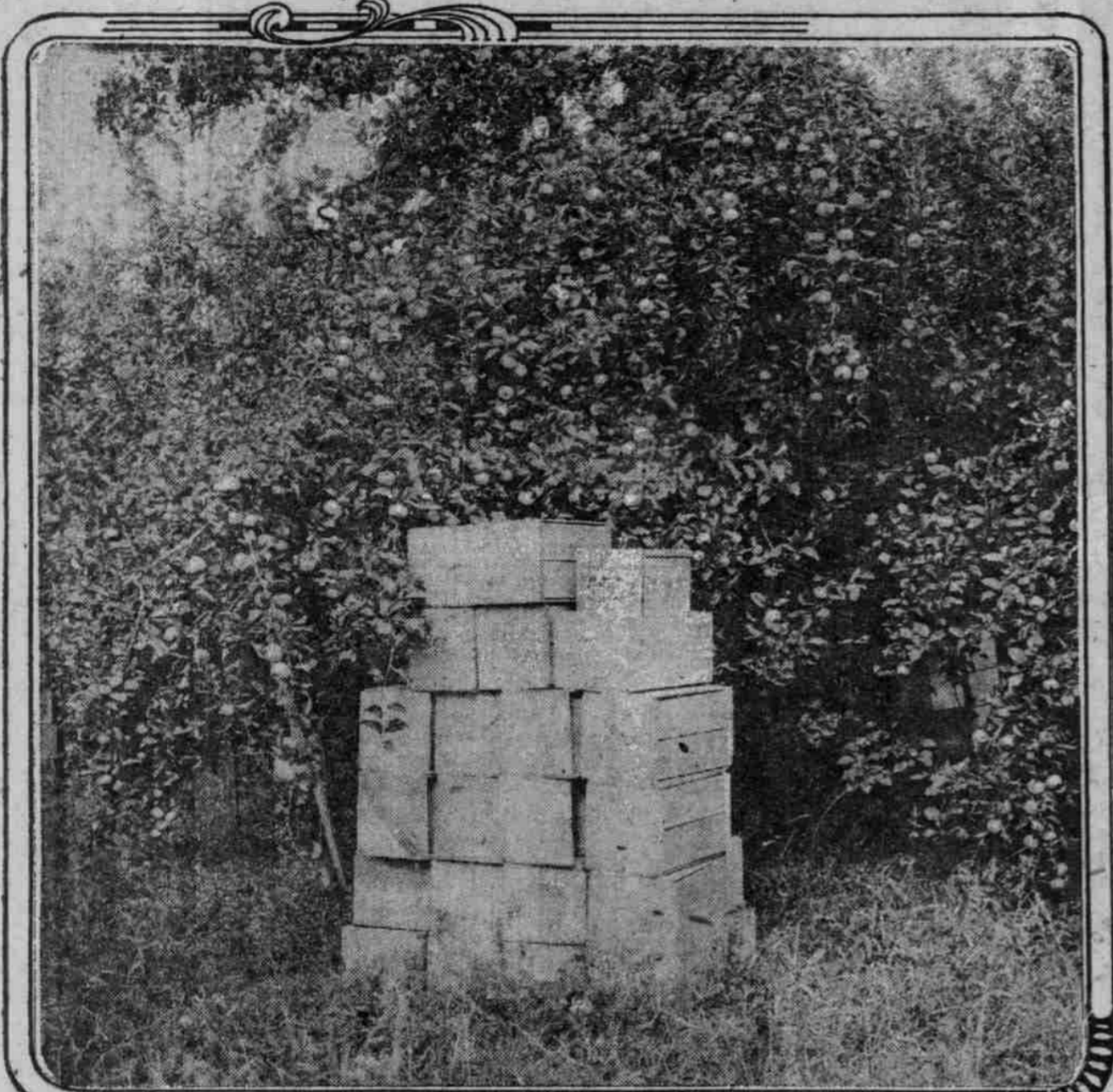
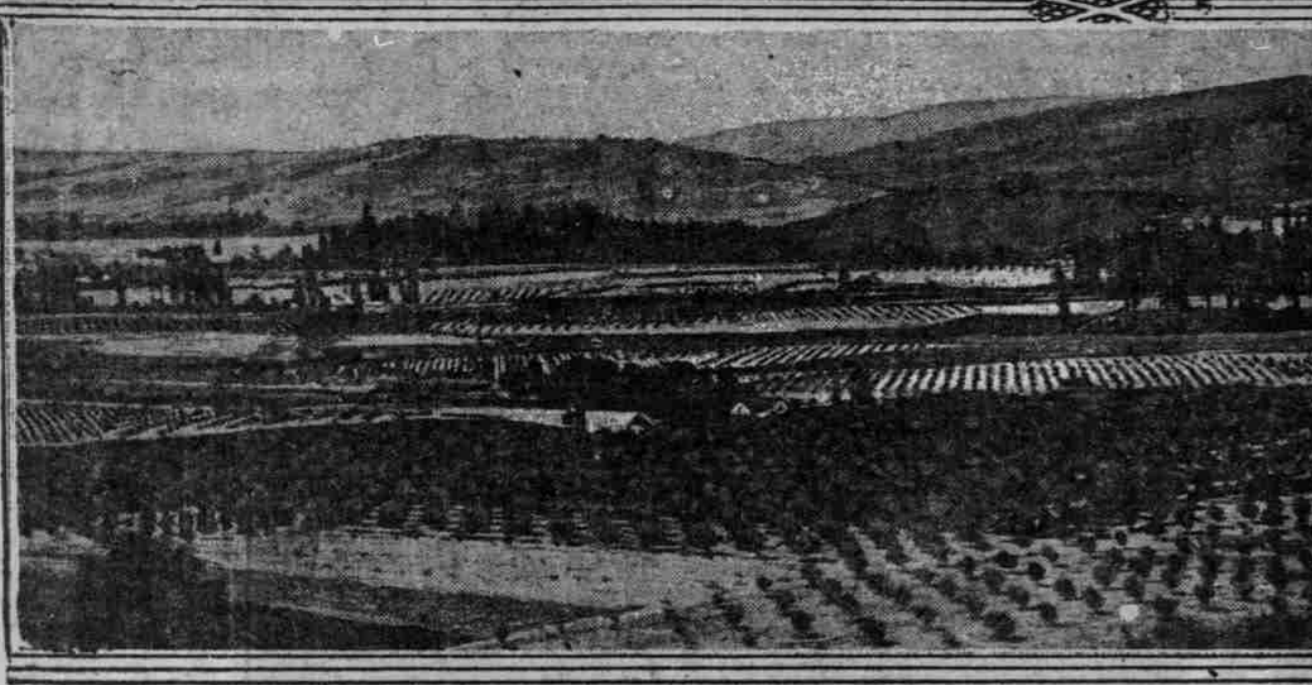
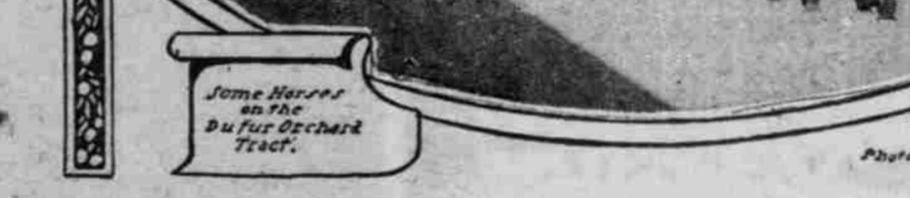


APPEARANCE AND QUALITY OF OREGON APPLES SECURE OF GREAT POPULARITY

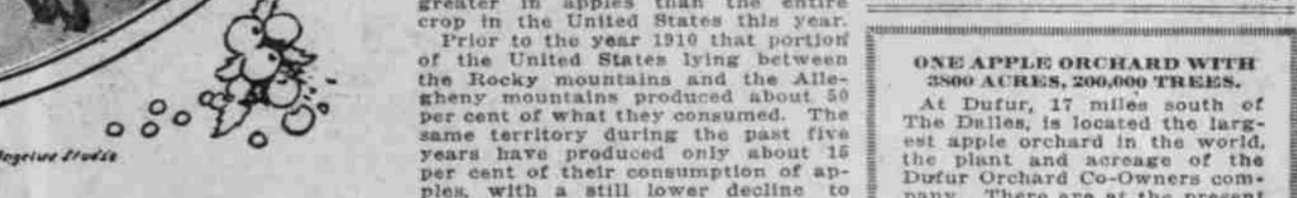
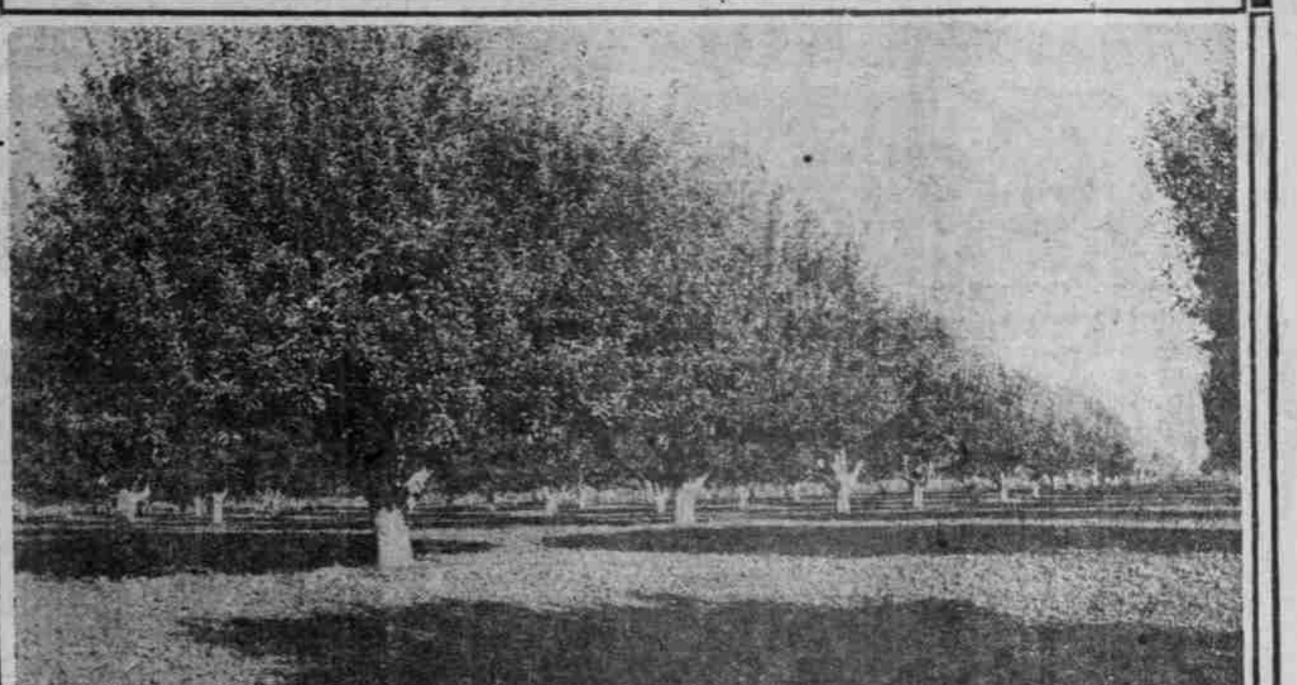
New Idea of Clean Fruit, Graded and Neatly Packed, Has Given State's Luscious Crop Entree Everywhere—Organized Marketing Agencies and Most Scientific Culture Insure Growers Future of Certain Success



Waiting to be Picked



Some Harvest on the Hood River Valley



A Medford Orchard

By H. H. Weatherpoon, State Horticultural Commissioner for the Fifth District.

CAREFUL survey of the apple industry, as well as other fruits new grown in the state during the past 20 years, furnishes some very interesting facts and aside from this serves as a guide, if well studied, to the future orchardist going into fruit growing as an occupation.

About 20 years ago it may be said that Oregon as a state entered the field to produce apples, pears, peaches, prunes and berries in a commercial way to help feed the outside world

in competition, with other fruit-growing states that had been producing for nearly 100 years.

How well Oregon has forged to the front may be easily learned by asking non-residents of the state or residents of foreign countries who have used and handled Oregon fruit what they think of it. The reply is always the same: There is none better and very little quite so good.

What we think of our fruit at home stimulates us to keep trying to reach a still higher mark in quality, and what the outside world thinks of our

fruit brings the demand and highest prices obtained by any fruit-growing section of the entire world.

It is indeed marvelous when we think of the thousands of cars of fruit raised and shipped from the state annually that a very small portion of it reaches even the small cities and practically none at all reaches the small towns, owing to the fact that the larger cities are willing to pay the very highest price for the best article, thereby drawing so heavily on the Oregon product that practically the entire production is consumed exclusively in the larger cities.

The definition to the great success attained may be easily written in two words, "Appearance" and "Quality."

The pioneers in this business deserve great credit for the system and thoroughness brought about in their early organizations for a systematic growing of fruits rather than a helter-skelter, go-as-you-please system which other states had permitted.

It can be said without successful contradiction that Hood River set the pace for the world in berries and apples, rather than be carried on with the Rogue river country in pears.

New ideas, clean fruit, graded fruit, neat packages and many other things not thought of before Oregon entered the field have been brought about through the tireless efforts of our pioneer orchardists, and the same tireless efforts are going on today even in a more scientific way, as we now have more and better data to work from.

The state has benefited more through the famous Hood River strawberries, Oregon box apples and Oregon prunes traveling around the state than through any known method of advertising otherwise, as it is a well-known fact that what suits the taste is rarely forgotten.

In the early efforts of horticulture

OREGON'S SWEET CHERRIES HAVE WON FAME

Three Thousand Tons Was Total of This Crop Produced and Marketed During Season of 1919—Acreage Is Being Increased and Prospects for Future Growth Are Bright.

By L. T. Reynolds.

WHILE nearly all varieties of deciduous fruits are successfully grown in Oregon, the sweet cherry is particularly a Pacific coast fruit, and several of the most valuable varieties were originated in this state.

Though grown in all parts of the state, the commercial cherry orchards are principally located in the Willamette valley and in regions about The Dalles and Cove, in eastern Oregon.

The commercial orchards are all of the large sweet cherries, such as are not grown very extensively outside the Pacific coast states.

The three varieties most grown are the Royal Ann, or Napoleon Bigarreau; the Bing and the Lambert. The Bing is a large, firm, black cherry of fine quality, especially valued east of the Cascades for its splendid shipping qualities, and is chiefly grown for marketing in the fresh state.

The Lambert, a beautiful, large, mahogany-colored cherry, is a great favorite in the Willamette valley, and is grown both for shipping fresh and for canning. Both the Bing and the Lambert were originated in the Willamette valley, and are unusually large and firm, standing shipment to any part of the United States. Their large size, beautiful color and unsurpassed flavor make them in demand whenever they are in the market.

The canned Lambert cherry is considered by many to be the best flavored canned cherry, and were the canneries to advertise this variety with special labels as done with the Royal Ann, a special demand for this variety might soon be created.

There are large canneries located in Portland, Salem and Eugene, and more extensively grown for canning than any other. It is not a very good shipper, as the least bruise soon shows a discolored spot on account of its light color.

That Oregon does produce pears of exceptional quality is an acknowledged fact and certain sections of the state raise a quality of pear which is unexcelled anywhere in the world. Some people imagine that a pear is a pear no matter where it is grown,

MODEST LITTLE CRANBERRY IS OREGON PRODUCT

Industry Is One of State's Fast-Growing Features and Future of Great Expansion Is Predicted—Present Yield Is Below Consumption and More Acreage Is Needed.

By William E. Schimpff.

THERE is no fruit which better demonstrates the wonderful small fruit possibilities of the Pacific northwest than does the modest little cranberry.

The best-known cranberry section of the entire world is the Cape Cod region in Massachusetts. With an average yield of 30 barrels per acre for this well-known district, the cranberry industry is regarded as one of the staple industries of that state.

In contrast to this we have yields on the Pacific coast which more often treble than double eastern yields. A yield of 100 barrels per acre in our cranberry district is the rule rather than the exception.

While small bogs had been yielding good revenues to their owners, it was not until about 1911 that a real awakening came to this new industry. At that time H. M. Williams, an old-time Cape Cod cranberry grower, visited the district and recognizing the wonderful possibilities of the industry, undertook the setting out of a tract of 400 acres of wild marsh land on the Ilwaco peninsula. The district at the mouth of the Columbia river is probably the greatest frost-free zone in the United States. Killing frosts during the growing season are practically unknown, and it is this fact in particular which is the one great contributing cause for the wonderful average records which are made in this district.

The total acreage put out to cranberries at the mouth of the Columbia river in Oregon and Washington is approximately 600 acres. This is but a small proportion of the entire acreage of the United States, which is very nearly 25,000 acres. The principal cranberry-producing states being Oregon, Washington, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Wisconsin. The Pacific coast district taking fourth rank. Within a few years it is anticipated to expect to see this district will displace Wisconsin from third place.

The industry has faced all the problems attendant on the launching of a new fruit industry. Fortunately for it as an industry, it had the expe-

FOREST GROVE IS REBUILDING

Modern Structures Replacing Those Destroyed by Fire—Washington County Prepares for Tourists.

AT FOREST GROVE progress is being made in rebuilding the area swept by fire during the summer and already several buildings are well under way and ground has been cleared for others.

Washington county will have much to offer the tourist who visits the state next year. Lying at Portland's back door, access has been difficult and traveling not pleasant because of road conditions. The visitor will find changed conditions in this respect in 1920, however, for the last link in the paved state highway between Portland and Forest Grove has been completed and work is being pushed on the section between Hillsboro and Forest Grove, and a bus line is being organized to operate on the section between Forest Grove and McMinnville. The state highway commission is working to secure complete to Forest Grove, the trip is not particularly difficult, but should the club movement be successful, these scenic locations will be brought within a few hours' pleasant drive from Portland.

Grove will make the inland route to Seaside more desirable, for the chief difficulty has been the roads before that city is reached. By many this route is preferred to the lower Columbia highway and it possesses features which will appeal to the tourist who has never seen the big timber of the northwest. The route follows Gale's creek and crosses the mountains at Timber, following the Nehalem river through the heavy timber into Columbia county.

The district is a paradise for the hunter and fisherman and the mountaineer. A good road is being organized at Timber and co-operating with a similar organization at Vernonia is working to secure a complete to Forest Grove, the trip is not particularly difficult, but should the club movement be successful, these scenic locations will be brought within a few hours' pleasant drive from Portland.

OREGON PEARS CHOICE QUALITY

Good Soil and Climatic Conditions Make State Ideal for Culture of This Fruit.

By A. C. Allen.

PEAR-GROWING in Oregon is rapidly developing and with the impetus given the industry this season by the good markets pear growers will look to the future with optimism.

That Oregon does produce pears of exceptional quality is an acknowledged fact and certain sections of the state raise a quality of pear which is unexcelled anywhere in the world. Some people imagine that a pear is a pear no matter where it is grown,

PAID-IN CAPITAL STOCK OF OREGON BANKS.

Year	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Capital	\$15,182,025	\$15,818,985	\$20,000,000	\$17,790,300	\$19,728,150	\$18,420,800	\$18,125,150	\$20,168,750	\$20,168,750	\$20,168,750