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Mayor Little on Oysters.
(Raymond Review.)

In another column of the Review will be found a notice given by the state fish commissioner that sealed bids will be received up to March 24 for the sale of merchantable oysters on the Nema and Long Island and State Oyster reserves. The fish commissioner is absolutely wrong in the position he has taken in regard to this matter. The oystermen should oppose this movement by every legitimate means. We would advise that an injunction at once be obtained and the whole matter threshed out in court as to the right of the state to sell these oysters in this manner. The fish commissioner is positively wrong and it should be an easy matter to demonstrate this to the satisfaction of the court.

* * * *

Somebody Handed Us "Sumpin'."
(Monroe Independent.)

It is evident that when the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was adopted some one across the pond slipped one over on John Hay. There is no way out of it now but either stand pat or go back on our pledge of honor. This means that either foreign ships will pass through the Panama canal free of charge or that the American ships in the coastwise trade must pay the toll. The cost of maintaining the canal must of needs be great, hence universal freedom of its use is out of the question.

Hands a Jolt to Farmers.
(Inland Empire News.)

Some farmers who own a cow or two are kicking over what they choose to pronounce a refusal on the part of the state to co-operate with them in testing their cows for tuberculosis. The objection is absurd. The state will inspect milch cows for tuberculosis only when 15 or more are assembled at a point. That's right. The farmers kicking are ruffled up because the inspector won't make a trip to their individual farms to inspect a cow or two at a time. That's wrong. We're all kicking about taxes; we all know under the legislation enacted by the last Republican legislature, our state administration is costing too much. But those "sore" farmers don't use their heads. It would cost a lot of money to put enough inspectors on to call at every farm house having a cow and inspect them. It would cost too much. The farmers can afford to assemble their cows in bunches of 15 or more. It's economy to the state and to the taxpayers and, therefore, to themselves.

Lieutenant-Governor L. F. Hart, acting governor during Governor Lister's absence at the governors' convention in Denver, took advantage of the governor's absence to appoint two regents to the board o fthe Pullman State college, naming Arthur Gunn, a Democrat of Wenatchee, and Waldo G. Paine of Spokane, traffic manager of the Inland Empire railroad company, said to have been a Woodrow Wilson supporter in the last campaign.

HOW TO GROW PEARS IN THURSTON COUNTY.

(Continued from page 1.)

the advantage over spring planting in that the winter rains soak in about the tree and deposit mud and silt closely about and over every root and fiber. Usually tree roots do not send out feeders from areas where the root is surrounded with an air pocket, and since with trees planted in the fall the mud and silt has practically replaced all air pockets about the roots, the tree has a greater rooting area than if it were planted at a time when the soil might not be so compact about the roots.

Pruning the Tree Roots.

"Wherever the tree's roots are pruned in planting they should be cut from the under side which would allow the flat out end to be jammed into the soil when the tree is planted. As soon as these cut ends callus over the roots begin making preparations and in time send out whirls of new roots from the edge of the cut areas. You can therefore see that it is important to make these cuts clean and smooth and that it is important as well to have the roots well packed with moist earth in order that they may have every advantage before they are ready to put out new roots. I have seen many orchards planted late in the spring which did not have these favorable soil conditions just described as necessary, and the results were easily noticeable a couple of years later in that many of the trees planted the following fall were equal in size to the trees planted late the previous spring, although the different time of planting was not the sole factor in determining the results. Spring planting done early and with care has given just as good results as fall planting, but the fact that late planting places the tree at a certain disadvantage is good argument for either fall or early spring planting when the soil sonditions are such that the roots may be firmly established."

Other Details of Planting.

So there we know what Mr. Morrison thinks is the best time of the year in which to plant our trees in this county, and that is just the kind of information we want. And so, after we have talked over the plan of planting and the time in which to do it, we are ready to hear about some of the other details of the planting operation:

"After you have staked the orchard it is important that you give each tree individual attention before planting and as long as it lasts in the orchard. Dig the hole deep; in fact, dig it deeper than is necessary to receive the tree and leave several inches of pulverized soil on which to plant the tree. As mentioned above, root pruning is important. It will depend on the length of the root delivered to you, but ordinarily the roots should be pruned so that roots only six or eight inches long with smooth cut surfaces showing living wood, are left. Remove all broken and dead roots and in every case cut back to good live wood. The clean cut surfaces showing live wood will very soon produce a callus from which young roots will grow rapidly.

"It is best to let the pruning of the top go until the tree is planted, when the opportunity for discriminating in the final selection of a permanent head is better. After having cut the roots, the tree should be placed in the hole, leaning slightly toward the direction of the wind in case it is a windy site, and of course the orchard has a windy side. Place it in the exact spot you wish the tree to remain in, either by using the planting board, planting wire, surveyor's level, or whatever method you use in locating your trees. Throw in a spade full of good top earth over the roots and then walk over this soil and firmly press about the roots. Fill in the hole from your dirt pile and occasionally tramp it in so that the tree will set firmly when the operation is complete. When completed the tree should stand two or three inches deeper than it stood in the nursery row, which point you can readily ascertain by the color of the bark. Start the head of the tree low, not more than three feet under any consideration, and 24 inches is more desirable for pear trees in my opinion. Low-headed trees will enable you to economize in spraying, picking and all operations which have to do with pruning and matters of that kind."

Economy Essential in Orchard.

Orchard economy is something that most of us who have not lived in the commercial fruit districts any length of time know very little about, yet it is of the highest importance when we are planning a new orchard to keep the different features of it constantly in mind and plan and cultivate our orchard accordingly. This was another point we talked about last week when we were discussing pruning and spraying, but Mr. Morrison brings it up again when he says:

"There are certain old bearing trees around Olympia which, if they stood in commercial orchards, would scarcely be worth the ground they occupied because of the great expense one would have to go to in order to spray them thoroughly and pick the fruit. A tree might as well be within range of an average step ladder as to have it as high as a telegraph pole. Orchard economy is a serious thing and there are details of this kind which will make it possible for the average grower to produce fruit cheaply and at the same time make a fair profit. Thinking of the young trees again, then, I would suggest that after you have planted them, you carefully consider the placing of the leaf buds and where it will be possible to top the tree and still have good strong buds from which to start the head. In topping the tree do not leave a stub but use a sharp knife or sharp shears, clipping on the opposite side of the bud, and leaving not more than a quarter of an inch stub."

No "Lazy" Man Need Try.

And before we drop this subject and go on to something else, let's keep this comment by Mr. Morrison in mind:

"It is a waste of time and money squandered to purchase trees and plant them and then so neglect them afterwards as to lose them partially or entirely, and yet this is done in many places and by many people. The planter who does not propose to give the same careful treatment to his orchard, in fact a good deal more attention in the matter of details than he does any other of his crops—I do not advise him to plant an orchard for commercial purposes. There is no business and few crops for that matter that require the skill and detailed attention as does the fruit tree. After the orchard is planted the soil should be as carefully prepared for the orchard as though you were going to plant potatoes, onions or cabbage. Thorough and repeated cultivation of soil, in my opinion, would be as essential as in the production of a firstclass crop of corn or potatoes."

Or, in other words, growing pears is no "lead pipe cinch"—you've got to work!

(To be continued next week.)

CIRCUS IS COMING

First of Season—Al. G. Barnes—Plays Here April 23.

Twenty-four full grown, jungle-bred African lions—every one a born man-eater, compose one of the many thrilling spectacles presented by the Al. G. Barnes Big 3-Ring Wild Animal Circus, which will appear in Olympia Thursday, April 23.

Many other dangerous wild animal acts are presented by this show. Major Thornton works with a herd of grizzly cinnamon, Siberian, sloth, black and polar bears, Big Bill, a giant wrestling grizzly being among the lot; Mlle. Florine mingles with a large number of Persian leopars, jaguars and pumas, and Miss Mabel Stark presents an act with Royal Bengal and Siberian tigers.

Other features of a sensational character are those in which Tom, Jerry and Brutus, horse-riding African lions, appear; Sampson, another lion rides to the top of the tent surrounded by shooting sky rockets; a leopard, grizzly bear, goat and monkey ride galloping ponies around the arena in the same group, while a large herd of elephants do some wondrous things in acrobatics and posin.

The program abounds with plenty of wholesome comedy for the little folks—original enough, too, to make the big folks explode. Twelve rib-tickling clowns and 50 comedy animals provide the fun. Performances will be given at 2 and 8 p. m. and the doors will be open at 1 and 7 p. m., permitting the patrons to inspect the large menagerie. A new, glittering, four-band parade will be presented at 10:30 a. m.

Press Comment

Concerning The Farmers' Committee.
(Mason Co. Journal.)

The farmers' committee which has been investigating county affairs in Thurston county, has published an exhaustive report of the way funds are expended, particularly for roads and bridge work. The committee made an examination of the methods in various road districts, and also with reference to the purchase of road machinery and bridge and road contracts, and found much to criticise. For instance they asked why all the road machinery was purchased of Beall & Company, of Portland; why a certain bridge company got all the contracts under emergency; why the inspection of roads frequently cost more than the construction; why the recommendation of certain good roads associations were ignored in the appointment of road surepvisors; why certain road funds have been juggled, making it difficult for an outsider to determine exactly what was done by the officers, etc. In fact, many of the criticisms sound strangely familiar.

* * * *

Swiss Dairymen Arouse Envy.
(Sedro-Woolley Courier.)

Upwards of 100 Swiss families—the most successful dairymen in the world—from Minnesota have arranged to locate on a 10,000-acre tract of logged-off land in Thurston county. The advance guard of these colonists reached the state last week and announce that they are highly pleased with the climate, the soil and general surroundings. In a few years they will wax rich in this world's goods and the section they inhabit will "blossom like the rose." Would that Skagit county was so fortunate as to receive a colony or so of these industrious people.

* * * *

Agrees Exactly With the Standard.
(Lynden Tribune.)

The newspapers are only doing their duty in discussing the high rates of taxation and extravagance in public government. It is through their efforts mainly that inefficient government and high taxes will be done away with. If the big railroad companies which are, and which have for years been fighting almost every county assessor and treasurer in this state will pay their taxes instead of dilly-dallying in the courts about them, there might be a slight reason for a railroad immigration agent finding fault—there is however none whatever in his derision of the newspapers, to whom, more than any other factor, is due the extension of railroads—their increase in business, and the settling up of one of the best states in the Union, one in which most of the people are perfectly willing to abide and have their being. If telling the truth about the state's resources and the truth about mis-government, will deter settlers from locating, why they will have to stay away. There is no religion higher than Truth. And the Truth never hindered anyone in making his choice of an abiding place, or in making a good investment. Jim Hill should take that immigration agent under his wings for better instruction. He needs it.

* * * *

Is Executive Clemency Responsible?
(Tacoma New Helard.)

To what extent the indiscriminate exercise of the pardoning power by state executives may be responsible for the prevalence of crime and the development of criminals is a question that has received a fair share of attention in discussions incident to the career of governors obsessed with the desire to make a record for emptying penitentiaries and overturning the decrees of courts, where sentences of death or long periods of confinement have been passed. It has been observable that where such conditions obtain, where the restraints interposed by law have been lightly held, there has been an appreciable increase in offenses; that men have not only been encouraged to commit unlawful acts, but that professional criminals have made these states their rendezvous, knowing that if detected and captured they may expect the minimum amount of punishment.

* * * *

They Would—If They Could.
(Douglas Co. Press.)

We will whisper a word in the ear of these gentlemen who are so anxious to have the state hunt up settlers for their land, that the way to do it is to advertise the fact that taxes are lower in Washington than any other state west of the Mississippi river. Do this and you won't need any listing of land. The immigrants will be piling in pell mell. Try it.

* * * *

A Trust-Buster Bill.

Representative Campbell of Kansas has a bill that will be a body-blow to the trusts. He proposes that all patents and copy-rights controlled by so-called trusts shall be forfeited.

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