

Lewiston Orchards Life

AN EXPONENT OF PROGRESSIVE HORTICULTURE AND THE SUCCESSFUL RURAL COMMUNITY

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Great Grain Fields Seen from Lewiston Orchards

GLIMPSES of some of the most fertile and productive grain regions of the world can be had from Lewiston Orchards. Looking toward the west and southwest, across the Snake river, can be seen the grain fields of Asotin county, Washington. To the north, the Palouse hills rise along the Clearwater river at Lewiston to the great Palouse wheat country. On the east the grain fields

Here are extensive farm structures, where the many horses, mules and cattle, as well as the several hundred Duroc hogs are cared for. There is also an orchard of eight acres with its own irrigation system, and quite a variety of fruits, located on the hillside which slopes to the north.

Mr. Wallace has occupied the farm for eight years. It extends for a distance of

crop this year will be a little lighter but will evidently be up to the general average. It should be remembered that the wheat average in Idaho is 30 bushels to the acre, while that of the entire United States (report of 1911) is only 12.5 bushels. Last year there was also harvested on the Daniels and Wallace farm 1,300 tons of wheat and alfalfa hay. There are 300 acres of alfalfa, and this



AN ORCHARD HOME OF ATTRACTIVE LOCATION AND DESIGN

THE semi-bungalow shown in the above view is the new home that Arthur F. Lewis and family have just taken possession of, located on Richardson avenue between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, directly south of the Relief Reservoir. It is aptly entitled Craig View, from the beautiful landscape spread out before it and extending to the Craig mountains, twenty miles or more distant. In ground dimensions the structure is 40x50 feet. On the ground floor is a living room, 12x24 feet, with a large fireplace; a dining room 17x20 feet; a kitchen 17x20; a bedroom, and a modern bathroom. There is a screened sleeping porch 8x40 feet. Up-stairs are two sleeping rooms that are open at the ends, like a sleeping porch. An open pergola is yet to be built over the front entrance. There is also a screened porch back of the kitchen, from which a large ice-box opens into the kitchen. The interior finish is of fir, with Flemish oak stain. The lower rooms are wainscoted to a height of five feet, the balance of the wall being covered with beaver board. The kitchen is finished in wood, of natural finish, with built-in cupboards. The exterior of the house is of dark stain, with white trimmings. The orchard holdings here of Mr. Lewis and of Lewis Brothers and Company, together, comprise an entire half block, or twenty acres. Mr. Lewis came here in January, 1912, from Saginaw, Michigan, where he represented Orchards interests. He is one of the most hopeful and firm believers in the superiority and success of Lewiston Orchards as a home and horticultural district.

of the Orchards company blend with those which extend beyond the orchard tracts to the foothills of the Craig mountains, and beyond is the great Camas prairie grain region. To the south a magnificent view is had of the wheat fields that extend from the Orchards to the Craig mountains. In the foreground appears the grain farm of Messrs. Daniels and Wallace, one of the largest in the state of Idaho.

Nestling in "Tammany Hollow," the valley of Tammany creek, are the ranch buildings, including the home of Mr. D. S. Wallace, the manager of the big farm, his partner, Mr. A. B. Daniels, being a resident of Coronado Beach, California.

about twelve miles, and comprises about 7,000 acres, of which 720 acres are owned and the remainder is leased, the latter portion varying from year to year. It is a curious fact that owing to the gradual rise in elevation toward the mountains, there being a difference of several hundred feet between the north and south ends, there is a difference of more than a month in the ripening of the grain, the harvest season beginning at the home end about the middle of July and ending at the mountain end about the middle of September.

The crop last year amounted to 69,000 sacks of barley and wheat, or an average of 33 bushels to the acre. The

year two crops were cut. The harvest season this year has been of ideal character, this being a factor of vital importance. About one-third of the grain crop is usually barley and about two-thirds wheat. The grain is principally fall-sown, fall seeding beginning as soon as harvest ceases. About 800 acres of the fall-sown grain is already showing a green growth of several inches. This has been aided by recent showers.

The busy season begins with the work of haying in June and continues until the grain has been hauled to market in the fall. This season in the grain harvest four headers, with eighty horses were

(Continued from page 8)

Community Life in Lewiston Orchards

Lewiston Orchards Association

The first straight carload of apples ever sent out of Lewiston Orchards was shipped Sept. 27, through White Bros. & Crum, by the Lewiston Orchards Association, to Fargo, N. D. They were of the Jonathan and McIntosh Red varieties, and were of high grade and character, under the "Gateway Brand." About one carload a week are now being handled, chiefly of the Jonathan variety, but the Winter Banana will come next and will be followed by the Rome Beauty, Newtown Pippin, Winesap, Spitzenburg and other winter varieties. Some Tokay grapes are also being handled at the packing house. Nearly 30 carloads of peaches were shipped.

Coming and Going

J. F. Simpson, of Portland, Oregon, was here October 3 and 4, to see his orchard in block 45, southeast of the school house.

R. H. Lacy, of Colfax, Wash., was a summer visitor who spent two days here. He is manager of the Burrill Investment Company's orchards at Diamond, Wash.

Professor W. H. Wicks, head of the horticultural department of the University of Idaho, with two assistants, spent two days here, investigating onion growing.

C. S. Jacobs and family, of Kenosha, Wis., who arrived here early last month, are now occupying the parsonage adjoining the church. Mr. Jacobs plans to build a new bungalow on his property on Bryden avenue and Sixteenth street this fall or winter.

Mrs. R. S. Thain, widow of the late R. S. Thain, of Chicago, was a visitor here Oct. 3, returning the next day to her home at Oak Park. She expressed herself as charmed with the appearance of things here and with renewed desire to retain her holdings of ten acres on Warner avenue and Eighth street.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Eddy have as guests, who arrived Sept. 3, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Lamoreaux and Mrs. A. E. Eddy, of Ashland, Wis. Mrs. Eddy is mother of Mr. Eddy and Mrs. Lamoreaux is his sister. Mr. Lamoreaux is a lawyer, of Ashland. It is expected that they will remain for several weeks.

W. S. Stackpole, who arrived here the last of August, left Sept. 14 over the O. W. R. & N., to visit at Spokane,

Moosejaw and Detroit, en route to his home in Newark, N. J. He is chief clerk to the general manager of the Public Service Railways Company of New Jersey. He is owner of five acres in block 107, and plans to come to the Orchards for permanent residence in 1915.

A. V. Richardson, of the Gilbert Paper Company, of Menasha, Wis., who owns five acres on Powers avenue and Thirtieth street, made his first visit to his property last month and was highly pleased with the outlook. He expects to move his family here and build inside of two years. He spent a week here visiting his son, N. D. Richardson, of Lewiston and his daughter, Miss Elizabeth Richardson, teacher of music in the Clarkton schools.

Mr. and Mrs. Will French had as guests for ten days a brother of Mrs. French, John R. Luce, and wife, of Cleveland, Ohio. On the evening of September 18, a reception was given in their honor by Mr. and Mrs. French, the occasion being a very pleasant one, with guests in attendance as follows: Mr. and Mrs. J. B. White, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Goodnight, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bankson, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Detrick, and niece, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Laing, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Klapp, Mrs. O'Connor, Mr. and Mrs. Will Moffitt, Frank D. Webb. Mr. Luce is a railroad engineer and was very favorably impressed with developments and conditions here. They left on Sept. 22 for San Francisco, expecting to return home later by way of Salt Lake City.

Home Happenings

The Nez Perce & Idaho Railway Company (the Johnson road) has secured from the city council of Lewiston a franchise to operate a railroad on Snake River avenue from the terminal grounds on the southern end of the same avenue to a connection with the Terminal company's tracks at the bridge. The track on Snake River avenue is to be laid within 90 days. The first spike was driven October 9. The work of grading between Lewiston and the mouth of Tammany Hollow has been in progress for three months past. The road will then proceed up the Hollow, immediately south of the Orchards, and thence to Lake Waha and beyond to Vollmer, a

distance of 55 miles. Application has been made by Mr. Johnson for use of the terminal track on Main street.

An Expert's Opinion

Wm. Rolfe, of Gold Hill, Oregon, an experienced pear grower, and for many years superintendent of the famous Burrell orchards near Medford, spent several days here in August studying conditions has since written from Portland giving his opinion of conditions here, as follows:

"Having visited your section recently, and after a careful inspection of your orchards, and feeling that it might interest you to know my opinion and impressions thereon, will say that I am very agreeably surprised at what I saw. Having lived in California and Oregon for the past 35 years, most of which time I have passed in the fruit and orchard industry I had come to think we were the only fruit section, but after seeing your rich soil and abundant water system, and the vast extent of your orchards, with their healthy, vigorous, fruit laden trees and vines, I feel that you are about to take your place as one of the leading deciduous fruit sections of the Pacific coast, which means of the United States and of the world.

"I looked carefully into the physical condition of your trees and vines and I found them exceptionally clean and free from pests, showing that these orchards have been most intelligently and painstakingly cared for. The system of intercropping adopted by some of your growers was very interesting to me, confirming the excellence of your soil and showing what can be done on a few acres. I saw growing between the trees, acres of potatoes, cabbage, onions, carrots, beets and other garden crops, which with facilities for handling and marketing should readily place one on Easy street.

"I noticed on some of your avenues are planted English walnuts for shade and ornamental trees; the surprise to me is that they are not planted 'en block,' for commercial purposes, as they are the most promising trees I have seen north of Ventura county, California.

"In conclusion, allow me to say that Lewiston, as I see it, with its vast agricultural resources, its splendid irrigating and power systems and its equable climate, should have uninterrupted prosperity if it comes into its own."

Lewiston Orchards Life

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

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	\$1.50
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	\$2.00
All three for	\$1.10

LEWISTON ORCHARDS A LEADER

Lewiston Orchards takes its place this season as a leader in the production of high grade fruit, especially of the leading commercial varieties of apples. Though the present season is the first one of any commercial importance for the district, the evidence has been overwhelming in behalf of the claim that the fruit production is of superior character. The opinions of growers here have been confirmed by that of some of the best fruit-growing and marketing authorities in the northwest.

No person can see the beautiful fruit with which the apple trees in Lewiston Orchards are this year loaded without being convinced that the district is ready to take its place as a leader in that line. The fact that the apples here are confined to a few of the leading commercial varieties makes the situation especially significant, from a marketing point of view. It means that Lewiston Orchards apples will at once find a place of favor in the markets of the world.

To begin with, Lewiston Orchards fruit has made a hit right at home this season, for at the Lewiston-Clarkston fair the majority of all awards for fruit and almost every one for apples, went

to Lewiston Orchards growers. The few samples sent elsewhere have elicited the highest praise and its reception in future competitive exhibits away from home is expected to win for it new honors.

ALFALFA IN THE ORCHARDS

Alfalfa is becoming an important inter-orchard crop, as the orchards come to bearing age. Under irrigation, in Lewiston Orchards, alfalfa shows a wonderful growth, giving three or four, sometimes five crops in one season. It requires here no special care or use of special nitrogen cultures to get it started, but rapidly develops and often gives a crop the first season.

An orchardist here reports that this season he sowed alfalfa as an inter-orchard crop, between rows of apple trees five years of age, using oats as a nurse crop, and has harvested about nine tons of oat hay from the narrow strips between the trees on a five-acre tract, the actual space used being about three acres. Meanwhile the alfalfa is coming on and will probably need cutting before the end of the season. Up to the time of cutting the oats it had no irrigation.

It is said that there are 5,000,000 acres of alfalfa in the United States, a large part being in the irrigated sections of the west, and this area will be rapidly increased. Its average yield is more than double that of timothy or clover, while it forms a great reclamation agent for worn-out lands, owing to its storage of nitrogen. It gathers nitrogen from the air and adds it to the soil. For the orchard, it is also valuable for the penetrative power of the roots which often go from twenty to thirty feet deep, and open the soil for the admission of moisture. As an inter-orchard crop, it is valuable in many ways, and affords a practically certain source of income.

VALUE OF CO-OPERATION

Each succeeding season gives new evidence of the need and value of cooperation among fruit growers, especially in the matter of marketing. The leading and most successful fruit districts, both of the northwest and elsewhere, have been those where the cooperative principle has most prevailed. Almost every season witnesses local fruit panics in various places, where growers are not well enough united for systematic distribution; the result being demoralization

of market conditions that often causes widespread losses that are not warranted by the production of the season. This is especially true of the situation as to easily perishable fruits like peaches.

The production of fine fruit is the first step toward commercial success in the orchard industry. To make it complete, the problem of distribution must be solved, and the modern way of doing this is by organized effort. Lewiston Orchards growers appear to be meeting both requirements of success and the district is thus doubly favored in its prospects of growing greatness.

GOING AND COMING.

E. P. Davis, of Eugene, Oregon, was here last month, to look over his five-acre orchard on Preston avenue between Fourth and Fifth streets.

Mrs. Nancy Willis, of Berlin Falls, N. H., arrived Sept. 15, for an extended stay with Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Ames. She is a sister of Mrs. Ames.

Mrs. Mae Troeh and little son, of Portland, Oregon, arrived recently for a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Whitford, on Burrell avenue.

Miss Bessie Smith, of Wallace, Idaho, who owns five acres near the church, was recently here on a visit to her sister Mrs. Omie Smith, who has five acres on Bryden avenue and Eighth street.

R. D. Newell, of Hermiston, Oregon, engineer in charge of a government irrigation project, with his assistant, John Griffin, spent a day last month in studying the Lewiston Orchards project.

G. E. Brasington and wife, of Maiden Rock, Wis., and Dr. O. H. Anderson, of Plum City, Wis., were among the summer visitors. Dr. Anderson and Mr. Brasington each own five acres in block 87, near headquarters camp.

Among the summer visitors were D. P. Wood, chief clerk in the office of the O. W. R. & N. Railway Co., at Portland, who owns ten acres near the Relief reservoir; and H. B. Lancaster, superintendent of the Yakima Valley Railway of North Yakima, Wash., who owns five acres in the same vicinity.

H. A. Brewer, of Portland, manager of the American Linseed Oil Company who owns ten acres near the Relief reservoir and ten acres a mile and a half further east, with his family, recently visited the Orchards, it being Mrs. Brewer's first visit here. He expects to build on his Relief reservoir property next year.

Evergreens for Lawn Planting

By W. S. THORNER, Director Lewiston-Clarkston School of Horticulture

THE evergreens as a group are one of the most attractive and useful of all ornamental plants for the beautifying of home grounds. In spite of this fact, they are almost completely eliminated from many lawn plantings in the northwest. Even though we have many beautiful kinds found nowhere else in the world we are extremely slow in using them.

Almost any of the large parks of Europe have a better collection of the native evergreens of the Pacific slope than it is possible to find in even our best parks. In fact, a very large percentage of our western parks make no use whatever of the western evergreens, and yet we have some of the most beautiful types grown anywhere in the world.

People generally are entitled to their likes and dislikes in plant life, but is there any one who does not appreciate a well grown beautiful specimen or clump of the evergreens, especially during the winter months when all else is bare and brown? There is no group of plants anywhere that can take the place of evergreens for landscape effect and the district or community that can not grow at least some of them is indeed unfortunate.

Rarely do they make good street trees—However, long lines of some particular species, produce excellent results, especially in rural communities. As shade trees for group or mass planting, many of the pines or firs do exceptionally well—but should be planted in an irregular manner and never in straight rows or at regular distances apart. The differences in size, color and shape are valuable factors in evergreen groups.

When evergreens are used for ornamental planting they should not be sheared or pruned, only enough to correct flagrant irregularities or develop a full, perfect top.

Evergreens may be transplanted now (during September) without difficulty if the roots are never permitted to become dry and if placed in moist soil. The greatest care must be exercised in firming the soil around the roots. Loose, shallow planting is responsible for more losses than all other causes together. Evergreens transplanted now should make a full growth next year.

The following trees are thoroughly adapted to lawn or park planting in the Lewiston district:

White Fir—A native of the Pacific northwest. A large, rather rapid growing, upright tree with erect to almost horizontal limbs and silvery white needle like leaves. A very variable plant, valuable for its beautiful silvery foliage. A tree that is perfectly hardy anywhere in the northwest, adapted to all kinds of soil, and one that should be extensively used as a specimen plant or in small clumps on lawns or in parks. The more silvery the individual tree, the more valuable it is for specimen planting. The common fir is closely allied to the Silver fir and while very pretty is not to be compared with the Silver form for ornamental planting.

Colorado Blue Spruce—A native of the Rocky mountains, particularly in Colorado. A strong, rapid growing, pyramidal-shaped tree with strong, horizontal branches and stiff silvery grey leaves—another very variable species, especially valuable for its silvery-white foliage. It is probably one of the hardiest spruces in cultivation, adapts itself to all kinds of soil conditions and is thoroughly hardy anywhere. It is extensively used where specimen plants of a striking habit are compact and massy in effect, but as they become older the long horizontal branches stand out in a very picturesque manner.

The Koester's Blue Spruce is a rare and very valuable form of the Colorado Blue Spruce propagated by grafting to insure uniform well colored specimens. A grafted specimen should be carefully protected for the first few years after planting to protect from injury, as an injured specimen never amounts to much. There are several other named sorts of this species offered for sale.

Englemann's Spruce—A native of the Pacific northwest. A rapid growing, dense, compact tree with numerous strongly erect small branches and an abundance of short stiff leaves. A tree that grows so abundantly in the hills that few people realize how beautiful it is for lawns or park planting. It transplants easily, adapts itself to varied conditions and should be extensively used. Occasionally very fine specimens are found growing in the woods. When transplanted to parks or lawns they

make almost as valuable individual trees as the Colorado Blue Spruce.

Oriental Arborvitae—A native of Asia. A small compact, conical tree or large shrub, with abundance of greenish yellow to dark green foliage. A tree that starts into growth very slowly and, while it never produces a large tree, yet is very adaptive to planting as a specimen on small lawns, parks, etc. It is very hardy, withstands neglect and abuse remarkably well and can be profitably used in many different ways. Closely allied to the Oriental Arborvitae are the American Arborvitae, a beautiful medium sized tree, and the Giant Cedar or Arborvitae of the northwest. In climates where it will stand, there is no tree more beautiful or attractive than the Giant Cedar.

Douglas Fir—A native of the Pacific northwest. A tree with many common names, none of which seem to exactly fit it. It can not be truly called a spruce, pine or fir, and yet it is called all three in different parts of the country. Botanically it stands alone, the sole representative of a noble race. A tall, rapid growing, beautiful tree with an abundance of soft, rather light green leaves, thoroughly hardy and admirably well adapted to lawn and park planting for clumps, individual specimens or for that matter street or shade tree purposes. The beautiful effects produced by planting this species in clumps is not obtainable with any other groups of conifers. It is easily transplanted, starts into growth at once and can be used extensively.

Austrian Pine—A native of Europe. A stiff, erect, rapid-growing evergreen with numerous long dark-green leaves, and strongly horizontal branches. One of the most satisfactory pines used ornamentally. The effect is always contrasty with other trees, and while coarse in growth, it is valuable for clump planting in large parks, but not adapted for specimen planting in small yards. It is sometimes used as a street tree and profitably so if used in sufficient quantities.

White Pine—Native of the United States. A rapid-growing, tall, erect tree with beautiful soft, long leaves and willowy branches. It is the exact counterpart of the Austrian Pine. One produces soft, bending effects, while the other produces harsh contrasty effects;

each, however is good in its place. The White Pine is a fine grower, adapts itself to about everything, except great quantities of coal smoke; is free from pests and can be used extensively, especially as a clump tree.

Dwarf Mountain Pine—Native of Europe and Asia. A small, rather slow-growing, little tree or large shrub, with dark green foliage. A very wide-spreading plant; frequently, while not more than ten or twelve feet in height, it may be fifteen to twenty feet in diameter. Valuable for clump or mass planting.

Norway Spruce—Native of Europe and Asia. A tall, pyramidal tree with a strong straight leader and many horizontal branches. The foliage is thick

and of light green color. A tree that is perfectly hardy here and one that makes an excellent specimen plant for both lawn and park purposes. It is easily transplanted, soon makes a beautiful show. As the trees grow old they become ragged and must sooner or later be removed.

Blue Virginia Cedar—A horticultural variety of the common Red Cedar. A strong, vigorous grower producing a splendid little cone-shaped tree with dense silvery grey foliage. Valuable for ornamental planting, for specimen as well as mass planting. The common Red Cedar can be used in very much the same manner, only it is not so attractive. There is also a western form native along the Snake River that can be used to ad-

vantage.

Irish Juniper—A native of Europe. A strong growing, hardy, medium sized tree that produces a very pretty addition to our ornamental evergreen. While it will stand abuse and very dry soil, it is much more beautiful upon rich, moist soils. It should be in groups. Its relation is the same to evergreens that Lombardy poplar is to round topped trees.

Dwarf Juniper—The Sabin Juniper of Europe. A dwarf slow growing, wide-spreading shrub, that is extensively used for specimen plants, screens, and mass planting where an evergreen is desired. It rarely produces a plant more than ten or twelve feet high, but is very attractive. It is also a valuable hedge plant.

Evaporated Fruit Conditions in the Pacific Northwest

IN response to letters of inquiry, addressed to several of the leading wholesale grocery firms of Portland, Oregon, regarding the market conditions for evaporated fruit, some interesting information has been received, the following paragraphs being quoted from the correspondence at hand:

"There is a very good market in this section for evaporated peaches, pears and apples, if dried as they are prepared in California, but the market for dried cherries and berries in this district is very limited. However, we understand that there is a very good market for these items in Montana and Wyoming.

"There is considerable demand for dried fruits on the coast and a large amount of the coast products go east and a great deal of them go to Europe. As far as we know, 100 per cent of the peaches used in Oregon and Washington are shipped here from the state of California. There is, however, a good demand for them in the northern states: Minnesota, the Dakotas, Wisconsin and Michigan, particularly. Oregon and Washington do not dry enough apples to supply the local demand. We have shipped over one hundred tons of evaporated apples from the state of California within the last fourteen months. There is particularly no demand for dried cherries. There is, however, a little demand for the pitted, light-colored cherries for

confectioners' use. We cannot give you any information in this respect, if the demand would be sufficient to pay to dry them. There is a good demand for dried black cap raspberries and loganberries; little or no demand for dried blackberries. If there are any apricots grown in that district, they could be handled here at a good price and we believe, while evaporated apples were rather low last year on account of a heavy crop pretty much over the whole United States, that they will command a better price this coming season."

"As a rule there is a fairly good market for peaches of good quality; some years the prices are low when other dried fruits are low but on an average the prices are very fair. There is very little demand for evaporated pears, especially unpeeled. The Portland jobbers buy very few of these, in fact, sometimes they do not carry them at all. The demand east is not extra large. Evaporated apples which are from good stock and nice, clean evaporated are in quite good demand every year. Occasionally when there is a short crop on the Pacific coast, a good many cars of evaporated apples are shipped in from New York state and also some from St. Louis. It all depends on the apple crop over the country. Last year there were plenty of fresh apples everywhere and none brought in from the east. There is no demand for

evaporated cherries in this part of the country, except some that go to Alaska. There is very good demand for evaporated raspberries and loganberries. These berries were selling in large quantities until the prices were run up so high that people quit using them. Three years ago they were sold at about 18c, delivered at Sioux City and later on the price went up to 28c or 30c on the coast, which made the price prohibitive and jobbers in the middle west who bought the berries carried them over on account of not being able to sell them.

"The heaviest markets for dried peaches are New York and Chicago, with fairly good demand in the middle west jobbing centers. On evaporated apples the majority of them are sold along the coast unless there should be a shortage of apples through the middle west and New York state. Evaporated berries and cherries are generally in good demand at such jobbing points as Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Sioux City and Omaha. New York also takes good quantities of evaporated berries."

"With reference to your going into the evaporating business, you will have to figure on averaging several years to find out whether you have made a profit or not. You may start in just at a time when there is no demand and have to take low prices or carry some of the fruit over."

The electric street railway franchise of F. L. Sturm expired August 1, and he seeks renewal, while several other parties desire similar privileges.

The horticultural society of the Orchards will meet Oct. 20. Professor W.

S. Thornber will speak on "Value of Orchard By-Products."

The Ladies Aid Society of the Orchards held its first all-day meeting of the fall season Oct. 9. A noon lunch was served to about 100 persons, by the re-

freshment committee composed of Mrs. W. S. Shearer, Mrs. J. L. Goodnight, Mrs. H. H. S. Rowell, Mrs. John H. Long, Mrs. N. R. Lee, Mrs. W. F. Ebinger and Mrs. S. W. Whitford. Early in November, the society will give its annual bazar and chicken pie supper.

Successful Community School Reception in Lewiston Orchards

UNDER the auspices of Lewiston Orchards Assembly, the people of Lewiston Orchards joined in a reception, Sept. 22, to Supt. F. W. Simmonds, the new head of the Lewiston schools, and to the three teachers of the Orchards school, Miss Elizabeth Stone, Miss Lulu Wallace and Mrs. Mary F. Gano. The arrangements were in charge of the school affairs committee of the Assembly, H. C. Jackson, C. R. Burns and Mrs. H. H. S. Rowell; who were assisted by a committee of ladies of the Assembly, consisting of Mrs. J. B. White, Mrs. G. E. Ames, Mrs. L. A. Blackman and Mrs. Wa'ter Eddy. The meeting was held in the main auditorium of the church where the guests were received by President and Mrs. Keedy, with Supt. Simmonds and the Orchards school teachers. Introduced by President Keedy, Supt. Simmonds gave an address of eloquent and inspiring character, along lines pertaining to school interests.

AN IMPRESSIVE ADDRESS.

Said Supt. Simmonds: "I am delighted with the splendid community spirit you have evolved and are cultivating here—you have every reason to take a royal pride in it. Each community coins its own character which is as different from that of every other community as the difference in individual personalities. When the director of the United States mint makes a die to stamp a dollar, he may issue duplicates at will, but when nature coins a character, be it community or individual, a duplicate is never uttered.

"We as parents and we as teachers stand today, as long ago in old Judea, the disciples of the Great Teacher stood, with a child in our midst, and the presence of that child awakens us to our responsibilities and opportunities. The problem evermore confronts us, how can we give the best there is in us to the children of the community in which we live, and what is more how can we develop the best there is in them?

"Never before in the history of humanity has there been such universal recognition of the truth that we are indeed our brother's keeper and protector, also the truth that if we would confer the highest and best on men and women, we must begin the investment while they are yet children. One of the great basic truths of life is that human life is essen-

tially social, that we are interdependent, that no one lives unto himself. We constantly touch each other's lives—my deeds and acts affect you, yours affect me—inevitably and profoundly. Good fortune or disaster never falls to the lot of an individual alone.

THE GREAT PROBLEM.

"The problem of civilization and consequently the problem of education is, to enhance the value of the individual—physically, mentally, morally and spiritually; and then make this enhanced value a part of the heritage of the race. The motive is essentially altruistic and has been most clearly expressed in the words of the Great Teacher, 'I came that ye might have life and that ye might have it most abundantly.' What a splendid vision and prayer? And the earnest prayer of every father and mother should be, I wish my children to have the opportunity of living a greater and more efficient life than was permitted me.

"The past has poured out rich blessings and opportunities to us—richer than any previous generation ever received; now if we are honest and if we are faithful to the trust, we will not wrap the "talent" we have received in a napkin, but we will see to it that our children receive added opportunity to live efficient lives, and become better servers of humanity. And this high motive is not to actual fathers and mothers only nor is it restricted to the children of their own flesh and blood; there is a racial a social, a spiritual relationship that prompts all normal men and women to actively concern themselves with the wholesome and happy development of all the children of the community in which they live.

ALL ARE RESPONSIBLE.

"Parents are, of course, primarily responsible for the conduct and character of their children, but they are not alone in this—human society, today is so interrelated that we are all in a degree responsible for the character of every child reared in the community where we live. Who is to blame when the child goes wrong? Is the child himself the only one who is to be held directly responsible? If experience is the wise teacher, we claim her to be, we may learn a lesson from those who represent at once the oldest civilization in the world, as

well as the newest republic. Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the eminent scholar and first president of the Chinese Republic relates the story of justice meted out in China to a young man who had killed his father: The young man himself was put to death, his uncle suffered the same fate, his teacher and six of the nearest neighbors were sent into exile. Now, the Chinese reason that not only the parents of the boy, but his other near relatives, his teacher and neighbors, are all directly accountable and responsible for the boy's conduct. Of course we can hardly apply this system literally here, but if in general a greater community responsibility were felt and if we exercised more of the spirit of the elder brother, our courts would have fewer problems to solve and more of our boys and girls would develop in worthy manhood and womanhood.

CHARACTER BUILDING.

"Character building is not the result of chance or accident; given certain factors and influences, and a certain type of character will be evolved far more certainly than Luther Burbank can evolve a worthy plant from a worthless weed.

There is too much of a tendency today to rob the child of his rightful heritage—earnest hard work. There are those who would turn all work into play and then sugar coat it in order that the child may be decoyed into taking it without knowing what has happened—something like taking quinine in a capsule.

"The child must have time for play and plenty of it, but on the other hand let us not forget that work, hard work if you please is also a portion of the child's rightful heritage; and that one of the very best lessons he ever will learn will be the ability to apply himself to the task at hand, vigorously and industriously, and that nothing can take the place of this power of concentration.

"Let us not make the child a mere dreamer and dawdler, by holding out to him the illusion, that an education will make his life a 'path of roses' or that it will serve as a sort of lever to hoist him above all hard work and drudgery. Rather let us cause the child to feel that an education is a splendid preparation for more work, better work, harder work, work that would be otherwise impossible, and that by means of his education he will be enabled to get more out of

life by putting more into it. To gain strength, self control, and confidence in himself, the child himself must grapple with hard problems instead of sugar coated ones if we expect him to cope successfully with the complex problems of life. The child must learn to think, he must know by actual experience what intense hard study means and by this know his powers and how to apply them most efficiently.

"Wordsworth furnishes us with one of the most wholesome pictures of the rightly trained characters to be found in all literature, in that delightful poem, 'The Happy Warrior.'

A CHARACTER PICTURE.

"Who is the happy warrior? who is he
That every man in arms should wish to
be?"

'Tis he whose law is reason; who depends

Upon that law as on the best of friends;
Who, if he rise to station of command,
Rises by open means; and there will stand
On honorable terms, or else retire
And in himself possess his own desire:
Who comprehends his trust, and to the
same

Keeps faithful with a singleness of aim;
And therefore does not stoop, nor lie in
wait

For wealth, or honors, or for worldly
state;

Whom they should follow: on whose head
must fall

Like showers of manna, if they fall at all.
'Tis finally the man, who, lifted high,
Conspicuous object in a nation's eye,
Or left unthought-of in obscurity,

Prosperous or adverse, to his wish or not
Plays, in the many games of life, that one
Where what he most doth value must be
won:

Whom neither shape of danger doth
dismay,

Nor thought of tender happiness betray;
Who, not content that former worth
stand fast,

Looks forward, persevering to the last,
From well to better, daily self surpast;
This is the happy warrior; this is he
That every man in arms should wish to
be."

GOOD OPPORTUNITIES.

In conclusion, Supt. Simmonds again congratulated the people of Lewiston Orchards on the splendid community spirit that was evident and on the opportunity here enjoyed to develop the children into strong, capable men and women, it being an ideal spot for raising boys and girls.

The school he said was now in good hands and the teachers doing earnest work.

A brief musical and literary program was given that included two pleasing vocal numbers, by Miss Elizabeth Richardson of Clarkston; several charmingly interpreted readings, by Mrs. S. B. Stedman; several spirited piano numbers by Paul White, and an interesting dramatic monologue by John C. Bonnell, dealing with incidents of army life, Mr. Bonnell being one of the Civil War veterans of the Orchards. Light refreshments were served and the meeting closed with memories of a pleasant and profitable occasion for all who participated, the general feeling being that all elements of the community were united along the highest lines of school interests.

PEACHES TO CALIFORNIA.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Burriss, of San Francisco, Calif., who were visitors here early in July have recently written to Mr. S. B. Stedman, of the Lewiston Land & Water Company, acknowledging the receipt of four boxes of peaches from their ten-acre orchard here, the fruit having arrived in good condition. Among other things the letter says:

"It may be of interest to you to know that all shipments of fruit into this state are opened and inspected. Needless to say this shipment passed without any question. California people have rather an inflated idea of the quality of their fruit, and the native Californians rather resent having any outside fruit shipped into this state.

"The peaches are certainly fine, and we shall enjoy them this winter, not only for their superior flavor, but also for the sentiment attached to them as coming from our own trees. We were naturally interested, too, in the manner of packing and labeling, and are very much pleased with the package. The receipt of this fruit has made us more anxious than ever to make the Orchards our home, and we are holding our thumbs in the hopes that nothing will occur to prevent us from carrying out our wishes in this regard. We often speak of our pleasant little visit to the orchard and of the kind treatment we received from all those we met connected with the Orchards."

A GREAT APPLE DISTRICT.

"There is no longer any doubt that the Lewiston Orchards will be one of the best apple-producing districts to be

found," said Geo. E. Crum, of the firm of White Bros. & Crum, who, on Sept. 4, made a thorough examination of the apple crop of the district. "The Jonathans and Rome Beautys give promise of high color and large size, and are now far enough along to assure as fine a quality and as high color as are produced in any section of the United States.

"I have always been a believer in the Lewiston Orchards, but I must say that what I saw there today is much above my highest expectations. Up to the present time, it has been largely a matter of speculation as to what the quality of the apple crop would be. We have known that great care was exercised in the selection of the nursery stock, that the trees have received the best of care and that we have good reason to expect a fruit of the highest quality; but there were the soil conditions, climate and atmosphere over which the growers had no control. The fruit now speaks for itself and the growers and the company have reason to congratulate themselves upon the results attained. There can no longer be any doubt in this respect."

Home Happenings

Some of J. B. White's strawberry plants are favoring him with an October crop of handsome berries.

Ralph A. Bonnell, son of John C. Bonnell, of the Orchards, has been elected city engineer of Lewiston.

Dr. R. W. Cram produced Wheatland peaches this season that weighed three-fourths of a pound apiece, and were luscious beauties.

September showed a temperature half a degree above the average and with slightly less precipitation than usual. It was a very pleasant month, on the whole.

Messrs. W. F. Ebinger, W. J. McConnell, David A. Smith and Dr. R. W. Cram, of the Orchards, joined forces and filled some of the refreshment privileges at the Lewiston-Clarkston fair.

John C. Bonnell shipped September 20, to Dr. W. M. Arnold, of Larned, Kansas, a box of Elberta peaches that contained 24 peaches and weighed 17 pounds. They were raised without spraying, pruning or irrigation. As to what they might have been under full care, Mr. Bonnell does not venture to estimate. He has some white-meated peaches, the Wheatling, that are novelties.

More Than One Hundred Premiums Taken by Lewiston Orchards Fruit

AS premium winners, Lewiston Orchards fruits made a splendid showing at the recent Lewiston-Clarkston fair. More than fifty awards on fruit and about fifty awards on other exhibits were received by growers of this district. Of the 104 awards, 83 were first premiums and 21 second premiums, divided among 26 exhibitors. There were 19 awards for women's work, 13 for vegetables, 7 for school work, 4 for flowers, 3 for poultry, 2 for canned fruit and 2 for general display.

J. E. Butler received first award for individual display and second for the best district display. All of his exhibits were grown on ten acres, and included 25 varieties of potatoes, 18 of apples, 16 of corn, 10 of canteloupes, 8 of squash, 6 of wheat, 6 of watermelons, 6 of peaches, 7 of onions, 6 of beans, 5 of grapes, 5 of tomatoes, 4 of cherries, 15 varieties of flowers and many others, making several hundred in all. All were grown between orchard trees. Mr. Butler also received 15 awards on plates and separate exhibits of fruits and vegetables.

D. R. McDonald, who is one of the pioneers of the Orchards, made the best showing in boxed apples, from his five-acre orchard. He not only won the \$50

clock offered by the Northern Pacific Railway Company for the best ten boxes of apples, the display being Jonathan, but he also received first premium for the best three boxes of Jonathans and first premium for the best three boxes of McIntosh Reds; and he took first premium on plate exhibits of Spitzenburg, Jonathan and McIntosh Red.

John W. Haben was awarded first premium for the best ten boxes of four varieties of apples, and second for the best ten boxes. They represented the splendid crop that he produced this year on his ten-acre orchard on Warner avenue.

L. A. Blackman had the best three boxes of Yellow Newton Pippins from his five-acre orchard, which this season has one of the heaviest crops in the Orchards.

J. B. White received highest award for the best three boxes of Winter Bananas, and also for the box of largest apples, also Winter Bananas, a very beautiful display.

All of the box displays attracted much attention. There were also many plate exhibits of fruit and the growers from Lewiston Orchards took a large number of awards. Of these J. E. Butler re-

ceived 8, H. H. S. Rowell 12, N. R. Lee 7, W. S. Shearer 4, Dr. R. W. Cram 4, D. W. Clark 2, A. H. Duffie 4, G. L. Duffie 2, G. E. Ames 2, P. J. Freepons 2 and S. W. Whitford 1. The latter's prize was for the biggest apple.

In vegetables, D. W. Clark captured the \$5 prize offered by the Northern Pacific Railway Company for the best bushel of potatoes, some beautiful Scotch Rose. He also took first premium for four squash of the warted Hubbard variety. F. B. Laing got first premium for the largest watermelon and W. S. Shearer took first prize for the best head of lettuce, a vegetable with which he has had wonderful success.

In woman's work, Mrs. Myra Eddy won twelve premiums, nearly all firsts, and she also took four first premiums for flowers. Mrs. R. G. Bailey took three premiums on Indian Runner Ducks. Miss Ora L. Kennedy took all the premiums on salads. Last but not least were the seven premiums taken by the school children of the Orchards, including: Gordon Butler, potatoes; Perry Mattoon, cucumbers; Geneva Canter, beets; Melvin Canter, pumpkins; Walter Santo, watermelons; and Eleanor Eddy and Lucine Oldenburg in canned fruit.

Timely Hints for the Fall Care of Roses

By Chas. A. Cole, Horticulturist.

THESE cool snappy mornings remind us that summer is past and that our out-door rose blooms will quickly disappear. Just because there is no bloom on the bush is no reason why we should neglect it. The roses that we have picked more than repaid us for all our care during the spring and summer, and now we should prepare the bushes for a comfortable winter, especially so if we desire maximum results the next season.

The first thing to be done after the foliage is frozen is to give the bush a light pruning. If there are long canes, six or seven feet in length, these should be headed back to three feet or less. Practically all shoots should be headed in to some extent. This will make the branches more resistant to the winter winds. You probably have noticed when you pruned your bushes in the spring that many of the new canes had all the bark nearly torn off by the constant picking of the thorns of one cane on an-

other. The whipping around of the canes also damages the buds. I do not think it advisable to thin out the canes in the fall as these old canes will add some protection against the wind.

Fall cultivation will consist of spading up the ground in the rose bed and banking up the plants to a height of five or six inches. Now is a pretty good time to add some barnyard compost as fertilizer. The compact can be piled on the bed to a depth of four or five inches, but don't pile it up around the base of the bushes.

If a person desires to propagate some plants, the prunings can be cut up into six inch lengths and then plant in a well drained soil. Set deep enough so that only the top bud is exposed at the surface of the ground. Cover over with a litter to a depth of six or seven inches, remove the covering in the spring and keep well watered. In making these cuttings use only this season's wood—older wood does not give satisfaction.

Grain Fields Seen from Orchards

(Continued from Page 1)

used; also a horse machine with 36 horses, and a steam harvester, with 12 horses to wait on it; these cutting 180 acres a day. Two threshers were employed. The grain is hauled during two months time to the nearest warehouses, according to the location of the fields, either to Lewiston, Waha or Sweetwater. With the prospective coming of the Johnson road from Lewiston to Vollmer, the road to cross one portion of the Daniels and Wallace farm, the matter of marketing the grain will be much simplified. Mr. Wallace has done much to encourage the construction of the road and lately offered the free use of fifty of his teams for grading purposes. The farm has about 70 head of work animals of its own and employs others. There are also used a 45-horse-power engine and a 110-horse-power steam engine. The steam harvester cuts from 40 to 50 acres a day, or about 800 sacks of grain.

In the successful conduct of the farm there is evidenced a careful business management in every detail.