

Lewiston Orchards Life

AN EXPONENT OF PROGRESSIVE HORTICULTURE AND THE SUCCESSFUL RURAL COMMUNITY

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Irrigation of Orchards from Water Under Pressure

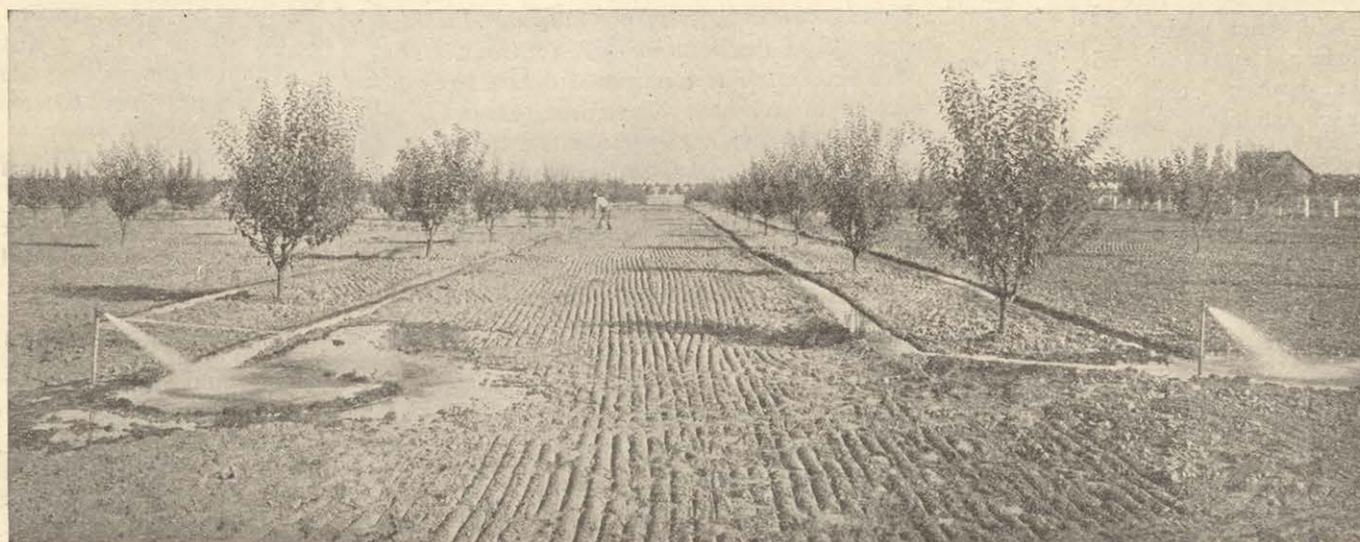
THE accompanying cut shows the best and most approved method known for the irrigation of orchards. The water is brought to the orchard in pipes under pressure, which eliminates all loss by seepage, absolutely insures the safety of your land from subbing and alkali, prevents the introduc-

tion of various orchard pests and weeds from being brought in from diseased and weedy fields and lessens the cost of irrigation from one-fourth to one-half over the open-ditch system.

This system of irrigation places the water exactly where it will do the most good and is so thoroughly under the con-

trol of the irrigator that there need be practically no waste of water or injury to the land.

The illustration is from an actual scene in Lewiston Orchards, showing trees in the development stage when irrigation is chiefly for the promotion of wood growth.



Scene in Lewiston Orchards, Showing Irrigation of Orchards by Water Under Pressure

The Winesap Apple

The Winesap is one of the oldest and most popular of American apples. Practically nothing is known of its origin or past history. It is the one important member of the apple family of America that cannot point back to some old decayed tree or tree trunk as its parental tree.

It is supposed to have originated in New Jersey; however, this is not generally believed. It is grown from coast to coast and always finds a favorite place in every market. It is truly a winter apple, coming into season early in January and remaining good until March or April. It markets, packs, ships and keeps well with a very small amount of loss.

As a tree there are few if any that grow better. It is a strong vigorous up-

right grower producing an abundance of good fruiting wood. The tree is a moderately early bearer and later a heavy annual bearer. It reaches its highest degree of perfection under irrigation in the Pacific Northwest and is easily one of the first five of the West.

The fruit is medium sized, roundish, conical in shape, of a deep carmine color and has a firm juicy flesh with a rich spicy flavor.

The Winesap grown in the West has the world's record acre yield from a seven-year-old orchard and also the financial young orchard record, which was 1,240 boxes of first-class fruit that sold at \$2 per box, f. o. b shipping point.

About one-fifth of the six thousand acres of the Lewiston Orchards is planted to the Winesap variety.

A View from Lewiston Orchards

Think of viewing from your window, or a broad avenue, the picturesque city of Lewiston, at the confluence of the famous Snake and Clearwater rivers, a mile and a half away. Westward in another state, Clarkston exemplifies what irrigation has done; the roofs of beautiful homes here and there that rise above the orchards. A wondrous sight, indeed. Turn your back for a moment on the industrious cities, look southward to the peaceful calm of the Craig and Blue mountains, extending east and west as far as the eye can see. Can you imagine a more ideal garden spot for homes than this slightly elevation, mid city and mountain?—E. D. P., a Lewiston Orchards owner.

Community Life in Lewiston Orchards

Lewiston Orchards Assembly

The regular meeting last month of the Lewiston Orchards Assembly was held Jan. 13, and was addressed by Professor W. S. Thornber and Professor F. H. Huntworth. Prof. Thornber presented a diagram of the five-acre school tract in the Orchards and showed how it could be beautified. "As a community," he said, "we have the most beautiful little school house in the state of Idaho. Let us put the grounds in keeping with that school house." Prof. Thornber also announced that the Orchards company had set aside another five-acre tract adjoining the school grounds for a community playground, with baseball field, race track, tennis courts and other features.

Professor Huntworth, who is superintendent both of the city and the Orchards schools, spoke on the utility of public school work, with especial reference to the industrial work of the high school. He made a proposition to divide the school day, giving the forenoons to indoor study and class work and the afternoons to industrial work in shop, factory, store or orchard.

In accordance with a suggestion by Professor Thornber, a permanent committee on school grounds was provided, consisting of Messrs. F. B. Gano, G. E. Ames and Walter Eddy; and another on school affairs, consisting of Messrs. H. C. Jackson, C. R. Burns and Mrs. H. H. S. Rowell.

The literary and social department of the Assembly, in charge of a committee consisting of David A. Smith, Mrs. G. E. Ames and Walter Eddy, gave its first program at the school house on the evening of Jan. 31. Musical numbers were given by Mrs. Kate B. Chase, Mrs. G. E. Ames and Miss Helen Gieseke, piano; Clyde Tyler, violin; and A. V. McConnell, flute. Three scenes from Shakespeare's Twelfth Night were given in costume by twelve pupils from the Junior B literature class of the high school, under the direction of Miss Margaret Lauder. The participants, three of whom are residents of the Orchards, were: Kittie Beagle, Katherine Huntworth, Leah McEachron, Alvin McCormick, Floyd Nave, Paul White, Ralph Rowell, Paul Rowell, Fred Le Clair and Donald Hicks. The attendance

was about double the seating capacity of the assembly hall. At the conclusion of the literary program, two hours were spent in dancing. Another meeting of the department is to be held sometime this month.

The regular meeting of the Assembly this month will be held Feb. 10, and will be devoted to the discussion of hog raising in the Orchards. A number of practical hog raisers of the vicinity have been invited to attend and take part in the discussion.

Hospital Auxiliary

The auxiliary society of the advisory board of St. Joseph's hospital met Jan. 16, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Haben. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mrs. L. A. Blackman; vice-president, Mrs. P. W. Clark; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. F. B. Gano. The re-election of Mrs. Blackman was in deserved recognition of her very efficient services during the initial year of the organization. The net earnings of the auxiliary for the year were \$101.97. There was large attendance at the annual meeting, including the following: Sister Borgia and Sister Cornelia of the hospital staff; the Mesdames Wallace of Tammany; and the following ladies of the Orchards: Mesdames P. W. Clark, L. A. Blackman, T. Keedy, G. G. Ames, J. W. Haben, F. B. Gano, H. H. Smith, H. H. S. Rowell, M. E. Fuller, H. S. Gano, F. D. Webb, Walter Eddy, A. J. Duffus, Walter Moffitt, D. W. Clark, P. H. Mullarky, John H. Long, W. H. Bankson, L. C. Gieseke, Kate B. Chase, and Misses Augusta Rudolph, Helen Gieseke and Ruth Gieseke.

The first meeting this month was held with Mrs. P. W. Clark, Feb. 6, at Fairmount Orchards, with Mrs. Clark and Mrs. F. B. Gano as hostesses. Twenty two members were present. Another meeting will be held Feb. 20, and two meetings will be held in March. In April, May and June meetings will be held once a month. No meetings will be held in July, August and September, but they will be resumed in October and will continue until December, when the annual hospital bazaar will be held.

Ladies' Aid Society

This month's meeting of the Orchards ladies' aid society will be an all-day one, at the church, February 13, when a noon lunch will be served in charge of a committee consisting of Mrs. J. W. Haben, Mrs. N. R. Lee, Mrs. W. H. Bankson, Mrs. L. C. Gieseke, and Mrs. John H. Long. At these lunches, which have been rapidly growing in popularity, the gentlemen are welcome to attend, and the occasion forms an opportunity of delightful social reunion. The only charge is the nominal sum of ten cents, the proceeds going to the benefit of the society. The society has pledged itself to raise a fund of \$100 toward the expenses of the church, though it is not a distinctively church organization, having for its object the various lines of community work.

A considerable fund was realized by the society at a box social held Jan. 17, at which Dr. R. W. Cram officiated as auctioneer for sale of the lunch boxes.

Home Happenings

D. H. Guiland, of the Orchards, is in charge of the survey work for the proposed Johnson road between Lewiston and Vollmer.

The Western Farmer, of Spokane, Wash., in its January issue, has a front-page, illustrated article on Lewiston Orchards, by the editor and publisher, E. E. Faville, who visited the Orchards in December.

Douglas Mullarky, son of Wm. T. Mul'arky, a former resident of the Orchards, is now editor and publisher of The Enterprise, a weekly newspaper, at Redmond, Oregon, where his father now has a tract of land.

For a period of two weeks, the Orchards enjoyed the unusual luxury of good sleighing. The same period being coincident with that of moonlight nights, the opportunities were improved by the young people in a great variety of improvised sleighing conveyances.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hall are spending the winter at Tucson, Arizona, which, though in the sunny South, they report as having a temperature this winter as low as seven degrees above zero, or within four degrees of the coldest weather in the Orchards this season.

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. THORNBUR, and CHAS. A. COLE,
Horticulturists, Contributing Editors.

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FAREWELL TO WINTER.

With the coming of February, winter in the Lewiston valley usually takes its departure and spring opens up in earnest; orchardists have their pruning well under way and by the middle of the month plowing is in progress. This season, however, has proved to be an exception, for while the cold weather did not make its appearance any earlier than usual and while it has not been as severe as in some past seasons, it was accompanied by a heavy fall of snow which has remained on the ground and which promises to stay with us for a week or two longer. Our coldest day was January 6, when the thermometer showed a minimum reading of two degrees and a maximum of 18 degrees. From then until the 20th the lowest record was 20 degrees—on the 9th, 10th and 13th—but on the 20th the reading was 5 degrees. This was followed by warmer weather which slowly melted the snow, allowing the water to sink into the unfrozen ground—an ideal winter condition for crop purposes. On February 2nd and 3rd about ten inches of light snow fell and now the orchards are uniformly covered to a depth of over a foot.

A comparison of these conditions with the brand of weather furnished in other sections of the country as shown by the weather reports, will inform readers that below zero conditions are still generally prevalent in those places from which came most of the Orchards residents. The fact is that only about the middle of the real winter has been reached in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan and other northern states, to say nothing of many far eastern states of almost equally frigid climate. Weather bureau reports showed that on Feb. 1 the temperature at Chicago was 2 below zero; at Des Moines,

6 below; at S. Ste. Marie, 14 below; at St. Paul, 16 below; at Duluth, 20 below; at Moorhead, 20 below; and at Huron, 18 below. Even at St. Louis it was only 4 above; at Louisville, 6 above; and at Kansas City, 2 above. At Lewiston it was as warm as at Boston, Atlantic City, Washington and New York; a little warmer than at Knoxville, Tenn., considerably warmer than at Memphis, Tenn., and almost as warm as at Phoenix, Arizona, Shreveport, La., and Charleston, S. C. At most of the eastern points here mentioned, the present winter has been unusually mild thus far, and is yet liable to great severity of several months' duration.

In many respects, the present, or past, winter has been an ideal one in the Orchards, and conditions seem unusually favorable for a good fruit season in this district. Reports that come of destructive cold waves in semi-tropical California should make the orchards owners here all the better satisfied with their conditions. All orchard regions have their hazards, but the Lewiston valley has evidently a minimum of danger from weather extremes and storm violence.

HONORING THE APPLE.

The opinion has been advanced by archaeologists that the apple was known to the ancient Romans, but it is still stoutly maintained that nowhere else in the world has apple pie been made that can be compared for thickness, juiciness, flavor and mouth-watering deliciousness with the apple pie "made in America." It has been well concluded that while the Romans may have been apple eaters it remained for the modern Yankees to lift the apple out of the domain of common eatables and place it on the plane of poetry.

There remains much more to do for the apple, the king of fruits. The Northwest has made a beginning in the right direction by establishing the apple box as a commercial package. The yet smaller package, suited to the parcel post service, is now being evolved. Not only must the apple package be further perfected, but the characteristics, varieties and uses of the apple must be better made known. This can be done through the circulation of literature with the commercial distribution of the fruit itself. Deplorable ignorance exists not only among consumers but among all dealers, as to the kinds, seasons and uses of the apple. In this respect, the apple

has been neglected, while the orange, the lemon, the banana, the grape and even the grape fruit, have been advanced in public favor by systematic publicity that has had an immense influence in promoting consumption of those fruits.

With the adoption of the right methods in the marketing of apples the consumption of the fruit can be easily trebled. No other fruit is adapted to such a variety of uses as is the apple. All that is needed is proper presentation of its merits and facilities for its general distribution among the fruit-hungry millions of this and other countries. The apple should be honored by universal use.

PREPARING FOR WORK.

The coming of springtime finds the orchardists of this district facing responsibilities of greater importance than ever before. An increased acreage of orchards comes into bearing this season, and previously bearing trees are now of greater crop capacity.

Thus far, the Orchards have been favored with comparative freedom from orchard pests and diseases, but it should be remembered that a continuation of such conditions can only be maintained by the exercise of eternal vigilance, in the combating of all orchard enemies upon their first appearance. The destruction and decay of other orchard districts should be a warning to those who are inclined to ignore such dangers.

Here the conditions to begin with are unusually favorable. Probably in no other district has there been such systematic and scientific work from the beginning, and in no other is there provided such expert supervision and advice as are here open to all orchardists. It behooves all growers here to work together for the protection of orchard interests. To have one neglected and disease breeding orchard tract is a menace to the safety of all others in the vicinity. It is especially true in an orchard district that united we stand and divided we fall. Now early in the season is the time to prepare for proper pruning, spraying and care of the orchards.

NEW ORCHARD INDUSTRIES.

The possibilities of many orchard industries hitherto almost untouched are beginning to be appreciated in this district. The planting of inter-orchard crops has been largely a temporary ex-

pedient during the orchard development period. With the maturing of orchard trees, will come new opportunities for other related industries of permanent and highly profitable character.

As orchards come to fruiting age, much of the ground can be to great advantage seeded down to alfalfa, clover and other crops, valuable not only as soil fertilizers but as a source of food supply for live stock. Every orchard could support its own drove of hogs. Every orchard could have a high-class dairy herd. Every orchard could keep a profitable flock of hens or turkeys. By producing the feed for these largely in the orchard itself, the fertility of the soil would be conserved and the product of

these related orchard industries would be in condensed form for market purposes. Such products are market staples and would go far towards the permanent support of the orchardists, leaving the fruit-crop as a surplus for special profit.

ORCHARDISTS AT SCHOOL.

As this issue of the Life goes to press, the second winter session of the Lewiston-Clarkston School of Horticulture is nearing its close. The present session has been marked by increased interest and apparent advancement in character of the student body. The school has demonstrated its great practical value

to the actual growers. While its worth should be much more appreciated, it is certain that the work already done has inculcated principles of right practice that will be of great lasting benefit to this entire district and have considerable influence of yet wider scope.

Orchardists need to learn the lesson that lessons are always to be learned. This fact is especially true in the orchard industry. The growers should always be at school, and they should be ever ready to improve opportunities of special educational advancement such as are offered in the scientific but practical instruction afforded by the school of horticulture so generously provided in this valley.

Interesting Replies to Questions from the Correspondence Course

DURING the past month some very interesting replies have been received from the students in the Correspondence Courses. The interest in these courses is growing gradually and now many of the non-resident owners are gradually preparing themselves for the management of their property when it shall come into bearing.

The following replies to the questions show how these people, while miles away, have gained a good working knowledge of the subjects under consideration.

Question: Name in the order of importance, factors to consider in the selection of a fruit district.

Answer: Location, market, transportation, community, site, exposure, slope, soil, depth, fertility, drainage, climate, temperature, growing season, rainfall, irrigation and activity of orchard pests. (U. B. Hinds.)

Question: Without individual co-operation can horticultural laws be wholly effective?

Answer: No. Diseases of these kinds can be fought, not by a few men paid to uphold the law but by the constant vigilance and united effort of all the fruit growers. A single careless owner may cause heavy loss to many who have done all they could. (Ada M. Parsons.)

Question: What factors can make rural life superior to city life?

Answer: Purer air and opportunity to live more out of doors. From the writer's point of view this is one of the greatest factors in making rural life superior. Good social and educational conditions. With good neighbors, schools, churches, societies, etc., provided in the country, rural life loses a good portion of its drawbacks. This is particularly true if houses are not located too far apart and the people are not isolated.

Good roads. Without good roads life in the country is made undesirable during certain seasons of the year.

Transportation facilities. With good transportation facilities the country is brought nearer to the city which makes it possible for many to live in the country who could not otherwise do so, and enables the rural dweller to oftener enjoy the advantages of the city without being compelled to share its discomforts.

In general, rural life can be made superior to life in the city when desirable features of city life are provided in the country and the latter's drawbacks are eliminated.

The above factors can no doubt make rural life superior to city life for the average man who has a desire to live in the country. Some would require a greater number of city conveniences, while others would be satisfied with less. (W. S. Stackpole.)

Lewiston Orchards Association

The annual meeting of Lewiston Orchards Association was held Jan. 14.

A motion was carried to amend the by-laws so that new members of the board should serve for terms of one, two and three years, and that thereafter, all should be elected to serve for three years. Nominations had previously been made at a popular, open caucus of all orchard owners, held Jan. 10, at which the following had been named by majority vote: For three-year term—P. W. Clark and J. B. White; for two-year term—T. Keedy and H. H. S. Rowell; for one-year term—E. C. Smith, C. L.

McDonald and D. W. Clark. At the annual meeting the name of D. W. Clark was withdrawn and the name of Arthur F. Lewis was substituted, and the Association then cast its unanimous ballot for the candidates named. A rising vote of thanks was also given to the retiring board for its faithful services during the past year. The new board afterwards organized by electing P. W. Clark president; T. Keedy, vice-president; H.H.S. Rowell, sec'y; E. C. Smith, treas. With the exception of the secretary, all are new members of the board.

The new board has already held a number of meetings, in preparation for

the work of the new year. One of the problems before it is the establishment of a dryer plant, and for this purpose the committee previously appointed is at work in cooperation with a like committee from the Lewiston Commercial club, with prospect of the evolution of a practical working plan.

It is a notable fact, highly creditable to the members of the Association, that there was never greater confidence in the Association than at the present time, the general feeling being that all must pull together for its success as essential to the general success of the Orchards community.

Life and Death of Lorenzo D. Cogswell, a Beloved Orchards Resident

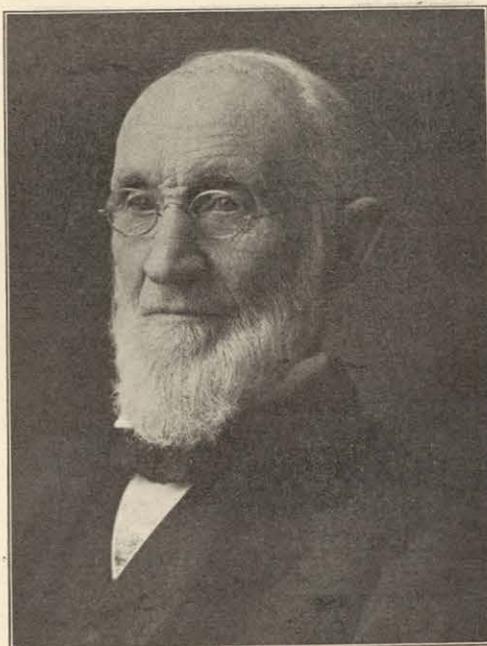
A PEACEFUL close of a beautiful life was the death of Lorenzo D. Cogswell, which occurred on Monday night Jan. 20, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. White, in Lewiston Orchards. Two months previously he had suffered a paralytic stroke, from which he had practically recovered, but a second stroke came the day before his death and he sank peacefully to rest, as one who "wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams."

Up to three days before his death, when he attended the box social of the ladies' aid society, he had taken an active part and interest in community affairs. It was a noteworthy fact, that was characteristic of his entire life, that Mr. Cogswell always had "a good time," wherever he went, but it was a good time which always contributed to the happiness of others. He was both optimistic and altruistic, for he not only saw good in all but believed in doing good to all. He showed a consistent faith in the brotherhood of man. Coming here the last of last April, it is a remarkable thing that a man of his advanced years should have so immediately entered into the life of his new surroundings. He accepted all his neighbors as friends and was received in the same spirit. His funeral service at the Orchards church Jan. 22, was attended by practically all Orchards residents, the occasion being an impressive tribute to the recognized worth of the departed one. Rev. Wm. C. Reuter of the Lewiston Methodist church, who officiated, called attention to the high character and noble Christian spirit of Mr. Cogswell, as exemplified in his beautiful life. Mr. Frank D. Webb, who had for years, before his coming here, been associated with Mr. Cogswell in church and community work, paid a personal tribute to his great worth and beneficent influence, especially in his relation to young people whom he loved and with whom he sympathized.

The interment was at Lewiston cemetery, from which the remains will later be removed to Oakwoods cemetery, Oak Park, Ill., where Mr. Cogswell resided for seventeen years before coming to Lewiston Orchards, having made his

home for many years with his daughter, Mrs. J. B. White.

Had Mr. Cogswell lived until the 15th of this month, he would have been 82 years of age, having been born at Western, New York, Feb. 15, 1831. He was married at Clayville, N. Y., in 1852, to Sarah Jane Grout, daughter of Colonel Benjamin Grout, a large woolen manufacturer. Mrs. Cogswell was the pos-



LORENZO D. COGSWELL

Photo taken on eightieth birthday anniversary

essor of a rare alto voice and, joined with Mr. Cogswell's musical ability, they were always welcome in musical circles. Mr. Cogswell directed a choir for many years and, even up to the time of his passing away, his voice still retained much of the old rich baritone quality and he enjoyed joining in the family "sings." Mrs. Cogswell died in 1886.

Mr. Cogswell was one of a family of eleven children, four of whom are yet living. Just after the civil war, in which his four brothers participated and two lost their lives, he became a member of the workingman's party, formed to improve the condition of those who live by producing. He was sent as a delegate to the first national labor convention ever held in this country and soon afterwards was chosen a member of the Mas-

sachusetts legislature from Lowell, as a representative of that party. He was a self-educated man and was always a student of science, political economics and public affairs. As a manufacturer, inventor, builder and model-maker, he was mechanically industrious. In early life he was an expert pattern maker, and constructed scores of the cunning little models which seem so wonderful in detail to the visitors at the patent office in Washington. He had inventive genius and had taken out patents on a conical grinder, a mop wringer, flat-iron heater, paper weight, pencil sharpener, fruit picker and other labor-saving devices.

In 1870 Mr. Cogswell came to Chicago and continued his work as a mechanical engineer. After he was 67 years old and had retired, he was called to England to take charge of installing machinery for the British branch of the National Lathe and Machinery company. The work kept him abroad for three years, during which time he traveled over most of the continent. When he returned to Oak Park, he engaged in the real estate and fire insurance business, from which he retired only a few years ago. For sixty years Mr. Cogswell had been a member of the Methodist church, and in the First Methodist church at Oak Park he had held every office except that of minister. He leaves two daughters, Mrs. Fannie G. Browne, of Chicago, and Mrs. J. B. White; also two grandsons and one great grandson. His departure from Oak Park was marked by a number of farewell parties and social gatherings that indicated the high regard in which he was held in that community.

At Oak Park Mr. Cogswell was a member, and for several years president, of the Borrowed Time club, an organization of men, all of whom were past seventy years of age. This body includes octogenarians and nonagenarians, and has attracted nation-wide attention. It holds weekly meetings, which are full of unique interest. At the time of his death Mr. Cogswell was president emeritus of the club.

Mr. Cogswell consistently lived his life here as but a preparation for a high-
(Continued on page seven)

Grape-Growing in the Inland Empire

By Robert Schleicher.

THAT the European varieties of grapes can be grown successfully in all the lower altitudes of the Inland Empire is now proven beyond any doubt, and the main question seems to be the adaptability of varieties to the varying conditions of soil and climate in the different localities.

While all the leading varieties grown in California succeed admirably in some locations, they do not bring the best

unprofitable, only a small proportion of the bunches being ripe when struck by the early frost in October.

However, as all business ventures have their ups and downs, we need not feel discouraged by one poor season after many good ones, or lay the blame on the climate, for California growers suffered much heavier than we did, and from the same causes, viz: a late season and the anxiety of marketing their grapes, not

if it becomes necessary in some localities to change the varieties and grow only those that are sure to ripen.

In reviewing the different varieties that are most universally planted, and have proven the most profitable, I would mention as the one entitled to first place the "Rammonia," a variety from Eastern Europe which is not raised much in California, but has proven a great success here. It is not of high quality, not inferior, however, to the Tokay as a table grape, a vigorous grower and regular bearer. Its immense size and attractive appearance will ever make it a favorite in the home markets, under which term I include markets that can be reached within 24 hours by rail.

Next, I would place the Muscat (wherever it does well) and the Malaga, which succeeds everywhere, is an immense bearer, and quite a favorite.

Then the Tokay, which is up to now the best for long distance shipment, especially to eastern markets. It has the failing, however, in this section as well as in California, of not coloring well in some soils, and wherever experiments have shown this to be a fact, it will prove unprofitable to plant it, as its coloring is its main asset, and it becomes a drug on the market when that is deficient.

For very late ripening varieties, besides the Emperor and Cornichon, which varieties it is unwise to plant excepting in the localities which have the longest and warmest seasons, we have been experimenting for several seasons in this valley with a variety introduced some years ago by the Department of Agriculture. This is the Hunisa or "Aintab Winter," which was sent from the town of Aintab in Asia Minor, by an American missionary. It has the reputation there of being the best keeper for winter known, being usually kept there in good condition until March. Results obtained here from experiments in that line have been encouraging. I kept some specimens in good condition last year until May 1, have had it in bearing for six or seven years and it always ripened well, which is essential to its keeping qualities, with the exception of last season, when it was not quite ripe at appearance of first frost. It is a good bearer of excellent



View of Vineyard in Lewiston Orchards

results in other places, owing to a few degrees difference in the mean daily temperature during the growing season; and earlier killing frosts in the fall.

That those few degrees of higher temperature are the all important things to the grape grower was brought home most forcibly to all of us last season, which besides being ten days or so late, was the coolest during the summer of any season in the last 20 years. The result was that the early and mid-season grapes, when marketed at their usual time were unripe, undesirable as a desert fruit, and the consumption of them therefore small, and in consequence the price fell, and the returns were the poorest, in a financial sense, that the growers have had for years. The very latest varieties, such as Emperor, Cornichon, Hunisa, were, of course, the most

because they were fit to market, but because it was time they were. At a meeting of the Grape Shippers Association of California, after a thorough investigation of the causes of the poor returns obtained from eastern shipments, it was the consensus of opinion that the main and leading cause was that the early grapes were shipped while unripe, and this practice was followed throughout the season, resulting in a decrease of consumption and drop in prices.

From this it seems that we, of the grape growers of the Inland Empire, if we want to keep the markets we have, and expect to control those to which we are entitled, when our production becomes large enough to supply them, to the exclusion of California, must make up our minds to supply only a product of good quality, thoroughly ripe, even

quality, probably the best of all large grapes grown here, and even should it fail to keep until spring, it can readily be kept for mid-winter and the holiday trade. Some seven or eight acres of this variety were planted here last season, and more will be planted this coming spring by men who have seen it on the vines, and later in the season in storage. Some further experiments will be necessary in the way of cold storage and methods of handling this grape to bring out its keeping qualities for the longest possible time.

(Continued Next Month.)

Home Happenings

C. A. Ruddy, a Lewiston Orchard owner from Port'and, is reported very ill.

The ladies of the Orchards attended a reception at the Children's Home in Lewiston, Jan. 14.

J. E. Farrell, of Oak Park, Ill., a leading manufacturer of ladies' cloaks and garments, recently visited Lewiston and was guest for a day of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. White and family, in the Orchards. He returned by the way of Walla Walla, Boise, Pocatello and other points on the southern route.

John C. Bonnell displays with well-deserved pride, the product of one seed-piece of Early Rose potato, which yielded six perfect tubers with a total weight of more than six pounds. He also shows four perfect specimens taken from one hill, through the center of which a mammoth sunflower stalk fifteen feet tall had forced its own growth. Col. Bonnell is most enthusiastic over the fertility of the Orchards soil.

The Good Times club, otherwise known as the Old Ladies' club, met with Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Klapp, Jan. 11, with the following in attendance: Mrs. Emily Kennedy, Mrs. G. G. Ames, Mrs. G. E. Ames, Mrs. H. H. Smith, Mrs. Walter Eddy, Mrs. R. Pickering, Mrs. Josiah Butler, Mrs. F. B. Gano, Mrs. H. S. Gano, Mrs. M. E. Fuller, Mrs. J. L. Klapp. All of the members, except Mrs. J. C. Bonnell, were present. The club enjoyed the abundance of good things to eat and lived up to its reputation of having a good time.

A Valentine party will be given at the church on Saturday evening, Feb. 15, by the Philathea class of girls of the Orchards Sunday school, Mrs. A. J.

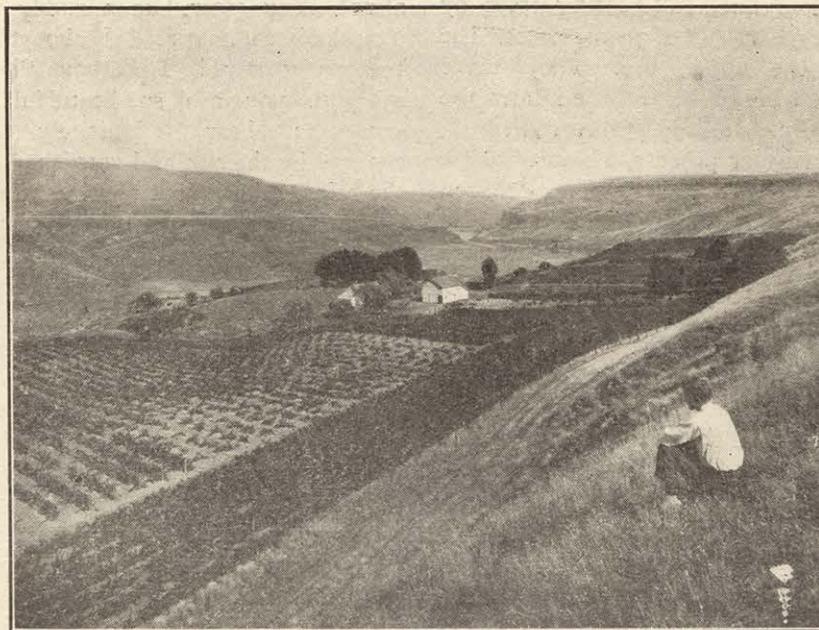
Duffus teacher. A musical and literary program will be given, and supper will be served by the young ladies, all in Valentine costumes. A small admission fee will be charged.

Oscar W. Wyatt comes all the way from Washington, D. C., to attend the Lewiston-Clarkston School of Horticulture and visit his ten-acre tract in the Orchards. Mr. Wyatt is employed in the census department at the national capital. He will remain here until next month.

Chas. A. Woodmansee and family are about to return to Chicago, where Mr.

The proposed rural route for the Orchards, in behalf of which the Assembly has been working for three years past, seems now near realization. P. O. Inspector J. R. Fullenwider of Spokane spent two days here, Feb. 4 and 5, looking over the situation on which he will report favorably, and the desired result will probably soon be attained.

Harry H. Tondevold's Sunday school class of boys enjoyed a sleighride on the evening of Feb. 7, making a tour of the Orchards to the extent of about eight miles, with calls on some of their friends.



View of Schleicher Vineyard, on Clearwater River, Near Lewiston

Woodmansee will resume his former position with the jewelry firm of C. D. Peacock, incorporated. They have made many friends during their stay in the Orchards.

Life and Death of Lorenzo D. Cogswell

(Continued from page five)

A friend of the Life calls attention to a report in the Farm Journal of last month of an experiment tried by some Colorado growers of grading and wrapping potatoes in the same manner as the finest peaches, the grading being as to size and intended use, as for frying, baking, boiling and other purposes. The prices realized on a carload thus handled brought twenty-five percent above the returns from those sold in the ordinary way. In the Orchards, potatoes is one of the best inter-orchard crops and might be handled as a fancy product, as Idaho potatoes are famous for quality, size and beauty.

er life. In harmony with his faith was a passage read at his funeral, from his little pocket volume, "Words of Cheer," as follows: "Death is but the passing through a dark entry out of one little room into another that is fair and large, lightsome and glorious. We should not think of death as an ending but rather think of life as a beginning, the end of which is far, far away in futurity. We think of losing; let us think of gaining. We think of parting; let us think of meeting. We think of going away; let us think of arriving. Let us learn to look on death as only a foreshadowing of life, believing that 'This world is the land of the dying, and the next is the land of the living.'"

The Apple, Commonest but Most Beautiful of Fruits

(From Chapter 7, "The Apple," in Volume Entitled "Winter Sunshine," by John Burroughs, by Permission of the Publishers, Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

THE best thing I know about Chili is, not its guano beds, but this fact which I learn from Darwin's "Voyage," namely, that the apple thrives well there. Darwin saw a town there so completely buried in a wood of apple trees, that its streets were merely paths in an orchard. The tree, indeed, thrives so well, that large branches cut off in the spring and planted two or three feet deep in the ground send out roots and develop into fine, full-bearing trees by the third year. The people know the value of the apple, too. They make cider and wine of it, and then from the refuse a white and finely flavored spirit; then, by another process, a sweet treacle is obtained called honey. The children and pigs ate little or no other food. He does not add that the people are healthy and temperate, but I have no doubt they are. We knew the apple had many virtues, but these Chilians have really opened a deep beneath a deep. We had found out the cider and the spirits, but who guessed the wine and honey, except it were the bees? There is a variety in our orchards called the Winesap, a doubly liquid name that suggests what might be done with this fruit.

The apple is the commonest and yet the most varied and beautiful of fruits. A dish of them is as becoming to the center-table in winter as was the vase of flowers in the summer—a bouquet of Spitzenbergs and Greenings and Northern Spies. A rose when it blooms, the apple is a rose when it ripens. It pleases every sense to which it can be addressed, the touch, the smell, the sight, the taste; and when it falls, in the still October days, it pleases the ear. It is a call to a banquet, it is a signal that the feast is ready. The bough would fain hold it, but it can now assert its independence; it can now live a life of its own.

Daily the stem relaxes its hold, till finally it lets go completely and down comes the painted sphere with a mellow thump to the earth, toward which it has been nodding so long. It bounds away to seek its bed, to hide under a leaf, or in a tuft of grass. It will now take time to meditate and ripen! What delicious thoughts it has there nestled with its fellows under the fence, turning acid into sugar, and sugar into wine!

How pleasing to the touch! I love to stroke its polished rondure with my hand, to carry it in my pocket on my tramp over the winter hills, or through the early spring woods. You are company, you red-cheeked Spitz, or you salmon fleshed Greening! I toy with you; press your face to mine, toss you in the air, roll you on the ground, see you shine out where you lie amid the moss and dry leaves and sticks. You are so alive! You glow like a ruddy flower. You look so animated I almost expect to see you move! I postpone the eating of you, you are so beautiful! How compact; how exquisitely tinted! Stained by the sun and varnished against the rains. An independent vegetable existence, alive and vascular as my own flesh; capable of being wounded, bleeding, wasting away, or almost repairing damages!

How they resist the cold! holding out almost as long as the red cheeks of the boys do. A frost that destroys the potatoes and other roots only makes the apple more crisp and vigorous; they peep out from the chance November snows unscathed. When I see the fruit-vender on the street corner stamping his feet and beating his hands to keep them warm, and his naked apples lying exposed to the blasts, I wonder if they do not ache, too, to clap their hands and enliven their circulation. But they can stand it nearly as long as the vender can.

Noble common fruit, best friend of man and most loved by him, following him, like his dog or his cow, wherever he goes! His homestead is not planted till you are planted, your roots intertwine with his; thriving best where he thrives best, loving the limestone and the frost, the plow and the pruning-knife! You are indeed suggestive of hardy, cheerful industry, and healthy life in the open air. Temperate, chaste fruit! You mean neither luxury nor sloth, neither satiety nor indolence, neither enervating heats nor the frigid zones. Uncloying fruit—fruit whose best sauce is the open air, whose finest flavors only he whose taste is sharpened by brisk work or walking knows; winter fruit, when the fire of life burns brightest; fruit always a little hyperborean, leaning toward the cold; bracing, sub-acid, active fruit! I

think you must come from the north, you are so frank and honest, so sturdy and appetizing. You are stocky and homely like the northern races. Your quality is Saxon. Surely the fiery and impetuous south is not akin to thee. Not spices or olives, or the sumptuous liquid fruits, but the grass, the snow, the grains, the coolness, is akin to thee. I think if I could subsist on you, or the like of you, I should never have an intemperate or ignoble thought, never be feverish or despondent. So far as I could absorb or transmute your quality, I should be cheerful, continent, equitable, sweet-blooded, long-lived, and should shed warmth and contentment around.

Is there any other fruit that has so much facial expression as the apple? What boy does not more than half believe they can see with that single eye of theirs? Do they not look and nod to him from the bough? The Swaar has one look, the Rambo another, the Spy another. The youth recognizes the Seek-no-further, buried beneath a dozen other varieties, the moment he catches a glance of its eye, or the bonny-cheeked Newtown pippin, or the gentle but sharp-nosed Gilliflower. He goes to the great bin in the cellar, and sinks his shafts here and there in the garnered wealth of the orchards, mining for his favorites, sometimes coming plump upon them, sometimes catching a glimpse of them to the right or left, or uncovering them as keystones in an arch made up of many varieties.

In the dark he can usually tell them by the sense of touch. There is not only the size and shape, but there is the texture and polish. Some apples are coarse-grained and some are fine; some are thin-skinned and some are thick. One variety is quick and vigorous beneath the touch, another gentle and yielding. The Pinnock has a thick skin with a spongy lining; a bruise in it becomes like a piece of cork. The Fallow apple has an unctuous feel, as its name suggests. It sheds water like a duck. What apple is that with a fat curved stem that blends so prettily with its own flesh,—the Wine apple? Some varieties impress me as masculine—weather stained, freckled, lasting, and rugged;

(Continued on page 11)

Cherry-Growing in the Lewiston-Clarkston Valley

IN considering the localities where cherry growing is successfully carried on, the favored Lewiston-Clarkston basin has achieved the greatest success in producing this fruit, and a large acreage of very profitable and valuable cherry orchards have been developed, and a market established which the present production cannot supply.

The Lewiston-Clarkston basin comprises a limited area lying on either side of the Snake river. The surrounding mountains form a protecting wall on all sides and leave this valley in the form of a comparatively small basin whose slopes overlook the cities of Lewiston and Clarkston and the rivers, and from these benches the view reaches back against the picturesque mountains and intervening wheat fields, thus forming ideal orchard sites. The altitude of these cities is but 750 feet above sea level, Lewiston being situated at the lowest point in the state of Idaho.

The soil of this basin is the alluvial deposit of an ancient lake bed and is rich in the mineral constituents (notably iron) which are required to produce the high color and fine flavor in fruit. It is from 10 to 40 feet deep, without rock or hardpan, and with just enough sand to make irrigation easy. Fruit trees develop an extremely large root system and are unusually productive and long lived.

The climate consists of short, mild winters and long summers of uniform sunshine, with an absence of continued heavy winds at any time of the year.

The lands on both sides of the Snake river are irrigated by pipe systems, the water being furnished under pressure both for orchard and domestic use.

The area planted to fruit comprises several thousand acres, and while the average ownership consists of about twelve acres the high soil fertility has warranted individual holdings in many cases as low as five acres and even less.

There are two methods used in planting cherries which are commendable. One is to plant the trees 20 by 20 feet on the square and when they begin to crowd thin out by removing the even numbered trees in the first row and the odd numbers in the next and so on. The

other method is to set the trees 30 by 30 feet and grow small fruits and vegetables as intercrops. Good income can be secured in this way while the owner is waiting for his first crop of fruit. After

dition, the soil is disked and worked down fine. A dust mulch is kept during the summer by the use of Kimball weeders, and water is applied whenever needed.



Bing Cherry Tree in Orchard of P. H. Mullarky, Lewiston Orchards. Photo taken in 1912.

the trees become too large for intercrops clean cultivation is given or the orchard may be seeded down to clover or alfalfa.

Cultivation consists of a late fall or early spring plowing. In spring, as soon as the plowing is completed, or as soon as the fall plowed ground is in con-

The varieties of cherries most favored are the Bing, Lambert and Royal Ann. The Bing is particularly favored for the reason that it is the best shipper and also because it ripens earlier than the Lambert. The latter is, however, in great demand. The Royal Ann is the most favored for canning.

The Selling Power of Certain Varieties of Apples

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

THE close of a rather unsuccessful year in any line of business always means considerable unrest and the thoughtful, far-sighted man will sit down and carefully go over the conditions of the year in a critical manner to determine if possible how the same difficulties may be met in the future. The spasmodic man will without consideration jump to conclusions and as a result make radical changes in his system of management or change entirely his line of business. This is characteristic of the American people and is one reason why we have such a large percentage of unthrifty individuals as compared with the English or German nations.

This condition of unrest is very apparent in some of our large fruit-growing valleys where we find growers seeking opportunities for change in every possible avenue. Those desiring to quit the fruit business are as a rule individuals who went into it with the expectation of making a large fortune very easily and especially without physical effort. As a rule they have as nearly succeeded as they ever did and so now are ready for a change. Another class of individuals are those who are ready to change all of their varieties for some other variety believing that if they had only planted something else they would have done better, and to this class of individuals, for it is a large one, I want to present a few facts relative to varieties as they come from different sources this year. As an example of this I wish to take the average prices realized up to date by the Yakima Valley Fruit Growers' Association of all grades and sizes of apples except the C grade.

Arkansas Black	\$1.40
Spitzenberg	1.03
Stayman ..	.99
Winter Banana	1.01
Pearmain .....	.91
R. C. Pippin .....	.80
Grimes' Golden .....	.71
Baldwin .....	.66
Northern Spy .....	.81
M. B. Twig .....	.70
Gano .....	.81
York Imperial .....	.84
King Tomkins .....	.66
Wagener .....	.69
Aristo Black .....	.88
King .....	.68

Winesaps ..	1.01
Jonathan .....	.78
Rome Beauty	1.02
Delicious	1.38
Hubbardston .....	.96
Delaware Red .....	.73
Ben Davis .....	.60
Missouri Pippin .....	.73
Gravenstein .....	.74
Black Ben .....	.80
Bellflower ..	.72
Senator .....	.36
Lawver .....	.62
King David .....	.96
Snow .....	.64
Yellow Newtown .....	.82

The most important factor to me is not the prices received for some of this fruit but the fact that a valley is endeavoring to grow commercially thirty-two or more varieties of apples. This in itself is enough to seriously hurt the industry of the valley particularly when we realize that in growing such a mass of varieties we must come in competition with practically the whole apple growing world and any one who has given the subject study realizes that no district can grow all varieties of apples better or even as well as all of the other districts together. If it is able to grow from three to five varieties as well as any district it is fortunate but if it is able to produce two or even one variety better than any other district it is indeed a fortunate district, and especially so if in the early apple game this became district knowledge and prevented the planting of a great mass of stuff that is always hard to market.

At the recent marketing assembly held in Spokane when the average and varieties of each district were under consideration and the Lewiston-Clarkston valley was able to report that five varieties of apples, viz: Spitzenberg, Yellow Newtown, Rome Beauty, Jonathan and Winesap, composed over ninety-five per cent of the apples planted in the valley, a fruit grower of wide marketing experience from Georgia remarked, "Your marketing problem will be a very simple one as compared to most districts. Your choice of varieties is excellent. By eliminating the large mass of varieties you will produce a better grade of these varieties and grow and market them at

considerable less expense than districts of many varieties."

A careful study of the Yakima table will reveal to the thoughtful man the fact that New York or Michigan can produce the White Winter Pearmain, Red Checked Pippin, Grimes' Golden, Baldwin, Northern Spy, Black Twig, York Imperial, King Tomkins, King, Hubbardston, Delaware Red, Ben Davis, Missouri Pippin, Bellefleur, Senator, Lawver and Snow just as well as we can and save on the freight and that it is folly for us to compete with them on these varieties but that we should confine our efforts to the production of a variety, grade and quality entirely out of their reach. If we have these varieties we might better top work them to Western standards than permit them to continue to produce crops to compete with the east. Another very interesting fact to be drawn from the results is that apples very frequently sell better under one name than another. The Gano, Aristo Black and Black Ben Davis are identical yet the artistic name of Aristo Black was worth 8 cents per box over Black Ben Davis and 7 cents more than Gano. Delaware Red pasted on the outside brought 11 cent more per box than the same variety labeled Lawver. Originators of new fruits should take notice of this and use only such names as have commercial value. It does not seem to make much difference whether you say King or King Tomkins, it is all the same to the buyer.

In conclusion what shall we say? Our five varieties are probably as good as any for our district and while I do not think it would be well to plant the Arkansas Black on our soil I am of the opinion that Delicious and Winter Banana, on account of their late keeping habits from here, should be carefully considered as secondary apples for this district.

J. E. Butler, who, with his family, is spending the winter at Fowler, Calif., says in a recent letter: "We have had some weather here lately. It blew as high as fifty miles an hour and then got cold and went as low as 15 above, damaged the orange trees quite a bit and froze up a lot of pumps and pumping plants."

The Growing of Roses, and Best Varieties to Grow

By Chas. A. Cole, Horticulturist.

THERE is no flower that compares with the rose for lawn, street or table decorations. The length of the blooming season, the great variety of colors, the character of the foliage and the habit of plant growth lends itself to a range of uses that no other plant can equal.

While the rose will give some returns without attention, yet it is one of the most responsive of plants to care. For best results a clay soil is desired. Yet excellent blooms can be produced on any soil that is retentive of moisture. If the soil is not of the best it can be remedied in the preparation for planting. Some of the finest beds of roses are produced in made soils. The plot selected for roses should be sheltered from the prevailing winds and also have an abundance of air and sunshine.

In preparing the soil for setting the plants, dig up the bed to a depth of from one and a half to two feet. If you can get some well rotted stable manure, work this into the soil. Fresh manure will not do as it will heat and burn the roots of the plants. In setting the plants set them so that they will stand about two inches deeper in the bed than they grew in the nursery. Pack the soil very firmly around the roots. Cut the tops back to about six inches. Two-year-old well rooted plants give best results.

After the plants are set, a top dressing of six inches of well rotted manure can be applied, but don't pile it up around the plants. Cow manure is the best. Chicken manure can be used as a top dressing but small amounts should be added, as this is a very rich fertilizer. During the growing season apply a liquid manure at least once a week, beginning when the new shoots are about six inches in length. This fertilizer can be made by taking about a bushel of fresh cow manure or twice that amount of horse manure and place in a barrel of water. Stir up well and when settled apply the liquid. Do not allow this mixture to stand more than a day, as it develops bad odors.

Where a mulch of four or five inches of well rotted manure is put on, the cultivation will consist of pulling the weeds. When clean cultivation is given the soil

will have to be stirred after each watering.

Pruning is a very important step in rose culture. There are no set rules to go by. The hybrid perpetual roses should be cut back very vigorously—hybrid tea roses not so severely and the tea roses much less. Another factor that governs the pruning is whether you are growing flowers for numbers or for table decorations. If it is just a rose bush with a lot of blooms you are after, don't do very much pruning, but keep the centers open. When growing for blooms, open up the centers, thin out the remaining canes to six or seven. Head the canes back about one-third, always cutting to a bud pointing out. If there are side branches on the canes, cut these back to three or four buds.

If a fall crop of blooms is desired, the bushes should be cut back after the first blooming is over. This pruning, however, can be done while cutting the roses for the house, by taking long stems and cutting to outside buds. Such varieties as the Frau Karl Druschki, that have a habit of putting out more than one branch at a bud, should be gone over and the extra shoots removed. If extra fine blooms are desired only one flowering bud to a shoot should be allowed to develop.

Some of the favorite varieties of roses are given below:

Hybrid Perpetual—Ulrich Brunner, color, cherry red.

Frau Karl Druschki—Color, white.

General Jacqueminot—Color, scarlet, crimson.

Hybrid Teas: Gruss an Teplitz—Color, crimson, scarlet.

Franz Deegan—Color, golden yellow.

General McArthur—Color, dark velvety crimson.

Etoile de France—Color, velvety crimson.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria—Color, creamy white.

La France—Color, silvery.

Mad. Caroline Testout—Color, carmine, pink.

Tea: Maman Cochet—Color, pink.

Papa Gontier—Color, carmine.

Perle des Jardins—Color, golden yellow.

For climbers, the Dorothy Perkins, a soft shell pink, and the Chromatela, a

clear yellow, are both good. I do not like the Rambler as it is too apt to mildew. Climbing roses should not be pruned hard, tipping back and thinning out the weak shoots and branches will be sufficient.

The aphid is one of the bad pests on roses, but can be controlled by spraying with "Black Leaf 40," following the directions given on the can. Clean cultivation aids very materially in its control. The mildew is one of the bad rose diseases. Poor watering is one of the causes of this disease becoming dangerous. Don't wet the foliage every time the plants are watered. Keeping the bush open aids in keeping this disease down. By dusting the plant with flowers of sulphur, as soon as the disease makes its appearance, will keep it in control.

THE APPLE, COMMONEST BUT MOST BEAUTIFUL OF FRUITS

(Continued from page 8)

others are indeed lady apples, fair, delicate, shining, mild-flavored, white-meated, like the Egg-drop and Ladyfinger. The practiced hand knows each kind by the touch.

HOME HAPPENINGS

F. D. Webb has recently become associated with R. N. Wright in the insurance business in Lewiston.

An Orchards cow, accustomed to the pure water of the district, strayed away to Lewiston, but for several days refused to drink city water.

Professor and Mrs. W. S. Thornber, at their home, 416 Fifth street, Lewiston, very hospitably entertained the members of the Lewiston-Clarkston School of Horticulture, the married members and their wives being the guests on the evening of Jan. 30, and the single men of the school on the evening of Feb. 1. The evening was passed in pleasant social diversions, including fun-making games, story-telling and the serving of light refreshments. The occasion afforded all an opportunity of getting better acquainted.

J. B. Nelson and family have lately come here from Ostrander, Wash., for permanent residence. Mr. Nelson has a fine five-acre tract on Powers avenue and Sixteenth street.

The Home Camp, an Orchard Development Center

THE home camp of the Orchards company is an interesting community in itself, occupying a tract of forty acres not far north of the relief reservoir, being designated on the map as Block 84. All of the buildings here were erected during the past three years, except two of the original ranch structures.

Here are quarters, bunk rooms and table equipment for 120 men, while 80 head of stock are cared for in the barns.



The Home Camp, on Grelle Avenue and Eighteenth Street, Lewiston Orchards

There are separate stables for mules and horses, storage houses, machinery sheds, blacksmith shop, spray factory and other structures; also huge stacks of grain and hay. Adjoining the stable yards are the pedigreed nursery grounds for apples, pears and grapes.

The bunk houses are equipped with plumbing arrangements, including a set of four shower baths, with hot and cold water. The total equipment of the camp cost \$60,000, including the three

gas traction engines, combined harvester and thresher, spraying outfit, and stationary engine. During the past year, the camp force has farmed 800 acres of land and handled the work on 4,394 acres of orchard tracts.

Some idea of the enormous importance of the home camp can be gained from a study of the food items for the year. It appears that 50,186 meals were served at a cost of \$10,917.08. There were 2,340 "deadhead" meals served at a cost of \$516.23. The food supply involved the use of provisions as follows: Twelve cases baking powders, 41 cases of string beans, 1,358 pounds of coffee, 40 cases of canned corn, 24 cases of corn flakes, 134 cases of condensed milk, 180 gallons of pickles, 662 pounds of prunes, 19 cases of soap, 84 bags of sugar, 15,683 pounds of beef, 5,598 pounds of bacon, 255 pounds of fish, 1,821 pounds of lard, 3,180 pounds of butter and 20,755 pounds of ice.

Interesting Weather Record

The official meteorological summary by the government weather bureau at Lewiston, W. W. Thomas, observer, shows that the past year was cooler and wetter than usual. The mean temperature was 52.1, the normal being 43.2; the highest was 103 in June, the highest ever recorded for June; the total precipitation was 14.76 inches, the normal being 13.48; the total snowfall was 6.4 inches, the average annual fall being 11.2 inches; the lowest temperature was 6 below zero, in January; the temperature was at zero or lower, twice; at freezing or lower, 76 times; at 90 or higher, 26 times; and between freezing and 90, 262 times; there were 101 clear days; 193 cloudy days; 72 partly cloudy days, 10 thunderstorms and one day with dense fog for an hour or more.

The weather record for January, 1913, showed that the mean temperature for the month was 34, which was half a degree lower than usual. The total precipitation was 2.33, or .15 more than usual. The snowfall, in inches, was 23.4, which was a record breaker. The lowest temperature was 2 degrees above zero.

The snowfall during the first five days of this month amounted to 10.8 inches. Added to the 23.4 that fell in January

and the one inch in December, the aggregate thus far this winter is 35.2 inches, or nearly six times as much as that of all of last year and about three times as much as the yearly average.

HOME HAPPENINGS.

The Leisure Hour Card club held the fourth of its series of six meetings on the evening of Feb. 4, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Gano. Feb. 18, the club will meet with Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Ames and the last meeting will be held March 4, with Mr. and Mrs. Walter Eddy. Up to the present time, the gentlemen are five points ahead, but most of the games are close and both sides are confident of winning the record and the dinner that comes as a final reward.

The dinner contest between Orchards boys and Lewiston girls was finally decided in favor of the latter, in a dinner given Jan. 10, at the home of Florence Pearce. It was an artistic affair, with room decorated in red and white, the lights and flowers being in harmony. The dinner was served by Misses Anna Brown, Delia Whitcomb, Edna Wing, Florence Pearce and Dorothy Bevis. The bill of fare included consomme croustons, French peas, fruit cocktail, pineapple salad, celery, jelly, cake, coffee, and chocolate creams. The guests were:

Paul White, Ramsey Pearce, Fred H. Sheets, Harry H. Tondevold, Ballard Wright, Mrs. J. B. White, and Miss Edna Dewey, the two latter acting as judges. The contest, according to the judges, was a close one, the odds in favor of the feminine element being due chiefly to the fine finishing touches which added to the general effect. The boys now propose to start another contest, in giving a show, details of which will later be revealed to an awaiting world.

Plans for the Johnson railroad from Lewiston to Vollmer are progressing. Nearly \$100,000 of the \$150,000 subscription fund has been pledged, and surveys for the route are being made.

F. L. Sturm has obtained franchises for his proposed electric railroad system in Lewiston, Clarkston and Asotin, and it is expected that plans will be far enough advanced to begin actual construction work in the near future.

Dr. R. W. Cram is now associated with Dr. R. V. Kuhn in his dental office at Lewiston.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Shortly after February 1, the Portland, Oregon, office of the Lewiston Land and Water Company, Ltd., will be removed to rooms 414 and 415, Lumermens Building.