

# Lewiston Orchards Life

AN EXPONENT OF PROGRESSIVE HORTICULTURE AND THE SUCCESSFUL RURAL COMMUNITY

VOLUME 2

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## Profit Possibilities of Pedigreed Plants

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

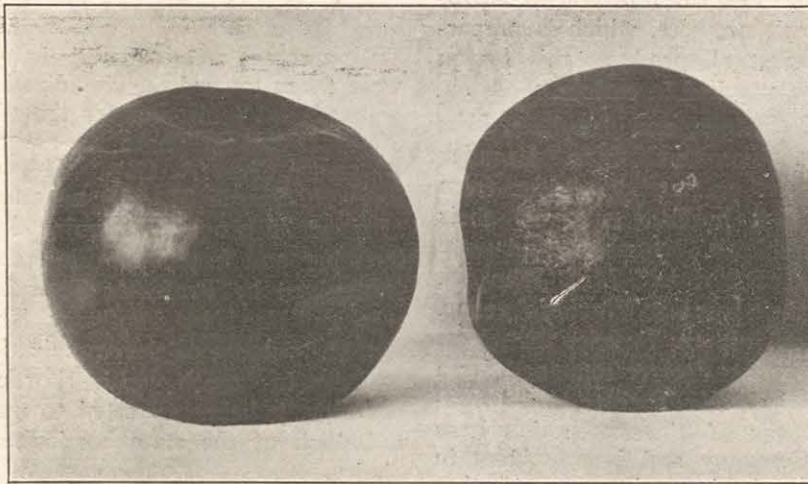
**M**ANY articles are appearing now in different agricultural papers and magazines upon the general subject of the improvement of domestic plants and it truly is an interesting study to learn

process of selection. The experiment largely demonstrated that there were more hills in the average field yielding at the rate of sixty bushels per acre than there were hills producing at the rate

finest quality and most popular commercial sized fruit. Trees possessing these habits may truly be called "pedigreed trees," or better yet, trees of "Royal Lineage."

It is a known fact that among all varieties of orchard fruits there are individual trees, which, under the same conditions of soil, climate and cultivation, produce very light, poorly colored crops, while under the same conditions there are individuals producing annually, large crops of extra well colored fruits. It is only reasonable then to assume that the producing trees will be more profitable than the light producers.

Orchard statistics show us that forty trees out of every one hundred Comice pears, year after year, do not bear enough fruit to pay for the cultivation of the land on which they stand and that the burden of production is entirely borne by the sixty percent. Assuming that most varieties of orchard fruits produce as well as the Comice pear under normal conditions then by eliminating the shy bearers the yield alone will be increased from forty to forty-five percent. Now assuming that in addition to the yield factor or unit, we select for higher color a larger percentage of marketable size and annual crops,



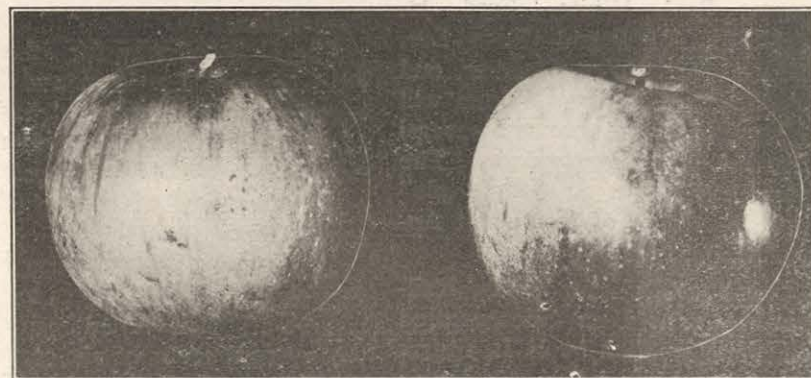
The Red Rome Beauty. A bud sport of the common Rome Beauty.

how different workers view the whole subject of the improvement of plants.

Some of these men who have had every opportunity possible to watch the improvement of domestic animals from the most crude types to the fine bred productive breeds and individuals of today, absolutely refuse to believe that it is possible to change in any manner from its present condition, an existing variety or strain of plants. They can see why it is possible in animal life to pedigree individuals and definitely know their breeding but the idea of knowing the development of a plant individual is far too simple for their understanding. However, in spite of the opposition there are men who have realized the value of pedigreed plants and now it is not uncommon to hear of selected strains of wheat, corn, potatoes, small fruits and even orchard trees.

There are probably no domesticated plants under cultivation at the present time that respond quicker to selection and give better results than the common potato and Indian corn. In three years time the writer was once able to increase the yield of common potatoes from one hundred and seventy-five bushels per acre field run to eight hundred bushels per acre commercial grade, by a simple

of two hundred bushels per acre. By a simple process of elimination every hill producing at the rate of less than 1,000 bushels per acre was thrown out and in three years time the improvement had gone far enough to increase the yield to 800 bushels of marketable potatoes per acre.



The common Rome Beauty as it is ordinarily colored.

While there is plenty of opportunity for fake work and all kinds of misrepresentation, fruit men are beginning to realize generally that it does not pay to plant trees that are only true to name, but are demanding trees of known parentage, trees that will produce large quantities, annually, of the best colored,

an almost unlimited improvement can be brought about with orchard fruits. The Spitzenburg shows even greater possibilities than the Comice pear and in time we will find among the Spitzenburgs, individuals that will almost revolutionize the production of Spitzenburgs. Already

(Continued on page seven)



## Community Life in Lewiston Orchards

### Lewiston Orchards Assembly

The March meeting of the Lewiston Orchards Assembly was largely devoted to a discussion of the poultry industry as reported elsewhere in this issue. At the same meeting the matter of a village corporation for the Orchards came up; also that of the formation of a highway district in accordance with the amended law which permits the formation of such district in a territory of this area, having the required assessed valuation. Both of these matters were referred to the board of control of the Assembly, to report at the next meeting, April 12. At that meeting Professor Thornber will give a demonstration in top-grafting.

An illustrated lecture on "Good Roads" will also be given by V. H. Dent of Portland.

The school grounds committee of the Assembly is planning, under the advice of Professor W. S. Thornber, to observe Arbor Day, April 11, by a day of community work on the school ground. The grounds are to be plowed, graded and planted. The children of the school are preparing to give a program of appropriate character at the same time.

### Home Happenings

A dramatic entertainment will be given by the literary and social department of the Assembly, in the near future at the school house. A farce entitled "Hans Von Smash" will be presented with a cast that will include as participants Paul White, Fred H. Sheets, H. H. Tondevoid, Rosa Lee, Nina Middlekauff, Helen Giesecker, and David A. Smith. Dr. R. W. Cram will give a character monologue and several other features will be provided. The same committee gave an "apple pie" dance on the evening of Northwest Apple Day, April 5.

The Lewiston-Clarkston Valley Railway company has been incorporated with \$1,000,000, capital, by F. L. Sturm and others for the building of electric railways in Lewiston and Clarkston, a line connecting the two cities to be in operation by August 1, 1913.

Messrs. Sheets and Tondevoid brought up to the Orchards in their big auto truck, March 27, a full load of students from the agricultural department of the Lewiston State Normal

School, in charge of Professor O. M. Osborne and Miss Marguerite Tyler. They were shown the various orchard operations in progress as an instructive object lesson.

The Lewiston Orchards Association was represented at the meeting held March 21 and 22, at North Yakima, Wash., of the North Pacific Fruit Distributors' board of trustees, by President P. W. Clark and Treasurer E. C. Smith. They returned with a very favorable report of the progress being made by the new organization of northwestern fruit growers, which is preparing to market all products this season that can be supplied in carlots.

Emil H. Steiger, and daughter, Miss Frances Steiger, and Mrs. Leander Choate arrived on Sunday, enroute from a winter visit in California, to their home at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Haben at their home on Warner Avenue. Mr. Steiger left on Tuesday but Mrs. Choate and Miss Steiger remained for a few more days. Mr. Steiger is the treasurer-manager of the Oshkosh Grass Matting Company and is prominent in other large business interests of that vicinity.

The Boys' and Girls' Agricultural Club met March 29 and enjoyed a demonstration in the making of grafting wax, top-grafting and other practical orchard operations. The members of the club are preparing to make exhibits in the juvenile department at the next fall fair of the Lewiston-Clarkston Fair Association.

The right of way for the Johnson road between Lewiston and Waha has been practically all secured, and the work of completing the subscription list is now being pushed, preparatory to the early beginning of the actual work of construction.

The ladies of the Leisure Hour Card Club fulfilled their pledges to the gentlemen by whom they had been defeated in the season's series of six games, by giving a six o'clock dinner, in six courses, for the six couples of the club, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Giesecker, on the evening of April 1. Misses Helen and Ruth Giesecker, Hattie Whitford and Ardys Ames assisted in serving. The fact that it was the first day of April made the men suspicious of the menu, but their confidence was gradu-

ally established by a number of tempting dishes, until they were ready to swallow without hesitation the red pepper confectionery, served at the close. The occasion proved to be one of the jolliest of the season. The members of the club were all present, as follows: Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Blackman, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Ames, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Gano, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Giesecker, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Whitford, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Eddy.

### A Horticultural Society

At a recent meeting preliminary steps were taken toward the organization of a horticultural society under the direction of Prof. W. S. Thornber, assisted by Professor Chas. A. Cole. The meeting was held March 31, with an attendance of about 75 people, who enjoyed the interesting and instructive illustrated lecture given by Professor Thornber. It was explained by Professor Thornber that the purpose of the organization was to keep in touch with horticultural methods, it being expected to make this a branch of the state horticultural societies.

A demonstration was given in the making of grafting wax. The proportion of material used was four parts of resin, two parts of beeswax and one part of tallow, which was termed the best all-around wax made, and costing from 17c to 20c a pound. After melting the materials together, they are poured into cold water and then pulled. When in use the grafting string, for which 18 or 20 knitting cotton is used, is first soaked in the melted wax.

From thirty to forty lantern slides were shown, giving views of various horticultural operations, including grafting, the use of cold frames and hotbeds, budding, planting and other processes.

The next meeting will be held April 28, when formal organization will be effected.

"Better Fruit" is a valuable periodical which is published monthly by E. H. Shepard of Hood River, Ore. It is now running a series of articles on marketing, distribution and sales which are of vital importance. Better subscribe for it commencing with the April number \$1.00 per year.



## Lewiston Orchards Life

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

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## NORTHWEST APPLE DAY

The people of Lewiston Orchards joined with others, of the three states of Idaho, Washington and Oregon, in observing "Northwest Apple Day" on Saturday, April 5. This was in accordance with a proclamation issued by the governors of the three states, and sanctioned by popular approval. The idea had been advanced by the North Yakima commercial club and endorsed by the Lewiston commercial club, the Boise commercial club and other bodies. Growers, merchants, schools, clubs and commercial bodies were asked to do something in recognition of the importance of the apple as an article of food. Thousands of attractive souvenir post-cards were mailed to distant friends on that day, as a reminder that the Northwest is the home of the big red apple, to say nothing of the yellow apple and other varieties.

Apple Day is likely to be made an annual event, which will grow in popularity and thus accomplish much for the needed advertising of the king of fruits. Systematic publicity efforts, for commercial purposes have heretofore put to the front oranges, lemons, bananas, grape fruit and other fruits, while the apple has been taken as a matter of course and allowed to fall into the back-ground of commercial obscurity. A new generation has grown up that is almost unacquainted with the apple and its many uses.

The right kind of publicity will more than double the consumption of apples and promote public healthfulness. Fruit is better than medicine and no fruit is more palatable and capable of being used in more ways than is the apple. Not only must the people be taught the uses of the apple in general, but they must be informed as to the seasons and qualities of the several varieties. A

winter variety must not be put on the market in the fall, and vice versa. Free literature as to the characteristics and uses of the various kinds of apples should be supplied with all packages of apples shipped out. Articles on apple cookery should be published and public demonstrations given of the hundreds of ways in which the apple can be served as a food stuff. All such work will not only be a valuable service to the apple consuming public but it will create a new demand for the increasing apple crop here and elsewhere. So far as the use of the fruit is concerned, almost every day in the year can be made apple day.

## PRESERVING THE BIRDS

The importance of preserving bird life is becoming better appreciated, especially by orchardists, who have had opportunity to observe the disastrous results in portions of the country where bird life has been ruthlessly destroyed. The destruction of orchards by insect pests has followed in many regions the disappearance of the insect-eating birds. National and state measures are now being taken for the conservation of the birds. During the past ten years, 56 tracts of land have been set aside for bird reservations.

With proper understanding of the value of birds, every orchard would become virtually a bird reservation. Birds should be encouraged in the orchard, for they pick up their own living and in so doing help the fruit-grower to make a living, as they destroy the pests that would otherwise destroy the orchards.

In Lewiston Orchards, some of the most useful of the bird family abound and should be encouraged to multiply. Here the robin and the meadow lark are at home all the year round and these are both great insect eaters. The loss of small fruit by reason of the robin's appetite is insignificant in comparison with the valuable service it renders. It is said that the robin's bill of fare includes white grubs, beetles, cutworms, grasshoppers, crickets, moths, caterpillars, larvae of the gipsy moth, the brown-tail moth and the forest-tent moth, cankerworms, leaf-eating and wood-boring beetles, wire worms and army worms. In the month of May, the robins eat mostly beetles, of which there are said to be more than sixty species that are harmful. A young robin has been known to eat

nearly one-half the weight of its body in worms within twenty-four hours. The total quantity of worms and insects consumed by a single family of robins in one season is enormous. The preservation of such birds means the preservation of the fruit crop. The birds are among the best friends of the orchardist.

## TREE PLANTING TIME

In Lewiston Orchards, tree-planting time may extend from November to May, or covering a period of six months, but the most favored period here, as elsewhere, is the springtime. In Idaho, Arbor Day is fixed in each county by the county superintendent of schools, according to the location of the county and the character of the season. In Nez Perce county, in which Lewiston Orchards is situated, Arbor Day for this year has been fixed for Friday, April 11. In the Orchards, it is expected that the day will be especially observed in improvement of the school grounds; all residents having an opportunity to take part in the work. The school building in the Orchards has been called the prettiest one in the state, and the grounds, comprising five acres, can be made to form a beautiful setting. Under expert direction, the people can have a part in grading, parking, and planting the tract, making it one of the most attractive beauty spots in the Orchards.

Tree planting time, as fixed by Arbor Day, during the past forty years has greatly stimulated interest in forestry work and in the adornment of public and home grounds. Many millions of trees have been planted in the various states of the Union on the day set apart for such purpose. Forestry instruction has been introduced into the schools and the people in general have been educated as to the value of tree culture.

The orchardist, here and elsewhere, has a double purpose in tree planting. Fruit trees are valuable for both utility and ornament. The orchard is as beautiful as a flower garden in blooming time or when adorned with ripened fruit. Nut trees and apple trees are appropriately used in the Orchards for shade and ornamental trees along the streets. These will ultimately make of the district a rare and unique beauty spot, as well as a district of great commercial importance in fruit production.



## YOUNG ORCHARDISTS

The problem of keeping the boys and girls on the farm is being solved by the new education which shows them the wonders, joys and possibilities of their own surroundings. The boy who finds that he uses his own judgment and genius in the creative work of developing plants and trees will find a fascinating satisfaction in the home farm life. Farm toil becomes something more than mere drudgery and the young farmer or orchardist sees a future of pleasant and profitable industry.

In Lewiston Orchards, the Boys and Girls Agricultural club is giving the youth of the Orchards invaluable opportunities of advancement along lines of horticultural industry. Under expert direction they will be enabled to follow the most progressive methods in orcharding and to prepare themselves

for a future life of practical usefulness. The school in the Orchards is to become also a center of horticultural interest for the young pupils. The new generation of orchardists should show a scientific advancement over the work of their parental pioneers. For those who may have no natural love for orchard life the orchard training will be no detriment in after life, whatever calling they may follow. From whatever point of view it is considered, the orchard training for the boys and girls is a valuable experience.

## OUR FAVORED CLIME

The winter was unusually long, though not severe, in the Pacific Northwest. The snowfall was very heavy, breaking all records here and elsewhere, and the spring season has been backward, agricultural and orchard operations being

fully a month behind time. This condition involves no serious loss in this district, as the season has been especially favorable for fruit trees and plants, and abundant crops are promised.

The inconvenience occasioned by lateness of the season is a trifle in comparison with the disastrous experiences of many regions further east, where blizzards, tornadoes and floods have prevailed since early in March, destroying hundreds, if not thousands, of lives, and sweeping away millions of dollars worth of property.

The fact that such violent weather conditions were unknown here and are deemed impossible of occurrence in this region is a strong recommendation for this district as a place for homes. Such advantages must ultimately result in attracting to this locality a great population who will come to find a clime and environment favorable for both industrial development and comfortable home life.

## Orchards Telephone Company

At a meeting of Orchards telephone owners, held March 11, there was organized the Lewiston Orchards Rural Telephone Company, composed of the twenty-two subscribers on the three present circuits, the membership of the copartnership being as follows: W. H. Bankson, N. R. Lee, P. H. Mullarky, G. O. Grove, A. H. Chase, D. R. Macdonald, L. A. Blackman, F. B. Gano, J. W. Haben, L. L. Detrick, H. H. S. Rowell, G. E. Ames, John F. Morse, J. E. Butler, J. B. White, R. G. Bailey, J. H. Long, A. J. Duffus, D. W. Clark, Geo. H. Banaka, C. R. Burns and W. S. Shearer. One of these circuits has just been established. Temporary officers have been elected as follows: President, W. H. Bankson; vice-president, P. H. Mullarky; secretary-treasurer, H. H. S. Rowell; and C. R. Burns and N. R. Lee, who, together with the other officers, form the board of directors. After the admittance of a number of prospective members, an election of permanent officers will be held.

It is proposed to extend a trunk line beyond the present lines for a distance of one and a half miles, or as far as the school house on Burrell avenue and Twelfth street, and from this main line will be run the side service lines to individual members. Three new circuits will be established, if immediate demand warrants the service. As each circuit will serve eight subscribers, the three will allow of twenty-four, and it is probable

that the full number will be required this season. With the twenty-two on the present lines, a total of forty-six can be served. A subscription list has been circulated and enough signatures secured to insure an early extension.

The advantage of the organization will be that extensions and repairs can all be made in a systematic and economical manner, keeping pace with the development of the district. The entire system is connected, at the city limits, with that of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, with its full service. Ultimately, the development of the Orchards telephone service will demand an exchange in the Orchards.

## Park Improvements

At the request of the Lewiston Park Commission, Professors Thornber and Cole of the Lewiston-Clarkston School of Horticulture will direct the entire work of improving Delsol park, the new beauty spot near the eastern limits of the city, adjoining the new fair and livestock show grounds. There will be no trees planted this year, but the park grounds will be put in splendid condition for public use. The grove and lagoons now provided will afford ample opportunity for picnic purposes and day outings and a plan of tree planting will be prepared for next year. A deal has been made with the Lewiston Orchards company by which the trees best suited for shade and ornamental pur-

poses will be grown at the company's nursery and turned over to the city at the regular wholesale prices prevailing at the eastern nurseries. The company has placed an order for about 25,000 young trees, some of which will be available for planting next year and it is probable the entire planting in the nursery this year will amount to 50,000 trees.

The plan will allow Lewiston to take advantage of a wonderful opportunity for beautifying and if the plans now proposed are carried forward, within a very few years Lewiston will have a right to lay claim to being the most beautiful city in the Northwest.

## PLANTING THE APPLE TREE.

Come, let us plant the apple tree,  
Cleave the rough greensward with the  
spade,  
Wide let its hollow bed be made;  
Then, gently lay the roots, and there  
Sift the dark mould with kindly care,  
And press it o'er them tenderly,  
As round the sleeping infant's feet  
We softly fold the cradle sheet;  
So plant we the apple tree.

—William Cullen Bryant.

J. H. Adam and R. H. Billingsley are orchard owners who have engaged in building work since coming here last fall from Portland. They have recently secured the contract for the superstructure of the Lewiston Tennis club house, the figure being \$2,250.



## First Year's Experience in Pear Growing

I AM one of the so-called infant fruit growers. There are many things that I do not know about fruit raising but I have given particular attention and care to my two and a half acre pear orchard. The result is that I have a very fine, uniform growth, something unusual for pears, as some pear trees almost always grow slower than others. Pear trees, too, are subject to attack by slugs, which worms stop the growth of the trees materially if one does not do something to exterminate them. Besides having a man to care for my orchard I usually spend Sundays and holidays there working amongst the trees. Last spring my trees were starting on their fifth year's growth and I was not looking for any fruit; but to my surprise the whole acreage was white with blossoms and I was obliged to thin the fruit, thinking the young trees would be injured if they were allowed to bear too heavily. My varieties are Anjou and Comice. Last fall I picked nine boxes of Anjous and thirty-one of Comice, all extra fancy. My forty boxes were shipped in a car load with others of the same varieties to New York through White Bros. & Crum of this city. I received a check for seventy-five dollars for my pears and was quite satisfied with the result. owing to the fact that fruit of all kinds last year brought small returns.

I believe the Lewiston Orchards is a district particularly adapted to pear raising, and while this variety of fruit requires more attention than some others, it can be made very profitable.—E. D. Potvin.

### PLEASED ORCHARD OWNERS

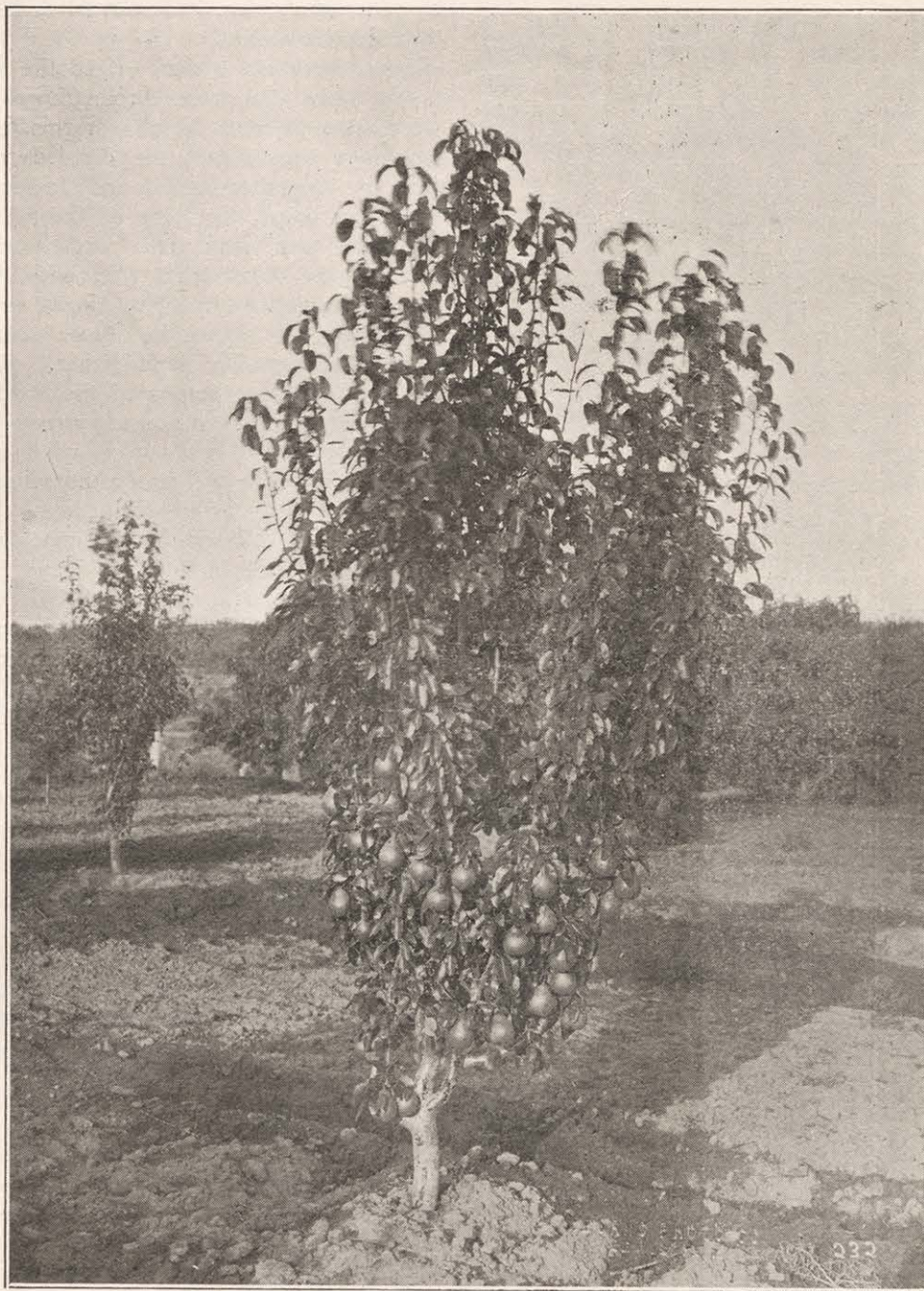
James F. Joseph and wife, of Indianapolis, Ind., who are making a general trip through the west, stopped here on April 4th to inspect their Lewiston Orchards property.

Mr. Joseph is Vice President of the Sterling Fire Insurance company with headquarters in Indianapolis. He is owner of 42.48 acres with two-year-old trees in Tract 16, which is known as "The Mile Square," and which is located at the eastern extremity of the Orchards district.

During their trip through the Orchards they were accompanied at times by Professors Thornber and Cole, and with them they went thoroughly into the

details of the horticultural work and the progress which has been made in Lewiston Orchards during the past two years. They were highly pleased with the situation in every respect.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Hauschild, of Minneapolis were guests for a day, April 9, of their cousins, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. S. Rowell, while enroute for a visit to Seattle. Mr. Hauschild is engaged in



A Five Year Pear Tree in the Potvin Orchard.

### APPLES FOR ENERGY.

People in future will eat more fruits. The apple contains about the same food values as the same bulk in milk, and when eaten alone is digested in an hour. Its acids and salts make for energy and are the safest blood purifiers. And no other fruit can be prepared in so great a variety of ways.—Dr. C. A. McCrum.

the lumber insurance business in the Twin Cities, and expressed himself as well pleased with conditions here.

Mr. O. W. Wyatt of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., has spent the past sixty days among us, leaving April 10th to resume his work.



## Joys of the Apple-Eater, from Youth to Age

(From Chapter 7, "The Apple," in volume entitled "Winter Sunshine," by John Burroughs. By permission of the publisher, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., continued from last month.)

**T**HE apple is indeed the fruit of youth. As we grow old we crave apples less. It is an ominous sign. When you are ashamed to be seen eating them on the street; when you can carry them in your pocket and your hand not constantly find its way to them; when your neighbor has apples and you have none, and you make no nocturnal visits to his orchard; when your lunch-basket is without them and when you can pass a winter's night by the fireside with no thought of the fruit at your elbow, then be assured you are no longer a boy, either in heart or in years.

The genuine apple-eater comforts himself with an apple in its season, as others with a pipe or cigar. When he has nothing else to do, or is bored, he eats an apple. While he is waiting for the train he eats an apple, sometimes several of them. When he takes a walk he arms himself with apples. His traveling bag is full of apples. He offers an apple to his companion, and takes one himself. They are his chief solace when on the road. He sows their seed along the route. He tosses the core from the car window and from the top of the stage-coach. He would, in time, make the land one vast orchard. He dispenses with a knife. He prefers that his teeth shall have the first taste. Then he knows the best flavor is immediately beneath the skin, and that in a pared apple this is lost. If you will stew the apple, he says, instead of baking it, by all means leave the skin on. It improves the color and vastly heightens the flavor of the dish.

The apple is a masculine fruit; hence women are poor apple-eaters. It belongs to the open air, and requires an open-air taste and relish.

I instantly sympathized with that clergyman I read of, who on pulling out his pocket-handkerchief in the midst of his discourse, pulled out two bouncing apples with it that went rolling across the pulpit and down the pulpit stairs. These apples were, no doubt, to be eaten after the sermon, on his way home, or to his next appointment. They would take the taste of it out of his

mouth. Then, would a minister be apt to grow tiresome with two big apples in his coat-tail pockets? Would he not naturally hasten along to "lastly" and the big apple? If they were the Dominie apple, and it was April or May he certainly would.

How the early settlers prized the apple! When their trees broke down or were split asunder by the storms, the neighbors turned out, the divided tree was put together again and fastened with iron bolts. In some of the oldest orchards one may still occasionally see a large dilapidated tree with the rusty iron bolt yet visible. Poor, sour fruit, too, but sweet in those early pioneer days. My grandfather, who was one of these heroes of the stump, used every fall to make a journey of forty miles for a few apples, which he brought home in a bag on horseback. He frequently started from home by two or three o'clock in the morning, and at one time both himself and his horse were much frightened by the screaming of panthers in a narrow pass in the mountains through which the road led.

Emerson, I believe, has spoken of the apple as the social fruit of New England. Indeed, what a promoter or abettor of social intercourse among our rural population the apple has been, the company growing more merry and unrestrained as soon as the basket of apples was passed round! When the cider followed, the introduction and good understanding were complete. Then those rural gatherings that enlivened the autumn in the country, known as "apple-cuts," now, alas! nearly obsolete, where so many things were cut and dried besides apples! The larger and more loaded the orchard, the more frequently the invitations went round and the higher the social and convivial spirit ran. Ours is eminently a country of the orchard. Horace Greeley said he had seen no land in which the orchard formed such a prominent feature in the rural and agricultural districts. Nearly every farmhouse in the Eastern and Northern States has its setting or its background of apple-trees, which generally date back to the first settlement of the farm. Indeed, the orchard, more than almost any other things, tends to soften and humanize the country, and give the place of which it is adjunct a settled, domestic look. The apple-tree takes the rawness and wildness off any scene. On top of a mountain, or in remote pastures, it sheds the

sentiment of home. It never loses its domestic air, or lapses into a wild state. And in planting a homestead, or in choosing a building site for the new house, what a help it is to have a few old, maternal apple-trees near-by, regular old grandmothers, who have seen trouble who have been sad and glad through so many winters and summers, who have blossomed till the air about them is sweeter than elsewhere, and borne fruit till the grass beneath them has become thick and soft from human contact, and who have nourished robins and finches in their branches till they have a tender, brooding look! The ground, the turf, the atmosphere of an old orchard, seem several stages nearer to man than that of the adjoining field, as if the trees had given back to the soil more than they had taken from it; as if they had tempered the elements, and attracted all the genial and beneficent influences in the landscape around.

(Continued Next Month.)

(Copyright 1875 and 1903 by John Burroughs.)

The piling of brush in the streets and alleys has caused almost a blockade in some places, and demands the attention of those guilty of such practices.

The Lewiston Morning Tribune is running in its Sunday issue a series of instructive articles on "Rose Culture," by Professor Chas. A. Cole, who is an authority on the subject.

It is expected that Prof. Thos. A. Shaw of Minnesota will be here early in June to speak on some phase of stock-raising on the subject of which he is high authority.

The Soo Line and the P. & I. N. are two more railroads that are reported to be headed for Lewiston. The more the merrier.

The Orchards company is completing its seeding operations including a large acreage of wheat and 600 acres of Canadian peas.

### APRIL.

Over the hills of April

With soft winds hand in hand,  
\* \* \* \* \*

Her garments float and gather  
And swirl along the plain,  
Her headgear is the golden sun,  
Her cloak the silver rain.

—Bliss Carman.



## Best Method of Setting Strawberry Plants

By CHAS. A. COLE, Horticulturist

**I**F you are thinking of setting out a strawberry bed it is high time you were getting the ground ready and selecting suitable varieties. You can grow them right in among the fruit trees, but the amount of space that can be used is limited. Where the trees are set 30x30 feet five rows to the middle will be all that should be set. More rows than this will rob your trees of plant food and check their growth.

The soil should be worked up to a good depth. If possible, work in good, well rotted stable manure at the rate of twenty-five or thirty loads per acre. Work the soil down fine with a harrow then mark off in rows three feet apart. A good marker can be made by taking a piece of three inch plank six feet long

and putting a peg in the center and one in each end, then nail a strip in the center for a handle. Prepare the plants for setting by removing all dead leaves, stems and runners from the crown and also all of the green leaves except the center half opened shoots. Prune the roots by cutting off from one third to one half of their length, depending, of course, on the size and vigor of the plant. After pruning, drop the plant into a bucket of water. When you have completed pruning a variety take them out of the water and wrap in wet paper. Be careful not to mix the varieties.

When ready for setting take the plants to the field in the wet papers. Set the plants two feet apart in the row. Make the hole large enough so that the roots will not have to be doub-

led up. Press the soil firmly around the roots and then draw some loose soil around the plant to prevent the packed soil baking. A well set plant should be deep enough in the soil so that the crown just peeps through. Plants with the crowns covered are apt to rot and if set too shallow will not form good root systems.

As soon as possible after you have completed setting your strawberry bed give the soil a shallow cultivation to break up the packed surface caused by tramping while putting out the plants. Be careful not to disturb the plants, as a plant loosened at this time will not grow.

The varieties that are giving good results in this sections are the Rough Rider, Gold Dollar, World's Wonder and Glen Mary.

### POSSIBILITIES OF PEDIGREED PLANTS INCREASING PROFITS

(Continued from Page 1)

we have found among the Rome Beauty apples two or three individual trees that produce apples of exceptional value. In addition to being heavy annual producers they bear a dark, red washed apple instead of the ordinary splashed and striped apple. The color unit alone in this apple increases its value from twenty-five to thirty cents per box above the common Rome Beauty.

The orchardist who already has his orchard planted should not pull his trees in order to plant pedigreed trees, but should tabulate carefully each tree's record and as soon as a tree proves itself to be a shy bearer it should be top-grafted with wood from a producer and thus eventually build an orchard of good producers.

### SOME CARROTS.

In the spring of 1912, J. L. Goodnight measured off 30,780 square feet of ground between his young apple trees, worked it into fine condition and planted Half Long Danvers carrots. He kept a careful record of the labor of raising the crop and found at the end of the season that his carrots had cost him \$46. It cost him \$37.50 to dig the carrots and deliver them to the buyers, for there were a little over twenty-five tons of them. Some he sold at \$8.00 per ton, some at \$8.50 and some brought \$9.00. Taking \$8.25 as a fair average

price the Senator's crop brought him \$206.25 gross, or \$122.75 after the cost of growing, digging and delivering was deducted. Had he had a full acre his returns at this rate would have been \$163.65.

### GOOD SALE OF APPLES

The Lewiston Orchards Association by the middle of March completed the sale of all apples, the average of all grades and varieties being \$1.12 a box, which was an excellent showing, in view of the generally demoralized condition of the apple market this season. While several carloads were produced last year, the first apple season in the Orchards, many were kept at home or disposed of locally by the growers, the Association handling about one carload. The several varieties sold as follows:

Rome Beauty	293	\$311.72	\$1.06
Jonathan	292	012.36	1.07
Winter Banana	43	64.01	1.49
Wagener	26	33.54	1.29
Newtown Pippin	17	25.50	1.50
McIntosh Red	13	14.95	1.15
Spitzenberg	5	9.24	1.85
Fall Pippin	1	2.00	2.00
Total	601	\$673.32	
		Average	\$1.12

The annual Rose Festival in Lewiston promises this year to be more elaborate than ever before.

### GOOD OLD APPLE PIE.

The orange adorns California, beneath winter's sombre gray sky: but, good as it is (shall I warn you?) the orange is not fit for pie. Of course the dear women will tell you that they can produce orange pie; but, pshaw! they are likely to "sell" you with layer cake three stories high. The orange possesses attractions, but peeling it stimulates wrath; and when you've reduced it to fractions you almost require a good bath.

Plums, apricots, cherries and peaches, all please both the palate and eye; but no other "filling" quite reaches the goodness of apples for pie. The grape fruit induces a fellow to pry out the juice from among the seeds and thin skin of yellow to find himself thoroughly "stung." The pineapple offers temptation, because of its flavor and smell, and strawberry shortcake's a ration upon whose delights I must dwell.

And raspberry roll is a winner, to this we can testify; it lends a distinction to dinner, yet cannot eclipse apple pie. Each luscious fruit giveth a reason of pleasure to man ere it dies; but nature—we care not the reason—provides apples always for pie. Then sing to the apple forever! It blesses both feeble and spry. Let naught, then, our fellowship sever, thou joy of my life—apple pie!—Stephen H. Brown, in California Country Journal.



## Hints on Starting a Vineyard

By ROBERT SCHLEICHER

### SELECTION OF SITE.

**T**HE virgin soil of the Northwest being all rich enough to grow good crops of grapes for a number of years without artificial fertilization, the adaptability of a piece of land to be planted to vineyards will depend entirely upon its freedom from late spring and early fall frosts. This freedom from frosts will generally be found on hillsides several hundred feet above the bottom of the valleys and several hundred feet below the top of the plateaux. This also applies to the draws entering the larger valleys, where the bottom and top may both be very frosty, while the intervening space may be comparatively free from frosts.

### PREPARATION OF SOIL.

It is of the greatest importance to prepare the soil to be planted to vineyards thoroughly by plowing it as deep as possible, say 12 to 15 inches, and wherever the subsoil is at all hard, to run a subsoiler after the turning plow, and break through to the depth of 20 to 24 inches. The good effects of this subsoiling will be very decided and will be appreciated many years after planting.

### WHAT TO PLANT.

Either cuttings or rooted vines can be used to start a vineyard, but while the latter cost several times as much as the former, when the uniform stand and more satisfactory growth of the rooted vines is considered, it is good economy to use the latter. As one year old vines are not uniformly well rooted, and a varying percentage of them fail to live and necessitate replanting the following year, it is wise, whenever two year old vines can be obtained at a reasonable cost, to use them. In so doing there is no occasion to have to replace a single vine.

The coming into bearing of a vineyard is also materially advanced by planting two year old vines.

### DISTANCE APART TO PLANT

Eight to ten feet each way, for the strong growing varieties of table grapes seems to be the favorite distance to plant, as this will allow most of the cultivation to be done with two horses, and reduce hand labor to a

minimum. If the lay of the land allows, the rows should be run from north to south, or even better, a little north east to south west, as a protection to the grapes from sunburn during the hot afternoons of July and August, when, if the bunches of half grown grapes are exposed to the direct rays of the sun between 1 and 4 o'clock, they frequently suffer quite considerably. If the lay of the land makes it necessary to plant the rows east and west, it will be necessary to prevent this sunburn to manage the growth of the vines so that there be ample foliage on the south side of the vines to keep the bunches shaded.

### PLANTING AND CULTIVATING.

Unless the soil is very moist at the time of planting, it is advisable to run water in the holes in which the vines are set, and puddle the roots. If this is done, with thorough cultivation there should be no need of irrigating again during the first season, nor, if there are liberal winter rains, during the second season, and the vines will develop a much better root system and strike deeper into the soil than if they were watered.

During the first season after planting, especially thorough cultivation is essential and nothing can replace a few hand hoeings to keep the ground around the vines loose and free from weeds. A grape root once well established can stand more neglect and hardship than almost any other plant and still survive, but it is readily killed in its first year by a few thrifty weeds being allowed to grow within a few inches of it. It is essential to stick a small stake near each vine, such as shingles split into two-inch pieces, at time of planting, to facilitate cultivation and prevent horses being driven over the vines.

### PRUNING.

At time of planting, the vine either one or two years old, should be cut back to one strong bud, and this bud should not be to exceed one inch above the ground. Let this grow undisturbed during the first season, and after leaves are off in the fall, cut back all the new growth to two buds, and cover with a shovelful of dirt for protection

from cold weather. Remove this dirt the following spring, and allow the vine to grow again at will until fall. Then reserve the two strongest shoots, one on either side of the vine in the direction your vines will be stretched, and cut them back anywhere from 6 to 18 inches, according to the growth they have made, lay them down and cover with dirt. The following spring, which will then be the third year of the vines' growth, they will be ready to put on trellis, and the strongest ones may be allowed to bear a bunch of grapes on each cane, and of course by that time you will have visited other vineyards, and obtained all information on cultural details necessary to bring your vineyard into full bearing, and how to prune and take care of it.

### Ladies' Aid Society

The all-day meeting last month of the Ladies Aid Society of the Orchards was held March 13. At the noonday lunch 66 persons were served. There were 37 members and three visitors present. The refreshment committee consisted of Mrs. D. W. Clark, Mrs. J. Kouwenhoven, Mrs. C. W. Tyler, Mrs. G. E. Ames, Mrs. H. H. S. Rowell, and Mrs. R. Pickering. A collection was taken to buy material for the Children's Home, and a meeting was afterwards held, March 27, to sew for the Children's Home.

The next all-day meeting will be held April 10, when the refreshment committee will consist of Mrs. F. B. Laing, Mrs. J. E. Butler, Mrs. W. Moffitt, Mrs. L. L. Detrick and Mrs. K. B. Chase.

A special program of "Living Pictures" is in preparation, to be given April 11, under the direction of a committee composed of Mrs. F. D. Webb, Mrs. G. E. Ames, Mrs. R. W. Cram, Mrs. J. B. White, Mrs. D. S. Wallace and Mrs. Walter Eddy. Musical numbers and other features will also be included in the program and a small admission fee will be charged.

As the Orchards Life goes to press (April 12) the peach trees are beginning to bloom.

Mrs. Philo W. Clark is visiting relatives in Wisconsin.



## Main Reservoir "A," Source of Water Supply of Orchards

THE above view shows Main Reservoir "A" which supplies the water for Lewiston Orchards. The site of the reservoir covers 320 acres of land which was acquired from the In-

visitors is that its quality is delightfully pure and refreshing.

From time to time as the Orchards may be extended the reservoir will be increased in size, depth and storage ca-

the general farming activities carried on by the Lewiston Orchards company.

At the left of the picture is a combine outfit which performs the cutting and

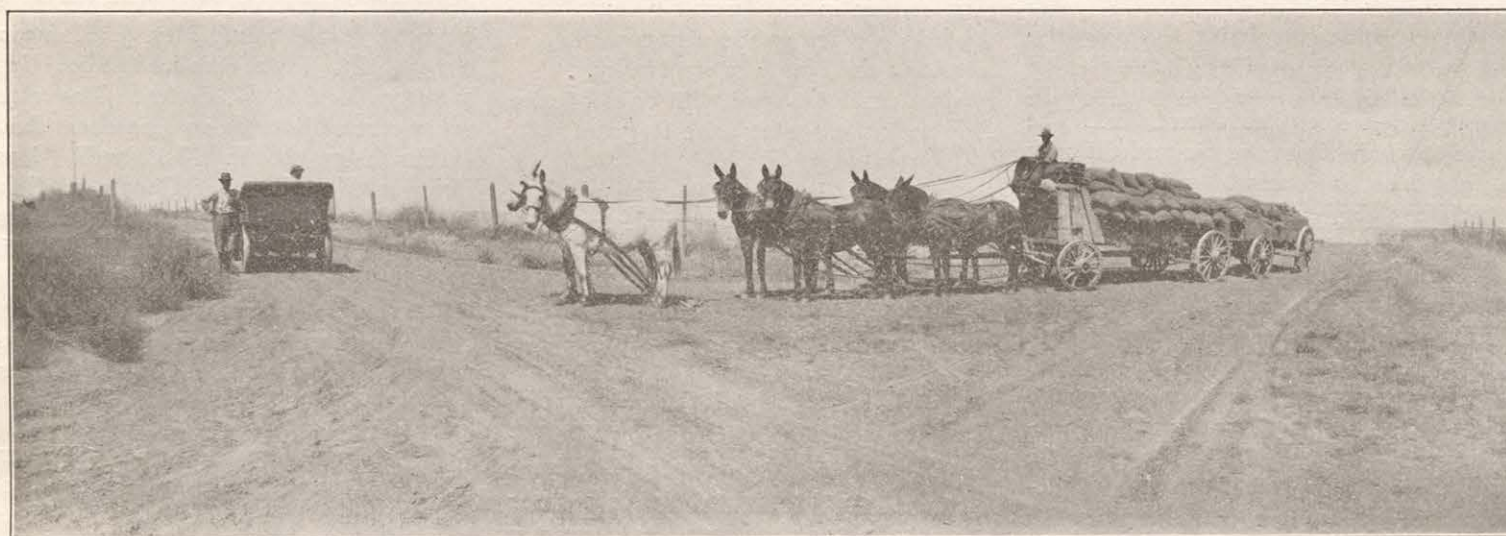


Farming operations carried on by the Orchards Company near Main Reservoir "A."

terior Department of the Federal Government. It is 1 1-4 miles east of Lewiston Orchards and 9 miles distant from the city. Its elevation is 1,844 feet at the crest of the dam, being 1,103 feet higher than Lewiston. The reservoir is a very pretty lake, with a depth of more than fifty feet and an

capacity. The dam is at present some 500 feet at its base, 150 feet wide at the crest, 65 feet high and more than 2,500 feet long. The outlet is of concrete and the water is controlled while in the conduit by Ludlow gate valves, 36 inches in diameter. A 60 foot steel tower is used for opening or closing

threshing of the crop at one operation, leaving the grain sacked and in piles ready to be hauled to market. The combine is a heavy load which requires about 35 head of horses to operate. Here the gasoline engine has been called in to play, however, and is mounted on the combine and the entire equipment



County Road in vicinity of Main Reservoir "A."

area somewhat in excess of 125 acres. The supply is brought from the Craig Mountains by canal and box flume, dropping about 800 feet in elevation. The great volume and depth of the water retains its crystal coolness even in the hottest day. The comment of

the valves at the outlet to the reservoir. A main pipe line 6 1-2 miles in length is used to carry the water to the center of the Orchards from where it is brought to the individual properties, in six to twelve-inch laterals, as necessary.

In the picture there is also evidence of

is hauled by a 45-horse power gasoline tractor. This engine is of the caterpillar type which travels on its own track and is capable of handling the enormous load over almost any unevenness of surface.

(Continued on page 11)



### Wonders of Tree Life

"How many of you folks," said a tree student, "know how many leaves there are on an average tree? I'll bet you can't guess within fifty thousand of it. Well, a big maple tree or a beech, will have over 400,000 leaves on it. If you don't believe me, just go out some day and count them. And everyone of these leaves is a lung to the tree, there being more than a hundred thousand little mouths to the square inch of every leaf on the under side. You never thought of that, did you? Trees perspire, or transpire as it is called, through pores in the bark of trunks and branches, and they exhale a vast amount of water, an oak tree giving off as much as 150 gallons on a summer day. You can figure from this what amount of water is evaporated from a hundred miles square of timber land. There wouldn't be enough water evaporated from all our water supply if it were not for the trees. The roots take in oxygen from the air and a tree may be choked to death by piling earth around it, or letting the earth harden, or it may be drowned by putting too much water around it. Trees breathe and eat and drink through their leaves and small roots, the big roots acting chiefly to hold the tree up. They breathe night and day, but feed only part of the time. They sleep in the night, during rainy weather and through the winter. Trees store food from their leaves for use in winter and the pores in the bark are sealed to keep the warmth in. The leaves prepare from the air and the rain a complex substance, called starch, which contains carbon, oxygen and hydrogen. From these come wood, flowers, fruit, gums, oils and various saps. A maple, for example, in three weeks will give twenty-five gallons of its life sap and still survive if properly cared for. Five pounds of maple sugar will come from this amount of sap. Between the bark and wood of a tree is a substance, from which the tissues develop. When a tree is girdled it dies because the sap cannot get to the roots and they are starved. Trees do not die of old age, their death is due to disease or accident or design by man. There are no two, of all the millions of leaves of the trees, alike. Still with all that scientists have learned of trees, they have not yet learned how the sap mounts upward."

### PLANTING THE APPLE TREE.

Come, let us plant the apple tree,  
Cleave the tough greensward with the  
spade.

Wide let its hollow bed be made;  
Then gently lay the roots, and there  
Sift the dark mould with kindly care,

And press it o'er them tenderly,  
As round the sleeping infant's feet,  
We softly fold the cradle-sheet:

So plant we the apple tree.

What plant we in this apple tree?  
Buds, which the breath of summer days  
Shall lengthen into leafy sprays;  
Boughs where the thrush with crimson  
breast

Shall haunt and sing and hide her nest;  
We plant upon the sunny lea  
A shadow for the noontide hour,  
A shelter from the summer shower,  
When we plant the apple tree.

What plant we in this apple tree?  
Sweets for a hundred flowery springs  
To load the May-wind's restless wings,  
When from the orchard row he pours  
Its fragrance thru our open doors;

A word of blossoms for the bee,  
Flowers for the sick girl's silent room,  
For the glad infant springs of bloom,  
We plant with the apple tree.

What plant we in this apple tree?  
Fruits that shall swell in sunny June,  
And redden in the August noon,  
And drop when gentle airs come by,  
That fan the blue September sky,

While children come with cries of glee  
And seek them where the fragrant  
grass

Betrays their bed to those who pass,  
At the foot of the old apple tree.

—William Cullen Bryant.

Dr. J. N. Alley, of the Government Sanitarium at Lapwai, with his cousin, Dr. E. G. Braddock of Baltimore, were here on April 10th to look over Dr. Alley's Orchard. Dr. Alley stated, "I have often wondered why you speak of your mild and pleasant climate in Lewiston and have made no effort to exploit its advantage of healthfulness as well. When the government located the Sanitarium at Lapwai for the treatment of tubercular cases, this was done in direct competition with Arizona. In my opinion there is no better location in the entire country for a health resort than right here."

### Said About the Apple

It is a friend to health and a foe to disease.

It is food, tonic, condiment and cosmetic all in one.

It plants roses in the cheeks.

You can not eat too many—after the heartiest meal there is always room for another apple.

There is only one thing better than an apple, and that is another that is being eaten by a friend.

An apple is a social fruit; it draws human beings together in fellowship.

Plenty of good apples will keep the children at home at night, and husbands as well, and keep the doctor away.

It promotes temperance.

It appears on our table in many appetizing forms.

The apple family contains in its varieties flavors adapted to all tastes.

It is the oldest of our known food varieties.

### Hospital Auxiliary

The Orchards auxiliary of the advisory board of St. Joseph's Hospital met April 3, with Mrs. P. H. Mullarky, who was assisted in entertaining by Mrs. R. G. Bailey and Mrs. D. W. Clark. The attendance of both members and visitors was large, 38 persons being present. New members included Mrs. A. H. Middlekauff, Miss Nina Middlekauff, Miss Dorothy Middlekauff, Mrs. J. Kouwenhoven, Mrs. D. S. Wallace, Mrs. Geo. Wallace, Mrs. R. G. Bailey. The visitors were: Miss Helen Giesecker, Miss Duffus, Mrs. A. V. McConnell, Mrs. Ebinger, Mrs. Leander Choate of Oshkosh, Wis.; Mrs. Smith of Potlatch, Idaho; Mrs. N. R. Lee, Miss Hattie Whitford.

The next meeting will be held April 17, at the home of Mrs. S. W. Whitford, who will be assisted by Mrs. R. Pickering and Mrs. F. D. Webb.

March was unusually cold, the average temperature being 41 degrees, or three degrees below the normal. There was more precipitation than usual, including a snowfall of 4.2 inches. With the one inch in December, 23.4 inches in January and 14.2 in February, the total snowfall for the winter was 42.8 inches, or nearly four times as much as usual. These figures are from the official records of the government weather observer, W. W. Thomas, at Lewiston.



## Poultry Practicable and Profitable for Orchards

**A**T a meeting of the Lewiston Orchards Assembly held at the church on the evening of March 10th., the subject of poultry raising was discussed and the value of the industry in an orchard community was brought out in a very interesting manner.

Professor O. M. Osborne, of the agricultural department of the Lewiston State Normal School, was present by special invitation and gave an interesting address. He declared that poultry is beginning to be considered an excellent side-line for fruit growing. The climate here cannot be beaten for the raising of poultry, the soil is good and there is a good market, the average price of eggs being thirty-five cents a dozen. A hen can be kept one year for a dollar. For meat purposes, the industry is not so profitable, as the price is too low. The orchardists should go into the industry here for fancy poultry and fine breeds. One will succeed best with the breed that he likes best.

Professor Osborne explained that poultry is classified into meat breeds, general purpose breeds, egg breeds and fancy breeds. The meat breeds include such as the Brahmas, Buff Cochins and Langshans, the latter now being classed also as general purpose breeds include such as the Plymouth Rocks, the Wyandottes, the Rhode Island Reds and others. The egg breeds include the Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Hamburgs, Anconas and Houdans. Of the Leghorns, the sing'e comb white is used the most. The fancy breeds include the bantams and the game birds.

The several systems of housing poultry were explained by Professor Osborne, who stated that the colony system is the best for the Orchards, except that it might be more open to the depredations of chicken thieves. About twenty-five fowls should be kept in one colony house. This system is best in case of disease epidemic. The cloth front or curtain front house is also well adapted to conditions here. With regard to roofs, the shed type, house type, and A type are used. In the open front houses, a curtain to drop in front of the roost at night can be used in zero weather. The best floor is the wood one. A cement floor is excellent but it needs straw for warmth. The disadvantage of a dirt floor is that it holds disease germs.

The organism of the chicken louse was described by Professor Osborne with illustrations drawn on the blackboard. He stated that the louse does not bite the fowl but irritates it by crawling on it and grasping it with its claws, while searching for its food which consists of the waste material from feathers and skin. As the louse respire through openings along its sides, it is killed by dust which closes the pores. Blue ointment placed under the wings is also an excellent remedy. The placing of tobacco leaves in the nest also helps to keep down the lice. Mites are more difficult to combat. They have a different organism from lice and suck the blood of the fowls. For mites, spray with carbolic acid, putting two per cent of carbolic acid in whitewash. Kerosene emulsion with carbolic acid can be used for a spray. Professor Osborne replied to a number of questions on various phases of the subject.

R. G. Bailey, publisher of Western Poultry, and a pioneer resident of the Orchards, told of the importance of the poultry industry, declaring that it is the largest industry in the United States. In the northwest, poultry raisers are just beginning to get into pure-bred poultry. The Leghorn, he said, is the best layer, but not the most profitable fowl, according to the 4,000 to 5,000 poultrymen with whom he had talked at twenty-four poultry shows in four different states during the past few months. The lack of profit in the Leghorn is due to the fact that it lays most in the spring and summer. Mr. Nelson, who judged the local poultry show last fall, was able to make a living, in Coeur d'Alene with two hundred fowls. We ought to do as well and better here, declared Mr. Bailey. We can use roots and vegetables, which grow so well here, to great advantage. Montana imports more than \$2,000,000 worth of poultry products annually. The O.-W. R. & N. road carries every year thirty-five carloads of poultry into Oregon. At the same time, Nebraska exports more than \$20,000,000 worth of poultry products, though conditions there are not so favorable as they are here for the poultry industry. We can succeed here, but it requires time, energy and thought. Conditions must be kept right. We must handle chickens as we handle any other business proposition. In the

northwest, we have the best foundation stock and we must breed it up. There is a big and constantly growing demand for pure-bred fowls, and the field is almost unlimited. Eggs should be handled like fruit—sorted and graded. Both berries and chickens, Mr. Bailey said, he had tried here and found that they both pay. Care and attention bring success.

Interesting reports of personal experience in poultry raising were also given by R. Pickering, C. W. Tyler and C. O. Bailey, residents of the Orchards.

### Main Reservoir "A," Source of Water Supply.

(Continued from page 9)

In the lower view, is a mountain trailer ready to haul a load of grain to Lewiston. The leaders are about to turn westward from the Indian Reservation line. There are more than 16,000 pounds of wheat comprising this load, and the six mules average 1,600 pounds each, and are valued at nearly \$2,000. A good idea may be gained of the general character of the countryside around Lewiston Orchards and of the foothills which approach the Craig Mountains.

### BIRDS AND APPLES

Mr. U. B. Hinds, a Lewiston Orchards owner who lives at Watertown, S. D., writes as follows: "We were much pleased with the last issue of the Orchards Life, especially the article on birds. If we do not all make a strong fight for their preservation, they will be gone forever or so scarce that their help to keep down the insect world and their songs to help cheer up this old world will be insignificant. We sincerely hope that every thing will be done to encourage their living and nesting in the Orchards. I have formed myself into a committee of one to push the consuming of the box apple of the West and have been instrumental in inducing three different parties to use them, which has resulted in the sale of eleven boxes. Also on the advice of a writer in Better Fruit, I have induced a physician friend to advise his patients to eat apples and lots of them instead of taking so much medicine."

The steel road drag has been busy of late, and the roads in the Orchards are now in first-class condition.



## The Orchards School to Have Beautiful Surroundings

**T**HE people of the Orchards appreciate the fact that their public school building is one of the most beautiful in the state, and they are evidently agreed that the surrounding site shall be beautified in keeping with the character of the structure, and in a manner appropriate to the nature of the district in which it is located. Comprising a five acre tract, the site offers a fine opportunity for landscape work and other beautification that is required by the modern up-to-date rural community.

Under the expert advice of Professor W. S. Thornber, and with the hearty approval and co-operation of the school authorities, the entire community proposes to join in the work of improvement of the school grounds. Trees, shrubs and flowers are to be planted in a way to most enhance the landscape effects, and without curtailing the needed requirements for playgrounds for the pupils. At the rear of the tract there is to be established a demonstration orchard and high school plantation with a commercial collection of orchard trees and small fruits; also an individual school garden. While the work of

preparation is to be done by the community, the ultimate care will be one of the pleasant and instructive duties of teachers and pupils, who will have a most effective object lesson before them in horticultural and agricultural development.

It has been announced that the Orchards company has set aside an adjoining

tract of five acres which is to be improved for a public park, playground and recreation center, with baseball ground, tennis court, race track and other features, for the free use of the community. The school grounds and the park and playgrounds will form a center of rare scenic, instructive and recreative interest.



Orchards School Building, Corner Burrell Avenue, Twelfth Street and Thain Road.

## A Bungalow of Beauty in Site, View and Building

**R**ARELY are combined the elements of beauty which are found united in the structure, location and surroundings of the new residence of Robert S. Erb, now ready for occupancy in the Orchards. It is the first of the Orchards homes to be located on the brow of the hill directly overlooking Lewiston-Clarkston and the Snake and Clearwater rivers. It occupies the first of the orchard tracts, the site comprising lots one and two, of block 20, with a total area of 6.15 acres. It is entirely surrounded by streets, having Stewart avenue on the north, Fifth street on the east and Sky-line Drive on the curved side from west to south. Between lots one and two is a ravine that affords a beautiful slope and possibilities for ornamental grounds. The elevation at this point is 1,290 feet, or 550 above the Clearwater river which lies below it on the north, toward which the house fronts.

Entering the house by the front porch, which is 11 feet wide and extends part way across the front, being 24 feet long, there is an entrance direct to the living room, which has an extreme length of

38.9 feet, extending across the house, a portion having a width of 12 feet and the remainder 14 feet. This has a good-sized fireplace. On the east side, toward the dining room is an archway, with passage through the center, with book cases on either side. The dining room is 13 1-2 by 17 feet, and has four large windows commanding the fine view on the north. From the dining room, there is direct entrance to the kitchen, which is 11 by 14 feet in dimensions, and is provided with all modern conveniences. One unusual and especially attractive feature in the kitchen is the breakfast alcove in which are placed two Dutch seats on either side of a permanent table, in front of high windows. The kitchen has a screened side-entrance porch on the east.

In the center of the house, opening from all rooms, is a common hall, thus giving access to all rooms in the house without the necessity of passing through any other room. Off from the central hall are wardrobe, linen closet and bathroom. In the rear portion of the same floor are two bedrooms, well supplied with closet space. Both bedrooms open

onto a rear porch which is to be screened and will be used as a sleeping porch. From the central hall near the kitchen there are stairs going down to the basement and also up to the second floor. The second floor will not be finished at this time but can be divided into a number of commodious rooms.

The first floor is finished in the standard fir finish and the principal living rooms will have oak floors. In the basement are located the laundry, cellar, fuel and heater rooms. The ground dimensions of the house outside of the porches are 44 by 57 feet. The outside finish is a combination of shingles and lath, the latter being used in the gables. The building is wired for electric lights. It will be heated by a hot water system. The building is of the bungalow style and was designed by R. S. Loring. The construction work has been done by Messrs. W. J. Mace and J. M. Henderson, of the Orchards. The cost is estimated at from \$4,000 to \$4,500. It is Mr. Erb's intention to lay out and beautify the grounds, in keeping with the natural landscape advantages of its commanding location.