

BEAUTY AND UTILITY MAY BE COMBINED IN SALEM IN THE GROWING OF FILBERTS AND WALNUTS, BEARING GOLDEN HARVESTS

Salem is the Filbert Center of the United States, and Millions of Pounds of These Nuts Ought to Be Grown Annually Here for the World's Markets, and Walnut Acreage Ought to Be Indefinitely Increased.

This City Beautiful Issue of The Statesman is printing some pictures of filbert trees, with the idea of suggesting the combination of beauty and utility here.

The filbert tree makes a beautiful tree, fit to adorn any lawn. This is well illustrated in the filbert tree on the lawn of Hon. John H. McNary, Center and North Summer streets, shown in a cut with this article. It is shown also in the cuts made from photos on the farm near Salem of United States Senator Charles L. McNary and Walter T. Stolz, of this city.

What is true of filberts is also true of English walnuts. If all the shade trees in Salem were Franquette and Mayette walnut trees in full bearing, the annual crop of walnuts would pay all the taxes of the property on or in front of which they stand.

Senator McNary was one of the pioneers in the growing of filberts in this district, and his enthusiasm is still kept up.

Some of the Advantages (Knight Percy, who in November last, furnished the following article to The Statesman, is an expert in the filbert industry. He is a member of the firm of Percy Bros., who are engaged in the development of fruit orchards and nut groves for themselves and others in this section, their Salem offices being in the Oregon building.)

Twenty years ago the first loganberries began to bear in the Willamette valley. Twelve years ago the logan was still comparatively unknown even among Oregonians. Today it is the second most important fruit crop of the valley and perhaps the third in importance of all the fruits grown in this great fruit growing state.

The loganberry's phenomenal increase in horticultural importance will undoubtedly be duplicated in the case of the filbert.

The first experimental filbert plantings began to fruit in western Oregon about 10 years ago. The results obtained during the past 10 years have been such as to encourage the planting of many additional orchards. The great enthusiasm in the filbert business are those growers who have been growing this nut the longest.

The greatest obstacle to increased plantings has been the shortage of nursery stock. We were talking only this week to a grower who purchased a tract of land a year ago that had on it two acres of bearing filberts. This year he harvested 4000 pounds of nuts, and this in spite of the fact that the planting had never been well cared for until this year and that many of the trees are of varieties that do poorly here. This man is now preparing to plant 20 acres to filberts.

Many Points in Its Favor There are many points in favor of this nut as an orchard proposition in the Willamette valley. Frost seems to have little effect in reducing the crop. The filbert blooms during the winter, at a time when the tree is bare of leaves. Cold temperatures are the rule at this season. Some of the best producing groves that we have are located in frost pockets where our other fruits are often frosted out. Even the past extremely cold winter, when the temperature dropped to 20 below in places, did less damage to the filbert than to most other varieties of fruit and nuts. In some cases the catkins were frozen with the result that no nuts formed and in a few cases a few limbs on a few trees died, apparently as a result of the freezing, but in a majority of the plantings a good crop was set, the Dorris grove at Springfield, the Forbis grove at Dille and the Moisan tract in the Polk county hills above West Salem having produced bumper crops.

Rain at harvest time causes the filbert grower little of the worry that is caused the cherry or prune grower. The nuts can lie on the ground a week without injury.

The labor problem, which is an ever present one with the berry grower, causes the filbert grower little loss of sleep. The crop is easy to pick up and a few pickers can care for a relatively large acreage. A few days delay in harvesting the crop will not result in heavy loss, as is the case with so many of our other orchard crops. Compared with apples, there is little labor needed in producing a filbert crop. There is no systematic spraying, although the trees should be given an occasional winter spraying. The pruning is not heavy. There are no expensive and detailed operations such as thinning the fruit; that are so necessary with apples, pears and peaches. Ordinary cultivations such as should be given the prune and cherry are sufficient to cause the filbert to thrive. No expensive equipment such as driers, smudge pots, packing houses or cold storage plants are required in producing and marketing this nut.

American competition is nil. No section of the United States other than western Oregon and Washington and a limited part of California can produce filberts commercially, although certain sections have been trying it for a hundred years.

Americans consume around 15,000,000 pounds of these nuts annually, in spite of the fact that there has never been any advertising campaign or other effort to make the nut more popular. We may just as well be raising these millions of pounds of filberts in Oregon as to import them from Spain.

No serious disease has yet appeared to threaten this nut. We have some insects and diseases, but none that threaten to become very serious. The worst pests are the squirrels and jay birds and they are not especially difficult to control.

Like the prune, the filbert does well on many soil types. Certain of our other trees do very well on certain types of soil, but because of the fact that these soil types generally are found in frosty locations the tree is not heavily planted on them. This is true to a certain extent of the walnut on the sandy loam river bottom soils. It does exceedingly well on these soils, but is too often nipped by frost to warrant heavy plantings on such soils except in favored locations. The filbert does not have this frost limitation and seems to prefer the sandy river bottom soils above all others, although it does well on good bench soils or loam soils and even does very nicely on red hill soils, although it does not grow as rapidly or as large as in the latter soils.

Growers Should Diversify Even with a crop offering the many advantages of this one, we believe it to be good business to plant at least one other fruit crop along with it. Then in case something unlooked for should happen to one of the varieties the other would still remain to tide the grower over until another season. The filbert enters nicely into certain combinations of crops. In the hills cherries, filberts and walnuts make a nice combination. Their harvests follow one another so that the same help can be used through a long season and they are all profitable crops to grow.

In the river bottom locations strawberries, logans or raspberries and filberts make a nice succession of harvests. Many other combinations of crops whose harvest seasons are such that they do not compete with each other for labor, can be had.

Barcelona is our principal variety. It is a heavy producer of nuts that are self husking, and the bulk of the planting will probably be of this variety until some new and better variety makes its appearance. The Barcelona, however, should not be planted in blocks alone, as it is more or less self-sterile. When planted with Duchilly it bears much better crops. White Avellana also seems to act as a pollenizer to Barcelona, but is in itself less valuable than the Duchilly as a commercial nut.

Duchilly is self sterile. Barcelona will not pollenize it, but Daviana and Clackamas will cause it to bear. Hence in our commercial plantings we plant largely Barcelona with enough Duchilly or Daviana trees to pollenize the Duchilly.

You can plant 108 trees to the acre on the best soil; more on light soils. Then you may expect: At five years, 500 to 1000 pounds of nuts to the acre. At six years, 1000 to 1500 pounds to the acre. At eight years, 2,000 to 3,000 pounds to the acre. At ten years, 3,000 to 4,000 pounds to the acre. At 12 years, 4,000 to 5,000 pounds to the acre.

Figure this up for yourself, at 35 cents a pound, as last year, even down to 15 cents a pound or less. Can you beat it? Then remember that the filbert is—Frost proof, rain proof, easily harvested, bears early and heavily, has no serious pests or diseases—And this section has no American competition. Is it any wonder that Percy Bros., orchard and nut experts, who make a business of cultivating orchards and groves for other people, are now putting out for themselves, all the filbert trees their bank account will stand? Why shouldn't they, when they can see better than gold mines for the filbert returns for the future.



Seven Year Old Du Chilly Filbert Trees at the Stolz-McNary Farm Near Salem. (United States Senator McNary in the foreground.)

thing in filbert growing. This matter has resolved itself down to about the following: Plant Barcelona filberts, with enough Du Chilly trees to pollenize them with enough Clackamas or Daviana trees to pollenize the Du Chillys. You can plant 108 trees to the acre on the best soil; more on light soils. Then you may expect: At five years, 500 to 1000 pounds of nuts to the acre. At six years, 1000 to 1500 pounds to the acre. At eight years, 2,000 to 3,000 pounds to the acre. At ten years, 3,000 to 4,000 pounds to the acre. At 12 years, 4,000 to 5,000 pounds to the acre.

and with the minimum of labor and other expenses in the keeping up of their groves, and in harvesting and marketing their crops? One other thing: The advice of County Fruit Inspector Van Trump ought to be regarded, that is, every unprofitable filbert bush and tree ought to be grafted over to the Barcelona, with a sprinkling of the Du Chilly and the Clackamas or Daviana for pollenizing. It ought to be made an offense against the law to keep an unproductive nut tree of any kind, in the Salem district, where the right kinds are now so well known. And one other thing: If you live anywhere in the United States outside of the Salem district, you should get to this district at once, and get into one of the profitable industries represented here—into the growing of loganberries, prunes, flax, hemp, walnuts, pears, apples, strawberries, evergreen blackberries, black raspberries, gooseberries, cherries, etc., etc., and various commercial vegetables—and you should set out at least a few filbert trees, and milk a few cows, and raise a few hogs and goats and sheep and other live stock. This is a great life, here in the Salem district. And growing greater very fast, and the room is here and to spare for hundreds of thousands of more industrious people who will use their hands and their heads.



The Largest Seven Year Old Barcelona Filbert Tree in the United States. (The photograph from which the above cut was made was taken last fall by a member of the photographic staff of the United States Department of Agriculture. The tree was seven years old then. It stands on the south side of the lawn of Hon. John H. McNary at his home, corner of Center and North Summer streets.)



Famous Dibble & Franklin Tulip Field—Largest Privately Owned Tulip Farm in the West. Bulbs Grown Here Are Equal of Famous Holland Bulbs

A WORD PICTURE BY A WORD PAINTER GIVING AN INVITATION TO SEE AND STUDY THE CITY BEAUTIFUL

An Inspiring Subject Treated in an Inspiring Manner by a Man Who Has Traveled Far and Seen Much, and Who Pronounces Salem the Most Beautiful City in All the West, and Who Knows That Only a Beginning Has Yet Been Made of the Making of the City Beautiful that is to Be and Ought to Be.



COL. E. HOFER.

Editor Statesman: Salem as the City Beautiful is an inspiring subject. The question that each one should ask is, do I appreciate the wonderful beauty of my home city? How much do I contribute to the impression it makes on the beholders of its beauty? Have you ever stood on Reservoir or Fairmount Heights and bathed your soul in ravishing sunsets? Have you ever seen the glowing ending of a perfect day over the Polk county hills from Capitol boulevard? Have you realized the wonderful forest setting of our city, where the vista of every street ends in a background of forest? Do you appreciate the wealth of greenery that lines our streets and makes our parks resemble the Arcadian forests of Arden? These are some of the charms with which nature has endowed us and which add an evergreen frame and setting of beauty to our city at all seasons of the year. But man has added a great deal more than nature has ever done. Without the wide streets, the spacious parkings, the smooth lawns, and the modern electric lights and front yard and porch decorations, Salem would still produce the effect of a natural wilderness. So it combines the charms of landscape art with primeval surroundings of forest, hills and mountain ranges pierced with snow peaks—and above all a city encircled with state institutions just out far enough not to offend and near enough to add their charms of beautified grounds and plantings of flowers and shrubbery as only the unlimited supply of the state can afford to maintain in perfection. Indeed, if you have an esthetic sense developed to the highest point of appreciation you can

thank your stars that you are an inhabitant, not of the New Jerusalem, but of a city that is set four-square amid a heaven of gifts that make it really the City Beautiful of the entire western coast country.

Most Popular City. On account of its beauty Salem is the most popular home and business city in the interior of Oregon. This was attested on Bargain Day recently when thousands came five to fifty miles from all directions to spend the day in the capital. What fine, prosperous people they were that thronged our wide streets, filled our hotels, theaters, shops and restaurants, and then went home happy at night.

The Auto Transportation. The automobile has exerted a wonderful transforming power. Women who got off the farm once or twice a year ten years ago to see the city and do some trading, can now get to town every week. Then it took all day to come and go, if you lived 10 or 15 miles out of town. If you lived out 20 or 30 miles it meant stay over night if you went to the city to trade. In bad seasons of the year it meant stay at home all the long, dreary winter.

The motor car and good roads have changed all this. In an hour or two the family covers a distance that formerly took all day. The auto has liberated the woman on the farm.

The country women and girls who thronged the streets on Bargain day were as well dressed and as stylish and smart appearing as their city cousins. You could not tell them apart. Our wide streets were parked with motor cars for miles, and the visitors that blocked the sidewalks looked like bright flowers in the parkings.

The country women and girls added to the gay appearance of our streets, only they are more substantial and seem to be better fed than the city women. Not so many of them have the soft-drink and nabisco water habit for luncheon.

Our Wide Streets. Certainly those who laid off our City Beautiful with streets, all 100 feet wide, must have had the motor age in mind. Here is one city that will never suffer congestion of traffic from motor cars crowding narrow streets.

The motor car has doubled and trebled the number of people who come to Salem to trade.

It has increased the gaiety and animation of our streets, doubled and trebled the trade of our merchants, the business of banks, hotels and newspapers. This city beautiful, with fine, broad paved streets and level highways extending into the suburbs in all directions, with wide streets that will accommodate all traffic is destined to become the popular business, convention and social center of western Oregon, because its beautiful location, setting and planning lures the visitor to come again.

The Gladiolus City. A few years ago the public voted to call it the Gladiolus City. Not enough have acted upon that decision.

We have not made it the Gladiolus City. The court house square, thanks to the ladies of the Floricultural society, with this year have great beds of these glowing flowers, holding aloft their flaming torches of beauty. This stately flower can be had blooming three months or even longer. The latest bloomed in November last year. It can be grown as easily as corn, yet retails at \$3 a dozen.

This flower must be more made of. It remains on the stem in bloom for weeks. It is hardy and showy and requires no spraying or protection against pests. Like the tulip, growing "glad" bulbs is becoming a commercial industry.

Two Million of Them Salem Beautiful attracted thousands of visitors last spring to see two million tulips in bloom. So at this season and until the state fair is held we should have two million gladioli in bloom next year. Besides some wonderful indi-

vidual gardens, where flowers are grown on a lavish scale, the Fair Grounds have made Salem famous for their beautiful flower shows. The great masses of dahlias and delphiniums, galliards and zinnias, heliotropes and hollyhocks, wonderful summer and fall flowers and the beds of scarlet salvia must hang like golden glowing memories in the minds of visitors.

The Crowning Glory The crowning glory of this City Beautiful is its public plaza, with four beautiful public buildings covering about 20 acres, amid park-like settings. These spacious lawns surrounding green white temples and shrubbery and native and imported trees from all parts of the world, the whole bordered with roses and interspersed with flower beds blooming almost the entire year—are a civic ensemble in landscape gardening that cannot be matched except by the Golden Gate park at San Francisco.

And then if you desire to show visitors a still more beautiful scene, take them in a motor car over the great steel bridge, where the bridges, trees and shores are reflected in the beautiful blue Willamette, and out through West Salem through the orchards and upon the heights of the Polk county hills. They can see the river winding below, a city stretching over six square miles, punctuated with church steeples, and a panorama of beauty surrounded by a semi-circle of state institutions.

But if you desire to give visitors the most magical impression of our City Beautiful, take them out on Fairmount Heights at sunset, see the mist of delicate blue creep over the Coast Range and the valley below for miles filled with all the tints of the rainbow. As you return in the oncoming twilight there is spread at your feet the City Beautiful gemmed with thousands of twinkling electric lights and rows of clustered lights crossing the city at right angles, shimmering in the evening air with that artificial light that never was on sea or land. No city in the west can compare with this in delightful effects, at once soft, radiant, charming and beautiful. —E. HOFER, Salem, Or., July 16, 1921.

Fur Sealing Comes Back Off Island of Vancouver

VICTORIA, B. C., July 14.—Fur sealing has "come back" on the west coast of Vancouver island alone this summer it is expected. Indians will capture about 2,000 fur seals. Pelagic sealing in British Columbia and Alaska waters at one time was woven round with all the romance of adventure, wealth, and international strife. Then, through greed and indiscriminate methods of slaughter practiced by some of the sealers, the industry declined, the seals all but disappeared and their capture was made illegal.

Last year, it was estimated, the waters of the west coast of Washington produced 1,200 animals. Officers in charge of the industry and its control claim that the North Pacific herd, which once contained as many as 2,500,000 fur seals, will increase rapidly. It is believed to be probable that 100,000 animals may be taken each year, the catch to be made up wholly of surplus males selected with reference to their economic value, and Canada may ultimately receive in the neighborhood of \$500,000 annually from the seal fisheries.

Eight Thousand Americans Living in Mexico City

MEXICO CITY, July 14.—There are approximately 30,000 Americans in Mexico and of this number 8000 live in Mexico City, according to a recent estimate by the department of immigration. The number in Mexico City represents a decrease of 65 per cent from pre-revolutionary days. Americans outnumber all other foreigners with the exception of the Spanish. It is also estimated that since Carranza was overthrown more than 5000 American business men have visited the republic.

Stray Deer Swims Into Seattle Business Section

SEATTLE, Wash., July 14.—A stray deer, quitting his woody retreat on Mercer Island, in Lake Washington here, swam almost into the heart of the city of Seattle recently. The crew of a lake steamer sighted the fugitive and gave chase, and until the deer had nearly reached a city dock, a law-suo thrown from the boat caught him. He was turned over to the municipal zoo here.

Help Make Salem Beautiful

Keep your lawn in trim, our lawn mowers, hose, and garden tools will help you. Paint up with Phoenix Mixed Paints and Chinamel Varnish. Ray L. Farmer Hardware Co.

For Cut Flowers, Potted Plants, Floral Pieces, Bulbs, Ferns, Palms, etc. Or For Landscape Gardening. Phone 1250W or Call at 1298 South 13th Street Arthur Plant Florist and Landscape Gardener. We will have a supply of nursery stock about January 1st.