

Mr. Reigle: Yes, all you have to do is to examine the leaf, and here are three berries that are well marked, where it is just beginning. Last year it was very bad and spraying had to be done frequently, as often as every seven or ten days, to keep in check. This year, as I said, it is very difficult to find it at all anywhere; I found it in two vineyards.

Mr. Kellogg: I would like to have go on record the best five varieties you would recommend for family use.

Mr. Reigle: I will name for the southern part of the state, or any part of the state where they will mature, Concord and Worden, Moore's Early, the Delaware for a red in place of Brighton, and for green, Niagara, first choice, Moore's Diamond second choice, for the southern part of the state and where they will ripen. I do not know whether they will ripen up in this part of the state or not.

Prof. Moore: What do you recommend for an early green?

Mr. Reigle: I would not recommend any early green; the only early green that I know of that amounts to anything is the Green Mountain.

Prof. Moore. Have you tried Moore's Diamond?

Mr. Reigle: I mentioned that being second choice for a green, Niagara first and Moore's Diamond second, that is in the southern part of the state. In the northern part of the state I understand the Concord does not ripen, in that case I would not plant it; I would plant the Moore's Early.

Mr. Kellogg: Wherever you can grow Dent corn you can grow Concord grape, and wherever you cannot grow anything but Yankee corn, you will have to plant something early.

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#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

#### SOME RECOLLECTIONS OF A HURRIED TRIP THROUGH THE NORTHWEST.

W. S. HAGER.

After leaving St. Paul, one hundred miles west on the Canadian Pacific, there is not much of interest to a Horticulturist. Wheat, oats, and flax, with a few pieces of raw prairie here and there. Most places no fruit trees, very few gardens, and in

newer places not even a cotton-wood windbreak. It looks to me, even in the green summer and the golden harvest, bleak and desolate. What must it be in the winter? Houses there are for shelter, but homes in a true sense there are but few.

Having heard of the Kootenay and the Okanagan Valleys as fruit growing centers, we left the main line at Medicine Hat and crossed the Rockies through the Crow's Nest Pass and came down to Kootenay Lake at Creston. There were some small orchards here and they were well loaded.

Down the Lake there were few what I should call, available sites as the mountains came down to the water's edge. However, the enterprising promotor and real estate men had been here and up the Columbia and had laid out orchards on paper and in some instances had sold quite steep sites at the foot of the mountains along the river at prices from \$150 to \$250 per acre, covered with a dense growth of timber which would cost from \$100 to \$150 an acre to remove, trees and stumps.

I saw no orchards here but heard great stories as to what the land would do.

It is told that at Nelson, a small mining town, a stranger sat at the water's edge fishing. Suddenly, hearing a splash, he turned around to see a man crawling up out of the water, who, thereupon, began to apologize for disturbing the fish and explaining that he had fallen out of his orchard, and qualified it by saying that this was the second time today. However this may be, a person looking at the scenery from the boat would not doubt it.

Leaving the Columbia at Revelstoke one sees nothing in fruit until the Salmon Arm of the Shuswap Lake is reached where we saw some fine apples and thrifty trees. Land here suitable for fruit raising is high priced and with little chance for water. From here to the east we saw no orchards of interest.

At the Exposition we saw some fine fruit from Hood River, Yakima Valley and Wenatchee. Each locality, of course, claiming superior advantages for growing choice fruit and quoting premiums and prizes to prove it.

Stopped off at Wenatchee and saw some of the orchards there. It is a valley which has been under irrigation for eight years, where the Wenatchee River joins the Columbia. Absolutely nothing grows without irrigation. There are about fourteen thousand acres in orchards of which fifteen per cent. perhaps are

bearing, mostly apples, although peaches, plums and cherries do well. Trees make a wonderful growth and commence bearing at three years of age.

Leading varieties grown are the Wine Sap, Delicious, Spitzenburg, Jonathan, Rome Beauty and Black Ben. Saw William Turner's orchard which produced the prize car load at Spokane last year. W. T. Clark has one hundred acres. Leddy Bros. have one hundred twenty acres, ninety acres bearing. Every man in town seems to be an apple enthusiast. And they have the goods. I did not see a dead tree nor a blighted twig or a wormy apple. They spray three times and have a thorough inspection of orchards and fruit. They get from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per box, F. O. B., and the returns are almost incredible. I talked with several growers who claimed to have received last year from twelve to fourteen hundred dollars per acre, net.

Very few orchards are for sale and these at from two to three thousand dollars per acre. Saw several who claimed to have refused three thousand.

Raw land that water can be gotten on is worth \$500 an acre. Nearly all the land below the ditch is all set. However there is a pipe line across the Columbia and that side is being developed.

There are various pumping schemes and irrigation projects up the Columbia which perhaps are as good as Wenatchee.

They certainly are raising some fruit as they shipped one thousand cars last year. What will they do when the other eighty-five per cent. of the planting comes into bearing?

Will the favored valleys of the West be able to over-stock the apple market?

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Mr. Kellogg: You did not invest while you were there?

Mr. Hager: Not yet.

Dr. Loope: Are you going to?

Mr. Hager: The future is uncertain.

Dr. Loope: Are they sure of getting a crop every year?

Mr. Hager: They must have got a crop last year, for they shipped a thousand cars, and they certainly have a crop this year—not all varieties were bearing this year, but I saw a large percentage of the trees were either propped up or should have been propped up.

Mr. Reigle: Did you learn how long after trees are set they begin to bear.

Mr. Hager: Yes, I made inquiries from several growers, not of men who had anything to sell, but simply went around; one place in particular I stopped where a man had five-acre tract, he said, "Four years ago next Sunday I came here; you see what I have."

Mr. Reigle: Did he have apples?

Mr. Hager: He had apples; he had cherry trees set out three years ago last spring of which the trunks were from four to five inches in diameter. They make twice the growth that they do under the most favorable circumstances in Wisconsin. I saw seven or eight year-old trees, and judging from Wisconsin standards I should say they were twelve to fifteen years old.

Mr. Reigle: Do they have a longer growing season?

Mr. Hager: Well, evidently not very much; it must be the soil. They have cold weather there; they admit the thermometer goes from ten to twenty below zero.

Mr. Kellogg: How much time were you able to spend in the fruit valleys?

Mr. Hager: In that particular place I spent twenty-four hours.

Mr. Kellogg: There is no more land left?

Mr. Hager: Very little in the Wenatchee Valley. I saw but two little pieces in the drive that I took about the valley.

Mr. Kellogg: All irrigated land?

Mr. Hager. All irrigated; could not raise a thing without it. But they get \$2.50 a box.

The President: When I was listening to our friend Hager I was almost scared lest we would be put out of business, but I recovered when I heard the prices they received, for while they may feed the rich, there will be a market for our Wisconsin apples among the great masses of the people.

Mr. Hager: Those prices that they quoted me are the net prices there, the other man pays the freight.

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## CULTIVATION OF THE FARM ORCHARD AND FRUIT GARDEN.

PROF. J. G. MOORE.

When your secretary asked me to discuss this subject he explicitly stated that it was to be considered from the standpoint