

It Should Be Made an Offense Against the Law to Maintain Other than a Franquette or Mayette Walnut Tree for the Good of Our Coming Industry

WE WILL SOON SEE THE DAY OF CAR LOT WALNUT SHIPMENTS

That is the Prediction of Knight Percy, Who Believes the Salem District Has a Big Future in the Cultivation of Walnut Trees—Recommends Grafted Trees

(The following was written by Knight Percy, former secretary of the Western Walnut association, who for the last seven years has been developing Skyline orchards, a 200-acre walnut and prune property in the Liberty district. Mr. Percy with his brothers, all Oregon Agricultural college graduates, who have had a wide orcharding experience, last year organized a business in Salem as Percy Bros., in contracting the planting and care of orchards, renovating orchards that are not paying, and selling fruit, nut and berry properties.)

The past winter, when the temperature dropped as low as 20 degrees below zero in parts of the valley, caused considerable injury to many of our walnut plantings. This injury is much more noticeable in some sections than in others and more so in some orchards than in others. A visitor driving through certain sections of the valley would conclude from his observations that the walnut industry had been wiped out, while driving through other sections he will see the trees heavy with crop. There is very little injury evident in most of the hill orchards. Where injury is found in these orchards it will usually be found that the trees injured are in low vitality from too close planting, poor drainage, lack of cultivation or from other causes.

There is an orchard at Salem Heights that bore a crop this year that weighed down the limbs in many places to the danger point. There are many other plantings that can be mentioned that produced heavily this year, enduring the intense cold of last December without even a perceptible loss of crop. While the hill orchards were injured little or not at all, some of the bottom land orchards likewise escaped serious injury. The writer recently had occasion to examine a four year old nut orchard near Wheatland and found that 75 per cent of the trees had not suffered except for tip injury. The trunks and main limbs were not injured. Other orchards a few miles away in somewhat similar locations were frozen to the snow line.

Why some of the plantings escaped serious injury and others in very similar locations suffered greatly is often hard to explain. Some sections of our bottom lands seem to be more subject to frost than others. Some of our peach orchards north of town produce regular crops while others are very frequently frosted. The same condition will probably be found to be true with the walnut, and it is very probable that some of those plantings that got by in good shape are a little better protected from some cause.

The injury of the past winter alone should not be enough to cause us to abandon the planting of walnut orchards out of the hill sections, as there is a very good chance that we will never again see such a low temperature here, especially in early December before the trees are completely dormant.

However, it has long been noted that the low land walnut trees are much more often hit by late spring and early fall frosts

WALNUT ASSOCIATION WILL MEET AT PORTLAND NEXT WEEK

Matter of Speeding Up on Nursery Stock Will No Doubt be Taken Up—Two Salem Men Scheduled to Speak

Knight Percy, the well known specialist, says the setting out of walnut orchards would be much more general in the Salem district if there did not exist such a shortage of the best nursery stock. The acreage in California almost doubled in the past five years, while in Oregon the nurseries got behind during the war, on account of the scarcity of competent help, and for other reasons. It will be two or three years yet, perhaps, before our nurseries in Oregon catch up on walnut trees of the right varieties. This work requires specialists.

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

Loganberries, Oct. 7.
Prunes, Oct. 14.
Dairying, Oct. 21.
Flax, Oct. 28.
Filberts, Nov. 4.
Walnuts, Nov. 11.
Strawberries, Nov. 18.
Apples, Nov. 25.
Raspberries, Dec. 2.
Mint, Dec. 9.
Great crows, Dec. 16.
Blackberries, Dec. 23.
Cherries, Dec. 30.
Pears, Jan. 6, 1921.
Gooseberries, Jan. 13.
Corn, Jan. 20.
Celery, Jan. 27.
Spinach, Feb. 3.
Onions, Feb. 10.
Potatoes, Feb. 17.
Bees, Feb. 24.
Mining, March 2.
Beans, March 9.
Paved highways, March 23.
Broccoli, March 30.
Siles, April 6.
Legumes, 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.
Automotive Industry, Aug. 31.
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.)

grafted stock and when well cared for, will begin to produce good crops the eighth, ninth or tenth year generally.

We know of one nine-year-old grafted orchard that averaged 25 pounds per tree and of a 10-year-old orchard that produced 1000 lbs. of nuts and \$2000 worth of peaches from its fillers on a seven-acre tract.

Many of our old orchards are yielding a thousand pounds per acre, and we have every reason to believe that by the time our grafted orchards are 15 or 20 years old we will often find yields of a ton per acre.

Such is the case in California, where the seedling orchards yield about the same as do our seedlings, and they have many grafted orchards that have gone much better than a ton per acre.

The walnut has suffered some injury by the late freeze, but its culture will be continued even in the valley and bottom locations. In the hills there is no crop that offers more attractive possibilities, where proper location is first secured.

We will soon see the day when Oregon nuts are rolling in car lots.

MORE WALNUTS WILL BRING MORE WEALTH TO THIS VALLEY

The Oregon Franquette and Mayette Walnuts Are Bound to Come to the Front in the World's Markets as the Choicest and Best Walnuts Grown—Will Increase in Value Every Year

(The following article was written in the early part of this year by Jesse Huber, the well known farmer and writer of the Salem district.)

The English walnut has, by universal consent, been crowned king of the nut family and regally does it bear the crown.

We have three states only in which the English walnut is grown commercially. California, with her 50,000 acres of walnut orchards, sends around 25,000,000 pounds of nuts each year into our markets.

Oregon has 8000 acres of orchards, much of which is still in low bearing age. These trees yielded 200,000 pounds in 1918.

The state of Washington is credited with 325 acres of these nut trees.

Yamhill county leads all other Oregon counties in walnut orchards. There are 4000 acres in that county. Marion steps along with 1000 acres, as well as a very large number of individual trees in family orchards on the farms and located on city lots.

In Salem are found walnut trees a quarter century old, wide-spreading, symmetrical in form beautiful as an ornamental tree and useful in their annual crop of nuts.

It is now definitely demonstrated that walnut culture on a commercial scale in western Oregon may be made a paying proposition.

To insure success, however, all the requirements which experience has demonstrated to be necessary in establishing a profitable walnut orchard must be carefully met. The indifferent treatment of even one of these is certain to modify the results which might be expected.

Location is of prime importance. The site selected for the trees should be on deep, fertile loam. It must be well drained. In the eastern states the black walnut is not found on ridges where the soil is shallow. Nature establishes these trees only on the best soil.

Nearly all of the large walnut trees in the Ohio river basin are anchored in the rich alluvial loam along the streams.

In the Willamette valley this same demonstration worked out

by nature also applies in growing the English walnut.

But there is one consideration which has caused some planters to seek locations for their trees on elevated sites so as to avoid possible frosts when the trees are in bloom.

It is yet too early to state definitely what are the most desirable locations under Willamette valley conditions when all factors of influence are taken into account.

Luther Burbank once was credited with the published statement that there is but one way to start a walnut orchard for best results, and that is to plant three or four black walnut seed where you want your tree to stand.

At the end of the second year the strongest of these seedlings should be grafted to English walnuts with scions taken from a tree known to bear full yields of nuts standard in quality and size. The remaining seedlings should then be removed.

The variety recommended for planting in the Willamette valley is the Franquette with a limited number of Mayette trees stationed through the orchard to serve as pollenizers.

The space between the trees should be 45 or 50 feet. After 15 or 20 years of growth each tree will occupy considerable space. Crowding of walnut trees in an orchard will react on the yield.

The unoccupied ground may be utilized by growing small fruit or vegetables for a number of years.

A very encouraging feature about the walnut industry is that market requirements cannot be supplied at a price within reach of the average consumer. The United States imports annually about 50,000,000 pounds of English walnuts. Spain and France are the heaviest producers. From China we get annually around 7,000,000 pounds of what are known commercially as Manchurian walnuts. The Oregon grower has, therefore, to concern himself only with the question of growing the product and preparing it attractively for the market by properly curing and grading the nuts.

GROWING A WALNUT ORCHARD IN THE RICH SALEM DISTRICT

County Fruit Inspector Van Trump Tells What Kind of a Location, What Kind of Soil, What Methods and What Varieties He Would Recommend; Information From Long and Large Experience

(Every walnut grower and every prospective walnut grower in the Salem district ought to cut out the following article, or file away this paper, for future reference. It is a letter to The Statesman, under date of November 8, 1920, by S. H. Van Trump, county fruit inspector of Marion county.)

In an article which I contributed to the first annual report of the Western Walnut association, I said:

"My observation and experience during the past twelve years leads me to believe that the best soils in Marion county for the culture of the walnut are the first and second bottom lands lying adjacent to the natural water courses of the valley."

Most walnut growers of this valley believed this view to be correct until the severe and disastrous experience of December, 1917. The extreme cold of last December was fatal to very many of the walnut orchards planted on the low lands, and, inasmuch as walnut orchards growing in the hill sections came through in first class condition and bore good crops the past season, we are all now looking to these higher elevations as the permanent home of the English walnut.

If I were planting a walnut orchard this coming year I would endeavor to exercise great care in selecting a suitable soil and location. I should prefer an elevation two to four hundred feet above the floor of the valley, with a gentle slope in any direction that would afford good drainage for air and surface water. I should be particularly anxious about the depth and quality of the soil that it should have 10 to 12 inches of good fertile, light surface loam, and a sub-

soil made very firm about the roots.

As to what kind of walnut stock to plant, I would simply say, don't plant seedlings unless you propose to graft them to standard varieties later. If I were planting now and could buy good Oregon grown trees, grafted on California black, at \$1 to \$1.25 per tree, I should certainly choose such trees in preference to any others. But if I could not get such trees I would plant good sturdy seedlings of California black, and top graft them later. His top grafting may be done two years after the seedlings are planted in the orchard or it may be delayed until the fifth or sixth year. In case it is done the second year, the main trunk of the seedling should be grafted at a point 8 to 12 inches above the crown; should the grafting be delayed until the later date mentioned, the seedling should be developed into the permanent form of the tree, and five or six of the main branches of this tree should be grafted at a distance of five to six feet from the ground.

As to the most desirable and profitable varieties of walnuts to plant in this section, there is now little question that the Voorman Franquette leads all other varieties.

We still adhere to the Swiss Mayette as one of the best to plant with Voorman, although it suffered more than the latter variety from the freeze of last December. Mr. Blake of West Keiser, found the Parisienne much the harder of all varieties growing on his place, and as it is productive and of extra fine quality, it is worth planting, though not in large size. There are many farmers and city dwellers who, while not desiring to go into the walnut business, would yet like to plant a few trees about their grounds for ornamental effects as well as for the nuts they would yield. Such planters will do well always to secure good grafter Voorman trees from reliable nurserymen. These trees should be carefully planted and either mulched or cultivated thoroughly for the first five or six years, after which they will do well in soil. A walnut tree is slow to start, and requires extra good care for the first three or four years after planting out.

Now let us see how many of those worthless English seedlings and California blacks we can get grafted to Voormans next spring. We did not make much headway last season, but hope to do better next.

WALNUT YIELD IS INCREASING

Members of Growers' Co-operative Association Report Heavy Crops

Forty-five thousand, three hundred and ninety-five pounds of English walnuts were grown this season by members of the Oregon Growers Co-operative association. These have been washed, almost all graded and will soon be assembled at the Salem, Yamhill and Sheridan plants ready for delivery.

The grading will place on the market three sizes, Jumbo, No. 1 and No. 2. The meat of the Oregon walnut is regarded by expert fruit and nut men as superior in quality to the California crop.

As the English walnut acreage is rapidly developing in the Willamette and Umpqua valleys, the Oregon Growers Co-operative association is working with growers to standardize and to have the nut properly washed, dried and graded before placed on the market.

Reports received at the office of the Oregon Growers show that several large orchards of English walnuts, each of more than 100 acres, besides quite a number of smaller tracts, will come into bearing within a year or two. With this additional acreage, it is estimated that the English walnut crop to be handled by the association within a year or so will exceed 100,000 pounds.

In order properly to place this large crop on the market to the best advantage and to enable the public to become familiar with the high quality of the home product, the Oregon Growers is co-operating with owners of English walnut orchards, urging standardization and a proper preparation of the walnut for the general market.

Salem People Attend Father Adelhelm's Funeral

A number of Salem people attended the funeral of Father Adelhelm Oedermt, founder of Mount Angel college, which was held at Mount Angel yesterday. Among those going from here were the following: Rev. J. R. Buck, Justice George H. Burnett, Sisters Juliana and Clare Marie, Dr. Schoettler, Mrs. M. J. Petzel, Mrs. F. X. Abrecht, Mrs. Ed. Huffman, Mrs. Grantz, Mr. and Mrs. Vadstaneck, Mrs. P. Walsh, Mrs. Albert O'Brien, George O'Brien, Mrs. Theo. F. Barr, Leon Settem, Will Lebold, Joe Lebold, Mrs. Joseph Lebold and Dr. R. E. L. Steiner, David O'Hara.

Pacific Livestock Company Makes Payment to State

The Pacific Livestock company yesterday made the state a payment of \$50,000 as part of the amount to be paid in return for a quit claim deed to lands that were involved in litigation between the company and the state in Harney and Malheur counties. The whole amount is \$125,000 of which \$25,000 was paid a year ago. Another \$50,000 will be paid November 10, 1921. The payment was accompanied by an interest

payment of \$2000 at the rate of 6 per cent. The lands are those title to which the state alleged the Pacific Livestock company had obtained fraudulently and which the state sought to regain by suit. In

a compromise the company agreed to pay the state \$125,000 for a quit claim deed to a part of the lands and agreed to sell 10,000 acres at a price which this week was fixed by the company at an average of about \$75 per acre.

7:30 TONIGHT 7:30

Eugene Bible University Evangelists
5—Fine Fellows—5

EVANGELIST A. TED GOODWIN

19 year old preacher

With Message for High School Students

4—Gospel Singers—4

November 11-14

Court Street Christian Church

Known as "Bungalow," Corner North 17th and Court Sts.

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BIG Shoe Sale

Opens FRIDAY MORNING

at 9 o'clock, at The Price Shoe Co.

Store Closed All Day Thursday

Ads Showing the Tremendous Cuts in Friday's Papers.



326 State St. Next to Ladd & Bush Bank