

TO PROSPER, FRUITGROWERS MUST BE COMPETENT, AS IN OTHER LINES

Every Step in Raising of Apples and Pears Must Be Taken With Care—Rogue River Valley Shows Many Orchards Whose Owners Have Succeeded.



APPLE PICKING IN THE ROGUE RIVER VALLEY

MEDFORD, Or., Aug. 12.—(Special.)—Thousands of dollars and hundreds of settlers are lost each year to the Rogue River valley because incompetent men, failures in other lines of business, invest their money in fruit land and expect it to return their dollars, multiplied many times, without any effort on their part. They plant pear land to apples, apple land to pears and neither apple nor pear land to both. They estimate their profits for one year and say that they have made so much per acre off their orchard, not averaging in their poorer years. In other words, they try to sow wild with an ax and in a very short time they are reaping.

Fifty years ago Stuart, father of the fruit industry in the Rogue River valley, and owner of much rich land then, laid out his first orchard tract, heedless to the jeers of the grain-growers. He selected the soil for its depth, fertility and drainage, and his orchard was a success. Hundreds of people took up this line of work, and now 65,000 acres of pear and apple trees are under cultivation in the Rogue valley. The Stuart disease variety of fruit that thrived the best in this country—the Doyenne Du Comice, king in price and quality; the D'Anjou, Winter Nellis, Howell, Bess and Bartlett pears and the Newtown, Jonathan, Spitzenberg and Ben Davis apples.

Land Chosen First.
The first step in engaging in the orchard business is to select the land. The land should be rolling, well drained, fertile and deep. There is an expert employed by the county to give advice in such matters, and also as to selecting the stock. The soil should be examined to see whether it is adapted to the particular variety of fruit that the grower wishes to raise, as land that will raise good pears may not raise apples and vice versa.

When the trees are purchased and planted, the work of cultivation begins immediately. The land should be plowed in the spring, gone over with the spring-toiler, harrow and dragged with a drag harrow. Then a crop of vetch or some crop that will add humus to the soil and protect the young trees from the sun should be allowed to die down and be plowed under.

As the trees begin to grow and take shape, the limbs are trimmed off to within 18 inches of the ground, and the center is cut out, leaving the upper portion in V shape. Then in case disease starts on any of the limbs they may be cut off, whereas if it started on the trunk of the tree it would ruin it entirely.

Generally the pear trees are 25 feet apart, and the apple 22, the space between being used in planting almost exclusively. The diagonal plan allows the planting of more trees to the acre, but is not so satisfactory. In this space between the trees, corn or some other filler crop is planted. This crop also adds humus to the soil, protects the young trees and gives a considerable income. Crops may be planted in this way between the rows for three years, at the end of which time the trees are cultivated "clean."

Pears Bear in Four Years.
Different varieties begin to produce at different ages. When four years old, the Bartlett pear tree begins to bear, and the fruit is taken off early and thrown away. This gives the tree added strength, and the fifth year a crop that will pay expenses and even a profit. From the fifth year on, the pear tree produces an increasing crop, not being subject to the uncertainties of the apple until it is 14 years old or older. Many pear trees have been known to produce in this way until they were 150 years old. The season for Bartlett pears is just



TEN BOX TREES OF PEARS

opening now. The grower has already sent in his estimate of the crop to the fruit association, and when he wants pickers the association sends them out to him. The pickers see sacks hung over their shoulders, and they pick the fruit from a ladder. The pears are picked green. The fruit is taken from the tree by a slight twist of the wrist, and is laid gently into the picking sack. When the sack is about two-thirds full the picker descends the ladder, being careful that the sack does not hit against anything, and letting the bottom out of his sack, lets the fruit fall into the boxes. The boxes are hauled to the packing-house on a spring wagon. There, at windows along the sides of the structure, are expert packers, who make \$2 and \$4 a day for six and eight hours' work, and to these packers the fruit is carried by helpers.

Cities' Tastes Differ.
For instance, it has been learned that Pittsburg does not want Gravensteins, while the dealers there will give a good price for Spitzenbergs. Milwaukee is just the opposite in taste for apples. Chicago does not want Comice pears. New York does. Formerly Gravensteins were shipped to Pittsburg and Spitzenbergs to Milwaukee, but the exchange and the associations have changed all this. The exchange has sales managers in all the fruit-buying centers. They cover the entire United States and the foreign markets. In the United States they cover the entire country, and they can cover in a day's journey. They are paid salaries by the Northwestern Fruit Exchange and have no connection with commission houses. For this service the grower pays 9 cents a box and nearly all the growers have stock in the exchange, which is controlled by the members of fruit associations.

When the fruit arrives at its destination it is bought either by some commission house, wholesale or retail store, formerly an immense amount

of fruit was shipped directly to New York commission houses and from there sent out to the real markets, but since the advent of the exchange it has been done away with. If the fruit goes to the wholesaler it is sold to the small dealer and then may either be retailed in boxes over the counter, or sold at so much per dozen. It is handled first by the picker, then by the packer, in boxes by the nailer and car loader, and then reaches the retailer or street vendor.

Cost of Land Estimated.
The cost of fruit land in this valley now varies from \$100 to \$300 an acre. Much more must be paid for acre for small tracts near the city. The cost of planting and taking care of an orchard until it comes into bearing in its seventh year is \$11.5. Where the owner performs the work and does not compute his own time this sum is materially reduced. This amount includes the cost of trees and planting at \$10 per acre; pruning for six years at \$10 per year; \$60; pruning for third and sixth year, \$15; and spraying from fourth to sixth year, \$15. Five dollars are for miscellaneous.

Apple trees reach the full bearing period at from 12 to 15 years of age, and will produce normally from 100 to 200 bushels to the acre, depending on variety. Some trees, under careful cultivation, have borne as high as 40 boxes of apples in a season. At the age of eight years, a tree will bear from five to 25 boxes of fruit to the tree.

What are the profits? The profits have almost no limit except that of the ability of the grower. They depend upon the kind of land, the quality and variety of the fruit, the way the fruit has been handled and the market. One grower says that \$300 to \$500 an acre would cover the net profits from an apple or pear orchard, but this estimate should not be taken as the "cost over production" as the term is usually applied.

Calculations Carefully Made.
This estimate was made by an orchardist who calculates to a nicety the depreciation in his stock and buildings, the interest on the money invested, the loss of his own time, any loss by insects, loss on any lands not in cultivation such as the orchard border along the fence, the wear and tear upon his car while sitting in the orchard, and one thing that is taken into consideration by manufacturers. This grower says that when a man declares he has made \$1000 or \$1500 an acre off his apples he really means it, but he does not take into consideration nearly all his expenses and does not count in nine other years that might cut the figure down to \$500.

For a time pests made an alarming and absorbing subject to the grower, but now Professor P. U. Ogara, former Government pathologist, is paid \$5000 a year to attend to them and the private grower does little other than follow out his instructions. There is no pest now that cannot be controlled, and even frost is thwarted by smudging. Anthracnose, San Jose scale, borers, codling moth and blight can all be prevented.

Nearly all the pest prevention and extermination is effected by means of sprays. When there is a sign of the pest or not, when the time it generally appears comes, orders are issued from the office of Professor Ogara and the orchardist sprays. The United States Department of Agriculture and private capital have carried on extensive experiments in combating fruit pests to the result that the pest is bothering the grower but little now.

Management Is Scientific.
Of all the orchardists in the Northwest, the Hillcrest is probably the most scientifically managed. The owner, R. H. Parsons, is a young Eastern man who has had a business education and has applied to successful manufacturing in the large Eastern cities that he fully appreciates their value in the great Northwest. He has a keen eye for the blue prints showing the position of every tree, building and bush on his

PORTLAND CLERGY WILL JOIN IN MORAL CANVASS

Election of President of Ministerial Association to Be Signal for Action in Reform Shake-Up.

THE police scandal and graft situation, and Portland's moral condition, will soon be made a subject of investigation and action by the Portland General Ministerial Association. Whether this organization will employ a detective agency to gather information, or whether the ministers themselves will become sleuths, is a question which has not been decided. Neither has it been determined just how far the ministers will go in their work to clean up Portland. It is probable that they will endeavor to learn the truth of reports that the town is to be thrown "wide open," and to fix the blame for existing conditions.

Action probably will be taken through a committee. Nothing can be done, however, until after the election of a new president, as the term of Rev. W. F. Reager, the present president, will expire at the first meeting, which is to be held September 4. Mr. Reager is now away, spending his vacation hunting and fishing. He is to appoint a nominating committee before the expiration of the term, and this committee is expected to report at the meeting in September.

Rev. Benjamin Young, of the Gypsy Smith committee, received word last week that the noted evangelist will leave London September 17 for his Pacific Coast campaign. He will conduct meetings in Spokane early in October, going from there to Seattle, and thence to Portland. The Portland meetings will be in November. Then he will go to San Francisco, Los Angeles and Dallas, Tex., after which he will return to England. The plans for the temporary auditorium are now in the hands of the architect, E. B. McNaughton.

Plans of the Oregon State Sunday School Association for a whirlwind campaign for the raising of \$2000 to further the state Sunday school work, are progressing satisfactorily. Committees have been selected, and each committee will canvass those engaged in the particular line of business which that committee represents. It is planned to increase the equipment of the office of the state secretary, Rev. Charles A. Phipps, and to provide for him a stenographer.

The Y. M. C. A. boys' hike to the sea has been postponed till August 22. About 20 boys have so far enrolled. It is planned to make this one of the biggest events for the boys this season. The hike will go to Astoria, then to Tillamook Head, and thence to Forest Grove. Secretary Palmer is planning to have a permanent boys' camp, to be maintained throughout the summer, but the place for this has not been determined.

Rev. Delmar H. Trimble, pastor of Centenary Methodist Church, is spending his summer vacation in Canada. He will return the end of August.

Rev. John H. Cudlipp, pastor of Grace Methodist Church, is at Seaside on his vacation.

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WOMAN REPROVES SEX

MAN'S EXAMPLE COMMENDED IN GRANGE ADDRESS.

Uncharitableness and Prejudice Are Named as Deplorable Traits by Mrs. H. L. Vail.

That women are less forgiving, less tolerant and more bitter in their actions and criticisms toward each other than men was the statement made by Mrs. H. L. Vail, a prominent member of the Patrons of Husbandry, in her talk before Lents Grange yesterday afternoon. She was speaking on "Woman's Inhumanity to Woman and Man's Inhumanity to Man," and in the course of her talk she very severely arraigned women for their lack of charitableness toward each other and declared that they might learn a great deal from the men.

DEFENDS PROPERTY DEALS

Will Purdy Tells of Relations in H. D. Winters' Transactions.

In reply to the statements that have been made regarding the dealing by the late H. D. Winters of the Grand-avenue property to him, Will E. Purdy declares that his business relations with Mr. Winters extended over a period of 13 years. Continuing, he said: "I think that, outside of the property dealt to me, Mr. Winters left an estate of probably \$100,000. Much of this property that I conveyed to him and the property which he deeded to me was transferred in the course and was not deeded to me for the purpose of avoiding his creditors or for any other purpose than it purports to be. "The statement has been made that the deed is made and signed with an indelible pencil. This is not true, as the paper will show. "As to the deed not being recorded earlier, I had a very matter understood between Mr. Winters and myself. "Steamer 'Monarch' for Astoria Centennial leaves Washington-st. dock 7 A. M. Fare \$1. "Edstrom delivers fuel ties. C 2000.

Excursion Fares East

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During the summer season low round-trip rates will be made to the principal destinations. A few of the points quoted are:

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Chicago	72.50
St. Louis	70.00
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Baltimore	98.50
Syracuse	104.50
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WILDE CASE UP TOMORROW

Alleged Embezzler to Be Arraigned Before Judge McGinn.

Louis J. Wilde, former Portland promoter, will be arraigned at 2:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon before Judge McGinn, in the State Circuit Court, to answer with W. Cooper Morris to the joint indictment charging them with embezzling \$9,000 of funds of the defunct Oregon Trust & Savings Bank. Wilde was brought to Portland from California, the latter part of last month. He is under \$30,000 bonds. It is expected that Wilde will plead not guilty to the charge, declaring that he is innocent of criminal operations in connection with the bank case. Dan J. Marlarky is his attorney.

Ad Club Plans Programme.

Arrangement of a suitable programme for October 4, the day set aside by the Clark County Fair Association for the Portland Ad Club at Vancouver, Wash., has been referred to a committee of which W. T. Buchanan, publicity agent for the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company, is chairman. The other members of the committee are: Charles F. Berg, Arthur A. Schell, F. C. McCrillis and C. E. Edwards.

Get Rid of Corns Don't Wait

You can stop the pain in one minute. You can loosen the corn in two days, and remove it. You can do this without soreness, without inconvenience—without any feeling whatever. Just attach a Blue-jay plaster. It is done in a jiffy. Then forget about it. The plaster protects the corn. A bit of soft B & B wax begins to loosen it gently. In two days the corn comes out, and that ends it. Millions of people get all corns in this way. Other treatments are now little used. Get a package. Don't let corns torment you. Take them out.

A in the picture is the soft B & B wax. It loosens the corn. B protects the corn, stopping the pain at once. C wraps around the toe. It is narrowest to be comfortable. D is rubber adhesive to fasten the plaster on.

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