

Lewiston Orchards Life

AN EXPONENT OF PROGRESSIVE HORTICULTURE AND THE SUCCESSFUL RURAL COMMUNITY

VOLUME 1

DECEMBER, 1912

NUMBER 7

A Pioneer's Experience With Pears in the Lewiston Valley

FROM early experience and observation, I long ago became convinced that the soil and climate here were better adapted to pears and grapes than to any other fruits," said Robert Schleicher, of Lewiston, whose reputation as a vineyardist is of international scope. His vineyard on the slopes of the Clearwater just above Lewiston was established a quarter of a century ago. On the same home grounds, in 1882 and 1883, Mr. Schleicher planted some pear trees, and from these were produced fruit equal to that grown anywhere in the best pear regions known.

Mr. Schleicher planted in all ten to fifteen acres of pear orchard, but in those days there were few facilities for combating orchard pests and diseases, and the pear trees blighted when they came to bearing age. Eight or ten of the trees were kept for home use, and, in spite of the blight, have borne good fruit every year since, and are still bearing. The varieties planted by Mr. Schleicher included the Seckel, Mt. Vernon, Duchess of Bordeaux, and twenty to thirty other varieties, for experimental purposes, and all grew rapidly and bore good fruit.

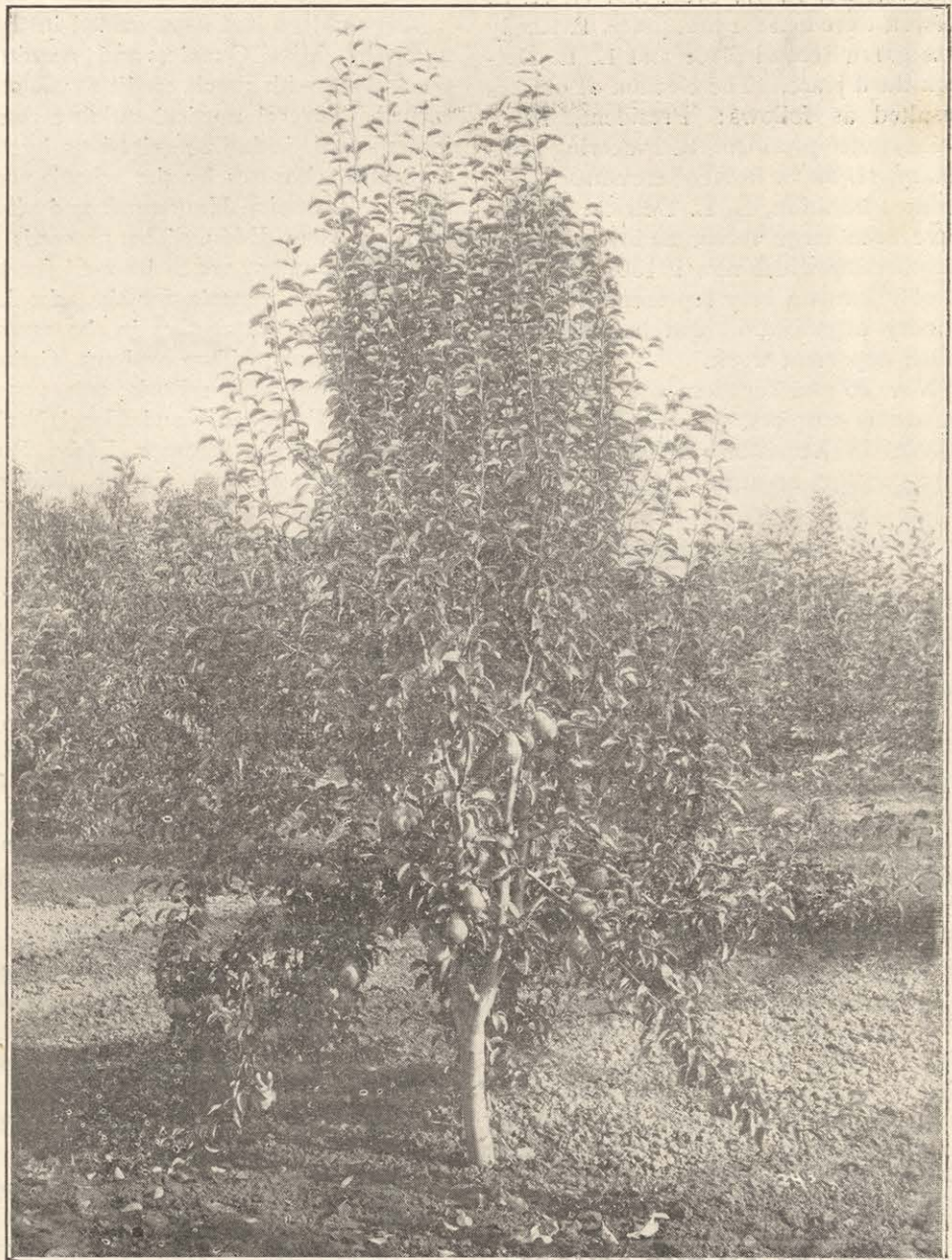
One of the promising varieties was the Idaho pear originated in the old Mulkey orchard (now the "Chinese gardens") in East Lewiston. This came from a seedling brought from Walla Walla, in the early 70's. Leading pomologists pronounced this of superior character, but it proved very susceptible to blight.

About 1875, a pear orchard was planted on the Delsol place in East Lewiston. In a recent conversation, Mr. Delsol stated that leading standard varieties were planted, such as the Bartlett and Winter Nelis.

The Seckel pear Mr. Schleicher regards as of superior quality, but being a small variety is not readily marketed, though here it attains double the size that it does elsewhere. In European countries, says Mr. Schleicher, the Seckel is preserved whole, with the stem attached, and has been tried in the same way, to some extent, in this country.

The Lewiston Orchards district Mr. Schleicher regards as well adapted to pear culture, having all the advantages of the lower valley in soil and climate,

Mr. Schleicher commends the planting of commercial varieties, which has been followed in Lewiston Orchards, which he declares has a very promising



Bartlett Pear Tree, Five Years Old, in Orchard of P. H. Mullarky

and with an altitude less liable to orchard pests. The pear is valuable as a filler with apples, especially the dwarf pear, which has been successfully grown by Mr. L. A. Porter in East Lewiston.

future for the pear industry, the pear orchards there, now coming into bearing, being entirely free from orchard diseases and the fruit being of the highest character and commanding a ready market.

Community Life in Lewiston Orchards

LEWISTON ORCHARDS ASSEMBLY.

The last session of the Assembly was held November 18, and was the annual meeting. It was also the occasion of an apple judging contest, and at the close, a social hour was enjoyed and all were treated to a piece of apple pie supplied by the ladies of the Assembly.

There was large attendance, nearly 100 persons being present. In the apple judging, Dr. R. W. Cram and H. H. S. Rowell were tied for first place, T. Keedy was given second place and L. L. Detrick third place. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Tracy Keedy; vice-president, R. Pickering; secretary, H. H. S. Rowell; treasurer, J. B. White; librarian, L. L. Detrick. There have been large recent additions to the membership which now is 130. The Assembly forms a very representative community organization and has before it much important work.

Nov. 25 and 26, there was held under Assembly auspices, the first farmers' institute in Lewiston Orchards. There was excellent attendance and keen interest in the various lectures and demonstrations. The subjects handled included the dairy cow, hog raising, small fruits, packing and marketing of fruits, poultry, orchard insects and diseases, domestic science, domestic economy and other features. In the evening, illustrated lectures on Idaho and Washington were given. The speakers were Profs. W. H. Olin, C. C. Vincent, E. J. Iddings, John N. Nicholson and Miss Jessie Hoover, from the University of Idaho, at Moscow; and Profs. W. D. Brierley, A. L. Melander, Nystrom and Miss Craigie from the Washington Agricultural college at Pullman.

At this month's meeting, December 9, President Bryan, of the Washington State Agricultural College, addresses the Assembly. Some important business matters also come up, including proposed legislation with regard to the formation of a highway improvement district.

A CANTATA BY THE SCHOOL.

Of delightful interest was the juvenile cantata, "Dream of Fairyland," given by the pupils of Lewiston Orchards school, in the beautiful assembly hall of the school, Dec. 6. The affair attracted a

large crowd, and was the first occasion for a public introduction to the new school quarters. Following the performance of the cantata, a social reception was given by the teachers, Miss Nina Middlekauff, the principal, and Miss Emma S. Quayle, the primary teacher. Refreshments were served and selections of music were given by the orchestra which encouraged some rhythmical movements on the floor by the young people present.

The children had been drilled in their parts by Miss Quayle, and acquitted themselves with much credit to all concerned. Several musical numbers were interspersed, including selections by the orchestra, choruses by the school, vocal solo by Katherine Huntworth and violin solo by Allan Eddy. The proceeds of the entertainment are to be used for the purchase of a victrola for the school.

The cast of characters in the cantata was as follows: Two orphans, Catherine Buck and Lillian Buck; two angels, Dorothy Middlekauff and Hazel Walker; good fairies, Eleanor Eddy, Ruth Lois Rowell, Geneva Canter, Mildred Mounce, Marguerite Sipes, Mary Middlekauff, Mary Albrecht, Ruth Johnson, Florence Sipes, Mary Webb; sprites, twelve kindergarten children; evil fairies, Fred Albrecht, Christian Albrecht, Norman Buck, Wallace Burns, Leon French, Leroy Sipes, Clarence Wyckoff, Roy Sipes, Maurice Albrecht, Raymond Bailey, Melvin Canter, Herman French, Raymond Haben, Walter Hunt, Joe Jackson, Paul Johnson, Morris Sipes, James Webb, Marshall Woodmansee, Paul Tondevoid, Glen Tondevoid.

HOSPITAL AUXILIARY.

The Orchards auxiliary to the advisory board of St. Joseph's hospital met Nov. 21, at the home of Mrs. L. A. Blackman, with eighteen members and visitors present.

The meeting this month was held Dec. 2, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Mullarky. The following members were present: Mesdames L. A. Blackman, J. W. Haben, P. W. Clark, D. W. Clark, P. H. Mullarky, G. G. Ames, G. E. Ames, H. H. S. Rowell, F. B. Gano, S. W. Whitford, T. Keedy, Mae Troeh, L. C. Giesecker, H. H. Smith, A. J. Duffus, H. C. Jackson, C. Tyler, D. H. Sipes. The visitors were Miss A. Rudolph, Miss Gie-

seker and Mrs. J. H. Long. The next meeting will be held Jan. 16, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Haben.

The work of the auxiliary this season has been the preparation of a great variety of fancy articles to be disposed of at the annual hospital bazar, to be held in Lewiston Dec. 9 to 13, inclusive. Delegates from the auxiliary have been appointed for the fair, as follows: For each day, Mrs. L. C. Giesecker and Mrs. L. A. Blackman; for individual days in the week, the work to be divided, Mesdames P. W. Clark, G. E. Ames, H. H. Smith, W. Eddy, F. B. Gano, Mae Troeh, C. Tyler, A. J. Duffus, J. W. Haben.

CHURCH ACTIVITIES.

There is great activity of interest in all lines of the church work. While there is no regular evening church service, the Christian Endeavor society meets every Sunday night, at 6:30 o'clock, at which time there is special musical service, by the choir of about twelve members. It is now being planned to have a praise service on one Sunday night each month, with old-fashioned hymns as one of the features. On Thursday evening, Dec. 12, the choir will have a rehearsal and social at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Long.

The ladies' aid society has had a busy month, with cheering results. The kitchen "shower," Nov. 7, supplied a very complete assortment of utensils, contributed by 33 ladies, who also gave \$9.45 in cash. The New England dinner and lunch, Nov. 25, was served to more than 200 people and brought returns of about \$75. This fund will be more than sufficient to pay the balance due on the silver service which is of beautiful and elaborate character. The white china table service and the silver service are both sufficient to serve 72 persons at one time. On Thursday, Dec. 12, the society will hold an all-day meeting with lunch at noon, to which the gentlemen are invited. At that time, some important new plans will be considered. The members will bring their own work.

Wednesday, Nov. 20, was a red-letter day in the annals of the church, for it was known as "Church Improvement Day," and there was a wonderful spirit of generous co-operation shown by the

(Continued on page 4)

Lewiston Orchards Life

Published on the tenth day of each month, in Lewiston Orchards, by the Lewiston Orchards Life Publishing Company.

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

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

Address LEWISTON ORCHARD LIFE
223 New Idaho Trust Bldg.
Lewiston, Idaho

Price Per Copy, Five Cents.

GROWING ORCHARD VALUES

According to the tax records of Nez Perce county, the total tax on the present acreage in Lewiston Orchards in 1902, ten years ago, was \$9,347.68, an average of \$1.48 per acre. In 1912, on the same acreage, there is a tax of \$36,000, an average of \$5.70 an acre. This shows an increase of 260 per cent in ten years, or an average of 26 per cent a year.

The development of the orchards has every year added substantial values to the lands of the district, coincident with this being the building improvements by those who have become residents. To those unfamiliar with conditions in such a district, the values now ruling may be regarded as partially speculative and their future similar advance not warranted. It should be remembered that none of the orchard values here have yet reached those of fully developed orchard lands in other successful districts. The experience of others indicates that the next five years will show as large and probably an even greater increase in land values here.

These prospective advances in values are based on the natural orchard development and does not take into consideration the fact that Lewiston Orchards is practically a suburb of Lewiston, which has promise of becoming a great city, perhaps the metropolis of Northern Idaho, if not of the Inland Empire. There will be a growing demand for residence sites here for city people. With the coming of electric street railway service, which cannot now be long delayed, there will be a rapid influx of orchard owners, and values will then show much more rapid advancement.

COMMUNITY UNITY

It is a common observation of visitors to Lewiston Orchards that as a commu-

unity it shows remarkable unity of purpose. This conclusion is evidently warranted by the facts in the case, for, while it is true that the good elements here are greatly varied, a basis for co-operation exists, and all are willing to do their part for the upbuilding of the whole.

An instance of this spirit was pleasantly demonstrated recently when people from all parts of the district turned out for a day's work at the church building and grounds. This was done regardless of church preferences or affiliations, the church here being recognized as a community institution and deserving of general support.

The same disposition to co-operate in community affairs is seen in the support given to many of the public meetings held in the district. One of these occasions was the meetings of the institute, the total attendance in two days being nearly 500, or more than the total population of the Orchards. The institute was held under auspices of the Assembly which represents a wide range of community interests, and has a large membership and loyal support. Community unity promises to accomplish great good for the future of Lewiston Orchards.

NEW ORCHARD INDUSTRIES

That conditions in this district offer a multitude of almost untouched opportunities was made clear to many residents who attended the farmers' institute meetings last month in the Orchards. The lecturers were quick to note the advantages here offered for many industries suited to orchard surroundings.

Especially recommended for general trial were the dairy, poultry and hog industries, none of which have heretofore received much attention. All of these, it was shown, tend to conserve the fertility of the orchards. All of them afford a means of utilizing inter-orchard crops for feed purposes at home, thus giving a market product in condensed form, and for which there is a certain demand at good prices.

The speakers gave convincing testimony to the effect that success in such lines is based on common sense business principles, such as rule in the business world in general. Combined with the orchard industry, these allied lines of effort are calculated to add substantial increase to the ordinary income and thus insure general prosperity.

OUR EASY CLIMATE

December opened with no sign of winter except the snow on the surrounding mountains, which have had a white covering since the middle of October. In the Lewiston-Clarkston valley, the roses, chrysanthemums, sweet peas and other hardy outdoor flowers have been steadily in bloom. November was warmer than October, and with less rain. December is likely to show a continuance of mild weather at least until the middle of the month.

The real winter weather is not usually due to arrive here until close to Christmas time, and it seldom stays more than two or three weeks, after which farm work in general can be resumed. This easy climate is in pleasing contrast with what most of the residents here have been accustomed to in their former homes. Idaho's climate has a fascination of its own in its infinite variations, but its worst features do not suffer in comparison and its advantages are easily apparent to those who came here to escape the rigors of less favored climes.

ORCHARD OPPORTUNITIES

There is a world of opportunity for orchard owners to engage in raising potatoes, tomatoes, sweet corn, onions, etc. This great district will soon be alive with institutions for the manufacture of products that are incidental to orcharding. The year 1913 will see a necessity for vinegar factories which will also press the juices from the grapes, convert surplus peach and apple crops into a dried product for box shipment all over the world, and the largest canning establishment that can be built will be needed here.

Mr. P. W. Green, superintendent for the company had four and one-half acres planted late in the season to potatoes. The yield was six hundred sacks or eleven hundred bushels. The "Tubers" do well and are a sure winner if planted successively for several seasons in order to catch the price-average. The King is a good table variety and a heavy yielder.

V. P. Niemetz, special horticultural representative of the department of agriculture of the Russian government, visited the Orchards last month and declared it to be the most wonderful project that he had ever visited or heard of.

An Estimate of Lewiston Orchards After Comparison

AN interesting estimate of Lewiston Orchards is that by Mr. Warren Surnburger, of Dover, N. J., who was a guest for a portion of the past summer of Mr. Joseph B. White and family, Mrs. Surnburger being a sister of Mr. White. Mr. Surnburger is a well known business man of conservative judgment, and his conclusions were made very deliberately, after careful study of the conditions not only here but in other leading fruit districts of the Pacific coast region. In a personal letter to Mr. White, written since his return to the East, Mr. Surnburger says:

"Of course you know that I was very favorably impressed with your most beautiful orchard tract, and everything connected with it. The general system in everything, the very fine trees, with wonderful crops for trees of five and six years' growth, the fine water system, unfailing supply for irrigation and other purposes; your packing house, school, church, street sprinkling, and your great advantage of having Professors Thornber and Cole to give most valuable in-

structions, which is necessary to the successful fruit-grower; and not least the high grade social community of the Orchard tracts and your close proximity to the city of Lewiston, with its very high grade schools, etc., all helped to impress me favorably, and in fact there was not one thing that I could find the least bit of fault with. Still, before venturing an opinion of the Lewiston Orchards, I was determined to see all of the Northwest, so that I could make comparison.

"After leaving your place, we traveled through the Northwest as far as Seattle, Wash. We there took the Pacific coast steamer, 'Governor,' to San Francisco, Cal. We met with a great many orchards on the trip, and in San Francisco, and were surprised to know the number of them that know of and had visited Lewiston Orchards, and all agreed that Lewiston Orchards was far ahead of anything that they had ever seen, and these people were from Hood River, Spokane and Yakima. We were unconsciously boosting Lewiston Or-

chards, and were surprised to find none who would offer a better proposition for our thought or inspection, but all agreed that Lewiston was the best to be had.

"I showed the apples from the Badger tract, with a great deal of pleasure, as there was nothing in the markets that could equal them. I exhibited them freely at San Francisco, and on the train to Los Angeles, and in Los Angeles, at the 'El Tovar' (Grand Canyon of Arizona), Colorado Springs, Denver, Omaha, Neb., Chicago, and on the trains to New York. I then put them on exhibition in your brother's drugstore window, at Dover, N. J., and they were pronounced the best ever seen.

"After our travel of over 7,000 miles, and having been through what is called the garden spots of the world, we still retain our enthusiasm for Lewiston Orchards, as a model, home-building community, as well as the finest commercial proposition, and, when arrangements can be made at the old homestead, we expect to be permanent residents of Lewiston Orchards."

HOME HAPPENINGS.

W. H. Webb made a fine showing in a potato crop this season on his five-acre tract. His varieties included the Red Spanish, Early Vermont and Blue Centennial. Of the latter there was a heavy yield of mammoth "spuds," the product being 4,000 pounds from five rows between the trees, or less than a quarter of an acre. Many of the tubers weighed several pounds apiece.

R. N. Wright, of Lewiston, has recently purchased of Geo. H. Banaka, a tract of five acres on Bryden avenue and Fifth street. The orchard is five years old and the price paid was \$5,000. Mr. Wright, who was formerly superintendent of schools in Lewiston, intends to establish his permanent residence in the Orchards.

The November issue of "The Country Gentleman" published an interesting illustrated article by J. E. Butler, dealing with Mr. Butler's successful experience in orchard crops and development in Lewiston Orchards.

H. L. Powers has subscribed \$10,000 to the Johnson railroad on condition that the route be laid through Lewiston Orchards.

Any fall grapes can be kept fresh until holiday time, by dipping the ends of the stems in paraffin wax and then wrapping each cluster in tissue paper, twisting it firmly to keep out the air, and packing the grapes in a basket with sheet wadding in between each layer. Only perfect grapes should be used.

At the institute meetings in the Orchards, several vegetable curiosities were exhibited, including a mammoth carrot, which weighed 22 1-2 pounds, from the adjoining grounds of J. L. Goodnight and was pronounced by Prof. Olin to be the largest carrot that he had ever seen. A parsnip more than a yard in length was also shown. Mr. Goodnight has three-fourths of an acre of carrots which are yielding at the rate of 35 tons to the acre, and selling for eight dollars a ton. The success of all root crops in the Orchards is of phenomenal nature.

David A. Smith has established a dancing class for the boys and girls that meets every week, usually on Saturday evening.

On Saturday evening, Nov. 30, a social party was given by Allan Eddy, to his young friends, at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Eddy.

About twenty-five were present and a very pleasant evening was spent, with games, dancing, music and refreshments as features of entertainment.

The season for white-tail deer and elk opens in the different counties Sept. 1 to 20, and continues for 60 days.

CHURCH ACTIVITIES.

(Continued from page 2)

Orchards people in general, regardless of other church affiliations. More than fifty men and women joined in the work. The women served a lunch at noon to all the workers. Much was accomplished during the day, including the building of a horse shed for seven teams, the laying of a stone walk, clearing and cleaning of grounds, moving of fence, water pipe laid to the kitchen, four large dining tables built, a large work table and drain built in the kitchen, coal bin and wood-house built, kindling wood cut and stored, floors and windows cleaned and new lamps hung.

On Sunday evening, Nov. 24, a very pleasing Thanksgiving service was given by the Sunday school, with songs, recitations, addresses and other features. There was a large attendance.

An Example of Convenient Flume Irrigation of Orchard

The accompanying cut shows the manner of irrigating a five-year-old orchard, Lot 8, Block 11, by means of a 6x7-inch flume, which was placed along the south side of the lot for the distribution of the water. In this case the land slopes northward and the furrows were run north and south, three to the apple tree row.

A small stream of water was turned into each ditch and after seeing that it was running properly no further attention was necessary except to inspect the flume every day or so in order that none of the holes became plugged up.

Running the ditches, laying the flume and turning on the water was all done in one day by a man with a team.

IMPORTANT WORK

Lewiston Orchards Assembly is a representative community organization and, as such has an important work before it. Lewiston Orchards is known to represent the beginning of an ideal social community, as well as a model orchard district. It stands not only for its own interests but for the interests of other communities that may be watching and waiting to profit by its course.

The best talent and energies of the community should find expression through the Assembly. The directing forces of this body have a responsibility for the general welfare in many ways. The appearance of streets and grounds, the permanent improvement of the highways of the Orchards district, the establishment of parks, and playgrounds, the systematic planting of ornamental trees and many other things pertaining to the material welfare of all orchard residents are within the scope of the Assembly's duties. The public relations of the Assembly will take it into contact with city, county, school and legislative authorities, and its influence in all of these relations must be for the best interests of the community.

Either directly or through suitable auxiliary bodies that may be formed, the social, moral and intellectual welfare of the orchardists may be advanced by the Assembly. In all of these things it should be a leader and a progressive one. It is not enough to follow the demands of current public sentiment. Progressive movements must be initiated to meet the needs of the develop-



EXAMPLE OF CONVENIENT FLUME IRRIGATION OF ORCHARD

ing community. The Assembly has thus a responsibility not often borne by such a body.

ENCOURAGE THE BOYS

The boys in the home orchard should be the orchardists of the future. Their boyhood should be an apprenticeship and preparation for later duties of orchard life. To make effective this early training, it should be along lines of personal inclination. The boys should be shown the advantages and pleasures of orchard life. Such knowledge most readily comes from an intimate acquaintance with the principles of orchard development.

The boys will become most readily interested by having a part in both the work and the returns. A certain compensation for work well done or a certain share of the crop proceeds of their labor will prove an effective incentive to earnest effort. The boys may be given a tree or a plot of ground or a certain portion of the field or garden to call their own for productive purposes.

To learn to do by doing is an all-important consideration in the education of boys in the orchard as in other industries. The boys' and girls' agricultural clubs are doing a good work in this line. They learn to love the work by understanding it. They get an insight into one of the noblest, healthiest and happi-

est occupations that can claim the attention of man.

Up to Dec. 1, the Lewiston Orchards Association had sold nearly 200 boxes of apples or about one-third of those on hand in the packing house. The remainder are now being packed and sold. If the weather should become too severe, the apples will probably be put into cold storage. Prices received have thus far ranged above the general market price. The sales have been chiefly in the local market, aside from express orders from many distant parts of the country.

R. E. Slagle, of Weiser, Idaho, and R. E. McBratney, a member of the Lewiston State Normal School board, visited the Orchards Nov. 25.

Word has been received from relatives of W. F. Acteson, of Carrollton, Wash., that Mr. Acteson died several weeks since at that place, but full part weeks since at that place. Mr. Acteson spent several weeks here in July, visiting his tract in the Orchards.

The Boys and Girls Agricultural Club meets regularly each month in the basement of the church for practical demonstration work, under Professors Thornber and Cole. At the meeting Dec. 7, the subject considered was "Propagation of Plants by Means of Cuttings."

J. E. Butler and family are spending the winter at Fowler, California.

An Ideal Orchard Home in Lewiston Orchards

By Arthur F. Lewis

WHY a house out of doors, or a large area of "out-o'-doors" incorporated into a house that has been appropriately named "An Ideal Orchard Home"?

Accompanying this sketch is an outline of a home about to be erected, by the writer, in "Lewiston Orchards."

A glance at the drawing and the floor arrangement interests you at once, because, though the structure at first

wardrobe rooms, and each of these, as far as possible, with its little window. This window feature is partially a delicate attention to the moth, that loves not sunshine and fresh air.

Note also the compact shape of this house. The heating plant will be in the exact center, as near as may be, with the hot air flues arranged about it like short spokes in a wheel, the furnace the hub, every pipe pulling alike in perfect

sink, not tucked away in some dark corner, to be "choked with poisonous gases," but out in the light and from this window the beautiful, timber-clad and snow-crested Craig mountains always in view. And, beside this same window, the work table, where the "dough-gods" and "Boston-best" are started on their palate tickling tour. Don't you think some cheer is mingled with "eats" done in such environment?

Life in the open is again emphasized in the generous living room with its open fire, and then, a part and yet not apart, the screened porch separated only by glass doors and really of the living room, and, as in this climate, we live mostly in the open, except in winter, these doors will rarely close.

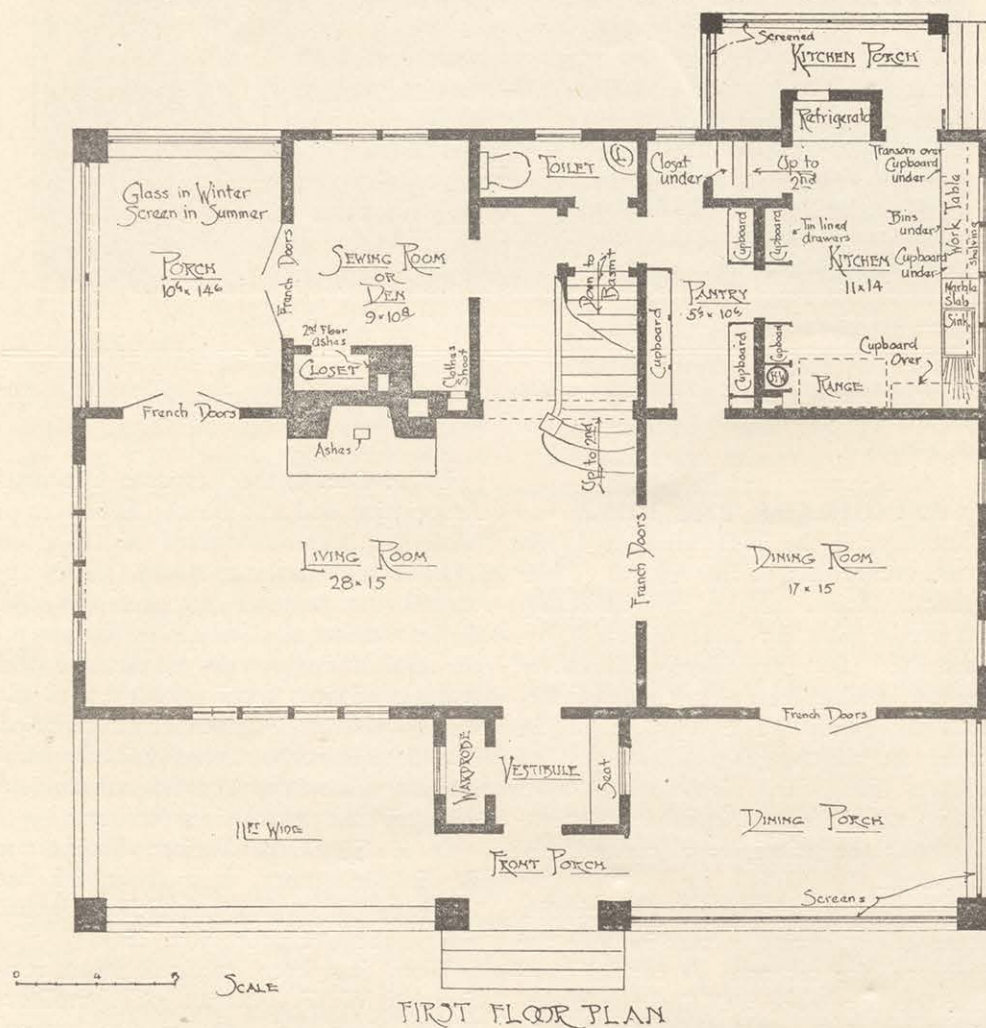
This ideal orchard home is roomy but not too large, the exterior plain but not severe, and, in the interior, the same scheme of simplicity, good cheer, comfort and convenience.

Then why so much devotion to the open air? The only absolutely convincing answer to that conundrum lies in personal demonstration. To my idea the ideal spot for such demonstration is right here in Lewiston Orchards where there is so much of sunshine and where pure air, pure water and beautiful scenes abound, and where, with all these inspiring things of nature, you also have the inspiration of work in a most agreeable and profitable occupation, the business of "manufacturing apples."

Mr. W. S. Berdan, of New York City, western manager of the North British Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, is an owner of 32 1-2 acres in Lewiston Orchards, and, with his friends and associates, controls nearly 200 acres in the district. He has recently stated that when he quits his present strenuous work his business in life, outside of resting, is going to be growing and selling of apples, and that such being the case he would naturally not consider settling down on anything that is not first-class and high-grade.

SCHOOL OF HORTICULTURE.

Orchardists should get ready to attend the Lewiston-Clarkston School of Horticulture which will be in session from Jan. 6 to Feb. 13, 1913.



glance seems to cover much ground, and really does, close inspection reveals many and varied areas of "out-of-doors" which are merely framed into the picture and are really not house at all but "ozone-retorts" where the ever changing air carries its vitalizing, nerve quieting sleep producing enchantment.

Note this fact that "every little bedroom boasts a porchlet all its own." each of these sleeping porches screened against insect intruders. Note also the generous provision in way of closets or

balance, absolutely the way to greatest efficiency. Plumbing plant also centralized.

A broad porch at the front and adjoining that an extension to the dining room, for summer use, serve as added testimony to a love of the life in the open where the sweet, clean air circulates freely about on its invigorating and health giving mission.

Note the kitchen with its generous array of cupboards and built in conveniences, and then note the lowly kitchen

The Trellising and Pruning of the Loganberry

By C. A. Cole, Horticulturist

THERE are quite a few of us in the "Lewiston Orchards" that grow the Loganberry. This may seem rather unusual, as many seem to think that this fruit can be grown successfully only on the Western Coast; however, it has been grown here for several years with good results.

Some of our growers try to practice blackberry and raspberry methods of training and pruning on the Logan, but this is a mistake. The plants should be set in squares 8x8 feet. Two rows of berries per apple tree middle, where the fruit trees are set 30 feet apart, is sufficient. It is not necessary to trellis the first year. The vines are allowed to grow flat on the ground, and when they get in the way of the cultivator the canes are laid in so as to form a row the way the trellis is to run.

Where the Logan is grown as an inter-crop it is not necessary to put up a very expensive trellis. There are two methods in use here, the two wire trellis

and the stake systems. In the first, good strong posts are put in at the ends and well braced. It is here that the greatest strain has to be met. The remainder of the posts are set in 24 feet apart. Two wires are stretched on the posts, one 2 1-2 feet above the ground and the other at the top. In fastening the wires we do not drive the staples up tight except on the end posts. There is enough play left to allow the wires to be tightened every spring by just tacking them loose at one end. A height of five feet is sufficient for the trellis.

The other system for trellising is to simply drive two five-foot stakes, one on each side of the vine, four feet apart. A small strip is nailed to the top, or a piece of bailing does just as well. This method allows the plants to be cultivated in both directions.

There are several methods used in training the vines on the trellis. One that gives good satisfaction is the fan system. In this the canes are spread

out fan shaped on the trellis to a distance of four feet on each side of the wires. Another good system is where all the canes are brought up to the top of the trellis then run along the top wire in one direction, and allowed to come within a foot of the next plant where the tips are cut off. Where the stakes are used the canes are brought up over the strip and allowed to fall to within a foot of the ground on the other side, then are topped off. About 8 to 10 canes per hill are grown. The soil is sufficiently fertile to give good results with this number.

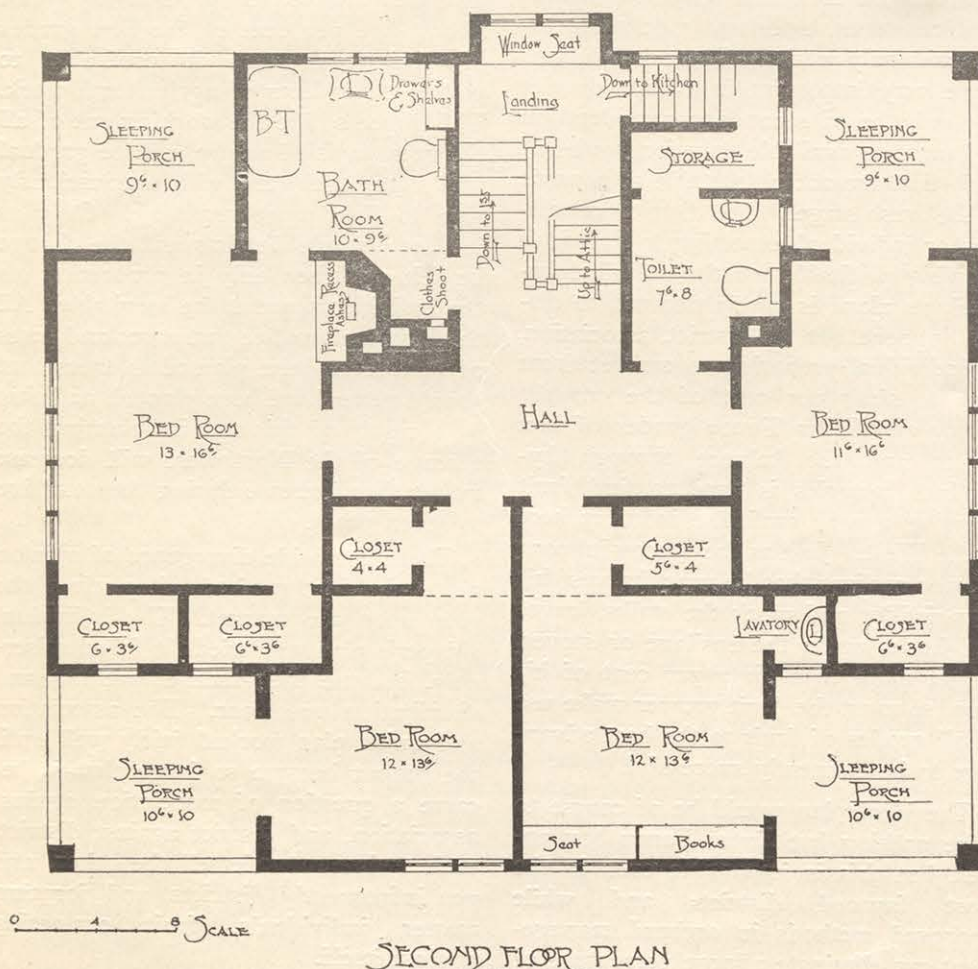
The pruning of the Logan is very simple. All that is necessary is to remove the old canes that have fruited, thin out to the proper number of new fruiting canes per hill and top back. The only time for doing this pruning and tying up is in the Spring. It is not advisable to do Summer or Fall pruning. The new shoots are not pruned, but are allowed to grow on the ground. When they get in the way of the cultivator the grower pushes them in under the trellis and sticks a small peg in the ground to hold them in place. These canes are allowed to remain in this position until the Spring pruning. They are much better protected from the cold here than on the trellis.

ANCIENT CAROL TO APPLE TREE.

O apple tree, I wassail thee
In hopes thou wilt blow
To blow and bear well.
So merry let us be;
For the Lord doth know where we
shall be
To be merry another year.

The old custom of toasting the apple trees has been observed in remote parishes in Devon and Somerset. After a meal at the farmhouse processions were made to the nearest orchards, the farmer leading the way with a light, and the men following, carrying all sorts of firearms. Arrived at the orchard, the party formed in a ring, while the farmer seized the branch of a tree and sang the above lines.

The Northwest Livestock Show at Lewiston, Dec. 9 to 13, promises to bring 10,000 visitors here and everyone will want to see Lewiston Orchards.



Horticultural Future of the Pacific Northwest

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

THE mere growing of trees and fruit is but a small part of the great horticultural industry of the Pacific Northwest of today. Proper methods of pruning, tillage, irrigating, combating of pests and grading and packing the fruit have each occupied the entire attention of the growers for a period, but each has been carefully and satisfactorily solved, until today there appears to be but one great problem left for the growers to solve, and that is the proper distribution and satisfactory marketing of the crop. To certain pessimistic growers this is the unsurmountable stonewall of the industry. To them it is "thus far and no farther" while to others (who are probably over-optimistic) there are many ways out. They see the coming of the cannery, the dryer, the vinegar works, the jelly and jam factory and one knows not what all, as the solution of the problem. While others see more railroads, the opening of the Panama canal, cheaper freight rates and wider markets as the only panacea for all our ills. Just recently I heard and saw a very capable office man, who did not know the difference between an apple tree and maple tree, figure out that in five years it would require three hundred days annually for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to haul the fruit from their territory alone, allowing a train of forty cars every thirty minutes day and night. Figures of this kind always remind me of the old college mathematician who decided to give up teaching and go to raising chickens for a living. He estimated that each hen would lay 200 eggs per year and that they would all hatch and that not more than half would be roosters, and that it would be easy to accumulate ninety-six million dollars' worth of poultry in four generations. To the average mind one of these stories is as nearly accurate as the other. If nature played no part in the natural laws of the universe, then it might be that the railroad would have just such a problem to handle; however, the facts of the case are, less than 35 per cent of all fruit trees planted ever reach full bearing age and less than 60 per cent of our commercial varieties of fruits bear full crops the same year, so the chances of a full crop in five years on even thirty-five per

cent of any number of large areas that may be now planted is very remote. However, these arguments do not change the case. The orchards of the Pacific Northwest are just beginning to come into bearing and they will continue to increase in productivity without further planting for the next twelve or fifteen years and so it certainly behooves the growers to seriously and carefully consider the whole phase of disposition of the crops.

If the industry is to remain profitable then at least 50 per cent of the crop must be marketed as Fancy or Extra Fancy box apples and the balance of the crop utilized in the by-product factories. The profitable returns must come from the Fancy grades rather than from the by-products. No greater profits can be made here in the West from the by-products than is made in the East for the same grades of fruit. The fruit growers of the West must not be satisfied in putting 95 per cent to 100 per cent of their crop through the evaporators, canneries, cider and vinegar factories and jelly works. These institutions while very important in a fruit district can only be of secondary consideration and must be available only for grades of fruit that are not marketable at a profit in the fresh stage. The district association or individual expecting to find fruit growing profitable for the so-called by-products alone is surely doomed to disappointment, but the district, association, or individual preparing to market from fifty to sixty per cent of the crop in Fancy and Extra Fancy grades of box apples and the balance through by-product factories is sure to find fruit growing a very profitable industry here in the West. Just as the successful corn grower realizes that he must harvest his corn fodder and work the stalks, leaves and husks up in the ensilage or stover, to get more than sixty per cent of his crop, so must the fruit grower make use of all grades of fruit to the best advantage to be eminently successful.

The ideal plan would be of course to raise nothing but Extra Fancy box apples, but this is impossible even in the most favored districts and while improved methods in orchard management can eliminate a large percentage of

the lower grades there will always be a sufficient quantity which if properly handled to almost if not wholly pay the operating expenses of the orchard.

I believe the final solution of the marketing of the crop of the West will resolve itself into the following phases: Extra Fancy grades will be carefully packed in boxes and cartons—the second grades of perfect fruit only will be marketed in barrels. While the third grade will be marketed in bulk just as long as it is profitable to do so and then the by-product factories will play their part and a very important one it will be every season, but especially during extra fruitful years all over the United States.

The great law of "Natural selection" or "Survival of the fittest" will operate very rapidly during the next seven or eight years among the individuals and fruit districts of the Pacific Northwest and the individuals who have not planted wisely or do not handle their orchards in the most approved manner like the districts unable to produce at least twenty-five per cent of the best grades of fruit, will find it profitable to pursue other lines of agricultural work. This process, like the working out of all the great laws of nature, will be gradual and many growers will unconsciously turn to lines more profitable. Only as it affects whole districts will the change be felt and then only in proportion, as the individuals resent the inevitable. All thinking men realize that acres and acres of land have been planted to trees that should never have been planted, and that as a result of this unwise planting the acreage of the Northwest will decrease rather than increase during the next five to seven years.

There is a wide divergence of opinion as to the best method of placing the crop upon the market. The individual shipper's plan was tried; it failed miserably, because the grading, packing and distribution was poor. The association and union plan worked fairly well until the output became so large that it became a question of association against association, and district against district, each trying to undersell the other, and not infrequently districts, and for that matter individuals, fruit competing against itself.

The fruit selling problem is now being considered by the keenest minds in the Pacific Northwest and as a result of this study a satisfactory solution is sure to be developed for all districts joining in the problem of marketing. The business men of Spokane have invited the growers of the Northwest to convene with them December 16 to formulate plans for the marketing of future crops. This will be an important meeting and our district should be represented. The business men can help in the solving of the problem but the growers must do their part or another year will find us just where we are now.

R. S. THAIN IS DEAD

Richard S. Thain, one of Oak Park's distinguished citizens and a veteran of the civil war, died on Monday night after an illness of several weeks. Until a few weeks ago he was in active business and had been successful in establishing an Oak Park colony at Lewiston, Idaho, known as Lewiston Orchards. He expected to go to Lewiston and to end his days there, but illness came upon him. The funeral was held from his residence, 210 Home, at 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon. The simple ritual of the Grand Army of the Republic was conducted by the commander, Rev. Wiley Taylor, and the chaplain, Rev. Charles M. Morton, who added a simple and affectionate tribute to the memory of his friend of forty years. Mrs. Clarence S. Pellet sang hymns which he had loved. The pallbearers were officers of the First Congregational church. Phil Sheridan post formed a guard of honor.

The service was conducted by Dr. Barton, who spoke as follows

"On the night of June 12 the steamboat Samson was storm-tossed on Lake Michigan, but weathered the gale, in which a number of other vessels went down. When the steamer arrived in port, the captain, Richard Robinson, announced with satisfaction that no lives had been lost on board his boat, but that one had been added to the list of passengers.

"In honor of the captain and the boat, they named the storm-born baby Richard Sampson Thain. Tho born to earth in a storm, he lived a sunny life, serene and radiant to its very sunset.

"The lad grew up at Milburn, Ill., where his parents were of the sturdy and God-fearing Scotch people who

made up a considerable part of the community.

"On September 3, 1862, less than three months after his seventeenth birthday, he enlisted in the Ninety-sixth Illinois infantry, and was with his regiment in twenty of its twenty-one battles, being twice wounded, and he served till his discharge in July, 1865.

"Brought up in a Christian home, he early gave attention to religion, but his conversion occurred while his regiment was at Blue Springs, Tenn., during some special services held by the Christian commission, in the nearby town of Cleveland, Tenn. Some years afterward he was boarding in the home of D. L. Moody, and the two learned to their great mutual satisfaction that the man who was preaching that night was none other than Mr. Moody himself.

"Mr. Thain has lived in Oak Park for more than thirty years. His membership in the First Congregational church began September 3, 1882, just twenty years after his enlistment in the army. He was a deacon at the time of his death and was loved and highly esteemed by all his fellow members. One of his last letters was one full of affection and Christian faith, which he sent to his associates on the board of deacons less than two weeks ago.

"He was a lover of song, a cheerful, affectionate, true-hearted man. His sickness did not take away his sunny disposition, nor did the approach of death in any wise diminish his serene faith. Several weeks ago he said to me, 'I think I am a little stronger; but if I am not to recover, it's all right; it's all right.' A few days ago when I visited him, he was eager to talk over the sermon of the previous Sunday, of which he had heard from members of his family, and he joined in prayer with hearty and grateful participation.

"He had been able to gather his children home not long before his death, and a few days ago his brother, Rev. A. R. Thain, visited him for the last time. They have been not only brothers, but comrades in the army, and more than ordinarily intimate, even for brothers. Together they prayed, and Mr. Thain asked for a hymn which had come to him with new meaning in these weeks, 'Calm me, O God, and keep my calm.' The prayer of that hymn was answered. His life went out with a smile. The storm in which it began heard the word of the Master, and he entered into the harbor in a deep and beautiful calm."

The surviving members of his family are Mrs. Thain, four daughters, Mrs. J. R. Effinger, Mrs. A. M. Raymond, Mrs. Lane Summers, Miss Mable A. Thain, one son R. J. Thain, and six grandchildren—Oak Leaves, Oak Park, Ill., Saturday, Nov. 30, 1912.

The first residence to be built in the vineyard portion of the Orchards is that of Mr. R. S. Erb, of the Erb Hardware Co. The design is of an original bungalow type, by R. S. Loring, and Messrs. Mace and Henderson, of the Orchards, are doing the work of construction. The house will be of commodious character and will command a magnificent view overlooking Lewiston-Clarkston and the Snake and Clearwater rivers.

A Wisconsin woman writes to a friend in the Orchards as follows: "We read all the Lewiston Orchards news in the Life and weekly paper. It reads as if you do have lively times out there, and I can't help wishing we could enjoy them, too, but we haven't money enough to think of it yet."

Frederick A. Baker, Special Agent U. S. Indian Service, Washington, D. C., was here Dec. 2. Mr. Baker's present work is near Ft. Du Chesne, Utah, at the Uintah and Urah Agency.

J. E. Butler's display from Lewiston Orchards at the Pacific Northwest Land and Products Show at Portland, Oregon, last month, attracted much favorable attention. In the plate display of apples, it won three first premiums and seven seconds; also a second premium on nut display and second on pear display.

Movements are now under way to organize several new departments of work in connection with the Assembly, including sections for special horticultural investigation, literary development and social activities. The Assembly, as a representative community body, proposes to use its influence in the promotion of all movements which are for the general interest of the community, and to give such movements a guiding force in the right direction.

Read the second Annual Announcement of the Lewiston-Clarkston School of Horticulture carefully, then hand or mail it to some one whom you know to be interested in Orchardng or Horticultural Instruction.

Correspondence Course, Lewiston-Clarkston School of Horticulture

By Professor W. S. Thornber

(The questions to Assignment No. 1 can be had by writing to the Lewiston-Clarkston School of Horticulture, Lewiston, Idaho.)

GENERAL FRUIT GROWING

Assignment Number Two.

READ:

Chapters Three, Four, Five and Six of "How to Make a Fruit Garden."
Chapter Five, "Principles of Fruit Growing."

STUDY THE FOLLOWING FACTORS:

1. Units necessary, of a good home orchard variety.
2. Units necessary, of a good commercial orchard variety.
3. Kinds and varieties you would like grow.
4. Watch the following varieties in commerce:
 - a. Apples—Spitzenberg, Yellow Newtown, Jonathan, Rome Beauty, Winesap, Grimes Golden, Winter Banana, Arkansas Black, White Winter Pearmain, Delicious, Black Ben Davis.
 - b. Pears—Bartlett, Anjou, Comice, Bosc, and Winter Nelis.
 - c. Peaches—Elberta, Crawford, Foster, Salway, Triumph and Malta.
5. The ideal tree to plant in the orchard.
6. Plans that may be used with filler trees and those that cannot.
7. Especially notice Hexagonal and Wellhouse plans.

ORCHARD PESTS.

Assignment Number Two.

READ:

Chapter V, "Economic Entomology."
Pages 69 to 116, "Diseases of Economic Plants."

STUDY THE FOLLOWING FACTORS:

1. Turn to apple insects in the index of "Economic Entomology."
2. How must each be treated?
3. Study especially—
 - a. Apple Scab, Fire or Pear Blight, Bitter Rot and Canker.
 - b. Codling Moth, San Jose Scale, Oyster Shell Scale and Borers.

TAXES ARE NOW PAYABLE.

The tax roll for the Orchards is made up several months in advance of the time for payment and due to changes of addresses, failure to allow sufficient time for remittances to travel and like causes, many have heretofore inadvertently been subjected to the penalty of 10 per cent through delinquency; however, it has been the practice of the company to check the lists prior to the expiration of the payment period and to pay such taxes as have not been attended to, rendering bill direct to the owner for the amount. Even with this arrangement, some confusion

VEGETABLE GARDENING.

ASSIGNMENT NUMBER TWO.

READINGS:

Chapters 4, 5, 6 and 7, "Principles of Vegetable Gardening," by Bailey.

Chapters 4, Garden Tillage; 5, Seed Sowing; 6, Transplanting; 7, Farmer's Kitchen Garden; 8, Seeds and Seed Growing; 10, Care of Hot Beds; 11, Injurious Insects. "Vegetable Gardening," by Green. The different editions of Vegetable Gardening by Green number chapters differently. Avoid confusion by reading subjects.

STUDY THE FOLLOWING FACTORS:

1. Simple, effective tools, examples—Acme harrows, spike tooth harrow, Planet Jr. drill, float and dibber.
2. Value of good strong seed.
3. Methods of double cropping.
4. Value of irrigation, transplanting, top pruning.
5. Fungicides and insecticides used in the garden.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING.

ASSIGNMENT NUMBER TWO.

READINGS:

Chapter 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 "Landscape Gardening," by Waugh.

Chapter 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 "Landscape Gardening as Applied to Home Decorations," by Maynard.

STUDY THE FOLLOWING FACTORS:

1. Use of curves in drives and walks.
2. The possibilities of school yards.
3. The contours of lawns, grades of drives, walks, etc.
4. How plants are grouped to advantage.
5. Study the advantages and mistakes of old yard plantings.

IRRIGATION.

ASSIGNMENT NUMBER TWO.

READINGS:

Chapters 12, 13, 14 and 16 "Irrigation Farming," by Wilcox.

Chapters 8, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 "Irrigation for the Farm, Garden and Orchard," by Stewart.

STUDY THE FOLLOWING FACTORS:

1. Irrigation of intercrops like corn, potatoes, root crops, beans and alfalfa.
2. The irrigation of all kinds of garden crops.
3. The winter irrigation idea.
4. Necessity of good drainage.

SOILS.

ASSIGNMENT NUMBER TWO.

READINGS:

Chapters 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 "Soils," by Fletcher.

STUDY THE FOLLOWING FACTORS:

1. The value of water for irrigation purposes when needed.
2. The system of applying water to the land.
3. The principal plant foods of the soil.
4. Kinds of plant food available and non-available.
5. Methods of adding plant food to the soil.
6. Under what conditions can a farmer profitably buy commercial fertilizers?

HARVESTING, MARKETING AND STORING.

ASSIGNMENT NUMBER TWO.

Part Two, "Picking" in "Fruit Harvesting, Storing and Marketing," by Waugh.

STUDY THE FOLLOWING FACTORS:

1. When are apples and pears ready to pick? Ripe?
2. The method of managing pickers, packers, etc.
3. The requirements of first class grades.
4. The kind of a package.
5. The attractiveness of the package.
6. Wrappings, labels and brands.

sion has ensued and certain of the payments have been duplicated and this year necessitated a change of plan.

Through the courtesy of W. R. Wyatt, County Assessor and Tax Collector, the Lewiston Land & Water Company, Limited, has been enabled to mail out all tax notices. The 1912 levy is subject to penalty if not paid before the first Monday in January but in order to prevent delinquency, remittances must reach the Company's office on or before January 3rd so that payment may be made on time.

Send your checks for taxes to the

Company and receipts from the Tax Collector will be returned promptly as heretofore.

The past month was an ideal November. The temperature was very even, it was dryer than usual, and there were many fair days. According to the records of Director W. W. Thomas, of the government weather bureau at Lewiston, the range of temperature was from 28 to 60, the mean being 43.1, the highest being lower than usual and the lowest being higher than usual. The total precipitation was only .80, which is less than the average.

Comments on Apples of Quality from Lewiston Orchards

By Frederick Arthur.

TO test out the problem of sending apples by mail, in anticipation of the advent of the "parcels-post," and also to test out the quality of apples grown in "Lewiston Orchards" this season the writer has, during the past month, sent to friends in Michigan and other points, experimental packages, by express and mail.

After much trying and tying, I have reduced the package to a minimum in weight and a maximum in simplicity, strength, appearance and utility.

But what interested me most, in the satisfactory results obtained, was the universally enthusiastic praise accorded to these apples from "Lewiston Orchards."

Without further palaver I will now give you the evidence in the language of the victims, as follows:

Hon. Wm. B. Mershon, of Saginaw, Michigan, wrote: "This morning I received from you a package with two very fine Spitzenberg apples, the finest I ever saw, and I want to thank you very much for sending them. I always considered the Spitzenberg the best apple that was ever grown. When I was a boy, there were two Spitzenberg apple trees in our yard. The apples were as hard as rocks until the first frost came and then they mellowed up and my recollection is, that in those days we had no insect pests to bother them and there were mighty few wormy apples. We

used to carefully pack them and put them away for winter—thus was my taste for the Spitzenberg apple developed. These are beautiful specimens, they have the old time smell, and those little specks and the red skin and the yellow flesh I know is there and I will find it, if I conclude to eat these apples, and they will remind me of by-gone days. I say, if I conclude to eat them, for they look too good to be eaten yet awhile."

Hon. Geo. W. Weadock, also of Saginaw, wrote: "A day or two since the package came containing a most beautiful Spitzenberg and an equally beautiful Rome Beauty. The two of them made dessert for the family, and were delicious and enjoyed by all. I sure would like to visit the apple orchards of Lewiston."

Mr. J. W. Grant, jeweler, of Saginaw, Michigan, wrote: "Your letter came a few days ago and later the three apples and they are beautiful fruit. Mrs. Grant and I ate one and will put the two in the show window with a card indicating where they are grown. I hope to get a small spot of ground out there soon."

Mr. Edward W. Glynn, cashier of the Second National Bank, of Saginaw, Michigan, wrote: "Mr. Copeland delivered to me on Wednesday the Rome Beauties and I found them delicious, and thank you for remembering me so

kindly. Certainly your country produces fine fruit."

Mr. Frank A. Booth, Manager of the Hotel Fordney, at Saginaw, Michigan, wrote: "Your beautiful box of apples arrived at the Fordney yesterday, and we all think it very kind and thoughtful of you to remember the Fordney. I am going to serve every one of these fine apples in the cafe and give them to the right people with your compliments, from the famous 'Lewiston Orchards.'"

Mr. F. Bruse Smith, of Saginaw, Michigan, wrote: "Mrs. Smith ate two Lewiston apples baked, last week, called them good, better than Michigan: sent her thanks to a neighbor, but remembered you had Saginaw friends in mind when you shipped them."

Miss Frances G. Lewis, of La Jolla, California, wrote: "Uncle Henry came down this morning bringing our first installment of Rome Beauties and Jonathans, and beauties they are. Mother has been longing for them and has just finished eating one. Apples are delicious—just sampled one."

Mrs. Wm. Kosanke, of Seattle, Washington, wrote: "Many, many thanks for the apples, they were delicious."

I assume that testimony like this, coming from reputable people, and particularly that from residents of Michigan, "the old apple state," will be as entertaining to your readers as it was to the writer.

INTERESTING COMMENT FROM INTERESTED PEOPLE

No fruit processor in our 100-jar exhibit today attracted more favorable comment than the Butler grapes from Lewiston Orchards.—C. E. Arney, immigration agent for Northern Pacific, at Northwest Products Exposition, at Minneapolis.

I was pleased with the continued improvement of the Lewiston Orchards during the past season. The growth of the trees, the size, color and quality of the fruit fully justifies the good things predicted when I first visited the project. The Jonathan, Rome Beauty, Yellow Newtown and Spitzenburg apples are as fine as any that I have ever seen, and I have visited all the leading apple producing sections of the country.—C.

L. Smith, agricultural agent of O.-W. R. & N.

Neither Italy nor France can compare with Idaho as a health resort. Statistics of mortality collected by the United States census bureau show it is the healthiest state in the Union, its mortality being rated by the bureau at 0.33, while that of Colorado is 0.94, California 1.61, Oregon 0.69, Utah 1.03, and Florida 1.21.—Chicago Tribune, Nov. 3, 1912.

I was in Lewiston Orchards a month ago, when the peaches were ripening and the fruit generally was developing. They are certainly raising a vast amount of fruit there, and are destined in the near future to raise vastly more. But that is not all. Vegetables of every kind kind grow there as I have never seen

them grow elsewhere. It is a paradise, made so by cultivation and irrigation. The people living there are intelligent and desirable neighbors. If they can get good markets for their crops, I see no reason why it will not be a most desirable place to live. Those who wish a semi-genteel occupation in the open air of a delightful climate I think will find what they want in the Lewiston Orchards.—Rev. August F. Bruske, Holland, Mich.

One of the features proposed for the Lewiston-Celilo Panama Canal celebration at Lewiston in 1915 is an aeroplane flight from Lewiston to San Diego, California. Another associated event proposed is the meeting here of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress.

The Jonathan, a Favorite Early Winter Apple

The Jonathan apple is proving to be the best all around variety as a November fruit for the Lewiston Orchards district. Specimens grown there this year

at this age, however, this year have yielded from one to three boxes each.

The branching is quite different from other varieties; where the main branches

several standard varieties are regularly set out. With permanent and filler orchard trees 30 feet apart, square method, nearly 450 Jonathans can be placed on a five acre lot. Under proper handling such an orchard should produce about 32,850 boxes from the sixth to the thirteenth year, this being equivalent to more than 50 cars of fruit.

The Grimes Golden is an equally desirable variety for November use, having the crispness of flesh and deliciousness of flavor and has also the added advantage of a longer marketing period, frequently keeping well until March, whereas the Jonathan should be out of the way by Christmas at the latest.

The orchardist who takes pride in raising high type varieties like these cannot do otherwise than look upon the flat and tasteless fruit, such as the Ben Davis, regularly offered to the traveling public on trains, which, like Hodge's Razors, are "grown to sell" with a lack of interest. Such lower grade varieties are profitable because of their heavy yield and indestructible character, but it is a fair statement to say that the sale of fruit will increase ten-fold when such delicious varieties as the ones above mentioned are offered generally to the public at reasonable prices.

CORRECTIONS TO OUR NOVEMBER NUMBER.

Page 5, Paragraph 5: "Eastern and Western Fruit Growing Compared." Fifth, The disadvantage of orchards being surrounded by broad leaved forest trees cannot be compared with the absence of those forest trees in the West, or the presence of the Evergreen trees in general. The broad leaves are serious harborers of many orchard enemies while the Evergreen trees harbor few or none of these pests.

Page 12, "Home Happenings." Center column, last paragraph, should be:— the following formula. Ten gallons of whitewash, six pounds of sulphur, one pound whale oil soap, and one pint of creosote.

Orchardists who have dairy cows find the fine fall crop of "El Filiria" a splendid pasture, and little other feed is needed. At the opening of December, the growth of this succulent plant is as luxurious as at any time of the year.



A Typical Jonathan Apple Tree, Six Years Old, Lewiston Orchards

are of good size, typical shape, exceptionally well colored and possess that crisp tender, juicy flesh and excellent flavor not always found in the Jonathan of the West.

In the accompanying cut is a Jonathan apple tree in its sixth year's growth. Such trees may be relied upon for fruits

leave the trunk, there is a shoulder or collar which serves to increase strength. The Jonathan is a free pollenizer and five acres planted solidly would comprise a satisfactory orchard arrangement but of course would lack the commercial advantages which are so wisely provided under the plan in the Orchards, where