

SALEM DISTRICT INDUSTRIES

SIXTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR

THE DAILY STATESMAN dedicates one full page each week in the interests of one of the fifty-two basic industries of the Salem district. Letters and articles from boosters are solicited. This is your page. Help boost Salem.

The Statesman will publish and award a prize each week for the best essay submitted by a grade school pupil on the industries scheduled on this page.

For instance: Salem district has two counties growing the sacred myrtle—the only place it grows on this continent. What unique fact do you know about the district? Address articles to Slogan Editor, care Statesman.

COMPARED TO CALIFORNIA, WE HAVE WHAT AMOUNTS TO A PEAR FRANCHISE

Growers in That State Pay as High as \$800 an Acre for Pear Land Which They Must Clear and Irrigate, and They Must Constantly Fight Pear Blight, and It is Often a Losing Fight for Them—Pear Land Here at Less Than Fourth California Prices, and We Are Practically Immune From Pear Blight

S. H. Van Trump, fruit inspector of Marion county, said yesterday that there is little to say about the pear industry here that has not been said before. He said he has not changed his views of past years concerning the pear industry in the Salem district. He thinks this is one of our very best lines—he said yesterday that he would rather put out pears right now than cherries or prunes; saying nothing against cherries or prunes, either, and Mr. Van Trump, as is well known here, is far from being a boomer of any description.

Going In, Going Out
He knows of the boom in pear growing in California, the greatest pear growing states, especially in Bartlett. But he declared to the Slogan editor yesterday that they are going out in some parts of that state about as fast as they are going in—being killed off by fatal pear diseases, from which we are immune here in the Salem district; or all but immune.

Also, he has heard of the putting out of a good many pear trees in the Hood River district; but the trees being set out there are mostly of the winter varieties—and Mr. Van Trump is especially partial to Bartletts for the Salem section.

Greater Industry Justified
Mr. Van Trump thinks this section of the Willamette valley has never developed the pear industry to anything like the commercial proportions that the natural resources of climate and soil would amply justify.

He says Marion county at no time has had much above 500 acres in commercial bearing pear orchards, and that this is certainly a remarkable and anomalous fact, when in turn our climate and soil will produce all the finest varieties of pears that can be grown anywhere in the world.

He feels that the opportunities for profitable pear growing in this section have never been fully appreciated by our orchard planters. This condition is largely due to the fact that markets in the past were somewhat uncertain, being limited and often unsatisfactory; but this situation has been entirely changed during the past several years by the development of numerous local canning plants to handle the crop and the development of markets in the east that call for all the canned pears that we will be able to produce for years to come.

Said Mr. Van Trump in a letter to The Statesman, written two or three years ago:
"I have often remarked that the growers in this valley have never half appreciated the many advantages we have here as a pear growing section. I will again take the liberty to enumerate a few of those advantages:

The Advantages
"First, we have good pear soil here at less than one-half the price that equally good soil can be had for in Washington or California.
"Second, we are practically immune from the dread pear blight that takes such a heavy toll in most of the leading pear sections of America.
"More than 27 years ago the writer planted a large pear orchard in the middle west near Kansas City. In planting that orchard we wisely confined our selections of varieties almost entirely to the interior but hardy Chinese hybrids such as Keifer and Garber. Only a few of the better varieties as Bartlett and d'Angouleme (Duchess) were planted. These better varieties all blighted and died before coming into bearing, but the inferior Chinese hybrids still flourish and bear prolific crops. Today growers of pears in Washington and California are having almost as serious effort to control the blight as in the eastern

states, and the Willamette valley offers the best class pears at low cost of production."

The Proper Soil
Said Mr. Van Trump further: "Pears will succeed fairly well on a great variety of soils, but to get best results and make real profits in the business only the ideal pear soils and locations should be selected in planting an orchard. Good, fertile, deep, well drained light soil is best. Such soil as will grow good crops of corn or potatoes will usually be found satisfactory for growing a pear orchard. It is not safe to plant pears on soil where there is impervious hard pan or shale near the surface, for even though such soil may produce a good thrifty tree it is very apt to be attacked with 'blossom blight' and 'die back' by the time it has reached bearing age. It is common to say that pears will stand on heavier and wetter soils than prunes, peaches, apples and walnuts; and while this is true it does not mean that it is advisable to plant on such soils unless they have first been thoroughly drained and subsoiled. The best and most profitable pear orchards in California are those growing on the sandy bottoms of Sacramento river where the soil has perfect drainage and sub-irrigation.

"Before a pear orchard is planted the soil should be thoroughly plowed to a depth of 8 or 10 inches and put in the best physical condition. The planting should be done with thoroughness and care in every particular and the young trees should be given special care in cultivation the first season. Standard pear tree should not be planted closer than 18 or 20 feet each way, and some growers recommend 25 feet as better. Very few growers have ever planted dwarf pears in this section because they are much less profitable than standards, in sections immune from blight. However, the dwarf pear tree is a real ornament and may be used to advantage in clump planting in rear borders on city lots, as it unites beauty and utility. In selecting varieties it is very important to restrict planting to those varieties of proved commercial superiority.

Bartlett Popular Pear
"The Bartlett is the pear for the millions, and more money has been made out of it on this coast than out of all other varieties together. It is a fine, vigorous tree, attains large size and is the most prolific bearer of all varieties. It is practically the universal canning favorite and is in demand in all markets.

Our Pear Franchise
Mr. Van Trump added some words on the remarkable fact that the growers of parts of California are paying \$800 an acre for raw land, that must be cleared and irrigated, for pear orchards, and that they must fight the pear blight every year, often cutting away nearly all the wood, and sometimes making a losing fight entirely. All this in face of the fact that good pear land ready for the trees may be had here in the Salem district at \$50 to \$200 an acre, and we are free from blight, or almost so. With proper methods, we need not fear the blight at all.

Mr. Van Trump is not swift in giving advice; but he will say that if it pays to grow pears in California, it should pay a great deal better to grow them in the Willamette valley, which may be appropriately called the pear paradise, with more natural pear friends and less natural pear pests or enemies than any other section anywhere.

Growers Must Spray
"There is no use trying to grow marketable pears without thorough spraying. I have tried to do

it and failed. The orchard should be given at least one dormant spray of lime sulphur each season in March. Then it should be given the regular sprays for scab and codling moth during the spring and summer.

"While excessive fertilization with nitrogenous manures is not to be recommended for a pear orchard, especially if there is danger from fire blight, yet few soils adapted to pear culture are fertile enough to produce continuous heavy crops without some assistance in the way of added fertility from year to year. In connection with cover crops of clover and vetch it would be well to give occasional applications of super phosphate, and some form of lime."

"I will say of my trip down south to Medford and Grants Pass last year, that I was impressed with the great amount of expense and the cutting down of many young orchards badly infected with the fire blight; also the smudge pots in use were enormous.

Men with small foresight originate ideas, while men with big foresight steal them and grab off the profits.

THIS WEEK'S SLOGAN

DID YOU KNOW that Salem is the center of the best pear growing country in the world; that the Bartlett is partly if not wholly self fertile here and no where else; that pears here and no where else are practically free from blight; that our pears have topped the New York, Chicago and London markets; that there is at conservative estimates room for twenty times the present pear acreage here—needed badly for canning, shipping, drying and making pear butter; that one of the best informed men in the United States has said that now is the time to jump into pear growing; that there is good money in it and it will not likely be overdone; at least that it will not likely be overdone in this pear paradise by the right growers with the right lands and the right varieties?

Dates of Slogans in Daily Statesman

- (In Twice-a-Week Statesman Following Day)
- (With a few possible changes)
 - Loganberries, October 1
 - Prunes, October 8
 - Dairying, October 15
 - Flax, October 22
 - Pilberts, October 29
 - Walnuts, November 5
 - Strawberries, November 12
 - Apples, November 19
 - Gooseberries, November 26
 - Mint, December 3
 - Beans, etc., December 10
 - Blackberries, December 17
 - Cherries, December 24
 - Pears, December 31
 - Gooseberries, January 7, 1926
 - Corn, January 14
 - Celery, January 21
 - Spinach, etc., January 28
 - Onions, etc., February 4
 - Potatoes, etc., February 11
 - Bees, February 18
 - Poultry and Pet Stock, Feb. 25
 - City Beautiful, etc., March 4
 - Great Cows, March 11
 - Paved Highways, March 18
 - Head Lettuce, March 25
 - Shoes, etc., April 1
 - Legumes, April 8
 - Asparagus, etc., April 15
 - Grapes, etc., April 22
 - Drug Garden, April 29

THE CULTIVATION AND THE PRUNING OF PEARS TWO IMPORTANT MATTERS

The Pear Tree Thrives Best on Clay Soils—Important That the Trees Have Abundant Unobstructed Sunlight—The Best and Largest Pears Grow on New Wood—Some Suggestions by a Man Who Has Made a Success of His Pear Orchard

Editor Statesman:
Received your letter about pears. I will not say anything about prices, the outlook, etc., but I pass on the answer to two questions a great many growers have asked: cultivation and pruning.

Pear trees thrive best on clay soils, almost too stiff for any other crops. On sandy soils they are shorter lived; perhaps because they grow so rapidly they are more subject to blight, and, believe me, blight will ruin an orchard in a hurry. For this reason, also, the trees will not stand so much cultivation or so much nitrogen as other orchard trees. Manure or leguminous carrier crops must be used with caution. If the trees grow a good crop of water sprouts, don't use any fertilizer. It does not pay to raise any other crop in a pear orchard.

Pears Need Sunlight
It is important that pears have abundant unobstructed sunlight. Because of the susceptibility of blight and three make strong, sappy growths, it is important that these trees be grown with the smallest number of twiggy growths on the main trunk and branches. These growths, if attacked by blight, are very likely to allow the infection to enter the main part of the tree and result in heavy or complete loss. If infection can be confined to small parts away from the main limbs, the chances are good for a new limb to be grown. Some growers prune their trees in a vase form of 3 to 5 limbs without a central stem, claiming if one limb becomes blighted it can be removed without disturbing the balance of the tree and a new one grown in its place. Others prune to one central stem with side branches so spaced as to give a maximum of light and air.

Best Pears on New Wood
In pruning, I use a modification of the Long system, and try to have new fruit spurs every three years. That takes a little thought in pruning so as to have new wood to take the place of old, but after it is started it is not hard. The largest and best pears are always on new wood. Prior to the time I took this orchard, six years ago, it produced about 100 pounds of the tree, and the last three years they have made over 300 pounds and are still going.

Pear trees are like a cat, they have nine lives. Neglected trees, no matter how old, are quick to respond to proper treatment. Even though only part of the trunk is living, they will yield well for many years. Even if they produce inferior fruit it will pay to save them and graft them into better varieties. Because they are long-lived, pears are more satisfactory to renovate than most any other fruit.

The Cultivation
Now as to cultivation. I plow the orchard as soon as the leaves are off in the fall. The leaves add humus to the soil, and it also destroys innumerable insects and worms. But mostly to conserve moisture, which we will surely need in July and August of the following year. Loose, rough ground will catch and hold more rain than smooth, hard ground. Deep plowing is all right in its place, but it has no place in an orchard. Six inches is enough. Then run a Kimball through it every two weeks during the summer.

Blight is about the only serious disease pears have here. Scab and the moth can be controlled with spray.

I may have upset some of the old theories and traditions here, but difference of opinion is what makes a horse race. So let's go. Yours for better pears,
—PAUL WINSLOW,
Salem, Rt. 7, Box 127,
Dec. 27, 1925.

FALLS CITY HAD A FINE COMMUNITY CHRISTMAS WITH 750 PEOPLE THERE

Wedding Bells Ring on Christmas Day—A Sweet Surprise to a Falls City Man—The Personal and General News of Falls City for the Past Week, by Live Reporter

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Ward had as house guests for the Ward-Arstill wedding and to celebrate the Christmas holidays. Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Southwell of Norton, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Southwell, Norton, R. V. Harrington and family, Newberg and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Scholl and family from Monmouth, and Rev. E. J. Harrington and Mrs. Harrington of Woodburn.

Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Gourter and son, Clive, are here spending the holidays with their son, Ensign.

Mrs. M. Kersten is the house guest of her son, J. J. Kersten.

Jack Grant spent the week end in Salem, the guest of his sister, Mildred.

Herbert Dunlop has returned from a visit with his parents in Estacada, and has taken a position with the Ruby confectionery.

Mr. and Mrs. Lester Moore and baby daughter spent the Christmas holidays with Mr. Moore's parents in Independence.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Ricketts and children, and Mr. and Mrs. Austin Ricketts went to Salem, where about 25 relatives met and enjoyed their Christmas dinner together, coming from Oregon City and other valley points for the occasion.

Last Sunday Mr. and Mrs. Perry Steeprow, whose home is in Albany, were Sunday guests of his brother, A. C. Steeprow, and family.

Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Worthington and daughter Edna had as guests from Philomath last Sunday Mr. and Mrs. Glenn McCall and children, and Mrs. McCall's brothers Stanley and Billy Fink.

Mrs. Worthington is an aunt of Mrs. McCall and the Messrs. Fink.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Dodd and daughter Cleo entertained Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hopkins at dinner on Christmas day. In exchanging reminiscences Mrs. Hopkins re-

THE PEAR TREE IN SALEM DISTRICT CONTINUES TO BEAR INDEFINITELY

The Bosc, D'Anjou, Comice, Winter Nellis and Buerre Clairgeau Are Our Best Late Pears and the Bartlett Is the Only Variety Worthy of Consideration Here for Production for the Canneries

Editor Statesman:
As requested, here are a few words about pear growing:

At the meeting of the State Horticultural society held at Medford during the present month, the growing and marketing of pears was discussed by experts in every phase of the subject.

The report of this meeting, when published, will give authoritative information to any who are interested in the pear industry of Oregon.

The pear acreage has increased very rapidly in the United States during the past few years, especially on the Pacific coast, and in the natural course of events, pear production will be enormously increased when these young orchards come into bearing.

Since it requires from eight to ten years to bring a pear orchard to the age of profitable production, it is the part of wisdom to give careful study to all questions pertaining to soil, drainage, irrigation, location in respect to probable frost damage, prospect a location and planning an or- tive market, etc., before selecting a orchard.

If the production of shipping pears is desired, then the orchard is best located in a section devoted to the growing of pears for shipment, for here will be found the facilities for packing, cold storage and handling, car loads in the most convenient and economical manner. In making car load ship-

ments of pears to the eastern markets it is important to know that good quality pears are obtainable in quantity when desired. The writer for instance, last season, needed two hundred boxes of late pears to complete a car load, but was unable to find any in the vicinity of Salem, and was compelled to finish out his load with apples.

The Best Late Pears
Varieties to be planted for shipping a fresh fruit will depend upon location of the orchard. The late pears preferred in Oregon are the Bosc, D'Anjou, Comice, Winter Nellis, and Buerre Clairgeau. Of these varieties the Bosc and D'Anjou are perhaps the most generally planted.

The methods of cultivation, pruning, spraying and pollination all have an important bearing on the success of the grower of these shipping varieties.

The kind of root used as well as the body is important, in order to secure trees resistant to winter injury and blight.

Full information on these subjects can be secured from the Oregon Agricultural college experiment station.

The Bartlett Only
In the production of pears for canning the Bartlett is the only variety worthy of consideration in the northwest.

This variety is the principal commercial pear of California.

SEND A COPY EAST

Men with small foresight originate ideas, while men with big foresight steal them and grab off the profits.

SEND A COPY EAST

Men with small foresight originate ideas, while men with big foresight steal them and grab off the profits.

Men with small foresight originate ideas, while men with big foresight steal them and grab off the profits.

Men with small foresight originate ideas, while men with big foresight steal them and grab off the profits.

Men with small foresight originate ideas, while men with big foresight steal them and grab off the profits.

Men with small foresight originate ideas, while men with big foresight steal them and grab off the profits.

Men with small foresight originate ideas, while men with big foresight steal them and grab off the profits.

Men with small foresight originate ideas, while men with big foresight steal them and grab off the profits.

Men with small foresight originate ideas, while men with big foresight steal them and grab off the profits.

Men with small foresight originate ideas, while men with big foresight steal them and grab off the profits.

Men with small foresight originate ideas, while men with big foresight steal them and grab off the profits.

Men with small foresight originate ideas, while men with big foresight steal them and grab off the profits.

SEND A COPY EAST

Men with small foresight originate ideas, while men with big foresight steal them and grab off the profits.

SEND A COPY EAST

Men with small foresight originate ideas, while men with big foresight steal them and grab off the profits.

Men with small foresight originate ideas, while men with big foresight steal them and grab off the profits.

Men with small foresight originate ideas, while men with big foresight steal them and grab off the profits.

Men with small foresight originate ideas, while men with big foresight steal them and grab off the profits.

Men with small foresight originate ideas, while men with big foresight steal them and grab off the profits.

Men with small foresight originate ideas, while men with big foresight steal them and grab off the profits.

Men with small foresight originate ideas, while men with big foresight steal them and grab off the profits.

Men with small foresight originate ideas, while men with big foresight steal them and grab off the profits.

Men with small foresight originate ideas, while men with big foresight steal them and grab off the profits.

Men with small foresight originate ideas, while men with big foresight steal them and grab off the profits.

Men with small foresight originate ideas, while men with big foresight steal them and grab off the profits.