

SELLING SALEM DISTRICT

Devoted to Showing Salem District People the Advantages and Opportunities of Their Own Country and Its Cities and Towns.

The Way to Build Up Your Home Town Is to Patronize Your Home People

The Surest Way to Get More and Larger Industries Is to Support Those You Have

Selling Salem District is a continuation of the Salem Slogan and Pep and Progress Campaign

This campaign of publicity for community upbuilding has been made possible by the advertisements placed on these pages by our public-spirited business men---men whose untiring efforts have builded our present recognized prosperity and who are ever striving for greater and yet greater progress as the years go by.

We Will Give Our Best Efforts

At all times to assist in any possible way the development of the fruit and berry industries in this valley.

Oregon Packing Co.

Buy the Oregon Made Furnaces

W. W. ROSEBRAUGH CO.
Foundry and Machine Shop
17th & Oak Sts., Salem, Or.
Phone 888

We Are Out After Two Millions
We are now paying over three quarters of a million dollars a year to the dairymen of this section for milk.

"Marion Butter" Is the Best Butter
More Cows and Better Cows is the crying need

MARION CREAMERY & PRODUCE CO.
Salem, Ore. Phone 2488

DEHYDRATED and CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
Oregon Products

King's Food Products Company
Salem-Portland-The Dalles Oregon

Why suffer with Stomach Trouble when Chiropractic will Remove the Cause

Your Health Begins When You Phone 87 for an appointment

Drs. SCOTT & SCOFIELD
F. S. C. Chiropractors
Ray Laboratory 414 to 419 U. S. Nat'l Bldg.
Hours 10 to 12 a.m. and 2 to 6 p.m.

Gideon Stolz Co.
Manufacturers of Dependable Brand Lime-Sulphur Solution
The brand you can depend on for purity and test
Prices upon application
Factory near corner of Summer and Mill St. Salem, Oregon

SOME WALNUT QUESTIONS ASKED BY THE BEGINNER, ANSWERED BY PEARCY

Soil Is Important, But the Location of the Land Is Still More Important—Avoid Planting Seedlings—Some Advice Concerning Fillers—The Beginner May Learn a Lot of Things He Ought to Know By Attending the Nut Association Meeting in Salem December 5-6

Editor Statesman:—
Is walnut growing a success in the Willamette valley?
Yes and no. The walnut is more particular as to soil and location than is any other tree crop grown here. Under proper conditions its culture is paying good money, and the walnut industry promises to be one of the leading horticultural industries of the valley. However, where orchards have been planted in unfavorable locations poor results have been had.

What soil does the walnut favor?
It is not so much a question of what soil it is how is the soil located. The soil should be deep; five feet and up for very best results. It should be fairly fertile; for the walnut tree is a heavy feeder and much fertility is used up in producing good crops of large sized nuts.

What about drainage?
The soil should be well drained. The walnut is very particular in this respect. It will tolerate no standing water about its roots. Poor growth and die-back of the terminal growth are results of poor soil drainage.

Is air drainage important?
It is probably the most important single point to be considered in selecting a location for a walnut orchard. Frosts occurring either in late spring or early fall may do much damage to the nut crop. For this reason the sloping hill sides are considered the best walnut lands. It is not the hill soil that is necessarily adapted to the needs of the walnut tree but the fact that these hills happen to be so located that generally they are protected from frost injury.

Fairmount DAIRY
Perfectly Pasteurized MILK AND CREAM
Phone 725

Roof Leak?
Ebonal for Felt of Shingles Elastic Roof Cement for all Repairs.

Or
A New Roof of Cedar Shingles, Malthoid Shingles, Malthoid Roll Roofing.

See
Falls City-Salem Lumber Company
349 So. 12th St.
Phone 818
A. B. Kelsay, Mgr.

HOTEL BLIGH
100 rooms of Solid Comfort
A Home Away From Home

erally they are protected from frost injury.
Is it advisable to plant seedling orchards?
Seedling trees vary greatly in every respect. There are some very fine seedling trees, some that produce better nuts than do most grafted trees. Seedling orchards vary. Some produce better and more uniform nuts than others, but none produce crops anywhere near as uniform as the better grafted varieties. Investigation will show that most of the owners of paying seedling groves have worked over some 25% of their poor seedlings by topworking them to good varieties. This topworking has cost money and has delayed the orchard in getting into full bearing. In seedling orchards in California where the trees have been "trapped" (performance records kept on each individual tree for a period of years), it has been found that on an average 25% of the seedlings in a given orchard do not pay expenses, another 25% just about pay their way and the remaining 50% pay what profit that is paid. Surely such records do not warrant the planting of seedling trees. Grafted walnuts are today selling wholesale in Oregon at 5c per pound over the best grade of seedlings.

Are grafted trees always to be preferred to seedlings?
No. The mere operation of grafting does not insure that the resulting tree will be a worth while one. If the parent tree from which the graft was cut is a producer of high grade nuts it follows that the tree which is grafted from it will likewise produce similar nuts. Where a seedling tree is found that is a producer of desirable nuts it can be propagated by grafting and the resulting trees will produce a nut of the same quality.

Why not plant the seed of the black walnut in place in the orchard and later on topwork the resulting tree to the desired variety?
Many costly experiments have been conducted by growers all over Oregon. These growers tell us to leave such a method of establishing a nut orchard alone. Uneven stands usually result. Continual re-grafting is necessary where grafts fail on part of the

What filler trees are best for walnut planting?
Prune, peach and sour cherry are among the best. These come into bearing young and do not grow as large as some other varieties.

Filberts and sweet cherries do not make good fillers. Both have pollination problems which make solid planting desirable. Both become large trees and both are long lived and increase in profit

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The name second generation is itself a misnomer, as the tree is a seedling pure and simple, and may be the hundredth or thousandth generation of some tree that might have been in existence before man inhabited this earth.

It is claimed that this second generation is grown from a nut from a grafted tree, but the advocates of this tree forget that the tree from which the original graft was cut was a seedling tree that changed to be a good one; likely by cross-pollination. By this method nearly all the superior types of nuts and fruits are produced, but the chance of improvement is exceedingly small; probably one in millions of seedlings, which is proven by the fact that the Franquette is more than 100 years old, yet today it is one of the most popular, if not the most popular, walnut in the United States, and at least 80% of all the walnut orchards in the northwest are now being planted of this variety. I have spent many a day walking up and down rows of second generation trees, estimating the production. I placed them in four classes and marked each class by the crop it produced in quantity and quality, and I have reached the conclusion that one-half of the nuts were produced on 25% of the trees, and one-half the balance was produced on 25% of what was left. The first 25% paid a profit; the second 25% was a little above the boarder class; the third 25% was a little below the boarder class, and the fourth 25% was a dead loss.

The Figures Confirmed
Prof. Hatchelder, of the nut investigation department of the University of California, who has made an extensive study of seedling orchards, while addressing a gathering of walnut growers a few days ago gave figures almost exactly the same as mine, showing that the work must have been carefully done or the figures of

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Salem Carpet Cleaning and Fluff Rug Works
Rag and fluff rugs woven any sizes without seams. New mattresses made to order. Old mattresses remade. Feathers renovated. I buy all kinds of old carpets for fluff rugs.

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tree. Cost of caring for seedlings planted 40 to 50 feet apart in the orchard is much greater than caring for them in the nursery row. Where nursery grafted we plant out only those trees which are successfully grafted. Where field grafted we have to contend with those trees on which the grafts fail, and there are many such; some seedlings refuse absolutely to take a graft.

How far apart shall we plant walnut trees?
Where filler trees such as prunes or sour cherries are used to get returns before the walnut tree is in full bearing the nut trees should be planted 50 to 60 feet apart. At this spacing the filler trees will have to be removed when 12 to 15 years of age. Where no fillers are planted the trees are usually planted about 40 feet apart—27 trees per acre—with the idea of removing diagonal rows of trees when perhaps 25 years old so as to prevent crowding.

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THE SO CALLED SECOND GENERATION WALNUT, BY FERD GRONER, EXPERT

Mr. Groner Gives Figures and Facts to Show That Seedling Walnut Planting Will Be Unprofitable Compared With the Setting Out of Grafted Trees of Good Stock and Right Varieties—Why are Seedling Trees Sold?

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with age so that it is hard for the grower ever to bring himself to cut them out to make room for the walnut.

What varieties should be planted?
Probably 90% of the walnut planting in this state during the past five years has been grafted and 90% of the grafted trees have been Franquette. Franquette is the best variety which has been widely tested. No pollinizers are necessary with this variety.

How can the beginner learn more of nut culture?
By attending the annual convention of the Western Nut association which meets in Salem December 5th and 6th of this year. You will have the opportunity of hearing full programs devoted to nut culture problems discussed by the leading growers of the state.

Editor Statesman:
The writer of the above is a member of the firm of Percy Bros., horticulturists and nurserymen, 237 State street, Salem. They make a specialty of walnuts and filberts. The Percy Bros. have developed a number of the large plantings of this section. They developed the famous Skyline Orchards, south of Salem—the largest individual planting of grafted Franquette walnuts in the northwest.—Ed.)

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sell them to the ignorant and uninformed. You ought to hear some of the propaganda that some of these agents pass out. The victims often bring it to me and ask me what I think about it. No doubt the heads of the concerns who put these seedling trees on the market know as well as many others of us do just what these trees will produce, but as there is no law against their sale, it is just a question of making money, regardless of consequences. As there have been between one and two million of these trees sold in the northwest, \$10 or \$12 average loss would be putting it low, so you can see that the loss can easily be from 10 to 15 million dollars on trees already sold, and thousands more will be planted this season. Last season one of the big mail order houses had them listed in their catalog and sold quite a few in our own country.

The Kirk walnut belongs to this class. I have spent much time and money experimenting with it for 12 years, and have absolutely condemned it, cut it all off and grafted the trees to Franquette.

I would consider it as poor judgment to plant these seedlings as it would be to plant seedling apples, peaches or pears. This is a warning to all would-be planters of walnut trees.

But these warnings are often taken like the child who was told not to touch the hot stove. In this case it will not only burn for the present, but all your lifetime, and also that of your children and their children, as walnuts grow very old.

Editor Statesman:
Walnut culture in Oregon, Washington and in California is on a different plane than elsewhere. Groves are neatly kept, fertilized and well cultivated. Varieties are standardized and the nuts are sold according to size and variety; whereas in Europe walnuts are principally a by-product. The trees are set out in a rather haphazard manner in pastures as roadside borders and on otherwise worthless hillslopes. Irrigation is unheard of. Little or no cultivation is practiced, and about the only cost is the harvest labor cost. It seems odd that we should be obliged to import so many walnuts of the kind that are grown in China, Chile and in Europe. Each year we import from 40 to 50 million pounds of these inferior nuts, an amount equal to all the walnuts grown in the United States. In the year 1920 we imported 27,914,270 pounds of unshelled walnuts and 18,075,075 pounds of shelled walnuts, equivalent to 36,159,150 pounds of unshelled nuts, or a total importation equivalent to 64,064,420 pounds of nuts for the year 1920. It is time we were growing some walnuts of our own, and especially is this true right here in the northwest where we grow the best walnuts of the world at a price that gives us wonderful profits. California cannot grow nuts as cheaply as we can here, neither can the nuts grown there compare with ours for quality.

HURD SPEAKS OF PRUNE MARKETING

Must Be a Grower Owned Selling Agency Handling 75 Per Cent of Crop

Editor Statesman:
The following is a current article sent out by the department of industrial journalism of the Oregon Agricultural college:

The Oregon Growers' Cooperative Association, to protect its members, has withdrawn temporarily from the prune market, Salem dispatches indicate.

This withdrawal, it is said, is caused by the appearance on the market of other growers' prunes offered by private corporations at a lower price than the supply and demand justifies.

"This to my mind," said C. J. Hurd, specialist in marketing for the O. A. C. extension service, "is evidence that the prune grower will never receive a fair market price for his prunes until he has a grower owned selling agency handling at least 75% of the prunes of the northwest."

The producer is the ultimate victim of such price cutting, says Mr. Hurd. No buyer, he points out, will care to buy prunes if he is confronted with a possibility of his competitor buying cheaper. This brings about a hand to mouth business in which prunes do not move to the consuming centers as rapidly as they should. The result is often another carry-over which should be unnecessary this year, as neither the California nor the Oregon crop is as large as estimated a few months ago.

Others than the producer are interested in this procedure. If this price cutting results in growers receiving one cent per pound less than they might otherwise have received, they will have \$500,000 less for bank deposits or to spend—on the basis of a 50,000,000 pound prune crop in the northwest.

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\$4000 AN ACRE REFUSED FOR A 50 ACRE CALIFORNIA WALNUT ORCHARD

It Is Practically Impossible to Get a Grafted Grove in The State for \$2500 an Acre, and \$3000 Is Scarcely an Average Valuation—A Man Can Plant Ten Acres in The Salem District to One Acre in Recognized Walnut Growing Sections in California—And Our Walnuts are Better and Higher Priced

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High Values in California
In California the average valuation of producing walnut orchards, according to the University of California Experiment Station Bulletin No. 322, is \$1,477.05 an acre. Last winter Mr. and Mrs. Ferd Groner of Hillsboro, Oregon, were in California looking at various walnut orchards in the principal walnut growing sections and brought back the following highly interesting data on the valuation of walnut groves. It certainly ought to give us some encouragement to plant a few walnuts of our own in our more favored localities. Mr. Groner found that the cheapest grove, a seedling orchard, was \$1500 an acre. That it was practically an impossibility to get a grafted grove for \$2500 an acre, and that \$3000 was scarcely an average valuation. An offer of \$4000 an acre for a 50 acre finest walnut orchard was refused.

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heim and Puente districts are the great walnut producing section of the United States at the present time, but some day Washington and Oregon are going to step into the fore with their greater average production, lower costs and better quality nuts.

High in Washington
Already a walnut orchard north of Vancouver, Wn., changed hands at \$2000 an acre, and it consists of eight acres of seedlings with some grafted trees where the original trees had failed. Mr. Groner was offered but refused \$1000 an acre for his 130 acre hill orchard at Scholls, Oregon, which cost him \$200 an acre for land, trees, planting, cultivation and taxes up until the time of profitable bearing, which with his present experience could be considerably hastened.

Cost Less, Bring More
I will try and explain why walnuts grown here cost less and bring more than they do farther south. To begin with, it must be understood that English walnuts are found in an evidently thriving condition all over the northern belt of the United States and up into Canada, although after you get away from the Pacific coast the plantings are few, small, and on account of the rapid change from summer heat to freezing temperatures, are not as successful as on the coast, where the temperature is more uniform; for the excessive heat of the inland sections causes the nuts to sunburn rendering them unfit for market, and where the heat is not uniformly hot but not growing enough to sunburn the nuts, causes the pellicle to turn brown, and this renders it a little inferior to the nuts grown in the northwest.

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