

The Slogan Pages Are Yours; Aid In Making Them Helpful to Your Wonderful City and Section

# SALEM DISTRICT INDUSTRIES

## SEVENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR

THE DAILY STATESMAN dedicates two or more pages each week in the interests of one of the fifty-two to a hundred basic industries of the Salem district. Letters and articles from people with vision are solicited. This is your page. Help make Salem grow.

### TEN ACRES OF JONESMERE FARM THIS YEAR PRODUCED 124,105 LBS. CHERRIES

**Mrs. Jones Thinks It Pays to Cultivate, Rebuild the Soil, Keep Bees and Apply Lime When Needed—Wonderful Increases of Crops After Soil Was Limed and Bees Brought in for Pollination Purposes—Perfect Fruit Delivered to the Cannery**

Editor Statesman: In complying with your request for an article on cherries for the Slogan page, the time for getting the material to you is limited, and then I think that there are others of much more experience than myself.

The orchard we now have was set out by Mr. T. B. Jones about seventeen years ago, and at first comprised twelve acres. Some were seedlings and others budded to Royal Anns and Lamberts. Soon after the orchard was planted the place was leased to other parties and the young orchard was not given much care and very few of the trees that had died had been replaced, so when we came onto the farm in March, 1917, there was a lot of work to be done.

My husband, the late W. A. Jones, commenced by root grafting lots of the seedlings and replacing the Lamberts with grafts from the Royal Anns, as the black cherries were a drug on the market and very hard to sell, if you could sell them at all.

After the hard winter of 1918-19, I had five hundred budded Royal Ann trees set out to replace the dead ones, the trees having been dying ever since that hard winter from the damage done in 1925, when we had only about twenty-five to replace.

So you can see that the fruit business is not all a bed of roses and we have our ups and downs.

When we came here in 1917, Jones started to take good care of the orchard and had it thoroughly cultivated, pruned and sprayed, and I tried to keep up that campaign, but have been handicapped by not having the proper knowledge for caring for the trees. Mr. Van Trump, our county fruit inspector, has been of great assistance to me.

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Through Cultivation We have always cultivated thoroughly in April, put in a cover crop late in the summer, usually vetch and oats, and in 1924 put on the lime from the state lime plant at Gold Hill. Applied about two and a half tons to the acre in February of that year. And we believe that that is the greatest help that the orchard has ever had, as the crop has been four and five times as large since then.

It was through the advice of Mr. Bowne that we put the lime on, and he said we would not get any material results from it in 1924, but the following years would show, and the lime would be good for five or six years. In 1923 our crop was 10,920 pounds, 1924, 17,725; 1925, 39,184, and 1926, 124,105.

For the years 1918-19 the crop was three and four tons respectively, then in 1920 six tons, and dropped back to three and four tons.

Studied Problems I did not know anything about the care of the orchard, but read everything I could find or hear about that would be a help to make the orchard bear more, as I thought, for the number of acres, we were not getting returns enough from the land and there was something wrong. After it had had thorough cultivation and did not produce a good crop, I knew there must be something else that had to be done, so commenced the cover crop, then the bees and finally the lime.

I must acknowledge a great deal of assistance from the Oregon Agricultural college for their articles on pollination and have tried to follow that out. Last year, when we had such a large crop, with extra fine fruit, I thought I would find out how many bearing trees we had in the orchard and upon counting the same had 447 bearing Royal Anns, 142 Lamberts and Bings. From these 142 trees we had 27,448 pounds of black cherries and from the 447 Royal Anns 96,619

**Dates of Slogans in Daily Statesman**  
(In Weekly Statesman)

(With a few possible changes)

Loganberries, October 7, 1926	Drug Garden, May 6
Prunes, October 14	Sugar Beets, Sorghum, Etc., May 13, 1927
Dairying, October 21	Water Powers, May 20
Flax, October 28	Mining, June 3
Filberts, November 4	Land, Irrigation, Etc., June 10
Walnuts, November 11	Floriculture, June 17
Strawberries, November 18	Hops, Cabbage, Etc., June 24
Apples, November 25	Wholesaling and Jobbing, July 1
Raspberries, December 2	Cucumbers, Etc., July 8
Mint, December 9	Goats, July 22
Beans, Etc., December 16	Schools, Etc., July 29
Blackberries, December 23	Sheep, Aug. 5
Cherries, December 30	National Advertising, Aug. 12
Pears, January 6, 1927	Livestock, August 26
Gooseberries, January 13	Grain and Grain Products, Sept. 2
Corn, January 20	Manufacturing, September 9
Celery, January 27	Automotive Industries, Sept. 16
Splach, Etc., February 3	Woodworking, Etc., Sept. 23
Onions, Etc., February 10	Paper Mills, Sept. 30
Potatoes, Etc., February 17	Summary, Oct. 7
Bees, February 24	
Poultry and Fox Stock, Mar. 3	
City Beautiful, Etc., March 10	
Great Cows, March 17	
Paved Highways, March 24	
Head Lettuce, March 31	
Silos, Etc., April 7	
Legumes, April 14	
Asparagus, Etc., April 21	
Grapes, Etc., April 28	

**THIS WEEK'S SLOGAN**

**DID YOU KNOW that Salem is the "Cherry City of the World," and that she is entitled to this proud distinction by reason of the fact that she is the marketing place and headquarters of the best cherry country known—with a cherry industry already large but capable of indefinite expansion; that, with the proper pollinizer and with bees to carry the pollen, cherries in the Salem district are a sure crop; that they are a profitable crop, the industry inviting men of brains and brawn from the wide world; and that in sweet cherries this district has what amounts to a franchise; the only fly in the ointment being the lack of proper tariff protection, which there is a fight to have granted by congress?**

### NONE BETTER CAN BE PRODUCED ANY PLACE IN WORLD, SAYS COLLEGE MAN

**A Review of Our Cherry Industry by Prof. C. E. Schuster, of the Oregon Agricultural College—The Royal Ann Is Our Great Canning and Barreling Cherry, and We Grow Wonderful Bings and Lamberts, Suitable for Fresh Shipments, and These Are Now Being Canned**

Editor Statesman: Sweet cherries are at home in the Willamette valley, being closely associated with the development of horticulture in this section from the beginning. When Lewellyn brought his stock of nursery trees across the plains a few sweet cherries were included. From that small beginning has come a great industry, for many of the commercial varieties, headed by the Bing and Lambert, were developed here. Seemingly the home for sweet cherries, this territory has seen new and better cherries produced until now NONE BETTER CAN BE PRODUCED any place in the world.

While the quality as to size, color and flavor is satisfactory with most varieties, a difficulty confronts cherry growers from the natural climatic conditions that may affect the fruit after it is mature. This difficulty is the danger of rains and wet weather about the time the fruit is ripening. This may cause the fruit to crack open or else brown rot and molds may develop.

With the danger of rains splitting the fruit, a cherry grower always is in a hurry to pick the fruit. This green fruit is particularly noticeable in canned cherries, like the Royal Ann. While the quality of the pack is lowered by this kind of fruit, the grower cannot be blamed for picking the fruit if it can be sold.

While the grower plays safe by picking the fruit early in some seasons, in others he loses decidedly, for studies have shown that the cherry makes a decided increase in size just before full maturity. Cherries picked as they had attained a maturity that gave good quality had gained from 22 to 26.3 per cent in weight over the cherries that were picked at the time many growers were rushing their cherries to the canneries.

**Hunt's Quality Fruits**  
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basis as spraying for codling moth or scab in apples. If everything is done at the proper time, in the proper way and with proper materials, worms and scab can be practically eliminated in apples. However, the experience of commercial growers has not shown it to be possible, in all years. If the same percentage of brown rot in cherries develops as does worms and scab in apples, it is doubtful if shipping cherries is practical. The scabby and wormy apple can be picked out, but the infected cherry goes in and with its decay is bound to infect other sound fruit in the same box. When it is demonstrated that spraying for brown rot is 100 per cent efficient or nearly so, then can shipping of black cherries be considered as feasible from this valley. In some seasons of little rainfall, shipping fresh cherries will be successful, but in many others it is very doubtful.

Districts east of the mountains and in other drier climates do not have the menace of brown rot. When they have crops they can ship black cherries without fear of loss in transit and so are not handicapped by this possibility. The prices received by these districts for black cherries cause Willamette valley growers to look with longing eyes on this trade, but with present day conditions, it would seem the safe conservative practice to stay away from future plantings of black cherries for fresh shipping. There is a considerable acreage of black cherries now in Willamette valley, and until it has been demonstrated over a period of years, that shipping of black cherries is successful, more plantings would seem inadvisable.

**Royal Ann Standby**  
That leaves the sweet cherry industry in the Willamette valley confined mainly to the Royal Ann. While the prices for that variety do not compare favorably with those received for black cherries shipped fresh, yet growers of Royal Anns who are obtaining a good crop are by no means going broke. Their returns may seem small in comparison to some other fruit, but still they are making good profits. With the large number of canneries there is assured a market.

Sour cherries are a more recent development for this valley and at present are paying well. A few years ago there was a demand for these cherries, and it was urged that large plantings be made. Now the cannermen are holding up their hands in a helpless attitude at the prospect of the crop in the future.

With conditions as they are now the market for the sour cherry is confined to the west coast. As soon as freight rates increase from the east so that prices for canned fruit are equal to that of the eastern supply, there is little use of trying to compete with the enormous production of the east. It is for this section a limited market only.

So in reality there are two lines of activities for cherries. The Royal Ann for canning is a fairly safe project with returns equal or superior to many other fruits. The sour cherry is good only for limited quantities. The black cherry is a very uncertain problem as yet.

The cherry maggot, which is gradually spreading with the later black cherries, is bound to be a factor. These are subject to control by spraying.

**Oakland Pontiac**  
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**DIXIE BREAD**  
**DIXIE HEALTH BREAD**  
Ask Your Grocer

### INVENTOR OF NUMEROUS MACHINES AND DEVICES LOCATING IN SALEM

**M. B. Sanderson Will Make Street Marking and Painting Machines in This City, Also Several Other Articles Which He Has Perfected and Put on the Market—Has Invented Thirteen Different Machines and Devices; Drawing Royalties on Several of Them**

The following piece of news reached The Statesman yesterday: M. B. Sanderson has the most complete air brush and spraying machine in this part of the state. He was in California last summer with his street marker, such as Salem is using for marking out parking and pedestrian lines, and he has developed in a much more thorough and efficient manner a mechanical spray and painting machine. The machine takes in a large scope of uses. It can be used for the following kinds of work:

Air painting, air hammers and riveting, roof painting, water proofing with water proof paint such as Bondex and cement paint, spraying trees and shrubbery under 300 pounds pressure, straight water painting and whitewashing, exterior house painting, inside calcimining and disinfecting, and as a labor saving device it cannot be beaten.

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