

EARLY HISTORY OF THE OREGON APPLE

Prof. E. R. Lake, of the Oregon Agricultural College has just published an interesting bulletin entitled "The Apple in Oregon." We clip the following extracts:

Early History.
The history and development of apple culture in Oregon is unique. The story of the peculiar, almost romantic, conditions under which this fruit was introduced into the state by the pioneers; the eagerness with which the first settlers planted apple trees, and the fabulous prices for which the first fruit sold sound today more like a tale of the days of chivalry than a sketch of times in Oregon fifty years ago. Though the story has been told over and over, it will be well worth reciting again in connection with this brief study of "the apple in Oregon."

In Iowa in the spring of 1847 Henderson Luelling planted a few score of yearling grafted apple trees in boxes along with other small trees of plum, cherry, pear, peach, and cuttings of grapes and bush fruits. In the early summer these boxes were lifted, placed in a wagon, and in due time—six months—reached Oregon. Throughout the long and hazardous journey, made with ox team, Mr. Luelling guarded with an ever increasing attachment these few hundred struggling plants, destined to be the basis of a great fruit industry in the new west.

The first orchard of grafted fruit in Oregon was planted that fall on a piece of freshly cleared land near Milwaukie. Thus began the orchard industry in Oregon. These trees and plants, brought across the plains at a measureless cost, in trails and hardships, to the owner flourished in their new home; and in the years following returned—"a dollar a drop for the sweat I lost in getting the necessary water to keep them alive while we crossed the desert; and their luscious fruit repaid me many times over for the jeers, ridicule and contentions of my comrades."

It is said that in a few of the most difficult part of the trail some of the party insisted upon tarowing away the heavy boxes of trees in order to lighten the load. At such times only the evident disposition to fight, on the part of Mr. Luelling, saved them.

Mr. William Meek, a fellow traveler with Mr. Luelling, brought a sack of apple seed from the same region, and the following spring (1848) the two formed a partnership and established the first nursery in Oregon, alongside the first orchard of grafted fruit.

"It is related that the first big real apple produced by Oregon soil was born upon a one year old root-graft in this early nursery in the fall of 1848, (?) and so great was the fame of it, and such the curiosity of the people, that men, women and children came from miles around to see it, and made a hard beaten track through the nursery in this joyous reminder of the old homestead so far away.

"The first orchards of notable size were planted in the Waldo-Hills, on French prairie and near Salem. The following varieties were the common ones of those early days: Red June, Summer Sweet, Red Astrachan, Gravenstein, Talman Sweet, Blue Pearmain, W. W. Pearmain, Gloria Mundt, Genet Baldwin, Rambo,

Winesap, Jenetting, Seek-no-Further, Tuipahocken, American Pippin, Red Cheek Pippin, Rhode Island Greening, Virginia Greening, Little Romanite, Spitzenberg, Swaar, Waxen, and a spurious yellow Newton Pippin, since called Green Newtown Pippin and generally considered worthless. Some few other varieties were probably introduced at the same time but of these there is no certain record.

"In 1850 Mr. Luelling returned to the east and selected at the nursery of A. J. Downing, among other trees some Yellow Newtown Pippins, which were dug under the personal supervision of Mr. Downing. These trees were brought across the Isthmus. On fruiting these proved to be nothing more than the so-called Green Newtown Pippin of the first introduction, and the real Yellow Newtown Pippin as we have it now was not introduced until some years later.

"The first box of apples offered for sale in Portland by Mr. Luelling was eagerly purchased at one dollar apiece, netting him seventy-five dollars. Following this prices ranged from one dollar per pound to twenty-five dollars per box and retailed at as high as one and one half dollars per pound, and in one instance two dollars and fifty cents was paid for one apple.

"In 1853 the surplus, a few boxes securely bound with strap iron were shipped to San Francisco and sold for two dollars per pound.

"In 1854 the surplus amounted to five hundred bushels and was sold at a net price of one and one half dollars to two dollars per pound.

"In 1855 six thousand bushels were shipped returning a net price of twenty dollars to thirty dollars per bushel.

"In 1856 shipments amounted to twenty thousand boxes. This year one box of Esopus Spitzenberg sold in Portland for one hundred and two dollars.

"From this time until 1869 the shipments during the fall and winter months varied from six to twelve thousand boxes per month. From 1870 shipments to California declined as the young orchards of that state were coming into bearing at such a rate as to not only supply their own demand but to furnish some for exportation. In consequence of this loss of market, prices fell so low that thousands of bushels annually rotted beneath the trees, other thousands of bushels were consumed by stock. The enormous prices obtained during the fifties resulted in the planting of a great acreage of orchards. With the loss of the California market came a total collapse in the industry, since there was no adequate means of transporting the great yield of fruit from these young orchards to suitable markets."—Dr. J. R. Cardwell, in First Oregon report.

Speaking of the abundance of fruit at that time E. L. Smith says:

"At a farm near Salem I purchased several hundred boxes of the largest Winesaps I had ever seen. I could have bought almost unlimited quantities of this fine fruit at from twelve and one half to fifteen cents per bushel. In an orchard near Jefferson this fruit was still cheaper for there I remember seeing great golden Bell-flowers falling to the ground to the evident satisfaction of the pigs be-

neath the trees"—E. L. Smith, at Farmers' Congress, Salem, 1902. The following note written in reply to a question asked Mr. Minto in February, 1902, throws an interesting ray of light upon the early orchards of Oregon:

Salem, Oregon, February 14, 1902.

"I should judge from my knowledge of the French Canadian settlers, that Joseph Gervais, who settled at Chemaway, was the first planter of apple trees in the Willamette valley. He was the natural leader of his class, and in 1845 his orchard of apple trees looked to be twelve or fifteen years old at least. The Montfith brothers, Walter and Thomas, got water sprouts from Gervais' orchard which were the first planted at Albany, Linn county. Mr. Gervais used to seem proud to bring apples to Salem for sale at \$3 per bushel in 1849. I never saw nor heard of another French Canadian who had apple trees as old as his appeared nor that ever had apples to sell. Gervais came to Oregon with Mr. Hunt, Astor's partner, in 1811.

"JOHN MINTO."
In reply to a request for an item from the "old orchard" for this bulletin the following was received from J. H. Lambert, a pioneer in Oregon orcharding:

Portland, January 22, 1902.

"The first trees were planted in the fall of 1847 and the varieties planted for the next few years were many; but, as the apple became an important item of commerce, the leading varieties for many years were the Yellow Newtown, Winesap and Baldwin. The Newtown was the highest priced, but the Winesap was the most profitable being a most vigorous tree and a prolific bearer, and at that time, of good size, good quality and a fine, showy, red apple. The Baldwin was an early winter apple but the other two were good keepers and would ship well as late as May. I think there never has been any finer or more perfect apples raised than were grown in the Willamette valley from 1854 until early in the seventies at which time he diseases and pests began to make their appearance and got in their destructive work. Young blood and new appliances may bring back the day of "Oregon's big red apples."

Neglect of the crop and trees naturally followed this period of depressed prices. Soon the lichens began to give the trees the appearance of old age; lack of pruning was followed by close matted and bushy tops; fences decayed, and stock took free use of the deserted orchard; in time, weeds, brush and trees of the native species sprang up and contended for the possession of the soil and now one only too often sees seared, defenseless trees valiantly trying to maintain their broken files against the onrush of the aggressive fir.

Football at Minnesota.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 24.—About thirty players who aspire to positions on the University of Minnesota football team for the coming season assembled today at Waconia in response to the call for preliminary practice. Among the number are several old stars, including Irfield, O'Brien, Harris and Strathern.

The preliminary work will last several weeks and will include road running, hill climbing and kindred exercises in which the candidates will have an opportunity to show their mettle without overtaxing their strength. It is expected that by the time the season begins Dr. Williams will have the largest squad in the history of the university from which to select a team.

WORLD'S FAIR COINS

Washington, Aug. 23.—The treasury department today addressed a letter to the officials of the Lewis and Clark exhibition, notifying them that the Philadelphia mint will be ready to deliver 25,000 Lewis and Clark souvenir gold dollars early in September, and requesting them to pay into the treasury the par value of these coins, according to the terms of the Lewis and Clark exposition law. As soon as possible after this money is paid over to the government, the Philadelphia mint will be instructed to ship souvenir dollars to Portland. Already the mint has been authorized to proceed with the coinage of these gold dollars, using what Oregon gold is on hand, and making up the deficiency from stock. While the mint officials have no authority in fixing the price at which the Lewis and Clark souvenir dollars shall be sold, they deem \$2 a reasonable and proper figure. They have observed that the St. Louis souvenir dollars, which are being sold at \$3 apiece, are already nearly all sold by selling the Lewis and Clark dollars at a premium of \$1, the mint officials believe Portland people will dispose of more coins than if they hold them at a higher figure, and will probably be able to realize fully \$250,000 by this means, which is contemplated by law. However, if the exposition authorities prefer to fix some other price, the treasury officials interpose no objections.

DISCRIMINATING LADIES.

Enjoy Using Herpelide on Account of Its Distinctiveness.

The ladies who have used Newbro's Herpelide speak of it in the highest terms, for its quick effect in cleansing the scalp of dandruff and also for its excellence as a general hair-dressing. It makes the scalp feel fresh and it always makes itching which dandruff will cause. Newbro's Herpelide effectively cures dandruff, as it destroys the germ that causes it. The same germ causes hair to fall out, and later baldness; in killing it, Herpelide stops falling hair and prevents baldness. It is also an ideal hair dressing, for it lends an aristocratic charm to the hair that is quite distinctive. Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c. in stamps for sample to The Herpelide Co., Detroit, Mich.

Daniel J. Fry, Special Agent.

Knights Templar En Route.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 24.—The Pennsylvania movement to the triennial convocation of the Knights Templar of the United States begins this evening, when a special train leaves this city bearing the members of the Pittsburg Commandery No. 1, and their friends. The train will be made up of six of the most modern Pullman sleepers, in addition to a baggage car and a commissary car. There will be about 300 persons in the party.

The trip to San Francisco is to be made by way of St. Paul, and includes stops at Fargo, Helena and other points in addition to a visit of several days in the Yellowstone National park. Leaving Montana the party will proceed to Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, and over the Sanasta route to Monterey, Santa Cruz and other points, arriving in San Francisco on September 3d. The return will be through Southern California, the party visiting the Grand Canon and the petrified forests of Arizona en route.

Sunday School Workers.

Henderson, Ky., Aug. 24.—The thirty-ninth annual convention of the Kentucky Sunday School association opened in this city today. It will be in session three days. More than 600 delegates and visitors are in attendance, nearly every county in the state being represented. Delegates upon their arrival were taken to the convention headquarters, where they were assigned to private families who are entertaining them. Prominent among the participants are Marion Lawrence, international general secretary; L. P. Leavell, of Jackson, Miss., Sunday school secretary of the Baptist church; M. A. Hudson, of Syracuse, N. Y., founder of the Baraca Union of America, and the Rev. George O. Bachman, former general secretary of Tennessee.

Austrian Merchants Coming.

New York, Aug. 24.—Eighty Austrian merchants, representing the Austrian chamber of commerce, will arrive on the steamship Deutschland tomorrow to make a tour of the principal cities of the United States, and also to visit the St. Louis exposition. The Austrians of New York have completed great preparations for the welcoming of their fellow-countrymen, and have arranged a banquet in their honor at the Waldorf-Astoria Saturday night.

Pale. Thin

Doctors call it "anemia." They recommend Ayer's Sarsaparilla. They know why it cures.

Anniversary of Burning of Washington.
Washington, D. C., Aug. 24.—Today marked the ninetieth anniversary of the sacking and burning of the national capital by the British army under General Ross and Sir George Cockburn. It was on August 24, 1814, that the British troops, after landing at Bladensburg, marched unopposed into the city of Washington. All night long and the following day the work of destruction was carried on, the torch being applied to the unfinished capitol, the library of congress, the White House, the war and treasury buildings, the arsenal and barracks and numerous other public and private buildings. It was on this occasion that the original copy of the Declaration of Independence was saved from destruction by "Dolly" Madison, wife of the President.

Firemen's Tourney at Fair.
St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 24.—The international firemen's tournament, for which preparations have been making for months past, opened today. The tournament will continue for four days. There will be several business sessions at which the fire chiefs, engineers, commissioners and others interested will have an opportunity for exchanging views on the best methods of fire fighting. Popular interest in the gathering, however, centers in the prize competitions, which include hook and ladder races, hose coupling and other contests. In these various events teams representing the fire departments of many of the chief cities of the United States and Canada will take part.

Why?

pay high rates of insurance unexposed dwellings? The old companies charge you \$3 for \$5 of insurance, while for 75¢ yearly you can get the same amount by becoming a member of the

Oregon Fire Relief Association

OF MINNIVILLE, OREGON.
a home company working for home insurance on a home plan. Let us tell you about it.
H. A. JOHNSON, Murphy, Bl.
H. A. JOHNSON, Murphy Block, Salem. Head office McMinnville, Oregon.

A PEEP INTO OUR ICE HOUSE

will show you why it is that our meats are always fresh and appetizing in the hottest weather, when meats would spoil if not properly cared for. It would also show some of the fattest sides of beef, tender and fine quarters of lamb and mutton. Our meats are high grade and low priced.

E. C. Cross.

State Street Market.

Phone: Main 2953.

ALL WORK DELIVERED WHEN PROMISED

193 Commercial St. Over The Journal.

GOOD PRINTING AND FAIR TREATMENT

Counters when the two are combined. The Good Printer out of the poor suicide claim. *The Good Hop Grower knows a good thing, and is ordering the SAFETY HOP TICKET in preference to the cheap one supplied by the other fellow. Get in your orders early—time is getting short.

PROOFS SUBMITTED ON ALL WORK.

THE N. D. ELLIOTT PRINTERY

193 Commercial St., Salem, Or.

THE PICK OF THE FOREST

Has been taken to supply the stock of lumber in our yards. Our stock complete with all kinds of lumber. Just received a car load of No. 1 shingles, also a car of fine shingles. We are able to fill any and all kinds of bills. Come and let us show you our stock.

Yard and office near S. P. passenger depot. Phone Main 651.

GOODALE LUMBER CO.

Wholesale and Retail Family Liquor Store

E. ECKERLEN, 258 Commercial Street.
Full line of liquors and wines. Cedarbrook whisky—formerly the McEriar brand—the best for family use. All orders filled and delivered in the city limits. Phone Main 1151.

OREGON STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, MONMOUTH

Begins its 23d year September 20, 1904. Four terms in each school year, affording equal opportunities for beginning a course in September, November, February and April.

THE BEST TRAINING FOR TEACHERS

is the Normal Course, with its assurance of good positions at good wages. Write for new catalogue containing full information concerning courses of study, training in actual teaching afforded under advanced conditions in town and country schools and full details about advanced course of study, with the additional advantages attached. Address Secretary, J. B. V. BUTLER, or President, E. D. RESSLER, Monmouth, Oregon.

694 Cremo

5¢ CIGARS

Sold Every Minute

41,640 every hour, 1,000,000 every day. The largest selling brand of cigars in the world. You owe it to yourself to find out why so many people smoke the Cremo. 5 cents invested in a Cremo will explain it. Sold in every store, in every town, in every State.

The Band is the Smoker's Protection.