

Salem Is the Cherry City of the World, and That Title Will Shine Brighter and Brighter in the Future

POLLINATION OF THE SWEET CHERRY

The Royal Anne, Bing and Lambert cherries need the agency of some other variety of cherry to enable them to bear a crop.

This was not known ten years ago. At that time there were no large commercial bearing cherry orchards in Western Oregon. There were thousands of cherry trees in bearing at that time, but these were in backyard lots or in family orchards. These trees were heavy bearers and profitable. On the face of the results of these family orchard trees, large orchards of cherries were planted from eight to thirteen years ago. In all cases, not over three varieties were ordered from the nurserymen, these three varieties being the Bing, Lambert and Royal Anne. In most cases some other varieties were unintentionally mixed with the three above-mentioned varieties, the result of which will be mentioned later.

When these orchards had reached the bearing age, it was found that they were not bearing enough of a crop to pay for the picking.

This apparently phenomenal condition, considering the fact that the family orchard cherry trees were bearing large crops and the large commercial orchards were not, led to an investigation by the O. A. C. to determine the cause and therefore suggest a remedy.

The work carried on by Professor Gardner, in this connection, is commendable.

It was while trying to develop a hybrid cherry tree that it was discovered that the Bing, Lambert, and Royal Anne were self-sterile as well as inter-sterile; that is to say, that they would not set their own fruit or the fruit of other mentioned varieties.

This, then, furnished the reason why the large orchards planted to the above-mentioned varieties were non-productive.

After the discovery there remained but one thing to do.

That step in the experiment was to find the variety or varieties that were responsible for the large set of fruit on the trees of the family orchards. The Black Republican variety and was found to be inter-fertile, that is, a good pollinizer. Other varieties, such as the Governor Wood, Tartarian, Coe, Elton and certain seedlings, were also found to be good pollinizers. While these varieties were fairly good pollinizers, they had their drawbacks. They were not first class marketable cherries. First we should be satisfied to get a cherry that would pollinize the commercial varieties, even if it was not a variety of commercial importance, still by finding a variety that was a good pollinizer and at the same time a good seller, we would be that much ahead.

This variety was found in the Long-stemmed Waterhouse. This variety can be truly called the "Life Saver" of the cherry industry.

In the early seventies, a seedling of the Royal Anne growing on the grounds of Judge Waterhouse at Monmouth, bore cherries.

As it seemed to be a desirable variety, it was propagated and named Waterhouse. Some of our best authorities and cherry growers claim that this is the Waterhouse that is known for its pollinizing value. It has no value as a pollinizer and is mentioned here only as a matter of information.

The Waterhouse that is of value as a pollinizer, is designated as the Long Stemmed Waterhouse. Presumably it was named because of its similarity to the Waterhouse (Fruit reference to the Waterhouse refers to the Long Stemmed Waterhouse only). This Waterhouse, by way of identification, has a larger pit than the Royal Anne, is softer of flesh, is somewhat pointed, and slightly smaller in most cases. It is impossible to distinguish it and the Royal Anne when canned, except by the slightly larger pit. There-

fore, from a consumer's standpoint, it is as desirable a cherry as the Royal Anne.

The Waterhouse probably originated in the vicinity of Salem. The orchard in which it grew was a heavy yielder and clones were taken from this orchard as grafting stock for nursery trees. All orchards (set out) which used trees from this nursery have been heavy yielders, while orchards (set out) using trees from other nurseries was not heavy yielders. We know now that the reason was the Waterhouse to be found in the first mentioned orchard was a pollinizer and was responsible for the heavy bearing.

The Waterhouse is a stronger growing tree than the Royal Anne; with trees of the same age, will outbear the Royal Anne. In 1918 as well as 1919, the Waterhouse brought as much per pound as the Royal Anne. In years previous to 1918, it sold for less than the Royal Anne, but it handled properly. It should not be mixed with the Royal Anne, because it cooks up quicker than the latter. The cannerymen, therefore, has a just complaint if the cherries are mixed, for it turns the uniform product; either the Royal Anne will be undercooked, or the Waterhouse will be overcooked. When delivered in separate containers, the cherries should be uniform, of course, that is, the Waterhouse in good condition over all other pollinizers in that it sells for a higher price, is a heavy yielder, and an excellent pollinizer.

The Waterhouse is uniformly the best pollinizer for the sweet cherry. This is a broad statement to make, but reflects the opinion of Professor Gardner, formerly of the O. A. C., an authority on cherry pollination; and W. G. Allen of Hunt Bros. Packing Co., who is an encyclopedist of horticultural information.

The writer on making a tour of inspection in the large cherry growing sections of the state, namely, The Dalles, Dalles, Salem and Eugene, found the same conditions to exist as well as in the large cherry and walnut orchard (1200 acres) which he superintended until entering the firm of Peary Bros. Averaging the results, taken in these different districts, it was determined that the Waterhouse stood above all other varieties, from a pollinizing standpoint, as well as a producer of cherries of commercial value.

It has been the opinion of a few that the Lambert required a black cherry to pollinize it, but such has not proved to be the case, the Waterhouse giving excellent results. What method of procedure must be followed to introduce the pollinizer into an orchard, how far apart must the pollinizers be, and when will they begin to function?

Up to the sixth or seventh year of age, it may be budded in early August. Older trees have been budded, but the buds do not take as well on the older trees.

Trees that are three years and older can be grafted with good results, whip graft or cleft graft being used. Whip grafts are best with trees under six years of age, bark and cleft grafts being used on the older trees. The whole tree should be grafted over and in one season. On large trees a few small limbs should be left ungrafted to care for some of the supply of sap, and these should be removed after the grafts have been growing six or eight weeks. If one or two limbs only are grafted, they will make very little growth and will never have much fruiting surface, which we are after.

Therefore, its pollinizing effect will be practically all.

Pickers cannot be expected to keep two varieties picked off one tree separate, and if two varieties are mixed in the picking box, the price received per pound will be less.

If the whole tree is grafted over, a large pit will be formed in three years, giving a large amount of fruiting wood; therefore, a large

amount of pollen will be available for pollination purposes.

The third season after the grafting there will be some effect and the fourth year a heavy crop should be harvested from the trees surrounding the pollinizers.

No self-sterile variety should be at a greater distance than seventy-five feet from the pollinizer. The greater the distance from the pollinizer, the smaller the set of fruit will result on the self-sterile varieties.

Needless to say, bees should be a part of every orchard.

Enough bees should be provided to be able to pollinize the whole orchard in a few hours some, for, during rainy springs, there may not be more than a few hours of weather that the bees can work in.

A strong hive should be provided for every three or four acres of cherries.

The wind does not carry cherry pollen; we must depend upon the bee to do this work.

The best cherry insurance is an abundance of fertile pollen and an abundance of bees to carry this pollen to the sterile Cherry blossoms.

—HARRY L. PEARY.

WHAT A WOMAN LEFT A WIDOW WITH A CHERRY ORCHARD ON HER HANDS HAS DONE

Having been asked to tell something about my experience with cherries, I will endeavor to do so, hoping my experience may give some other woman placed as I was the confidence to handle her business problems under seeming difficulties.

In February, 1906, Mr. Thomas planted a little less than six acres of land to seedling cherries. Six weeks later he died, leaving the care of this property to me. Acting entirely against the advice of friends, I decided to keep the orchard and endeavor to develop it into something worth while. I realized I knew nothing about orchard culture, but sought information and advice from reliable orchardists and from the state agricultural college.

In the beginning my orchard had some advantages in location, soil and drainage conditions, also in the grade of seedling trees. These were selected by an experienced nurseryman who was instructed to choose only the strong, perfectly formed trees. The roots were pruned before setting out, which I think is unusual, although what benefit that was, if any, I am not prepared to say.

Up to the time the orchard was five years old it was cultivated simply enough to keep the moisture in the ground by shallow plowing, harrowing, use of a Kimball cultivator, and close mashing of weeds.

The first of July all cultivation ceased. In the mean time it was pruned in the spring to keep the trees in good shape and sprayed with lime and sulphur solution to prevent the San Jose scale.

The trees were allowed to grow for three years, when the tops were cut off and they were then grafted in Royal Anne and Waterhouse.

The Waterhouse were grafted to aid in pollinizing.

I believe I was the pioneer in this locality in that one special feature, as the various growers I talked with had never heard of it, but the idea came to me from a California man.

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To date I have sold eight crops of my little six acre orchard. The first year when the orchard was six years old I sold 1500 pounds; the next year \$114 worth of cherries at about half price, and some extra fine cherries rot on the trees simply because I did not know it was necessary to go through the orchard twice and sometimes three times to gather the cherries in first class condition. When the orchard was eight years old it surprised me by bearing seven tons of cherries in one year.

By this time I was learning to market my crop.

I did not let persuasive young buyers induce me to sign a contract when they were in the mood.

I tried as far as possible to learn of the market conditions in California and other localities that were apt to influence the market here. When it was nine years old I bore four and one-half tons, the following year ten tons and the next year twelve tons. The year after that, on account of blight, it only bore 2700 pounds.

Last summer the orchard was 13 years old and bore seventeen and one-half tons of cherries.

With the prevailing market price running from ten to eleven cents and figuring about one-third the income as the production cost, this showed a very good profit on the investment.

When the orchard was seven years old I quit pruning in the spring but as soon as the crop is off each season I have all limbs removed that have been broken in picking and just enough pruning done to keep the trees in symmetrical shape.

I also have the gummosis treated when necessary.

So far I have never used any fertilizer.

This in brief is one woman's experience in growing cherries.

—(MRS.) JENNIE M. THOMAS, (Owner Royal View Orchard Salem Heights).

ACTUAL EXPERIENCES OF CHERRY GROWERS

Pickers Made a Dollar an Hour Editor Statesman:

In reply to your letter of the 26th will give you a few thoughts gathered from my experience in the culture of cherries.

We have several acres of Royal Anne cherries, a few Bings and Lamberts and a few Black Republican.

The Black Republicans are planted among the Royal Annes. They are a very heavy as well as a sure yielder and produce lots of pollen. We find that the Royal Annes bear much heavier if either the Black Republican or the long stem Waterhouse are planted among them to assist in pollination. From experience, I would advise grafting a limb every four or six trees to a long stem Waterhouse. I prefer Waterhouse to Black Republican, as they can be picked and sold with the Royal Annes, while the Republicans are a week or so later.

The Lamberts and Bings are a very good commercial cherry. The canneries prefer the Royal Annes, but the Lamberts and Bings, especially the Lamberts, are good shipping cherries. There is a good market for them in Portland, Seattle and other large cities. They require a little more care in handling, but bring a better price. They are a harder tree than the Royal Annes and are not so subject to gummosis.

I will say right here that the disease as a very stubborn one to handle and one that discourages many young orchard men. When a tree is just coming into bearing this gumming becomes very bad and often girdles the tree. This is why so many trees die just at this time. If a tree passes this point it has a fair chance for its life. As yet nothing has been found that is a sure cure for this disease.

As the cherry is an early fruit, it is important to begin cultivation very early and quit early. They do not need such heavy cultivation as the pines, apples, etc., that fruit later. The roots of the cherry are very near the top of the ground and hence care must be taken not to cultivate too deep.

From our orchard of 8 1/2 acres of 12-year-old trees we harvested 19,000 pounds last year, for which we received 10 1/2 cents for Royal Annes, Lamberts and Bings and 6 cents for Black Republicans.

The price paid for picking was 1 1/2 cents a pound, with a one-half cent bonus. Some of our pickers made as much as a dollar an hour.

Hoping these few thoughts will be of use to you, I remain respectfully,

—M. M. ELLIOTT, Dallas, Or., Dec. 30, 1919.

Should Yield Three Times as Much Editor Statesman:

About 13 years ago I launched in the cherry enterprise by setting out 500 top budded trees. They were inferior little trees and I had luck with them for a third or half of the trees died the first year; that season being unusually dry.

To start with, I set all Royal Anne, but when I reset I put in a good many Lamberts. I was of the opinion that they would pollinize, but it was not true.

I had a good deal of trouble with

a number of buyers do not care to have the large sizes because they only yield about 800 cherries or enough for 800 servings of ice cream to the gallon of cherries, where the smaller cherries will yield as high as 1100. If they can buy small cherries at the same price they can serve 300 more portions and they prefer them on that account. The large cherries, however, are very desirable for glace fruit purposes as they make a wonderful appearance and the appeal to the eye is what causes most of us to buy glace fruit.

Until a few years ago it was not thought that Lambert and Bing cherries could be used for manufacturing purposes, but now canneries are using them for canning and they are being used for Maraschino purposes and also glace fruits, and recently they have been used to quite a heavy extent for making what is known as chocolate dipped cherries.

One of the hardest competitors of the northwest cherry, especially for Maraschino purposes, has been the little Italian Maraschino cherry, which has been shipped into the United States in great quantities. Labor in Italy has been extremely cheap. Previous to the time of the war ocean rates were very low and this cherry began to look as though it would do considerable damage to the market for the Pacific coast cherry, due to our high freight rates to eastern points and also due to the high cost

of picking and labor for barreling, etc. The danger of the menace of this cherry has been temporarily reduced, not only by the heavy increase in freight rates and the increase in foreign labor costs, but also by a protective tariff, which was enacted recently.

The Black Republican cherry was formerly planted for pollination purposes, but is now being replaced by the Waterhouse, which is so similar to the Royal Anne that it is almost impossible to distinguish the difference. The Black Republican does not grow very large in size and is not very desirable for canning and is not used for Maraschino or glace purposes. In order to create a market for this cherry, pitting and evaporating have been resorted to and a satisfactory market for it has been obtained. In this manner these cherries are now used to a considerable extent in making fruit cake. A number of the other old varieties, such as Governor Woods and the Elton are gradually going out of existence on account of the fact that they are too soft for shipping or manufacturing. This is also true of the Tartarian. These varieties are early varieties and desirable as fresh fruit, but the market in the fresh state is so undependable that growers have sought varieties on which they could be more certain of a reasonably safe market every year.

—D. C. VAN DORN, Dayton, Or., Dec. 29, 1919.

are the Mazzard and Mahaleb seedlings. From the orchardist's standpoint, the Mazzard is to be preferred. Some nurserymen prefer the Mahaleb because its grafts take better. However, there are but few nurserymen who use the Mahaleb stock now. The Mazzard is very resistant to cherry gummosis. The cherry tree which we buy from the nursery has mazzard roots. That portion of the tree is therefore resistant to the gummosis. The trunk of this tree is that of the variety that we have ordered and is not resistant to any great extent to the gummosis. It is very easy for the gummosis to girdle the trunk of a young tree. The same condition is true in the main crotches of this young tree. If the gummosis gets in the limb it will kill only that portion of the limb beyond the point of injury. The problem is not the trunk, it is liable to kill the whole tree, which is very often the case. Therefore, if the trunk and main branches could be of some resistant stock, the greatest source of danger from this disease would be eliminated. We have this resistant stock to the Mazzard seedling before mentioned. For the nurseryman to supply Mazzard seedlings that are grafted to the commercial variety but grafted above the crotches so as to lessen the chances for gummosis injury, will be a serious problem for him to solve. The common practice in the West is to plant 1-year-old trees, which are usually on 2-year-old roots. The nurseryman would be able to do that in the case of the cherry, since the commercial variety would have to be grafted in the branches.

The problem is not so serious for the orchardist, however.

His method of solution is to plant the Mazzard seedling whip, or 1-year-old trunk.

At the time of planting the tree should be pruned as any cherry tree would be pruned. The first season's growth should also be pruned according to the common practice. This second season's growth should not be pruned. The grower should, however, be employed the next spring. Scion wood for the grafting should be cut in January and then stored. The grafting should be done in February and the reading in doubt will be worth thousands of dollars to him; as it will be worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, yes, millions, to this great cherry growing section—for in those articles will be found absolutely certain insurance against cherry crop failure or partial failure, in all normal years.—Ed.

—M. C. JENKS, Tangent, Or., Dec. 29, 1919.

(Mr. Jenks will no doubt read the articles of Harry L. Peary, Mrs. Jennie M. Thomas, the Walnut Cultivation and Marketing association, and others, in this issue of The Statesman. And the reading in doubt will be worth thousands of dollars to him; as it will be worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, yes, millions, to this great cherry growing section—for in those articles will be found absolutely certain insurance against cherry crop failure or partial failure, in all normal years.—Ed.)

Mr. Van Dorn Tells How He Would Set Out a New Cherry Orchard Editor Statesman:

Your request at hand asking me to say a few words in regard to production of cherries for commercial purposes. You will please excuse me for commencing at the foundation of an orchard. My reason for this is because a mistake in the commencement is a mistake throughout the life of the orchard.

If I were to plant a cherry orchard tomorrow, after 25 years of experience and making my trees my companions, I would select a tract of land with deep soil and well drained and protected on the north if possible, then plow deep and set stakes sixty feet apart in the spring, after all danger of frost was over.

I would digmanure where stakes were set and plant one-year-old seedlings and cut them back to two feet the next year.

I would let just four limbs grow, being careful not create any forks, as they are liable to split down.

The next two years I would graft three-fourths of the trees to Royal Anne and the other one-fourth to other commercial varieties, to be sure and have them well fertilized.

Train all limbs to grow trees in the shape of a goblet, so you can plow close to trees, and trim just as little as possible afterwards.

We sow vetch every two years and plow it deep in the spring of each year. In the winter when we don't sow vetch we use one-half yard of horse stable manure. If you wish to grow a cultivated crop between trees keep eight feet from trees.

—D. C. VAN DORN, Dayton, Or., Dec. 29, 1919.

By this method of cherry tree culture we have developed a tree which is gummosis resistant in the roots, trunk and main branches. By the time that the Bing, Lambert, Royal Anne, Waterhouse, etc., is grafted in, the Mazzard will be growing very vigorously and we can expect the variety that is grafted in to it to grow rapidly. It is an accepted fact that a rapid growing cherry tree is less subject to the attack of gummosis than the tree that is growing under adverse circumstances.

Some gummosis will show up, and this may be removed by the cutting out of the infected part with a knife and exposing the cut portion to the sunlight. Care must be taken that all of the diseased portion is cut out. The knife should be sterilized in a 1 to 1000 solution of bichloride of mercury. The same solution should be applied to the cut portion of the limb.

—Harry L. Peary, Salem, Or., Dec. 29, 1919.

540 MILES OF ROAD COMPLETE

State Highway Commission Still Has Over Eight Millions Available

During the season of 1919 the state highway department has completed 540 miles of highway improvement in the state, 1522 miles have been under contract and 982 miles remain uncompleted. The percentage of work completed is 36.2-3. The figures are shown in a statement issued by the department today summarizing activities for the year.

The summary of road work under contract and complete shows the following figures:

Paving—Miles under contract, 381; miles complete 163; miles uncompleted, 218; per cent completed, 43.

Rocking and graveling—Under contract, 316; completed, 107; uncompleted, 209; per cent completed, 34.

Grading—Under contract, 825; completed 270; uncompleted, 555; per cent completed, 33.

Expenditures by the department from December 1, 1918, to November 30, 1919, totaled \$6,811,335.32.

Sale of bonds to November 30, 1919, is summarized as follows: \$1,819,280.55; sold, \$1,200,000; balance available, \$619,280.55.

Six million issue—Authorized, \$6,000,000; sold, \$3,940,000; balance available, \$2,060,000.

Ten million issue—Authorized, \$10,000,000; sold, \$4,000,000; balance available, \$6,000,000.

Totals—Authorized, \$17,819,280.55; sold, \$9,140,000; balance available, \$8,679,280.55.

You Can't Fool the Mother. No one remedy would stand as a lead for so many years as has Foley's Honey and Tar if it could not be dependent upon to relieve coughs, colds and croup. It heats and soothes, eases hoarseness, stops that coughing that strains the whole body and breaks colds and coughs. Children like it. Contains no opiates.—J. C. Ferry.

THE CHERRY INDUSTRY

By Robert C. Paulus, Manager Salem Fruit Union.

The northwest is rapidly coming into renown in the east for its high quality of cherries.

Great quantities of cherries are shipped east fresh in refrigerator express cars from Lewiston, Idaho, Wenatchee and Yakima, Washington, The Dalles, Milton, and a few other minor shipping points in Oregon.

In the Willamette valley, fresh shipping of cherries has not been gone into on any considerable scale, but it is only a question of time, with the enormous increase in the production in western Oregon, until carload shipments will have to be moved east, especially in the Lambert and Bing varieties, in order to take care of the extra volume which will be produced as the young orchards now coming into bearing become older.

In the particular vicinity of Salem the cherry industry has become one of considerable magnitude.

In an ordinary season approximately 1000 tons of cherries are handled by the various canning and packing fruit here.

The largest tonnage of any single variety handled is the Royal Anne variety.

This variety in other districts is sometimes called Napoleon, especially in the east.

It does extremely well here, and on account of its peculiar properties derived from a combination of soil and climate, it makes a superior fruit product not only for canning but also for Maraschino cherries and glace fruits.

Last season nearly 3000 barrels containing from 200 to 250 pounds each, or in the neighborhood of 300 tons of cherries were put up in barrels in Salem for Maraschino and the glace fruit purposes.

A regrettable incident in connection with the Maraschino cherry business is that the cherries are not manufactured here, the labor or manufactory being done in other cities to which they are shipped.

If Salem had a glace fruit and Maraschino cherry factory, its set of fruit industries would be practically complete.

Investigations are now being made into this industry and something will probably show up in the way of an industry of this kind soon.

For Maraschino purposes the cherries are picked with the stems on and are put into barrels. The heads are then put into the barrels, the bung taken out and the remaining space in the barrel filled with an extremely acid solution of sulphurous acid. This tends not only to preserve the cherry, making it keep so it can be worked up in the winter, but also bleaches the cherry to a beautiful light yellow color. Later, as fast as they can be handled, the cherries are taken out of the barrels and are pitted by single pitting machines, made especially for that purpose. These pitting machines are so constructed that they do not tear the cherry in taking the pit out. One woman operates each machine and only one cherry can be pitted at a time. The

cherries are then put through a solution of fruit coloring to make them the beautiful red which is the way they come to us on ice cream, in the shade, etc. After they are colored they are put into a certain liquor which is known as Maraschino liquor, which gives them the delightful flavor. This flavoring is made of the flavoring extracts obtained from a number of fruits and the kernels of several kinds of nuts, in the process of making Maraschino cherries, no part of the cherry goes to waste; everything is used; the stems for flavoring and the pits are also sometimes used for flavoring and sometimes an extract is made from them which yields prussic acid. Certain oils are sometimes extracted which are used as the basis for some of our fine perfumes.

In making the glace fruits, which we can buy in any candy store, the cherry is put through the same coloring process but is put into a solution of heavy syrup and allowed to stand for a length of time. As time goes on a change takes place; part of the syrup works its way into the cells of the cherry and forces the moisture out. This has a tendency to make the extra syrup thin and at regular intervals the cherries and syrup are heated in order to evaporate part of the moisture. This operation is repeated until the cherry has absorbed the extra syrup possible and the extra syrup has drawn out every particle of the moisture that is possible for it to take away from the fruit. In this condition the fruit is kept indefinitely and you can now readily understand the sticky appearance of glace fruits.

The writer paid a visit to a glace fruit factory last year and was very much interested in the various processes employed in handling the fruit. One entire floor was filled to the ceiling with dish pans full of various kinds of beautiful fruits going through the glace process. Owing to the fact that the work is all piece work, an immense amount of female help is employed. This one factory alone probably employed in the neighborhood of three to five hundred women.

One of the features of picking cherries for Maraschino, which is appreciated by the growers, is that a great latitude in the degree of ripeness is given them and on account of the bulk method of handling, great quantities can be put up in a single day and in case of rain growers can strip their trees and save the fruit.

There are a number of other cherries which lend themselves readily to Maraschino purposes. Particularly among these are the Kentish and Montmorency cherries. We are all familiar with the Kentish, but the Montmorency is one which has only been lately grown in commercial quantities in this section. It is a heavy bearer, and like the Kentish, is acid in taste and when made into glace fruit it has a beautiful translucent color.

One reason why it is so popular is because the cherries are not so over-large in size. Some years the Maraschino buyers complain of the large size of our cherries, owing to the fact that they say

Very few trees died after they were 9 years old.

Study of this trouble led to the discovery that it was caused by a bacterial disease commonly called cherry gummosis. As the cherry grower knows, this disease is to be found in the cambium portions of the trunk, crotches and branches. It is most serious in its consequences when found in the crotches, for it causes the branch to die beyond the injury.

Of late years there have been a

WILL BE PLEASED TO FURNISH INFORMATION TO PROSPECTIVE CHERRY GROWERS

Editor Statesman: Complying with your request received this morning, we will say that we have harvested two cherry crops; our trees being young.

We have supervision over more than 1000 acres planted on the high lands in Yamhill county, and we have found that the Royal Anne, Bings and Lamberts, when properly pollinized, are a very profitable crop and the long stemmed Waterhouse seems to be the best pollinizer for these varieties, and is a good marketable variety itself.

Many of our trees yielded last year from 200 to 300 pounds per tree; and we sold the bulk of our crop

for 10-14 cents per pound f. o. b. orchard and it gives a great pleasure to record Mr. Robert Paulus, of the Salem Fruit Union, credit for the splendid price realized.

We like the cherry crop because it is an early crop, harvested during the vacation season and at a time of the year when weather conditions are most favorable.

We should be pleased at any time to furnish interested cherry growers any information we have acquired in the development of these large plantings. Yours truly,

—The Walnut Cultivation & Marketing Association, 618 Lamberton Building, Portland, Oregon, Dec. 29, 1919.

DATES OF SLOGANS IN DAILY STATESMAN (In Twice-a-Week Statesman Following Day)

Loganberries, Oct. 9.

Prunes, Oct. 16.

Dairying, October 23.

Flax, October 30