

Salem Is the Cherry City of the World, Rightfully So Named Years Ago, and She Will Bear the Palm More Gracefully and More Generally as the Years Go By

LONG STEMMED WATERHOUSE IS INDUSTRY'S LIFE SAVER

That Variety for a Pollenizer and Honey Bees to Carry the Pollen Make Sweet Cherry Growing in the Salem District a Certain Crop, With Proper Cultivation

(The following article is a year old; it was written a year ago—but it is mighty important news to the beginner in the cherry industry. In fact, the most important news he can possibly have, if he expects to grow sweet cherries. As the reader will see by reading the article through to the bottom, the author is Harry L. Peary. He is a member of Peary Bros., Salem, who are engaged in developing and selling large varieties of orchards and groves.)

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 the 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 they were not bearing enough of a crop to pay for the picking. This apparently phenomenal condition, considering the fact that the family orchards 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 would be a heavy bearer, that it was discovered that the Bing, Lambert and Royal Anne were self-sterile as well as inter-sterile, that is, 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 not bearing. 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 was found in most of these family orchards and was found to be inter-fertile, that is, a good pollenizer. Other varieties such as the Governor Wood, Tartarian, Coe, Elton and certain seedlings, were also found to be good pollenizers. While these varieties were fairly good as pollenizers, they had their drawbacks. They were not first class marketable cherries. While 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 pollenizer and at the same time a good seller, we would be that much ahead.

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

In the early seventies, a seedling of the Royal Anne growing on the grounds of Junius 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 not the Waterhouse that is known for its pollinizing value. It has no value as a pollenizer and is mentioned here only as a matter of information.

The Waterhouse that is of value as a pollenizer, is designated as the Long Stemmed Waterhouse. Presumably it was so named because of its similarity to the Waterhouse. (Future reference to the Waterhouse refers to the

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 nil. Pickers can be expected to keep two varieties picked off one tree separate, and if two varieties are mixed in the same box, the price received per pound will be less.

If the whole tree is grafted over, a large top will be formed in two or three years, giving a large amount of fruiting wood, therefore, a large amount of pollen will be available for pollinization 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 pollenizer. No self-sterile variety should be at a greater distance than 75 feet from the pollenizer. The greater the distance from the pollenizer, 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' time, for, during rainy springs, bees will be scarce 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.

THE DRIED CHERRY MARKET HELPED GROWERS SOMEWHAT

Amounts of Money Brought by the Pools of the Oregon Growers Co-operative Association for the 1920 Crop

During the past rainy season, when thousands of dollars were lost during cherry picking time, on account of cracked cherries, the Oregon Growers Co-operative association saved many of its members serious loss by taking over cherries that canneries had refused, drying them and shipping to eastern markets. To be exact, the association accepted cracked cherries and dried them to the value of \$13,450, every dollar of which would have been lost to its members. During the rush of the cherry season, with a crop much larger than estimated, canneries could not accept cracked cherries and there was an immense loss in the Willamette valley. It was at this critical time that the association took over cracked cherries from its members and prepared the fruit for the eastern market. The total amount received this year by the Oregon Growers Co-operative association from its cherry pool amounted to \$123,566.12, this including all sales from the Umpqua and Willamette valleys. The Royal Anne easily led all others with sales of \$98,615.97. The Lambert and Bing pool brought in \$24,068.83, while the May Duke cherry stood at the bottom of the list with sales of only \$2.66.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER HUNT HAS THE OLDEST CHERRY TREE

He Thinks This Is a Great Cherry Country, and He Favors the Hills—What He Would Do If He Were Now Going into Cherries on a Commercial Scale

Editor Statesman: In regard to the cherry industry, I think it is one of the most neglected fruit crops we have at the present time. There is no place more adaptable to raising cherries than the Willamette valley, especially in the hill sections. As I think the hills are far above the valley low lands for growing cherries. At one time my father, G. W. Hunt, now deceased, had one of the largest cherry orchards in Marion county. We had May Dukes, Late Dukes, Black Tartarians, Black Republicans, Governor Woods, Red Carnations, Kentish or pie cherries, Royal Anne, The May Dukes, in my opinion, are at the head of the list for home canning purposes. They are a dark red cherry when let ripe. The Black Tartarian is a black cherry, not very large, very sweet, good to eat raw, but not considered a good canning variety. Trees vary. A healthy Black Republican is a black variety, somewhat larger than Black Tartarian, good to eat raw, but not considered a good canning variety. The Red Carnation is a rather small cherry, pale red, very sweet. This is a good variety to eat off the tree and for canning purposes. Trees very hardy. The Kentish pie cherry is pale red, rather sour, but a splendid pie cherry. Trees not as healthy as some other varieties. The Late Duke, a pale red, rather sour, good size, and is good for home canning. This is the latest variety and is a good seller, as it comes on after all other varieties are gone. Trees very brittle and easily broken. The Royal Anne is the largest of the pale red varieties; it is a good seller and a splendid shipper, as it is very solid. The trees are not very healthy. The Bings and Lamberts are a good deal alike, large, solid cherries, good for shipping. Trees not very healthy. These are splendid selling varieties, but I don't consider them good for home canning. The Governor Wood is a solid cherry, but I don't consider it a very good variety. At the present time I think I have got the oldest cherry tree in Marion county. It was either in the year 1858 or 1859 my father went from the Waldo Hills to Oregon City after applying with an ox team, and there were a few fruit trees just arrived by boat from some east-

THE CHERRY ACREAGE IN OREGON AND MARION

Yamhill Is the Leading Cherry County in This State, With Adjoining Counties Running Along Close

By C. E. WILSON Taking the figures of the state tax commission in its horticultural report for 1920 as a basis, the cherry bearing acreage in Oregon increased during the past year 1,147 acres, while the non-bearing acreage decreased 273 acres.

The bearing acreage of cherries in Oregon, according to the 1920 statistics are 3,637, while the non-bearing acreage is 663. There are more acres in the state planted in blackberries and raspberries together, than cherries, and the strawberry acreage is about 1000 acres less. The walnut acreage in the state is within 11 acres of the cherry acreage, with its total of 4,289.

Yamhill county ranks first in the state in bearing cherries with 621 acres, while Polk county is second with 529 acres. In Marion county there are 416 acres in bearing cherries, while Lane county has just a few more with its 372 acres. In Marion county, according to the records of the county assessor the heaviest cherry producing section is near Sublimity where the big majority of fruit growers have a heavy acreage. This is also the largest of the Silvertown, Shaw and Stayton parts of the county, where almost every grower has cherry acreage.

PROTECTIVE TARIFF MUST BE HAD FOR CHERRY GROWERS

The Italian Cherries Are Being Sold Low in New York Markets, Due Partly to the Low Rate of Exchange

Just while the cherry growers of this section of the state are feeling quite satisfied over the 1920 record of 13 cents a pound and amounts received, notwithstanding the rains and losses from cracking, the entire future of the industry for years is seriously threatened. For it is a fact that Italy is importing into this country at present immense quantities of cherries which are now being sold on the New York market in brine at seven cents a pound. To compete with this price, Oregon cherry growers would receive about three cents a pound or a trifle more. And to save this industry such a calamity, the Oregon Growers' Co-operative association, co-operating with the assistance of Senator McNary, is doing its utmost to have included in the new tariff bill a tariff on cherries. Senator McNary, in response to several telegrams from the association, urged immediate action, telegraphed December 28 that he would appear before the senate committee to urge a tariff on cherries and that, if necessary, he would offer an amendment on the floor of the senate. Other interests, such as the lemon growers of California, which have suffered from Italian importations, and the pear growers of the south, whose industry was threatened, have succeeded in securing favorable action by the tariff committee. The low value of Italian money is responsible for this condition, or rather the high value placed on American money. An Italian importing firm can sell \$1 worth of its cherries in New York and this when converted into Italian money will be the equivalent of \$8. And this is the reason why it is necessary, if the cherry interests of Oregon are to survive, that a tariff be placed on imports of cherries from the foreign market. Telegrams were sent by the Oregon Growers' Co-operative association to both senators and Congressman Hawley. Senator Chamberlain has been ill and no word has been received from Congressman Hawley.

DATES OF SLOGANS IN DAILY STATESMAN

- (In Twice-a-Week Statesman Following Day) Loganberries, Oct. 7. Prunes, Oct. 14. Dairying, Oct. 21. Filberts, Oct. 28. Walnuts, Nov. 11. Strawberries, Nov. 18. Apples, Nov. 25. Raspberries, Dec. 2. Mint, Dec. 9. Great coats, Dec. 16. Blackberries, Dec. 23. Cherries, Dec. 30. Peas, Jan. 6, 1921. Gooseberries and Currants, Jan. 13. Corn, Jan. 20. Celery, Jan. 27. Spinach, Feb. 3. Onions, Feb. 10. Potatoes, Feb. 17. Beans, Feb. 24. Mining, March 2. Goats, March 9. Beans, March 16. Paved highways, March 23. Broccoli, March 30. Silos, April 6. Apples, April 13. Asparagus, April 20. Grapes, April 27. Drug garden, May 4. Sugar beets, May 11. Sorghum, May 18. Cabbage, May 25. Poultry and Pet Stock, June 1. Land, June 8. Dehydration, June 15. Hops, June 22. Wholesale and Jobbing, June 29. Cucumbers, July 6. Hogs, July 13. City beautiful, flowers and bulbs, July 20. Schools, July 27. Sheep, Aug. 3. National Advertising, Aug. 10. Seeds, Aug. 17. Livestock, Aug. 24. Grain and Grain Products, Sept. 7. Manufacturing, Sept. 14. Woodworking and other things, Sept. 21. Paper Mill, Sept. 28. (Back copies of Salem Slogan editions of The Daily Oregon Statesman are on hand. They are for sale at 10c each, mailed to any address.)

What You'll See In "KISMET"

One of the most noteworthy supporting casts ever assembled, including Hamilton Revelle, Rosemary Theby, Herschell Mayall, Elinor Fair and Leon Bary.

LIVESLEY NEWS

LIVESLEY, Ore., Dec. 29.—The members of the G. T. club held their last meeting at the home of Mrs. H. B. Carpenter. Miss Leila Johnston is spending her holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Johnson. The school gave a Christmas program last Wednesday evening, to a large audience. The school room was beautifully decorated with evergreens and gold paper chains which the pupils had made. There was a Christmas tree in one corner which had on it a gift for each pupil of the school. J. P. Bressler is working on his boat near Salem this week. There are special revival meetings being held at the church this week, Rev. Stanley Hall of Salem, preached on Monday and Tuesday nights. Rev. and Mrs. W. Hawthorne were Christmas guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Carpenter.

inary short days of winter. I think this idea has been pretty well established in experiments. I suggest that you write to Professor James Rice, poultry department, Cornell university, Ithaca, N. Y., for information.

Mr. Hamilton has already written to Professor Rice, and the answer was a form letter which Professor Rice said they had prepared at Ithaca to assist them in handling their increased correspondence on the subject, and also three other forms along the same line; and Professor Rice added: "Will see that you receive our bulletin when it is available for distribution the latter part of the summer."

Mr. Hamilton has not yet received the bulletin, though he has been looking for it—and he hopes to have an ample number of free copies for distribution when it is ready. Professor Rice said, among other things: "Our experiments last year and this year confirm our opinion that artificial light properly applied to the right kind of stock, is perhaps our most effective method of controlling production and that as a result we are able to materially increase the proportion of high priced eggs that are laid and also increase the total number of eggs per bird at a less cost per dozen of eggs and apparently without injury to the birds."

The Theory of It. Following are excerpts from the forms furnished by the Cornell institution: "In the tropics, where the domestic fowl originated, the length of the nights and the days are essentially equal. As a result of this the reproductive and digestive systems of the fowls were developed to fit the environment of the 12-hour night and the 12-hour day. The fowl is therefore like an alarm clock. She must be wound up about every 12 hours. In the winter time in the north her stomach strikes at about 3 to 4 o'clock in the morning. Not having the eyes of an owl to see in the dark, she has no alternative but to shiver and wait until day light or when the caretaker gets around to feed her. "Carrying the domestic fowl from the tropics to the north temperate zone where the nights during the fall and winter are from 12 to 15 hours long changed her habits but not her nature. She merely tucked her head under her wing and hibernated until spring. She still takes her vacation when she has the least to eat and to do. She acts from necessity rather than from choice. She is an "opportunist." She lays when she has an opportunity to eat, exercise and enjoy herself. "Overcoming the long nights by the right kind and amount of artificial light, feed, water and exercise starts the egg-making machinery and automatically feeds it, lubricates it and keeps it in repair. "Time is money." Take time by the forelock. Get eggs when the getting is good. Why board unproductive hens all winter just for the sake of their society? An early lay makes early pay. Pay the bills with high priced eggs and save paying interest. "Robbing Peter to pay Paul" pays. Robbing Peter of low priced eggs in the spring and summer and paying Paul in high priced eggs in the fall and winter months suits the hen and satisfies the owner, tickles the consumer, and everybody is satisfied. Correct lighting does it. "Illumination does it. It controls. "Turn time into money, by using switches, time clocks and dimming devices. "Save light, by adjusting height and distance between lights and walls to fit the room. "Minimize fire risks by safe installation and watchfulness. "Old Sol's light is the cheapest. Save artificial light by using sunlight. Place windows.

Is More Than Interesting. All of the above is more than merely interesting, especially to people who have hens and also means of giving them artificial light; especially to the growing number of farmers in the Salem district, in every direction from this city, who are securing extensions of the light and power lines. These men are very likely to take advantage of this modern way of making hens make money. The Statesman will be pleased to hear from any of its readers concerning their experiments in this line, now and in the future, for the general good of the poultry industry in this section. Local readers of The Statesman will be interested to know that the great Hollywood poultry plant, at Hollywood, Wash., has been using artificial light for the laying hens for some time, and so have several others of the big poultry plants in the Puget Sound country. "What did your wife say when you stayed out so late last night?" "I don't know. She hasn't finished telling it all to me yet."

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