

**OUR HOME FILBERTS CAN SWEEP MARKETS**

The Fact That We Have a Monopoly Makes Filbert Future Look Rosy

Editor Statesman:  
In response to your request for something on the filbert, must say that am pleased with the interest you are taking in one of our most promising crops, as exchange of views makes for wiser procedure.

There are several reasons why the growing of filberts should attract attention:

The climate and soil of the Willamette valley and some parts of Washington, seems singularly adapted to their growth.

This with the fact that they are not grown successfully elsewhere in the United States, not even in that cherished spot, southern California, should make the business look rosy.

**Important Advantage**

Another advantage that the grower of this nut enjoys is that they are gathered around September 1st when weather is generally fine and most other crops are in, yet if rain should come the crop may lay on the ground for days without injury, which cannot be said of the walnut.

Another important item is no expense in curing. It will be many years before we can raise enough of these nuts to supply the demand, when we get rid of our only competitor, the imported nut, which is inferior in quality, of unknown age, and am informed that the last shipment received September 30, one day ahead of the operation of the government embargo, carried a large per cent of dead worms, and therefore was unfit for human consumption.

We depend on the press to acquaint their patrons of this condition, and to advise merchants to use Oregon stock to the end that the money may remain here instead of going to Europe, for the consumers' good and protection of the grower of Oregon's best and most healthful nut, against the possible introduction of the European moth.

As our tonnage increases and people learn the superiority of our nut over the foreign stock, the latter will gradually be driven off the market.

—H. A. OGDEN,  
Care Firbrook Ranch,  
Dayton, Ore.,  
Nov. 1, 1926.

The Midget Meat Market never fails to give you the finest meats and fish. There is but one place in Salem to get the finest fish. The Midget Market has it for you. (\*)

The Marion Automobile Co. The Studebaker, the world's greatest automobile value. Operating cost small. Will last a lifetime, with care. Standard coach \$1415. (\*)

The Dixie Bakery leads on high class breads, rolls, cookies and fancy baked supplies of every kind. Best by test. Ask old customers. 489 Court St. (\*)

**FILBERTS GO WELL WITH THE POULTRY**

They Make a Splendid Unit In Any Scheme of Diversified Agriculture

Editor Statesman:  
There is no doubt in the minds of those familiar with the successful growing of filberts as to the profit of the industry and the probable future. It seems an assured fact that the quality of filberts raised in western Oregon and western Washington, and possibly British Columbia, with the Willamette valley as the producing center, can never be surpassed, or elsewhere as extensively grown. Here we have filberts growing to a large tree and bearing persistently a good crop.

**Filberts and Poultry**

A five or 10 acre tract of filberts fits in very nicely in our list of diversified farming—being especially desirable with the poultry industry. The filbert is not perishable as most fruits. The harvest comes usually in September and our fall rains have no bad effects on the crop and the grower is not rushed with the harvest.

From observations over a period of years and experience with our own planting, I must say that to be successful with a filbert planting one must first have a proper location. This means a deep soil naturally well drained and of fair fertility; the fertility being not so important, as the farmer can bring up the fertility by immediate cover cropping after the grove is planted. The next important step is the buying of trees. The nurseryman must be reliable, the trees being of quality and of heavy bearing strains and true to name. This is as important as the strain of purchased stock.

**Do Not Plant Close**

Filbert trees should not be planted closer than 25 feet apart, digging the holes two feet wide

and 18 inches deep. The crown of the tree should be about four inches below the surface, the roots tapering downward, with cones as to moisture. The soil should not be tramped in the fall, but packed firmly with the hand around the roots. After the tree is planted the top should be pruned and branches cut back heavily to balance with the root system lost by digging from the nursery.

**Not a Tree Lost**

Last year we planted 600 trees in the manner prescribed and never lost a tree. The trees grew from one foot to three feet branches the first year. The best trees usually cost a little more money, but are far the cheapest in the long run. One must be sure of the right pollinizer. It is always best to get them from a heavy bearing orchard and that cross pollinated with the commercial variety one is planting. To get an orchard into early bearing and of good size the grower must cultivate thoroughly. The suckers must be kept off to insure a nice tree form. For a few years one can intercrop between the rows to keep up the expense of cultivation and bring in an income.

**Tree Grows Easily**

The tree grows very easily if properly cared for and if only the best nursery grown trees of a heavy bearing strain with proper pollinizers are planted on ideal locations. The trees should bear at four years and increased rapidly until after 12 years when they should bear from 500,000 to 1,000,000 pounds per acre. For marketing we have the whole United States before us, and possibly outside countries where filberts cannot be grown and labor values are equal with ours. Our foreign product can be eliminated to a large extent by growing quality commercial varieties properly graded. We must have a cooperative spirit among the growers to obtain best results, and it is advisable for the world to be planted to be a member of the Western Nut Growers association.

—J. J. DOERFLER,  
Silverton, Ore., Rt. 3,  
Nov. 2, 1926.

(Mr. Doerfler, the writer of the above, has taken a keen interest in and made an intensive study of the filbert industry. His planting is in the Waldo Hills section. He will be glad to advise any one on the proper location and selection and care of filberts.

free of charge. He himself has now about 15 acres in filberts, and is planting more every year. His present scheme of diversified farming includes filberts, walnuts and Shropshire sheep, in which he specializes.—Ed.)

**RUB CHEST COLDS AWAY: STOP PAINS**



**5040 POUNDS OF FILBERTS TO THE ACRE ON TREES OF DEAN OF INDUSTRY**

George A. Dorris Had That Yield This Year on the First Trees He Planted, 26 Years Ago—He Gives Facts, Not Estimates—No Question of Adaptability, and the Next Step Is the Development of Markets—The Growers Must Organize

Editor Statesman:  
I planted my first filbert trees 26 years ago. Among them were 25 Barcelonas which were planted in a solid block with Divianas as pollinizers. These trees, since they were two or three years old, have never failed to bear a crop and most of the crops were heavy. This year that block of 245 trees yielded at the rate of 5040 pounds per acre.

My next planting of 200 trees was 23 years ago. Most of this planting was ruined by flood. The few remaining trees were equally well loaded this year, the yield varying only with the size of the tree. From one of these trees I harvested 96 pounds and

it was at least 2000 pounds per acre.

It is true that 1926 was a good crop year, but we have had several other seasons when the crop was as heavy. It is characteristic of the filbert that it bears regular crops and that heavy crops are the rule and not the exception.

**Great Yields Frequent**

No one who has seen our groves when they were in good action will doubt that from strictly first class groves, when all conditions are right, a yield of 3000 pounds per acre from 19 or 12 year old groves, and as high as 4000 pounds from groves 20 to 25 years old, will be not only possible but quite frequent.

**Must Organize**

On the point of the special adaptability of the Willamette valley for the successful growing of filberts further proof is not necessary. The next step is the development of markets. The fact that many of the owners of young groves, just coming into bearing, rush their small crops onto local markets at any price that they can get, in some cases at a lower price than the year-old imported stuff, while annoying, is not discouraging. The condition is only temporary and will

be corrected as soon as the growers organize, as they must.

—GEO. A. DORRIS,  
Springfield, Ore.,  
Nov. 1, 1926.

(Mr. Dorris is the dean of the industry in this district. He planted the first considerable commercial filbert orchard in the Willamette valley. He is one of the best authorities in this country, or in the world, on that matter, on filberts, on the varieties to pollinizers, and through out the whole list. Mr. Dorris is a graduate of the University of Oregon. In every filbert tour, he is one of the shining lights in giving proper directions to the growers, especially the beginners. He may aptly be termed the father of the industry.—ED.)

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