

Lewiston Orchards Life

AN EXPONENT OF PROGRESSIVE HORTICULTURE AND THE SUCCESSFUL RURAL COMMUNITY

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Picking the Peach

The early peaches in the lower river country are now on the market and it will be only a few weeks before the main-crop of the Lewiston Orchards will be ready for the pickers. There are very few of the early sorts grown in the Orchards, also they ripen from ten to fifteen days later than those grown in the lower river country.

The nearness of the peach season makes it very important that we should see to it that our picking equipment is in first class shape. Those who have lug boxes will find it necessary to clean and renail them, replacing any cleat that may have been lost off. Very often the field or lug boxes were used for hauling away culls and have become more or less dirty—fruit has been allowed to rot in the field box. This decayed fruit is full of the germs of decay and whenever they have come in contact with the box have left behind a host of spores ready to infect any other specimens placed in

the box at a later period. Fruit placed in one of these boxes during this picking season may be infected with the spores from last year's decayed fruit. In order to insure this year's fruit from injury by last season's neglect, it would be advisable to dip the boxes in a solution of copper sulphate (six pounds copper sulphate to fifty gallons of water).

There were two types or sizes of lug boxes used in the Lewiston Orchards last year. A small box, about 8x10x20 inches, and one 10x14x20 inches. The smaller size is largely used in this section, however I prefer the larger as enough fruit can be placed in one of these lugs to pack out a box, especially when it comes to handling the apples and pears. The larger boxes can be filled without the necessity of pouring the fruit down into them. The picking receptacles can be lowered to the bottom of the lug and then tipped over and the fruit allowed to roll out gently.

Last season a few growers packed from the picking buckets. This is much the better method as it saves handling the fruit once, and that once is perhaps the hardest handling the picker gives the fruit.

When it comes time for picking the peach, be sure that it is ready. A green, immature peach will not ship as well as one properly ripened. A green peach will soften up after a few days, but lacks color, flavor and texture. A pretty good rule to follow in picking peaches is to begin just as soon as one or two of the fruits most exposed to the sun begin to soften at the point. A peach ready for picking must have lost its greenish, immature color and taken on a ripe color. When the fruit is pressed with the ball of the thumb it will have a springy feel. Don't pick your small fruit and haul it to the packing house. Sizes smaller than one hundred to the box should be left in the field.

CHAS. A. COLE.

Cherry Crop

During the past six weeks, the shipment of cherries from this valley has been the regular order of business. Carload after carload of the beautiful fruit has been sent out by express or fast freight daily under ice. The major portion of the crop has now been harvested and in the aggregate foots up to the sum of nearly \$65,000.

The 1913 harvest was the greatest and best ever secured in the Lewiston-Clarkston country despite the unlooked for rain, which fell during a period when dry conditions of the atmosphere usually prevail.

Commencing with the Black Tartarian, the Bing, Royal Ann and Lambert, carload shipments have been made up in ten and twenty pound packages, each carefully faced in a manner which won the awards at the Alaskan-Yukon-Pacific Exposition in Seattle.

A new departure this year was the shipment of the Royal Ann in tight bar-

rels to California and Eastern points for processing as Maraschino cherries.

The significant fact in connection with the cherry crop is that this particular fruit has not even been seriously considered in the scheme on which Lewiston Orchards has been laid out. Rather than soft fruits, each five acre property has been uniformly set out to the five selected, standard, commercial varieties of apples and pears. When this great acreage comes into full bearing to tax the facilities of transportation and convert the district into a field of activity Lewiston Orchards will be the great district of the west.

W. H. Maynard of Lookout devoted the last week in June to laying the timbers for a barn preparatory to the work of building his new home in Block 147, just east of the Orchards School.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex McLean of Ostrander, Washington, were here July 3d, to see their property, leaving for Spokane to spend the 4th.

Timely Hints for Fruit Growers

Thin peaches before the pit hardens and save the vitality of the tree.

The formation of stony tissue in the peach and pear is a very devitalizing process.

If the second crop of alfalfa is to be used for cow feed, cut when the first blossoms appear.

Watch shy bearing apple trees and be ready to summer prune late in August.

Now is the time to store up plant food in the strawberry vines for next year's fruit.

Blood meal, tankage, nitrate of soda or sheep manure are valuable fertilizers for strawberries, if applied now.

Cover crop sown in August will give lots of green feed for poultry and hogs during the fall.

What are you putting back into the soil this year to make next year's crop better?

If you do not like peaches top work to prunes in August.

Community Life in Lewiston Orchards

Lewiston Orchards Association

June 19th, a conference of the resident stockholders of Lewiston Orchards Association was held with the board of directors at the packing house, to consider the needs of the packing and marketing season. The meeting unanimously approved of the proposition of the board to do this season's marketing of carlots through a local firm, and the members pledged themselves to stand by the board in financing the work of the packing season. The meeting was thoroughly harmonious throughout and augured well for the success of the season.

The Good Times Club

The Good Times Club (formerly Old Ladies Club) was entertained, June 17, by Mrs. F. B. Gano, it being largely in the nature of a farewell reception for two members of the club, Mrs. M. E. Fuller, mother of Mrs. Gano, and Mrs. H. S. Gano, mother of Mr. Gano, both of whom left June 21, for a visit in Wisconsin and Iowa. Other members present were Mrs. Mary Maxwell, Mrs. S. E. Bonnell, Mrs. G. G. Ames, Mrs. G. E. Ames, Mrs. R. Pickering, Mrs. J. L. Klapp, Mrs. Emily Kennedy, Mrs. Walter Eddy, Mrs. Josiah Butler and Mrs. H. H. Smith. Mrs. Finney, sister of Mrs. Gano, was a guest. The members gave reminiscences of former times and made good in general the reputation of the club.

Home Happenings

David A. Smith, at his artistic bungalow home on Fifth street and Preston avenue, is receiving a visit for the summer from his sister, Mrs. W. H. Adamson, and daughter Bessie, of Tacoma, Wash. Mr. Adamson will come later in the season for a stay of several weeks. They have previously visited the Orchards and they always greatly enjoy their visits here.

Isadore Treado, owner of lot 6, block 71, who was a visitor here from Clifton, Oregon, early this month, is a timberman of long experience, formerly in the great forests of Northern Michigan and for the past fourteen years in the Pacific Northwest. He gives in-

teresting and instructive reminiscences of the lumber industry, showing the great advance that has been made in its methods in recent years in the Northwest as compared with those of earlier years in eastern timber regions.

Regular Sunday evening services are held in Lewiston Orchards church, with preaching, and special music is given by the choir, under the direction of Mrs. J. B. White. On Sunday evening, July 13, Dr. Frederick H. Sheets will occupy the pulpit. On the following Sunday evening, July 20, the services will be managed by the Brotherhood class of young men. The Sunday school, which meets at 10:00 a. m., is flourishing and has an attendance of about 100.

Mr. and Mrs. Lew D. Webb of Oak Park, Ill., were June visitors at the home of Frank D. Webb and family in the Orchards. On July 2nd a reception was given by Mrs. F. D. Webb to which a large number of friends were invited. Mr. Webb is engaged in the casualty insurance business with the firm of Conklin, Price & Webb, Chicago. The visitors left for home July 3rd.

Mrs. Bert A. Condit of Glendive, Montana, and her sister, Mrs. Clara Ostrum, with their father, Mr. O. A. Peterson of St. Paul, were visitors to the Orchards June 30th. Although the orchard is in its 4th year, and trees too young to warrant immediate residence, the visitors expressed considerable satisfaction in seeing a number of their Rome Beauty and Jonathan trees in light fruitage.

A party complimentary to Mrs. Josiah Butler was given, June 19, by her daughters, Mrs. J. E. Butler and Mrs. Kate B. Chase, at the home of the former, on Bryden Avenue and Seventh street. Refreshments were served and a very pleasant social time enjoyed, those present being chiefly the members of the Good Times Club, of which the guest of honor is a member.

The Brotherhood class of the Lewiston Orchards Sunday School, Frank D. Webb, teacher, had its monthly social meeting July 2, when a pie supper was served and jolly social time enjoyed.

On Saturday evening, July 12, a dinner will be served to a number of girls of Lewiston Orchards, as guests of the Brotherhood.

The rural route for Lewiston Orchards will be established August 1st, according to advices received from the postoffice department at Washington. July 12, a civil service examination for carrier will be held at the Lewiston postoffice and from the successful candidates one will be selected as carrier for the new rural route.

The Rev. I. N. McCash of Cincinnati, who spent several days visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Shearer, stated that he would hesitate to tell his Ohio friends of the immense growth of five year old trees in Lewiston or even to comment on the great size and beautiful quality of the Lewiston Orchards cherries.

The mother of Dr. R. W. Cram, Mrs. E. A. Harris, and her sister, Miss Susie M. Bickford, of Boston, Mass., are guests for several weeks at the Cram home on Preston avenue and Seventh street. They express themselves as surprised and delighted with the extent and beauty of orchard development.

This month's meeting of Lewiston Orchards Assembly will be held on Monday evening, July 14, at the church. The meeting will be addressed by Professor Earl S. Wooster, of the Lewiston State Normal School, on the question of establishing a rural training school in Lewiston Orchards.

Secure your glassware for grape juice. This delicious beverage becomes more popular each year and the season for processing will soon be at hand. Concords, Flame Tokays and Rammonias make fine juice, and the Concords will be ready early in August.

The wheat hay crop in this vicinity is being gathered, and the grain crops, which are nearly ready for harvesting, promise a very heavy yield.

Mrs. Carrie F. Hall, of Portland, and brother Lawrence Ferris, of New York, were visitors during the early part of July.

Lewiston Orchards Life

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

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LEWISTON ORCHARDS LIFE

Subscriptions to Lewiston Orchards Life continue to arrive at a satisfactory rate. It is interesting to note that the list, without exception, includes those who now are and have been of the successful class. In this fact lies much which doubtless relates to what the scientists might term the psychology of success. To what extent does study and reading affect individual achievement? The founders of Lewiston Orchards, backed by an intelligent and properly guided community have within seven years from the inception of the enterprise established here a district in a class alone, the community spirit being unified through just such active support as is now being given to the Lewiston Orchards Life.

Lewiston Orchards Life has served its purpose as a gratuitous publication and to continue longer on such a basis would sacrifice its real value, hence the necessity of its being continued on a self supporting plan. It must have the loyal support and cooperation of every person interested in Lewiston Orchards who is desirous of bringing about an era of better horticulture, and who wishes to assist in perfecting a successful, progressive and harmonious community. Through such support honest packing, shipment and sale of fruits with its accompanying assurance of profit from fruit lands and fruit raising will be brought about.

With the present issue, we start on the newly established subscription basis. In anticipation of receiving their subscription during July, a sample copy is this month mailed to those interested who are at present non-subscribers. See another column for particulars which cover our most advantageous clubbing arrangement, and aside from sending us your

subscription, suggest some way in which the Lewiston Orchards Life can become more helpful to the cause for which it has been dedicated.

THE LIFE WORTH WHILE

The advantages of Orchard life have usually been treated from a horticultural, commercial or financial point of view. The question, does it pay, as a matter of money return, has been the first consideration. Wonderful pictures have often been drawn of the marvelous returns possible and probable from orchards of various kinds and ages, and visions of riches have filled the minds of prospective orchardists, who have figured out on paper the results of their proposed investments.

Like the dreams of the inexperienced poultry raiser, and other theoretical wealth producers, many of these preliminary estimates of prospective riches are liable to fail of realization. The man who has felt that he had found an easy way to fortune, without also including the needed experience and effort to insure success, has naturally felt disappointed in the results, without realizing that he was himself responsible for the failure of wealth to flow in as rapidly as had been anticipated.

Leaving out such cases of unrealized anticipations, the fact remains that experience, industry and the application of sound business principles in orcharding, combined with the right soil, climate and location, have almost invariably resulted in financial success, often of a very pronounced character. This only goes to show that orcharding, as a business proposition, must be founded on principles that make any business successful.

But aside from all business considerations, the orchard life has other compensations that make it worth while. This fact has been discovered with great satisfaction by thousands of men and women who have found health, comfort and happiness in an orchard life. Salvation has thus been had from an existence crowded with business cares and anxieties, productive of both mental and physical depression. The orchard life has been the means of restoring health and prolonging life of many men and women to a hale and hearty old age, who would otherwise have dropped into an early grave. A life that will bring such compensations, to say nothing of the

continuous joys of its daily experiences, is a life worth while.

A CONGENIAL COMMUNITY

That the people of Lewiston Orchards form a happy community is a fact appreciated by the residents themselves and generally recognized by others who have observed the activities of the community life in this district. This is true in both an individual and collective sense and the reasons are not far to seek.

The people are here for a common purpose, and while representing a wide range in former residence and occupations, they are united in their general plans and expectations for this place. They come to make homes in a district of exceptional advantages and they are willing to share with others the special efforts needed in the development of a new community. The problems of one become the problems of all. The losses, the sacrifices, the disappointments, the happy surprises and the interesting developments are all matters of a common interest. The struggles and mistakes incident to the beginnings of any enterprise here form a part of the sympathetic bond that joins all in fraternal relations.

The community is a happy one because its members share largely in similar activities for similar purposes.

CROP PROSPECTS

At present writing, Lewiston Orchards shares in the general outlook of this region for a good crop in all lines of agricultural and horticultural production.

All that remains to insure a successful season is to have favorable weather conditions for perfecting, ripening and harvesting the fruits that are already well advanced in development. Market conditions promise well and seem to assure fair returns for the labor expended by the growers.

Little Brother, the 4-year old son of one of our Lewiston Orchards owners, recently appeared at a neighbor's home wearing an anchor embroidered upon the sleeve of his blouse, and was asked: "Hello Brother, what is that on your arm? Do you belong to the army or the navy?" Brother answered: "I b'long to Mis' Thatcher, and that's nothing but red thread."

A Fourth of July Celebration for the Orchards

ONE of the most successful community affairs ever known in Lewiston Orchards was the Fourth of July celebration, under auspices of Lewiston Orchards Assembly. Though practically all of the work of preparation had been done during the preceding week, the idea of a celebration for the Orchards being proposed at a late date, there was large attendance and the program of the day and evening was greatly enjoyed from beginning to end.

The first feature was the picnic dinner at the packing house of the Lewiston Orchards Association, where the entire program was carried out. Following the dinner, a patriotic address was given by Mr. H. C. Jackson, one of the pioneer residents of the orchards, whose oratorical ability is well known. Mr. Jackson gave a glowing picture of the greatness of the nation as the leader of the white race and as a dominant world power, indicating that it could not admit the disintegrating elements of inferior races. He made an eloquent appeal for the American people to stand for the high ideals on which the nation

is founded. The audience joined in the singing of "America."

The program of sports created great amusement. This was under the direction of Frank D. Webb, and was of varied nature. One of the features was a game of baseball, between the married men and the young men. This was played with an indoor ball, owing to the limited size of the ground. It was a hard fought contest, and was won by the young men, by a score of 13 to 9. The nine for the married men consisted of F. D. Webb, W. F. Ebinger, G. E. Ames, G. T. Keedy, J. E. Butler, L. A. Blackman, F. B. Gano, H. C. Jackson and J. B. Nelson. That for the young men was made up of Campbell Kennedy, Harold Middlekauff, Donald Middlekauff, Reuben Johnson, Anatone Lee, Ralph Rowell, Harold Guiland and Benjamin Miracle.

Other contests included the following: Boys' race, under 10 years, won by Oliver Lee; boys' race, under 12 years, Leroy Sipes; woman's nail-driving contest, Mrs. L. A. Blackman; woman's running race, Mrs. G. E. Ames; pie-eating contest, Mr. Rowland; woman's baseball distance throw, Mrs. G. E. Ames; girls' race, under 12 years, Mary Middlekauff.

In the evening a display of fireworks was given under the direction of J. E. Butler, and then followed a dance on the floor of the packing house, with music by four orchestral pieces, proving one of the most pleasing affairs of its kind. Mr. W. F. Ebinger acted as caterer, during the afternoon and evening, using the dining hall for that purpose. The management of the dance was under the direction of the Assembly social committee, consisting of David A. Smith, Mrs. G. E. Ames and Walter Eddy. Geo. E. Ames acted as marshal for the day and perfect order prevailed. The general arrangements were under the direction of the board of control of the Assembly consisting of Tracy Keedy, R. Pickering, H. H. S. Rowell, J. B. White and L. L. Detrick. Mr. Pickering, who is a war veteran, had special charge of the decorations, which consisted largely of flags, and Albert Sanders was chairman of the committee on the picnic portion of the program, this involving much work in the preparation of the building. The day was perfect as far as the weather was concerned, and nothing occurred to mar the perfect harmony that prevailed. The intention is to make the celebration a regular annual feature in the Orchards.

CLIMATIC COMPENSATIONS.

The season has thus far been one of unusual and remarkable character for this region. A cool and rainy spring, followed by a summer the opening month of which has broken all records here for rainfall, has developed unusual conditions.

The injurious results have been seen in damage to some early fruits, such as strawberries and cherries, and in the loss of a large portion of the first cutting of alfalfa. On the other hand, the benefits of the rainy period have been apparent in many ways. Orchard and ornamental trees shrubs and plants have made a phenomenal growth. Alfalfa and clover, to which many orchards have this season been seeded, have made a good start and are well established and ready for any later dryness. The older fields of alfalfa have made so rapid a growth that the loss of the first cutting will be largely made up by an early harvesting of the second crop. It may even be possible this season to make an extra cut-

ting of alfalfa, making four in all. Much more benefit than injury has been received by the wheat hay crop and the several grain crops that with the coming of July are ready to harvest.

Another advantage of the rainy season has been that no irrigation whatever has been necessary, and thus much time and labor has been saved for other work, such as cultivation and fruit thinning. It is noted that fruits have developed rapidly and are all now of larger size than usual.

HOME HAPPENINGS.

A. J. Wood of Portland is here to take charge of his brother's orchard. Including the ten acre property of five year-old trees owned by D. P. Wood, he will also look after the orchard of H. B. Lancaster, Assistant Supt. of the Yakima Valley Railroad. These properties are now in their sixth year and show a good setting of apples and peaches.

I. Treado of Portland was a visitor July 6th, remaining until the 8th.

His orchard in block 71 is now in its fifth year with a showing of fruit and as Mr. Treado does not plan on taking up his residence until 1915, he made arrangements to have his peaches and apples thinned, harvested and delivered to the Association.

D. Crockett has purchased the Hinkle property and plans to build his permanent home there in the near future. The apple and peach orchard, now in its seventh year's growth, is in the finest possible condition.

C. T. Wyatt and wife of Bryan, Ohio, arrived June 30th to look over the property of their son, Oscar W. Wyatt, who owns 10 acres of five year old apple orchard. They are on a general tour of the West.

Dr. I. N. McCash of Cincinnati, Miss Annette Newcomer of Des Moines and Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Wickersham of Kansas City were visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Shearer during June.

H. J. Blake and wife of Boise were visitors July 5th and 6th.

Social and Educational Value of Good Roads

THE good roads question from an educational and social point of view was presented, in a very interesting manner, by Miss Luna E. Bigelow, of the government good roads department, at a meeting held June 16, under auspices of Lewiston Orchards Assembly. The lecture was illustrated by about 150 slides, showing the effect of good and bad roads in various parts of the country. The bearing of roads improvement on home life was indicated, especially as to the children, and showing how the principles of the good roads gospel could be inculcated in the youthful minds during the school life.

SCHOOLS AND ROADS.

The speaker declared that the condition of the roads had the greatest influence on school attendance. Where the roads are bad many children do not attend school. Children have certain rights, such as good food and good clothing. Why then should they be starved mentally? The vital influence of good roads upon health should be taught. Many children, walking to and from school in muddy roads, get colds that finally result in serious diseases. The blame for many epidemics has been laid upon highways covered with germ-laden dust. After floods, driving over bad highways is often actually dangerous to life, because of the inability of the country doctor to arrive quickly over bad roads.

TEACHING THE CHILDREN.

Children should be taught that the keeping of children from school because of bad roads lowers the efficiency of citizenship. With good roads, this can be raised by consolidating school districts and making better schools.

The boys should know that their earning capacities are lowered by bad roads. If they are snow bound when the price of some product that they wish to sell is high, so much is lost. In this way, the condition of the roads has a vast influence on the boys. In the leading good roads state, boys who go to agricultural college return to the farm. Where the roads are bad, they are leaving continually.

BETTER SCHOOLS POSSIBLE.

The first agricultural high school in the United States, that at Framingham,

Mass., which was formed by the consolidation of eight schools, would have been impossible without good roads. By means of such consolidation, country schools can be made as good as city schools. In this particular school the pupils played daily out of doors under the direction of the teachers, giving the necessary social development. You can't make good citizens in schools of one pupil, of which there are many. If the roads were good, attendance would be better, and several districts could be consolidated to make a larger school. An attendance of at least twenty daily is necessary for proper training.

COMMUNITY ADVANTAGES.

Although the children would receive great individual benefits from good roads, they should be taught that the greatest advantages are to the community. Twenty-five years ago, the percentage of adult illiteracy in France was 44. Teachers were then sent from house to house to teach these illiterates. Without good roads it could not have been done, but as it was the percentage of illiteracy was reduced in twenty years to 4. The children should be made to realize that in our country, because of the bad condition of the roads, this would be impossible.

EFFECT OF GOOD AND BAD ROADS.

In four of our bad roads states, where the percentage of good roads is 1.51, the illiteracy of native born whites is 4.76. In four good roads states, where the percentage of improved roads is 30.55, the illiteracy of native born whites is only .34. The earning capacity of a man is much lowered by bad roads. The isolation caused by bad roads is a cause of insanity, especially among the wives and daughters of the farmers. It is usually found among adults, but sometimes creeps down into childhood. Such women as Miss Addams of Chicago and Miss Robinson of New York say that the girl from the bad roads district is the hardest problem to deal with. Her social side is difficult to develop, and she is the one that goes down. Much the same is true of the boy from the isolated district.

EFFECT ON HOME CONDITIONS.

Children of from 12 to 13 years should begin to study home conditions in bad

roads districts. Until lately, unincorporated districts were unable to raise money by bonds to improve their roads, unless the entire county agreed. Families living in such isolation have degenerated and their influence on American citizenship will be felt. The best of the boys and girls in these places leave when they are old enough, but even with them their heredity has a bad influence on succeeding generations. The bad roads of the south are a menace to the people of Iowa.

GOOD ROADS LAWS.

To eradicate these evils Massachusetts made a law that money raised by the state and county for road improvement is spent entirely in the unincorporated districts. Now the worst roads are in the small towns. On the roads improved there is not one abandoned farm where before only one in three and often one in four or five was inhabited.

In other states, cities and towns have robbed the country of road improvement by their larger vote. While boasting of fine roads, they are surrounded by bad ones and hurt themselves this way.

Within three months' time after the improvement of roads in Massachusetts the external appearance of many of the homes along them had experienced a wonderful improvement. After marketing his crops over good highways the farmer had time to beautify his home.

INFLUENCE ON CHARACTER.

The condition of the highways has a good influence on the character of those who travel on them. With improved highways, the farmer feels that he has a road worthy of himself, causing a noticeable change.

The children should be taught the use of art in roadside treatment. Our native trees should be left by the roadsides. The children should be taught that we have no right to rob posterity of these inheritances. They should be taught how to use wild flowers to decorate the highways.

SCENIC ADVANTAGES.

Roads should be built up the sides of our beautiful mountains, to make the scenery accessible to the view of the tourist. The state of New Hampshire which has the best system of mountain

highways in the country, draws a large amount of money which formerly went to Europe.

Children should be taught to study the question of artistic approaches to towns.

Stone fences can be effectively used, and, although rarely seen here, are common in England. Some people think that the school children do not exert much influence. I know of an instance where, in order to widen a street, some bill boards had to be taken down. A high school teacher, who did not want them put up again, found that the land upon which they stood, belonged to a prominent politician. She then taught her pupils the importance of beautifying public highways. The bill boards did not go up again, and it is likely that the politician cared more for the good will of voters ten years hence than for the revenue gained from having billboards.

A TRAFFIC CENSUS.

An educational thing for children to do is to take a traffic census; count the number of vehicles passing certain places. I would like to have the children plan our state and national roads. In doing this they should consider the topography, resources, development of resources and connecting roads from other places.

Local study of road materials can be made by the children. Roads of different materials can be noted, and their durability compared.

STUDY OF ROAD WORK.

The children should learn in school how to use a split-log drag. The grading of roads should be studied, with reference to the effect of tractive force. Too often the mistake is made of cutting off the top of a hill instead of making the slope more regular. Drainage too, should be studied. These three things, surfacing, grading and drainage, are the essentials of road building.

The children should also study bridge-building. Too often a poor bridge is washed away where a good one made of cement would be cheaper in the end. Bridges are often needed too, to add beauty to a place. We should have the patrol system on our roads, such as is used in France. The children should know the proper official to whom to report bad spots in roads.

The children should know the cost of bad roads in the prices of things they buy. The price of cotton is influenced

by the condition of the roads of the south. The children should be taught that the management of road improvement should be put on an efficient business basis.

ROAD INFORMATION.

Information and services on road materials can be obtained from the good roads department at Washington, where there is a chemical laboratory for the testing of road materials.

We want to make our children the best road builders and the best citizens in the world. All this can be done by teaching in the public schools.

All country boys and girls can have just as good educational facilities in the rural districts as they do in the cities if the state makes a system of improved highways that will admit of this educational work.

We find by the reports of the experts that the isolation of our rural districts is one cause for insanity, and we find also that the wives and daughters of the farmers are the ones who are victims of insanity in these far districts.

The Y. M. C. A. workers tell us that the hardest work is with the boy who has been reared on the mountain farm and has had no opportunity to get out and socialize himself with other children.

GOOD ROADS EPIGRAMS.

The child should be taught in the Public School that the road has a distinct relation to his healthful condition.

Almost the first building to be improved in the community is the school building.

The earning capacity of the boy or girl is conditioned by the roads in the community in which he lives.

The girl from the isolated bad road region is one of the hardest problems in city life.

There is not one single abandoned farm along the street improved highways in Massachusetts.

The child should study road conditions in its relation to the home beautiful.

The boys in our schools today are the road builders of many tomorrows.

There is nothing that attracts the tourist, who has money to spend, like the artistic approach to the town.

If the children are going to be the and builders of tomorrow, they should understand the scientific work of road building.

SPICED CURRANTS.

Seven lbs. Currants, not too ripe, washed and stemmed.

5 lbs. Light brown (or granulated) sugar.

2 Cups vinegar.

3 Tablespoons each of ground cloves and cinnamon tied in cheese cloth.

Simmer slowly one and one-half hours, put in earthen jar or glass, and seal.

If preferred, put fruit into the hot syrup made of the vinegar and sugar.

SUN PRESERVED CHERRIES.

Take the desired quantity of sour cherries and remove pits. Add an equal quantity of sugar, simmer slowly for 10 minutes, then dry for 10 hours in sun. Cover with wire screen as the preserve attracts wasps and bees which cut through mosquito bar to get at the fruit.

Send in contributions which will be of interest to readers of Life. We will gladly publish them.

Cambridge, Mass., June 20, 1913.

Lewiston Orchards Life:

Enclosed herewith find check in payment of subscription for Lewiston Orchards Life. Am taking Better Fruit already.

Yours very truly,
ALEXANDER HUTCHINS.

Minneapolis, June 21, 1913.

Lewiston Orchards Life:

Just found your order blank and hasten to return it before I mislay it again, together with my dollar. Am glad to get back on Better Fruit list after having carelessly allowed my subscription to lapse. I also thank you for past copies of your valuable paper.

Yours very truly,
F. J. VOGTLI,
care Cream of Wheat Co.

Boulder, Col., June 13, 1913.

Publishers Orchard Life:

Kindly send me specimen copy of "Better Fruit" and "Western Poultry" as per offer. If pleased with them, I propose to subscribe for all three publications at \$1.10 per year.

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Yours very truly,
J. W. RICHARDSON.

Summer Pruning for Wood Growth

By W. S. Thornber.

A GREAT many orchardists have decidedly erroneous ideas about summer pruning. To them summer pruning in any form is for the sole purpose of producing fruit or flowers, for, as they say, "books" say, "Prune in winter for wood and in summer for fruit." This is true, and yet only partially true, for summer pruning can be made very productive of wood if timely and properly done.

It is an interesting fact that during the early part of July young, vigorous growing cherry trees may be profitably pruned for wood and at the same time old bearing trees of the sweet group should be pruned for fruit in future years. The cherry is the only fruit that we prune, both the old and the young, at the same time for entirely opposite results. The reason for this is the cherry

is normally a strong, vigorous early grower and the pruning at this season checks further wood production in old mature trees, but accelerates it in young, vigorous trees. It is also interesting to note that July pruning of stunted young trees produces the same effect upon them as on old bearing trees.

Young pear, apple, plum and peach trees may be profitably pruned now, providing the pruning is not too severe and very little thinning of the branches and foliage is done. The trees need a dense cover of foliage during the hot summer season for protection and while tops may be slightly thinned, the thinning should under no circumstances be as severe as during the winter.

Pruning at this season is corrective rather than productive of wood and yet it produces a large quantity, but most im-

portant of all keeps the trees in better shape and places the wood where it is most needed.

Jonathans producing their usual irregular growth can be materially improved, while the long strong uprights of Rome Beauty and Spitzenburg can be headed in to such an extent as to make nice shaped trees.

In pruning now, remove from one-third to one-half of this season's growth from the leaders or strong limbs being careful not to cut closer than half an inch to buds that are to produce spreading limbs, or the growth will be in practically the same direction as before.

One must constantly keep in mind the facts that July pruning tends toward wood production, while August and September pruning tends toward fruit spurs and buds.

The Winter Nelis as an Ideal Winter Pear

W. S. Thornber.

THE Winter Nelis holds the same rank among winter pears as the Seckel does among autumn pears. It is a strong, vigorous grower, after becoming established, and produces a large, heavy annual bearing tree. While it is more or less subject to the blight, it can be grown without loss from blight but requires the most careful guarding, particularly during severe blighting periods.

As a young tree, it is a very awkward, irregular grower and while artistic in a sense, it is far from the beautiful upright tree of the Anjou type, and for this reason, as well as having a trunk more subject to blight, it is not infrequently top-budded upon the Bartlett, Kieffer or some other strong grower.

The fruit is small, greenish yellow, almost if not completely, covered with a heavy russet net work, giving it a rich brown color. The skin, while not thick and tough, is firm and not easily broken or bruised with ordinary handling. The flesh is almost white, very juicy, tender and buttery and has a rich, spicy, aromatic flavor. Its quality is far superior to the average pear and when coupled with its excellent keeping habits, we have a very valuable fruit.

Many people do not like to grow or handle it because of its small size and late season of ripening. While the size is objectionable, it ripens at a season when other fruits are not abundant and for this reason will, after becoming bet-

ter known, become an extremely popular fruit.

The Winter Nelis, a French pear originated in Belgium on the farm of M. Jean Charles Nelis, was introduced into American horticulture almost a century ago. While there are varieties of later origin, similar to the Nelis, there are none superior to it in any way.

The Winter Nelis is an excellent pear for the Lewiston-Clarkston district as has already been demonstrated by old trees growing here in the valley, and could be profitably planted here, providing the owners would rigidly enforce the blight campaign generally enforced in all successful pear sections.

COMFORTABLE WEATHER DURING JUNE.

The records for June, published by the United States Weather Bureau at Lewiston, W. W. Thomas official in charge, showed no high winds, the maximum velocity twenty-nine miles, taking place on the 19th. The temperature was lower than usual, being 2.5 less than normal as compared with the average of 69.1 for the month during the past 15 years.

Highest temperature took place on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 7th respectively, the mercury registering 91 degrees to 95 degrees on these four dates. The remaining days were quite cool and for the most part pleasant with temperature less than 90 degrees. There was rain on 13 days in the total amount of 3.78 inches as compared with the normal for the month, 1.04. The excess rainfall for the year to July 1st is 4.22 and the total precipitation 12.78, as compared with

9.68 in 1912, and 15.32 in 1911 for the entire year.

Copious rains and generally cool weather has resulted in the remarkable growth of orchard trees and vegetation to the end that no irrigation has been necessary so far this season.

The work of fruit thinning is now in progress. The apples this season need especial attention in this respect.

Home Happenings

Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Green, who experienced the serious automobile accident May 26th, when the car they were driving was struck by lightning, are now steadily improving, but still carry serious results. Mr. Green's left eye is still a member which is causing him and his friends much concern, but will doubtless respond in a satisfactory way to the further treatment which is to be given.

On their return home, after spending several months in the West, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Baker visited Lewiston, remaining several days to look over their properties here. Mr. Baker is secretary-treasurer of the M. W. Tanner Company of Saginaw, Michigan. They left Friday June 27th, on the North Coast Limited.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Burriss of San Francisco, were here two days during the early part of July. Mr. Burriss is special representative of the Royal Baking Powder Company covering the entire country and Alaska. Their plans are to establish a home in the Orchards within a couple of years.

Mrs. P. H. Mullarky has as a guest for the summer her niece, Miss Cecil Willey of Spokane who expresses herself as much pleased with life in the Orchards. Mrs. Mullarky has six nieces who take turns in the privilege of spending the summer here.

The telephone extension has been completed and most of the instruments have already been installed for the new subscribers, making about forty in all, on the old and new lines in the Orchards.

Under auspices of the Lewiston Orchards Sunday School, a largely attended picnic for the people of the Orchards, was given June 21, in Wallace's locust grove, south of the Orchards.

W. S. Shearer has beautified his lawn by setting out fifty two-year-old rose bushes, of the Caroline Testout variety. They have made a remarkable growth and are now in bloom.

The wind which struck Portland at 11 a. m. Sunday, July 6th, did not reach Lewiston until 6 o'clock, but raised the dust from along Snake river in the good old-fashioned way.

The July meeting of the horticultural society will be held on the 21st, when the subject of summer pruning will be discussed by Prof. W. S. Thornber and Prof. C. A. Cole.

Miss Emily Loveridge, superintendent of the Good Samaritan Hospital at Portland, Oregon, and the owner of a tract in the Orchards, was a recent interested visitor.

The first crop of alfalfa was much injured by the rain, but the second crop is now almost ready to cut, so that there is still prospect of four crops this season.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Eisenhardt of Oak Point, Washington were here July 5th and 7th to look over their property.

Mr. H. L. Powers returned from Portland, July 4th, to remain in Lewiston several days.

The district is fast emerging from what might be called the constructive period. Trees are at or near the bearing age. Where so recently delight was expressed at specimens only of fruit on certain of the trees, this year many orchardists will be able to thin down their Jonathan and Rome Beauties to four to eight boxes apples each. Newtown, Winesap and Spitzenburg trees in the seventh year's growth will also be in fruit, responding nicely to the care which has been given. The Thatcher orchard, Spitzenburg and Baldwins, shows a crop that is quite exceptional for such young trees of the varieties mentioned. A more complete write-up may be given in our August number.

W. S. Burriss owner of lots 3 and 4, block 66, who visited his five year old orchard recently is a great hunter and fisherman, and interested all who made his acquaintance by recounting his hunting experiences in South America, Honduras and throughout the states.

The Bullocks Oriole, a rare visitor to this region, has appeared in numbers. It is a beautiful variety with bright golden plumage, but with head feathers of a rich dark orange coloring.

Lewiston-Clarkston Valley Railway company will not be in operation as promised by August 1st but the knowing ones claim that construction work will start this fall.

Next the Peach

The peach crop is maturing rapidly and certain of the early varieties will reach the ripening stage by July 20th. The fine rains have obviated irrigation so far, as the soil is now moist, and the crop may safely be carried well through the month with only thinning and cultivation. The size will be large, but trees not thinned are quite apt to break under the heavy load. The cost of thinning may be estimated at about ten cents per tree.

In passing the scene of the accident recently, Mr. and Mrs. Green had the unusual experience of being followed by a swarm of honey bees which has just taken flight from the apiary of Hubert H. Smith, who was in hot pursuit to regain possession of his property. Attracted by the hum of the motor in the automobile, the bees were preparing to settle upon the head and shoulders of Mr. and Mrs. Green who were just beginning to realize that something not quite regular was happening. Mr. Green stopped the car and shut off the engine, whereupon the swarm passed on.

It requires but a small effort of the imagination to see a swarm of several thousand bees covering the heads and shoulders of these two people and very serious effects resulting had not the buzzing of the motor been stopped. Mr. Green's friends are now calling the big red car the "honey special" and Hubert Smith is minus a swarm of bees.

With the exception of two or three days early in June, when the temperature rose into the 90's, the weather has been pleasantly cool and in delightful contrast with that which has prevailed east of the Rocky Mountains where hundreds of deaths and prostrations, and much human suffering, besides heavy damage to crops has resulted from the excessive heat. A review of the weather situation at this time thus shows that the peculiar season that has prevailed here has many compensations which more than offset its disadvantages.

On the train for Lewiston, the visitors made the acquaintance of a youngster of six and his sister of sixteen, members of a family of numerous children, and asked the little boy to come and live with them. He answered: "Oh, Gee, we've got plenty of kids that you can have but—we can't spare me."