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SELLING SALEM DISTRICT

Dates of Slogans in Daily Statesman

(In Twice-a-Week Statesman Following Day) (With a few possible changes.) Loganberries, October 2. Prunes, October 9. Dairying, October 16. Flax, October 23. Filberts, October 30. Walnuts, November 6. Strawberries, November 13. Apples, November 20. Raspberries, November 27. Mint, December 4. Great cows, etc., December 11. Blackberries, December 18. Cherries, December 25. Pears, January 1, 1925. Gooseberries, January 8. Corn, January 15. Celery, January 22. Spinach, etc., February 5. Onions, etc., February 12. Potatoes, etc., February 19. Poultry and pet stock, Feb. 26. Goats, March 5. Beans, etc., March 12. Paved highways, March 19. Broccoli, etc., March 26. Silos, April 2. Legumes, April 9. Asparagus, etc., April 16. Grapes, etc., April 23. Drug garden, April 30. Sugar beets, sorghum, etc., May 7. Water powers, May 14. Irrigation, May 21. Mining, May 28. Land, irrigation, etc., June 4. Dehydration, June 11. Hops, cabbage, etc., June 18. Wholesaling and jobbing, June 25. Cucumbers, etc., July 2. Hogs, July 9. City beautiful, etc., July 16. Schools, etc., July 23. Sheep, July 30. National advertising, Aug. 6. Seeds, etc., August 13. Livestock, August 20. Grain and grain products, August 27. Manufacturing, September 3. Automotive industries, September 10. Woodworking, etc., Sept. 17. Paper mills, etc., Sept. 24. (Back copies of the Thursday editions of the Daily Oregon Statesman are on hand. They are for sale at 10 cents each, mailed to any address. Current copies 5c)

THE FILBERT IN A NUTSHELL

Salem is the filbert center of the United States— It is a franchise. The filbert cannot be grown commercially on this continent excepting in western Oregon and Washington, and perhaps a part of northern California. The filbert acreage here keeps increasing— And it will no doubt increase more and more from year to year— Will run into the 10,000 acre class, and be then only started. The filbert is a safe crop; it is profitable; it takes little capital to develop. The Salem district will supply the United States with filberts; the world with quality filberts. The father of the industry in this district says filberts are the safest and most profitable of all orchard crops here.

Valley Motor Co

260 North High Street, Phone 1995

Boost This Community by Advertising on the Slogan Pages

DID YOU KNOW That Salem is permanently the filbert center of the United States; that this district now grows more filberts and has more young trees and more prospective filbert growers than any other section of the country; that this is the only district of the United States suitable for filbert growing, excepting parts of western Washington and northern California; that there is sure money in filberts; that this is a crop that has a number of very important advantages, and that there is vast room here for more filbert growers, who will take none of the risks of the pioneers in the industry; and that the acreage in the filberts in the Salem district should and no doubt will for a long time be limited only by the supply of suitable available nursery stock?

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VALLEY PACKING CO. CASCADE BRAND HAMS, BACON AND LARD U. S. Inspected SALEM, OREGON

RADIANT WITH PROMISE IS FILBERT INDUSTRY IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

N. E. Britt of Newberg, a Grower of Nuts and Trees With Experience Lasting Over a Number of Years, Is Convinced of the Bright Future of Filbert Growing Here— Gives His Reasons

Editor Statesman: Yours of recent date asking for information on filberts at hand. So many have written and visited me for information about filberts that I had a leaflet printed, a copy of which I enclose. Observation and experience since then fully confirms all that was then said, and I am thoroughly convinced a filbert orchard in the Pacific Northwest is radiant with promise.

N. E. BRITT. Newberg, Or., Oct. 25, 1924. (Following is the circular which Mr. Britt mentions.) The Filbert Orchards as an Investment Any property is always worth and usually salable at whatever sum it will return 8 per cent on. With this in view, let us consider an acre planted to filbert trees twenty feet apart six years after planting. Let us assume the cost to be \$300, made up about as follows: Cost of land \$200; 108 trees \$54; preparing land and setting trees \$46; interest on money and cost of caring for trees six years not considered, as corn, beans, berries or other hood crops between trees will take care of these two items. Do not plant potatoes or other root crops as they are likely to bring in gophers or other rodents.

What May be Expected at End of Sixth Year Data as to yield of nuts at different ages is quite scarce. In an address before the Oregon Horticultural society, Mr. George A. Dorris of Springfield, Oregon, said: "I have endeavored to keep an accurate account of the various trees of different ages with the following results for 1914: Four year old trees averaged four pounds per tree; six year old trees averaged ten pounds per tree; eight year old trees averaged twenty pounds per tree. Individual trees did better." It should be borne in mind that Mr. Dorris's trees are on exceptionally good land, being an alluvial deposit caused by overflow of river.

Filbert trees have not reached their growth at eight years of age. I have trees about fifteen years old that are still growing and are now producing more than twice as many nuts as

they did at eight years of age. Last year produced at rate of 2350 pounds per acre. From my own experience and observations of others I am confident that we can produce a ton to the acre from trees twelve to fifteen years of age. Much heavier yields are already being produced here. Some Characteristic of the No danger of injury from frost in spring as they bloom in December and are immune from frost. No fear may be entertained from rains in the fall as they may be exposed to the weather all winter with little if any damage. Barcelona and DuChille nearly all drop clear from the husks about October first and these I consider the best varieties to plant. Filbert trees appear to be practically free from disease or pests. Should any disease or pest appear it could be easily controlled as the trees are small and easily reached by spray or other means.

Overproduction need not worry the grower of filberts. United States reports as given in government year book of 1918 gives the importation of filberts from foreign countries at shelled 3,279,807 pounds, unshelled 17,366,979 pounds; total 20,646,786 pounds. Cost of trees varies. Nurseries charged last year from 75c to \$1 per tree. I and other growers have been selling equally good trees at forty and fifty cents for the last two years and I expect to have a number for sale this fall and next spring.

Filberts are a Long Lived Tree A friend of mine who visited England tells me he was shown filbert trees known to be 150 years old and might be older, still vigorous and producing heavy crops. From all information I am able to obtain, the Pacific Northwest is unsurpassed and I doubt if equalled for yield and quality of filberts. Prices have been a little lower than walnuts but I am inclined to think when enough are raised to attract buyers, they will sell as high as walnuts, as many prefer them to walnuts.

In view of the above facts it seems to me a filbert orchard in the Pacific Northwest is radiant with promise. N. E. BRITT. Newberg, Oregon, July 22, 1922.

FILBERTS TOUGH NUTS, DIE HARD

Make a Hardy Tree, But Need Care, and They Have Great Future

Editor Statesman:— Every section of the country is adapted to some special things in the way of agriculture or horticulture, so I think your boosting of filberts for the Willamette valley is a good thing. According to horticultural authorities, the Willamette valley seems better adapted to the growing of this valuable nut than most any other portion of the United States. This does not mean that filberts will not grow in the east or south, but that the western Oregon climate is especially favorable to their culture.

Pennsylvania is famous for its chestnuts, Texas and the south for pecans, California and Oregon for English, or Persian, walnuts. If the filbert industry grows as it is believed it will grow, Oregon will soon be justly famous for a large tonnage of this delicious nut, and with a quality far superior than obtained elsewhere. And the industry is growing; new plantings are made each year.

Vast Market Opening It is a safe prediction, because of evidence now in hand, that where once were loganberry patches and fields of grain there will soon be bearing filbert groves. This is because of a growing realization of the importance of the nut industry. In past years, men of foresight and vision turned their grain fields into orchards and berry patches and reaped a rich reward. Chemists in the great food laboratories are testing nuts more than ever before for their food value and they are finding unreamed possibilities in their various uses. This fact alone is opening up vast markets for both walnuts and filberts.

Filberts are comparatively new as an important food factor, but the fact that they are not a perishable crop makes them invaluable for distance shipments. The nuts keep well and because of their high nutritive quality are finding more favor every year, not only in the dainty confections which they adorn but from the housewife in preparing substantial things to eat. Yet, filberts are old as the hills, and they are often spoken of in historic annals.

Easy to Care for Compared with other kinds of fruit, filberts are quite easy to care for. Apples must be sprayed many times during the year to keep the crop from being ravaged by insects; prunes and berries and walnuts must be sprayed, but there is practically none of this labor connected with filbert growing. It is true the Daviana variety requires an application of spray in the spring to control a bud mite, but this labor factor is negligible, as the average grove contains only a sprinkling of these trees.

Filberts are hardy and they resist frost. Compared with other fruit trees, they are slow growers and sometimes hard to start; but, once started, they are said to flourish for as long as a hundred and fifty years. So planting a filbert grove may be quite a permanent thing. From the standpoint of returns, personally as yet I can say nothing for my trees will not be in bearing for two more years. But as a grower of filbert trees, I find it decidedly interesting.

I find it necessary to keep watch constantly to keep suckers from springing up from the roots and taking strength away from the main stem. This is a natural habit of the filbert, and it is necessary to keep cutting them off in order to force it into tree form. It is also necessary to keep the grass and weeds away from the growing whips for the best results. But if some promising young tree suddenly dies back, do not rush in with a shovel and dig it out. Watch and wait, and generally a new shoot will spring up when no one is looking. Filberts are tough nuts and they die hard. Sincerely, —PERRY P. REIGELMAN. Salem, Oregon, Oct. 29, 1924.

POULTRY POINTERS FROM THE COLLEGE

A Number of Items of Interest to People Engaged in This Industry

Putting all the pullets into the laying house at one time is not so effective as putting an advance group of one-fourth the total number in first, says the OAC experiment station. These pullets if placed in the house two or three days in advance of the main flock, will learn to use the roosts. When the rest of the flock is put into the house, this advance guard will show the others how to use the roosts. The Oregon station has found that if all the flock is put in at once, crowding in the corners even with mature pullets is not uncommon.

Litter that is too deep is not ideal for the flock. For a house 20 by 40, three bales of straw or 350 pounds is sufficient. The Oregon station has found that extremely deep litter becomes damp and soggy and makes scratching by the birds difficult. Using less litter to promote exercise, and cleaning oftener, keeps the flock in better condition.

The laying fowl needs an abundance of mineral matter. An unlimited supply of grit, dry cut-bone, oyster shell and charcoal before the birds at all times helps keep production at a maximum. The layer does not get enough mineral from the grain part of the ration. Plenty of green feed is also essential to high production. Some poultrymen consider too much green feed harmful in that birds will not eat enough grain for high production if too much green feed is fed. The high producing flocks at the Oregon station have at all times access to unlimited supplies of green feed.

Overfeeding Pullets, Mistake Overfeeding pullets just coming into production is a mistake to be avoided, according to the findings of the Oregon Agricultural college. If the pullets have free access to dry mash, then the grain feed should be divided and fed morning and evening. Feeding four pounds per 100 birds in the morning and 8 pounds per 100 at evening, or better still, all they will clean up in the morning in two hours and enough at night to leave a little in the litter when they go to roost, is about right. The busy pullet well fed but not over fed is the pullet that lays.

MARKETING FRUIT TO BE THE THEME

Annual Meeting of the Oregon State Horticultural Society, Nov. 5-7

Marketing Oregon specialty crops, one of the biggest agricultural problems will be the special feature of the next annual meeting of the Oregon State Horticultural society at Portland, November 5 to 7. The sessions will be held in the pavilion of the Pacific International Livestock exposition.

The meetings of this society are the only ones in which the fruit growers, cannerymen, college specialists and market experts get together to discuss the fruit industry. The needs, plans for development and other problems of the fruit business are considered in a way to unite all interests on a common program of betterment.

The president of the association is C. D. Minton, Portland, and the secretary, Clayton L. Long, horticultural specialist of the Oregon Agricultural college extension service. Marketing is made more difficult by the fact that Oregon production of leading horticultural crops far outruns local consumption, leaving large balances for export market. The state annually produces about eight times as many apples as it uses according to figures assembled for the agricultural economic conference. Pear production is still more in excess of local consumption, while the annual prune crop averages 50 times the prunes consumed locally.

LAW AND GOSPEL OF FILBERT GROWING

A Thumb Nail Sketch of What Fruit Inspector Van-Trump Finds

(S. H. Van Trump, fruit inspector for Marion county, knows filberts, and he knows the Salem district. He is no boomer; he wants always to be conservative, but he told the Slozax editor substantially the following yesterday:)

The filbert is a crop that is "made to order" for our climate conditions. The filbert bears young, bears large crops of high priced prod-

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ucts, requires little special equipment, little spraying, no thinning, and is easily harvested. There is little danger of any severe competition that cannot be met by our growers with intelligent marketing methods.

While the filbert will succeed in a great variety of soils, and in a greater variety of locations than the walnut and most tree fruits, yet it thrives best and yields most prolifically when planted on good, deep, rich bottom soil, providing the soil has good air and water drainage. It will succeed splendidly on good deep fertile soil of the second bottoms or first bench lands, and in the first range of the red hills.

Authorities differ on prompt distance of planting; but most growers agree on 20 feet each way for the larger growing varieties like Barcelona.

Filberts make a good walnut filler. Though cultivation is essential, filberts will do well when used as a pasture for sheep or hogs.

Cross pollination is necessary. The Barcelona is by far the leading commercial variety in this section. It is perfectly pollinated by the Du Chilly; and as not more than 20 per cent of this Chilly bears fairly good yields when so used, commercial planting might be limited to these two varieties.

The bud mite is practically the only insect that does the crop any injury in this section, and this pest confines its attacks mostly to varieties that have little commercial promise. We have here a bacterial twig blight of the filbert which some seasons is quite serious, killing back to the ground or to the main trunk of the tree the vigorous young shoots. These blighted branches should be carefully cut out. This disease rarely attacks a bearing tree.

There is in the east and middle west a native fungus blight of the filbert which has been death to all plants of the European filbert ever introduced into that section.

The earlier useless plantings ought to be grafted over—into Barcelona and Du Chilly. This would bring these trees into profitable bearing.

The filbert of commerce can be grafted onto the native hazel. This has been very successfully done by a number of Salem district growers.

The foot-and-mouth disease in Washington is when a politician opens his mouth he puts his foot in it.

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FILBERT INDUSTRY PROFITABLE FIELD

So Says J. J. Doerfler, a Grower at Silverton, Giving Some Good Advice

Editor Statesman: Being a beginner in the growing of filberts, I shall not attempt details of the science of filbert culture. Upon observation of trees growing in good soils at all ages over the Willamette valley and southwestern Washington, we find our climatic condition especially adaptable to the growing of filberts.

Rules to be Observed The beginner contemplating planting filberts must apply science and not merely theory unsupported by facts. In this new industry in the valley there are many problems yet to be solved; a good many, however, have been worked out at the present time. It is possible for a better commercial nut to be found and also a better pollinizer for our good old Barcelona. The first thing to be considered is the planting of only good trees in good soil with the proper pollinizer worked out by our experiment station and old growers. After this step comes good cultivation and then the constant removal of sucker to prevent the forming of a bush. This is easily done if done in time, and soon the tree is suckerless. The many trees growing in bush form over the country could have made good trees if taken care at the outset.

There is in the east and middle west a native fungus blight of the filbert which has been death to all plants of the European filbert ever introduced into that section. The earlier useless plantings ought to be grafted over—into Barcelona and Du Chilly. This would bring these trees into profitable bearing. The filbert of commerce can be grafted onto the native hazel. This has been very successfully done by a number of Salem district growers.

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Is Paying Industry There is no doubt that filbert culture is a paying proposition. The work is intensely interesting, and even a moderate average at one thousand pounds per acre at ten to fifteen cents per pound is profitable. This number is conservative, as many old growers average far more. It is not likely that the growing of filberts will be over done for many years to come, as we are importing nuts of an inferior quality. Our quality of nuts in the Willamette valley and southwestern Washington is unsurpassed. Organized marketing and the education of the public to the food value of this nut will increase consumption and thereby increasing our profits. We can rightfully boast that we grow the best filberts in the world here in the Willamette valley, as well as numerous other products.

J. J. DOERFLER. Silverton, Or., Oct. 27, 1924.



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