

# Lewiston Orchards Life

AN EXPONENT OF PROGRESSIVE HORTICULTURE AND THE SUCCESSFUL RURAL COMMUNITY

VOLUME 1

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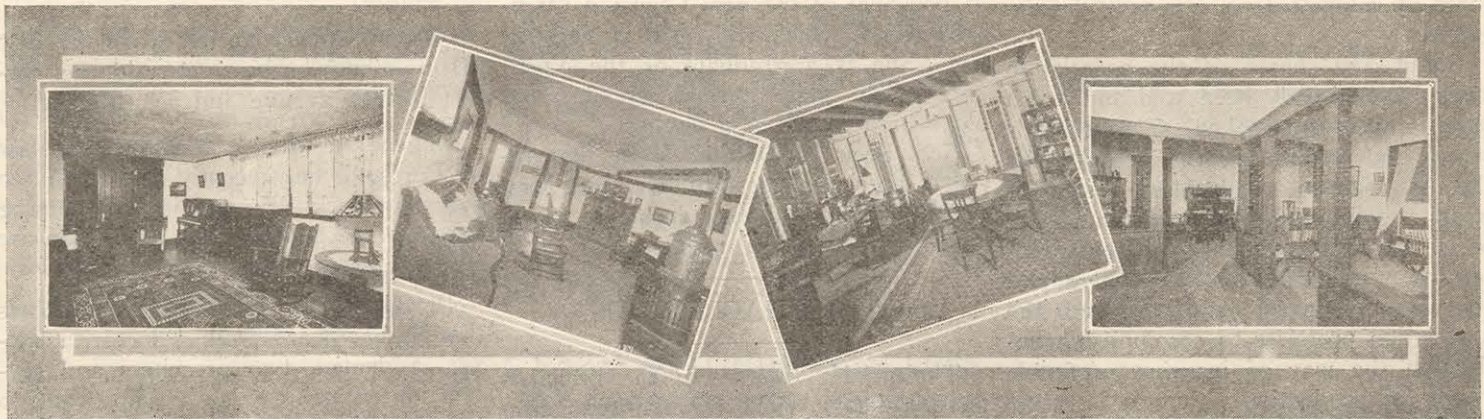
NUMBER 2

## Some Attractive Interiors of Orchard Homes

THE accompanying views show the interiors of some typical orchard homes, including those of both temporary and permanent character.

The living room of Dr. Cram's temporary residence has the homelikeness and grace that comes from the application of good taste in home arrangement.

The living rooms of the Clark and Buck residences show the completeness and comfort of permanent abodes. The bathroom, kitchen and bedroom of the

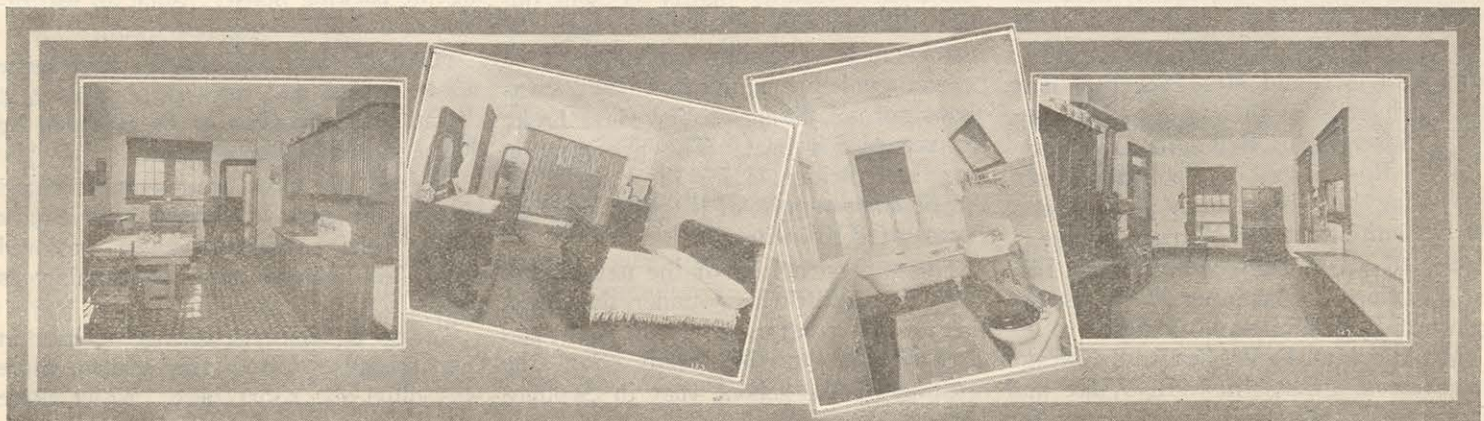


From left to right: portion Buck living room, Clark living room, Cram living room and Clark den and dining room.

former and the kitchen of the latter are typical of the modern appointments and conveniences of the established orchard homes.

While the range of cost varies greatly in these several cases, each has advantages and characteristics of its own. The Cram and Buck homes are each lo-

cated on a well developed five-acre tract, while the Clark residence occupies a site in the beautiful "Fairmount Orchards" of twenty-five acres.



From left to right: Buck kitchen, Clark bedroom, Clark bathroom and Clark kitchen.

## Lewiston Orchards Association and the New Packing House

**M**ATERIAL evidence of the work of the Lewiston Orchards Association, the new selling organization, is seen in the completion of the new packing house, a substantial and commodious structure, that has been erected during the past month. An instance of the rapidity of the work is seen in the putting of 37,000 shingles on the roof, in a little more than one day.

The packing house is well located for the bearing orchards of the present season. It will be under the general supervision of Professor Chas. A. Cole, one of the best packing authorities in the northwest, and Mr. Clyde Perkins, a skilled packer, will be foreman. A force of competent packers will be engaged.

About 550 shares of the association stock have already been sold and much more is likely to be taken. The orchards selling movement recently instituted by the Association is calculated to put it upon a solid and permanent industrial basis, and it is enlisting the hearty cooperation of orchard owners here and elsewhere. Unified effort through the association promises to accomplish wonders in the way of insuring profitable results of production.

### GUESTS OF ORCHARDISTS.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Pickering, at their home on Burrell avenue, have recently had as guests their three daughters, Mrs. Geo. Ingraham and Mrs. Charles Powers, of Spokane, Wash., and Mrs. Wm. Gardner, of Bellingham. Mrs. Powers and Mrs. Ingraham were accompanied by their children. Mr. Powers and Mr. Gardner also made a brief visit. Mr. and Mrs. Pickering have also had lately as their guest, their son, J. F. Pickering, of Bellingham, Wash.

Mrs. Rose Tice, of Spokane Wash., is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. L. Klapp, on Seventh street and Warner avenue.

Miss Grace Lyman, of Oak Park, Ills., is spending the summer here, as the guest of J. B. White and family.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Kraft, of Chicago were recent guests of J. B. White and family. Mr. Kraft is the attorney for one of the largest bonding houses in Chicago. He owns ten acres in the

Mounce tract, and is well pleased with the situation here.

Dr. and Mrs. B. A. McBurney, of Chicago, were recent guests of Frank D. Webb and wife, while enroute home from California. Dr. McBurney stands high in the medical profession, being president of the American Medical Association. He was much attracted by conditions here and may yet return for permanent residence.

Miss Nina Middlekauff, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Middlekauff, recently arrived at the home of her parents here, from Adrian, Michigan, where she has been teaching in the grammar room of the high school. Miss Middlekauff comes to take the position of principal of the new Lewiston Orchards school which will open in September. She is a graduate of the Ypsilanti, Mich., state normal school, and has a high record as a teacher.

Geo. Beck, of Duluth, Minn., has recently been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Haben, and may decide to locate here for permanent residence.

### HOME HAPPENINGS.

The alfalfa tracts in the orchards gave a heavy yield for the first crop last month, and another cutting will soon be necessary. The third crop will be ready by the last of August, and perhaps a fourth crop by October. The first crop had no irrigation. With an average aggregate yield of six to eight tons an acre, at \$10 to \$15 a ton, there's money in it.

H. A. Canter, the courteous and wide awake orchards grocer has sensibly suggested that reading matter be sent out with all fruit shipments, as a means of fruit education among consumers.

Average temperature for June was about normal, though a few days broke the record for heat. The precipitation was light, being .43 for the month, but the first six months of the year show an excess of 2.10 inches.

The superstructure of the new school house is rapidly rising under the direction of the contractor, N. R. Lee, and it promises to be ready for the opening of the school year in September.

The "Chinese funeral march," played by Secretary Struble, on dishpans, at

the packing house reception, made a great hit, and revealed the entertaining versatility of the performer.

Mr. C. J. Bonnell has called the attention of the Lewiston Commercial Club to the fact, referred to in the last issue of the Life, that Lewiston Orchards has superior fire protection in its high pressure water system. The Club has put a committee at work in the matter seeking a lowering of fire insurance rates for the orchards. Early this month Mr. W. J. Morin, of Salt Lake City, surveyor for the board of underwriters of the Pacific, visited the orchards with the committee, and will make a report seeking a satisfactory adjustment of the matter.

Geo. G. Ames, started work the first of this month on his new residence, corner Burrell avenue and Tenth street.

Eugene A. Moore, an attorney-at-law of Portland, has recently purchased ten acres in block 105, and intends coming here soon to reside. He and his son are now camping on the White tract.

Professor W. S. Thornber reports that he has heard from a doctor, a lawyer, a dentist, two preachers and several dozen college boys, who want to spend their summer vacation days in the orchards, and have some profitable employment at the same time. There's room for all of them.

The photographic sportsmen in the orchards find an abundance of material for fine snap shots.

It is said that J. M. Henderson will establish a boarding house on the two acre tract that he has purchased adjoining the packing house. Such an institution would fill a long felt want.

With the close of June the strawberry season ended and now raspberries and currants are ripening, to be followed by dewberries and loganberries.

One of the most ornamental orchard trees is the cherry, with its heavy, dark glossy foliage and brilliantly colored fruit. The Bings, here, are as big as plums.

Tennis is rapidly growing in favor in the orchards. Up to this season, there was only one court here. Now, there are not less than five. The orchards offer a charming environment for this attractive outdoor sport.

## Lewiston Orchards Life

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

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W. S. THORNBUR, and CHAS. A. COLE,  
Horticulturists, Contributing editors.

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### THE "SAVE-THE-CROPS" MOVEMENT

"Save the crops and make prosperity" is the slogan of the Lewiston Orchards Association, in its orchards selling movement for the raising of capital for its future industries.

The attempt to sell 500 acres of orchard tracts has already resulted in pledges for nearly one-third of the required amount and the movement has been established upon a permanent basis and will go on until its full fruition has been accomplished.

This is a unifying effort in behalf of both the city and the orchards. It means a union of forces in behalf of both growers and consumers. It means an assurance of complete utilization of products for the benefit of the producers and of the two communities so closely related in interests.

The success of the association means the financial success of the entire district, involving a great future expansion of business for the City of Lewiston. The Lewiston Orchards association proposes to profit by the experience of other districts where failure to co-operate has resulted in large loss of products, and consequent failure of the community in general. It proposes to get a profit from what has elsewhere been thrown away.

The net result will be of even greater moral and social benefit than it will be of financial importance, for it will join the people in a mutual effort for the public welfare. The effect of taking the people of Lewiston into partnership with the orchardists will make the people of the city in sympathy with everything that relates to the great industry at their doors. It will also enlist the orchardists in fraternal efforts for the development of the city as well as the orchards. It means unified growth of a model orchard district and of a city of metropolitan promise.

### A GREAT COMPLIMENT

The banquet and reception given June 11, to the men of Lewiston Orchards was one of the most elaborate, perfect and pleasing social affairs ever known in Lewiston. Every man in the Orchards was given a personal invitation, and taken to and from the place of meeting in automobiles.

The Commercial Club room was used for the occasion and here the 200 guests sat down to tables loaded with good things and adorned with masses of flowers. Ladies of Lewiston served the banquet. The program of speaking included greetings from the city, responses from the Orchards, and other addresses, including the presentation of the orchards selling plan of the orchardists. Special entertaining features were provided and a wonderful spirit of good fellowship prevailed throughout the entire affair, which marked a new era in the relations of Lewiston and the Orchards.

The compliment paid to their orchard neighbors by the business men of Lewiston at this time was one of the most remarkable ever shown by one community to another, and is highly creditable to the wide awake and hospitable hosts who so successfully carried out this delightful social affair.

### A UNION OF THOROUGHFARES

The completion of the Eighth street pavement, celebrated by the ceremonies at the orchards gateway and at the packing house, July 2, marked the joining of two important highways into one continuous thoroughfare, connecting the city with the orchard tracts and the tributary territory beyond.

The parked portion of the paved street and the orchard environment of the boulevard through the tracts makes a parkway of the entire course, and forms a beautiful driveway that will attract and charm all who may have the opportunity of using it. Visitors to the city will realize that such a highway leads to something of great importance. Residents of the city will enjoy the easy communication that such a splendid highway affords. They will also be encouraged to make further improvements of similar character in other parts of the city.

This important highway leading out of the city, will, no doubt be extended beyond the orchards, through the country to the rich and picturesque regions beyond. The union of thoroughfares is

the union of forces for the upbuilding of the Lewiston country.

### CHARM OF WEATHER CHANGES

Each season is said to be "unusual" in this region. It is true that weather changes are of infinite variety and interest. All seasons are marked by surprises, most of them of pleasing nature. Even those which seem of trying character are afforded compensation in the relief that follows.

Showers succeed drouth. Sunshine follows rain. Delightful coolness of the night hours make easily endurable the intense heat of midsummer days. The dryness of the air allows a high degree of heat without discomfort, and explains the fact that heat prostrations are here unknown. The charm of weather changes is one of the great attractions of the Lewiston country.

### THEY LIKE THE LIFE

Lewiston Orchards life was favorably received, upon its initial appearance last month. Its up-to-date information is evidently appreciated by orchard owners, here and elsewhere.

The fact is now more than ever before recognized that Lewiston Orchards represents a distinctly new proposition in orchard communities. Lewiston Orchards Life proposes to reflect the activities that such conditions arouse, and, incidentally, to aid in the advancement of the community's highest welfare.

### SUPERIOR PAVING WORK

Visitors here who are familiar with paving methods in the East express agreeable surprise at the expeditious manner in which the paving work of Eighth street to the orchards gateway has been accomplished.

They declare that the public improvement methods followed in the Northwest are generally of a higher order than elsewhere, and worthy of study and imitation.

### Lewiston Orchards Life Liners

Some of the orchardists have learned that a strawberry bed is a great stimulant to early rising.

The orchardist who sheds a tear for each apple or peach that he thins out has little need of irrigation.

## The Summer Pruning of Fruit Trees

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

PRUNING of trees and plants has been practiced as an art ever since plants have been cultivated, but like many other agricultural arts, the countries and districts to which fruit growing has been carried have differed so materially from where the fundamental ideas were conceived that in reality new fundamentals for the art of pruning have been developed. When the early writer said "prune when your knife is sharp and always keep your knife sharp" he did not take into consideration the effect that pruning at different seasons of the year would have upon the tree or plant.

To get the best results from summer pruning it must be practiced only on certain vigorous growing varieties that are naturally tardy or shy bearers,—and the fact must be kept constantly in mind. That unless it checks growth summer pruning is time wasted beyond the shaping of the tree and the securing of proper branching of the new growth of fruiting woods.

The June girdling of pome fruit trees is a more severe method of securing the same results, but is not a safe operation in the hands of an amateur and should not be practiced generally upon young trees.

The real purpose of summer pruning is to check the naturally rampant growth of your young fruit trees on the rich, virgin soils and hasten the period of profitable fruit bearing. Very little consideration has been given to summer pruning in most fruit growing districts of the East for the reason that land generally used for fruit was cheap, practically worthless for anything else, and that it was an established fact that a tree could not be made to bear fruit before nature, in her slow way, intended it should. The high values of Western orchard land, and high cost of bringing orchards into bearing, compelled men to seek early returns. Certain naturally tardy, shy bearing varieties, when planted on deep, rich, moist, clay soils of the Pacific slope, under normal conditions, delay the bearing period even more than the same varieties in the East. I have known of Northern Spy trees eighteen and nineteen years of age that have never fruit-

ed, this, of course, is absurd and cannot be profitably tolerated.

Orchards grown on the light sandy or volcanic ash soils tend to produce without summer pruning, when planted to such early varieties as Jonathan Wagner, Rome Beauty and Winesap, but Spitzenbergs, Yellow Newtons and Northern Spys can be materially helped even on such soils by moderate summer pruning.

Practical fruit growers now recognize the general law that heavy winter pruning tends to develop wood growth, while heavy summer pruning tends to develop fruit buds and fruit. Theoretically this statement is true, but practically it is not, as it is possible to secure just as heavy wood growth by pruning in June as it is by pruning in January. In fact, under Western conditions, I frequently favor the May or June pruning to the January pruning. Under very favorable conditions both January and June pruning are advisable for the production of wood. This is especially true with strong growing varieties of both apples and pears when one desires to avoid long polelike branches and hasten the fruiting time of certain trees. On the other hand, it should not be practiced on weak, tardy growers. The reader will readily see that the so-called summer pruning may affect trees in diametrically opposite ways, and produce wood under one condition and fruit buds under another. To differentiate and intelligently practice summer pruning the pruner must have an intimate knowledge of tree growth in his particular district and be more or less familiar with the habits of the varieties. No specific dates for particular sections can be set when summer pruning for the formation of fruit buds should be done, but dependence must be placed upon the variety, the district, the method of culture and the season. In Eastern Washington, during normal seasons, on the uplands where irrigation is not practiced most varieties give good results if pruned after the tenth of August and before the tenth of September; while in the irrigated valleys, where the seasons are longer and the summer temperature higher, August 20 to as late as September 20 is nearer right. In Western Washington, where the growing season

naturally closes earlier even though killing frosts do not come before very late, the non-cultivated orchards are ready to prune as early as July 10, while the cultivated orchards may not be ready for summer pruning before August 1 to 15. The final judgment as to the time to do summer pruning must be based upon the condition of the tree. The pruner should anticipate the beginning of the period for the formation of fruit buds and begin to prune at once. This formation period for bearing trees can be accurately determined by means of a high power microscope, but practically determined by an examination of fruit buds. As a general rule, for the best results, the pruning should be done just at the close of the vigorous summer growth, while the tree is storing up reserve food, forming buds and developing them for the coming year's growth. If pruned too early the naturally dormant newly formed buds develop short, tender laterals which frequently perish during the winter, while if pruned too late only strong buds are developed for the coming spring's wood growth.

Cultivation and irrigation should also cease or at least nearly so at the time trees are summer pruned in order to give the tree a chance to harden its wood, develop the embryo fruit buds and prepare for fall. Later cultivation and irrigation should be given especially if the subsoil is dry and hard.

Practically the same principles are carried out in summer pruning as in winter pruning, only it usually requires a little more nerve and decision to remove the same amount of wood during the summer time. Especially is this true when the branches are laden with half-grown fruit because very few men realize the actual limitations of an average bearing tree. If the tree is old or has a dense top open up the center to permit sunlight and air to enter. Thin out the sides by removing from one-tenth to one-fourth of the branches, always cutting back to a limb and never leaving a long stub to die or throw out a big crop of sprouts. Summer pruning cannot be profitably practiced on old stunted, dying trees, as they need rejuvenation which comes with winter pruning, but may be profitably practiced upon old, thrifty, shy bearing trees.

Large limbs can be removed at this time just as safely as at any other season of the year, only it is not advisable to remove too much of the top at once. Where great quantities of wood must be removed it is better to distribute its removal period over from two to three years rather than entirely unbalance the tree's growth. To properly summer prune a young tree one need pay little attention to the small, slender twigs on the inside of the framework. These are naturally tardy growers, and while they can be made to bear earlier, the important work consists in cutting back the upper, stronger leaders and lateral branches, removing from one-third to one-fourth of the present season's growth. All limb growth should be checked; to cut some back and permit others to grow gives advantage to those left. Study the framework of the tree carefully and prune each main branch just as you would a small, independent tree, removing from one-third to one-fourth of the present season's growth. Where desirable cut to outer buds, and never shear the top even, but cut each limb according to its vigor and vitality. It is sometimes necessary to thin the framework, however severe thinning should not be practiced. The practice of breaking or bending over shoots is an old one, and where a few trees are to be treated may be profitably employed, but if the leaves wilt and die they serve as an excellent breeding place for all kinds of pests and present a very unsightly appearance. A better plan would be to weight down the limbs by attaching light weights to their ends.

Sweet cherry trees of bearing size and age should be gone over very carefully immediately after the fruit has been harvested, and all diseased, injured or surplus limbs removed at once.

If the tree is making a vigorous growth it should be checked and compelled to prepare buds for the next year.

Young cherry trees may be compelled to double or even treble their crop by pruning at this time, and it is the only safe way to keep the buds in shape. Old high topped sweet cherries should be annually pruned while the crop is being harvested or immediately after. This is the only season of the year that large limbs can be cut out of the top and center of a cherry tree without risk.

Heavy winter pruning of bearing pear trees is always accompanied by more or less risk, and should be avoided as far as possible. Summer pruning

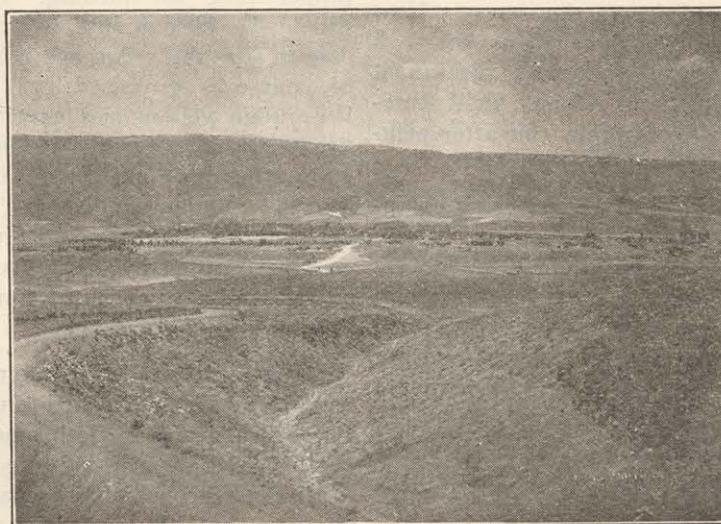
checks the growth at a season when there is the greatest risk of an outbreak of blight and should be made one of the real methods of eliminating the blight.

Young pear trees from two to four or five years of age, making a very strong growth can very profitably be pruned back at this time. If the limbs are three to five feet long remove from one-third to one-half of the new growth and thin slightly.

When there is greater danger from winter killing of peach trees than from late spring frosts, then summer pruning becomes very advisable. But where late spring frosts are the important factor keep the tree growing as late in the fall as possible and delay the formation of

the fruit buds, even until early in winter, thereby compelling late rather than early blooming.

In conclusion, I consider summer pruning one of the important factors to be taken into consideration in the development of uniform trees and heavy annual crops, even with our most tardy or shy biennial bearers. The most serious obstacle to summer pruning generally is that it comes at a season of the year when labor is scarce and particularly high. I have no suggestions to offer for this beyond the statement that our experiments demonstrate that it will pay, even though the cost be several times greater than that of winter pruning.



View taken at 600 feet elevation above river, looking toward city, from head of Vineland Boulevard, showing new pavement to gateway.

#### THE EIGHTH STREET OPENING.

The celebration of the opening of the Eighth street pavement to the orchards gateway was observed July 2, with brief ceremonies at 5:00 p. m., when President Osmer, of the Lewiston Commercial Club, introduced Mayor Perkins of Lewiston, who presented the pavement to the orchards people. President Goodnight, of the Lewiston Orchards Association and Assembly, responded in part as follows:

"This day marks an epoch in the history of Lewiston and of Lewiston Orchards. It marks the union of two communities. Two years ago at this time these columns were being reared; a new roadway had just been laid out from the orchards to these gates; beyond there was no road to connect with the

city. With the energy and enterprise which characterizes the citizenship of Lewiston the appeal from the orchards community for a proper roadway, met with a ready response, and today we have this splendid street over which easy communication can be had between the people of the city and the people of the orchards."

At the close of the dedication ceremonies, President Goodnight invited the people of Lewiston to a further celebration at the new packing house, and about 125 of those present responded, by following him in automobiles to the new structure, where social festivities prevailed for several hours.

The apple is an asset, financially and politically.—Ex-Governor Alva Adams, of Colorado.

## Best Methods of Picking Apples and Pears

By Charles A. Cole, Horticulturist

**T**HE importance of careful handling of fruit at picking time can not be overestimated. In a large measure it simply means the difference between profit and loss. It is a well known fact that only the first class fruit brings a profit. The grades below that just about pay expenses. At picking time your trees may be loaded with a first class product, but when it arrives at the packing house only a very small per cent packs as first quality. You may blame the packers. However it is an established fact that a large percentage of the culls are produced as the fruit is being removed from the trees. How can we prevent this enormous loss? I will say by good equipment, picking at the right time, an efficient field foreman, and protecting the fruit after picking while yet in the field.

**APPARATUS**—In considering equipment, let us first take the ladder. There are quite a few types of fruit ladders on the market, all more or less efficient. One of the best types is a three legged ladder, the front leg being made to swing free. Another good type is the common step ladder. Whatever kind of a ladder you see fit to use, be sure it is light and sets firmly when placed in position for picking. A heavy ladder is disastrous to the tree and fruit, as the average picker will not take the necessary precaution in placing it, but usually allows it to fall into the branches. A shaky ladder will cause a nervous person to drop the fruit.

The picking utensils that have given the best all round satisfaction are the twelve and fourteen quart galvanized buckets, with a plain wire bail. Sometimes, the bail has a ring bent in the center in which a hook is fastened. The purpose of the hook is to allow the picker to hang the bucket on a branch while filling. This hook must be large enough so as not to skin the branches. There are quite a number of patent buckets and bags on the market, of more or less efficiency but the grower will have to use his own judgment in buying this type. No receptacle should be used that will allow the fruit to be bruised by coming in contact with the ladder or ground.

The lug or field boxes should hold a little more than the packing box. The

size of 12x14x20 inches makes a good box. Cut hand holds in each end. Put cleats on the bottoms at the ends. A 1-2 by 1 inch cleat gives good satisfaction. When stacked, this allows a circulation of air over the fruit, also prevents the top box from crushing the fruit in the one below.

**PICKING**.—Just when to pick depends on the variety. The Jonathan, for instance, is an early winter fruit and naturally ripens early. It also has the characteristic of not keeping if allowed to hang on the tree a few days after the proper time for picking. Red apples should be picked just as soon as the proper size and color are reached; this, of course is governed by the variety. We judge yellow and green apples by size and color of seeds. The readiness with which an apple lets go of the fruit spur is another indication. Such varieties as the Jonathan and Grimes Golden will drop badly if allowed to hang on the tree any length of time after the time they should be picked.

Pears are never allowed to ripen on the tree. This fruit ripened on the trees develops a granular flesh, and also, will not ship. The size of the pear and readiness with which it separates from the spur are the indications used. A pear is ready to pick when it will separate from the spur by simply lifting it up.

In picking apples and pears the following rules must be observed:

Don't break off the fruit spur. In doing so you are reducing your chances for a next year's crop. Fruit spurs cannot be produced in one year. Time is lost by having to remove the spur. If the spur is put in the bucket it is apt to puncture the skin of some fruit.

Don't pull the stem out of the apple or break it off on the pear. Fruit thus damaged is thrown out as culls.

In emptying the fruit into the lug boxes don't dump it in but place the hand over the top of the bucket, lower it into the box and allow the fruit to roll in gently.

Don't fill the lug box so full that when stacked the top box will press on the fruit in the one beneath.

See that the lug boxes are set where the sun will not shine on the fruit.

Don't allow the fruit to become wet while in the lug boxes.

The question comes up as to whether or not the entire crop should be removed at one picking. It is much better that the specimens of a desired size be removed first, allowing the small fruit to increase in size. Take Yellow Newtons, for example. All 128 sizes and larger being removed will allow the 200 size to grow to 150 and 163 by the next picking, which is usually two or three weeks later.

Haul the lug boxes to the packing house on a wagon with boulder springs. Every little jolt the fruit gets decreases its keeping qualities.

Place a competent foreman over your picking crew, and hold him responsible for the fruit.

### PACKING HOUSE OPENING.

The reception at the packing house, July 2, to Lewiston people, on the occasion of the celebration of the Eighth street paving, was in the nature of a house warming for the new structure which was decorated for the occasion.

Refreshments were served to 200 guests by a committee of fifteen ladies, and music was given by four orchestral pieces and the Bevis drum corps. An admirable address was given by Secretary Wallace R. Struble of the Lewiston Commercial Club and the Idaho-Washington Development League. A stirring and eloquent speech was also made by Mr. H. C. Jackson of the orchards.

### Spray For Codling Moth.

Prof. W. S. Thornber, horticulturist, has issued a notice to growers under date of July 1, as follows:

"The second brood of the codling moth is making its appearance. All apple and pear trees producing fruit this year should be sprayed again during the next week or ten days with arsenate of lead at the rate of two pounds per 50 gallons of water. This spray is of the nature of a prevention and may mean a difference of 10 to 15 per cent more clean fruit at harvesting time this fall."

## The Orchards Selling Movement Makes Progress

THE Lewiston Orchards Association has accepted a proposition from the Lewiston Land & Water Company to raise \$25,000 capital, by the selling of 500 acres of orchard tracts. The scheme was first publicly presented at a banquet to orchardists, June 11, and the active campaign was started the next day. Up to July 1, about 150 acres had been subscribed for, or nearly one-third of the entire amount required. The association has established a down town office in the Idaho Trust building and has appointed a working committee of six members, who have been assigned to the various days of the week for service. At least once a month the committee will work together.

At the beginning of the campaign the committee numbered from twelve to fifteen members, who volunteered their services, at a great personal sacrifice, as orchard work at this season is very pressing. The work is to be steadily pushed until the end is attained. The most urgent need of the association is the early establishment of a fruit drying plant. This would take care of the surplus not otherwise marketable, and would insure orchard financial success.

The terms made for the orchards sale are the most favorable yet offered, being monthly payments of only 1-2 per cent of the purchase price. Already many of the subscribers have selected their tracts and are planning improvements. All orchardists can aid in the movement by speaking a good word with business men and others with whom they have dealings. It is an enterprise in which the people of both the city and the orchards have a vital interest.

Those who have already responded with a definite pledge to the solicitation of the association, include the following: Ninneman Hardware Co., J. E. Kincaid, John T. Ray, Wallace R. Struble, R. L. Spiker, Geo. W. Tannahill, Lewiston Box Co., M. F. Akers, J. D. Jacobs, O. C. Carssow, J. B. McGrane, O. P. Norberg, Victor Wetterborg, Edgar L. White, Eugene A. Cox, O. P. Pring, Guy Chiesman, F. H. Dixon, John P. Beringer, Lewiston Tribune, J. P. Cattermole, R. C. Beach, W. F. Gilbert, R. S. Erb, J. M. Henderson.

In the next issue a list can be presented of those who have made definite

selection of tracts and of others who have given their pledges to do so.

### Orchard Development

The orchard development work of the season is well advanced. The cultivation that began in March, and continued through May and June, has practically disposed of the weed problem. The tumble weed has been about the last survivor and this has yielded to the recent hoeing and weeding. Since the late spring rains, over 4,300 acres have been thus handled by the orchards company. The total acreage under their care this season is 4,394, or about the same as last season.

Late in May and early in June, 500 acres of bearing orchards were irrigated. This year's planting was also irrigated, making 660 acres in all. This is the only irrigation of orchards thus far this season. Irrigation will be started again about July 10. The abundant moisture in the ground and its careful conservation by a heavy dust mulch has postponed irrigation for the trees to a late date. Cultivation will be continued for another month, the work being now done chiefly with harrows and Kimballs. Three gasoline tractors have been used in recent cultivation.

Haying has been in progress for several weeks. The orchards company have cut about 400 tons of wheat hay. There are about 900 acres of barley and wheat to harvest, and this work begins early this month, following the 'Fourth.' The company will use its own "combine" this season, substituting a traction engine in the place of 26 horses, and cutting about 30 acres a day. There are now about 140 men employed at the big camp.

### ORCHARDS MEN IN COMMERCIAL CLUB.

As a mark of appreciation of the courtesies extended by the Lewiston Commercial Club to the men of the orchards, a movement was recently made to get a large club representation in the orchards. As the result of a four hours' canvass, forty-six applications for club membership were secured, and these were voted in at the meeting of June 18. Since that time, two more have been ad-

ded. Before this movement started the club had only two members in the orchards, where it now has fifty.

The full enrollment in Lewiston Orchards of Commercial Club members, is now as follows: C. W. Ha'l, J. C. Bonnell, G. E. Ames, J. E. Butler, L. A. Blackman, R. W. Cram, H. H. S. Rowell, A. H. Middlekauff, F. D. Webb, C. O. Bailey, Tracy Keedy, H. C. Jackson, A. J. Sipes, D. H. Sipes, C. R. Burns, J. L. Goodnight, P. W. Clark, Jno. L. Geer, Geo. B. Hall, H. A. Canter, L. C. Giesecker, J. S. Mounce, Josiah Butler, John F. Morse, J. H. Roney, L. L. Detrick, J. Kouwenhoven, R. Pickering, P. H. Mullarky, D. W. Clark, J. B. White, N. Wilson, J. W. Haben, F. B. Gano, N. R. Lee, A. O. Sanders, W. H. Bankson, Clyde Tyler, Geo. H. Banaka, D. R. Macdonald, Fred H. Sheets, Jr., Henry H. Tondvold, J. L. Klapp, Walter, Eddy, W. J. Mace, J. M. Henderson, A. J. Duffus, W. H. Webb, Fred Hunt.

The Lewiston Commercial Club and its affiliated organization, the Idaho-Washington Development League, of both of which Wallace R. Struble is secretary, are important factors in the upbuilding of the entire Lewiston country and the co-operation of the orchards people in this work cannot fail to be of great mutual advantage. The club has about 250 members in Lewiston, making with the orchards members 300 in all one-sixth of all these being from the orchards, though the population of the city is probably thirty times greater than that of the orchards. This is certainly a creditable showing for Lewiston Orchards.

### LEWISTON ORCHARDS ASSEMBLY.

This month's meeting of the Lewiston Orchards Assembly is fixed for July 8, when Professor W. S. Thornber will speak to the growers on "Summer Pruning."

The rural route committee of the Assembly is engaged in a canvass to secure pledges for the service, and upon the completion of this work the route will be established.

The climate and conditions that are best for apples are best for man.—Alva Adams.

## VISITORS AND INVESTORS. LEWISTON ORCHARDS A MODEL

H.B. Lancaster, assistant superintendent of the Yakima Valley Transportation Company, was here June 9th, in company with D. P. Wood and daughter, Miss Dorothy Wood, of Portland. Mr. Wood is with the O. W. R. & N. He has taken stock for his orchard tract with the Lewiston Orchards Association.

Rev. T. F. Millet, secretary of the Dirigo Insurance Co., of Gorham, Maine, was here ten days in June. He spoke at the Lewiston Orchards Congre-

"I have seen a great many irrigation enterprises in the last four years," said Senator Borah, of Idaho, when he visited Lewiston Orchards last November. "Last summer, a year ago, the irrigation committee, of which I am a member, traveled all over the West; but this proposition is in a class by itself. It is unique and exceptional in many ways. The men who are doing this are not only doing the community but the entire state a distinct service. It will be a model

the great source of wealth that those orchards and incidental activities is to be to Lewiston some day."

## AN HOUR BY AN EDITOR

C. Willis, editor of the Northwest Farmstead, one of the publications of the Orange Judd company, was a recent visitor to Lewiston Orchards, and writes from Minneapolis to S. B. Stedman as follows:

"I expect to be in Lewiston next October, and will spend some time with you. I assure you that I enjoyed my stay very much, although I was unable to see, only at a glance, the great project which you have under way."

Mr. Willis was accompanied by his wife, and spent only one hour in the orchards.

The ladies' aid society of the Lewiston Orchards Congregational Church, has its meeting this month, July 5.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE TO GROWERS!

Under no circumstances, use lug boxes for peaches.

Provide yourself with standard picking baskets, preferably metal baskets, with drop ears and iron bail.

W. S. THORNBUR,  
Chief Horticulturist.

## An Orchard Precinct.

Lewiston Orchards has now a voting precinct of its own, having been separated for that purpose from Tammany precinct.

Voters must now register for the primary election, July 30, and the regular election, November 5. The registrar, H. H. S. Rowell, will take registration on Saturdays, during July, at his residence, on Seventh street and Warner avenue.

"Lewiston Orchards, at Lewiston, the most attractive fruit district in the world," is the slogan now used on the stationery of the Lewiston Commercial Club.

The lack of employment is a problem that never worries the owner of an orchard tract.



View from C. D. Livingstone's residence, east of relief reservoir, looking toward Tammany valley.

gational church and at the business men's banquet to the men of Lewiston Orchards. Mr. Millet is the owner of twenty acres in the eastern portion of Lewiston Orchards.

G. W. Weeks and wife, of Skamokawa, Wash., spent a few days here early this month. Mr. Weeks owns a tract on Bryden avenue, and has taken stock in the Lewiston Orchards Association.

Alexander McLean and J. B. Nelson, of Ostrander, Wash., and W. F. Acteson, of Kalama, Wash., attended the celebration of the pavement opening, July 2, and took stock in the Lewiston Orchards Association, for their orchard tracts here.

Eighth street is at last paved with something better than good intentions. It is paved with good material, and is a thing of beauty and utility.

after which all such enterprises may well seek to follow.

"Idaho remains the state of surprises. It is like a wonderful panorama. We think we see it and know it in detail, yet ever and every new things are unfolding themselves to again grasp and delight our attention and to bring to us a deeper appreciation of its possibilities. Now I have found here this remarkable enterprise. Down in the southern part of the state, there are great irrigation projects embracing thousands upon thousands of acres. But they are not like this. The man who would settle and invest there and be satisfied, would not likely be satisfied here. The man who would be satisfied here, would not go there. Each embraces a distinct type of irrigation or home building enterprise. I think I understand the type of people Lewiston Orchards is attracting and will attract. I think I also understand