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Oregon Wood Products Co.
West Salem

BUY AN OVERLAND AND Realize the Difference

VICK BROS. QUALITY CARS HIGH ST. AT TRADE

SELLING SALEM DISTRICT

Dates of Slogans in Daily Statesman

(In Twice-a-Week Statesman Following Day)

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Loganberries, Oct. 4. | Drug garden, May 1. |
| Prunes, Oct. 11. | Sugar beets, sorghum, etc., May 8. |
| Dairying, Oct. 18. | Water powers, May 15. |
| Flax, Oct. 25. | Irrigation, May 22. |
| Filberts, Nov. 1. | Mining, May 29. |
| Walnuts, Nov. 8. | Land, irrigation, etc., June 5. |
| Strawberries, Nov. 15. | Dehydration, June 12. |
| Apples, Nov. 22. | Hops, cabbage, etc., June 19. |
| Raspberries, Nov. 29. | Wholesaling and jobbing June 26. |
| Mint, December 6. | Cucumbers, etc., July 3. |
| Great cows, etc., Dec. 13. | Hogs, July 10. |
| Blackberries, Dec. 20. | City beautiful, etc., July 17. |
| Cherries, Dec. 27. | Schools, etc., July 24. |
| Pears, Jan. 3, 1924. | Sheep, July 31. |
| Gooseberries, Jan. 10. | National advertising, Aug. 7. |
| Corn, Jan. 17. | Seeds, etc., Aug. 14. |
| Celery, Jan. 24. | Livestock, Aug. 21. |
| Spinach, etc., Jan. 31. | Automotive industry, Aug. 28. |
| Onions, etc., Feb. 7. | Grain and grain products, Sept. 4. |
| Potatoes, etc., Feb. 14. | Manufacturing, Sept. 11. |
| Bees, Feb. 21. | Woodworking, etc., Sept. 18. |
| Poultry and pet stock, Feb. 28. | Paper mills, etc., Sept. 25. |
| Goats, March 6. | |
| Beans, etc., March 13. | |
| Paved highways, March 20. | |
| Broccoli, etc., March 27. | |
| Silos, etc., April 3. | |
| Legumes, April 10. | |
| Asparagus, etc., April 17. | |
| Grapes, etc., April 24. | |

OUR BOOMING WALNUT INDUSTRY

The walnut boom in the Salem district persists, and will persist— Because we produce the world's best walnuts—

The highest priced walnuts— The best flavored walnuts— And we produce them at less cost than any other section; so there is more money in walnut growing here than elsewhere in the wide world.

The same is true of filberts— And the acreage of both walnuts and filberts is growing as fast as the right nursery stock can be had— And it will go on doing the same; indefinitely.

Salem as the high quality nut center of the United States, and of the whole world, has a great future.

Watch the nut industry and Salem grow.

Valley Motor Co

260 North High Street

Phone 1995

Boost This Community by Advertising on the Slogan Pages

DID YOU KNOW That Salem is the center of a great and growing walnut industry; that the super nut is grown here—the highest quality and the highest priced walnut produced in the world; that our walnuts have a superior flavor and texture; that our walnuts are perfect as they come from the trees, needing no bleaching, and will never need any; that Oregon is marketing now a million pounds of walnuts, the 1923 crop; that the yield will likely be a million and a half pounds in 1924; that our walnuts sell at 2 cents and more a pound higher than the California walnuts; that Salem is the grading and packing and marketing center for Oregon walnuts; that plantings are being made and will be made indefinitely, as fast as good nursery stock can be supplied; and that the returns to this district will soon be millions of dollars annually?

EAT A PLATE A DAY

Weatherly Ice Cream

SOLD EVERYWHERE

Buttercup Ice Cream Co.
P. M. GREGORY, Mgr.

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DODGE BROTHERS
SEDAN

Bonesteel Motor Co.
184 S. Com'l St. Phone 438

VALLEY PACKING CO. CASCADE BRAND HAMS, BACON AND LARD

U. S. Inspected

SALEM, OREGON

PLANTING AND CARE OF WALNUTS; A VERY WELL WRITTEN ARTICLE BY PROF. SCHUSTER OF THE COLLEGE

Need Deep Soils; Also Fertile Soils; Also Proper Locations—Walnut Is Aristocrat of Fruit Trees—Wide Planting Advised, and Good Root System, and High Pruning—Plant Only Grafted Trees

Editor Statesman:— Thirty years ago few people seriously thought of Oregon as a walnut growing state. Today we can freely say that this state is destined to become a factor in the walnut industry of the United States, provided certain conditions are carefully considered.

In this state we have separate problems of our own which must be solved under our own conditions without reference to other places. Attempts to grow the same varieties as grown in California have not resulted in success. Oregon as a walnut growing section has varieties which are suited to our shorter, cooler growing seasons, and to this group we must confine our attention. Other problems are typical of this place, and for the best success the solutions arrived at through years of experience should be used in determining the future plantings.

Needs Deep Soil
The first factors to always keep in mind in putting out a planting of walnuts are connected with the soils—that is deep, fertile, and well-drained soils. By deep soil we mean the soil from five to six feet or deeper, as that would be the minimum depth of soil to consider when laying out orchards or plantings. The walnut is a deep rooted tree and will not tolerate shallow soil. This deep soil has a reserve of soil moisture so necessary for the development of a large tree. One can often notice walnut trees that start out well but after a few years decline in vigor and soon make no growth at all. A soil that is two or three feet deep will often be found under trees behaving in this way. The shallow soil can be detected in an orchard by the yellow appearance of the leaves and the small size of the trees in comparison to trees grown on deep soil. A profitable orchard cannot be developed on shallow soil, even when the soil is deep enough for the growing of other trees.

A Fertile Soil Desirable
A fertile soil is desirable for rapid growth of the trees. Fertility can be built up in the soil by a few cultural practices, though the trees may not make the growth they would in better soil. Fertility can be added to soils after the trees are planted, while depth and drainage can only be added occasionally, and then at cost that renders it prohibitive. Of these essential factors in the soil we find that depth and drainage are far more important than fertility when the orchard is being started. Depth and drainage can rarely be corrected while fertility can be corrected by proper practices.

Location is Important
Although the soil may have the required depth, drainage and fertility the location it may render it unsuitable for walnut growing. The freeze of 1919 has impressed on the code of the walnut grower that the walnut orchard must be situated on high levels. Plantings in the low lying ground suffered so severely to warrant making the plantings of more or

chards in such places. Orchards planted at the higher levels escaped with little or no damage in the freeze. Again though such a freeze should not occur again for some time, walnut orchards are very susceptible to late spring frosts and early fall frosts so prevalent in lower levels. The late spring frosts are very damaging to the tender foliage, often forcing out a second growth that is very weak. The early fall frost is often detrimental to the nuts. To obtain protection against the cold temperatures the walnut planting should be located on a slope at least 50 feet above the low lying ground. Higher than that is much better. The slope should be enough to give good air drainage and be open at the bottom to allow of the free downward movement of the air. A fringe of brush or trees along a fence below the walnut tract will often serve to back up the cold air and defeat the purpose of the slope. Just how high in the foothills or on the mountain side orchards can be located is a problem, but probably not at elevations over a thousand feet. Above that the season and the total heat units of the summer are liable to be too limited for the development of the nuts.

Aristocrat of Fruit Trees
From the foregoing it would seem that the walnut is almost the aristocrat of our fruit trees. It demands better soil conditions and better locations than many other fruits. Where conditions are not suitable walnut trees will not thrive, and it is the thrifty, vigorous trees that are profitable, not the tree that is just making out. Given good conditions the walnut tree will develop into the real aristocratic tree that it is, bringing profitable returns to the owner of the tract.

Plant Wide Apart
In planting it must be remembered that the walnut will ultimately develop into a large tree, and under good conditions makes a very rapid growth, so that within a few years close planting will be entirely crowded out. The ideal distance for planting of walnuts would be from 50 to 60 feet apart, with the greater distance given the preference. It has been shown conclusively in California that the orchards planted at a greater distance are the most profitable when they become mature. It is often suggested that the trees be planted closer than that and then thinned out as they commence to crowd. This is a correct theory, but usually a very bad practice. Most of the people fail to develop nerve enough to take out a real developed tree as it begins to crowd, with the result that the whole planting will be more or less damaged by over crowding.

Root System Important
At the time the trees are planted of the tops should be cut back to correspond to the root system. This is probably of more concern than the height at which it is cut back to form a head. The root system, being so heavily cut away in transplanting, will not be able to support a very large top, therefore, it is of advantage to cut back the top to a height of three to four feet to balance off the root system.

It has often been thought that since the walnut fruit is such a hard, dry fruit with a relatively low water content, that the necessity of keeping up good cultivation was not very urgent. Experience has shown, though, that even with a fruit of this type the size is dependent upon the amount of moisture in the soil. An orchard that is only partially cultivated will invariably develop small fruit. Again, this lack of cultivation and lack of moisture will react upon

the trees, leaving them in a more or less dehydrated condition, and ultimately resulting in not only small nuts, but small yield of nuts. Cultivation should be carried on regularly, and especially with mature orchards, up until late summer. With the younger orchards it will necessarily be discontinued early in the season, so as not to promote too late a growth in the fall, as this growth is very tender to winter injury.

Prune Trees High
In pruning the trees the person doing the work should have an ideal fixed in mind of what is to be followed from the very beginning of the tree. As the walnut tree grows very high, naturally, and since the operations in caring for the tree do not depend to a great extent upon the height or lowness of the tree, it is of advantage to force the tree up into the air as high as possible, rather than to spread it out, attempting to keep it low. In spite of the best care given it will be impossible to keep a walnut tree relatively low, as they become mature.

The first operation in pruning should be such as to develop a good system of lateral limbs. It is often very difficult to keep the central leader developing, so that more often than not the tree will develop with three or four laterals, as coming out relatively close together. It is possible to cut back the laterals and still force the central leader. This will make the strongest type of tree and one that will naturally assume a tall position. About the only pruning after the tree has been shaped will consist in thinning out the tree to avoid over thickening of the top. The walnut will suffer just as much as other fruit trees from the top becoming too thick with the result that the bearing wood will be practically all on the outer surface. By opening up the top and letting the light get in bearing wood can be more easily distributed throughout the tree.

Again, with the drooping habit assumed by the lower limbs one must keep in mind that if cultivation is going to be continued close to the trees the lower limbs should be continually pruned off, forcing the growth upward. With mature trees there will be a certain amount of cutting off underneath to allow cultivation, but practically all of the work will be confined to thinning out of the tops.

Franquette Best Variety
Experience in the past has practically demonstrated that for this section there is only one variety meeting the requirements. It must be admitted that this variety is not perfect and that there is a good opportunity of developing a variety superior to it that will be more suitable. The best variety that we have at the present time is the Franquette. This variety belongs to a group of imported varieties that has the characteristic of coming out in leaf rather late in the spring.

Varieties like the Franquette, Mayette, and the Meylan are about as blight proof as any of the varieties, due to the fact that their characteristic of leafing out late in the spring often carries them past the infection time for this trouble. Even with these varieties we will have a considerable infection of blight in most years, and in some years quite serious. The Franquette is a good marketable nut, of good size, trees bearing well, and developing to a good size. The other two varieties mentioned have not proven the equal of this first variety.

Many other varieties have been tested out, including all those used in California. None of those used in California except the Franquette have yet proven adap-

table to this section, as most of them are extremely early in coming out into leaf, being very susceptible to frost in this section and infection of walnut blight.

Plan: Grafted Trees
In considering a variety we have the question of using seedlings in producing walnut orchards. In the beginning of the walnut industry in California all the orchards planted were of the seedling type. Experience has shown that the use of seedling orchards is not as profitable as the grafted varieties, so at the present time you will find but very few seedlings being planted.

The whole plantings being put out in California where the plantings are rather extensive are confined solely to the grafted varieties. It would seem advisable that the people planting walnuts in this state should take a lesson from the book of experience of the California growers and not commit the same mistakes that were committed in the early plantings of walnuts in that state. While we do have some profitable seedling orchards many more of them are unprofitable. One investigating the walnut industry of the state cannot help but be impressed by the large number of very inferior seedling orchards developed in this state. Even among the very best orchards there is always a certain percentage of unsuitable trees that must be worked over at considerable expense to the grower. It is true that at times the seedling orchard may produce as well, or at other times heavier than the grafted orchard, but as the competition becomes more severe in this section it will be found that the uniform large nut will bring the better price. It is easily demonstrated by studying the prices asked for walnuts in other sections.

The Kirk Walnut
While there is an opportunity of developing new varieties from seedlings, we have yet to find a seedling that is of superior worth. Many of them have been brought out as being far superior to the present varieties, but upon test and trial they have all been discarded. At the present time we hear considerable about the Brownsville seedling or the Kirk walnut. This Brownsville seedling is undoubtedly a seedling of the soft shell walnut of California, as other trees that were bought and planted in the neighborhood of this same tree show the characteristics of that type of nut. The Brownsville seedling itself is not a large walnut, so that it will be very difficult to get a considerable percentage into a No. 1 grade. In addition to this falling it has the very bad characteristic of poor sealing. It will be practically impossible to ship this walnut as is done with the other ones, due to the large amount of breakage that will occur in shipping.

A study of seedling trees raised from nuts planted of the Kirk walnut do not show any tendency to come true to type except in one characteristic. They are all more or less thin shelled, but beyond that there is very little tendency of coming true to type. Some of them are decidedly inferior to the parent tree, while others may be superior, the same as we would expect in any of our seedling plantings. An investigation of the seedlings from this tree would not justify the statement that it comes true to type, but on the other hand would justify the statement that there is no tendency at all for the seedlings to come true to type, and that on the whole there is no great place for this variety. There may be a local demand, due to the good quality of the meat, but as a commercial variety or as a com-

mercial group of seedlings, it would not rate with others that we have in the state. By no means can they be compared to our best grafted varieties as are now being produced in the state.

As to Marketing
When it comes to marketing of the walnuts of this state there would be a decided advantage if the plantings of Oregon were confined to one or two varieties. If the varieties planted would be principally of the Franquette, the marketing of this nut would be a very easy matter. When we come to inspect the offerings of the seedling orchards now being put on the market, especially in the condition that some of them arrive on the market, we can see where the trouble is going to arise in the future, unless decided changes are made.

With the climatic conditions we have here it is imperative that the nuts be picked up very frequently to avoid staining from the soil or from the husks that often are attached to them. As soon as they are picked up they should be thoroughly scrubbed or washed by some of the commercial machines now on the market, and then well dried. With temperatures in the drier between 80 and 90 degrees, or approximately 90 degrees for the most part, drying can be efficiently carried on. Temperatures much above that will result in rancid meats, while temperatures much below that will allow the molding of the kernels. This has been one drawback in the marketing of the walnuts at the present time.

The Grading Rules
The grading rules, as put out by the committee on walnut grading, which met in Portland June 13, seem to be a very conservative set of rules that should be followed by all persons. If this section can agree to follow one set of grading rules, it will be of advantage to everyone concerned. The problem confronting the trade at the present time is not of marketing the nuts that are strictly graded and of first quality. The real problem comes in marketing the inferior stock that should, without doubt, never reach the market, except as cracked meats. It is the inferior material that is the real problem in marketing at the present time, and will continue to be the problem so long as the orchards are not located in ideal locations, and the proper varieties are not put on these locations.

C. E. SCHUSTER.
Corvallis, Or., Nov. 7, 1923.
(Mr. Schuster is assistant professor of pomology of the Oregon Agricultural college. He has made an exhaustive study of and experimentation with filberts and walnuts, and his article will be highly appreciated by thousands of our Oregon people.—Ed.)

WALNUT GROWING ACROSS COLUMBIA

Editor Statesman:— Fifteen years ago there were a few walnut trees in this locality which produced nuts of a fine quality, and bore consistently. So in 1908 I adopted a policy of filling in all vacant spaces in prune orchard with walnut trees, so that today I have some 600 trees ranging from one to 15 years old. The older trees are very good bearers, but, being seedlings, they produce an inferior nut to the grafted one, and I am compelled to take from 5 to 10 cents per pound less for them than I should. So I took a lesson in grafting last year, and this year I put in 1200 grafts in my seedling trees, and by the end of another year I will have them all putting on new Vroomen Franquette tops. In fact many of them put out from six to ten feet the first year, so that I was compelled to lop off from

three to five feet of this growth to keep them from coming down on the ground. So there is no excuse for the beginner now to make the mistake I did and plant seedling trees, but get a six to eight-foot tree of the Franquette type with plenty of good strong lateral roots on it and cut it back to 30 inches, and if you don't get a 48-inch growth the first year, it will be your own fault.

I purchased 250 from the Groner-McClure nursery last year, cut them back, and got an average of 60 inches growth on them this year, many of them putting on six and seven feet the first year. This proves that we can grow the trees, and the nut grown is thinner-shelled, sweeter-meat, and runs a larger percentage to kernel, than the California nut, and already commands a better price in some markets.

I consider this locality peculiarly well adapted to the growing of nuts of the walnut and filbert type, and predict that in the near future this will be one of our greatest industries. And would advise every home owner to plant at least two trees, and every farmer at least a hundred.

—L. F. RUSSELL,
Vancouver, Wash., Nov. 7, 1923.
(Mr. Russell is president of the Washington Growers' Packing Corporation. "Walnut Growing in the Washington Section" was the heading on his article.—Ed.)

Reasons for Planting Walnuts
Because grafted Franquettes are selling for fancy prices while many other farm and orchard products are selling below the cost of production.

Grafted Franquettes are selling five cents above other walnuts. This difference in price will pay the cost of good trees every year or the cost of harvesting the nuts. The reason for this is that the consumption of walnuts has doubled every five years for the past fifteen years and no doubt will continue.

Plant walnut trees and raise a crop you can sell at a profit. Write for price list, and booklet which contains valuable information to growers.

GRONER & McCLURE
Hillsboro, Oregon, R. 2.

Next Week's Slogan
SUBJECT IS
THE STRAWBERRY INDUSTRY

Terwilliger Funeral Home
778 Commercial St.,
Phone 724 Salem, Oregon

NOW IS THE TIME!!
To look after your heating plants and see that it is in good order, or if you are going to need a new one. This is the appropriate time to buy it!
THEO M. BARR
164 S. Com'l St.

There is a boom in the walnut industry of the Salem district, and it will last indefinitely.

OUR TREES
Carefully Grown — Carefully Selected — Carefully Packed
Will Give Satisfaction to the Planter
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The Largest and Most Complete Hostelry in Oregon Out of Portland

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