

The Salem District Is Immune From Pear Blight, and Bartlett Are Self-Fertile Here, and We Top the Great Pear Markets of the World in Quality of Fruit

PROF. C. I. LEWIS SAYS NOW IS THE TIME TO JUMP INTO GROWING OF PEARS

He Said This a Year Ago, and There Has Been No Reason Since to Change the Advice Which This Pear Authority Gave Then; and Plant Bartlett, Bosc, Clairgeau

The Salem slogan editor got the following from Prof. Lewis last year, and while it is the result of a hurried interview, it would probably be hard to improve upon it this year in the same number of words:
The Salem slogan reporter had a hard time interviewing Prof. C. I. Lewis of the Oregon Growers' Co-operative association, concerning pears.
Professor Lewis is busy. He works during all his waking hours, and he must dream about Oregon fruit growing and marketing in his sleeping hours.
But Professor Lewis knows about all there is to know about pears, practically and theoretically. He is himself a successful pear grower, and he has written a book on pears, for America's greatest correspondence school; besides having had charge of this kind of work for more than a dozen years at the Oregon Agricultural college.
Professor Lewis is an enthusiast on pears.
He says now is the time for Oregon farmers to jump into pear growing.
He says he has been in Oregon 14 years, and he has never yet seen a poor market for good Oregon pears, and he does not expect to see a poor market during his life time.
The canneries will need immense quantities of Bartletts, Bosc, and still more of them.
Oregon Bosc pears topped the

market last year; they sold for \$6.85 a bushel in New York.
And the Oregon Clairgeaus went to \$4 and \$5 a bushel in large lots.
Fifteen hundred bushels of pears from the Wallace orchard, across the river from Salem in Polk county, sold for \$6.40; and a goodly portion of them were Clairgeaus.
The Three Varieties to Grow
Professor Lewis recommends for our growers these three varieties:
Bartlett, Bosc, Clairgeau.
Plant them 25 to 30 feet apart.
Put two rows of Bartletts; two rows of Bosc, and two rows of Clairgeau.
He thinks the Bartletts are self fertile; also the Bosc and the Clairgeau, in this soil and climate; but there is safety in getting all to pollinize by setting as indicated.
All three excel here.
All three bear early.
They begin bearing at five years.
The Clairgeau is a money maker.
Professor Lewis has never seen it sell for less than \$2.50 a bushel since he has been in Oregon.
If one prefers only the Bosc, he might plant some of the Comice trees near it, for safety in pollination.
In planting use Japanese roots, grafted to Surprise—then the variety you want. This is

ideal. But by all means use Japanese roots. They are blight proof, cold resistant and disease proof.
The Surprise worked on the Bartlett, Bosc or Clairgeau is the recommendation of Professor Lewis for safety.
The Bosc is growing more and more popular in the big, discriminating markets, and Oregon should get into line—more especially the Willamette valley part of Oregon, where thousands and thousands of acres of land are available.
Professor Lewis says Oregon should be growing right now ten times the pears that she is producing. She has the soil and climate bound to expand very fast. Pear growing will not be overdone here.

adapted to growing the best pears that the whole earth can produce.
We should send train loads of Bosc pears to the big markets, where they are wanted above all others and will sell for the highest prices.
The Bartletts sold last year to the canneries at \$5.00 to \$11.50 a ton. The cannery at Eugene paid the latter price, which is about \$2.35 a bushel.
The Anjou is a good pear and so is the Comice, but the trees come into bearing late. They will both do better if properly and well pruned. They will respond to good and regular pruning.
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from blight. The mild and equable summer climate of the Willamette valley seems to confer immunity from blight upon the pear tree. So far our losses from pear blight in this valley have had no commercial significance whatever.
Marion county has at present about 350 acres planted to pears. Most of this acreage is now in bearing, but not in full bearing. Many of these orchards have proven very profitable, and the present market price for pears would justify our growers in increasing that acreage ten fold within the next few years. While the pear thrives on a great variety of soils, it does best on the deep, warm, well drained sandy soils of the first and second bottom lands, and on the deep clay loams of the red hills. The soils that breed disease for the pear and should consequently be avoided are those having an impenetrable hard pan and perennially wet subsoil. Such soils give rise to the die-back and blossom blight which in recent years have been the "black beast" of so many pear growers.
Commercial pear growing in the Willamette valley, to be successful in the highest degree must necessarily be limited to a few standard varieties.
The Bartlett is the pear for the millions.
It is the greatest of all canning pears; and nine growers will make money out of the Bartlett where one will succeed with any other, or all other varieties. The Bartlett is a vigorous, hardy, prolific tree. While, when grown as a standard, it normally attains a large size, the tree comes into bearing very young, (at 3 to 4 years) and will yield more fruit in a series of years than any other desirable variety we have. The one serious defect of the Bartlett is that it is only slightly self-fertile, and requires the inter-planting of other varieties for pollination. Just what varieties are best for this purpose, perhaps has not been fully determined. We have used Fall Hutter, Comice and Winter Nelis with fair success only. If one could secure a perfect pollinator for Bartlett, having the commercial value of that variety and ripening at the same time, it would be a rich find.
There are a number of growers in the Willamette valley who are growing other varieties of pears than Bartlett for shipment to distant eastern markets. While specialists may succeed in this line of production, we think that the average grower will make more money out of the Bartlett. The best of the late varieties are the Bosc, Anjou, Comice and Winter Nelis. No farm home should be without a few trees of each of these varieties. The Bosc is the most delicious of the table pears. If people only knew its transcendent excellence it would be planted on every farm.
It is impossible in a short article like this to treat fully of planting, pruning, cultivating and fertilizing the pear.
In passing we will simply say that the Bartlett tree is very seldom pruned half as severely as it should be to get best results. I know of only one pear orchard in Marion county that is adequately pruned.
On many farms in Marion county, Bosc pears are the four or five year old trees of pear trees of nameless and nondescript parentage. Many of these trees are towering giants, hale, vigorous and even prolific, but owing to the quality of their

OUR BOSC PEARS TOPPED THE NEW YORK MARKET AGAIN, AT \$7.38 FOR A BOX

And an Average of \$7.09 for a Car Lot and a Car Lot of Our Anjous Topped the Chicago Market; and Our Winter Nelis Broke the Record in the London Market, at \$7.10 a Box

Sales of pears this season by the Oregon Growers' Co-operative association will run close to half a million dollars. To be exact, the figure is \$495,990.47.
The Bartlett of course is the heaviest pear crop of Oregon, running about as heavy as all other pear crops combined, for out of the half million sold this season, Bartletts were disposed of by the association valued at \$241,996.97.
The Bosc pear, which seems to be quite a favorite in the east this season, ranks second in sales with a total of \$78,211.55, while the Anjou comes third with total sales of \$56,871.52. Sales of the Winter Nelis run a little over \$14,000. In spite of the fact that the pear crop this season was the

largest ever known in the United States, the Oregon Growers' Co-operative association, through skillful handling, sold the crop of its members for the highest prices ever paid growers west of the Cascade Mountains.
Sales were made by the association by keeping a close watch on market conditions in the east, by placing pears in the east in cold storage and offering them on the auction market when conditions were favorable. Also in withholding sales when the market was depressed.
The New York market price on pears was topped for the season when Bosc pears sold for as high as \$7.38 a box, with an average of \$7.09 for a car lot sale. These

pears were grown in the Medford district.
The Anjou pear sold on the Chicago market at \$4.71 a box for extras, with an average of \$4.54 a box for fancy. This was on a car lot that topped the Chicago market for the season. At a special sale a car lot of Winter Nelis broke the London market at \$7.10 a box.
Pear growers who are members of the Oregon Growers' Co-operative association have passed through a most profitable season, notwithstanding the fact that the crop was unusually large in this country and that financial conditions were most unsatisfactory, and with a falling market on almost every product of the farm.
Commander, Dr. B. F. Grich; finance officer, Fred Lang-Pound; vice commander, Louis H. Port; quartermaster, Allen K. Compton; adjutant, Edmund Al-

WHAT UNCLE SAM TEACHES ABOUT THE GROWING OF PEARS

Full Directions Are Given in a Farmers' Bulletin 482, on "The Pear and How to Grow It."

The United States Department of Agriculture has published Farmers' Bulletin 482, on "The Pear and How to Grow It."
Full directions are given in this bulletin.
But as to selection of location, preparation of soil, grafting, etc., the same rules that apply to apples apply also to pears, with few variations.
This bulletin tells us that the Bartlett is of English origin, and that it is more grown in the United States for commercial purposes than any other variety.
This bulletin also informs us that the Bosc originated in Belgium; that it is a regular bearer; fruit evenly distributed over the tree and always of good size.
As Mr. Van Trump, Marion county fruit inspector, in an able contribution in this issue, recommends the Bartlett for this section, for commercial purposes, and argues that all nondescript pear trees be grafted over to Bartletts, and as he says the Bosc is the most delicious of all table pears, it will no doubt be to the best interest of our growers to confine their operations very largely to these two varieties.
The Conclusions
The language of the concluding "Summary" of this bulletin is as follows:
(1) A gentle eastern or north-eastern slope as a rule is preferable for an orchard site, but this feature may vary according to conditions.
(2) Soils such as are found in timbered regions are best suited for the pear. Stimulating fertilizers are conducive to pear blight; care should be taken to guard against the disease.
(3) One-year-old trees with well developed root systems are considered the best, and at the time of planting they should be cut back to the height at which the main branches for the future top are to be formed. All broken and bruised roots should be cut back to sound tissue. For easy planting, open a deep furrow with a two-horse plow along the line where the rows are to be made and cross check at the distance apart at which the trees are to stand. At the crosses level off the bottom of the furrow to receive the tree with its roots in the same position; fill in among the roots and trample down the soil, leaning the tree slightly to the southwest.
(4) Prune each year while the tree is in a dormant state; remove interfering cross branches and thin out where too densely grown; balance the top so as to afford free circulation and admit sunlight to all parts of the tree.
(5) Picking, sorting, and packing the fruit should be done carefully so as to avoid bruising or puncturing the skin.
(6) Summer and autumn varieties, if for market, unless placed in cold storage where they may be held for a while during a glut in the market, require immediate attention and disposition.

(From the Pear Slogan number of The Statesman last year.)
Editor Statesman: Yours of January 2, addressed to Mr. Paulhamus, at hand and regret to say that Mr. Paulhamus is in the east on a business trip and will not be back before January 15.
I might add, however, that the Bartlett pear is the only variety in this western country that we find adaptable for canning purposes.
The Kiefer is used to some extent in the east, but is not grown here of any extent.
Many common varieties such as Clapps Favorite, Flemish Beauty and others do not make a desired canned product, and what is even more important, there is no market for them.
Canners must can what they can sell, and the national demand is for a Bartlett pear.
There is one point in connection with the raising of pears that is overlooked by the grower, and that is the size.
Pears, as well as any other fruits, are graded by size and also shape, and the grower who has small pears less than 2 1/4 inches through the bell, quite often thinks that he should get a good price for them, when, as a matter of fact, they must be graded into the gallon goods, on which there is no profit, and, in addition, there is a loss of one pound or twice as high as a 2 1/2 to 3-inch pear.
I note that some of our college authorities seem to think that canneries should handle the small pears at a profitable price to the grower, and, as a matter of fact, if less than 2 1/4 inch they cannot be handled at a profit.
I want to congratulate you on the fine work you are doing with your special editions, and I trust your growers realize the value of them.
—S. B. COON, Field Manager, Puyallup, Wash., Jan. 5, 1920.
(As many of the readers of The Statesman know, Mr. Paulhamus is president of the Puyallup & Sumner Fruit Growers' Canning company, a concern with an immense business, and which is proposing to build a cannery in Salem, and Mr. Coon is the field manager for that concern.—Ed.)

LUTHER J. CHAPIN SAYS FARMERS SHOULD RAISE MORE PEARS

Luther J. Chapin, field agent for the Salem King's Products company, formerly agriculturist for Marion county, and active in many ways in furthering the raising and marketing of stock raising interests of this section, says the farmers in the territory surrounding Salem should by all means raise more pears.
There is money in it.
This is the pear country of all countries.
And the pears are needed, for shipping to the markets where the best are wanted; for the use of the growing canneries, which need more and more pears to supply their customers and for dehydrating and making pear butter, by such concerns as the Salem Kings Products company. The dehydration process makes all sizes and conditions of ripeness available.
Especially, the making of pear butter requires ripe pears—the ripe beyond the safety stage for shipping.

The ripe kind make the best pear butter—and the pear butter made at Salem is bound to gain for this city and for the pear growing industry of this vicinity a great reputation. It is of a quality that will bring back repeat orders to the limit—and much more than to the limit of the available pears that may be had for a long, long time.
There must be more pears raised.
And, with these by-products used in Salem, there is a sure and absolutely certain market, at good prices.
The grower may put out the standard varieties of pears with absolute confidence.
Only, he should put out five times as many trees as he has been figuring on—and then double it.
Our fruit manufacturing concerns must have more pears. Their growth depends partly upon the getting of more pears.

BARTLETTS ARE THE THING FOR CANNING, AND LARGE ONES, TOO

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THE MEDFORD DISTRICT IS THE BIG PEAR COUNTRY

The Fruit Growers of Southern Oregon Have Gone in Heavy on This Branch of Horticulture—Jackson County Has Over 8000 Acres

By C. E. Wilson.
The pear industry ranks third in fruits in Oregon, in the matter of acreage, with apples first and prunes second. The apple acreage is about 50,000; that of prunes about 40,000, and pears about 13,500.
And with pears it is the same as with apples, one-third of the total acreage is non-bearing. All of which means that in both the pear and prune crop the total crop will greatly increase within a few years when the non-bearing one-third comes into bearing.
According to the statistics of the state tax commission for 1920, Marion county ranks fifth in pear acreage in bearing, while Polk county ranks eighth. The pear acreage in bearing in Marion county is only 267 acres, and in Polk county only 126 acres. The total acreage planted in pears in Marion county is 393, about 100 acres less than cherries.
It is Jackson county, of which Medford is the county seat that

is really the great pear section of the northwest. Out of the 13,212 acres in pears in the state, bearing and non-bearing, Jackson county is credited with 9951 acres.
And ranking second in the state in pear acreage is Douglas county just north of Medford, with Roseburg as the county seat. But this county has only 928 acres in pears. Josephine county, which the government has made largely into a national park, has 863 acres in pears.
In Marion county there have been no large plantings of pears in recent years, as statistics show only 126 acres non-bearing. In Polk county there are 80 acres non-bearing, all of which indicates that the pear crop of these two counties will not materially increase during the next few years.
Linn county doesn't go in very strongly for pears as it has a total acreage of only 48. Clackamas county has only 67 acres and Multnomah county 78.
ures of the 1910 census show that at that time pears occupied the seventh place in value, being exceeded by the apple, peach, grape, strawberry, orange and, grouped together, the plum and prune. On the basis of acreage, in 1910 pears ranked fourth in the United States.

THE WILLAMETTE VALLEY IS THE PARADISE OF THE PEAR

There Are Many Reasons Why It Should Become the Biggest and Best Pear Orchard on the American Continent, Says County Fruit Inspector Van Trump

By H. S. Van Trump, Marion County Fruit Inspector.
The Willamette valley is the Paradise of the Pear. There are many reasons why it should become the biggest and best pear orchard on the American continent.
We will name only a few of these reasons:
1. Ideal pear soil can be bought here for less than one-half the price paid for equally good soil in any other pear section.
2. The pear tree has fewer foes and more friends here than in any other section.
3. The cost of producing a bushel of pears is consequently less here than in any other pear growing section.
4. The quality of our product is equal to the best.
5. The pear fits in well with

other fruits, the harvest coming between that of the loganberry and that of the prune.
6. We have a market at our door, at good prices, for all the pears we can produce.
7. Pears will help to make the small farm pay, and support a family.
8. We have not the expense of irrigation.
9. The greatest item in the cost of producing pears is the constant losses due to that everlasting scourge called "pear blight." More than 50 per cent of all the pear trees planted east of the Rocky mountains die of blight before they come to bearing age. Losses due to this dread disease are great, and of growing seriousness, even on the Pacific coast, Washington, Idaho, California, and even Rogue River valley have sustained serious annual losses

LEWIS STILL STRONG FOR BARTLETT, BOSCO, CLAIRGEAU

The Willamette Valley Growers Ought to Specialize on These Three Varieties, the First for Canning and the Two Others for Shipping, and They Will Surely Not Go Wrong
A member of the Oregon Growers' Co-operative association recently wrote C. I. Lewis, organization manager, asking his opinion regarding the planting of pears.
Mr. Lewis, before becoming associated with the association, served 14 years as chief of horticulture at Oregon Agricultural college and is a pear grower himself.
Raising his personal experience in pear growing, and his observations during his 14 years with the O. A. C., Lewis wrote the member of the association, that in the selection of varieties of pears, he was safe in planting the Bartlett, as it has been thoroughly demonstrated that this variety thrives well in western Oregon. And along with the Bartlett, the Bosc and Clairgeau were recommended, as these varieties do well together.
Regarding the Anjou, Mr. Lewis was of the opinion that it did not do well in western Oregon as it has a functional disease and is very slow in coming into bearing. The winter Nelis was not recommended, as experience had shown this variety is hard to grow and difficult to produce large fruit in this part of the state.
In the Medford pear section of the state, with more than 8,000 acres planted in pears in Jackson county, the Bosc is becoming a favorite. But on an average, the Bartlett alone equals the total acreage in the state of all other varieties.

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

- Loganberries, Oct. 7.
- Prunes, Oct. 14.
- Strawberries, Oct. 21.
- Pears, Oct. 28.
- Hilberts, Nov. 4.
- Walnuts, Nov. 11.
- Strawberries, Nov. 18.
- Apples, Nov. 25.
- Raspberries, Dec. 2.
- Mint, Dec. 9.
- Bread cover, Dec. 16.
- Blackberries, Dec. 23.
- Cherries, Dec. 30.
- Pears, Jan. 6, 1921.
- Booseberries and Currants, Jan. 13.
- Corn, Jan. 20.
- Celery, Jan. 27.
- Spinach, Feb. 3.
- Onions, Feb. 10.
- Potatoes, Feb. 17.
- Bees, Feb. 24.
- Minling, March 2.
- Butts, March 9.
- Beans, March 16.
- Paved highways, March 23.
- Broccoli, March 30.
- Nios, April 6.
- Agumes, April 13.
- Asparagus, April 20.
- Grapes, April 27.
- Drug garden, May 4.
- Sugar beets, May 11.
- Sorghum, May 18.
- Cabbages, 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.
- Livestock, Aug. 17.
- Automotive Industry, 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.)

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