

NEWBERG GRAPHIC.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS:

E. H. WOODWARD AND OAM. C. EMERY.

FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1905.

Entered as second class matter at the post office at Newberg, Oregon.

The Rural Northwest is a scorching afterfruits, and never misses an opportunity to expose one. Can every farmer's paper in Oregon say as much?

The Scientific American is authority for the statement that during the past year there were 53,000,000 passengers carried on the railroads in the United States. Out of this number there were only 233 killed. If this statement is correct it looks like there was not very much danger in railroad traveling after all.

McKENNELL lays claim to a real live poet in the person of Chas. Grissen. He has just placed upon the market a volume entitled "Ideals." It was published by "Lewis & Dryden" of Portland. The Reporter and Telephone-Register both make favorable mention of the work. Our neighbors over at the county seat are to be congratulated.

A monster locomotive has lately been built for the Mexican Central Railway, by the Rhode Island Locomotive Works. It has been built for special service in drawing freight trains over the heavy grades and curves between Tampico and the city of Mexico. Some of the grades are 158 feet to the mile. The weight of this great machine is 139 tons.

There seems to be a college journal movement on foot among the colleges. Pacific college at Newberg has recently started one and the students of Albany college are considering the question. Forest Grove Times.

You are away off brother in your reference to "The Crescent," as this most excellent college paper has not been, "recently started," but is now near the middle of the fourth volume.

Lieutenant ROBERT N. PEARY will again go north under the auspices of the Geographical Club of Philadelphia. In consideration of the fact that the club puts up \$10,000 of the \$25,000 required for the expenses of the trip, they are to be known as the promoters of the scheme. Well, let Peary go north and take the whole club along to freeze to death together. The bigger the freeze up, the bigger the newspaper stories and this has got to be the main feature of an arctic exploration.

The Reform Journal of Portland, is to be merged into the Farmers' Journal about the middle of the month. The publishers claim they have been running behind to the amount of \$20 per week for the past six months. Whether they will succeed in gulping the farmers by simply changing the name of the paper remains to be seen. With two or three more Portland "reform" and "last hour" papers sailing under names to catch the grangers' eye, the farmers of the northwest will be sufficiently bilked.

The roof of "The MacKay Spectatorium" at the World's Fair is of steel. The placing of this roof in position was a mechanical task of no inconsiderable magnitude. To accomplish this feat it was found necessary to employ the use of a larger derrick than mechanical engineers had ever used. This derrick is of the traveling variety, so-called, and weighs with its cables and guys, very nearly 70 tons. It stands 180 feet high and is the largest traveling derrick ever used. To raise this derrick took nearly one week and it was only after four unsuccessful attempts, owing to insufficient strength in the tackle used, that the task was accomplished and the derrick placed in position.

PENNOYER NOT IN IT.

Our Democratic governor don't seem to have much love for Cleveland, and consequently did not propose to allow any cannon belonging to the State Militia used for "boom" purposes on inauguration day. Before leaving Salem on the evening of the 3rd, he gave Col. Lovell orders to see that the 12-pound cannon was not used for any except military purposes. Accordingly the colonel took the cannon from a blacksmith shop, where it had been taken for repairs, and placed a guard over it in the Armory building. During the day of the 4th large crowds of enthusiastic Democrats gathered at the capital to celebrate, and of course they were enraged at the action of the governor. Some wanted to take the gun by force but better council prevailed. The Capital Journal says:

A writ of replevin was sued out before Recorder Eides by Smith & Schindler for repairs of \$10 and at 1:30 p. m. Marshal Minto opened the doors of the armory and the cannon was carried out amid great enthusiasm by a dozen strong armed Democrats. As the day started off Marshal Wait wheeled his horse into line, the Second Regt. band led off with a military air, a Democrat hoisted a flag on the derrick and amid great cheering the cannon was borne in triumph down State street.

The powder was bought and made up into cartridges to fire a presidential salute of thirty-two guns. Capt. D. C. Howard was appointed to handle the gun, and has been in readiness all day to fire it as soon as delivered to him on the plaza of Wilson avenue. On Tuesday last the governor was seen and seemed to have no objection to the Democrats at Salem making all the noise they wanted to. It seems since then he has been subject to a good deal of personal abuse by the Democrats at Salem.

At 2:05 p. m. the first gun was fired and cheers went up from the throats of

the triumphant Democracy. The gun was turned over to the Democrats by Marshal Minto. At 2:20 p. m. Captain Sherman handed the marshal a bond under which he was required to return the gun to the State of Oregon. But enough time had elapsed to give the Democracy a chance to fire their salute.

Col. T. B. Wait and the rest of the candidates for the post office, (nearly all the resident Democrats,) were in their glory. They had headed off Sylvester. A message was sent to President Cleveland as follows:

"We have captured the Pennoyer cannon."

CLEANING FRUIT TREES.

Read by Raynor Kies, before the Clarke County, Wash. Horticultural Society. I would like to ask if all the members of this society realize the magnitude of this subject. It is so great, I fully realize my inability to do this matter justice. I will therefore mention a few conditions as I see them and bring them before the Society for discussion by those that understand it better than I. It is a subject in which every fruit grower is interested or, at least, should be. We find upon examination of our fruit trees, several pests, both insect and fungous, and some of them are very numerous; and in cleaning our trees of these different pests we must use different remedies. I will therefore have to mention them briefly in their order. I will first take the aphid and the scale. Now, there are several conditions to observe to make a success of the warfare upon these dreaded enemies of our fruit.

First, the right time to do the work; second, to do thorough work; third, solutions, and how to use them; fourth, co-operation. Without these four conditions combined, it seems to me, utterly impossible to rid our orchards of these pests.

I will notice these conditions in their order named:

First: The right time. This depends on what pest we are trying to destroy. For the aphid or scale, the winter is the time; during this season while the trees are dormant, very strong solutions can be used without injury to the tree. But for codlin moth and fungus, or scab, the most work must be done in spring and summer, although a great many of the codlin moth can doubtless be destroyed with winter washes.

Second: Thorough work. Now what do we understand by this? Some say, "I give my trees a thorough spraying." Well, this is all right as far as it goes, but there is something necessary before the spraying is done. In the first place the trees should be pruned, then thoroughly scraped the body and large limbs, especially if they are infested with woolly aphid, and with a sharp knife cut all the bark from dead places on the limbs, and also where there is a small crack in the bark, which the scraper does not loosen, shave the edges off, for underneath will be found innumerable quantities of purple mites which are the eggs of the aphid, and they are perfectly protected from the wash unless the bark is removed. If any sprouts have grown up about the trees, remove them by digging away the dirt and cut them clean from the roots, leaving the roots bare so the wash will reach them. This done, burn the brush then the tree is ready for the wash.

Third: Solutions, and how to use them. In regard to the solution used, I think perhaps almost any of those recommended by the different State Boards of Horticulture, for winter spraying will be good; such as the kerosene emulsion; salt, lime and sulphur; lime and rosin, or Dr. Everette's solution, which is recommended by the Washington State Board of Horticulture, and perhaps some of the patent solutions which are being sold about the country; there is one known as the Downs & Clarke Perfection Insect Extirminator which they make great claims for but I could not recommend it, as I have not given it a trial yet, still I think from the ingredients of which it is composed, it will do good work. I think, however, all should be very careful about recommending any patent solution until they have thoroughly tested it. I will now leave the solutions for each one to choose for himself and dwell a little on the manner of applying them. I am satisfied that about as much depends on the thoroughness of the manner in which the solution is applied as in the solution itself. The trunk and larger limbs of the tree, as far up as can be, should be washed with a stiff brush or an old broom, and should be scrubbed until every spot is touched, letting the wash run down around the crown of the roots; when this is done the tops should be sprayed. The spraying should be done when the tree is dry, if not the water on the tree will reduce the strength of the solution to such an extent that it will do little or no good; it should also be done when there is no wind, so the tree can be sprayed from all sides, as a spray thrown from one side will leave the under side of the opposite limbs perfectly dry, in fact in spraying from two opposite sides will still leave some places that have not been touched with the spray, hence the necessity of spraying from all sides or until it is known that every spot and place on the tree has been wet with the solution.

Fourth: Co-operation. This I consider one of the most important conditions of all. For, unless every man that has a tree infested will put forth an effort to cleanse it, it is almost useless for his neighbor to try and keep his orchard clean. Not only should every fruit grower endeavor to cleanse his own orchard but he should use every honorable means to assist the state board in their difficult task in finding where there are breeding places of pests, that are not being properly attended to. There are some such places which I think belong to the state, or their agents, the state board, to attend to. These are the wild fruits.

We find the woolly aphid on the wild crab and thorny apple that grow on the river bottoms, and I think it is necessary that they be destroyed before we can feel much confidence in our ability to keep our orchards clean of them. Hence we need the co-operation of the state board as well as the fruit growers.

SPRING AND SUMMER WORK.

Thus far I have treated only on the work to be done in the winter; there are, however, other pests which need our attention during the spring and summer months. I will briefly mention two of them, and then leave the subject for discussion by the society:

First: The scab of the apple and pear. To prevent this the Bordeaux mixture is almost universally recommended. Spraying the trees two or three times during the spring, once before blossoming and once or twice after. At the last spraying, or when the fruit is formed and the bloom has fallen, is the time to begin the warfare on the codlin moth. This can be done at the same spraying by adding, in proportion, one pound of Paris green to two hundred gallons of Bordeaux mixture. I would not spray more than twice for the codlin moth, as I believe more good can be done during the summer, by trapping. If this mode was universally adopted and properly attended to, I am confident that in three years there would be but very few wormy apples. The trapping consists in placing a strip of cloth, "old gunny sacks will answer," six inches wide and long enough to go at least once around the tree. Place this ten or twelve inches from the ground tying a cord around near the top to hold it in place, these should be examined once in a week or ten days and the worms destroyed as the change from the larva to the moth requires only about two weeks. Hence the necessity of close attention in examining the traps as often as above mentioned. Great care should be taken in removing the cloth, as many times the cocoon will be found in a crevice of the bark and when the cloth is removed, it will adhere to the tree. These can be killed with the point of a knife and those remaining on the cloth by crushing or dipping in scalding water.

I will not weary your patience with any further details but leave the subject with you for your deliberation and discussion.

WHAT FRUITS SHALL WE PLANT?

The following is the report of a committee appointed by the Chehalis Valley Horticultural Society, to arrange a list of varieties of fruits best adapted to the locality, as amended and adopted; prefaced by chairman of said committee.

It is the judgment of your committee that present indications warrant planting the apple with as much hope of profit as any fruit in our knowledge. Not for the careless, indifferent man is this true, but for the real, practical, energetic orchardist; for the hope of success lies largely in the fact that the apple has more potent enemies than any other fruits. If our orchards were still free from these pests as we saw them one short decade ago it were easy to produce apples in sufficient quantity to stagnate the market, but these enemies are here to stay, and yet there is not one of them for which our excellent Board of Horticulture has not prescribed and published an efficient practical remedy. Many persons will never put forth the energy necessary to properly apply these remedies—some will and to these belongs success.

Parts of California are abandoning apple culture entirely but so long as they have oranges to sell they will pay the coin for good Oregon apples.

Many interior points must always look for a supply of this fruit to where it may be successfully grown. Here is one of such places.

We have not a monopoly of the apple supply as some suppose. Fine lots of Lake Shore fruit may now be found on the Portland market, but this is an exceedingly odd year with us, and such need not soon recur.

In the Orient is found at present a very remunerative market for small consignments of apples and we may hope by prudent diplomacy to vastly increase this demand. For this market we have a monopoly over eastern states, being in direct water communication with the ports of China and Japan.

For commercial purposes plant Red Astrachan, Gravenstein, King, Baldwin and E. Spitzenberg. All fine, red apples, generally good trees, productive and good sellers. The Spitzenberg is not so good a tree nor so productive as the others but brings highest price, best adapted to planting along the river. For home use we supplement S. Golden Sweet, Waxen, Rome Beauty, Lady's Sweeting and American Pippin. If the Northern Spy on its own roots proves exempt from woolly aphid, as now claimed, it will lead in the market list. No one need plant more than four market varieties and two will usually be better.

In pears the Bartlett is unanimously adopted for market, while for home use Early Madeleine, B. Clairgave, Vicar, Winter Nelis, and one tree of Pound pear may be added. Further efforts will be made to name one or two winter pears reliable for market.

The following peaches are meeting with success for the market: Early Crawford, Charlotte, Cox, Golden Cling and Adam's Cling, while Hale's Early comes in well for home use.

Peaches and Italian prunes are the leading market varieties while we should have the Silver, Williams and Champion for home use and local market, and we believe the new prune, "Oregon," merits a valuable acquisition to our market list.

We do not recommend planting Plums for commercial purposes, yet for a few men in the right place plums for shipping green will be profitable. For home use and local market, Early Golden Drop, Peach Plum, Columbia, Lawrence Favorite and Reine Claude are among the best. The Egg Plum is large and tree hardy, the fruit is coarse, liable to wilt on the tree and invites plum rot.

Cherries—Royal Ann, Black Republican for market, Black Tartarian, E. P. Guigne, Early Richmond (Kentish), Elkton and Williams may well be grown for local use.

The Bing is one of the finest new varieties, of great size and beauty and is being

planted extensively in some localities but will be found a shy bearer.

We would encourage a much more general planting of grapes, as they succeed well and are liked by every one, but planting should generally be restricted to home needs. Concord, Hartford, Delaware and Isabella are our most reliable sorts. The finest appearing grapes are found among some of the foreign varieties, but the mildew always attacks these (Hamburgs, Sweetwater, Muscats, etc.), before the American vines and usually spreads from them through the vineyard.

Gregg and Mammoth Cluster Raspberries are valuable for shipping. Red Antwerp and Shaffer's for table use. The Kittatinny Blackberry for market green to two hundred gallons of Bordeaux mixture may be supplemented with Lawton and Evergreen for home use.

In strawberries the Jessie and Crescent seedlings are giving best satisfaction for market while among dozens of kinds you may supply your own table to your liking. Reports on the Haverland from our State Ex. Station are very satisfactory, but without its trial here we do not recommend it.

The Rural Northwest has strongly advocated the combination of fruit growing and dairying. A Portland real estate dealer has taken up the idea and is booming the business in characteristic style. He figures out that a man can buy cows for \$25 which will in this glorious climate give 9,000 pounds of milk per year to be sold in Vancouver at 80 cents per one hundred pounds, or \$72. As there is "practically no winter" and "feed grows naturally ten to twelve months in the year," he is able to assure the readers of his pamphlet that in the way of feed for these 25 cows that produce 9,000 pounds of milk, "one half a ton of hay to the animal is all sufficient, etc." After this kind of figuring it may readily be imagined that he is able to demonstrate without difficulty that established peach and prune orchards can be relied upon to "return the owner not less than one hundred per cent per annum on the whole investment, above expenses any year, and may be relied upon to pay from 200 to 300 per cent per annum on all good years." And there are some folks who believe such stuff as this. Fruit growing and dairying, either separately or taken together, are two of our most profitable industries when they are undertaken intelligently, but there is nothing but sore disappointment and failure in store for those who engage in them relying on the statements of this real estate dealer.—Rural Northwest.

KEEP YOUR SIGN OUT.

The great Peter Cooper is credited with the following rare bit of common sense: "In all towns where a newspaper is published every man should advertise, even if nothing more than a card telling his name and the business in which he is in. It not only pays the advertiser, but lets the people at a distance know that the town you reside in has a prosperous class of business men. As the seed are sown so it recompenses. Never pull down the sign if you intend to do business, for it often indicates that your grip, commercially, is broken. The judicious advertiser will receive \$10 for every one invested in the columns of a local newspaper."—Ex.

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

We hear that some of our citizens are investing their money in town lots somewhere in blizzard-ridden Dakota on the you-pay-for-the-recording-of-the-deed plan. Better invest your money at home; all schemes of this kind are fakes.—Telephone-Register.

James Fletcher, of this city, has not shaved his beard since the last inauguration of Cleveland, eight years ago. That was the first time since 1861. On the 4th day of March 1893, next Saturday, uncle Jim will remove his beard and he will have the pleasure of knowing just what an old genuine democrat looks like. He remarks that he will have the pleasure of shaving every four years as long as he lives.—Telephone-Register.

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

James Whitcomb Riley owns up to being thirty-eight years old. He says he was a painter by trade and worked at sign writing a long time. He served an apprenticeship also as a house painter, but was never strong enough to follow the occupation steadily. The greatest drawback in life as a writer he has found to be the lack of an education, for he did not even have a common school training. He says, "There is not a rule in grammar that is familiar to me, and I wouldn't know a nominative if I was to meet it on the street."

He likes his serious better than his humorous verse, and looks upon his "Bereaved" as his most satisfactory work. He derives his best profits from England. The publishers over there have got out eight editions of his poems, and pay him by mere courtesy a larger royalty than he gets at home, where he is protected by copyright.—Detroit Free Press.

The saloon keepers who, like beasts of prey, have lain in wait in the neighborhood of the New York pension office and robbed the veterans of their money, by cashing their checks and enticing them into their dens, have been thoroughly checkmated by Dr. Talmage through the "Free Check Cashing Bureau of the Christian Herald." This is a mission adjacent to the pension office, well lighted and warmed, where, on pay day, thousands of the passing throng of cripp-

pled and decrepit soldiers and soldiers' widows find refuge from the biting cold, hear the gospel sung and preached, get their checks cashed and where they are refreshed with coffee and sandwiches free of charge. This is a noble illustration of Christianity applied through business methods; more fruitful than a volume of "be warmed" and "be filled" messages of condolence, and without which elaborate sermons on christian ethics must largely fail of their object.—Whittier, (Cal.) Register.

Those who have read Helen Hunt Jackson's charming story "Ramona" will remember that the hero's name was Alessandro, and he was in love with Ramona. The incidents were drawn from real life, and H. T. Hewitt has the gun in his possession with which Alessandro was killed. He has sent it to San Diego, and from there, it will go with the county's exhibit to the World's Fair.—Riverside Press.

Weather Report.

Newberg, Or., Feb. 18, 1905.
Elevation above sea level, 400 ft.
Mean temperature, 39°
Maximum temperature, 56°
Minimum temperature, 10°
Date 1st, 10th, 20th, 30th.
Mean of Maximum temperature, 45°
Mean of Minimum temperature, 33°
No. times maximum temperature 99° or above, 0
No. times minimum temperature 32° or below, 0
Total precipitation, 5.15 in.
Total depth of unmelted snowfall, 10 in.
Prevailing direction of wind, 8
No. of cloudless days, 0
" " partly cloudy days, 8
" " cloudy days, 24
" " days on which .01 of rain or snow fell, 22
Dates on which hail fell, 13th
" " snow fell, 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, 6th, 8th, 10th.
Dates of killing or injurious frost, 1st, 2d, 8th, 14th.
Dates of lunar halos 27th and 29th.
EDMUND ROBINSON, Observer.

For Sale.

49 acres of choice fruit land, 15 acres cleared. 1,000 fruit trees and small fruit. Good house and barn, 2 miles from Newberg. For particulars call at Newberg Nursery or address A. B. Cooper, Newberg, Oregon.

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SAFE, (PHYSIC) SURE & CHEAP
If taken as directed, we guarantee satisfaction or refund your money.
DON'T SICKEN. DON'T CRUISE.
50 cents per bottle, by your Druggist. dec21ly

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SOLD YOUR HOGS?
We aren't Grangers, but Merchants, Bankers, Dominies, Business men from Newberg.
Du tell! Yet your ready made cheap clothes indicate the plowman instead, and gives you away.
Staple and fine cloths so made up as to improve the appearance of the wearer.
Full Line of Hats, Umbrellas, Hosiery and Underwear
For Men Women and Children.
Ready made Clothing, Men's and Boys' Shirts, Neckwear and Handkerchiefs.
Shoes for Men, Women and Children.
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C. EVEREST, breeder of S. C. B. Leghorns, S. C. W. Leghorns, R. C. B. Leghorns, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Barred Plymouth Rocks and Pekin Ducks.
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Which we are selling below Portland prices. Every suit guaranteed. We have

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CARRIAGES, DISC Harrows,
EVANS' Lever Harrows,
FEED MILLS, GRANT Grubbers,
HARROWS,
IMPROVED Planet Jr. Cultivator.
JOINTERS, KNIFE Grinders,
LAWN Mowers, MOWERS,
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Stock first class in every respect. Eggs for sale and satisfaction guaranteed.
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A complete embalming outfit just received. Come and see me.

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