

LETTERS

From Our Readers

Beaverton, Oregon, April 10, 1926. To the Editor of the Beaverton Review: As the spraying for the codling moth (or worms) is near at hand and being asked by many of your readers how best to control them and what to use, etc., I will give a very brief outline how to control them.

As it is now too late to use any caustic spray for the San Jose Scale, etc., except in a very diluted form for Seab and Mildew the first spraying for worms is when the blossoms are off the trees, preferably about five or six days unless you have a large orchard when it should be done as soon as the shucks have fallen. The object of this spraying is to fill the calyx cup or blossom end, as some call it with poison, so when the young worms hatch they usually make for the calyx cup, as that affords a good hiding place, and then work towards the core of the apple or pear, as the case may be. There are no worms around at this time, but this is the best time to apply the spray, as in a few days the apple grows larger and it will then be impossible to get the spray in the calyx cup, as it is then closed, but the poison is there, so if they should get into the cup, their first meal is also their last.

For this spraying I use 1 1/4 lb. arsenate of lead. This is on a 50-gallon basis, adding 1 1/4 gallons of Lime and Sulphur Solution. Dissolve the Arsenate of Lead into a consistency of cream. First add your Lime and Sulphur Solution, and then when ready to start add the Arsenate of Lead. If for any reason you have to stop spraying for a short time, take a pail and stir the mixture. The Arsenate of Lead, being heavy, sinks to the bottom.

Some trees will get very little, while others get an overdose. Above everything else spray thoroughly and at the right time if you expect to raise clean fruit. I mean wormless fruit, as I am afraid that many of you did not spray for either Scale or Seab, so all you can do now is keep out the worms.

Now the next spray is about June 20th, using the same as the first, omitting the Lime and Sulphur, as the weather at this time is hot and there may be some foliage burning; and again on or about August 16th with No. 2. For those that attend to raise good marketable apples, I would recommend spraying about the middle of July, using the same as No. 2 and No. 3. Indications are of a big crop of apples. If there are too many on the trees don't be afraid to thin them, as this will pay very large dividends. By having a lot of scrubby stuff, the only place you could possibly dispose of them would be at the cider mill, and that surely does not pay, while if you

have large sized fruit you can sell them any place.

I have been asked about the cherry maggot and how to control them. I am sorry to say that it is of recent introduction and I have not made a study of it, hence I am not able to write from practical experience, but as Prof. Long says, like the apple, they make good pies when you don't know that the worms are there.

However, I am in receipt of a letter by C. L. Long, Horticultural Specialist, which speaks for itself, and which is here-with reproduced:

"The Cherry Fruit Fly is an easy pest to control. It passes the winter in the ground, emerging as a winged fly in June, about the time the Royal Anne takes on its color. In a short time the fly lays her eggs just beneath the skin in the flesh of the cherry. The egg soon hatches out and proceeds to grow fat. The maggot is very easily overlooked when it is still very small. The best time to kill this pest is immediately after the flies appear, before they lay their eggs. A sweetened poisoned liquid bait attracts these adults. It is used. It is applied to the outer leaves in a very fine spray. It must be free from the odor of Lime and Sulphur or Bordeaux as they act as a repellent to the insects. Any clean outfit, from a nail and whisk broom, may be used. A light coating is all that is necessary. One pint per tree applied when flies first appear, another 10 days later and a third one week later. Similar applications after each rain between the first and ten days after the last spray. The spray to use: One-half pound Arsenate of Lead, two quarts of molasses or syrup (never use honey), and ten gallons water." Yours for clean and better fruit,

B. Leis, The Aetna Orchards.

A CORRECTION

Beaverton, Oregon, April 14, 1926. Mr. Editor: Last week there was a phrase omitted from a sentence and we wish to quote that sentence, placing the phrase omitted in parentheses. "The genius who can build bigger and better schools, hire more teachers and give them bigger pay (and at the same time lower taxes) is yet unborn."

The highest ideal of most of the boys of today is to make a flivver of their own make. As soon as they reach the age the state grants them a driver's license, they are breaking their arms to get one started, and after that they try to find out how close they can get to breaking their necks. Let them use some of this surplus energy to go to high school on their own pedals or gas buggies. The ones who want to learn something will find the way to school without the assistance of the already overburdened taxpayers. Our business venture of transporting the high school children from outside districts is the laughing stock of those people who are not too sore about the raw deal their own

children got in our district.

If no satisfactory plan can be worked out to haul the children of the lower grades, with the busses at hand now, so that the children living further out, will not have to walk all the way, we will be better off to sell the busses. Transporting the smaller children is the only thing sensible parents ask, or taxpayers will be satisfied with.

Of course, this consolidation business is in line with the expansion program of our industrial system, already pelted and pampered by our lawmakers. That the system is a little top-heavy can readily be seen when we study its sales methods. Big school districts with fleets of busses mean more millions for the Fords, the Morgans, the Rockefellers, the Firestones, and good real cash from the taxpayers. It looks better to them than private contract papers with a little down and nothing a month, or hereafter. That we have to issue bonds, pay a sales commission and sometimes sell below par, with stiff interest to produce the cash doesn't worry those "flivver magistrates" in the least.

A school district with a radius of over five or six miles, in a community that settles as fast as ours does, is in my opinion inefficient, to use the mildest word. I begin to see that this head-over-heels bus campaign of last fall was the beginning of the consolidation plan, but we were not let in on the secret that night. The whole thing looks like a stock manipulation where the preferred stock is given to the outsiders, which is sure an unusual business transaction.

Another drawback to large consolidated districts is the condition of some of our roads in winter. Our state highway department is busy building scenic highways to almost inaccessible places for ribbon counter clerks to look at, over the week end, while our feeder roads, in agricultural sections are entirely overlooked. If we want only as much as an excuse for a rock road we have to vote a special tax and even then we don't get our money's worth. If this school district was consolidated the first thing that would happen is a notification to all road districts to vote a special tax to properly rock all the roads. This would be the only way to get the roads, since "Papa State" has use only for the farmers when he gets a chance to officially laud them, as the "backbone of the country" in some fine banquet hall in the city.

Now let's assume the district was consolidated as outlined by Mr. C., the program would have outgrown its shoes in less than two years. Last year we rebuilt the stage at considerable expense; this year a mat; next year we may have to buy Morris chairs or cots for the students to stretch out, at noon, they are so terribly overworked! Two years from now uniformed attendants, like the oil and gas dispenser, will pick up our children from the home porch on roller skates, also furnished by the taxpayers, and

safely pack them in the busses. At the school from an elevated platform the children will roll into their classrooms. Quick transportation is the slogan of our time.

A few years later we would have to build an addition to the schoolhouse. Some kind of medical institute with trained attendants to teach our youngsters how to use their feet to walk. The only saving we eventually would make—we could do away with the manual training department. It will come to this if we pull the gas lever down one more notch, and advance the spark a little.

R. Schuepbach.

A Discourse On Tin Cans
Beaverton, Ore., April 12, 1926
Editor, Beaverton Review, Beaverton, Ore. Dear Sir:

In a recent article in the Beaverton Review, the fact that a number of tin cans are south of our school building was criticized as being unsanitary, etc. Also, quite recently a poster was placed there by an un-

known individual calling attention to these cans. I am very frank in stating that the criticism is merited—the cans certainly should not be there. Mr. McGlasson has called the attention of the school board to their unsanitary and unsightly appearance a number of times so it is going to be hard for us (the school board) to "pass the buck."

In the past few weeks we have approached a number of people hoping that we could come along to remove them, but while we are able to get plenty of transportation, no one knows where they can be dumped. As I ride around over town I see sacks of tin cans and other refuse out on the street in many places, and I understand that the city council has the matter under consideration and are seeking a place to dump the cans. If the Town of Beaverton can make any arrangements for a dumping ground, the school refuse will be taken there.

I would like to remind the

critics of said cans that only one half the cans belong to the school. Parties have been seen dumping loads of cans in the vacant street and near the street. Anyone who wishes to investigate will see that what I say is correct. The type of cans is not the kind to be used in our school.

In conclusion to the can story. Much to our sorrow the cans are there, and goats and eyelones and such like do not come along to remove them from the eyes and minds of our citizens. However, so long as we are discussing this important matter, let's say this—that the men on the Beaverton School Board are approachable set of fellows, I favor believe, and are at times amenable to reason and all that and anyone having helpful suggestions to make—or yes, even if you wish to rip us up the back—please come out and and dare us right to our faces. Do not go slip-

ping around the back alleys to post your signs, not unless you get a big kick out of life in doing things that way—and then try just once to come out in the open. Maybe you'd get a kick out of that, too. Anyway, let's treat each other like men. And we promise to do our best to rid Beaverton of the cans forever.

C. E. Mason.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Dobbins, who recently sold their home at Tibias station have moved to Beaverton and are occupying one of the Tucker houses.

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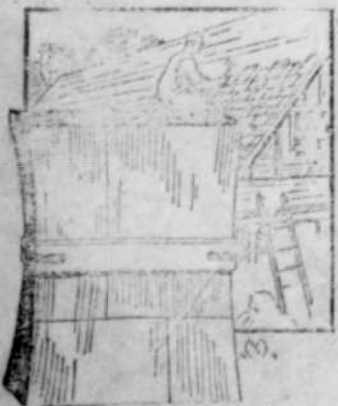
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