orchard Topics

AT the regular meeting of Lewiston Orchards Assembly, June 8, a practical talk was given by Professor Chas. A. Cole, horticulturist of Lewiston Orchards, on the thinning of Orchard fruits. He also replied to many questions on this and other related topics.

That it pays to thin fruit, Professor Cole declared, is a question that was long since settled. The real question now is as to how and when to thin. Pears need little thinning. Peaches need much thinning. Some varieties of apples need much and some but little thinning. Cold weather did some thinning and the "June drop" will do some more. Conditions have favored a heavy June drop this year.

The amount of thinning of peaches depends upon the size of the different varieties. The small early ones need to be three inches apart on the tree. The larger ones can be four inches apart. It is better to pull off the peaches than to clip them off. They should be thinned uniformly. The foliage should be first thinned. The spring pruning can be postponed until this time and much thinning of fruit thus be accomplished.

Apples should be thinned early but not too early. This year the thinning of apples will evidently not be very heavy. Right now is a good time for thinning. Much of the "June drop" is already done. To do it before the "June drop" is a waste of time.

The tools employed for thinning purposes include nippers and such clippers as are used for cutting grapes. Breaking off the fruit is another method, but it is apt to destroy many fruit spurs. Some object to the use of nippers, claiming that stiff, sharp spurs of the stem are left to puncture the fruit, but there is probably little danger of this if the stems are cut short. The stem can be pulled out of the apple instead of from the fruit spur.

Some practice two thinnings. The distance apart depends upon the size of the fruit. Large varieties, like the Rome Beauty, must be further apart than the Jonathan and other small kinds. There should not be more than one apple on one fruit spur, and no two should touch. Worms usually crowd in between two apples that touch.

By proper thinning, a variety such as the Spitzenburg that ordinarily produces a crop only once in two years can

be made to bear a good crop every year. The Spitzenburg blooms very heavily and bears its fruit all along the branches. In choosing between the removal of two apples take off the one shaded the most. Aphis-stung apples might well be taken off.

Spraying for the second time for codling moth ought to be done within the next two or three weeks, or if worms do not appear, it may be postponed until July, the usual time for the third spraying. None have yet been seen. Spraying should be done within five days after the cocoons appear. By placing bands about the trees the cocoons can be found. Plums have this year been affected by aphids. They can be sprayed with Black Leaf 40, under 250 pounds pressure. For green worms on gooseberries, spray with arsenate of lead.

Pears need little thinning. If too thick, pick off some early and the others will develop. The pear tree is not injured if many are left on. One spraying is enough for pears. The slug is now out, but if the pear tree has been sprayed for fruit it will have no slugs. The pear slug makes holes like a pinhead in the leaf. Young pear trees should be sprayed at once to free them from slugs.

### FOURTH OF JULY

Under auspices of Lewiston Orchards Assembly, the people of Lewiston Orchards will unite in a celebration of Independence Day. Last year the first observance of this kind in Lewiston Orchards proved a great success and this year it is expected that there will be a bigger affair than before.

There will be a community dinner at the packing house, followed by music, sports and other features in the afternoon, with fireworks and dancing in the evening. One or more baseball games will be played.

President Keedy of the Assembly will be in charge of the general arrangements and the various parts of the work will be in the hands of committees as follows: Decorations, H. C. Jackson and G. G. Ames; picnic dinner, W. H. Bankson, and S. W. Whitford; fireworks, J. E. Butler and W. S. Shearer; sports, F. D. Webb and C. S. Jacobs; dancing and music, Dr. R. W. Cram and G. E. Ames; subscriptions, L. A. Blackman and H. H. Tondevoid; treasurer, F. B. Gano.

### BIG CORN ACREAGE.

The Orchards company has about 1,400 acres planted in corn and this is now in splendid condition having already had several cultivations which well conserves the moisture content of the soil and makes irrigation for the most part unnecessary, though a portion of the acreage will be irrigated. The varieties used are white and yellow dent. Of the crop, 1,600 tons will be used for ensilage by the Lewiston dairy and some will be ripened.

Noah Huddleston has leased 250 acres from the Orchards company and has planted it to corn by the listing method. In this process, the listing machine plants the corn in deep trenches, so that when it comes up it is six inches or more below the general level of the ground and the ditches are gradually filled up by harrowing and cultivation, thus giving the corn a deep rootage, and making it drouth resistant without irrigation. A field of this corn can be seen near the Thain Road, west of the Mounce place. It is the first time that this method of corn culture has been tried here, though

it is very successfully used in Nebraska and other regions that are subject to drouth conditions.

### LADIES AID SOCIETY.

The Lewiston Orchards Ladies Aid society held its regular all-day meeting last month May 14, when more than 100 persons were served at the noon-day lunch by the refreshment committee consisting of Mrs. R. W. Cram, Mrs. H. H. S. Rowell, Mrs. D. S. Wallace, Mrs. I. W. Wallace, Mrs. R. G. Bailey, Mrs. T. Keedy, Mrs. F. O. Wyatt and Mrs. N. R. Lee.

In place of the regular meeting for June, a 25-cent supper will be served on the evening of June 11. The refreshment committee for the occasion consists of Mrs. F. B. Gano, Mrs. R. W. Cram, Mrs. Chas. A. Cole, Mrs. R. S. Erb, and Mrs. J. F. Morse. An entertainment program will also be given, this being under the direction of a committee consisting of Mrs. W. S. Shearer, F. D. Webb, Mrs. G. E. Ames and Mrs. C. S. Jacobs. It is expected that the new range will be ready for use by that time.

## GOOD BULLETINS.

Many valuable farm bulletins are available for the free use of orchardists and agriculturists. Lists of those issued by the national department of agriculture at Washington can be had upon request.

The Idaho experimental station at Moscow, Idaho, has recently issued the following: "Irrigation Practice," A Report of Four Years' Investigation at the Gooding Sub-Station; and "Weeding Out Poor Orchard Varieties," by Estes P. Taylor, field horticulturist.

Among the bulletins lately issued by the Washington state experiment station at Pullman are the following: "Top-Grafting of Fruit Trees," by O. M. Morris, horticulturist and C. B. Sprague, assistant horticulturist; "Onton Culture," by O. M. Morris; "Corn Growing in Washington," by Geo. Severance, agriculturist; "Winter Sprays; Sulphur-Lime Wash and Crude Oil Emulsions," by A. L. Melander, entomologist; "The Peach Twig-Borer," by M. A. Yothers, assistant entomologist; and "Potato Growing in Washington," by O. M. Morris, J. G. Hall and M. A. Yothers.

At the late National Dairy Show, in Chicago, the following posters were noticeable: "A farmer lost all he had but his cows and separator in a cyclone, but he never missed his usual deposit in the bank." "You harvest wheat and corn once a year; but harvest milk twice a day." "A ton of wheat takes \$7 out of the soil; a ton of butter fifty cents. The wheat is worth \$20; the butter \$400. Which do you prefer?" "A car of grain is worth \$250; of butter, \$5,000. Convert the corn into butter and save the freight on nineteen cars."

Dr. Franklin used to repeat an observation of his negro servant, when the doctor was making the tour to Derbyshire, Lancashire, etc., in England. "Everything, massa," says the negro, "work in this country; water work, wind work, fire work, smoke work, dog work, man work, bullock work, horse work, ass work, everything work here but the hog! He eat, he drink, he sleep, he do nothing all de day! The hog he de only gentleman in England."—From Farmers' Almanac, 1814.

A dancing party to about a dozen couples of Orchards people was given on the evening of May 16, by Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Erb.

W. S. Shearer has returned from a trip to Chicago. He will soon begin shipments of his 80,000 heads of lettuce, from "Cheerylanes" orchard and garden.

Walter Pritchard, son of H. Pritchard, of Carrolton, Wash., is here for the summer and will look after the Pritchard orchard, lot 4, block 72.

L. Blanchard, of Blanchard & Clemson, Portland, was here for a day, looking over his orchard, during the last week in May.

Mrs. H. L. Powers left June 2, for the east, and will spend the summer with relatives at Canton, Ill., and Milwaukee, Wis.

Mrs. C. F. Hall is spending a month or more at Portland, Oregon.

H. L. Powers was in Portland during the early part of this month.

Henry Ward Beecher had the right idea about apple pie. He didn't want his after it had passed the age of 12 hours—"But while it is yet florescent, white, or creamy yellow, with the merest drip of candied juice along the edges (as if the flavor were so good to itself that its own lips watered) of a mild and modest warmth, the sugar suggesting jelly, yet not jellied, the morsels of apple neither dissolved nor yet in original substance, but hanging as it were in a trance between the spirit and the flesh of applehood."

It is said that the malic acid of ripe apples, either raw or cooked, will neutralize any excess of chalky matter produced by eating too much meat. It is also claimed that the frequent eating of apples will decrease the appetite for alcoholic drinks.

## APPLE PUDDING.

For apple pudding pare and quarter enough sour apples to fill a two-quart pudding dish, add one-half cupful each of water and sugar and a little nutmeg. Bake in a moderate oven twenty minutes, then remove the pan and spread on a batter made of one pint of flour, into which have been sifted one tablespoonful of salt, one cupful of milk and two tablespoonfuls of butter. Return the pudding to the oven and, increasing the heat, bake for twenty minutes. It is very nice served with a lemon sauce or a hard sauce.

## WAYS TO USE CHERRIES

With cherries at their height, there are many tasty dishes possible, dishes which are out of the ordinary. In many European countries fruit soups, whether served hot or cold, are favorites in hot weather.

A cherry pudding made with sliced buttered bread and sour cherries, stoned and stewed with sugar. Pack the dish in ice and half freeze the mixture, which will become a semi-jelly. Eat with cream.

Cherries are the basis of most refreshing fruit salads. Stoned cherries mixed with half their quantity of shredded celery, chopped nuts to taste, and served with a mayonnaise in which cherry juice is used instead of vinegar, make an excellent salad.

For another salad, mix chopped almonds and sliced cucumbers with cherries, and serve with a French dressing. Pineapples and hazlenuts and cherries make another happy combination. This salad should be served with a mayonnaise whitened with whipped cream.

Bananas sliced or dried and pitted cherries served with the mayonnaise made with whipped cream and having either rose or nasturtium petals for a garnish is out of the ordinary.

All these salads may be served on a bed of green, or in orange skins garnished with green.

A cherry pudding made with bread crumbs calls for three cupfuls of stale crumbs soaked in milk until soft. Then add a teaspoonful of salt, a tablespoonful of sugar, grated nutmeg to flavor; and enough flour to make a batter. Add two teaspoonfuls of baking powder to the flour. Stir in three well beaten eggs and as many stoned cherries as can be stirred in. Fill a buttered tin or mold two-thirds full. Steam for 2 1-2 hours; serve hot with any kind of sauce.

A cherry pudding that is baked also calls for bread crumbs. Mix together a cupful of fine bread crumbs, a cupful of flour, four tablespoonfuls of sugar, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and half a teaspoonful of salt. Rub in four tablespoonfuls of shortening. Beat up an egg, and then add half a cupful of milk; stir this into the other ingredients, over a cupful of pitted cherries sprinkle a little flour and stir these into the pudding. Bake half an hour and serve with a creamy sauce of any kind.

## Corn—The Best Inter-Orchard Crop for Young Orchards

By Professor W. S. Thornber, Lewiston, Idaho.

**T**HE high price of choice fruit land under irrigation in the Pacific Northwest, and the cost of bringing an orchard to bearing, has compelled the fruit growers to make a carefully study of the best methods for reducing the cost of producing an orchard.

Every opportunity of resource applicable to young orchards has been thoroughly tested and the effects of the crops noted upon the soil, as well as upon the young trees, and while crops have been found that will produce more

2. Seed that gives a high percent germination test.

3. A variety that will utilize the entire growing season, and yet mature before frost.

4. Tall growing fodder corns should not be planted in an orchard.

B.

### SOIL AND PREPARATION.

1. A rich, well drained, moist soil is best.

2. Plant deep, four or five inches is better than two, especially in non-irrigated land.

3. Checked corn is better than drilled under ordinary circumstances.

4. Listed corn properly cared for is superior to shallow planted corn.

5. The slant tooth harrow is indispensable to success for corn that is just coming up.

6. Two or three harrowings after planting, before corn cultivation starts, pays every time.

7. If six cultivations pay in the Middle West, four or five will certainly pay here, where there are fewer weeds to combat.

8. After the first cultivation, which should be deep and thorough, frequent shallow cultivation should continue until the corn is too tall to go through.

9. If only one irrigation is given, the best results will be secured by irrigating during tasseling and blooming period.

D.

### HARVESTING AND FEEDING.

1. Forty percent of the food value of corn is in the leaves and stocks, and sixty percent in the grain.

2. The best way to get the full value of corn is to cut after the grains are completely glazed, make into ensilage, and feed to dairy and fattening cattle.

3. If a silo is not feasible, the next best plan is to cut and shock after the grain is glazed, husk the corn out, and run the fodder through a feed cutter before feeding. Horses, as well as cattle, will relish the corn fodder during the winter months in this condition.

4. The most wasteful method to utilize the corn crop is to husk in the field and permit the stalks to remain upon the land.

5. The hogging down of corn is rapidly becoming a popular method of feeding corn, and especially where rape, rye or peas are seeded among corn at the last cultivating.

D. Ward King, inventor of the King road drag, gave addresses in Lewiston, Clarkston and vicinity, May 18 and 19, and gave great stimulus to the good roads movement.

The North Pacific Fruit Distributors report shipment's last year of 3,958 cars of fruit and 1,135 cars of potatoes, with total receipts of \$3,069,395.



VIEW IN D. A. SMITH'S YOUNG ORCHARD, SHOWING GROWTH OF CORN

money value per acre, none with an equal amount of labor, will give a more uniform tree growth and cause an orchard to come into bearing more satisfactorily than corn.

Garden and small fruit crops easily give greater financial returns, but require more time and labor to produce them. Alfalfa has the advantage of being a more sure crop, and one that will give larger returns per acre, but is not adapted to very young trees, however, it is more satisfactory among older trees.

To be successful with corn the following factors must be observed:

A.

### SEED SELECTION

1. Acclimated seed.

2. Fall or early Spring planting gives the best results.

3. If Spring plowed, double discing before plowed as well as after plowing pays.

4. Fall plowed land should be double disced early in Spring.

5. In addition to double discing before planting, two harrowings, clod mashing and a thorough working of the soil with either a kimball or spring tooth pays well.

6. It is almost impossible to over work corn land before planting.

C.

### PLANTING & CULTIVATION.

1. Plant just as soon as the soil is warm enough, regardless of swallows.