

Lewiston Orchards Life

AN EXPONENT OF PROGRESSIVE HORTICULTURE AND THE SUCCESSFUL RURAL COMMUNITY

VOLUME 3

MAY, 1914

NUMBER 5

- Apple Trees
- Pear "
- Taps in wood pipe at each Tree row
- 3 inch wood pipe along East line of Lot 6.
- Flume along South line of Lots
- Head Ditches
- Lateral ditches along Tree Rows.

PLANTING RECORD AND PLANS FOR IRRIGATING

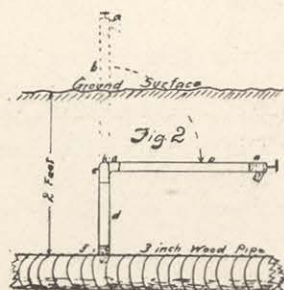
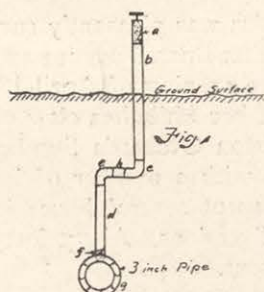
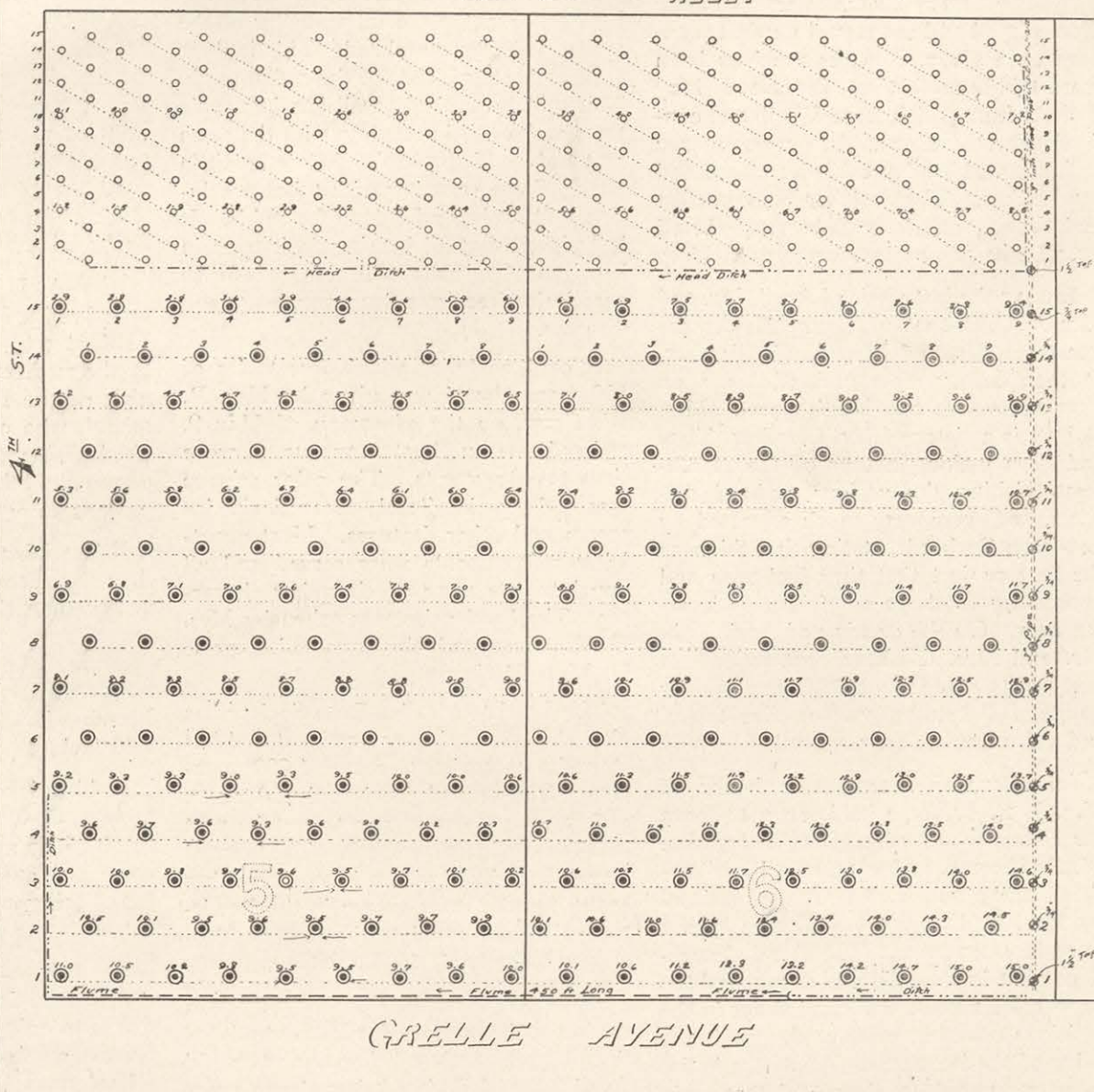
Lots 5 & 6, Block 29

E. E. Young, Owner



29

ALLEY



COST OF EACH TAP

	3/4"	1"	1 1/2"
a Valve.....	0.40	0.60	1.00
b.d Galvanized Pipe.....	0.20	0.40	0.60
c.e 2 90° Elbs.....	0.25	0.30	0.40
h Short Nipple.....	0.05	0.05	0.08
f Brass Nipple.....	0.25	0.25	0.33
	\$ 1.25	\$ 1.75	\$ 3.33

● APPLES ●
Rows 1-2-3 = Jonathan
" 4-5-6 = Y. N. Pippin
" 7-8-9 = Spitzburg
" 10-11-12 = Rome Beauty
" 13-14-15 = Winesap

○ PEARS ○
Rows 1-2-3 = Duchesse
" 4-5-6 = Bartlett
" 7-8-9 = Anjou
" 10-11-12 = Bartlett
" 13-14-15 = Winter Nellis

Jonathan 53
Y. N. Pippin 52
Spitz 53
Rome Beauty 52
Winesap 53
263

Duchesse 52
Anjou 52
Winter N. 52
Bartlett 106
262

PLANTING RECORD AND PLANS FOR IRRIGATION, FOR ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT OF ORCHARD
(See Page 8)

Community Life in Lewiston Orchards

HOME HAPPENINGS

A charming May Day party was given by Mrs. Storey Buck, at her home on Bryden avenue and Tenth street, in honor of the sixth birthday anniversary of her son, Storey Buck, Jr., who was assisted by about forty of his young friends from Lewiston and the Orchards, in a program of delightful sports and entertainment. After a dance about a beautifully decorated May pole, Patricia McGrane was crowned Queen of the May, by young Storey Buck. Various games were played and songs and musical numbers were given. On the spacious lawn were tables containing decorated May baskets from which were distributed confectionery. Refreshments were served including a birthday cake, ice cream and sandwiches. The weather was perfect and the day one long to be remembered by all who joined in the merry-making.

During the last week of April, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Bohnet, of Wayne, Neb., were guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Gieseke, at their Long View orchard home on Warner avenue and Ninth street. Mrs. Bohnet is a sister of Mr. Gieseke. They had been making a tour of the Northwest, visiting the various orchard districts, and were very much attracted by Lewiston Orchards, stating that this was the best project that they had seen and expressing the hope of ultimately locating here. On the evening of April 29th, Mr. and Mrs. Gieseke entertained a party of twenty friends in honor of their guests, 500 being played at five tables, and refreshments were served.

An afternoon reception in honor of Mrs. J. B. White, who is soon to leave for Chicago, was given May 8, by Mrs. W. S. Shearer, at her "Cheerylanes" orchard home on Bryden avenue, assisted by Mrs. F. D. Webb. Sixteen guests were in attendance. The floral decorations were in lavender and green, and the same color scheme was carried out in the delicious refreshments served, even in the color of the ice cream. All of the ladies were requested to dress clothes pin dolls in paper which was furnished in a great variety of colors. A prize was voted to Mrs. Walter Eddy for the prettiest doll dressed.

H. H. Smith has recently sold his ten-acre orchard home, on Grelle avenue and Twelfth street to Wm. F. Kettenbach, of Lewiston, for \$10,000. Mr. Smith

finds it necessary to remove to Seattle, and says: "The only regret that has come to me since I acquired the property six years ago is that I must now leave it. There is no finer place in which to live than Lewiston Orchards, and it is the best fruit district, judged from all standpoints that I have ever seen, and I believe that I have seen the best in the country." Mr. Kettenbach expects to build a fine residence.

As this issue of Lewiston Orchards Life appears, the second spraying of the season is being completed. This is done with arsenate of lead for the codlin moth. This will be applied to all bearing apple trees and a third spraying, with the same material, will probably follow a little later. Some spraying with tobacco solution will probably be done for aphids. It is believed that all bearing fruit trees in Lewiston Orchards will this season be practically free from dangerous pests and diseases.

A card party, at which five tables of 500 were played was given by Mrs. R. W. Cram, on the afternoon of May 9, at her home on Preston avenue, to more than twenty guests. The color scheme was yellow, in floral decorations, ice cream and other features. Most appetizing refreshments were served and all appointments were of charming character. The head prize was taken by Mrs. F. B. Gano and the consolation prize by Mrs. Blackman.

The Lewiston Valley Rose Society has elected R. S. Loring as president and has started a campaign to secure 1,000 members. The annual fee is only 50 cents, and every grower of roses can take part in the worthy movement. The annual Rose Show in Lewiston is an interesting event, for the roses grown in the Lewiston valley are equal to the famous blossom of Portland, the Rose City.

April 23, Mrs. F. O. Wyatt gave a double birthday party for Esther and Arthur Wyatt, Arthur being ten years old April 22, and Esther being eleven years old April 23. About twenty of their schoolmates joined in the celebration.

The last heavy frosts were on April 28 and 29, but no injury of tree fruits was observed in Lewiston Orchards. Some early vegetables were slightly nipped. The present prospect is for an abundant harvest of all kinds of orchard fruits.

HOME HAPPENINGS.

In the class which graduates, May 18, from the Lewiston high school, consisting of 33 members, the first and second honors, respectively, have been awarded to Ralph R. Rowell and Paul T. Rowell, two Lewiston Orchards boys, for their good scholarship record during the four years' course. Paul White, also of Lewiston Orchards, was honored by being the class prophet.

H. B. Lancaster has lately arrived from North Yakima, with his wife and 11-year old son, and is already occupying a building erected by A. J. Sipes, on the five-acre orchard owned by Mr. Lancaster on Richardson avenue between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, southwest of the Relief reservoir, and one block west of the Lewis bungalow, at Craig View.

Mrs. A. J. Duffus was pleasantly surprised at her home on Burrell avenue and Fifth street, on the evening of April 18, by the members of her Philathea class of girls of the Lewiston Orchards Sunday school, who came with a number of invited guests and spent several hours in games and other diversions. About forty persons were present.

While March was warmer and dryer than the average, April was warmer and wetter than the average for the month, according to the records by W. W. Thomas, the government weather observer at Lewiston. The rainfall in March was .37 of an inch and in April 1.63 inches.

A birthday surprise party was given to Mrs. G. Oldenburg, on the evening of April 25, by a number of her friends who spent the evening in playing 500, four tables being used. The company brought refreshments which were served at the close.

A course in agriculture, horticulture and gardening is to be offered in the Lewiston schools, as a part of the regular school curriculum. The work will be in charge of John J. Hayden, from the University of Idaho.

A dance was given May 9th, under the auspices of the social committee of Lewiston Orchards Assembly and probably two more will be given this season.

Lewiston Orchards school will close for the season May 20.

Lewiston Orchards Life

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

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

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A YEAR OF PROGRESS

The present year is one of distinct and marked progress for Lewiston Orchards. During the eight years since the land was first platted and prepared for planting as an orchard district, there has been steady and rapid growth and development. The orchard trees have sprung from tiny twigs to spreading beauty of fruitful strength. From a broad expanse of treeless fields has blossomed an orchard garden of rich beauty and abundant promise. Each year has marked an advance toward the anticipated goal of a fruitful future, based on the faith indicated in the very definite plan of original design. To this rule the present year is no exception, but it is something more, for it takes rank as a season of decided advance on the part of the orchards community which has been created simultaneously with the horticultural development of the orchard district. The spirit of optimism that now prevails is based on substantial facts. It indicates a confidence born of demonstrated success.

The year 1913 made the first showing of horticultural possibilities of commercial importance. The year 1914 is affording an enlargement of the promises then made to the extent of inspiring firm confidence of success in practically all

resident owners. A fruit crop of treble the proportions of last season is reasonably assured. Confidence in marketing through organization has been established. Practically perfection of orchard methods has been generally attained, and never before have the orchards as a whole shown such careful attention in all details of management.

Non-resident owners are taking possession of their orchards now coming into bearing. The previous residents of the district are planning better homes and improvements. There is a general awakening to the great possibilities of home beautification, attention to which had before been crowded out by the pressing necessities of early development.

An anticipation of early future needs of transportation facilities has found substantial expression in the formation of a highway district and the preparation for definite and systematic highway improvement. This in turn has resulted in attracting new attention on the part of prospective owners and residents. The proposed improvement is made in the interest of needed industrial economy, but it promises to bring manifold rewards in enhanced values.

Last year served to introduce Lewiston Orchards fruit to the leading markets of the country. The present season will see it making a place for itself in competition with the choicest products of older leading fruit districts of the Northwest. As a year of progress, the present season looms above all of its predecessors in the history of Lewiston Orchards.

COMMUNITY UNITY

As a community, Lewiston Orchards has thus far been marked by strength of unity. This is a conspicuous fact, although it may not be recognized and admitted by every individual member of the community. This does not mean that there have not been and are not differences of opinion. It has not been the unity of an unthinking mass directed by a superior intelligence or authority but it has been the union of many strong, individual elements in movements for the interests of the entire community body.

Issues have often arisen which have tested the community spirit almost to the breaking point, but these have all been met in a spirit of fairness, and free open discussion has led to mutual concession and understanding and general agreement. Irreconcilable differences have

been overlooked in the interest of the community as a whole.

The fact that such a unity exists in Lewiston Orchards is recognized outside of the district and is often made the subject of public and private comment, wonder and approval. The cause of such unity may be found in several things. The original systematic and scientific plan of development, the similarity of interests to be served and the high average grade of intelligence among the orchard owners are all important factors in the promotion of community "field work" as here exemplified.

The fact that the community is made up of representative elements from nearly all parts of the country affords a diversity that serves to give greater strength when united than could be obtained in any other way. Unity in diversity is a unity of the ideal quality. It should be a source of pride to the residents of Lewiston Orchards that they have thus far been able to reconcile their individual differences in the interest of a common community cause; and there should be growing determination to maintain the tradition of such unity of action in behalf of harmonious and progressive community development.

NINETIETH BIRTHDAY CELEBRATED.

Of remarkable interest was the dinner given at noon April 23, by Senator and Mrs. J. L. Goodnight and Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Mounce, at the Goodnight home on Bryden avenue, in honor of the 90th birthday anniversary of Isaac Mounce, father of Mrs. Goodnight and Mrs. Mounce. It was almost entirely a family party, there being present five of the six living children, 15 of the 22 living grandchildren, two great grandchildren and a number of nieces and nephews and other guests.

Mr. Mounce is a pioneer of the northwest and has been for over thirty years a resident of this locality. For the past four years he has lived at Culdesac, with his daughter, Mrs. W. L. Ruddell. The occasion was greatly enjoyed by the guest of honor who takes a lively interest in all current events. He related many interesting incidents of early days and told of the abiding faith that he had always had in the future of this region. He had long foreseen that this would become a rich irrigated district. A fine feast was served to the 36 guests and at the close some group photo views were taken.

Varieties of Hedges and Hedge Plants for Orchard District

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

WITH the removal of the fences many people are considering the advisability of planting hedges. This is very largely a personal matter. Some people do not like hedges while others are very fond of them. Before planting, the hedge should be considered from every possible viewpoint. The following are factors worthy of consideration:

1. Is a hedge absolutely necessary.
2. If planted, will it become an insect harbor?
3. A perfect hedge must turn stock and at the same time be ornamental.
4. A hedge requires care, consumes plant food and very frequently is neither useful nor ornamental.
5. A well grown hedge may be one of the most ornamental and attractive features on the grounds.
6. A hedge must be attractive and should be made useful either as a fruit producer or as a protection.

If a screen is desired, one of the most practical plants to use is either an American grape or a dwarf pear. The European grape is too tender and requires too much care but an American variety can be utilized with profit and at the same time be made ornamental. Dwarf pears planted two to three feet apart can be made to produce a nice screen and at the same time produce large quantities of extra fancy fruit. When used in this manner as a hedge, the trees are pruned to retain their own individuality as to shape. No attempt is made to mat the limbs. Fruits of any kind used as screens or hedges require careful spraying and pruning to keep them vigorous and free from pests.

As a general rule hedges are not satisfactory in large orchard districts since they require too much time and too frequently become pest ridden nuisances. The following plants may be advantageously used for hedge purposes:

PLANTS SUITABLE FOR HEDGE PURPOSES—EVERGREEN HEDGES.

Norway Spruce: A rather large vigorous growing tree if not properly controlled, however, a very valuable plant for a dense screen or hedge. It is easily transplanted, grows rapidly after becoming established, and is free from pests that are liable to spread to the orchard trees. The trees should be set

from fifteen to eighteen inches apart.

All spruces or pines can more safely be transplanted in April or August than any other months.

Black Hills Spruce: A valuable attractive tree occasionally used for hedge purposes. A rather slow grower but one that stands severe treatment and produces excellent results. Other spruces adapted to hedge purposes are the White, the Colorado Blue, and the Englemanns.

Douglas Fir: A tree extensively used in some places for hedge or screen purposes. It is a rapid grower, produces excellent effects, is absolutely hardy and is particularly adapted for use where a tall hedge is desired. The Douglas Fir is a native of this region and should be extensively used where evergreen hedges are desired.

Juniper: There are several species and varieties of this group of plants adapted for use as hedge plants. Most common of these are the Irish Juniper, a rapidly growing, attractive little tree that cannot fail to please. It stands pruning remarkably well and can be made to take on any desired form. The Dwarf Juniper, likewise a very attractive plant and particularly useful for low hedges.

The White Pine: Only within recent years has this tree been used for hedge purposes. When properly cared for and extensively used it is exceedingly attractive. It is not adapted for use on small places as there must be a quantity to produce good effect.

Box Wood: The old familiar boxwood plant is one of the best dwarf hedge plants grown and after once becoming established makes satisfactory growth, however, it is difficult to transplant and secure a good stand.

Oregon Grape: The Oregon grape is another comparatively new plant in ornamental planting, but one that cannot fail to please. It is a very attractive little plant, has beautiful bronzy green foliage, resembling somewhat in effect the English Holly and is absolutely hardy.

DECIDUOUS HEDGES

California Privet: The most extensively used hedge plant in America today in spite of the fact that it has a long unattractive period during each year. When at its best few, if any, surpass it for effect and use. It is a rapid grower,

tands pruning well, is free from pests and will grow under very adverse conditions.

Barberry: There are several barberries used for hedge purposes. Most common, however, is the B. Vulgaris, a tall growing plant with dense foliage that colors beautifully each fall. A purple form of this is attractive where a rich purple colored hedge is desired. The dwarf form is excellent for low hedge work.

Russian Wild Olive: A tall, vigorous grower adapted for use as a hedge plant where a light grey is desired. While not commonly used it produces excellent results and withstands all kinds of severe treatment—one of the few plants that can be grown dense enough to turn all kinds of stock. During June it produces an abundance of lemon yellow, intensely fragrant flowers.

There are other plants adapted to hedge. While not at all recommended in orchard districts, the common apple is occasionally effectively used.

FLOWERING HEDGES.

A flowering hedge is particularly attractive during certain periods, however, it is difficult to find a plant that will produce an abundance of flowers and be at all attractive at other seasons of the year. A few of the plants extensively used are Lilac, Bush Honeysuckle, Spiraea, Deutzia, Syringa, Tamarix and Siberian pea tree. Any of these are good and particularly the Spirea or more commonly known Bridal Wreath. It has good foliage and is an exceptionally free bloomer.

An experiment station has been established in Lewiston Orchards, by the agricultural college of the University of Idaho, for the purpose of testing the required amount of water to properly mature crops by irrigation. The station is similar to those established at Twin Falls and Shoshone. It is in charge of Professor Peterson and G. W. Grave of the college and Professor Chas. A. Cole of Lewiston Orchards.

Idaho has been entitled the "supreme spud state of the universe," for its potatoes are the biggest and best, most productive, and most marketable. Shipments from the state last year were over 8,000 carloads.

Purpose, Time and Method of Thinning Orchard Fruits

By Chas. A. Cole, Horticulturist.

THE thinning of the fruit is one of the next most important Orchard operations to be taken into consideration. The question, "does it pay to thin fruit" has ceased to bother the modern fruit grower. The time when this should be done seems to vary with the individual grower, the locality, and the altitude in which the orchard is located and season.

Some growers prefer to thin just as soon as the fruit reaches a size somewhere near one-half to three-fourths inches in diameter. These persons claim that thinning fruit at this stage of growth has the advantage of throwing all the vitality and energy of the tree into the remaining fruit and thereby produces larger specimens. In the "Lewiston Orchards" this thinning takes place during the latter part of May. There are few objections to this early thinning among which are danger of the "June drop", thinning the fruit too much, and extra cost of thinning when the work is done

before the defective specimens drop off. Other growers prefer to wait until after what is known as the "June drop" takes place. It might be well to state here just what the "June drop" is. There is a period during the month of June in which a considerable amount of fruit drops off the trees. These specimens vary in size up to as large as walnuts. The reason for this drop is lack of pollenization, crowding off of the weaker specimens and insect stung fruits. Even after a very heavy drop there is far too many specimens left on the trees, but as you can readily see, the expense of thinning will be greatly reduced. Thinning before the "drop" is apt to leave some of those defective specimens which after the "drop" is apt to thin the fruit severely. It is not advisable to thin the fruit to the point of thinness you would desire for the specimens when ripened. It is much better to make two thinnings, the last to be made about the 15th of August.

How is this thinning to be done? What tools are to be used? When the fruits are about one-half to three-fourths of an inch in size they can be easily removed by catching the apple between the thumb and finger bending it over sharply thus separating it from the stem. I do not think it advisable to pull off the stems as one is apt to knock off the specimen remaining. The largest fruit is almost always in the center of the cluster of apples and by pulling off the stems all around the center, the remaining fruit is completely girdled at the base of the stem. There are now on the market snips or shears made expressly for thinning fruit. There are a large number in use which are giving fair satisfaction, however, some of the growers who use them claim that the slipped stems punctures the skin of the maturing fruit. This defect is possibly due to putting off the thinning until late in the season, then cutting the stems too long.

HIGHWAY BONDS VOTED.

At the special election, April 25, in Lewiston Orchards, on the issue of \$100,000 in bonds for highway improvement, the vote was 144 in favor of the bonds and 9 against the bond issue, 153 votes in all being cast. The highway commission has since advertised for bids for the bonds, which are to be for twenty years, at five per cent interest, and the bids will be opened May 16. If a sale of the bonds is made, it is expected that work on the main line of highway through the Orchards will be started within a few weeks.

The vote on the location of the trunk line of highway was 110 for Bryden avenue, 40 for Burrell avenue and 2 for Warner avenue. Bryden avenue will accordingly be chosen for the purpose and the other streets will be improved with a less expensive kind of road work.

HOSPITAL AUXILIARY.

The Lewiston Orchards auxiliary of the advisory board of St. Joseph's hospital held its regular meeting last month on April 23, at the home of Mrs. A. J. Duffus, who was assisted in entertaining by Mrs. Walter Moffitt and Mrs. D. W.

Clark. Sixteen members and one visitor were present.

Mrs. L. C. Gieseke, the president, reported that fruit jars had been secured from the hospital for the putting up of fruit; berries and cherries being preferred, and that any berries going to waste would be gladly gathered for the hospital. The hospital will also be prepared to purchase any surplus in canned cherries or berries. The members received an invitation to attend the investment of three new helpers at the hospital, May 3.

The next regular meeting of the auxiliary will be held May 28, at the home of Mrs. W. S. Shearer, at "Cheerylanes" orchard, on Bryden avenue and Sixth street. Mrs. Shearer will be assisted in entertaining by Mrs. L. A. Blackman and Mrs. F. D. Webb.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF HOGS.

A red letter day in the hog industry in Lewiston Orchards was April 20, when an order was received for the first carload of hogs ever shipped from Lewiston Orchards. The order was received by L. H. Briggs, manager of the Clearwater Company's Brookside farm on Lindsay creek in the eastern part of Lewiston Orchards. It came from Ralph Bernard, of

Vollmer, and a notable fact in the transaction was that the carload consisted of 75 pure-bred, graded Durocs, intended for breeding purposes, three-fourths of them being sows and one-fourth boars. Mr. Bernard says that he will want another carload in September. Mr. Briggs started in December, 1912, with eight brood sows and twelve weaned pigs. After selling his first carload, he has 125 hogs left. He has 80 acres of orchard, and in this he raises 50 acres of corn, 15 acres of alfalfa, and 15 acres of roots, rape, etc.

ORCHARDS LADIES AID.

The Lewiston Orchards Ladies Aid Society will hold its all-day meeting this month, May 14, when the entertainment committee will consist of Mrs. R. W. Cram, Mrs. D. S. Wallace, Mrs. I. W. Wallace, Mrs. H. H. S. Rowell, Mrs. R. G. Bailey, Mrs. T. Keedy, Mrs. F. O. Wyatt, Mrs. N. R. Lee.

In place of the regular meeting for June a 25 cent supper will be given on the evening of June 11.

Initial steps have been taken for the organization of a body of growers for the purpose of marketing through the North Pacific Fruit Distributors.

Curious and Interesting Facts About Bees, and Hints as to Their Care

By Francis Jaeger, Apiculturist, Minnesota University Farm.

BEES increase by swarming, or dividing one large colony of bees into two. The old queen with about half of the bees leaves the old home and starts a new colony somewhere else. The young queen will take charge of the old home as soon as she hatches. Long before swarming-time bees begin to make preparations for it. First they raise a large number of drones or male bees, from which some day the young queen may choose her mate. When later the colony increases in strength the queen lays from eight to twenty eggs in especially prepared wax cells called queen cells.

The eggs laid in a queen cell, being a common worker egg, will hatch into a larva which the bees will feed abundantly on "royal jelly." This special food and the large cell will make the egg develop a queen. The ninth day after the egg is laid, the bees cover the wormlike

larva which hatches from it, with a porous cap. The queen cell at this time is not unlike a peanut in appearance. As soon as the first queen cell is capped over, a sign is given and the old queen with her workers leaves the hive.

After circling in the air for a while the swarm settles upon some tree or shrub and sends out scouts to find a new home for them, and the old queen never again sees her old home or her children, and even if starving to death she will not go back to the old house for one drop of honey.

Drones are usually looked upon as lazy, useless creatures. They never do any work but are fed by the worker bees on the best the hive can afford, and this is a season of the year when the workers are busiest for twenty-four hours a day with the gathering and curing of honey. Why do the bees treat them with such respect in the busy har-

vest time? The reason is that the bees are raising a number of young queens at this time for the future generation. The queen is destined to be the mother of all the bees reared in that hive for the next year or two. She is the only one in the hive that can lay eggs, and she will some day lay them at a rate of from two to four thousand a day. The drones are the male bees raised at the same time with the queens. From their midst the virgin queen will some day select her mate. Without them she could not attain maternity, held by the bees in greatest honor. For this reason they are treated royally until the wedding trip of the queen. When she returns a widow, leaving her drone-mate (usually the most persistent of all suitors) dead in the field, the bees make short work of the remaining drones. They seize them by the neck and throw them out of the hive bodily to die of hunger in the midst of plenty.

BASEBALL IN THE ORCHARDS

Acting as a sub-committee of the general welfare committee of Lewiston Orchards Assembly, Messrs. F. D. Webb, H. C. Jackson and H. H. S. Rowell have been appointed to confer with the Lewiston Orchards baseball team and arrange for the season's sport on a satisfactory basis. It is desired that a series of games be so arranged as to enlist the largest support of the community in interest and attendance.

The team has lately purchased new uniforms, partly with funds subscribed by citizens of the Orchards, and now has a line-up as follows: p., Murray Burns; c., Kerr Lee; lb., Reuben Johnson; 2b., Paul Guiland; 3b., Roy Sipes; rf., Dell Sipes; cf., Clyde Sipes; lf., Jean Mullarky; ss., Joe Johnson; substitute, Paul Rowell.

The opening game of the season was played May 2, with a team made up of men of the Orchards, and the result was a victory for the boys' team, by a score of 23 to 4. May 9, another game was played with a nine from the Brotherhood class of Lewiston Orchards Sunday school, and the team again won, by a score of 16 to 6. On the same day, impromptu nines were made up, representing Burrell avenue and Bryden avenue and Burrell avenue won by a score of 9 to

4. It is expected that at least one game for each week during the summer season will be arranged, with perhaps several games on the Fourth of July.

AN ORCHARDIST INVENTOR.

Lloyd L. Detrick, late supervisor of the Lewiston Orchards road district, is the inventor of a new road implement, known as the Detrick Universal Planer. It has recently been used by the auto truck on the roads of the district and has evidently done very effective work. If drawn by teams, it would need six or eight horses. One advantage of drawing it with the truck is that in doubling back the auto wheels pack the soft dirt that the planer takes from the elevations and puts in the low places. It is used under the same conditions as the King drag. It is claimed to have some advantage over the regulation road drag, one of its purposes being to plane off the irregularities of the road center which often assumes a wavy, humpy appearance, where such an implement has not been used.

The machine is 24 feet in length, and consists of a series of steel blades, four on each side, set six feet apart, being attached to wooden beams. The blades are 30 inches long and 5 inches wide, with the exception of a rear blade which is five feet long. The blades are adjust-

able to different angles, to shear in and out and to tilt back and forth. The beams are also adjustable to vary from a cut of five to fifteen feet for either narrow or wide roads. The machine can be swung around on a pivot for operation in the opposite direction and is considered an economical implement for doing the work.

LADY BUGS IN THE ORCHARD.

The presence of an abundance of lady bugs in Lewiston Orchards should be a subject for gratification on the part of growers, as they are generally regarded as very valuable in combatting the aphids, which infests fruit trees and vegetables.

It is reported that 75,000,000 lady bugs will this year be distributed to California farmers to prey upon the aphids that attack the melon, hop, bean and grain crops of the state. About 50,000,000 have already been distributed. The bugs are collected during the winter and placed in cold storage and distributed free to county horticultural commissioners in the spring. The commissioners in turn supply the demand of the farmers.

In Lewiston Orchards, coincident with the appearance of the aphid pest has been the coming of many lady bugs which promise to soon exterminate the destructive insects.

PERSONAL POINTS.

Miss Frances C. Sylvester and her mother, Mrs. Sylvester, of Olympia, Wash., spent three days here about the middle of last month. Miss Sylvester owns a five-acre orchard on Warner avenue between Eighth and Ninth streets, and expressed herself as desirous of coming here for permanent residence when she could do so. Since returning home, under date of April 20, she writes: "We reached home safely and are delighted with our trip, especially the part we spent in the Orchards; this will furnish a lively topic of conversation for days to come."

Wm. McMurray, general passenger agent, and H. E. Lounsbury, general freight agent of the O. W. R. & N., were guests of the Lewiston Commercial club April 28, and made interesting talks on the character and resources of the Lewiston country. Said Mr. McMurray: "You have got the best country back of Lewiston that there is in the Northwest."

Robert E. Strahorn, accompanied by Mrs. Strahorn, was a visitor here May 3. Mr. Strahorn, whose home is at Spokane, was builder of the North Coast road, of the Harriman system, and has had charge for several years of the electric line construction for that system in eastern Oregon. He came to get acquainted with the Lewiston country.

Rev. T. F. Millett, who owns twenty acres of orchard east of the headquarters camp, was a visitor here from noon of May 2 to noon of May 4, it being his first visit here for two years. He is secretary, at Portland, Me., of the Dirigo Mutual Fire Insurance Company and of the Narragansett Company.

C. E. Arney, immigration and industrial agent for the Northern Pacific railway company, addressed the Lewiston Commercial club, April 7, on the importance of having the advantages of this part of the country made known to the many eastern people who may come this way next year.

Tom Richardson, of Portland, known as "the empire builder," spoke before the Lewiston Commercial club, April 20, and told of the hopeful conditions here present and the need of keeping the facts about this locality before the world.

Dr. G. E. Watts and wife of Portland, Oregon, were visitors in Lewiston and the Orchards early this month. Dr. Watts has lately added to his holdings and now

owns 46 acres of orchard, six years old, near the Relief reservoir.

Geo. H. Bell of New York City and H. Lamping of Seattle spent part of April 25 and 26 in Lewiston Orchards. They are managers, in their respective cities, of the offices of the Royal Exchange Assurance Company.

R. B. Strange, of San Francisco, was a visitor here, April 19.

Clarkston has organized a sub-central body to market through the North Pacific Fruit Distributors, and a body of Lewiston Orchards growers are preparing to join in the movement.

Dr. Melvin A. Brannon, the new president of the University of Idaho, recently declared that Idaho has inaugurated the most ideal system of public education in the United States.

Much local interest has been aroused by the proposition to construct a dam in the Clearwater river for the purpose of installing a municipality owned power plant at Lewiston.

May Day was observed in an afternoon thimble party by Mrs. C. S. Jacobs for a number of her lady friends, at her home on Bryden avenue and Sixteenth street.

The inter-scholastic track meet in Lewiston May 1, was won by the team from Nez Perce, with Lewiston and Moscow tied for second place, among ten competitors.

Governor Haines of Idaho was one of the first to offer the use of the state militia to the government for service in Mexico. Idaho has 840 members enrolled.

One of the series of dime suppers for groups of members of the Lewiston Orchards Ladies aid was given by Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Butler on the evening of May 1.

President Geo. H. Black of the Lewiston State Normal school, has been elected president of the Inland Empire Teachers' Association.

Eighty-five members took part in the recent golf tournament in Lewiston, which was won by R. N. Wright.

The county board has directed a survey of the route for the proposed state highway on the Lewiston hill.

The census bureau's estimate of Idaho's population, July 1, 1914, is 395,407.

The \$25,000, in Lewiston school bonds sold for a premium of \$398.

The dates for the annual show and sale of the Northwest Livestock Association in Lewiston have been changed to November 30 to December 5, in order not to conflict with the Portland show.

The citizens of Clarkston have inaugurated a movement looking to the building of four and one-half miles of electric street railway, to connect with the Lewiston system, and are planning to raise \$50,000 for the purpose.

The fall fair for Nez Perce county this year will be entitled the Lewiston-Clarkston "Sapatkine," a term borrowed from the Nez Perce Indian language, meaning "show of interest." It will be managed by the Lewiston Exposition company, which will also give an entertainment at the fair ground on the day following the rose festival in June.

Lewiston is much interested in the bill before congress for an appropriation of \$50,000 for a survey of the Snake and Columbia rivers, in connection with the proposed installation of a series of dams in these streams, for the purpose of utilizing some of the enormous water power which is now going to waste.

"Lewiston and Its Fertile Valley" was the subject of a four-page illustrated article by H. K. Silversmith in the Gem State Rural and Livestock Journal for March, published at Caldwell, Idaho.

The wheat crop of the Pacific Northwest is estimated this year at 70,000,000 bushels, the largest ever known.

GOOD VARIETIES.

W. S. Berdan, of New York, an orchard owner here, writing in approval of the varieties of apples planted on his tract, says:

"In discussing varieties with a New York dealer, I find that Yellow Newtown Pippins are looked upon as being especially desirable for the late winter and early spring market, in fact all the varieties on my tract are looked upon with favor."

Here's a good one from John Burroughs: "There is virtue in the cow. She is full of goodness. A wholesome odor exhales from her. The whole landscape looks out of her soft eyes. The quality and the aroma of miles of meadow and pasture lands are in her presence and products. I had rather have the care of cattle than be the keeper of the great seal of the nation. Where the cow is there is Arcadia. So far as her influence prevails, there is contentment, humility and sweet, homely life."

Economy and Convenience in Orchard Planting and Irrigation

See Chart on page 1

THE accompanying chart combines a record of orchard planting and a determination of the best method of installing a pipe line and irrigation ditches for irrigating the orchard. In the irrigation, an economical advantage is afforded, as, by comparing the elevations of the various points in the orchard, the slope of the ground can be determined and the best method of running the laterals, thus showing the exact amount of piping required for the most advantageous irrigation of every portion. It forms a practical plan for the ordinary person to work out, being preferable to the ordinary contour map or plan. It was prepared by a member of the Orchard company's engineering corps, and well illustrates some of the principles of orchard irrigation. The cost of such a plan would vary, an acre, according to the nature of the ground to be treated. It is not practicable to prepare such plans except when the trees are free from leaves.

It is not known that such plans are used elsewhere. In case of definite slope they are not required, but in tracts where the slope varies it is difficult to determine the slope without some such guide, as the eye is subject to many optical illusions and does not always accurately estimate such differences. Mistakes are consequently sometimes made by orchardists in locating the pipe lines, thus involving unnecessary expense of installation.

The numbers by the trees indicate the elevation in feet above the lowest point in the orchard. In the plan shown, the highest point is seen, in the southeast

corner., to be 15 feet above the lowest point, which is in the northwest corner. Figures 1 and 2, in the margin, indicate the best method of placing taps in the pipe line. To prevent freezing during the winter months, and for convenience in cultivation, the top of the pipe may be turned down at the elbow and buried in the earth, as shown in figure 2.

As a planting guide the plan may also

be used to great advantage in keeping a record of each tree as to variety, age, productivity and other characteristics, thus affording a ready reference and a continuous and permanent record. For this purpose, each tree can be numbered in the row and the rows and numbers entered in an orchard book. Such plans are in harmony with the science and system of modern horticultural methods.



VIEW OF THATCHER ORCHARD, ON THAIN ROAD AND BRYDEN AVENUE

THE orchard owned by Mrs. E. W. Thatcher consists of fifteen acres, with four out of every five rows planted to Spitzenburg apple trees and the fifth row to Baldwin apple trees. The trees are seven years old and the orchard was seeded last year to alfalfa. Note the height of the alfalfa, knee-high, April 26, when the above view was taken. The men shown in the picture are George H. Bell of New York (at the left) and H. Lamping of Seattle, both representatives of the Royal Exchange Assurance Company, recent visitors. The trees in this orchard are this season bearing their first crop of commercial importance, the probable crop being estimated at 8,000 boxes. The trees bloomed heavily and presented a beautiful appearance.

TEN RULES FOR SPRAYING

Professor W. S. Thornber and C. A. Cole, of Lewiston Orchards, have prepared ten rules for spraying for the first brood of codling moth. The subject is of special interest to growers at the present time. The following are the rules:

One—Ninety-five per cent of all flowers must be wide open and two-thirds of the petals must be off before starting to spray.

Two—Use fresh, high grade arsenate of lead at the rate of two pounds per 50 gallons of water for paste, or, 1 pound of the powder form to 50 gallons of water.

Three—Thoroughly agitate spray in tank before admitting mixture to hose lines.

Four—Insist on from 200 pounds to 300 pounds pressure at the gauge and keep valves leading to nozzles wide open.

Five—Use Bordeaux or Bean Clipper nozzles attached to rods with crooks.

Six—Spray until all calyx cups are filled with spray; be sure to cover the entire leaf surface of the tree.

Seven—Satisfactory spraying cannot be done after dark, during heavy winds or when the tree is wet.

Eight—Use 2 1-2 gallons of lime sulphur for 50 gallons of spray if desirous of keeping bees away and helping to control scab.

Nine—Use a platform for trees more than 12 feet high.

Ten—Effective spraying cannot be done after the calyx cups have closed.

"Bees and Blight in the Orchard" will be the subject for discussion at the regular meeting, May 11, of Lewiston Orchards Assembly. A. A. Hansen, deputy state bee inspector for Nez Perce county, and Prof. W. S. Thornber are among the speakers.

W. S. Shearer has 80,000 heads of lettuce in all stages of growth in his gardens at "Cheerylanes" orchard. They are already sold, under contract, to a Yakima dealer.