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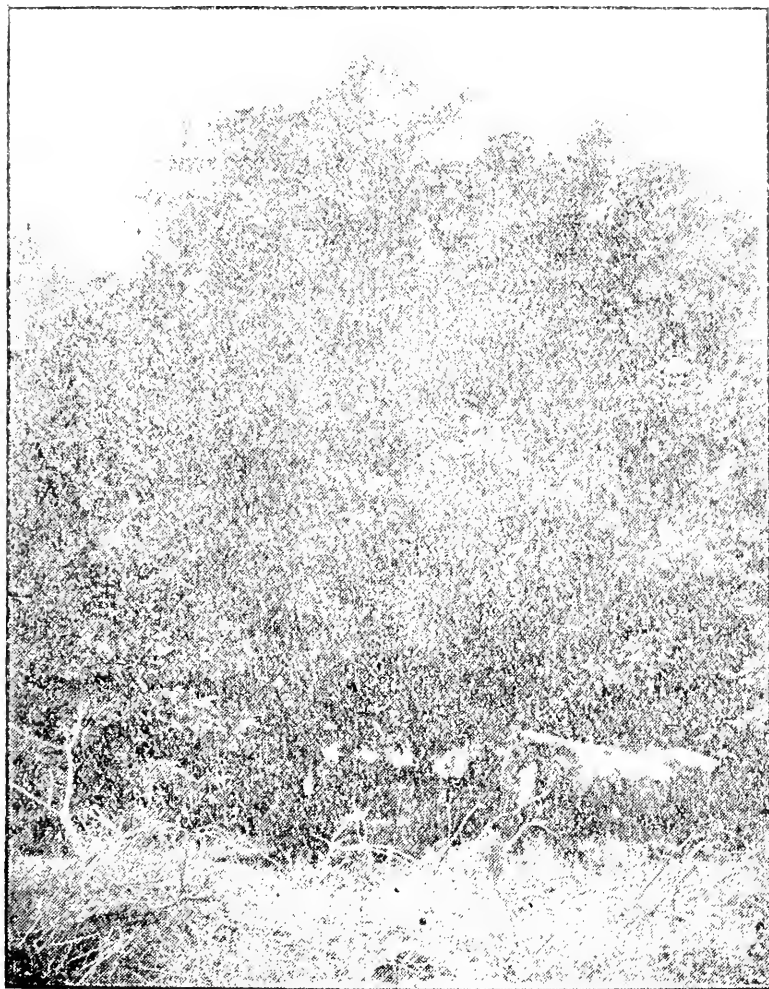
THE NUT-GROWER

Devoted to the Interests of The
Southern Nut-Growers' Association

VOLUME I.

AUGUST 1902.

NUMBER 1.



Georgia Giant Pecan Tree, Grown by G. M. Bacon, DeWitt Ga.

Per
1911

THE NUT-GROWER.

Budded and Grafted Pecans.

THE GENUINE ARTICLE.

Largest stock of well-known varieties in the South, among them are CEN-
TENNIAL, COLUMBIA, FRATCHEES, STUART and VAN DEMAN.

After several years of experimental work, we have a system of Budding and
Grafting pecans which is quite successful, and enables us to offer this season a
large stock of trees at moderate prices.

DO NOT PLANT SEEDLINGS.

They are no better than a seedling apple or peach orchard, as compared with
budded trees. Some Nurseries still offer and recommend seedlings. Probably
they have been unsuccessful with budding, and have nothing better to offer.

Budded trees bear full and regular crops at 5 to 6 years; seedling trees at 8
to 12 years.

WHICH WILL PAY BEST?

We also grow a general line of Nursery stock for the South. Send for large
illustrated catalog free.

THE GRIFFING BROS. CO., POMONA NURSERIES,

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References: The Commercial Agencies.

Sam. H. James,

Of Mound, Louisiana,

Is the largest grower of fine pecans in the State. The
Louisiana pecans are the finest in the world. So say
the big dealers in nuts in New York City, Boston,
Philadelphia and New Orleans. They sell for a higher
price than any others. Mr. James has the largest bear-
ing pecan grove in the world; also a full line of pecan
nursery stock, including grafted trees of the finest var-
ieties. If you wish to know anything about him write
to the American National Bank of Vicksburg, Miss., or
to the Louisiana Experiment Station, Audubon Park,
New Orleans, La. Beware of buying pecan trees from
parties you know nothing about.

THE NUT-GROWER

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VOLUME I.

AUGUST 1902.

NUMBER 1.

UNSCRUPULOUS DEALERS.

BY HERBERT C. WHITE.

It will soon be time for ordering pecan and other nut trees for the coming fall and winter planting. The greatest possible care should be taken to buy trees, whether seedling, budded or grafted, from reliable men who do not misrepresent matters. The possibilities of practicing fraud with nut trees, especially pecans, (in so far as budding and grafting are concerned) are so great that several unscrupulous parties, for several seasons past have been selling "faked" trees, representing them as budded or grafted, according to the particular style of deception.

It is the easiest possible matter to so cut the bark of a common seedling tree, during the spring and summer months, that it will have every appearance by the fall of being budded or grafted. If the work is well done (?) an expert can hardly tell that the fake work is not genuine, at all events not without destroying the tree; and even then it may be impossible to tell, for if the

cuts are made as deep as they would have to be in genuine budding, deep enough for bark to be easily detached, some slight injury is more than apt to occur in places to the alburnum, or outer layer of sap wood on seedling tree. Under these circumstances, even by cutting a longitudinal section through the "budded" portion of the tree for examination purposes, it is doubtful if in all cases it be possible to tell whether the tree is faked or not.

It would be a comparatively easy matter for a person familiar with budding and grafting in all its details, to detect fake buds or grafts within several weeks of the work being done and while trees stood in nursery rows, as some little time must elapse before the "chit," or eye, of transplanted bud form a good union with wood of seedling tree, notwithstanding the "heart to heart" theory advanced by one vender of fake trees. A practiced eye can tell at a glance the growth from a genuine bud while trees are in

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nursery rows, especially during the first season.

Assuming trees to be genuinely budded, the question of genuineness of variety comes up. Such phenomena as "bud variations" so rarely occur that the excuse of "bud variation" could not be intelligently used, in the event of several trees not coming true to variety represented.

There are so many questions involved in the matter in general that it is impossible to discuss them in any limited space, but enough has been said to call the attention of beginners in nut-

culture to the risks they run in buying trees from unreliable dealers. One cannot afford to wait from 5 to 10 years to find that they have been duped and it is a question whether or not the legal statutory limitations in most of the states would not bar a prosecution by the time the fraud was proved. If the newly-formed Southern Nut Growers' Association does nothing more than to expose parties selling fake budded and grafted trees, a great result will have been accomplished and the industry beneficially affected.

Experience with Pecans.

BY ROBERT J. BACON.

In 1871 a Texas friend sent me some very fine varieties of pecan nuts. Unfortunately only six of these nuts were planted in my garden, from which I now have four large trees—one of them three feet in diameter, giving a shade fifty feet across. The other three were transplanted when six years old and five inches in diameter; transplanted because they were too near together. Their tap-roots had extended so deep in the ground that it was practically impossible to dig them up, so were cut off at four feet below the surface when trans-

planted. The limbs were cut off and the tree topped, about as one would plant an oak tree of that size.

The tree which was not transplanted began bearing, as well as I remember, two years before the others, but all have been bearing in a most satisfactory way since they were ten years old and are very profitable. Those that had the tap-roots cut off bear fully as well as the tree that was never transplanted.

I have been very successful with some one year olds obtained from Stewars Nursery, Miss. They

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were planted in 1891 and have been bearing successfully for four years.

I have had fine success in planting out my seedlings of one and two years old. They usually begin bearing in six years, and are quite profitable after ten years. Very few one or two year olds fail to live if properly transplanted. Holes should be dug two and a half or three feet deep and filled in with top soil where the young tree should be planted, always putting it an inch or two deeper than it originally grew. This is to keep covered what is called the crown, and after each hoeing of these young trees some dirt should be drawn to them to keep the crown a little under the surface.

I have lost much time and some money in trying to plant out groves with nuts where I wanted the trees to grow. It will take ten years time to get a start where nuts are depended on. The only sure way of getting a grove of any size is to plant out young trees, one, two or three years old, two year olds preferable.

No detriment comes to the tree in cutting off four or five inches of the tap-root of the seedling.

Fertilizers too freely used when the seedlings are planted frequently destroy the young trees. It is best to fertilize them one or two years after planting.

Pecan trees do well in the South wherever pine, hickory or oaks can grow, in sandy or in clayey soil.

Transplanting Pecans.

BY NORWOOD ROBSON.

Our twenty-seven years experience in transplanting nursery-raised pecan trees has been entirely satisfactory. The pecan tree has been no more difficult to transplant than the pear under similar circumstances. In fact, our percentage of loss from transplanting has been less with the pecan than with the pear. We speak wholly of the nursery-raised

ed trees that have been properly managed; that have been root pruned or transplanted every two years while growing in the nursery. Transplanting from the forest or from deep alluvial or clayish soils, where but few lateral or fibrous roots are developed, would of course, be attended with general unsatisfactory results, and so would it be with

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

THE NUT-GROWER.

THE Nut-Grower.

Published in the interests of The Southern Nut-Growers' Association.

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1 page 1 "	10.00	1 page 3 "	25.00

Address all communications to THE NUT-GROWER, Poulan, Ga.

From President Bacon.

Honored as President of the newly-formed Southern Nut-Growers' Association, it is my pleasure and privilege to solicit the support of all parties interested in the subject of nut-culture in the South. Our Association can be of great mutual benefit if properly supported. It is hoped there will be a large attendance at our first annual convention in Macon, at or about the time of the Farmers' National Congress.

While pecans are now the principal nut grown in the South, we do not wish to narrow ourselves to this nut alone and for this reason there is much scope for us in scientific investigation of other nut bearing trees. It is hoped that THE NUT-GROWER may be continued indefinitely, but as there is expense attached to it, we will need practical support from those to be benefited.

DeWitt, Ga. G. M. BACON.

Mr. Sam. H. James, of Louisiana, has contributed an interesting article to THE NUT-GROWER, which will appear in the September number.

Special care has been taken in selecting advertisements for this issue of THE NUT-GROWER and the same policy will be adhered to in future numbers.

Nut-foods are attracting much attention these days. There is a wide field for development in this line, which the Nut-Growers' Association will encourage.

Mr. Nelson Tift, of Albany, lays claim to the oldest and largest pecan tree in South Georgia. He has promised figures and dates for a subsequent issue.

Readers of THE NUT-GROWER will be interested in an article by the late Col. W. R. Stewart, which was prepared in 1891 for the Mississippi Horticultural Society. It will appear in the September number of this journal.

Peanut butter is already on the market. A New York correspondent wants to know if butter has been made from pecan nuts. A few days ago a grower in the South enquired how the oil of this nut might be put up to advantage. Possibly some one can connect these two inquiries in a substantial and profitable way.

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The Coming Convention.

The Committee on Program is now busily at work. It is composed of H. C. White, Norwood Robson, G. M. Bacon, J. F. Wilson, Geo. Ketchum.

The several committees will report progress and arrangements in the September issue of THE NUT-GROWER and final arrangements in the October number, which will appear promptly on the first of the month.

Several important committees were appointed at the Macon meeting to report at the convention.

On Constitution and By-laws: Geo. Ketchum, R. J. Redding, H. D. Smith, H. M. McIntosh, Herbert C. White. This committee was instructed to make provision for several standing committees, such as Ways and Means, New Members, Standard of Excellence, Fraudulent Operations, etc.

THE NUT-GROWER for August, September and October has a distinctive mission, in preparing for the convention to be held at Macon, October 6. There are indications and prospects which point toward its being made a permanent feature of the Association's work. As to the benefits the industry would receive from a regular and carefully published

journal there is no question, but as to its support the convention will have to determine.

The New Orleans Progressive Union will be heard from at the convention. Their invitation to hold the next convention in that city is a cordial and earnest one and doubtless will be ably pressed at the Macon meeting.

Orlando, Fla., made a strong bid for the first convention and will doubtless renew and press the claims of Florida in general, and Orlando in particular, for an early meeting in that state.

Messrs. Bacon, Wilson and White were made a temporary committee on new members.

Transplanting Pecans.

(Continued from Third Page.)
the pear.

We would not have recurred to this experience of ours, but for the prevailing idea which has been calculated to deter many experienced cultivators from planting out trees of what we consider the most profitable fruit tree in cultivation. And we would here enter our protest to the prevailing opinion as to the extreme tardiness with which the pecan comes into bearing. Properly transplanted and cared for, pecan trees will come into profitable bearing in from ten to twelve

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years: many in seven or eight years after setting out. There are a number of fruit trees that will not do better.

Letter From R. J. Redding.

Georgia Experiment Station.

Experiment, Ga.

Aug. 4, 1902.

Mr. J. F. Wilson,

Sec'y, Sou. Nut-Growers' Ass'n.,

Poulan, Ga.

My Dear Sir:

I have yours of the 30th ult. and note what you say in regard to getting out the first issue of your "Nut-Grower," about August 10th. I congratulate you upon the indications of success in the undertaking that you have so closely at heart.

I am of the opinion that an organization of the Nut-Growers of the South cannot be otherwise than productive of the "greatest good to the greatest number." My own experience as well as observation leads me to say that the knowledge in regard to "nut-culture" and especially in regard to pecan culture, is now in a chaotic or unsettled condition. If the nut-growers who are sincere in their desire to develop this industry will come together in a spirit of sincerity and honesty of purpose, and freely interchange ideas and information, the result would be of great service, not only to members of the Association and those who may be called professional nurserymen; but also to the country at large. The information that is now floating

around in the newspapers of the country is of very doubtful authenticity. We want something authoritative, especially in regard to pecan culture.

We know that there have been frauds and fakes in the business, and the names of these exploiters are known and they can be kept out of an Association of honest, upright and conscientious growers and nurserymen.

You have my hearty good wishes and co-operation. I am,

Very Truly,

R. J. REDDING.

NUTS FOR PROFIT.

158 Pages. 60 Illustrations. On Propagation, Cultivation, etc., of Nuts best adapted to various sections. Price, postpaid, 50c. Testimonials free.

Japan Walnut Seed.

Sieboldiana and Coroiformis. By mail, 25c per doz., \$1.00 per 100.

Jno. R. Parry, Parry P.O. N. J. Dec. 1 to April 15. ORLANDO, FLA.

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Valdosta, Ga.

Bechtel's Pecan Nurseries,

Wholesale
And Retail.

THEO. BECHTEL,

Ocean Springs, Miss.

GRAFTED AND BUDDED
PECAN TREES...

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

JAS. A. BAIR, Palatka Fla.

THE NUT-GROWER.

..Farmdale Nursery..

Zellner, Ga., Aug. 1, 1902.

We are prepared to furnish you with one and two year old pecan trees of the choicest varieties for fall and spring setting.

Your orders solicited.

For prices and other particulars, write us.

S. H. Zellner & Son.

Pecans. LARGE PECAN NURSERY. Will furnish choice varieties, all Paper Shell Seedlings, one, two and three years old. Budded Stock from finest varieties. Will take orders for Fall and Winter Delivery.

Robt. J. Bacon, Baconton, Ga

PECANS...

BUDDED, GRAFTED AND SEEDLINGS. Our Specialties:—

- The Admiral Schley,**
- Fratchers, Stuart,**
- Louisiana Paper Shell,**
- Egg Shell, Van Deman,**
- Columbian**

And other fine varieties. Genuine stock; True to name. Also

Chestnuts and Walnuts.

Send for Catalogue and Price List.

SUMMIT NURSERIES,

D. L. PIERSON, PROP'R.,

MONTICELLO, - - FLORIDA.

THE FAMOUS JACOCKS MAMMOTH PECANS

Several excellent varieties of 1-year-old seedlings now bending and really breaking under the weight of their sixth crop of large, handsome nuts, in clusters of 3 to 9. Have weighed selected nuts 31 to the pound. No. 05 years. Also 1-year-old grafts, now bearing. Nuts having thin shells and kernels remaining whole or in halves. Most desirable opening and separating qualities. Very full and plump and of fine flavor. Fine bud-wood now in splendid condition for sale. Address

MRS. C. W. JACOCKS,
FORMOSA, ORANGE CO., FLORIDA

An ad in THE NUT-GROWER will help your trade.

THE NUT-GROWER

Devoted to the Interests of The
Southern Nut-Growers' Association

VOLUME I.

SEPTEMBER 1902.

NUMBER 2.



ESSENTIALS TO SUCCESSFUL PECAN GROWING.

BY SAM. H. JAMES.

I planted my first pecan trees in the spring of 1878. Those trees are now large fellows and paying investments. After 24 years of pecan culture, I am now able to tell the public the essentials necessary to successful pecan growing.

First then, starting with the right kind of seed or trees. The greatest mistake a beginner makes is in planting nuts upon their size alone. A good grove can be had from plant-nuts, but they must be from trees that came into bearing very early and which bear abundant crops nearly every year. The pecan must be well filled out, of thin shell and the parent tree must be a good grower. Then the kernel must be rich and oily. There are such pecan trees in the South. Woe to the man who plants big pecans, knowing nothing else about them, for failure is sure to crown his efforts. Where persons have ample means a good

grove can be had from budded or grafted trees. But here great caution is necessary as to whom you buy from. The country is literally overflowing with men who are selling wild pig nut-trees at a dollar each, calling them grafted pecans. These men are usually travelling agents. Before you buy pecan trees from any man find out all about him from the banks and the directors of the Experiment Stations. There has been a tremendous amount of fraud practiced in the last few years in the sale of pecan trees.

Secondly, it is very important to get your trees the right distance apart. A great many men advise too close planting. The trees should have good distance in at least one direction. I planted my rows sixty feet apart and the trees thirty feet apart in the rows. This has served every purpose and has allowed me to cut out an objectionable tree when it became necessary. Any per-

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son of ordinary skill can learn to do his own budding. This is different from the budding of fruit trees. The Louisiana Experiment Station, at Baton Rouge, La., is getting out a pecan circular which will tell how this is done and it is quite probable that any one interested in this matter can get one by writing.

The third essential to success is good cultivation and fertilization. Plant your grove in cotton until the trees get large enough to shade the ground. Then when you quit cotton, plow the ground in January and February and again in May and plant cow-peas broadcast. Then in the fall plow it again broadcast. Do this every year till your trees get thirty years old; then you will be sure to have a magnificent pecan grove. Unite the growing and selling of cow-peas with your pecan business, and you will be a success. Then use all the fertilizer you can honestly get. Do

not put it so close to the roots that it will burn them. Any fertilizer that will do for corn or cotton will do for the pecan. Now please do not write and ask me if this or that fertilizer will do for the pecan. Just ask some old farmer if it will do for corn or cotton, and if he says "yes" then you may know it will suit pecans. Do not think you will get a pecan grove without pain and labor, but does not come that way. But if you are willing to take the trouble no investment will pay better in the end. I have told you the plain truth about these matters and if there is an eye reader of this journal who has a pecan grove which is dragging along half dead and half alive, let him put in practice what I advise and he will soon see that he has "a thing of beauty and a joy forever." My pecan grove has given me more pleasure than anything else in this world.

NUTS FOR PROFIT.*

In the South the raising of nuts for profit is a foregone conclusion. The pecan is the nut preferred, from its large yield, and from the oil which the nut holds. This when pressed can be used for table or cooking purposes,

and the demand for it is steadily increasing. Chief Van Deman, of the Department of Agriculture, believes firmly in the cultivation

*Published 10 years ago in the Massachusetts Ploughman.

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of the nuts as a profitable industry. Col. W. R. Stuart, of Ocean Springs, Miss., says: "I planted those large paper shell pecan nuts when I was fifty-seven years old and now I am seventy-one. I tell you they help me live. I got 117 pounds from one tree last fall; sold 105 pounds for \$105.00 and planted the remainder of them and have raised a fine lot of young trees, which are for sale. Pecan culture, planting the very large nuts, I consider one of the safest and best paying industries a man can engage in. One of the highest priced nuts in Europe is the pecan, shipped from New

Orleans, but grown in Texas and other Southern states. This tree is the *Hicoria* Pecan growing from southern Indiana to the Gulf of Mexico. New varieties are obtained by grafting and budding and these bring fancy prices. The nuts are oblong, smooth and thin shelled, with sweet and delicious kernels. The tree is beautiful, symmetrical and rapid-growing, with abundant light-green foliage, narrower than that of the hickory. There is a fine specimen tree in the grounds of the Capitol at Washington."

Planting of Pecan Groves.

BY HERBERT POST.

If a man wants to plant a pecan grove for profit it is quite a different problem than in planting for shade.

When a grove is planted for profit the grower wants to make the most out of his land. If only for shade trees, it is best to plant 35 or 40 feet apart so they may become widespreading. There are many reasons why closer planting is best, and in adopting the equilateral triangle method used by the California nut and fruit growers, we plant 20x20 getting 125 trees to the acre with-

out crowding, whereas those who plant 40x40 get only 27 trees to the acre. All pecan trees are not bi-sexual. This may be the reason why many pecan trees throughout the Southern states are bearing small crops or none at all. At all events the trees planted 40 feet apart are dependent upon their own pollen, which is distributed by gravity or by bees only, in which event small yields are the result.

Many are the advantages of close planting. When the trees are 20x20, of same age, same

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height, same distance apart, the pollen, in addition to gravity and bees, has the further aid of the wind currents among the trees, by which it is more profusely distributed, the result being much larger crops. As is the proportion of one thousand to one, so is that of the male flower to that of the female flower; so the more thorough the pollenization, the more abundant the crops.

With this close planting comes the heading in of the trees when two or three years old together with pruning the trees to any desired shape, the outer limbs curving inward, assuming somewhat the shape of the pear tree so that there are no limbs growing laterally, as a spread of natural growth. A pecan tree can be treated absolutely as a fruit tree from seed to harvest.

Another advantage in low-growing pecan trees is the protection of the tree trunk from the summer sun, less liability of injury from high winds and the crops can be gathered from the ground with a long pole. Should it occur that the limbs intermingle with other trees, no loss follows as the new growth [each

season bears the fruit and in all probability fifty years would go by before this would occur and the trees giving good earnings all the years previous.

Only few trees bear the largest varieties such as sold for seed, while the demand exceeds the supply. Where pecan trees heavily overbear one season, like other fruit trees they take up the plant food in larger supply and such food is often so largely absorbed that the following season the trees cannot get the needed supply and smaller crops result. For the Southern states we recommend the growing of vegetables or other low-growing crops on the same ground until the trees shade the ground. The cultivation of such crops also cultivates the trees. Golden opportunities are coming already to the Southern states in the growing of vegetables for early shipments to Northern markets.

Never grow grain or grass crops among nut trees in their earlier years. Cultivate, cultivate, cultivate your trees if you want them to do their best.

Close planting, heading in and cultivation are three requisites in pecan culture.

The Macon Telegraph for October will be a valuable paper. Everything concerning the Nut-Growers' Convention that will

be of interest to the members and to nut-growers in general will be published in full as well as a full report of the Farmers' Congress.

THE NUT-GROWER.

Convention Notes.

Following is a partial report of the committee on membership:

The membership of this Association shall consist of (1) Honorary, (2) Life, (3) Active, (4) Associate Members.

1. Persons of distinguished ability and original workers, who materially advance the nut-growing industry, may be elected Honorary Members and have all the rights and privileges of members without the payment of fees or dues.

2. The payment of \$100.00 by any interested person in such installments as may be designated, will constitute such person a Life Member, with all the privileges of members without the further payment of fees or dues.

3. Any person may be elected an Active member upon payment of initiation fee of \$3.00 and such annual dues as may be required by the Association.

4. Such persons as may indirectly aid the Association or the industry in a substantial way may be elected Associate Members without the payment of any fees or dues.

Parties who sign application blank and send in the initiation fee prior to the adoption of Constitution will be recommended for Charter Members.

An interesting feature of the

Convention will be the display of nuts, stock and implements which growers are invited to make.

The importance of work such as the Southern Nut-Growers have in hand should be judged by accomplished results, rather than by the number of members of the Association or the size of its conventions. We may have something in our next issue on this line.

It was understood when Macon was selected as the place of meeting that railroad rates and accommodations provided for the Farmers' National Congress would apply also to the Nut-Grower's Association. Inquire of your local agent for particulars and rates.

Influence of Stock on Scion. Editor NUT-GROWER:

The influence of the stock on the scion would, I think, form an interesting subject for your many readers. Has anyone the choice varieties of the walnut growing on the pecan or hickory? If so, we want to know about the union and the hardiness. Also if the fruit of such is improved and the result of the planting of nuts so grown. Does this combination partake of the hardiness of the stock? If anyone has the pecan growing and fruiting on walnut or hickory we want their experience also.

E. E. RISIEN,
San Saba, Tex

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Address all communications to THE NUT-GROWER, Poulan, Ga.

A number of valuable exchanges appeared promptly on the issuance of our first number. Lack of space forbids mention of them.

Names and addresses of nut-growers in all parts of the South are desired. Send them to the Secretary of the Association at Poulan, Ga.

Nuts for Profit is the title of a treatise on the propagation and cultivation of nut-bearing trees, by John R. Parry, of Parry, N. J. This is an interesting and valuable book, and should be in the hands of all nut-growers.

The necessity for a regular publication in the interest of nut-growing has become very apparent, and the expressions of appreciation of our first number by persons competent to judge, is very encouraging.

Many surprises are in store for the old-time pecan grower who planted in faith and waited patiently for years for uncertain results. In light of recent accomplishments it is not necessary to wait longer than for ordinary fruits to be produced, as grafts are known to bear in the nursery row one year from graft.

By grafting and budding a selected variety of known character is assured. By using grafts or buds from trees of known character the yield of fruit is wonderfully increased, while the thorough and skillful cultivation of trees eliminates the off years in bearing. Anyone having doubts as to such results can see affidavits supporting them by attending the Convention at Macon.

The Nut-Growers' Association has been receiving kindly and widespread attention in advance of its first convention. There is much important work in sight and prospects are good for the accomplishment of work that will prove of great value and far-reaching importance.

There are many people interested in nut-culture who cannot attend the Convention. If you wish the Association well and think the continued publication of THE NUT-GROWER a good plan, let us know by mail if you cannot be present.

THE NUT-GROWER.

The Louisiana State Board of Agriculture and Immigration and the New Orleans Progressive Union are taking an active interest in the Southern Nut-Growers' Association and the coming Convention. The following delegation has been appointed to represent the state at Macon: Hon. J. G. Lee, chairman, Baton Rouge; Dr. W. C. Stubbs, New Orleans; Gen. Leon Janstremski, Baton Rouge; Tom Richardson, Sec'y Progressive Union, New Orleans; Prof. F. H. Burnett, Baton Rouge; Sam. H. James, Mound; Prof. W. R. Dodson, Baton Rouge; Prof. H. S. Morgan, Baton Rouge; B. M. Young, Morgan City; A. K. Clingman, Keithville; Emile Bourgeois, Central P. O. In addition to this delegation a goodly number have notified us of their intention to be present.

The program for the Convention is substantially arranged, but is not yet complete enough for mention in this number. It provides topics of much importance, while speakers of distinguished ability and national reputation are expected.

The favor with which the first number of THE NUT-GROWER was received necessitates an edition of 1,200 copies for September with two additional pages.

No mistake will be made by farmers in planting a few nut-trees obtained from reliable dealers. They will add beauty and profit to a farm, while the enjoyment of the nuts by young and old will be hard to measure. The planting of commercial groves, however, is another matter and should be engaged in only when assured of skillful management by experienced growers.

* Experiments are being conducted in the groves and nurseries of President G. M. Bacon at DeWitt, Ga., with a view to finding some root knot resistant stock upon which the English or Persian walnut may be propagated. If this trouble can be overcome (and results thus far are very encouraging) the planting of walnut groves in the far South will receive much attention.

Nut-growing as a distinct industry is new and subject to all the ills, accidents and misfortunes incident to new enterprises. Failures thus far may outnumber the successes, and future prosperity depends upon a thorough understanding of the business and its skillful and persistent prosecution.

Parties who expect to attend the Convention will confer a favor by sending their names to this office as early as practicable.

THE NUT-GROWER.

NUTS FOR PROFIT.

158 Pages. 60 Illustrations.

On Propagation, Cultivation, etc., of Nuts best adapted to various sections. Price, postpaid, 50c. Testimonials free.

Japan Walnut Seed.

Sieboldiana and Coroiformis. By mail, 25c per doz., \$1 00 per 100.

Jno. R. Parry, Parry P.O. N. J.
Dec. 1 to April 15, ORLANDO, FLA.

TEXAS SEED PECAN CO.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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Walnuts, English Walnuts,

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PECAN TREES...

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

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PECAN GROVES WANTED.

Having had much practical experience in Pecan culture in all its phases and being absolutely convinced as to the safety of the investment, I would be pleased to correspond with parties contemplating planting large or small pecan groves or orchards with a view to taking an interest therein on a novel, mutually advantageous and very economical basis. References exchanged.
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Zellner, Ga., Aug. 1, 1902.

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Your orders solicited.

For prices and other particulars, write us.

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Pecans. LARGE PECAN NURSERY. Will furnish choice varieties, all Paper Shell Seedlings, one, two and three years old. Budded Stock from finest varieties. Will take orders for Fall and Winter Delivery.

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BUDDED, GRAFTED AND SEEDLINGS. Our Specialties:—

- The Admiral Schley.
- Frotchers, Stuart.
- Louisiana Paper Shell.
- Egg Shell, Van Deman.
- Columbian

And other fine varieties. Genuine stock: True to name. Also

Chestnuts and Walnuts.

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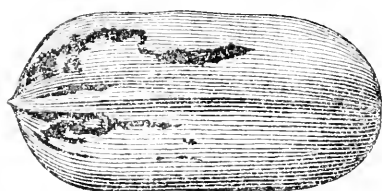
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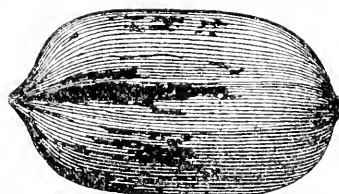
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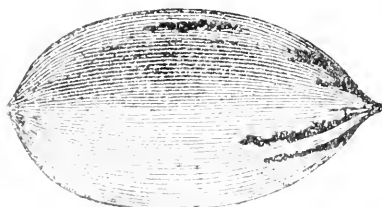
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Originators of The Celebrated Varieties.

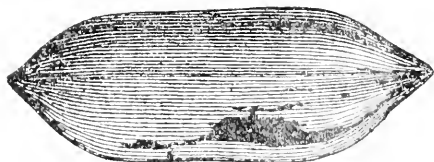
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THE NUT-GROWER

Devoted to the Interests of The
Southern Nut-Grower's Association

VOLUME I.

OCTOBER 1902.

NUMBER 3.

Farming and Nut-growing

The wide extent of Southern territory suited to the pecan nut makes its availability as an auxiliary crop an important factor of diversified farming. This feature of nut-growing is capable of wide application, is easily made a permanent improvement and a source of revenue to the ordinary farmer who owns the land he cultivates.

From the nut-grower's view, the farm becomes, if rightly used, the foundation for establishing large commercial groves at the least practical cost with earliest possible results.

Cultivation of land in farm crops is an excellent preparation of soil for the planting of a grove. The cultivation and fertilization that cotton requires is excellent treatment for the young trees. When they are large enough to make the further cultivation of cotton unprofitable, cowpeas and leguminous crops should follow and enrich the land, while making an ideal range for live stock, particularly cattle, sheep and hogs. Then,

poultry-raising and bee-keeping are more in place on a nut-grove than on an ordinary farm, where they often damage crops and fruit.

If general farming pays, and it assuredly does when managed with ordinary skill, certainly the nut grove can be obtained and brought up to a profitable age by the same equipment of land, implements, live stock and labor that the farmer used for producing farm crops alone, and necessitating only the additional capital the cost of the trees and planting them will require.

This bridges the period of waiting for trees to bear which, by the way is short when grafted or budded trees are used; provides the necessary care and cultivation, and gives profitable employment for mind and body until the nut harvests begin. The reward for this preparatory labor increases so fast and continues so long, and at the same time is so sure, it proves a gilt-edged investment. Industry, patience and skill will insure success.

THE NUT-GROWER.

THE Nut-Grower.

Published in the interests of The Southern Nut-Growers' Association.

Advertising Rates:

1 inch 1 time	\$1.00	1 inch 3 times	\$2.50
$\frac{1}{4}$ page 1 "	3.00	$\frac{1}{4}$ page 3 "	7.50
page 1 "	5.50	$\frac{1}{2}$ page 3 "	13.75
1 page 1 "	10.00	1 page 3 "	25.00

Address all communications to THE NUT-GROWER, Poulan, Ga.

Membership applications and fees should be sent to the Secretary at Poulan, Ga. Don't wait until the rush of business at Macon.

A register will be in charge of a special committee at the Convention, and all who attend---whether members or not---are invited to record their names and addresses.

All the indications seem favorable for a most successful Convention. The program embraces a number of most important subjects and the attendance promises to be large and representative.

A nut grove rather than a nut orchard, was the decision of the committee at its Macon meeting, on July 15. The argument was that a grove signifies an ornamental and permanent planting, which suits nut planting better than orchard.

The organizers of the Southern Nut-Growers' Association builded better than they planned. The work has continually broadened and is now assuming an importance far beyond the original conception. It is likely that the discussion of the fraudulent dealer and measures for his suppression will lead to an awakening as to the extensive frauds in nursery stock and seed, which now bleed a too-confiding public of enormous sums of money each year.

The pronunciation of Pecan was up for discussion at the meeting of the Committee of Arrangement at Macon. The consensus of opinion was that the sound of a as in tan, fan, can, is correct. Henry D. Smith said that he had looked the matter up and could find no authority for any other pronunciation.

Nut-growers who cannot attend the Convention can get a full and prompt report by subscribing for the Macon Telegraph for October. This will also give report of the Farmers' Congress.

Much of the Conventions' work of organizing will doubtless be referred to committees, which will meet at convenient intervals during the Farmers' Congress.

THE NUT-GROWER

From Mr. Pabst.

Editor NUT-GROWER:

As the Convention is coming so near, would it be amiss to call the attention of the members to the vital importance of starting right and straightening out the muddle of nomenclature of the pecans?

Columbian has four different names or more, Russell has two competitors entirely different from the true. Pabst has one competitor and maybe more. Here are three varieties named that are in a muddle, and doubtless most others are in the same condition.

To give a case in point how reckless some people are, let me give you some of my personal experience. Some years ago a prominent nurseryman came to purchase some Russell wood. As the owner did not wish to cut that much from the tree, they agreed to take part of the wood from a different tree. As I had an interest in the Russell tree at that time, I cut the wood myself out of both trees and was very careful to have no mixing. The purchaser was not present when the wood was cut. Some time after, I had occasion to visit this nursery and found that the names had been changed. On remonstrating with the foreman, I was told that the owner himself had given in the names and that

there was no redress. The Russell wood had been named Pabst and the other Russell. Now, as I am the introducer of both the true Russell and Pabst nuts, I certainly can claim the right to know which is the true nut.

This is only one case in point and as, doubtless, there are many more similar, I should think it very important to have the tangle straightened out as soon as possible.

Yours Respectfully,

CHAS. E. PABST.

Ocean Springs, Miss.



Col. W. R. Stuart.

The late Col. W. R. Stuart, of Ocean Springs, Miss., was a native of Maryland. When a mere boy, he made a romantic trip to Louisiana and settled near Baton Rouge, where he became in a few years a sugar planter; but the greater part of his life was spent in the cotton commission business in New Orleans. He was extensively known in Louisiana and Mississippi, and removed to Ocean Springs, Miss., in 1873, where he became largely interested in orange culture, raising blooded stock, and in the cultivation of pecans. In this branch of horticulture he was not only without a peer, but without a rival. His reputation in this regard overshadows all others. He is here a distinct unapproachable leader

THE NUT-GROWER

and divides honors with none, his life. His introduction of Merino sheep among the native flocks of southern Mississippi and the two or more importations of Jersey cattle from the Isle of Jersey, were distinct contributions to the material advancement and progress of the South-west.

Socially, he was one of the most winning of men, impressing one at once by the charm of his manner; gifted with a fine person and pleasing address, and an extensive acquaintance with all the arts of commercial and agricultural employment. He entertained friends and strangers alike with a boundless hospitality and unstinted personal attention. He was a Christian of the most pronounced and joyous type, honoring God wherever he went. On religious occasions there could hardly be met with in a lifetime, a man of more potent personality, clerical or lay. The sway of his spirituality was imperial, resistless: the torch of his rapture could touch cold and unimpassioned hearts and sometimes kindle a whole congregation into a divine joy. He attracted many people to the Mississippi coast and gave to the town in which he resided much of its celebrity. His veneration for his father's memory and his devotion to his invalid wife were two of the most beautiful characteristics of

Convention Notes.

It may surprise some to learn to what extent women are engaged in nut-culture. Their presence in goodly numbers is expected at the Convention, some coming from distant points.

All who attend on the 6th are urged to remain for the session of the Farmers' Congress, from the 7th to 10th inclusive. This makes it possible for us to have frequent committee meetings to perfect details of Association work.

The published program does not by any means exhaust the resources of the Convention for able and instructive speakers. Many prominent men, including a representative of the Department of Agriculture, will doubtless be present.

One of the pleasant features of the Convention will be the new and agreeable acquaintances we all will make. We feel safe in predicting that this personal contact will be profitable in more ways than the simple enlargement of our circle of personal friends.

Maj. Robt. J. Bacon, of Baconton, Ga., will be a conspicuous figure at the Convention. He is

THE NUT-GROWER

one of the veteran pecan growers, and his patriarchal appearance and jovial disposition will command attention.



We are pleased to note that the list of Georgia delegates to the Farmers' National Congress contains the names of quite a number of prominent nut-growers. This is well, as farming and nut-growing are closely allied.



Some of our most earnest and enterprising nut-growers are also newspaper men, and they will be much in evidence at Ma-

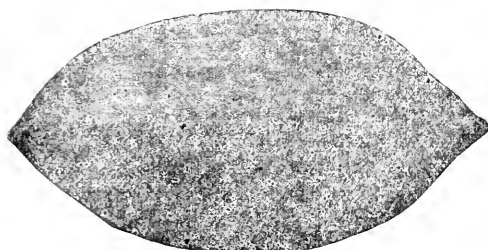
con. All who sign the Convention register will get acquainted with genial Henry Smith, of the Vienna [Ga.] Progress, as he has been appointed to look after that part of the convention work.



In addition to samples of nuts, etc., which are solicited for display at the Convention, it may be well to bring photographs in this line. Those who cannot attend can send such articles to the Secretary and they will be cared for, displayed and returned to owners after the convention.

First Premium at Florida State Fair in 1901.

THE FAMOUS JACOCKS MAMMOTH PECANS.



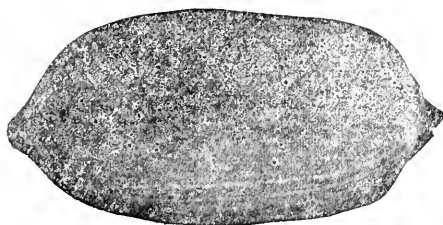
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POULAN, GA

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- Louisiana Paper Shell,
- Egg Shell, Van Deman,
- Columbian

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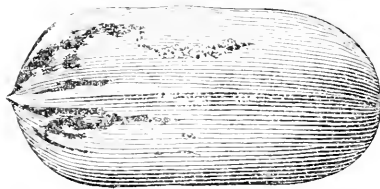
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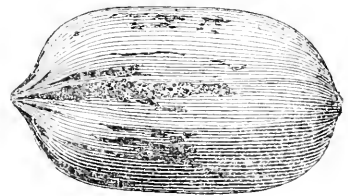
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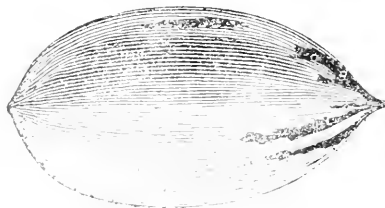
LARGE SOFT AND PAPER SHELL PECANS

Originators of The Celebrated Varieties.

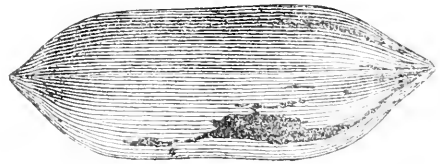
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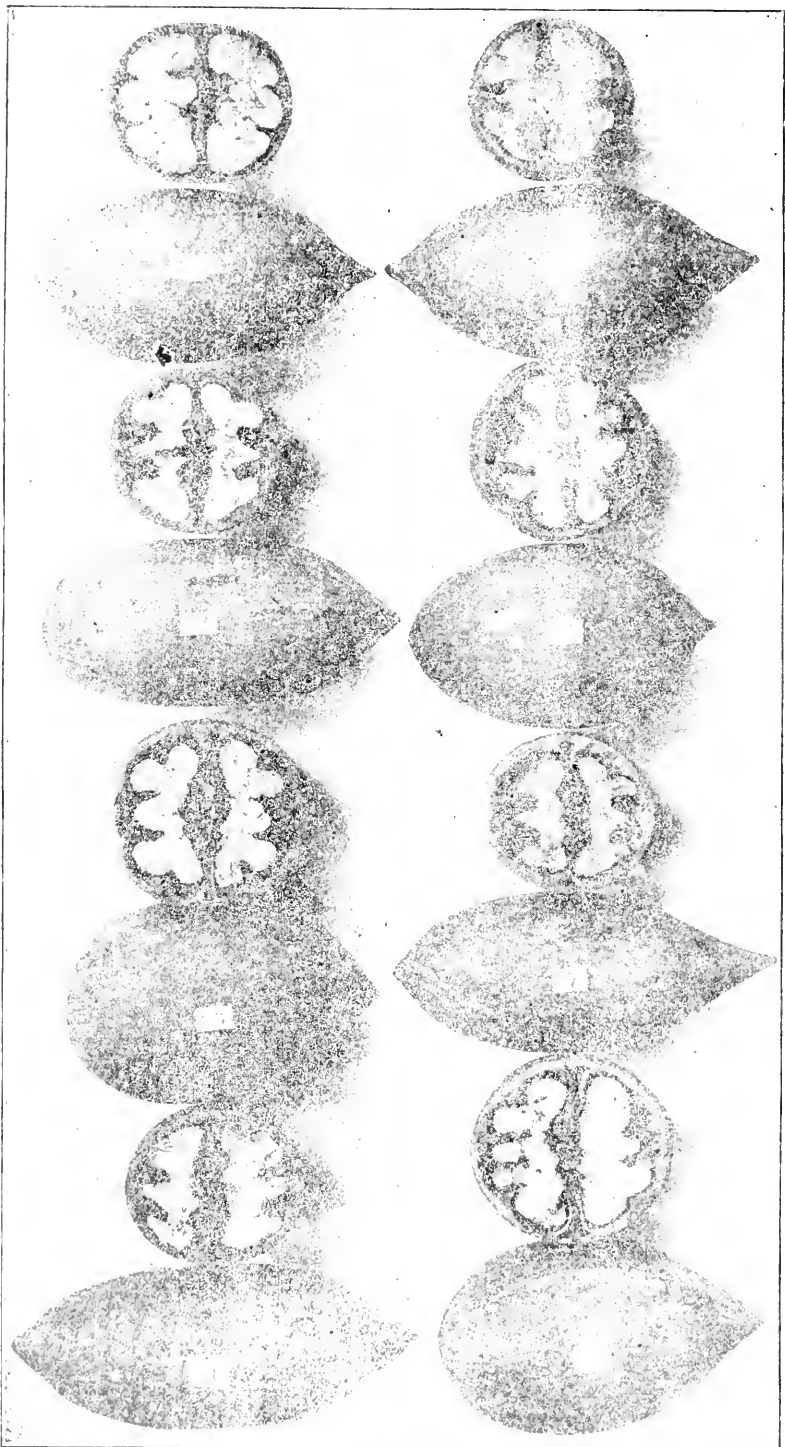
OGDEN SPRINGS, MISS.,
KIRKWOOD, GA.



CAPITAL.—(EXACT SIZE.)



VAN DEMAN.—(EXACT SIZE.)



PECANS GROWN BY SUMMIT NURSERIES. [See Page 32.]

THE NUT-GROWER

Devoted to the Interests of The
National Nut-Grower's Association

VOLUME I.

NOVEMBER 1902.

NUMBER 4.



Frauds and Fakes In the Sale of Pecan Stock.

BY PROF. E. MEAD WILGOX.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: At the suggestion of your secretary, Mr. Wilson, I consented some time ago to prepare for this convention of the Southern Nut Growers' Association a paper on the subject of "Frauds and Fakes in the Sale of Pecan Stock," and with your permission I propose to keep that promise. The task I have had is not an easy one, as anyone can determine by attempting such a task, but I hope that the result will be fully commensurate with the attention devoted to the matter. I have wondered somewhat why Mr. Wilson assigned this task to me and have about concluded that his decision in the matter was arrived at by about the same process of reasoning as that employed by the rather noted lecturer, who was about to give his famous lecture on the subject of "Fools," and having need to issue some complimentary tickets for distribu-

tion among certain friends, he ordered some printed bearing the words, "Lecture on Fools. Admit one to reserved seat." Be this as it may, we are told that "fools rush in where angels fear to tread." As an introduction I may therefore assure you that I am not a nut grower, nor an advance agent of any nursery, nor a horticulturist, but a plain botanist, and as such very much interested in every phase of plant culture, and especially interested in pecan culture. I have great confidence in the future of this Association, since it has an important mission to perform in the guidance of a rapidly-growing industry in our Southern states. The pecan industry is surely one that deserves and needs the protection of this Association, and in fact of every man who is interested in the development of the South. And it seems to me that this Association may very properly, in connection

THE NUT-GROWER

with its work of dissemination of information regarding pecan cultivation, do everything in its power to protect prospective pecan growers from the many frauds, some of which I am to mention this evening.

The effect of these fraudulent practices in the sale of pecan stocks are most important, on account of the fact that long years may be required by the grower to determine the extent or the character of the injury he has thereby suffered. When one is cultivating plants whose seed time and harvest fall in the same year, the loss through similar frauds may be great, but is not distributed over more than one year and thus affects one's profits for the one year only, while the damage from the planting of improper pecan stock is distributed over a number of years and the loss is therefore much greater.

It is therefore evident that this subject is one that deserves very careful consideration at the hands of this association, and we propose to submit certain suggestions that may be considered by those interested with a view to having them formulated into the policy of the association in some more definite form than is here possible.

First of all, attention may be

called to the statement frequently made, even by some of the better class of nurserymen, that the pecan is absolutely free from the attacks of insect pests and fungus diseases. This is entirely false, and is of course fraudulent on its face, though such a statement may do the purchaser no harm aside from disturbing his confidence in the nurseryman himself. A modification of this "fake" consists in announcing that the seller has at his command some mysterious chemical compound, and that trees grown from seeds treated with this chemical will never be infested by insects or injured by any parasitic fungi. Such a claim is nothing short of idiotic, and at the best is very fraudulent.

Another common fraud is to sell for pecan stock entirely different species, frequently species of hickory. In one case it was reported to me that "two years ago a fruit grower at Marshallville, Ga., bought and planted out what he thought to be a nice lot of pecan trees, but after they began to grow he found them to be china berry trees."

The selling of pig-nut trees for the true pecans is a well-known fake, and one who has practiced it rather too extensively has at last, I understand, been removed from association with his fellow-

and placed for a time in an institution where pecan growing is not the fashion. In one case which came to my attention this party sold some of these wild pig-nuts as the true "American Pride Pecan." Such a fraud as this is deserving of the severest punishment permissible under our laws, but the difficulty is that the poor fellow who has purchased his experience from such an agent can usually secure no return for his money invested.

Another and even more common trick is to sell seedlings as true budded stock. A certain firm in Tennessee is rather expert at this business and has extensively worked their scheme in Alabama and no doubt in other neighboring states. The seedling is cut off near the ground and the resulting tree is forced from a bud situated below and near the terminal bud. In one case alone 5000 such plants were delivered by this Tennessee firm to a party in our state, while in another case a lesser number were examined by me without finding any budded stock at all.

In another case a firm sold pecan trees which it claimed were "grafted onto quince, thereby insuring a dwarf tree that would bear in three years."


In other cases the trees are secured from removing the ter-

минаl bud of the seedling and substituting for it a bud from a bearing tree.

I have no doubt that other frauds and fakes are practiced in the sale of pecan stock, but we have enumerated enough to show the necessity of some action being taken to protect purchasers of this stock from such practices. This brings us to a modern, practical question that is pressing itself upon us in more than one way for solution. Personally, I am a great believer in making these matters public. If every fraud of this sort could be traced to its origin and the truth of the matter made public, the repetition of the scheme by the same firm would, in a measure, be precluded. There are some who wish for special legislation on the part of states, making the fraudulent practices of any sort in connection with the sale of pecan or other nursery stock a special misdemeanor and punishable by fine and imprisonment. It seems to me, however, that the present laws fully provide for these fellows if it were only called into play more frequently. It seems very likely that our state inspection laws will in time have to be so extended as to provide for the inspection of seeds and living plants of all sorts to assure the purchaser that he is not being

defrauded. The practical operation of such a law would demand careful consideration, and I hope

this association will take this question under consideration.


Address **Delivered at The National
Nut Growers' Convention.**
 BY PRESIDENT G. M. BAGON.

Members of the Southern Nut Growers' Association, ladies and gentlemen: In the words of the president of the American Pomological Society, "formal addresses are apt to be a weariness to the soul and long ones an abomination." But for the fact that the organization is new, I should be glad to omit the formality and at once take up the program. It is our duty as well as pleasure to publicly acknowledge the kindly interest in, and substantial support accorded the association, feeling confident that results will show that confidence was merited and that our efforts will continue to be favorably regarded, we thank all who have directly or indirectly contributed to our rapid and promising career. This is a progressive age, and nut growing as well as any other branch of agricultural or horticultural science needs organization to foster, encourage and advance, as well as protect the industry.

Subjects was conceived in Georgia by a few gentlemen interested in nut culture, and who from bitter experience had come to the conclusion that something of the kind was needed to collect and diffuse authentic information upon the subject of nut culture, as well as to grapple with those parties engaged in selling spuriously budded and grafted trees, and those selling pig nut trees, and seedling trees grown from the smallest and most inferior pecan nuts, for choice pecans. It has also been developed that parties are now offering seed-nuts of some of the standard varieties under new names in different localities, in one case the same half tone cuts being used.

A temporary organization was formed early this year and a committee of arrangements appointed, the following states being represented on this committee, namely: Florida, Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi. The committee was called to meet at the Brown

The association, with its ob-

House in Macon, Ga., on July 15. At that meeting it was decided to make every effort to get the association permanently established and with that end in view this convention was called. At the same time committees on program, constitution and members were appointed.

At that time we were without funds and difficulties arose as to the best way to get the new-fledged institution before the public. It was finally decided that subscriptions be solicited and that a small bulletin be gotten out for each of the three months preceeding this convention. A printer's bill here confronted us and after much consideration a solution was found by soliciting advertisements from nurserymen and others to pay the expenses of printing "THE NUT-GROWER" and to cover stationery, postage, etc. Responses came in very promptly, as well as many letters from prominent men, government and state officials and others, endorsing our purposes. In this way, ladies and gentlemen, we have piloted the association to this date. The future is in your hands. The indefatigable efforts of Mr. J. F. Wilson, secretary, and others, to make the association a success have been most praiseworthy.

We believe that our associa-

tion, with proper and capable management, is destined to become a prime factor in the up-building and material wealth of our country, for owing to the comparative newness of the industry but little authentic information from experienced men has been forthcoming, and swindlers and vendors of fake trees and renamed buds (more especially pecans) have taken advantage of the chaotic state of affairs and have robbed, and are to this day robbing, many persons of an independent and easy old age.

The food and oil uses of nuts are gradually becoming known and there are unquestionably great possibilities in the future.

The difficulties which all nut growers encounter and overcome by tedious and expensive experience need to be used as stepping stones for greater advancement in the future.

Your attention is called to the necessity for a good constitution and bylaws—for safe, but easy operation.

Your deliberations upon such matters as dealing with frauds and fakes is fraught with extensive results.

The matter of a publication for the association is practically a necessity, and proposed plans for continuing THE NUT-GROWER will

CONTINUED ON PAGE 35.

THE Nut-Grower.

Published monthly at Poulan, Ga., by
THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY.

Subscription, 50c per annum

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1 page 1 "	10.00	1 page 3 "	25.00

Our Frontispiece.

Our frontispiece this month is from a photograph of pecans grown by the Summit Nurseries, D. L. Pierson, proprietor, Monticello, Fla. The varieties represented are:

1. Admiral Schley.
2. Columbian.
3. Frotchers.
4. Louisiana.
5. Admiral Dewey.
6. Egg Shell.
7. Van Deman.
8. Stuart.

The First Convention.

The first convention of the Nut Growers' is now a matter of history and bids fair to mark the beginning of a new era in the industry. The gathering was notable in several particulars. It was representative as to locality, for as many as seven states had delegates present and letters con-

vying assurances of co-operation were received from several other states.

A kindly spirit of fellowship was prevalent, which kindled enthusiasm and exalted the industry to the high plane it so richly deserves and gave great promise for the future, while affording enjoyment of the meeting, at the same time instructing and giving fresh courage and zeal. All present showed an earnest, intelligent purpose, a keen desire for information and a marked appreciation of all the able addresses and the experiences of the veteran growers who were present.

Ladies were present from the states of Mississippi, Florida and Georgia and added much to the enjoyment of the occasion and showed in a marked degree the important part they have already taken in a rural work particularly suited to them.

The concensus of opinion was decidedly in favor of regular and persistent efforts to relieve the public of drains made upon a confiding people by the unscrupulous dealer with his faked stock. The committee having this work in charge is assured of such co-operation and support that good is sure to result.

Another matter of importance is provided for in the standing

committee on Nomenclature and Standards, which will seek to remedy the present complication in names of varieties and formulate such regulations as will prevent the exploiting of standard varieties under new names. The committee is made up with great care both as to ability and character of its members, and no one engaged in the growing or selling of trees or nuts is considered eligible. The work of this committee will be of great practical value and of much scientific interest.

THE NUT-GROWER was recognized as having an important part in the work and ample encouragement for its continuance and support was given.

Persistent and well directed efforts for the good of the association seem assured and it is confidently expected that time will work out far-reaching and valuable results.

The Association is to have a trade mark or monogram for use of members who can satisfy the President and Executive committee that they are entitled to full public confidence. The committee to design this emblem of fair dealing is:

R. J. Bacon, Jr. Baconton, Ga.,
 Chas. N. Wilson, Poulan, Ga.,
 Mrs. Dr. J. B. S. Holmes, Atlanta, Ga.

A timely bulletin on The Pecan has been issued by the Louisiana Experiment Station at Baton Rouge. In a future issue we will refer to its contents and able author.

The standing committee on Nomenclature and Standards held an informal meeting at Valdosta, Ga., Nov. 7th, discussed the situation and are taking up the work with careful deliberation.

The convention for 1903 goes to New Orleans, La., and the date fixed by the constitution is the last Wednesday in October. It is expected that two or three days will be required for the next meeting.

Prof. E. Mead Wilcox, of Alabama, was, on the eve of the convention prevented from attending, but his paper on "Frauds and Fakes," which is published in this month's NUT-GROWER, got there all right and was read by Col. R. J. Bacon, Jr.

The Constitution and Bylaws of the Association are printed in a neat booklet of ten pages with cover, containing the names of officers and the standing committees as far as appointed. It can be had by application to the Secretary at Poulan, Ga.

INFLUENCE
OF...

Scion and Stock.

BY HERBERT G. WHITE.

One is often asked by persons unfamiliar with the scientific and practical side of the propagation of plants (I have especial reference to the propagation of pecans,) "Will a budded or grafted tree reproduce, without a doubt, a nut identically the same as that produced by the tree from which the bud or scion was taken?" My answer has been, in effect as follows: "Generally, yes, except that occasionally there will be a departure for better or worse; but where the selection of buds, scions and stock is skillfully made, the chances are so slight, so far as the fruit alone is concerned, that horticulturists do not anticipate it."

This answer is sufficient as far as it goes, but there are many points involved which are not apparent on the surface.

The selection of scions and buds is not usually given the proper thought or care, and persons (frequently without a knowledge of even the first principles of botany, insectology or vegetable pathology) cut scions and buds anywhere and everywhere from the tree to be propa-

gated, regardless of the fact that some limbs, branches or twigs may be in an unhealthy or diseased condition. The result is that disease and other faults are often transmitted, which may or may not be overcome or corrected by the thriftiness or other characteristics of the seedling stock.

Scientific investigators of trees are striving for specific results, be it early bearing, rapid growth, hardiness, freedom from insects, prolific bearing, dwarfing, etc., but always having in mind the prime factors of healthfulness of scion, bud and stock. There are ways of attaining these results and the scientific propagator (not the mere mechanic) has something more in his mind when cutting buds or grafts and transplanting them to seedling trees than the bare desire to get them to "take," (a word, by the way, of ambiguous meaning in this sense) and form a union. If early fruiting is the main object, then healthy scions or buds should be selected from healthy bearing trees. If early fruiting is not the first requirement, then buds and scions can be taken

from young immature trees, but the latter course is obviously fraught with many risks.

The above is not all, for "What influence has the seedling stock upon the scion or bud?" It would be folly to say that it had none, for were that so, the propagation of plants and trees would be an entirely mechanical operation and it would be impossible to modify or induce new desirable characteristics in the growth or fruitage of the scions or buds, which is what scientific horticulturists (such as Mr. Luther Burbank and others) are continually doing, thereby increasing fruitage and improving the products. It is therefore accepted, that inasmuch as the scion or bud will transmit diseases to the stock or seedling, so is the stock capable of communicating diseases and undesirable characteristics to the scion or bud. Parenthetically I

may state, that although budding and grafting are entirely different operations, in effect, they are synonymous so far as ultimate results follow.

Applying the above well-established principles to the pecan tree, I am firmly of the opinion that the seedling trees upon which grafts or buds are transplanted should be grown only from thin-shelled pecan nuts of merit, the fruit of healthy, early and annually bearing trees. A variable percentage of such seedling trees would maintain their parental characteristics, which could not fail to have a favorable influence upon the buds or scions and the possibility of detrimental fruit variation, or other undesirable characteristics, such as late bearing, poor growth and shy bearing, etc., are reduced to a minimum.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

(Continued from page 31.)

come up for your consideration.

We are of the opinion that we should cover the whole country in our scope of operations and suggest that our association be called the National Association of Nut Growers.

It is also recommended that we obtain a charter in one of the states or obtain national charter by act of congress as has been

done by other analogous associations.

I trust that our meeting may be both pleasant and profitable, and that our deliberative work may become a safe foundation for this most important industry and result in much good to many.

I deem it unnecessary to take up your valuable time and beg to thank you for your kind attention.

Lack of space prevents THE NUT-GROWER from publishing a full report of the proceedings of the first general convention of the Association. We will have more to say about it next month.

The exhibit of nut, trees, photographs and appliances shown at the convention, while not large, was of much interest and

of considerable variety. The nuts and photos shown by Mrs. Jacocks, of Florida, correspond so nearly with her ad in this journal, that we have been given a rest in assuring the "doubting Thomases" that we had affidavits on file, supporting all the apparently extravagant claims made by our advertisers.

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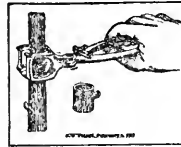
Pecans. LARGE PECAN NURSERY. Will furnish choice varieties, all Paper Shell Seedlings, one, two and three years old. Budded Stock from finest varieties. Will take orders for Fall and Winter Delivery.

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158 Pages. 60 Illustrations.
On Propagation, Cultivation, etc., of
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Dec. 1 to April 15, ORLANDO, FLA.

THE NUT-GROWER

Devoted to the Interests of The
National Nut-Growers' Association

VOLUME I.

DECEMBER 1902.

NUMBER 5.

Pecan Culture. Read at the Nut Growers Convention

BY J. STEGLER.

The nut growing industry in the South is rapidly becoming a very important business. As it is an undertaking requiring some years waiting for results, it is wise for those who contemplate planting, to make no mistake in the start. We have been asked to give, from our experience, some suggestions as to the best methods to follow in planting and caring for a grove.

GRAFTING PECAN TREES.

More than twenty years ago we began experimenting with grafting pecan trees. Knowing that there were numberless varieties, and seeing great difference in size and quality, our predecessor, Mr. Richard Frotcher, and Mr. Wm. Nelson set about finding out the best method of propagating the better sorts. Through the valuable advice and personal assistance of the late Richard Frotcher, who was an enthusiast on the subject, we finally found "annular budding" to be the

best method. This was the first great step in the right direction. As a rule the pecan does not come true from seed. One may plant the finest nuts obtainable and not get 10 per cent. good nuts from such seedlings. All our finest pecan trees are hybrids or crosses.

The tendency of seedlings from hybrids is not a reproduction of itself, but toward a kind inferior to the parent tree. Thousands of such seedlings would have to be planted and fruited on the chances of getting even one equal to or superior to the original. You must wait ten or fifteen years for your seedling to fruit to find out if they are of any value or fit only for firewood. There is still another danger in planting seedlings. They may prove to be poor bearers, even if of good size and quality. Pecan trees vary greatly in yield, some bear abundantly, and some are shy bearers and some are entire-

ly barren. The conclusion from these facts is, do not plant seedling trees.

HYBRID VARIETIES.

For the last ten years or more nurserymen through the South have been turning their attention to the advancement of this very important industry. Through the careful selection of already existing wild hybrid varieties there has been adopted a number of the fine kinds. These are now being propagated by budding and grafting on the seedling stock, as is done with pears, apples and other fruits. Most of these varieties have been named by their discoverers and are all more or less valuable. It yet remains for an exhibition of all these varieties to be had, a standard adopted and all synonyms eliminated. In our opinion it is useless to propagate a number of like kinds, even if under different names. Perhaps the lately established Nut Growers' Association of Ponlan, Ga., will take the matter up.

Budded or grafted pecan trees will produce nuts exactly like those of the trees the buds or scions were taken from. The bud or graft is simply a continuation of the growth of that tree; the same as a layer or cutting would be; therefore the fruit must be alike. There is some-

times a "bud variation" but this chance is so remote it is needless to take it into consideration. By budding or grafting it follows, of course, that the quality of the nut is reproduced, also flavor, etc. From observation of many years we are inclined to think that budding and grafting has a tendency to promote abundant bearing. We do not mean that this results immediately, but after a few generations of buds and scions, always taken from budded or grafted trees, we think this to be true of some varieties of fruit trees.

There is another important point in favor of budded and grafted trees: they come into bearing early. If the trees grow well from the start, given good treatment and are well fertilized, they will begin bearing in five or six years after planting, and by the time they are ten years old will be very profitable.

HOW AND WHEN TO PLANT.

From the preceding it follows that it is wisest to plant budded or grafted trees. Having so far decided what to plant, let us see about how and when to plant. If the ground to be planted is in cultivation, little is needed but to dig the holes and plant the trees. In all deep rich soil these holes should be about seventy feet apart each way; in poorer

light soils fifty feet will be about right. Dig the holes two and one-half to three feet deep and same width. This should be done some weeks before planting. Get your budded or grafted trees from some reliable nurseryman. Do not mind paying a high price for them, but be reasonably sure that you are getting what you want. The cost per acre for good trees is small; even at \$2.00 each nine trees will plant an acre at seventy feet apart. Eighteen dollars per acre for trees that will continue to bear for one hundred or more years is not a large first-cost. Plant early. December and January are the best months in which to plant. They may be planted up to March or until the sap begins to move in the Spring. Early planted trees get set in the ground, cut roots heal over during Winter, long before any growth is showing in the trees. When planting do not shovel all the dirt in at once, thereby wrapping the roots about the stem of the tree. Gather up the roots with one hand, after the tree is set in the hole, and with the other pack the soil about the tree and first layer of roots, and so on layer after layer until the hole is full. See that the lateral roots extend out at same depth and in about the same direction

they were while growing, pack the soil firmly about the roots. Use only surface soil to plant the trees in. After planting, mulch the trees well, water when necessary. In the Spring and Summer remove the mulch. Loosen up the soil six inches deep about the trees, replace the mulch. Do this three or four times the first year. Do not plant the tree any deeper than it was in the nursery. The tree will settle some, allow for this. All that part of the tree that was under ground while growing, must be covered up in planting. No fertilizers need be used the first year. After the trees get well started growing, fertilize liberally. Though pecan trees will live and grow with little or no attention, they will repay all care given them.

NO PRUNING REQUIRED.

Unlike most other fruit trees, pecan trees require no pruning. After the trees are ten or more feet high, cut off all limbs below six feet from the ground, or such as are in the way of a team passing under them. We advise the cultivation of the ground between the trees. Corn, cotton or any annual crop may be grown. The stirring of the soil, the fertilizers used in the growing crops are all of more or less benefit to the trees, promoting a more rapid growth. If it is not convenient

to do this, the soil should be constantly stirred about the tree and surface kept well mulched. Keep this up for three or four years. If not cultivated the field can be used as a meadow for hay, or as a pasture for stock. In the latter case, a guard or fence should be put around the young trees to protect them from injury. Once they are well grown, stock will not injure them.

A word now as to the varieties to plant. The pecan is self-fertile, the male and female blossoms occurring on the same tree a few inches apart. The katkins, or pollen-bearing organs, are produced at the junction of the old and new wood, the nut-bearing blossom coming out on the ends of the young spring growth some two or more weeks later. It may so happen that the pollen has become defective from bad weather before the nut-bearing flowers are in proper condition to receive it. Now, as there is always some difference in time of blooming of the many

different varieties, it follows that where there are more than one kind planted, there is a better chance for the perfect fertilization of the blossom, in addition to the benefit to be derived from cross pollination.

In numerous trials by the experiment stations throughout the country, it has been found that "cross pollination" is of great benefit to most kinds of fruit. "So pronounced is this benefit that it is now deemed unwise to plant large blocks of any one variety."

To encourage would-be planters we have this to say: Those who planted budded trees eight or ten years ago are now beginning to reap the benefits. They all, without exception, express themselves as being satisfied with results. One fact that will be vouched for by us will go far to convince the skeptical on the profits of pecan culture. It is, that the present crop of one tree, now about forty years old, was sold for \$140.00.

Address

**Delivered Before The
Nut Growers' Convention.**

BY MAYOR BRIDGES SMITH.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: In giving you the freedom of the city today—and I may as well say right here that while there may be others with us with a claim, for this is com-

pany week and we are to receive many visitors, you have the right of way—you have so well timed your visit that you are with us at a season when there is beginning to be a touch of brown on the parks and lawns, and the russet leaves are falling from the trees. Of course, for nut growers this is the appropriate season, the nut-time, when the ripening nuts are ready to fall, but you do not see us at our best, and it is at our best that we would have you see us.

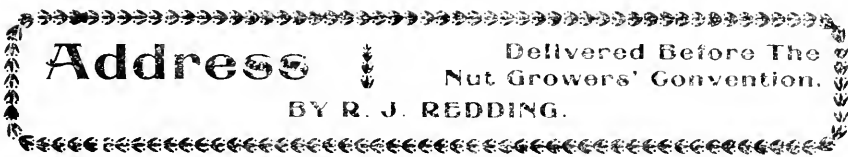
You should see us in the spring time, or better still, in the early June. In all the world there is no lovelier city than Macon in June, with her wealth of flowers and her lavishness of green tints.

Ordinarily it matters but little what time of the year we are visited, but there are times in every household when things are brightened up for extra company, and we consider the Nut Growers' Association our extra company. We would like to be looking our best for you, and we look our best in June. You will understand that you are welcome,

always welcome, whether in the genial, green-tinted days of spring, the sweltering days of summer, the glorious days of autumn or the cool, bracing days of winter; any day, any month, but appreciating you and your work and your aims, we would prefer that you visit us again at a time when we may look better than at this time.

I want to impress upon you that we are glad to have you, glad to know that you think enough of us to come here. We want each member of the association to feel as though he was at home and among friends. If during your stay you find time to look over the city, and should get lost, or in some way fall into trouble, you have only to make your way to the nearest telephone and call up 357. That's my phone, and if in stating your trouble you will kindly add that you are a member of this association, instant relief will come to you.

Gentlemen, in behalf of my people, I bid you a deep, abiding and sincere welcome.


Address **Delivered Before The**
 Nut Growers' Convention.
BY R. J. REDDING.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and gentlemen: I have to perform. It is to extend a welcome, in behalf of

the same, to you gentlemen, who, owing to circumstances beyond your control, were denied the privilege of being born in Georgia; or, having the birthright, were persuaded or compelled to resign the same for imaginary fairer and greener fields and pastures towards the Sunset. I wish to say just here that no reflection is intended upon those early emigrants from Georgia of fifty and sixty years ago, some of whom found it convenient to leave between sunset and sunrise, without even a tearful goodbye to the friends they "left behind them," or so much as "by your leave" to the sheriff.

By the way, Mr. President, I here and now confess that I have a brother and numerous nephews and nieces living some two hundred miles west of Shreveport. The parents moved there just forty years ago, so you see I have reasons that should make me cautious and careful in alluding to the ancient history of that great state. A few years ago I ventured to visit my brother and that state for the first time. Among others I met and was introduced to friend Brown, an old Georgian of ante-bellum days, now railroad agent, express agent and general all 'round man of the little town of Moody. In a very few minutes he asked me:

"Well, what did you do in Georgia that you had to come here?" showing that the old salutation to newcomers in Texas was still in vogue among some of her citizens—the result, I presume, of the force of early acquired habit.

Georgia shares with her sister and mother states along the South Atlantic seaboard, the honors of motherhood to the grownup states along the Gulf and lower Mississippi. Many of you were either born on the soil of Georgia, or your fathers and grandfathers were. She has furnished much of the brain and brawn of the states of Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas, not to mention a sharp sprinkling of decendants in Tennessee, Missouri and Oklahoma.

Of course, Mr. Chairman, you are aware that the states of Alabama and Mississippi were once a part of the territory of Georgia. At the same time the "Old North State," the land of "pitch, tar and turpentine" of my school-boy days, stretched from the shores of Albemarle and Pamlico across the fertile mountain valleys and plains of Tennessee to the banks of the Father of Waters.

Virginia is called "Mother of States and Statesmen," and we are proud of her history and her

records, the home of Washington, of Jefferson, of Stonewall Jackson and Robert E. Lee. Georgians are fond of tracing their lineage to the "F. F. V.," and the state is equally proud of her descendants in the states west of her borders.

Georgia has been called the "Empire State of the South," but some of us never much liked the title and much prefer the modest and not less apt, while at the same time appropriate and unappropriated cognomen, the "Cracker State." We have the hardy Chestnut Cracker of the mountains, the Chinquepin and Hickory-nut Cracker of the middle region and the Goober Grabber and Peanut Cracker of the piney woods. It is therefore meet, right and proper that you gentlemen who propose to organize a Nut Growers' Association for the South should come together in this the Central City of the only genuine Cracker State. Doubtless you will have some hard nuts to crack and this should be the most likely place in which to have them cracked. Some of these knotty questions may prove much harder than the famous and elusive "paper shell" pecan that was originated and is for sale exclusively by quite a number of the enterprising and aggressive pecan crackers be-

tween here and the western counties of Texas. (If any of these gentlemen shall feel inclined to take offense at the apparent insinuation, Mr. Chairman, I beg to assure you that I was only "cracking a joke.")

I trust that the honorable mayor will excuse me if I shall appear to trespass a little on his present prerogative as the representative of the city of Macon. I wish to submit a few pertinent facts that may be well pleasing to the average Maconite, while also exciting the envy of cities that surround the center as satellites surround their primary. Macon is well called the Central City. Twenty years ago I made a series of calculations, based on the United States census of 1880, to find out the "center of population" of Georgia. According to those calculations the center was found to be in Jones county, 15.37 miles north by 3.81 west of the city of Macon, or about 16 miles in a straight line north by 14 degrees west. The point was on Fallingcreek, about one mile north of Cardville post-office, and some two miles east of the Ocmulgee river. I have repeated these calculations on the basis of the census of 1900 and find that the center of population has moved in twenty years

CONTINUED ON PAGE 51.

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As to The Nut-Grower.

The convention of nut growers at Macon, October 6, 1902, convened according to previous notice, and it affords me pleasure to announce the successful issue of our efforts to fully organize the nut growers for the best interests of the industry. A carefully prepared constitution was adopted, officers were elected and suitable standing committees appointed. The contemplated lines of work are being organized as rapidly as practicable. We cordially invite the co-operation of all nut growers who have the best interests of this new and important industry at heart. Our secretary will gladly furnish copies of the constitution and by-laws to those requesting the same.

THE NUT-GROWER proved so valuable a help, not only to the

convention but to the industry as well, that its permanent establishment as the official publication of the Association was earnestly desired. Since the Association has no capital stock or right to engage in any commercial venture such as the regular publication of a journal necessitates, the work was assumed by our secretary, who was given sufficient encouragement to warrant the formation of "The Nut-Grower Company," for financing the publication and such other commercial work as the Association may develop. His associates in this company are all active and prominent members of the Association. We thus have assured a well-managed and ably edited journal, devoted exclusively to the nut growing industry and so helpful to growers and prospective investors that advertisers will find it a valuable medium for their patronage.

G. M. BACON.

Regarding samples for examination and exhibits of nuts at the New Orleans Convention and the World's Fair at St. Louis, the Committee on Nomenclature and Standards will formulate rules and regulations governing exhibits and awards. From the standpoint of this committee, enough nuts should be shown

from a tree to indicate all its variations of size, shell and other qualities.

The term "paper-shell" as applied to pecan nuts is probably a misnomer, as it conveys no definite idea regarding the nuts so named. A nut is thin-shelled when it can be cracked by pressing it against another in the hand, and thick when a hammer is required to crack it.

The standard argument against planting pecan and other nut trees is the long years of waiting for the trees to reach bearing age. The fact remains, however, that nothing passes so quickly and surely as time. The years will come and go whether we plant or not, but as they go why not have the nut trees growing?

One of the most interesting and valuable brochures on the Pecan we have yet seen is the trade catalogue of G. M. Bacon, DeWitt, Ga., price 25c. It is handsomely gotten up, printed on fine book paper, has 36 pages with 14 half tone engravings, and illustrations descriptive of 18 varieties of nuts. The cultural directions are practical and up-to-date, while the general information is such as to safely guide the amateur grower.

Our Committee on Ethics wishes to be promptly informed whenever the fraudulent dealer makes his appearance. Send information on this line to the Secretary of the Association, at Poulan, Ga., and it will have prompt attention.

All who read the Macon Telegraph of October 6th, 7th and 8th obtained a very full and correct report of the convention. The edition containing the proceedings was quickly exhausted and the Secretary was unable to obtain all the copies he needed.

Cash subscriptions and advertisements are necessary in order to maintain THE NUT-GROWER. Its actual value, particularly to amateur growers, is hard to measure. It is very encouraging to feel that the veteran growers in all parts of the Southland are cordial and substantial supporters of the publication.

The names of all members of The National Nut Growers' Association have been placed on the subscription list of THE NUT-GROWER. Should there be anyone who does not care to pay the subscription price, a notice to that effect will relieve them of all obligation. Should any member or other subscriber fail to receive it regularly, we will be

obliged if our attention is called to the fact.

"Fortunes in Growing Fruits and Vegetables," is the title of a neat booklet issued by the Cotton Belt Route. It gives interesting information regarding these industries in North-eastern Texas. Copies may be obtained by applying to E. W. Labeannie, G. P. & T. A., St. Louis, Mo.

There is no occasion for controversy as which to plant, budded or seedling trees. While the seedling advocate has a substantial basis for his preference, still the grafting and budding enthusiasts are in a fair way to have their zeal and enterprise amply rewarded. Mr. Chas. E. Pabst, in his address at the convention, while showing his confidence in budded trees, advised the young men especially to plant both seedling and budded trees.

A Historic Tree.

No one enjoys hearing or telling a story—especially if it pertains to the Pecan—more than the veteran grower, Maj. R. J. Bacon. Not long ago he engaged in a friendly rivalry with a friend while at a summer resort, as to who could tell the most remarkable incident about pecan culture; but the important condition was made that the incident

narrated should be verified if either required proof. The contest waxed warmer from day to day and attracted much attention at the resort, finally culminating in an incident showing that the pecan tree can withstand calamities that would destroy other trees.

With all his admiration for the pecan, Maj. Bacon could not credit his opponent's story that he knew of a full-grown tree being blown down flat by a tornado a generation ago and instead of being injured was still bearing regular and larger crops than before the storm uprooted it. He promptly demanded full particulars and was not a little surprised at being referred to reputable parties, who subsequently furnished the data from which THE NUT-GROWER selects the following as being of general interest:

Capt. John F. McElmurry, of Alexandria, Ga., writes Mr. Chas. Bingham, of Girard, Ga: "As to the pecan tree, what I know is that it grows on my father's old place; that it was planted from the seed brought from Beaufort, S. C., seventy-five years ago; that about twenty-five years ago it blew down as flat on the ground as it could; that some of the limbs stuck in the ground; that the limbs on the upper side

-straightened up and have been growing and bearing ever since. The trunk of the tree lies on the ground."

Personal Mention.

Mr. H. S. Watson, of the Lilly Orchard Co., Bloomington, Ill., recently made a tour of the eastern Gulf States, looking up the Pecan situation.

The distinguished pomologist, H. E. Van Deman, of Washington, D. C., is a recent and valued addition to the Association's committee on Nomenclature and Standards.

Mr. Wm. A. Taylor, Pomologist in charge of field investigations of the Department of Agriculture, visited the nut-growing centers of Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana early in November.

No one who has seen and heard Mr. Chas. E. Pabst, of Ocean Springs, Miss., is likely to lose interest in nut culture. While Mr. Pabst does not look old or careworn, he is without doubt one of the veteran pecan growers.

One of the notable incidents of the convention was the address of Prof. J. B. Hunnicutt, of Atlanta, Ga., editor of the Southern Cultivator. He not only has faith in the industry himself, but was able to inspire his audi-

ence with enthusiasm in the work.

About a dozen years ago, Mr. John T. Jones planted 1,500 pecan trees in Clay county, Georgia. At that time the public estimate of the pecan crop was not as favorable as at present and his judgement and business ability were called in question by his short-sighted neighbors, who called him names, etc. However, the cognomen "Pecan" Jones does not worry him and he has the laugh on his old friends as he pockets the profits from over 1,200 bearing trees. "Pecan" Jones believes in pecan culture. Some years ago he secured the establishment of a post-office in the vicinity of his grove and named it "Pecan," and he is the present postmaster.

Convention Notes.

We find it impracticable to give a formal report of the convention, as it would consume all and more than our space for several issues. Under the heading "Convention Notes" we will, however, be able to give much information in succeeding issues.

Young men were much in evidence at the Macon meeting and manifested a keen interest in the proceedings. A number of them promptly applied for membership.

THE NUT-GROWER

The Committee of Arrangements has occasion for congratulation on the success of their efforts. The program was carried through as arranged, without a single break. The regular speakers all treated their themes with ability and becoming brevity, the discussions were practical and to the point and the exercises were of absorbing interest during all the sessions.

The convention was mindful to acknowledge favors and express thanks for the same. This appreciation took shape in sundry resolutions and motions which were offered and regularly adopted when the program would admit new business. It was not expected that all meritorious performances would be publicly acknowledged, but Mayor Smith and the city of Macon were officially thanked, as was the Macon Telegraph. Prof. Hunicutt, for his inspiring address, and the Secretary, for his successful management of **THE NUT-GROWER**, were struck by the same kind of lightning.

The following were among the resolutions adopted by the convention:

THE NUT-GROWER. Offered by Mr. George Ketchum.

"Whereas, It is important to the proper development of the interests of this association and

of the nut growers of the country generally that some publication that can voice the purposes of the National Nut Growers' Association be adopted as the official organ of the association: and

"Whereas, **THE NUT-GROWER**, was established to promote the interests of the National Nut Growers' first convention, and has been largely instrumental in exciting interest in the nut growers' work; therefore be it

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this association that **THE NUT-GROWER** be named as the official publication of the National Nut Growers' Association."

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition. By Mr. H. C. White.

"Whereas, The Louisiana Purchase Exposition to be held at St. Louis in 1904 will offer the greatest opportunity to advertise the nut growing industry of this country: and

"Whereas, To properly present the advantages and profits of nut culture, which is one of the objects of the National Association of Nut Growers, therefore be it

"Resolved, That the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Committee, appoint committees of three from each state to provide an exhibit and jointly arrange for the presentation of the same at the St.

Louis Exposition in 1904, the state vice-presidents to be ex-officio members of these committees."

To provide for a monogram. By Mr. R. J. Bacon, Jr.

"Resolved that the president appoint a committee of three to design and have copyrighted a trademark for the National Nut Growers' Association; that the same shall be used only by nurserymen in good standing in the association by authority of the president and executive committee."

The Macon Telegraph. By Secretary Wilson.

"Whereas, The Macon Telegraph has been largely effective in promoting the Nut Growers' convention and has in every way rendered a valuable service to the nut growers of the South, therefore be it

"Resolved, That the thanks of this convention are hereby tendered to the Macon Telegraph for its generous co-operation in promoting the National Nut Growers' Association."

Mr. Redding's Address.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 43.

to a point 8.55 miles north by 0.20 miles (about 350 yards) east of the center of Macon.

So the "Star of Empire," so

far as may be indicated by population, is moving slowly south by east, at the rate of nearly eight miles in twenty years. It may be that the magnetic power or attractive force of this beautiful city may stop the movement before the center shall pass to the southeastward and either cause it to become a fixed star in firmament of Macon, or to revolve around it in a very contracted orbit.

Gentlemen, the state of Georgia holds out all of her four and a half million hands in hearty welcome to her homes and hearts. Her citizens of this city will do all that is possible to make your stay comfortable pleasant and profitable. Of this you have already the assurance of the honorable mayor, who for the time and occasion must hold up the honor of the state in substantial things as he does that of his pet—the city of Macon. You need not fear to follow where he leads or invites, or even according to your own sweet will, for at his nod every door flies open and every policeman slumbers peacefully.

The executive committee of the National Nut Growers' Association has provided for the life membership fee to be paid in four annual installments.

Prof. Burnette's Response.

Prof. F. H. Burnette, of Baton Rouge, La., in responding to the addresses of welcome spoke in part as follows:

"Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am here to perform a pleasant task. We are glad to be here and I am sorry we did not come sooner. The addresses of welcome have the true Southern ring. I have opportunities in my own state of Louisiana, in work at Farmer's Institutes to test the real Southern desire to make welcome. It is a Southern trait. In a certain town in Louisiana, the mayor, in his desire to emphasize the welcome extended to us, handed us the key to the city. It was a very large key. In fact it was so very large that it excited our curiosity. Upon investigation we ascertained that it was the key to the jail. But we recognized that it was tendered as a fitting emblem of a large-hearted hospitality, which sought to make us feel that we were more than ordinarily welcome.

"Here in your beautiful city of Macon, through the kindness of your mayor, we are quartered in the city hall, and are made to feel that we are welcome beyond all doubt.

This meeting, Mr. Mayor, is bound to make Macon a factor in

the history of this association. Appreciating the welcome you have extended to us in behalf of Macon, I hope the opportunity will be offered to return to you in kind the courtesies tendered to us in your beautiful city.

Mr. Mayor, in behalf of the convention, in behalf of Louisiana, I thank you."

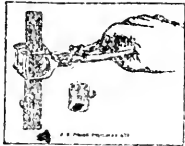
A special bulletin issued by the Lilly Orchard Co., of Bloomington, Ill., on "The Budded Pecan," is a twenty page pamphlet, copiously illustrated with photogravures of trees and nuts. A strong argument is made in favor of grafted and budded trees with much historical data of interest.

The Louisiana Experiment Station had so many requests for information regarding nut culture—more particularly pecan culture—that a special bulletin has been issued, giving a large amount of practical information and cultural directions which will be found very helpful to those engaging in the industry. The data regarding grafting and budding, which is profusely illustrated, argues strongly in favor of the use of such trees.

The superiority of the pecan to all American nuts is boldly proclaimed by many competent

judges. However, very many people call this in question, but it may be from lack of knowledge of the pecan's good qualities. The NUT-GROWER has in contemplation the compiling of the views of a number of the most noted pomologists on this point and will from time to time report what their views are regarding the nut.

BUD DING KNIFE.



BUYS,
WALNUTS,
CHESTNUTS,
PIGS.
D. Galbraith,
New Orleans, La.
P. O. Box 1249.

**GRAFTED AND BUDED
PECAN TREES...**

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

JAS. A. BAIR, Palatka Fla.

Bechtel's Pecan Nurseries,
**Wholesale
And Retail**
THEO. BECHTEL,
Ocean Springs, Miss.

**STUART-ROBSON
PECAN COMPANY.**

Growers and dealers in large soft and paper shell pecans. Originators of the celebrated varieties: Columbian, Stuart, Van Deman and Capital. Budded, Grafted or Seedling trees for sale. Address either
OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS. KIRKWOOD, GA.

TEXAS SEED PECAN CO.
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Dealers in
**CHOICEST SEED
PECANS**

For planting. Established twelve years. Also Seedling and Grafted Pecan Trees.

Japan Chestnuts, Japan
Walnuts, English Walnuts,

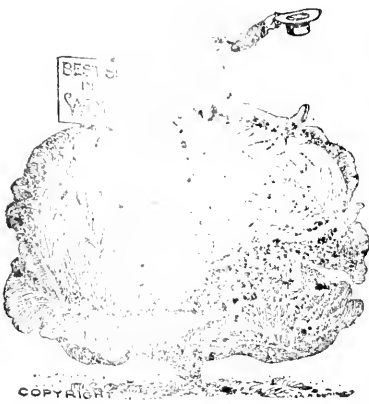
Both nuts and trees. Send for
Facts in a Nut Shell.

Pecans. LARGE PECAN
NURSERY. Will
furnish choice vari-
eties, all Paper Shell Seedlings, one,
two and three years old. Limited Stock
of our best varieties. Will take orders
for Fall and Winter Delivery.
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**Pecan
Trees...**

Seedlings From
**Selected
Nuts.**
Budded and Grafted
Trees of the
**Best
Varieties.**

E. W. PEEK, Prop'r.,
HARTWELL NURSERIES,
HARTWELL, GA.



We are the largest pecan bidders of the State of Louisiana, and perhaps of the entire South, and the three best varieties.

Proctor's Shell,
Blacker's Centennial;
 and with the Spring of 1904 stock of the largest pecan in the world, **Blacker's Mammoth.** Place your orders early. We furnish buds, seeds a specialty. Catalogue free on application.

J. Steckler Seed Co., Ltd.,
 RICHARD FROTSCHER'S SUCCESSORS,
 518 to 526 Gravier St.
 NEW ORLEANS, - LOUISIANA.

THE ADMIRAL SHELLEY

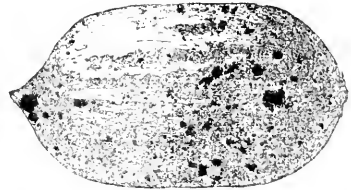
Was the winning pecan at Paris in 1900 and is a winner every day at home. More ounces of meat to the lb. of nuts than any other. Shell very thin but of close texture. Nuts keep sweet two years.

SUMMIT NURSERIES,
 GROWERS—

MONTICELLO, - FLORIDA.
 Send for free Catalogue.

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 Pecan Co.,**

Ocean Springs,
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 Headquarters



RELIABLE bird-
 and grafted trees
 the best known
 varieties

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

BEST PREMIUM, FLORIDA
 STATE FAIR, 1901.

—The Famous—

JACOBS MAMMOTH PECANS.

Excellent varieties of thin-shelled nuts in clusters of 3 to 9. These 15-year-old seedlings have been bearing 6 years. No off years. Gathered this crop 75 to 100 lbs. of nuts each from some of the trees. All these varieties are of most excellent quality, as was evidenced at the Nut Growers' Convention, recently held in Macon, Ga. Have weighed of the large varieties, selected nuts 31 to the lb. Nuts, Graft wood and fine Nursery Stock for sale. Those wishing samples, please write. For descriptions, prices, &c., address

Mrs. C. W. Jacobs,
 FORMOSA, ORANGE CO., FLA.

THE NUT-GROWER

Devoted to the Interests of The
National Nut-Growers' Association

VOLUME I.

JANUARY 1903.

NUMBER 6.

BUDDED vs. SEEDLING PECAN TREES...

BY H. S. WATSON.

The advantages of budded, over seedling trees are:

1. Certainty of results.
2. Uniformity in time of ripening.
3. Certainty of heavy crops.
4. Early bearing.
5. Uniformity of nuts produced.

A study of the pecan situation for the past twelve years shows that little can be hoped for either by planting choice nuts of named varieties for orchard work or in planting seedling trees, but that the largest profits will come to those who plant budded trees of the choicest varieties.

The mere fact that a tree is budded will not, of itself, make it worthy of planting unless the parent tree bore full crops of choice nuts; and here is where a wide acquaintance and large experience is needed in judging what varieties are best to plant.

The seedling pecan does not reproduce its likeness except by mere accident. The moment one sees a budded or grafted tree, he knows that it will reproduce a nut exactly like the nut from the parent tree from which the scion to bud or graft was taken.

The large fortunes that have recently been made out of peach growing were made possible only by the planting of the best varieties of peaches. Hale of Georgia, Morrell of Michigan, McNair of Missouri, made their money out of budded peaches, not seedlings.

The company that makes a fortune from pecan orchards will do it with budded or grafted trees of the best varieties, not with seedling trees.

San Saba, Comman, Brownwood and many other Texas towns collect wild pecans by the

carload. A local paper at San Saba says that about nine cars were bought by merchants at that point during the past season, and as the town is not on a railroad, it is estimated that two-thirds of

the crop in that locality went to merchants in railroad towns. From 5 to 7½ cents per pound were paid for these wild nuts, making about \$10,000 for the people who gathered them.

ABOUT PECANS.

EXTRACTS FROM
LETTER TO
FARM AND RANCH

BY E. W. KIRKPATRICK.

In our search during October for fine pecans we were well repaid. The people were very responsive and gave us much useful information. It is a common opinion that the pecan growing industry is destined to be one of the leading importance. We located several pecan trees valued at more than \$100 each. When the facts are established and it is well known that these trees can be quickly and cheaply multiplied, the industry of pecan growing will be very popular.

Spending a day at each place, Dallas and Weatherford, we met Mr. C. Faulkner at Dublin, Texas, and made the initial point Brownwood, Texas, on the Santa Fe railway. Here we examined the famous Swieten orchard and found it under good management, which will soon convert this orchard into a valuable property. This orchard was planted and grown from

seeds of best known varieties, but like all such experiments, the nuts did not reproduce, and it is now in order to bud the trees so as to secure the best commercial results.

At Brownwood we learned the location of several famous trees, all growing wild. The Post pecan (paper shell) is probably the most famous pecan near Brownwood and which stands by the Colorado river near Milburn, Texas. We heard of another pecan here which weighed one ounce each, but we did not see it.

Our next stop was at San Angelo, Tom Green county, where we visited the famous orchards on the Concho river and its tributaries. The pecan grows in narrow belts along the banks of running streams in West Texas. These belts appear like green ribbons running across the country and produce a charming effect.

The streams are bold, swift and sparkling, and well stocked with trout and other fish. The thick canopy of pecan trees over these pure streams are beautiful and fascinating.

Our next stop was at Ballinger, Texas, from which point we went by back to Paint Rock, where we viewed the famous Willingham, or Midgley pecan, which is not bearing this season.

From Ballinger we went to Coleman, Texas, and viewed the famous Halbert pecan, which is quite similar to the famous Risien pecan. In the court of the Payton hotel at Coleman, Texas, are two pecan trees coming into fall bearing. One of these trees produces a very fine thin shell nut.

Captain Bailey, of Coleman, has succeeded in transplanting pecan trees of bearing size. He cuts the tops six or eight feet from the surface and digs around the tree thirty inches deep where he cuts the taproot and leaves the soil adhering to the root so as to avoid exposing the main root to the air. These trees were brought from the moist, alluvial creek banks and set in the dry soil on the hill. All were growing beautifully, and one tree which had been set several years was bearing bountifully.

From Brownwood we went to

Lometa and took back for the mouth of San Saba river, where we found Mr. Risien gathering his choice pecans which had been grafted on common wild trees. These trees have been grafted or buckled about ten years and are bearing crops that sell for \$20 to \$50 each yearly.

Mr. Risien is probably the best authority on the pecan, its propagation and its improvement. He has conducted and is conducting some of the most valuable experiments ever given the world. If our state authorities should ever choose another experiment station they should certainly give due consideration to the work of Mr. Risien. Those who think of growing pecans extensively should investigate the work of Mr. Risien.

Many persons have decided the larger nuts are the most valuable, but this is a common error. The most valuable commercial varieties are not the largest. They are medium in size, prolific in bearing, easily cleaned, rich, bright colored meat and attractive in appearance.

The chestnut crop of the past year is estimated at 30,000 bushels, which is much below the average and prices have ranged from \$6.00 to \$12.00 per bushel, reaching a higher point than in any previous year.

Propagation of the Chestnut.

As we pass northward out of the natural home of the pecan, we enter territory equally adapted to the other kinds of nuts, and particularly the chestnut, all along the Appalachian range east of the Mississippi and in the famous Ozark region west of the Father of Waters. This nut is highly prized, and merits much more attention and care than it has thus far received. The supply of chestnuts for the market is obtained almost entirely from native trees.

The propagation of this nut by grafting and budding has not thus far been generally successful, particularly in the line of budding.

Grafting seems to be used almost entirely, although indifferent success attends grafting operations as ordinarily performed.

It is claimed that tongue grafting on light, but vigorous stock, late in the spring, with scions taken in mid-winter from young trees that have not borne, produces the best results.

For those who wish to try budding, the ring budding process is doubtless the most satisfactory.

Peanut Butter.

The immense proportions assumed by the peanut trade and

the new use being made of that nut in the manufacture of peanut butter, is significant, in showing what an unlimited market there will be for pecans as the product increases.

It is only about two years since peanut butter was introduced on a small scale by a wholesale candy manufacturer in New York City, but he is now shipping by the ton to all parts of the country. A correspondent in the Confectioner's Review says:

"The 'butter,' which is a light brown paste, is made by grinding up first quality shelled Spanish peanuts and putting the meal through a process by which, it is said, all the oil and nutriment of the nuts are retained in the paste produced. The so-called butter is used to spread upon bread, and also to flavor sauces and gravies. It is said to be very palatable to most persons, and the claim is made that it is particularly digestible, being, therefore, much favored by dyspeptics. In nutriment, it is asserted, one pound of the butter is equal to two pounds of beef. It is put on the market in small jars and large pails, and is sold in bulk for 20 to 25 cents per pound."

If you have anything to sell, an advertisement in THE NUT-GROWER will help you to dispose of it.

POINTERS ON PLANTING.

How to Set out the Trees. soon thereafter as possible. If

In setting out pecans about a lawn or yard for both nuts and shade, care should be taken to dig large holes and to remove the clay entirely. Fill in with rich earth and well-rotted manure, the latter put in so as not to come in direct contact with the roots of the tree. In the center of this filling push or drive in a stake and withdraw same, leaving a hole of sufficient size and depth to take in the young tree without crowding the roots. If trees are older than one year, larger holes must be made, in order that lateral roots may be set in a natural position. Press the dirt carefully with the hands, but do not tramp with the feet. The young tree should be set at such a depth that, after a copious watering and the permanent settlement of the earth and tree, it will be the same depth as it stood in nursery row, no part of crown or root being left exposed to light. The same method is applicable to setting out groves, except it is not necessary to dig such large holes. Instead, the land should be plowed and subsoiled as deeply as practicable, either previous to planting or as

taproots are inconveniently long, they may be cut off by a sloping cut with a sharp knife, leaving eighteen to twenty-four inches. The foolish theory about a pecan tree not bearing if its taproot is cut has been so abundantly disproved by ourselves and others that it is not worth discussion. Wool-lice sometimes attack and eat off the roots of a small proportion of newly set trees. Ordinary care, therefore, should be taken to see that no pieces of wool or other debris upon which the lice, their eggs or larvae might gain admittance to bottom of hole be contained in the soil. All stakes set in the ground near trees should be tarred or charred to prevent woodlice from attacking them and subsequently finding their way to root of tree. Our experience is that trees are only in danger of woodlice the first year they are transplanted.—The Pecan Tree, published by G. M. Bacon, DeWitt, Pa.

Methods of Planting.

Nuts destined for seed should be gathered with care and placed in comparatively dry sand during the winter and planted as early

THE NUT-GROWER

in the spring as the soil will permit. In sandy soil, well drained, they may even be planted in the fall. Whether planted in the field where they are to remain, or in the nursery rows, every attention in the way of cultivation and fertilization should be given the young trees, so as to force as vigorous a growth as possible the first season.

If planted in the nursery, great care should be taken in transplanting them to the orchard. The tap root of the young plant is very long, and in removing to the orchard a goodly portion of it should be dug up with the tree. Hence greater care is required in removing from the nursery than with most trees. Even with extreme care the taproot will be moderately shortened, and many growers claim that this shortening is beneficial by inducing a greater lateral spreading of the roots.

Before planting out an orchard, it should be thoroughly prepared for the tree. Holes wide and deep should be dug, and the soil from the same thoroughly pulverized before being returned. If not naturally rich, this soil should be well mixed with woods mould, well rotted stable manure or a fertilizer containing largely of ammonia. The tree should be placed at the same

level that it stood in the nursery. The well pulverized soil should be pressed lightly around the roots, and unless the soil is already very wet, water in sufficient quantity should be poured on the soil around the tree, and over this the remaining dry soil should be placed.

Pecan trees require much care for successful transplanting. When taken from the nursery, all broken or lacerated roots should be removed, and care should be taken to shield the roots from the sun, and to prevent them from becoming dry.—Louisiana Experiment Station Bulletin, Second Series, No. 69.

News Notes.

The crop of hickory nuts in the principal Northern States was light the past season, and the prices went up four and five dollars per bushel, fully double the ordinary figure.

The Western Fruit Grower for December 1902 contains a full and interesting report of the first meeting of the American Apple Growers' Congress, which convened at St. Louis, Mo., November 18 and 19.

The Santa Anna Valley Walnut Growers' Association handled 78 cars of walnuts the past season, for which they received record breaking prices. First

grade, soft shelled, netted 9.44 cents per pound. This association controls over half the product of the contiguous territory, and distributed among its members dividends amounting to \$143,828.49.

Paper-Shell Pecan Nuts.

Of these improved varieties, 35 to 60 nuts will weigh a pound—the nuts ordinarily marketed running from 80 to 150 to the pound. On cracking the ordinary pecan, the meat crumbles, and portions of the corky division walls adhering to the kernel frequently gives a bitter taste, far from agreeable. The hard shell is usually in marked contrast with the soft shell of the selected varieties. On cracking the latter properly, the plump, fine-grained, sweet kernel generally drops out in halves, entirely free from the bitter, corky partitions. No nut is quite its equal; and none commands so high a price from dealers in fancy candies and nuts. It is certain to be the favorite nut for general table use, whenever it reaches the open market and becomes known to the public.—*Bulletin, Lilly Orchard Co., Bloomington, Ill.*

Profits in Pecan Culture.

At present all fine large nuts

find a ready sale at highly remunerative prices. This demand is mainly for seed. For nuts running less than fifty to the pound, the retail price per pound is rarely less than 50 cents and frequently a dollar, and for well-authenticated varieties sometimes two dollars and a half. For eating purposes in large cities, fine nuts will fetch forty to fifty cents per pound. As yet, however, the improved cultivated varieties constitute but a small proportion (about 5 per cent.) of the market supply. The rest is from the wild trees of the forest, and at wholesale do not generally command more than three to ten cents per pound. There are no accurate statistics as to the size of the annual crop. It is said that one dealer in Texas has handled over 500,000 pounds in one season. There is an increasing demand for these nuts, both for direct consumption and for mixing in confectionery to make the toothsome pralines and other bonbons.

When the present demand for home consumption has been supplied, it is reasonable to expect a large foreign demand, if one may judge from the favor which this nut recently received at the late Paris Exposition. It is not unreasonable therefore to ex-

(Continued on Page 67.)

THE Nut-Grower.

Published monthly at Poulan, Ga., by
THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY.

Subscription, 50c per annum

Application made for entry as second-class matter.

Advertising Rates:

1 inch 1 time	\$1.00	1 inch 3 times	\$2.50
$\frac{1}{4}$ page 1 "	3.00	$\frac{1}{4}$ page 3 "	7.50
$\frac{1}{2}$ page 1 "	5.50	$\frac{1}{2}$ page 3 "	13.75
1 page 1 "	10.00	1 page 3 "	25.00

The typical pecan nut is yet to be designated and this work will be a feature of the New Orleans convention this year. At present the popular tendency is toward the large nut, and some elegant varieties, combining excellent qualities with size, are being propagated. However, it is likely that the extra large nut may not equal in actual value a smaller one that combines in a greater degree the desirable qualities of a pecan. By the way, there are a surprising number of considerations that have weight in determining the relative value of different varieties.

One of the questions frequently asked is, "At what age will budded and grafted trees bear?" The general claim is that such trees will bear in five years. However the stock used for buds

is generally two or three years old when used, so that the time from seed to bearing approaches that of a seedling tree. The nuts obtained from grafts the first year are simply from the wood of bearing trees used in grafting.

The bearing of seedling trees as early as the fifth or sixth year, while not rare, cannot be expected to occur frequently enough to make them profitable at that age. A paying crop at ten years is doing very well but many do not bear at that age, in fact a good many trees do not bear at any age. All these things should be taken into consideration in forming visions of profit.

The overproduction of nuts is the same old bugbear that appears regularly when any popular enterprise is growing rapidly. Practical growers know very well that it will be a long time before such a valuable crop can possibly be produced in excess of the demand, which is increasing faster than the the production.

It should be borne in mind that the large and profitable yields from individual trees under particularly favorable conditions or some peculiarly favorable season are not a safe standard by which to measure general results. While the industry is

sure, safe and profitable for those who in turn themselves what the crop requires and then look after the trees faithfully and meet all hinderances heroically, still the fact remains that there will be failures in this as in other industries, but they will be largely by people not suited to the work.

Subscriptions to THE NUT-GROWER keep coming in with pleasing regularity which promises well for the publication. The membership roll of the Association is also steadily growing and promises to reach very encouraging proportions by the date of the next convention.

As to the best locality for growing pecans, comparative data will have to be compiled through a series of years and deductions made, based upon actual results. However, there is no doubt as to the fine adaptability of a large territory along the Gulf coast from Florida to Texas and for hundreds of miles in the interior along the river bottoms.

We like the way some of our friends help to increase our list of subscribers. A Florida grower, in sending his fifty cents, doubled the amount and sent an additional name. A subscription just received from Mississip-

pi says that Mr. P—— told him to subscribe, and of course, Mr. P——'s advice was worth following. We will be glad to have many more follow these examples.

The organization of the National Nut Growers' Association, its announcement of plans and purpose and the publicity given the Fraudulent Dealer in THE NUT-GROWER seems to have had a salutary effect on the industry, not only in putting purchasers of trees on their guard, but in giving confidence that has already led to largely increased purchases of reliable stock.

The value of an acre of land planted in nuts depends upon so many contingencies that its actual worth can hardly be determined in advance of full bearing. If all the trees are profuse and regular bearers of the first varieties it will return a fabulous profit on its cost. To obtain such a grove, however, requires experience, skill and persistent labor. The experience and skill have to be acquired by years of study and close observation and cannot be bought for cash, as the land and trees can. This being the case, the groves now planted and to be planted will be profitable only in proportion to the combination of capi-

tal and skill directing the work. of nuts are produced there.

We reproduce in this number parts of an interesting article on nuts, from the Ladies' World, of New York, which will indicate the wide and increasing use of nuts as a food.

One feature of the industry very evident to those who have studied the situation, is the certainty of a largely increased demand for nut products, which will come largely from additional uses of nuts as well as export trade when supply will permit.

The Pecan in the Middle South.

Now and then the point is raised of the advisability of planting the pecan in Tennessee, and other states of the middle South. There is no question of the trees being hardy there, and bearing nuts in due time, for there are many trees in bearing there now. In some regions, as far north as southern Iowa, the pecan grows naturally in some of the river and creek bottoms. However, the regions where the pecan does best, is in the richest lands of the extreme Southern States, especially Texas, Louisiana and on eastward to the Atlantic Ocean. Not only do the trees bear heavier and more regularly there, but the best quality

By these statements I do not wish to discourage any who have the right soil and climate in the middle South from planting the pecan, but to try to direct them wisely. Only the richest spots, where the soil is deep and moist, such as suits the black walnut and the hickories, should be planted. Creek and river bottoms are best. The hotter and longer the summers, the better the pecan trees will do and the heavier the crops of nuts. It will be a mistake to expect to produce the same grade of nuts that are grown along the Gulf of Mexico, but those of fair size and quality of meat may be expected. —H. E. V-D., in Southern Fruit Grower.

Nuts in Cookery.

In the list of things that form available adjuncts to cookery, nuts should be given a place well toward the front. Many forms of pastry can be made through their aid, and the other ways that the housekeeper can utilize them in the bill of fare are manifold.

Many people consider nuts indigestible, and thereby are forbidden fruit to all persons with a weak stomach. This is true of a great variety of nuts, when partaken of raw, especially between

meals; but if combined with other ingredients and cooked, they do not often cause unpleasant results. Then, too, many who have always used almonds, peanuts, pecans, etc., do not realize the possibilities in the hickorynuts, chestnuts, walnuts and butternuts, which grow near at hand, and are better for many purposes than the higher priced nuts.

Chestnuts form excellent filling for fowls or game, also good soups and puddings can be made from them. In preparing the nuts for use, pour boiling water over them, cover and let stand until cool enough to handle; drain and peel.—Ladies' World.

The Pecan Nut Crop.

A Houston, Texas, merchant recently in the city of New York is quoted as saying: "The season is about over, the bulk of the crop having been moved out of the state. Roughly estimated, the outturn this season was 260 carloads, as against 210 carloads last season and 500 carloads in 1897, the banner year. The market is firm at the late decline. We had a short season this year owing to an abundance of help."—California Fruit Grower.

A Desirable Nut.

Diversified farming, with nut

growing as a feature, should occupy the attention of many more southern farmers. Pecans soon turn off a crop when grafted or budded trees are used.

The trees may be grown to advantage in a cotton field while young. When too large for cotton, leguminous crops should be grown between the trees to enrich the land, while supporting live stock. Later, poultry and bees sandwich in well between the nut trees.—Farm and Home.

Nuts in the Household.

In the housekeeping days of our grandmothers, the idea of nuts as one of human nature's daily foods would have been received with alarm, but we are no longer cautioned to eat nuts with salt and discretion, a little of the former but a great deal of the latter—"for the stomach's sake."

Whether the rise of vegetarianism or scientific dietary knowledge is accountable for the general popularity of nuts in cookery, nut-culture as a food product as well as a staple industry, and nuts in the household, are now factors in modern commercial and home life.

Few of us are aware of the extent to which this industry has grown within the past few years. In the United States so wide-

spread has the culture of nuts become, that a Nut Growers' Association has been formed in the South for the purpose of establishing standards of excellence; instituting and prosecuting scientific experiments and tests for the improvement and extension of the industry, and for extending information regarding the same.

Acres and acres of land which used to be covered with apple-orchards, are now planted with pecan trees, for which the Southern soil seems peculiarly adapted.

Nut-culture has opened a new field of work, too, for women, and it is remarkable how many women are engaged extensively in this new enterprise.

"He who plants a tree plants hope," and in regard to pecan culture, one who knows says: "The industry is comparatively new, particularly as a commercial enterprise, but is spreading rapidly. When intelligently handled the industry is one of the most remunerative agricultural resources, is safe and sure, and an orchard when once well started will continue to return annually its cost, for no one knows how long—probably for two hundred years. Besides, the pecan is a choice nut, valuable for food, is a standard luxury,

and no one can doubt the pleasure the young or old, children have in gathering the ripe nuts in November, when the weather in the South is simply delightful."—Julia Sedgewick King, in *Ladies' World*.

Nuts should not be eaten at the conclusion of a hearty meal, because the stomach is already overtaxed and needs all its powers to aid in digestion. Almonds are rich in protein and carbons. It is claimed that almonds will sustain health and strength in a remarkable manner. English walnuts are also nutritious. Chopped fine and then mashed they make delicious sandwiches; so do peanuts, another nutritious article. Pecan nuts belong to the Hickory family and are very nutritious. The peanut is not a nut proper, but an underground pea, a legume, rich in nutritious qualities. It is said that in Italy the kernels of the chestnut are ground into meal, and used for thickening soups and even for bread making.—F. E. F., in *Ladies' World*.

A very good grove can be had by planting seed pecans, but very great care should be taken that the seed should come from trees that came into bearing very young, and that bear heavy crops nearly every year. There

are a few trees of this kind in the south. Then the nuts should be large, thinshelled, well filled out and of rich meat. So many men make the mistake of planting big nuts and knowing nothing else about them. Budded and grafted trees are now for sale, but the genuine are high in price and the country is literally overflowing with men who are selling wild pignut trees for grafted pecans. Beware of whom you buy your pecan trees. — Sam. H. James, in *Farm and Home*.

Profits in Pecan Culture.

(Continued from Page 61.)

pect a continuation of the demand for large soft-shelled nuts at fairly remunerative prices for years to come, and few investments promise larger profits in the future, especially to a young man, than an orchard of selected pecans, well cared for up to bearing.—*La. Experiment State Bulletin*.

Nut Trees for Shade.

As agriculturist, we have long been addicted, says A. S. Fuller in *The Tribune*, to foolish practices in the management of our farms, and the most absurd of these is the planting of worthless, unproductive trees along the highways. Such a practice should have been abandoned long

ago, but it is just as much in favor or as ever, and our would-be teachers in high places are still recommending the veriest trash in the way of trees for such positions. I confess to have been a victim myself, and 30 years ago was misled into planting thus, maples of several species, with ash, tulip and cucumber trees, on the highway in front of my place, and six feet inside the road line, in order not to crowd the road. Among the lot were two American chestnuts, and these are the only trees worth keeping, for they do produce something of value. Had all of the trees been chestnuts they would now yield a handsome income, and have been larger and gaily as beautiful as any of the other kind.

Nut Trees.

The age at which any nut tree comes into bearing depends upon the care given to tree. Some authorities state that fifteen or twenty years are necessary to bring them into full bearing from the time the nut is planted. This is a mistake, as trees that have been well cared for should bear a bushel of nuts in ten years, and the amount will increase rapidly each year after that time. Some may enjoy raising these trees from seed: to be sure, it is rather

a slow process, but it is interesting work. When planting the nuts, if they have thin shells, be perfectly sure that they have not dried out at all. The best plan is to get them as soon as they ripen and plant them at once. When this is not possible, keep them in moist sand or sawdust until they can be started. Bitternuts, walnuts, hickory nuts and filberts, being hardshelled, will keep in growing condition much longer, but should be planted in the fall as they germinate better when allowed to freeze in the ground's thin shell. The fall planting is Nature's own plan, and the nearer we follow her ways the better results we may expect. Another thing, do not plant the nuts deep; Nature drops them on the surface and gives them a thick covering of leaves in which the dirt catches as it blows about, then the snow covers all and helps the leaves to decay and form a covering of leaf mould for the tree to grow in. It is not practicable for us to try to raise all these kinds of nuts, but select the ones most likely to succeed in our climate and by proper care and attention make a success of it. We may not reap the benefit of our labors, but our children will, and theirs after them.—*Victor's Magazine*.

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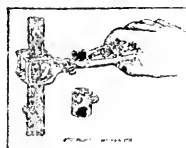
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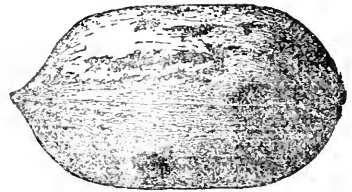
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THE NUT-GROWER

Devoted to the interests of The
National Nut-Growers' Association

VOLUME I.

FEBRUARY 1903.

NUMBER 7.

THE PECAN

IN MISSOURI AND
ILLINOIS

BY EDWIN H. RIEHL.

Here, as in the Southern states, the pecan is the favorite of all nuts, notwithstanding that it is produced in far greater abundance than any other.

Pecan trees are to be found growing all along the fertile valleys of the Missouri, Mississippi and Illinois rivers, excepting where they have been shamefully slaughtered to make room for corn. It surely was a great mistake to cut down fine forests for the purpose of growing corn, especially when land was below the highwater mark and a crop of corn uncertain.

There are, however, many fine pecan groves that have been spared and these are yielding profitable crops almost annually.

In the fertile bottoms the trees grow to a very large size. It is not uncommon to see them measuring four feet and over in diameter.

On the hills the pecan does not seem to be a success. We fre-

quently find trees growing on hills where they came up from nuts that were dropped by birds, but these trees invariably make a feeble growth and seldom, if ever, bear.

Our pecans here are rather small as compared to some that we see on the market, coming from Texas and other Southern states; but this does not necessarily say that our nuts are smaller when we consider that we have to depend entirely on the native seedling, whereas, in the South, there are a number of improved, cultivated orchards, from which the large nuts which we occasionally see, might have been gathered.

We sometimes find a tree here, bearing large, fine nuts, but as yet have made little or no progress in the way of propagating by grafting.

We have experimented along this line for several years past at our experimental grounds here at

Alton, but, until a year ago, our work resulted in naught but disappointment.

One reason for having kept so persistently at it was the desire to perpetuate a valuable tree, bearing more regularly and producing larger and finer nuts than any other tree in this vicinity.

The past season we succeeded in getting a few grafts to take, both on small stocks grafted near the ground and on sprouts grafted some feet from the ground.

This gave us courage as we were about to give up, thinking that pecan grafting could perhaps only be made to succeed in the more favorable Southern climate.

We also succeeded the past season in grafting the walnut and hickory. The pecan on hickory was tried, which at the beginning of the season seemed a success. Grafts made a fine growth but all died in the fall, just as the chestnut will do on the oak, showing that, although belonging to the same family, they are not congenial enough to make a perfect union.

One question now with us is, "Will the cultivated Southern varieties prove hardy here?" Some of the growers in the South seem to be of the opinion that all pecans are alike in hardiness, and that the Southern varieties would

succeed wherever the nut is found growing wild. But this hardly seems reasonable when we consider the variation in the hardiness of different fruits and other nuts.

A number of the Southern varieties will be set out in our grounds the coming spring for the purpose of deciding this question.

The pecan fever is rapidly spreading and it will probably be but a short time until our people will begin to plant groves of this favorite nut, especially if the varieties being propagated and recommended by Southern growers prove to be hardy this far North.



Pecans as a Food Product.

BY J. B. CURTIS.

NUTS—as an article of food—have been neglected or overlooked in this country, while on the continent of Europe they have been quite a source of food for the people.

The pecan in the fresh state is nutritious, easily digested and an aid to digestion on account of the oil it contains, but after the nut becomes stale and the oil undergoes a chemical change it, without doubt, interferes with digestion.

One point on eating nuts. As a rule they are eaten after a hearty

meal, when the stomach has all it can do to digest the food taken, and the nuts are blamed for the trouble that follows, while if the nuts had been eaten early in the meal they would have aided digestion.

The pecan nut, as well as the English walnut, has been used in the cure of rheumatism, but this will come in the field of a medical journal rather than *THE NUT-GROWER*.

*THE BEST METHOD OF
PLANTING THE PECAN.*
BY HERBERT POST.

We notice that some persons are still advising the planting of pecan trees 40x40, getting only twenty-seven to the acre. This is well enough if you are planting for shade, but for growing of a good crop of nuts you may get sadly left by the trees being barren. Most pecan trees are bisexual; some are not; hence the necessity of planting them nearer each other to become well fertilized. Pecan trees 40 feet apart can only be fertilized by gravity or by bees, so it often occurs they bear but little, or perhaps no crops.

The advantage of close planting is so great that much larger crops can be realized. Planting by the Equilateral Triangle Method, which is so generally used by California tree planters, with trees 20x20 an acre contains 125 trees without crowding, nearly one hundred more than by planting 40 feet apart. This is gained by heading in the trees when two or three years old, the result being that the action of the sun on the outer limbs causes them to curve inward, rather than to grow laterally. Assuming somewhat of a pear-shaped tree by this method and pruning, the limbs of the trees will not interfere with each other. Even if they did in 50 years or more the bearing would not be lessened from contact.

When a man selects a plat of ground upon which to plant a pecan grove, he naturally expects the best income from such ground. In planting the trees 40 feet apart he does not get it from his trees or other crops when the trees have limbs large enough to shade the ground.

In planting 20x20 when trees are same age, same height, same distance apart, the wind currents

carry the pollen from tree to tree in such profusion that all are thoroughly pollenized, hence the greater the crops and much more likely to become annual bearers than those more widely separated. Cultivation also is necessary among nut and fruit trees to get best results.

As the new industry for the Southern states is rapidly coming to the front, so is that of growing vegetables for the early markets in the Northern cities. The same ground upon which the pecan

grove is planted can for five or six years be made very profitable in such crops, cultivating the trees also.

Our Texas growers are earning from \$100 to \$400 per acre, while Florida is doing equally as well, both selling all that can be grown when shipped early.

New conditions are coming to the South and those who are wise and the most progressive will accept the situation and make big money.

PECAN ENEMIES.

BY H. A. HALBERT

The enthusiast often asserts that the pecan has no enemies. This is an error. It has, not only enemies, but diseases of both fruit and tree, and the trees run their race like all nature and die of old age or cease to bear.

I am not a pessimist, nor trying to frighten anyone. On the other hand, I am an enthusiast in a practical way, and have done all I could for 20 years to encourage others to plant pecans. It is best not to paint in a roseate line, for when one starts out, imbued with this idea, the first difficulty often causes a surrender.

The arch-enemy to the pecan

fruit is a small worm, of dark-greenish color, the larvae of a small cream-colored miller, known for want of a better name as the hull worm, because it is supposed to prey only upon the outside pulpy covering of the fruit, known as the hull. But this worm really preys upon the kernel or interior of the young nut from the time it is first formed until the shell of the nut hardens along in July so it cannot enter the interior: then it is observed preying upon the hull, hence the name. The vast crops of nuts that are destroyed annually in first one section and then another

of the pecan growing districts and attributed to being blasted is, I am satisfied, principally the work of this worm. This worm is to the pecan crop what the boll weevil is to the cotton crop of Texas. The loss of revenue from the wild pecans is commensurate with the loss of revenue from the domestic cotton to the state of Texas. Yet this worm, like the poor, has been "with us always," and we have become used to it, while the boll weevil is new. Hence the excitement about the latter.

There is another worm, called the kernel worm, that is not so destructive to the general crop, but preys upon the soft such varieties. Its work begins where the other worm leaves off, that is if any is left to work on. It is a larger worm from a much larger miller. From three to six are often found inside of a nut, just before or about maturity, eating the kernel only. No orifice can be discovered where they enter through either hull or shell. The miller must have power to insert the eggs while the shell is soft and in a growing stage in July and August and then the little orifice heals over. When the worms mature later on, from September to December, they enter through the shell of the nut, fall to the ground, enter it and

hibernate in the pupae stage.

I have seen pecan trees attacked by a disease similar to yellows in peach trees, but not near so contagious. In fact, one tree may linger in a grove for years until it finally dies, and no other trees will be affected. This can often be cured by close pruning below all diseased limbs, even if you have to cut off at the ground and let new, healthy growth come.

No one need be frightened nor refrain from planting an orchard for fear it will die of old age upon their hands, like peach orchards often do. It will take several generations to witness such a sight from nuts planted or young trees set out now. But those who love wild orchards that Nature created generations ago can find an occasional old monarch of the grove that has lost its vitality from old age. This, too, can often be remedied and the tree restored to vitality by judicious pruning.

These worm enemies have evolved by Nature's laws where she planted the pecan trees. Hence in those states where the pecan is not indigenous the domestic orchards are more apt to be free for years to come of these natural enemies, though eventually they can be expected; but perhaps after we have learned their habits sufficiently to counteract their destructiveness.

THE Nut-Grower.

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Texas pecans are shipped regularly to London, where they are said to command a higher price than any other nut.

Nut trees should supersede to a great extent the ordinary street shade tree. They combine so many of the desirable qualities of an ornamental tree, besides bearing valuable crops which delight the young and old, that they should be planted extensively for this purpose.

There is hardly any section of our great country that is not suited to growing some variety of nuts: almonds on the Pacific coast, chestnuts on the mountain ranges, hickory nuts and walnuts on the plains and valleys and the pecan on the extensive Gulf coast. A great country; but it will be greater when nut-

growing opportunities are appreciated and improved.

The matter of an exhibit of nuts, both at New Orleans this year and at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904, should receive early and careful consideration.

Nuts are one of the staples of commerce and as their use as food is recognized the business will increase by leaps and bounds and will eventually attain surprising proportions.

Appliances for gathering pecans are receiving considerable attention in Texas. They eliminate the dangers of climbing and injuries to the tree which result from clubbing it.

A nut grove as a permanent investment, in lieu of life insurance, is a strong proposition and merits favorable consideration, as it combines the elements of safety, permanency and profit.

No one need fear an over-supply of nuts. The population is increasing rapidly and so is the use of nut meats and nut candies. Besides, their recognition as a valuable food is sure to increase the demand regularly and extensively.

One of the strong points in favor of nut growing is the per a-

nence of the business. A grove will last for generations if properly started and well cared for.

“Slow, but sure,” means—from our point of view—the planting of a pecan grove and taking care of it after it is planted.

Opportunity improved or neglected determines the success or failure of many important matters. How about the opportunity you now have to plant a nut grove?

No class of trees have a wider range of usefulness than nut trees. They are suited for ornament, shade, profitable crops and lumber, and, beside, every tree planted will answer any or all of these purposes.

The increasing favor with which budded and grafted trees are now regarded has created a demand, even at the prevalent high prices, that has practically exhausted the stock. The planting of seedlings has also been large, while plans are already being made for an extensive increase next season.

Nearly all nuts contain large percentages of nitrogenous constituents and fats. In the nut kernel there is very little waste

—in fact, the nourishment is in concentrated form, and for that reason nuts are best combined or taken with other foods. They are especially valued for their fine, meaty flavor, which is found in no other vegetable food product.—*Confectioners' Review*.

Many nut trees have peculiar habits of growth, form or foliage. It is probable that these different forms indicate particular characteristics, affecting the size, quality or bearing tendency of trees. For instance, in the editor's home grove, the largest nuts and thinnest shells are found on the largest trees, which, in most cases have drooping branches, while small nuts are produced on trees of a more upright growth. Then, some of the most shapely trees with dense foliage are shy bearers, while the most elegant nuts, though few in number, are from a slow growing tree. A careful study of individual tree characteristics may produce much beneficial information.

Our interest in nuts dates back to boyhood days—forty years ago, when we had a personal acquaintance with every hickory, walnut, chestnut and pignut tree on the paternal farm. Recollections of October days, frosty

mornings popping the chestnut and bumpy the hickory trees are yet fresh in memory. In those times the stain of walnut hulls was worn on thumbs and fingers for many days every season. The sound of hammers, cracking the hickory nuts and walnuts on winter evenings around the family hearth, will never be forgotten; the popping of roasting chestnuts was a delight. Rambles in the woods with boys of our own age, the scramble to see who could gather the biggest pile, the crude, but scrupulously exact mode of dividing the treasures, recur frequently to memory as we witness the delight of the children of today in their appreciation of the royal pecan. All these things have a part in our work, in imparting zeal and perseverance in the labor.



A Plea for the Seedling.

EDITOR NUT-GROWER:

The issues of THE NUT-GROWER for the past three months have been of much interest and have evidently given much encouragement to the grafting and budding side of the pecan industry, yet, I fear, to the detriment of seedling trees. I would not throw a straw against the budding or grafting process, but in all kinds business and industry the world

is prone to extremes. No one more than myself desires the greatest extent of the pecan industry throughout the South, and I would not have nut growers confine themselves to one branch of the industry. All are delighted to see the great improvement in the size and quality of the pecan nut of late years.

Now, is it not a fact that nine-tenths of the improved nuts are the product of seedling trees? It is, no doubt, the result of improved culture and care and fertilizing and the crossing of different varieties.

In planting large acreages of pecans, it can be done with grafted and budded trees only at a great cost.

By many experienced nut-growers it is believed that the seedlings bear from 60 to 75 per cent. true to the nuts planted, while the remaining 25 to 40 per cent. produce some smaller and some larger nuts. This has been my experience with trees from six to thirty-two years old.

Now, why should anyone desiring a pecan grove limit the planting to grafted and budded trees? Even with a long purse it were better to plant largely of seedlings also. If desired, the seedlings can be budded successfully when three or four years.

Now, it may be that those nur-

scrymen who advocate budding and grafting exclusively, only sell the budded and grafted trees. Perhaps, too, the exclusive seedling nurserymen will advocate seedlings exclusively. I sell both budded and seedling trees and will be prepared to fill any orders another season for either budded or grafted stock or seedlings. I prefer orders for budded or grafted pecans as they pay me better in proportion to the number ordered.

Without prejudice, but with interest in both directions, and anxious for the extensive widening of the pecan industry, I hand you this for publication if you see fit.

ROBT. J. BACON.

Baconton, Ga.

The Japanese Walnut.

It has now been about twenty years since the Japanese walnuts have been grown to some extent in America, and within the last ten years they have been tested quite generally over the country. In all parts, except where the winter is very severe, they have proved hardy. They bear abundantly and begin at an early age. The trees make rapid growth, have a very stately and pleasing habit and the foliage is large and beautiful. As lawn or shade trees they do very well and are

somewhat better, in this respect, than our native walnuts; the foliage being larger and somewhat more dense.

The nuts are borne in large clusters of sometimes a dozen or more, and the kernels of all the species are well flavored, but the shells are too thick and the meats too hard to extract, except in case of those of the species called *Juglans Cordioformis*, because of its heart-like shape. The nuts of this species are rather small, smooth, and the kernels come out whole, almost like those of the hazel. This is really the only one worthy of cultivation for its nuts, and these are not of special merit.

The other two species, *J. Seiboldi* and *J. Maudehuria*, have been grown much more widely than *J. Cordioformis*, and the prevailing ideas of the Japanese walnuts in America have largely been formed from them. I would much prefer the latter, because of its superior nuts—H. E. V., in *Southern Fruit Grower*.

Planting Pecan Trees.

BY H. S. WATSON.

The pecan should be treated much the same as any fruit tree, except that it will thrive in a moister location than most fruit trees. The secret of successful

planting is to keep the roots of the tree from becoming dry at any time and to exclude the air from them before and after planting.

In planting a pecan tree, a hole should be dug large enough to admit the roots in a natural position. Good top soil, well pulverized, should be used in filling in around the trees. After pruning off any mutilated or defective roots and coating the ends with white lead paint, set the tree in the hole to its proper depth, which should be the same as grown in the nursery row, fill in with the soil then tramp it firmly by placing one foot on either side of the tree and pass the soil right up to it. Put on more soil and tramp again, repeating this process until the hole is nearly full. Lateral roots should be spread out meantime in a natural position and covered with enough soil to prevent bruising them when tramping.

When through setting fill in around the trees with a few inches of loose soil, but do not tramp it. This loose soil will prevent the ground from baking and it should be kept well pulverized during the growing season, either by stirring it well when it begins to crust over or by heavy mulching. It is a waste of time to water trees thus plant-

ed, as they will not need it. To test the tree, take hold with one hand and pull steadily: if it can be pulled out without breaking the lateral roots or without exercising considerable force, it has been set too loosely.

The dwarf Japan chestnut is a miniature tree that is not out of place on the lawn. It bears at three years old a moderate supply of nuts that are much sweeter than the Spanish and almost as large. It is quite distinct from it and much hardier.—Ex.

The second year from planting, pecans will grow three or four feet, and the third year from seven to ten feet. They will then be nicely branched and well established. After this they require very little care; in fact, it has been my experience that they will do as well and bear sooner when the land is sown to pasture than when continued cultivation is given, for their long taproots seem to render them independent of the seasons and of surface scratching. I have found that good mulching for the first two or three years is about all they require, and the best way to treat them. Any one who has grown a walnut, a hickory or a peach pit will have no difficulty in growing the pecan.—Mrs. Shrewsbury in Home and Farm.

NUTS FOR PROFIT.

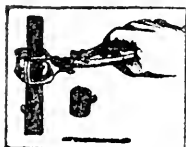
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Robt. J. Bacon, Baconton, Ga

An explanation is due our subscribers, who have been receiving THE NUT-GROWER several weeks behind schedule time.

Our publishing facilities are at present somewhat limited, and we find it almost impossible to mail the edition on the proper date. We hope to be in better shape soon.

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Choicest Seed Pecans for planting. Established twelve years. Also Seedling and Grafted Pecan Trees, Japan Chestnuts, Japan Walnuts, English Walnuts, both nuts and trees. Send for Facts in a Nut Shell.

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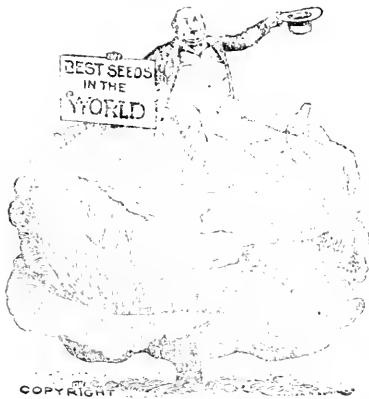
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Was the winning pecan at Paris in 1900 and is a winner every day at home. More ounces of meat to the lb. of nuts than any other. Shell very thin but of close texture. Nuts keep sweet two years.

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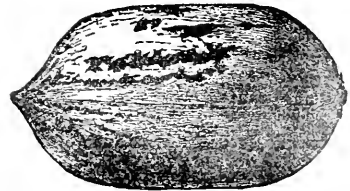
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 thank her customers for their
 patronage and to announce that
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Famous Jacobs Mammoth Pecans

has been so heavy that she is un-
 able to fill any further orders for
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 son. Her new catalogue will be
 issued early next season, when
 she will again be prepared to fill
 all orders.

THE NUT-GROWER

Devoted to the Interests of The
National Nut-Growers' Association

VOLUME I.

MARCH 1903.

NUMBER 8.



NUT TREES FOR TIMBER.

To the average reader this subject may seem of small importance, or one that might be taken up for consideration by some succeeding generation. But to the thoughtful student of economic affairs it presents an important subject and one worthy of early and careful attention.

To the writer it seems that the time may not be very far distant when the penalty must be paid for the early devastation of Nature's provision of abundant and most valuable walnut and chestnut forests. This penalty will be paid in the high prices that lumber will command, and the necessity which will substitute metals for wood in many of its present uses.

Much is now being accomplished in educating the public to the importance of timber preservation and the rehabilitating of our forests, but something more seems necessary, as the preservation of what remains of our native forests only postpones the day of reckoning.

The especial value of hickory,

chestnut and walnut lumber is our occasion for urging the consideration of the planting of nut trees for their timber value, which will incidentally produce a valuable by-product in the nuts grown, thus making such a plantation a valuable property years before its maturity for lumber. This harvesting of annual crops also obviates, to a great extent the chief impediment in the way of planting for lumber only by the long time investment. By this plan the man who plants and cares for his nut grove is rewarded during his own day by the annual crops and his children have a valuable heritage in the lumber.

The present is none too soon to begin planting for such purposes. The consumption of lumber of all kinds is increasing much more rapidly than in proportion to the increase of population. In fifty years the United States may have double its present population, and who can predict what the demand for black walnut, chestnut or hick-

ory lumber may be by that time? One thing is certain; if consumption continues as at present there will be no lumber of these kinds on the market unless the trees are planted by this generation.

Another feature of the situation is that the present increasing demand for lumber of all kinds finds a diminishing supply of these most valuable woods, with corresponding increase in prices, while there is ample reason to suppose that these prices will continue to increase until they become prohibitive.

Then the planting of large areas of timber for the beneficial effect upon climatic conditions is sure to become of increasing importance as the years go by, and the tree planter becomes an important factor in the public good.

In the hurry and bustle of today's enterprises the American people have but little thought for the future and its needs. We want quick returns and have no time to investigate or inclination to put money in long time investments and it is only to a limited class that this article will appeal forcibly.

For those engaged in, or those who contemplate nut growing for profit, we have a strong, profitable and beneficial proposition, which is worthy of their careful consideration, wise

planning and systematic execution not only in this southern section, but over all the country, as there is hardly any locality that cannot grow some variety of nuts in which the lumber value of trees promises a sure return from lumber alone.

Besides this, there are great tracts of land in many sections which are not well adapted to ordinary agricultural operations which are peculiarly suited for growing timber. Our mountain ranges are the natural home of the chestnut. Bottom lands which overflow so frequently for farming are often well adapted for the rapid growth of hickory and walnut, so that the waste places seem to be intended for such beneficent uses as growing timber and food.

With such an opportunity to plant now, with every prospect of ultimate direct and indirect profit and assurance of large dividends from such trees during the waiting period for a lumber harvest, the subject seems worthy of such agitation as may be necessary to call public attention to the situation, to urge its careful study and encourage in all practical ways the early and rapid planting of nut trees for the production of timber in the many suitable localities which are now unproductive.



THE OUTLOOK.

BY PROF. F. H.
BURNETTE.

If one is to judge the future of the pecan industry by the last year's record of sales and plantings, the inevitable conclusion would be that it will soon be one of the very foremost industries in the South. From observations and reports, it is learned that not only are the nurserymen nearly or quite sold out, but that orders are already booked for the coming year's supply of grafted and budded trees.

Naturally this should be expected, for a better knowledge of the industry leads one to depart from the seedling as an orchard tree and demand the budded or the grafted tree.

Men who desire reliable trees and pay a reasonable price for them are not willing to take the chances on a seedling, of which there is always more or less doubt. They wish to obtain something of which they are absolutely sure.

This does not mean that there are no valuable seedlings, for all the varieties that we have at the present time originated that way and the increase in our varieties for years to come will be from seedlings, but it does mean that the nurseryman and the experimenter must work with the seed-

ling for this purpose, and that the orchardist will confine himself to trees that have been worked, and will see no place in his orchard for a seedling tree. In other words, the commercial orchardist demands a certainty on the part of his tree, not an uncertainty.

There is yet much confusion about varieties, methods of propagation and cultivation, which should be discussed at our coming convention in New Orleans, and it is hoped that the most able men connected with the industry may be brought out on these subjects. It is said that a method of budding the pecan will be announced soon by the National Department of Agriculture, which is thought to be very desirable. If it proves to be more useful than the present methods, it will be welcomed by all pecan growers with open arms, as the methods now employed are not the easiest in the world to manipulate.

It is very desirable that growers should attend the coming convention and take an active part in the discussions, for no one man knows it all and practical hints from here and there will vastly improve everyone.

THE NUT-GROWER

Those who are selfish enough to conceal their knowledge on the score that it is a trade secret surely are not very numerous in the association of nut growers.

One of the best pecan orchards the writer has visited is that of Mr. Wm. Nelson, in Jefferson Parish, La. This orchard is planted 70 feet each way and the trees, now about nine years from time of working, are all beautiful specimens of orchard trees. Every nut grower who visits New Orleans should take time to call upon Mr. Nelson and see the orchard.

Probably the oldest orchard in Louisiana is at Mound, in Madison Parish. It is the home place of Mr. Sam H. James, one of the pioneers in pecan growing. Mr. James has originated several very valuable varieties of pecans, and a visit to his orchard would delight the heart of a nut grower. It is from such men as these that the growers younger in the business are sure to get benefit at the convention.

NUT GROWING FOR PROFIT.

BY WILLIAM A. KING

Nut growing is likely to become an important industry much sooner than most people imagine. It is a branch of farming that is attracting increased attention each year. The nursery agent who succeeds in inducing farmers to devote one or more acres to the production of the pecan and other thin-shelled, edible nuts is, to say the least, going about doing good. Middle-aged farmers should not hesitate to plant a few acres of nut bearing trees, as they will be almost certain to enjoy several years of profit from the trees, and will leave as an inheritance for their children a sure source of income that will annually increase as the years go by.

The best pecan groves are mainly located on low ground, where the roots can reach a constant supply of moisture. Lands that are subject to an occasional overflow are deemed the most desirable. Hickory and walnut trees can be profitably grown on second bottom land, while the chestnuts thrive best on the more elevated ridges.

In France and Italy 30,000,000 bushels of chestnuts are grown every year, and thousands of bushels are exported to this

country, for which we pay a high price. In four years we imported from all sources nuts to the value of \$7,124,575. Nuts will grow here as well as in Europe, especially in the middle and southern states. Our chestnuts, shellbarks and hickory nuts are quite equal in quality to those grown in Europe, while the pecan is rapidly becoming the most popular nut, not only in this country but in Europe.

Walnuts and shellbarks are more usually propagated by seeds than by grafting. Large nuts with thin shells should be selected from vigorous trees, productive of nuts of fine flavor. As to chestnuts and pecans, much earlier, more sure and profitable returns are invariably secured by planting grafted trees. These frequently begin to bear in three or four years and can be counted on as coming into very good bearing in ten or twelve years and

will produce large and profitable crops in fifteen years.

In Bulletin No. 30, recently issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, entitled "Budding the Pecan," it is stated that there are at least fifty named varieties of large size and fine flavor, which are worthy of general cultivation. It is a wellknown fact that seedling trees rarely produce fruit equal to that of the parent tree. This accounts for the superiority of budded trees. The bulletin above-mentioned tells how to handle the seedling plants that are to be budded; how and when to select dormant buds; gives illustrations of the best method of inserting and wrapping the buds and the subsequent transplanting of the trees where they are to remain. Every prospective pecan orchardist should obtain a copy of this excellent, practical bulletin.

Our Inquiry Column is open for questions and discussions of topics to general interest to the industry. It is a source of satisfaction to know that THE NUT-GROWER is so carefully read that it brings the editor many letters of inquiry regarding a wide range of pertinent features of the work. Contributors and correspondents, of course, give their personal views and experiences, which are not infrequently at variance with experiences of others. But it is the truth we are after and established facts are what we need to build upon. Theory is valuable in developing facts. That is the mission of THE NUT-GROWER.

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"Industrial Development" is a

publication by the Passenger Department of the Houston East & West Texas Ry., giving much information regarding the fruit interests and prospects in central East Texas.

THE EDITOR'S SCRAP BOOK.

"Gather nuts and plant them. Plant by the wayside and in all open places. So shall you help to make every road a path of delight and the waste places to blossom and bring forth fruit until the land will be like unto paradise—the garden of the bless'd. If all persons would only do this, in a few years want in country districts would be almost unknown, for abundance would spring from the earth."—Anon.

Nut Trees for Shade.

BY N. J. SHEPHERD.

We plant out almost innumerable shade trees that yield us absolutely nothing besides their services as parasols in summer and perhaps as windbreaks in winter. If nut-bearing trees were planted in their stead, they would make as good a growth, serve the purposes of the others equally well, and yield us a good supply of nuts at the same time. Nearly or quite all of our nut-bearing trees are hardy in the larger sections of our country. Hickory, walnut, chestnut, pecan and filberts—the most

common kind of nuts we have—can be found to some extent all over this country, and with a little pains in planting such, and otherwise giving them due attention, could be made to grow almost anywhere. The principal reason for this not being done is, people have not thought of it. We have been accustomed to buying and setting out all kinds of fruit trees; but whenever we wanted a supply of nuts, we expected to go to the woods and gather them. No effort was made to grow them at home.

As the land is taken up and improved, the woods gradually disappear, and in order to have some nuts to crack by the fire-side on these long evening, we must either buy them or take a long trip to the river bottom to gather a supply. People now begin to appreciate the value of nut trees in convenient nearness to their homes, when they have some assurance of a supply without being obliged to buy or go an unreasonable distance for them. Some of our seedsmen and nurserymen are paying more atten-

tion to this branch of horticulture, and many of them are able to supply any reasonable quantity at reasonable prices. It is only necessary to convince farmers that it is more profitable to plant nut trees in place of merely "shade" trees.

Along the walks and lanes in pastures, nut-bearing trees might be planted either in groves or strips, and used as wind-breaks for stock, the orchard, or the farm buildings and as a combination of shade, protection and fruit—of the useful and the agreeable.—Ex.

Almonds.

The two specimens of almonds, *Amygdalus communis* and *A. amara*, are extensively cultivated in the south of Europe for their fruit. The kernel of the former is the well-known sweet almond of our confectionery stores, that of the latter contains the bitter and highly poisonous amygdaline. Europeans use this bitter almond as a condiment or seasoning in cakes, etc., and bad people, who have worse neighbors, have frequently used these bitter fruits (by scattering a handful) to drive said neighbors' hens out of their gardens. As one or two bitter almonds kill a hen or squirrel, these means of protection are just as sure as

they are wicked. The bitter almond is very little known and used among the American people, and we doubt if our enlightened people would use them for such malignant purposes if everybody had them.

The sweet almond interests us the most, particularly as it can be grown anywhere in the United States where the peach is hardy. It is not a nut, properly speaking, but closely allied to the peach.

The hard-shell is quite a hardy variety, with large, showy, ornamental blossoms and a large, plump kernel. It bears abundantly in this latitude. The kernel of the soft-shell is sweet and rich, but the bush or tree is less hardy and should only be planted further south.—Ex.

Bulletin No. 30, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, by George W. Oliver, is devoted to "Budding the Pecan," and special prominence is given the author's improved method of budding, which will be found on another page of this issue. The work is finely illustrated and treats of all the important steps in the operation of budding the pecan, in a clear and concise manner.

An ad in THE NUT-GROWER will help your business.

THE

Nut-Grower.

Published monthly at Poulan, Ga., by THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY.

Subscription, 50c per annum

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1 page 1 "	10.00	1 page 3 "	25.00

The Pálor Lake Pineapple, published by W. E. Pabor, of Avon Park, Fla., is a recent addition to our exchange list.

A wide and extensive study of varieties, the appreciation of desirable qualities and a close study of the habits of the best kinds of nuts, are all needed in selecting trees for planting in commercial groves.

THE NUT-GROWER has received from the American Plant and Seed Co., of Nashville, Tenn., some fine specimens of improved walnuts. "Emperor" is a medium-sized nut and is claimed to be a superior variety of Cordiformis Japan walnut. "Mand-schurica is also of Japanese origin and is a fine appearing nut of exceptional size. We are able to promise further information about these varieties in subsequent numbers.

The 1903 Convention.

The second annual Convention of The National Nut Growers' Association will assemble in the city of New Orleans, La., on the last Wednesday (28th) of October, 1903, at 10 o'clock a. m. Arrangements being made contemplate a two or three days session, which will give time for reports from all the standing and special committees and their consideration, addresses by prominent speakers on pertinent themes, discussion and transaction of important business matters and last, but not least, provision for social and business intercourse among the kindred spirits who will gather at this place of meeting.

A cordial invitation is extended to all those interested in this industry by the State of Louisiana, the city of New Orleans and the officers of The National Nut Growers' Association to meet in convention at the time and place mentioned.

Improved methods of budding nut trees, and particularly the pecan, are of great importance to the industry. The demand for budded stock is far in advance of the supply, at the present high prices of such trees, and as the demand is likely to increase faster than the supply,

we may look for advanced prices by another season. But that condition, should it occur, will hardly deter the rapid progress of establishing groves; as a good pecan tree of a known valuable variety is cheap at any price below the value of the annual product.

The extent to which local conditions of soil and climate affect the growth and bearing of different varieties as well as the quality of pecans is an interesting study, and as data is obtained in this line it can be used profitably.

The Report of the Secretary of Agriculture for 1902 is an interesting pamphlet of 90 pages, giving an outline of the operations of the Department. The Bureau of Soils receives much attention, while the Bureau of Plant Industry shows the rapid extension of this important branch of agricultural science.

The Western Fruit Grower, of St. Joseph, Mo., is one of our most valued exchanges. Each number is replete with useful and interesting information for the fruit men of the middle west, and it is evidently appreciated beyond its particular locality. The apple industry,

which is assuming immense proportions in its territory, receives special attention.

We are pleased to call special attention to articles in this number on improved methods of budding and grafting the pecan. Results claimed by the originators are a great advance on the success attending the ordinary modes of propagating nuts. Many of our readers are sure to test these improvements, and results obtained in different localities by various operators will rapidly determine their value.

New Method of Grafting.

The following, by E. H. Riehl, from the Western Fruit Grower, will be of interest:

For some years I have been giving the propagation of nuts by grafting and budding a good deal of study, and made many experiments without meeting success. Finally I came to the conclusion that success depended on retaining the moisture in the scion until a union could be formed and growth began. To accomplish this many methods were devised, but none were practicable. Finally, one day in the winter of 1900-1, when I was thinking of these problems, the thought came to me to seal up the graft with a coat of shellac

varnish. So in the spring of 1901 I grafted a lot of pecan, hickory and walnut by the old cleft method and later, when the bark peeled, by the bark graft method, covering the scion and union with a coat of shellac varnish after tying and waxing the grafts in the usual manner. The gratifying result was that over 80 per cent. grew. In the spring of 1902 I again grafted some pecan, hickory and walnut in the same manner. But as the scions I used came from a distance and were cut too early, my success was not quite so good. But enough grew so that I saved every variety. I have found that the best success follows when the scions are cut as late as possible; just before the buds swell.

I feel confident that we now can graft all nuts with reasonable success, and look for rapid advance in this interesting line of horticultural work.

I did not intend to give this discovery to the public until after another year's trial to be absolutely sure I was right. But I find there is so much interest taken of late in nut culture, and feel so confident that my discovery is all right that I have thought it best to give it to the public at once, that growers might avail themselves of it this spring; at least to the extent of

trying it enough to prove its practicability.

An Improved Method of Budding.

An improved method, which has been demonstrated to be a perfect way in which to bud the pecan and one by the use of which there are very few failures, is as follows: For the reception of the bud make two transverse cuts in the bark of the seedling stock a few inches above the ground line, these two cuts, about 1 inch apart, to be connected by a longitudinal incision. The bark on each side of the longitudinal cut is then raised far enough to admit of the insertion of the section of bark on which the bud is situated. The rectangular section of bark when prepared for insertion must be exactly the same length as the cut in the stock. It is taken from the stick of buds by making two transverse cuts through the bark at equal distances from the bud. Two longitudinal cuts are then made through the bark, leaving the bud in the center of the patch, which should be a little over 1 inch long and five-eighths of an inch wide. The patch must be raised carefully from the bud stick to guard against breaking and with as little bending during the operation as possible. When the op-

erator finds that he does not succeed at the first trial, it will be advisable to practice for a time on wood which is of no value. The stick of buds should be grasped firmly in the left hand, with the knife held by the fingers of the right, the thumb resting on the bud stick. Insert the point of the knife at one end of the longitudinal cuts, pressing the blade toward the thumb; this pressure will start the bark. Next insert the end of the handle of the knife, gradually removing the section. The patch is prepared for insertion by first cutting the two ends as straight as possible, using a very sharp knife. The outer bark at the sides is then shaved off so that the edges will make a perfect fit when under the bark of the stock. When the bud is securely in place, the two wings of bark on the stock are bound firmly over the bud section with raffia, and as a preventative against the admission of water during the process of uniting, a little soft grafting wax may be smeared across the upper transverse cut and the whole wrapped with a narrow strip of waxed cloth. The wrapping should be started at the bottom, each wrap being half covered by the succeeding one; this will effectually keep out moisture during wet weather.

As a protection against the heat of the sun, strips of paper, 8 inches long by 6 inches wide, should be tied around the stem of the stock an inch or two above the bud, but covering it, allowing the bottom part to remain open. After the sixth day the paper covering should be removed, and after the tenth day the waxed cloth may be taken off. By the fifteenth day the buds will have united sufficiently to allow of the removal of the raffia. This method of budding will be found to give an exceedingly satisfactory union. Experience has shown that with carefully selected buds from 1-year-old wood and healthy, vigorous growing seedling stocks, every section of bark will unite.—Bulletin No. 30, Bureau of Plant Industry.

The Admiral Schley Pecan.

A subscriber asks for information concerning the history of the Admiral Schley pecan, in answer to which Mr. D. L. Pierson, of Monticello, Fla., sends us the following:

Editor NUT-GROWER:

Answering your valued favor, beg to say that the parent tree of the now celebrated Admiral Schley pecan is growing in Mississippi, from which place I get my supply of wood for grafting. The tree is an early and prolific

bearer of the thinnest of paper shell nuts, and although the shell is so thin the nuts keep sweet a remarkably long time. I have kept them two years without any special care and they were sweet and nice at the end of that time. If a variety has good keeping-qualities it is a great point in its favor, as there is then no need to rush them on the market for fear of their becoming rancid.

The Schley is a handsome tree, as the bark is smooth and of a light color and the foliage is vigorous and a bright, shining green, making it a fine ornament as well as a very profitable fruit tree. I planted some one-year grafts two years ago and last season they bloomed quite freely and I confidently expect fruit on them this season. Everyone who sees and samples the nuts wants some of the trees, and I have been unable to supply the demand for them, but I have made a very large planting for the coming season and hope to be able to keep up with the orders.

I wish to say that THE NUT-GROWER is improving with every number and is sure to be a source of great help to all who contemplate planting nut trees. With best wishes for your success I beg to remain,

Very truly yours,
D. L. PIERSON.

A Word to the Wise.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, in his famous book *The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table*, refers to "country pleasures that never wear out," in connection with stories of men who have found new occupations when growing old. He tells a New England story about the planting of an apple orchard, which is so full of humor and suggestion as to planting nut trees as well as apples, that we quote it:

A young farmer was urged to set out some apple-trees.—No, said he, they are too long growing, and I don't want to plant for other people. The young farmer's father was spoken to about it; but he, with better reason, alleged that apple-trees were slow and life was fleeting. At last someone mentioned it to the old grandfather of the young farmer. He had nothing else to do,—so he stuck in some trees. He lived long enough to drink barrels of cider made from the apples that grew on those trees.

Experiments.

In a recent series of budding experiments with the current season's buds the work began June 6. The buds selected were principally the small, plump ones found at the base of the soft wood. At that date the buds were slightly immature; consequently, when a large sec-

tion of the bark was removed from the wood it showed signs of injury. The cuticle peeled easily, and even with great care in removing buds with section of bark attached and in placing and tying them in position, the percentage of unions was small. Up to the end of July separate lots of the current year's buds were worked at intervals of one week, the percentage of unions increasing slightly with each week. Patch budding, which is merely a modification of annular budding, was the method used. Taking everything into consideration, the results obtained could by no means be considered satisfactory.—Bulletin No. 30, Bureau of Plant Industry.

A bill has been introduced in the Texas legislature to prevent the theft of pecans from enclosed or unenclosed lands in that state.

Gold in a Nut Shell (price 10c) is the title of an interesting booklet and catalogue issued by the American Plant and Seed Co., of Nashville, Tenn. This firm, in addition to listing the leading varieties of pecans, give special attention to the choice varieties of walnuts and chestnuts.

We sometimes hear of nut growing being contrasted with

life insurance as an investment. We have no quarrel with life insurance, but think it hardly fair to judge nut growing from such a standpoint, as the business considerations, returns and facility of handling are essentially different. Then the greatest difference is that when an insurance policy is once paid, that is the end of it; while the nut grove pays back each year the cost of a policy and continues for succeeding generations to pay increasing dividends. The only parallel we find in this line is that either can be obtained on the installment plan in proportion to the financial ability of the investor.

The importance of nut trees, especially the hickory, chestnut and walnut, as sources of supply for valuable lumber, is a live, important and practical subject for discussion. In this issue we give prominent space to the subject and expect to keep it before the attention of our readers and the public. The time is not so far distant as many think, when we will be obliged to grow our timber as regularly as we now produce staple farm crops: so that in the case of nut bearing trees the production of nuts will become a most desirable by-product, so valuable, in fact, that it

will enhance the price of lumber from such trees.

The Lake Bird Pecan Plantation, near Moss Point, Miss., planted 2,500 grafted trees last season and are now adding 3,000 more.

BOOK NOTICES.

Part I of the American Horticultural Manual (John Wiley & Sons, New York, \$1.50) is an interesting and instructive book which should be in the library of every progressive horticulturist. It is a handsome volume of over 400 pages, by Prof. J. L. Budd, assisted by Prof. N. E. Hansen. The subject is treated in a modern way, which includes all important divisions of the science, while theory and practice are closely allied. Chapter XXII treats of Nut Culture and says: "Present indications favor the belief that during the next decade nut culture will be extended in a way that will materially lessen the importation of nuts into this country." Speaking of the pecan, he quotes Mr. Taylor as follows: "From the favor which exhibits of this nut in the American Station were received it seems probable that a considerable export trade can be developed whenever the supply of choice nuts exceeds the demand for home consumption."

Prominence is given to the American chestnut, and mention is made of the trouble encountered in growing it commercially

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On first and third Tuesdays of March and April the Cotton Belt Route will sell one way tickets from St. Louis, Thebes, Cairo and Memphis to points in Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, at half the one-way rate, plus \$2.00, or round trip tickets at one fare for the round trip plus \$2.00.

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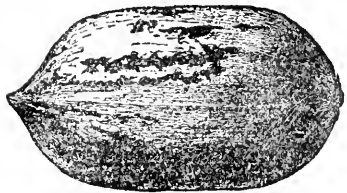
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 she will again be prepared to fill
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THE NUT-GROWER

Devoted to the Interests of The
National Nut-Growers' Association

VOLUME I.

APRIL 1903.

NUMBER 9.

CHESTNUT CULTURE

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

BY ELI G. REIST.

The cultivation of the chestnut is a comparatively new industry. Heretofore, native nuts gathered in their wild state were the resources from which the demands of the market were supplied.

In recent years, owing to the large demands for telegraph and telephone poles, nearly all timber of bearing age has and is being cut down.

With a view of supplying future demands for nuts, the pleasure of seeing growing trees, and the belief they would leave a good legacy to their families, the Paragon Nut and Fruit Company was organized. In the fall of 1894, they bought 200 acres of hilly mountain land, which was evenly set with chestnut and partly cut down. After the wood was removed, the brush, laurel, dog-wood, etc., was grubbed and burned. About forty acres were cut the year previous.

on which the suckers had sprouted, and on this the first grafting was done, with the result of about 3,500 growing grafts. Since that time the whole tract has been grafted.

In 1898 they bought a 400 acre tract, several miles from the first one, which is now practically all grafted, and in 1900 added 200 acres adjoining the first tract. They now have from 75,000 to 80,000 growing trees, and when regrafting is finished will probably have 90,000 trees on 800 acres.

There are three distinct types of chestnuts, viz., European, Japanese and native American. The varieties most extensively grown so far are of the European type, and of these Paragon is grown exclusively by the Paragon Nut and Fruit Company for market, and bears the same relation to chestnut culture as the Concord grape to the vineyardist.

and the Baldwin apple to the orchardist. It has the most important characteristics of a profitable market chestnut and has held the lead over every other variety. It is a vigorous grower, an early, regular and abundant bearer and of good quality. It makes an unusually thick burr, containing generally three or more large nuts. Some burrs have been found, containing seven good nuts.

While on the tree, the burrs do not fully open and the nuts usually remain in the burr until it drops to the ground. This characteristic gives it an advantage over others on rocky ground, and not so many are lost. Other varieties of this type are Cooper, Dupont, Ridgely, Scott, Hess and several others.

Of the Japanese varieties, quite a number have been introduced by Parry Bros., of New Jersey, such as Alpha Early Reliance and Parry's Giant. By Luther Burbank, of California, Hale, Coe and McFarland. Each has its individual characteristics as to growth, shape and size, but the quality in all seems about the same, and that only fair.

Of the Japanese, Parry's Giant is the most conspicuous on account of its large size. Have had twelve to weigh one pound.

Would not recommend it for cultivation except as a curiosity.

Several years ago the company acquired a novelty in a native seedling in which the burr is devoid of spines. They have named it Spineless. The burr is small and very thin, with two or three good sized nuts of the best quality.

They have some twenty varieties growing on experimental plots, among them some French varieties which have not yet come to bearing age.

The chestnut is comparatively easy to propagate when grafted on sprouts of old stumps as you have the root stock of trees 30 or 40 years old, and in favorable seasons well set grafts make enormous growth, sometimes from 6 to 7 feet the first season.

The scions should be cut early and before the first sign of developing buds in the spring. They should be kept in a cool place, where it is sufficiently moist to prevent drying out. A good plan is to cover them with damp sawdust. The scions should be cut from young and vigorous trees. The method of grafting is whip, or tongue grafting.

With cleft grafting experience has shown they are more apt to split during storms. All cut and exposed portions of the scions should be well waxed to pre-

vent evaporation. The wax used is made in the following proportions:

4½ lbs. rosin,

1 lb. beeswax,

1 pint linseed oil,

melted together and then worked into rolls about one inch in diameter and five to ten inches long and kept in a cool place till needed.

Grafting is usually done from April 10th to 15th to May 15th, according to season.

The chestnuts are comparatively free from the "latter day" tribes of insect enemies. They are immune to San Jose scale. In dry seasons some red spiders are developed. The worm, or weevil that infests the nuts does probably the most damage. By picking all wormy nuts when gathering the crop and subjecting them to carbon bi-sulphide they can be held in check. Possibly 15 per cent. of the crop will be found wormy and can be used for growing seedlings or will make excellent hog feed.

As soon as the burrs slightly open which is from October 1st to 5th, the trees are followed and those that fall readily are shaken off. Men, women and children are employed for this purpose. Generally a whole family are assigned a plot and are supposed to pick over the same

ground every day or two until the crop is harvested. The pickers wear heavy leather gloves to open the burrs. When gathered they are put in bags and at the end of the day are taken to the sorting house with horse and wagon, where they are weighed and the picker receives credit for same. The nuts are then placed in tight barrels and treated with carbon bi-sulphide, after which they are run through a cleaner and grader. They are graded into three sizes, so as to make a uniform appearance. The nuts which are wormy are hand picked, after which the perfect nuts are sacked in 100 pound jute sacks and shipped to market.

The groves are kept closely mowed and the growth of natural grass is encouraged. After the trees get large enough for cattle to be turned in it is believed the pasturage will be quite a source of income.

The greatest calamity, we believe, that could befall them is fire caused by gunners and other careless persons.

While we speak of cultivated chestnuts, the above plan of growing nuts is not cultivation in the strict sense of the term, but, we believe, has advantages over planting grafted trees and giving clean culture, inasmuch

as you have a strong root growth vestment to start with, which gives you quite a large tree in a comparatively short time.

Trees begin to bear in a small way the third year from grafting and by the time they have reached their sixth or seventh year should pay interest on the in-

The nuts are excellent boiled or roasted, or when made into pudding. In European countries they are looked upon as a staple article of diet. In France several million pounds are annually used to make confectionery prepared same as candied fruits.

THE VALUE OF A NUT TREE.

The actual value of a budded nut tree in comparison with its selling price at our nurseries, is a fruitful theme for discussion.

A seedling tree costs but a few cents, while a budded or grafted tree has necessitated additional labor and special skill in its production and the actual cost is many times that of the seedling. Anyone familiar with the work would undertake the growing of twenty-five seedlings in preference to one budded or grafted tree. To begin with, you need the seedling. Then the cost and character of the budding wood, or scions, is no small item when the losses from defective wood and from buds that do not take are considered in the cost of the comparatively few that do take. Weather conditions often cause losses and the utmost care in cultivation is necessary. Finally, the loss sustained in transplant-

ing budded trees—if no greater than the loss in planting seedlings—becomes a large factor in the final reckoning of the cost of such trees.

There are, doubtless, many men who will say that this presentation of the case is overdrawn and extravagant, but they will hardly be found among those who are actually producing budded trees of guaranteed varieties. The writer has no budded or grafted pecan trees to sell, and does not expect to have; neither is he interested in any nursery that advertises such stock, but at the same time he has for years past, is now and expects for the future as long as he lives to be growing the best trees his skill will permit and as extensively as his capital will warrant; but he regards them as more valuable for planting in commercial groves of his own or with com-

panies he may organize, than to sell nursery stock at the prevalent prices.

Aside from this claim that a budded tree costs twenty-five times as much as a seedling, there are other considerations that add materially to its value. The certainty that it will produce fruit of a known variety of a most valuable character as compared with the problematical product of a seedling, cannot easily be valued. In the one case you know; in the other you can only speculate. The same element of comparison obtains as to the bearing qualities of the tree, only more marked by the danger of barren trees among the seedling stock. The early bearing of buds adds still greater comparative value to these trees.

On the other hand, the long life and sturdy character of seedlings may or may not apply to budded or grafted trees. The supposition is that they will be shorter lived, but this has yet to be proved. That they will be less vigorous is still an open question.

However, the actual test is in the money-making qualities a tree shows, and if it has cost ten dollars up to the time of bearing and then produced only fifteen pounds of nuts, worth ten cents a pound, it would still be a gilt-

edged investment.

In the light of experience and what we can learn from the most reliable sources, we are of the opinion that present prices are not reflecting our reliable nurseries any more profit than they deserve, and at the same time would that the actual value of such stock from a purely commercial standpoint is really several times its present cost.

Growing nuts is no "get rich quick" scheme, but a business that has literally to grow, and requires time, money, skill and patient waiting, all of which are not good material on which to boom an enterprise, but are valuable for a safe, sure and permanent investment.

The selection of Prof. R. S. MacIntosh, of Auburn, Ala., as vice-president of the National Nut Growers' Association for that state, will be of interest to many.

Preparations for the Convention in New Orleans next October are under way and readers of THE NUT-GROWER will hear much about it in the successive numbers, as the information is ready for the public.

Parties having nut groves for sale will do well to list them with THE NUT-GROWER and use

its advertising columns. Inquiries for such property thus far have been in excess of saleable groves.



Seedling or Grafted Pecan Trees.

Those who expect to plant pecan trees should be exceedingly careful about getting only those that have been budded or grafted. There are some nurseries that do graft and bud some of their trees, and others that do not. Some of them try to make their customers believe that seedlings are just as good as those that are budded or grafted from well-tested varieties that have been named, such as Stuart, Van Dorman, Frotscher, Money-maker, etc., but this is a great mistake. Anyone who has seen the trees in bearing would rarely plant seedlings when it is possible to get the others. It is just as unreasonable to plant seedling pecans as it is to plant seedling apples or peaches, because they are uncertain as to the nuts they will produce.

And then, the "woods are full" of agents trying to gull the people on the pecan tree business. They succeed far too well in many cases. I am now in the Yazoo valley, stopping for a short time, where the pecan grows in the greatest abundance and perfec-

tion, and find that an agent of a Tennessee nursery has been selling seedling trees under the name of budded ones, and getting \$1 each for them. This is bare-faced roguery. Every agent should be well-posted in the varieties before he attempts to sell pecan trees, as to their regularity of bearing and suitability to the climate. He should be compelled to give a guaranty that the trees are true to name, and if not, then they should be proceeded against as frauds. One of the greatest frauds in this line, who hailed from Savannah, Georgia, has recently been arrested, tried and sentenced to prison, and there are some others who deserve the same fate.—H. E. V., in *Southern Fruit Grower*.



The annual meeting of the Georgia State Horticultural Society will be held at Athens, August 3rd and 4th.



The California Fruit Grower for March 14th was designated as the "Citrus Fruit Edition for 1903." It contains much interesting data. A table, giving shipments of oranges and lemons, shows a surprising increase in the crop, rising from 5,871 carloads in 1892-3 to 24,900 cars in 1900-1, with a falling off of the crop for the season of 1901-2.

Walnut Blight.

The following recommendations relative to the prevention of walnut blight or bacteriosis, are based upon several years of careful experiments by the United States Department of Agriculture. They are given at this time to enable the growers of walnuts throughout the state to take immediate advantage of the work of the Department on this disease so far as the experiments have progressed.

Preventative measures may be stated as: (1) All infected trees should be pruned carefully to remove branches showing the action of the disease in 1902. Thoroughly remove the dead tips of limbs, especially those of last year's growth, cutting well back of the diseased parts. Also cut away small limbs which show the blackened scars of the past year's disease, where the organism causing the disease winters in the pith cavity.

(2) Spray the dormant trees thoroughly with the bordeaux mixture. This work will give best results if done several weeks before spring growth begins. All portions of the tree should be treated, special attention being given to the wood of the past year.

(3) Prepare the spray as follows:

- 5 lbs. of copper sulphate.
- 5 lbs. of good quicklime.

50 gallons of water.

Slake the lime in an oak barrel in a small amount of water. When perfectly slaked, add enough water to make 25 gallons of milk of lime.

Thoroughly dissolve the copper sulphate in an oak barrel containing 25 gallons of cold water.

Continue to pour one pailful each of the milk of lime and of the copper sulphate solution simultaneously into a third oak barrel, holding 50 or 60 gallons, until all of the two solutions are thus united. Stir the milk of lime as it is dipped out and pour it through a fine wire strainer into the mixing barrel.

When the mixture in the third barrel is well stirred it will be ready to apply as a spray to the tree. Spray the trees while the mixture is fresh, and stir the latter occasionally. The spraying should be thoroughly done, and if possible when there is little wind. Use a spray pump which will maintain 120 pounds or more of pressure, and such nozzles as are necessary to reach the highest limbs and do the best work over all portions of the tree with the least waste of spray.

These are the directions as formulated by Newton B. Pierce, Pathologist in Charge, Pacific Coast Laboratory, Santa Ana, Cal., and may be relied on.—California Fruit Grower.

THE Nut-Grower.

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There is much reason to suppose that a good and regular supply of ground water contributes materially to the size of pecan nuts. Will not some of our readers test the theory in 1903 by irrigating a few trees and report results?

Nut growers, and especially those nurserymen who grow nut trees, will be interested in the collective exhibit of nursery stock from all parts of the world, which is in contemplation by the Department of Horticulture of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

The letter from Mr. Wm. Nelson of New Orleans, which appears in this number of THE NUT-GROWER, will be read with particular interest by everyone who is familiar with the practical side of the budding of pecans. Mr. Nelson is one of the pioneers in this work and his ex-

periences, which extend over a number of years, are most valuable to the industry.

The World's Fair at St. Louis to be held from May 1st to December 1st, 1904, promises to eclipse all former efforts in this line. The nut growers will doubtless be in evidence, and the matter of an exhibit by the Association will be up for consideration at the New Orleans Convention in October. Growers should bear in mind that such exhibits as are made will be from the crop now growing, which means the best cultivation of crop and careful selection of specimens on the part of those making exhibits.

Work has been commenced on the preparation of matter for the "Badge Book" for the next convention. It will be a souvenir of the occasion, as it is to contain the names and post office addresses of all members who have their dues paid at time of going to press—October 1st. Each member will be given a number and furnished with a badge bearing the number indicated in the book. This enables any one to readily identify the members. The book will also contain program, list of officers and committees, advertisements, etc., with other matters of interest.

The point has been raised as to the desirability of having contributions for THE NUT-GROWER from others besides those engaged in the business of growing and selling of nuts and trees. At first glance this position seems well taken, but a little consideration shows that the men who know most about the industry and are most competent to instruct others are these same men who are growing trees and nuts for sale. This does not include the class known as jobbers, who simply buy and sell such stock.

One of the early and beneficial results of the organization of the National Nut Growers' Association, made available by means of THE NUT-GROWER, is the bringing the men of ability, experience and character into public notice. Articles from such men, supplemented by the contributions of scientists connected with the various State and the National Departments of Agriculture, practically limits our field for original articles.

"To be forewarned is to be forearmed," and while the regular readers of THE NUT-GROWER are not likely to become victims of the fraudulent tree vender, still it is well to keep posted on their plans. We know one large grower who did not avail him-

self of an opportunity to book a large order at the thousand rate for pecan trees to be grown according to specifications. The requirements were, "two year old roots with one year old tops," which, of course, required tops to be cut back this spring. This would produce the stock which the fraudulent dealers sell for genuine budded trees at high prices, with assurances of their being buds from the choice varieties. This is a dangerous fake, for it takes experience and close observation to recognize it, and the ordinary purchaser would be unable to detect the imposition. We are inclined to regret that this grower did not book the proffered order, demand a substantial payment in advance and then notify our Committee on Ethics to follow up the trees when delivered and locate sale and delivery of the stock and then learn from the purchaser just what representations were made regarding the trees. This course might produce evidence sufficient to convict the criminal if he actually sold the trees for budded stock.

Doubtless, other growers have had calls for the same kind of stock, and if they have made sales can see from this article how they can assist in exposing parties whose mode of operations

creates suspicion as to their integrity.

The fame of the pecan is spreading to distant points. A Texas member of our Association has made a second shipment of nuts to South Africa, as reports say that trees are growing beautifully from the first consignment to that part of the world. The same grower has recently made a shipment of pecans for planting to New South Wales, Australia. The adaptability of this nut to these and other foreign countries is a matter of much interest, and if it proves successful will greatly enlarge the market for such nuts.

The article in our March number on "Nut Trees for Timber," was very favorably regarded by our readers and it promises to be of much interest to many people, particularly those engaged or especially interested in forestry or lumbering. It is already bearing fruit, as will be noticed by the offer of Mr. Bacon, in another column, to furnish specimens of pecan wood for experimental purposes in testing its value from a mechanical standpoint.

In a recent bulletin of the Department of Agriculture on the Relations of Population and Food

Products, some interesting statistics are given, showing the yield of nuts for 1900. Almonds are nearly all produced in California and the crop amounted to 7,142,710 pounds. Coconuts are all from three counties in Florida and amounted to 136,600. Of pecans, 2,206,850 pounds were reported from 23 states—more than one-half from Texas, one-fifth from Louisiana and one-thirteenth from Mississippi. English walnuts and Madiera nuts, 10,638,065 pounds, are almost entirely from California. The importation of nuts for the year 1901 amounted to \$3,268,855. For 1902 it was \$4,044,391, an increase of nearly 25 per cent. in one year.

Walnut Growers Meet.

At the annual meeting of the Los Nietos and Ranchito Walnut Growers' Association, recently held in Rivera, the old board of directors was elected, except that Mr. Hadley was chosen in place of J. W. Siler, who has disposed of his walnut orchard. The new board organized by selecting officers as follows: T. L. Gooch, president; H. W. Judson, vice-president; J. A. Montgomery, secretary; Farmers and Merchants Bank, Los Angeles, treasurer. The J. K. Armsby Co., J. B. Underrieden Co., and Porter Broth-

ers Co., were appointed selling agents, subject to contract, to be entered into later.—California Fruit Grower.

Pecan Wood.

Editor NUT-GROWER:

The article entitled "Nut Trees for Timber" is not only important, but timely. Permit me to offer a word in this line, with a view to facilitating the obtaining of practical knowledge regarding the value of pecan wood.

In top working trees of considerable size, I saved a limited quantity of mature wood, which is at the disposal of such manufacturers as may care to test its value. This wood, in small quantities, will be put on cars here free of cost, for use of parties who may want to try its qualities.

DeWitt, Ga. G. M. BACON.

About Budding.

Editor NUT-GROWER:

I am glad to note a steady improvement in THE NUT-GROWER. I am much pleased with the March number, showing as it does the great interest taken in it, by the many thoughtful articles contributed.

The article on "Improved Method" of budding is interesting and instructive. This method of budding I tried some years

ago exactly as described, except that I did not wax the buds, nor did I shade them with paper. My poor success may have been due to this fact. I also tried the Veneer, or patch pudding with no better results. It is true, that both these methods leave the stock in much better condition for rebudding than the annular method if the first budding does not take, but after many trials I prefer the latter.

The failures in annular budding are due, I think to the following causes: Using immature buds; haste in patting them in; a bad fit of bud to stock; working on unthrifty stocks or stocks too small; imperfect tying of the buds; allowing moisture to get into the cut, etc., etc.

I have at times, under favorable conditions of weather, etc., succeeded in getting every bud to take. My only loss was from injury to the buds after untying. I am satisfied that working on three year old stocks with well ripened wood, say in August—seasons differ—pecans can be budded by the annular method as successfully as ordinary peach budding is done in June.

Great care must be taken in getting the bud off the stick. The buds must be fresh, preferably cut the same day as used, protected from drying out while

using, accurately fitted to the stock, firmly tied with strips of waxed cotton cloth nicely smoothed over with the finger to exclude moisture, making them as nearly airtight as possible. Unless very wet weather prevails at the time nearly every bud will take. Placing the eye on the north side of the tree will shade it somewhat.

Another successful way is to use dormant buds in the spring. Cut the buds as soon as they show signs of starting, and use as soon as the bark on the stocks will slip. These buds may be kept in good condition for some time in cold storage, or if put away in moist sand in a cool place.

I am looking forward with much interest to the annual meeting of the National Nut Growers' Association here, and expect to derive much benefit from an interchange of ideas and results of personal experiences and experiments. I and the other local members will do what we can to make the visit pleasant, if not profitable, to all who attend the meeting.

WM. NELSON.

New Orleans, La.



PECAN TREES.

Much has been written and said recently about pecan trees

and some most extravagant statements have been made as to their yield. It is possible that a few trees in exceptionally good situations and under very favorable circumstances may have produced what is claimed and the yield of an acre estimated from one or two trees.

The farmer relying upon such statements, invests in seeds or trees and disappointed in the result concludes that they are not worth having. Pecans and other nut trees are worth having and they are worth giving some attention and cultivation. We have too few nut trees. They are almost without exception easily grown and once grown yield for years. The old plantations had quantities of hickory and walnut trees but they have been cut down for firewood and no effort has been made to replace them. The pecan and the shellbark hickory grow under similar conditions. Any good alluvial soil in the South will produce them. The English walnut though a slow grower is easily raised on rich soil. The hazel nut grows readily on well drained spots. Set out some of these nut trees now. Set them out with as much care as you would a fruit tree. Don't expect to get many nuts under six or eight years, but if you don't

put them in now, it will be a year longer before you get returns. Six years doesn't seem long—when you look back on them. Don't expect any big fortune from them, either. There are not many ways to get rich in a hurry in this world, and planting pecans is not one of them. But when the trees get into full bearing, they will bring you in some money, and you won't have to work very hard to get it, either. Anyway, plant pecans in the right place. They will make you good shade trees.—Southern Farmer.

The nut industry grows slowly in the Pacific Northwest, but, says the Oregon Agriculturist, it is growing, and the evidence continues to become more favorable. Unless troubles which have not yet manifested themselves intervene, the nut crop of the Northwest will be worth more than the prune crop in twenty-five years.

This prediction is based upon the belief that some of the best varieties of walnuts and filberts are more reliable bearers than prunes, and that the consumption of nuts is increasing much more rapidly than that of prunes.

It will not be surprising if there is a good deal of a boom in

the business of planting walnuts within the next five years. It will be better for the industry in the long run if there are no boom features, but only an increase in the number of trees planted as knowledge of the suitable varieties and locations is acquired.

Among the various sources of acceptable and nutritious food products heretofore almost entirely neglected in this country, the edible nuts stand pre-eminently and conspicuously in the foreground, awaiting the skill and attention of all who seek pleasure and profit—to be derived from the products of the soil. For many centuries these nuts have held a prominent position among the desirable and valuable food products of various European and Oriental countries; not only because they were important and almost indispensable in making up the household supplies of all classes of the people, but often because available for filling a depleted purse, and the thing needful for this purpose has, in the main, been received from far-distant nations, who through indifference and neglect failed to provide themselves with such a simple and valuable article as the edible nuts.—A. S. Fuller, in *The Nut Culturist*.

THE NUT-GROWER

BOOK NOTICES.

The Nut Culturist, by Andrew S. Fuller. Orange Judd Co., New York. Price \$1.50. This work by a well known author treats of the propagation, planting and cultivation of nut-bearing trees and shrubs adapted to the climate of the United States, and is admirably suited to the needs of a large class of readers who want practical information rather than scientific knowledge of this industry. The author believes that that a permanent and far-reaching industry will be built up in this country, and urges the planting of nut trees for shade, shelter and ornament to the exclusion of such as yield nothing of intrinsic value. Much general information is given as to all the edible and otherwise useful nut-bearing trees. No one can read this work carefully without being impressed with the importance of the industry and the great development and added wealth that is in store for the country when a better appreciation of its prospects leads to the improving of the opportunity.

The 45th Annual report of the Horticultural Society of Missouri for 1902 has been received and is much appreciated for its valuable and varied contents. It is

a handsome volume of 400 pages, containing the numerous papers read at the summer and winter meeting of the society.

Market Gardening with Nitrate, by William S. Myers, 12 John St., New York, is a 40 page pamphlet of much interest to the student and practical grower.

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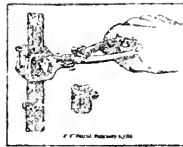
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Write for copies of our "Homes in the Southwest," "Gleanings of Southeast Missouri, Arkansas and Northwest Louisiana," "Through Texas with a Camera," "Fortunes in Growing Fruits and Vegetables," "List of Real Estate Agents Along the Cotton Belt," "Developing the St. Francis Country" "The Diversifier," a fruit and truck growers' journal.

On first and third Tuesdays of March and April the Cotton Belt Route will sell one-way tickets from St. Louis, Thebes, Cairo and Memphis to points in Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, at half the one-way rate, plus \$2.00, or round trip tickets at one fare for the round trip plus \$2.00.

For full information address

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THE NUT-GROWER

Devoted to the Interests of The
National Nut-Growers' Association

VOLUME I.

MAY 1903.

NUMBER 10.



PERSONAL EXPERIENCES.

BY WILLIAM NELSON, OF LOUISIANA

As nut growing in the South is rapidly becoming a very important industry, and being an undertaking requiring some years of waiting for results it is wise for those engaging in it to make no mistakes in the start. I have been asked to give from my experience some suggestions as to the best methods of planting and caring for a pecan grove.

As a rule, the pecan does not come true from seed. One may plant the finest nuts obtainable and get not 10 per cent good nuts from such seedlings, as all our finest nuts are hybrids or crosses. The tendency of seedlings from hybrids is not toward a reproduction of itself, but toward a kind inferior to the parent tree. Thousands of such seedlings would have to be planted and fruited before getting even one as good or better than the original nut planted. One would have to wait ten to fifteen years to find out which of these seedlings would be worth preserving

for the fruit and which only fit for timber. I am told that there are some trees that reproduce themselves, but personally I know of none. There is still another danger in planting seedlings. They may prove to be poor bearers. Some pecan trees are very prolific; some are shy bearers and some are barren. The conclusion from all this seems to be against planting seedling pecan trees.

For the last ten years or so, nurserymen in the South have been turning their attention to the advancement of this very important industry. Through careful selection of already existing varieties there has been adopted a number of very fine kinds. These are now being propagated by budding and grafting on the seedling stocks.

Most of these varieties have been named by the discoverer, and are all more or less valuable. It would be well to have an exhibition of all these kinds, adopt

standards and eliminate all synonyms. In my opinion, it is useless to propagate a number of like kinds. This matter will doubtless be taken up by the National Nut Growers' Association at its next annual meeting in New Orleans and satisfactorily arranged.

Grafted or budded pecan trees will produce nuts exactly like those of the tree the bud or scion was taken from. The bud or graft is simply a continuation of the growth of that tree, the same as a cutting or layer would be, therefore the fruit must be the same. There is sometimes a bud variation, but this chance is so remote it is needless to take it into consideration. I will say here, that I am inclined to think that budding or grafting has a tendency to promote abundant bearing. I do not mean that this results immediately, but after a few generations of buds or scions, taken always from budded or grafted trees I know this to be true of some fruit trees. I think it will prove to be the case with pecans. It follows, I think, from all this, that it is wisest to plant budded or grafted pecan trees.

Having so far decided what to plant, let us see how to plant. If the ground to be planted is in cultivation, little is needed but to dig the holes and plant the

trees.

In all deep, rich soils the trees should be planted 70 feet apart. In lighter soils 40 to 50 feet will be better. Dig the holes $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet deep and about as wide. Let the holes be dug sometime before planting that there may be no delay while planting. Get your trees from some reliable nurseryman. Do not mind paying a seemingly high price for them, but be reasonably sure that you are getting what you want. The cost per acre for trees is small: at \$2.00 per tree it will be only \$18.00 per acre for trees planted 70 feet apart. This is not a large first cost for trees that will live and bear for a century or more.

Plant early. December and January are the best months for planting. They may be planted up to 1st March, or until the sap starts in the spring, but early planting is best. The trees get set in the ground, cut roots heal over long before there is evidence of any growth in the tree.

Pecan trees should be carefully planted. Surface soil only should be used about the roots, roots properly straightened out and the soil packed firmly about them. Allow for the settling of the soil. The tree should stand as deep in the soil after planting as it stood in the nur-

very but no deeper. Mulch the trees well. Water when necessary. In the following spring and summer remove the mulch, loosen up the soil about the tree three or four inches deep and replace the mulch. Do this, say about four times, the first season. No fertilizer need be used in planting. After the trees get a good start, fertilize liberally. I lay much stress on the proper planting and care of the trees the first year. If the trees start off well, their after growth is assured.

I know of no reason why a pecan tree should die on transplanting if carefully taken up, properly planted and it receives the necessary care after planting.

Most farmers know that they cannot make a crop of cotton or corn or anything else without proper preparation of the soil and the necessary cultivation. Yet many farmers plant trees and expect them to grow as a matter of course. They are surprised, later, to find these neglected trees dead or dying. They are usually very indignant with the nurseryman for sending them trees that did not grow. Although pecan trees will grow and do fairly well with little attention, they repay manifold all attention given them.

Unlike most other fruit trees,

pecans require little or no pruning. After the trees are ten feet or more high, cut off all branches below six feet from the ground, or all that are in the way of a team passing under them.

I advise the cultivation of the ground between the trees. Corn, cotton, or any annual crop may be grown. The stirring of the soil, the fertilizers used on the crops will benefit the trees. If it be not convenient to do this, the ground may be used as a meadow for hay or as a pasture for stock. In the latter case the trees must be protected from the cattle while young. After they are ten or twelve years old cattle cannot injure them.

As to varieties, it is best to plant several kinds in the same block. Although the pecan is self fertile, the male and female blossoms appearing on the same tree. The catkins, or pollen bearing organs, appear some time before the nut bearing blossoms and it may happen that the pollen has become defective from some cause before the nut bearing flowers are fit to receive it, and as there is usually some difference in the time of blooming of the different kinds it follows that the perfect fertilization of the blossoms is more apt to occur where more than one variety is planted.



NUT TREES FOR SHADE AND ORNAMENT...

Every city, town and village in the land gives evidence of some spasmodic or persistent effort to beautify streets and public grounds with trees. Nearly all homesteads, either in city or country, where space permits, have their complement of shade trees. If the total cost of the shade trees could be summed up—the cash actually paid for trees that grow and for those that do not grow, the labor necessary to plant, fertilize and prune into graceful form, the interest on value of land they occupy, the annual cleaning up of leaves as well as all other items of expense—it would make an amount regarded as an investment of astonishing proportions, and one from which no pecuniary returns are obtained, except through the sale of property thus beautified, which gives it an enhanced value.

However the annual crops of leaves which are seldom utilized, have, in shade and ornament afforded a satisfactory interest on the investment, or the custom of planting such trees would long since have been abandoned.

We would not for a moment discourage the planting of trees for shade and ornament, but in this article we desire to call attention to the fact that there is room for great improvement in the selection of the typical and most valuable varieties for such uses.

Many kinds have been tried and found wanting in some particular. The majestic elm is not so popular now as formerly; maples and various other favorites are unable to withstand the vicissitudes of city conditions; the Carolina poplar was, a few years ago, thought to be the tree fulfilling all the requirements, but it has some defects and fails entirely in meeting what we regard as the most essential requirement, viz., profitable food crops.

In a tree for shade or ornament, majestic form, beautiful and abundant foliage, hardiness, long life and vigorous growth are essential characteristics. Suppose we require also that the wood of shade trees shall have a high intrinsic value, and that they shall produce annual and

practical success while fulfilling the wish for shade and ornament.

The bearing trees, such as chestnuts, shadblow, Haskins, pines, spruces or larches, all rival the elm, maple, ash, poplar and the many other kinds of street trees in beauty of form and foliage, are sure and rapid growers when well started. Besides making wood of the highest ornamental value.

Since they cost no more than the kinds in general use and meet all the requirements for ornament and shade, we are no reasonable excuse for planting mills and fields of trees that fail to produce either valuable timber or profitable annual crops.

No trees will live longer or withstand better climatic and city vicissitudes, and when of sufficient age they become substantial sources of increasing profit for years to come, and in fact, while being a "thing of beauty," are as near being "a joy forever" as anything that human agency can establish.

This is an important matter and should be carefully considered, not only by property owners but by municipal and public corporations as well. In planting nut trees for street or park ornamentation, the same care and skillful selection of varieties and

areas should be exercised that is taken by the successful men who are now planting ornamental groves for profit. They count on the most competent and reliable men that the nursery and retail growing industries afford, and are governed by their advice in choice of trees, manner of planting and sale upon care and cultivation.

Pollination.

A great deal of cross is laid upon pollination. What are the facts?

Most isolated trees will mature a crop of nuts every year, of the measure of the right kind and variety. (I know these trees on Red River, near Alexandria, 2½ to 3 feet in diameter, with beautiful, large tops, which did not bring a peck of nuts in any one year, when each tree was large enough to bring a half dozen barrels. This shows only that barren trees never will bear, no matter how good the soil. It is simply the difference between a tree naturally barren and one naturally prolific.

This brings the question right home—seedling or graft?

In the graft we know all the faults and good points of the bearing tree.

What does anyone know about the seedling?

Question! Guesswork!

CHAS. E. PABST.

Ocean Springs, Miss.



More Nut Trees Will Pay.

The black walnut and the butternut may be grown in almost any deep, rich, moist soil. They each have a wide range and thrive in almost any good soil that is not too dry. These two well-known nut trees are often found together, but the walnut is more common in the south and west, the butternut in the north and east.

The chestnut has a somewhat narrower range, but succeeds well on most sandstone ridges and in soils that contain little or no lime. The foreign chestnuts may be successfully grafted on our native. The nuts are larger but, so far as I have tested them, they are inferior in quality. It seems to me that the common American chestnut is admirably suited for roadside planting when ever the soil is congenial.

Several species of hickory nuts might also be used. For ornamental purposes there are few trees that exceed the hickory in variety and beauty of foliage. The nuts are also valuable, the better varieties commanding a good price in the markets. Among the more desirable sorts are the better varieties of the

shell or shagbark, and the white heart hickory. In favorable sections south of the latitude of 40 degrees the pecan can be easily grown.

The hickory in its varieties is perhaps less particular in its soil requirements than any other nut tree. It is found on sandy ridges, clay hillsides and rich lowlands. It is a tree that delights in a shade of underbrush, but grows well in open groves. Hickory nuts are extremely variable in size and quality. Only the large, thin-belled, sweet-kernelled varieties should be selected for planting.

The pecan is a southwestern species. Its eastern natural limit is Central Kentucky, and its northern a little north of the Ohio river. It is believed by some that it may be successfully cultivated wherever the peach is grown.

Our age is too eminently materialistic to see beauty absent from money value. To those who can only be induced to plant trees because it will pay in dollars and cents, I urge the superior advantages of our nut-bearing trees, especially for roadside planting.—William R. Lazenby, in a report of the Horticultural Society of Missouri, 1902.



Have you tried that ad in The

GROWER yet? If not, why not? It's sure to bring good returns.

The total number of nuts shipped from the Amazon Valley to May 7th, last is 3,953 tons and has been about equally divided between Europe and the United States. Estimates for the remainder of the season vary greatly. Certain sections which have generally supplied large quantities of nuts have sent very few, owing to the opening of new rubber fields in their vicinity, which are more profitable to the Indians than the nuts. Up to date, the crop of this season is 15 to 20 per cent less than that of last year. The average quality of the nuts has been excellent.—California Fruit Grower.

In the preparations for the New Orleans convention, next October, the State Vice-presidents become important factors. The constitution of the Association makes them advisory members of the Executive Committee, while Bylaw No. 5 reads as follows:

"The State Vice-presidents shall each make an annual report to the Association of progress in nut culture and the food or industrial uses of nuts and their products that have occurred

in his state during the year. He shall promote the welfare of the Association in all ways in his power. He shall be the accredited representative of the Association at all meetings and exhibitions of importance in his state. He shall receive and promptly forward to the Secretary all communications on Association matters from members and others in his state with his comments and recommendations thereon."

Editor NUT-GROWER:

It is to be sincerely hoped that the National Nut Growers' Association's Committee on Nomenclature, Standards and Classifications will settle upon one name for each of those well-favored pecans, which are now bearing the burden of half a dozen names, to wit: Smith, Jones or Brown as the case may be, while the nuts are identically the same.

D. GALBREATH.

New Orleans, La.

Some growers in the southern end of the state are already talking about the coming walnut crop. The catkins do not appear to be fertilizing the nuts, according to reports. If this be true, a shortage in the output for the coming year is probable.—California Fruit Grower.

THE Nut-Grower.

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Advertising Rates:

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1/2 page 1 "	3.00	1/4 page 3 "	7.50
1/3 page 1 "	5.50	1/2 page 3 "	13.75
1 page 1 "	10.00	1 page 3 "	25.00

Pecans ripening in June seems rather odd, but the distance one would have to go to see such a phenomena is rather great. Over in Australia June is the harvest month.

The Nut-Grower is compiling a list of books such as will be of interest and benefit to the industry, which we can furnish at publisher's prices. As soon as the list is printed it will be mailed free on request.

The season for budding is now at hand and the implements for setting or transplanting annular buds attract additional attention. We know of several such tools being used, and they will doubtless be on exhibition at the convention.

There is a necessity for comprehensive and systematic work of an experimental character regarding various features of the

nut growing industry. It is likely that some move will be made at the next convention with a view to inaugurating general work of this kind.

An industry that can be advantageously combined with nut growing is the production of honey. All through the Southern states there are favorable conditions for such enterprises, with many natural advantages, such as long seasons and mild winters, not enjoyed by the Northern apiarist.

The Pecan Husk Worm, which is an injurious insect in some sections of the Southwest is, in the opinion of a Texas correspondent, of occasional service in thinning out the fruit and thus improving the quality of what remains. The same party, Mr. E. E. Nisien, says, "Singular as it may appear, they seem to take mostly to the inferior grade."

Future prices of choice varieties of budded and grafted nut trees is a subject of much concern both to the buyer and seller. In some localities the opinion is held that the rapid increase in the production of this stock will cause the price to depreciate as the natural result of competition. Others believe that a better recognition of the

value of such trees will increase before the tree takes on a satisfactory demand fully as fast as the supply is enlarged.

The inventive genius who can devise a practical and inexpensive plan for controlling the tap root of pecans while in the nursery, so as to obviate the loss of vitality occasioned by leaving from one-half to two-thirds of the root in the ground on removal of trees, will attract the attention and money (if his device is a success) of every nurseryman who has been halting between two opinions: whether to dig up the whole root or cut it off. But few of our growers have the courage of their convictions or the money to back it up to take up all of a two year old pecan.

The difficulty is not over when we conclude to leave a good part in the ground to be a source of future trouble, but a new problem presents itself, namely, where to cut, at six, twelve or eighteen inches, or take half and leave half. It would be interesting to know just which half is the most important or valuable from the standpoint of the tree when set in a permanent grove. The frequent slow growth and many losses may seem to some to have been occasioned by the loss of the tap root, at least, we expect a new tap root to be formed

We have been very modest, thus far, in pressing the claims of THE NUT-GROWER on the public, but good business and the best interests of the industry seem to warrant, if not require, that we should "blow our own horn" and push for patronage and support which will enable us to make the publication more helpful and influential. Our field is a large one and the industry we represent is fraught with great possibilities. No one can predict how rapidly or to what extent and importance it will grow but potentially great and permanent additions to our agricultural resources are present and THE NUT-GROWER is the instrument for exploiting them. An article in our March number on Nut Trees for Timber points out an important feature of the work that it suggests—that the nut crop, valuable as it is and will continue to be, may eventually be but a by-product, incidental to the greater timber value of the trees when ready for the lumberman's axe. If anything was needed to make assurance doubly sure, it is found in this certain timber value of nut bearing trees.

Crop prospects for the season

of 1903 are improving in many sections as the season advances. Some unfavorable reports regarding the Texas crop being injured by late frosts were sent out, but the extent of the injury has not yet been made manifest.

The importations of fruits and nuts for 1902 show an increase of about 10 per cent over 1901. Nearly one-fifth of this importation, which is valued at \$21,350,000, is credited to nuts.

A summary of the contents of our February number shows four original articles, two interesting communications, several clippings from exchanges and over a dozen editorial comments, while the subsequent numbers have been equally valuable and varied in their contents.

We like the plan some of our nurserymen have adopted, in quoting from and giving credit to *The Nut-Grower* in making up their catalogues. This accomplishes a double purpose, for it not only adds to the influence of the catalogue, but at the same time advertises the very publisher, that the prospective purchaser of nut trees should take accordingly.

The editor recently spent a day at the extensive pecan nur-

series of Mr. G. M. Bacon, of DeWitt, Ga. To anyone interested in nut trees, this place is well worth a visit. We will have more to say in subsequent numbers of special features of experimental work, that are being conducted there under the careful supervision of Mr. H. C. White.

The Pecan Husk Worm.

Dr. E. B. Stiles, in *Texas Farm and Ranch*, writes about the Pecan Husk Worm, and after describing locations where he found it, says:

"This same little worm had caused me the loss of nuts from my own trees, but I had not realized the extent of his mischief. In 1893 I kept a close watch upon my trees and early in June I found upon the stem end of the little nuts a small drop of albumen and imbedded in the albumen a minute pink worm. I reasoned that the albumen was deposited there to feed the worm until it should be large enough to eat into the husk of the little nut, and that if I could poison the jelly I would kill the worm and he would never bore into the husk and escape. I knew that I must act at once or my crop would be lost. The worms were very numerous and each was supplied with rations—its

nursing bottle. I decided to experiment on two trees, which stood separated from the grove. I sprayed them with Paris Green in kerosene emulsion. The green was to poison the jelly; the kerosene to make the tree oppressive to other husk moths. My recollection is that I sprayed twice. The result was that the grove produced practically no fruit, while those sprayed produced a full crop.

"I believe that if the pecan orchardists of Texas will watch their trees closely so as to detect the husk worm in its infant period and will then spray thoroughly, as I did, they will get a crop of nuts every year."

Prices Advancing.

Pecans, under the influence of active buying interests induced by unfavorable crop reports from the producing sections, have been advanced in price all along the line. The Journal of Commerce and the Commercial Bulletin says of the situation: Offerings that were available ten days ago have been either cleaned up by western operators or the holders have withdrawn the goods from the market by quoting higher values. Today's prices for polished Texas stock are 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ c for Jumbo, 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ c for large and 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ c for medium, with, it is stated by

one buyer, few sellers willing to part with round lots at these figures. Several good sized lots were picked up in the last ten days on private terms, and it is believed the buying in the aggregate has been large.

The stimulus to the buying was given early in the month by reports of serious damage to the coming crop in Texas. Later reports were received verifying those sent earlier, and now telegrams from Coleman, San Antonio, Marlin and San Angelo, Texas, state that the crops in the sections mentioned have been very badly injured by the early frosts. One telegram from Coleman reported the crop there totally destroyed. Last year's output was 550 carloads. It is now estimated that of this quantity first hands hold less than 125 carloads. The extent of recent operations of large western houses is believed to have been considerable.—California Fruit Grower.

Nuts as Food.

In the recent examination of nuts, it has been found that the common beech nut is as valuable as many cereals for food. Like cereals, it possesses considerable starch as well as oil. In case of necessity a good meal could be obtained from these nuts.

which now furnish such excellent food for hungry squirrels and other small animals, and to some forest birds. The walnut, butternut and even the hazelnut and chestnut, though rich in oil, are proportionally poor in starch, and therefore not so valuable for food.—Ex.



Sketch of D. K. Butler.

The following sketch of the life of Mr. D. K. Butler will be of interest, as he was one of the earliest members of the National Nut Growers' Association:

Mr. D. K. Butler, of Camilla, Ga., died in Macon, Ga., at the home of his son-in-law, Mr. Frank Mallary, on the 17th of April, 1903. His remains were buried at Camilla next day. Mr. Butler was about 66 years old. His parents moved from Sampson county, N. C., to Decatur county, Georgia, where he was reared. He was among the first volunteers from his county to enter the Confederate army and served faithfully in Wheeler's cavalry.

After the war he engaged in farming and merchandising at Blowing Cave, in Decatur county. In 1872 he removed to Camilla and improved a valuable farm home in the suburbs—he was a successful farmer. The same year he and Mr. J. C.

Turner began a mercantile business, and the firm of Butler & Turner stood for twenty-seven years among the most solid in South Georgia. He was for many years president of the Mitchell County Fertilizer Co., and was a director and vice-president of the Bank of Camilla. He was for many years one of the leading trustees of the Camilla High School and County Commissioner of Roads and Revenues. He was a man of lofty patriotism and took great interest in everything that tended to build up the country. He took special interest in fruit, melon and pecan culture.

He was for thirty years a most exemplary member of the Camilla Baptist Church, and as Deacon and Sunday School Superintendent occupied a high position. His educational advantages were limited, but he read a good deal and thought more; and his intelligence was of a high order. He is sadly missed in every circle.

Camilla, Ga.

J. L. U.



Special attention should be given to the trees from which the exhibition nuts are to be obtained this fall. Irrigate the trees, cultivate well and thin the fruit if necessary and see what you can produce.

Second Convention.

In announcing the Second Annual Convention it affords me much pleasure to avail myself of the opportunity to congratulate the members of the National Nut Growers' Association on the success of the first convention, evidences of which become more and more apparent as time rolls on. The advantages growing out of the Association's work, directly and indirectly (too numerous to be mentioned in detail), cannot fail to be seen and appreciated by all who have kept in touch.

The future has much in prospect, as questions of great commercial and economic importance afford open doors for the systematic and beneficial movements which our organization has developed. Inventions and discoveries of especial interest and great prospective value are coming into view, while the wide dissemination of reliable information regarding nut growing is acting as good seed in fertile soil and promises an abundant harvest.

The officers of the Association have proven themselves efficient and enterprising and active co-operation with them will be of great benefit.

I particularly call attention to the desirability of New Orleans

as a place of meeting. Prominent among other excellent reasons are the facts that the local arrangements promise a convenient and pleasant occasion and a program of great value to the industry.

I earnestly urge attendance, not only on the part of nut growers but also of farmers, who in this industry have great opportunities for increasing their revenues.

The co-operation and assistance of the agricultural and general press in promoting this public industry is earnestly solicited.

In conclusion, I desire to thank in the name of the Association, the United States Horticultural and Pomological department and the officers of Experiment Stations of several states for courtesies extended and services rendered and to express every confidence in a continuance of same.

G. M. BACON, President.

❧

Pollination.

A great deal of stress is laid upon pollination. What are the facts?

Most isolated trees will mature a crop of nuts every year, if the trees are of the right kind and variety. I knew three trees on Red River, near Alexandria, 2½ to 3 feet in diameter, with beautiful, large tops, which did not

BOOK NOTICES.

The Sixteenth Annual Report (1902) of the Interstate Commerce Commission is an interesting volume containing much information pertaining to its operations.

Information concerning commercial organizations and agricultural associations, national, state and local, has been compiled by the Interstate Commerce Commission. It makes a volume of 300 pages and contains the names of about 10,000 organizations, with list of officers and their addresses.

The Agricultural Department of the G. S. & F. Ry., has recently issued a neat sixteen-page pamphlet on "Truck Farming in Florida." It shows that there has been a rapid increase in this industry, particularly in North Florida, and makes special mention of celery, lettuce, tomatoes and egg plants as yielding remunerative crops. This pamphlet, as well as others of a similar character may be had by sending two cents for each to Maj. W. L. Glessner, Commissioner, Macon, Ga.

An Ocean Springs, Miss., subscriber says, "The Mississippi pecan crop is said to promise fine, the trees being well loaded this year."

Wanted.

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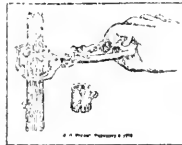
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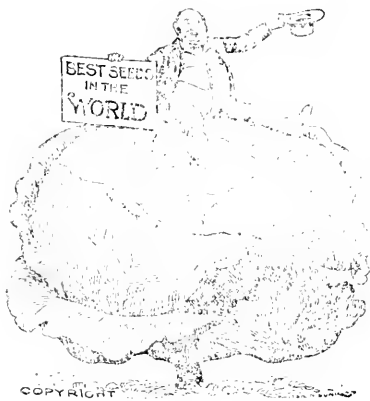
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Write for copies of our "Homes in the Southwest," "Glimpses of Southeast Missouri, Arkansas and North-west Louisiana," "Through Texas with a Camera," "Fortunes in Growing Fruits and Vegetables," "List of Real Estate Agents Along the Cotton Belt," "Developing the St. Francis Country" "The Diversifier," a fruit and truck growers' journal.

On first and third Tuesdays of March and April the Cotton Belt Route will sell one way tickets from St. Louis, Thebes, Cairo and Memphis to points in Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas at half the one-way rate, plus \$2.00, or round trip tickets at one fare for the round trip plus \$2.00.

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THE NUT-GROWER

Devoted to the Interests of the
National Nut-Growers' Association

Volume I.

JUNE, 1903.

Number II.

Japan Walnuts.

By A. W. Newson, Tennessee.

There are three distinct varieties of walnuts grown in Japan, of which two are indigenous and one imported.

The English walnut (*Juglans Regia*) originated in Persia, but does well in Japan, the only difference between the nuts imported from France and Spain (Greenobles) and those imported from Japan being that those imported from Japan have a little harder shell and are browner in color. The seedling trees grown from Japan grown nuts of English walnuts are stockier in their habit of growth and the leaves are a darker green, thicker and more leathery in appearance. Our observation and experience leads us to believe that trees grown from Japan nuts will stand a greater degree of cold without injury than either California or European grown nuts.

The only two distinct varieties of walnuts indigenous to Japan are *Sieboldii* or *Suboldianna* and *Cordiformis*, all other so-called distinct varieties being strains of superior merit of either one or the other of

these varieties; or crosses between these two varieties, one with the other or with the English walnut.

We think these two varieties should be called *Juglans Japonica*, and when one or other of these varieties are to be designated it should be *Juglans Japonica Sieboldii* or *Cordiformis* as the case may be.

Sieboldii is a rather hard shelled nut, with a kernel of mild, sweet flavor. The nut is oblong, with little rough channels on the outer side of the shell.

Cordiformis is a heart shaped nut rather flattish, perfectly smooth, and most of them come to a sharp point. The shell is quite thin, but not so thin as the English walnut. Being joined by sutures that part easily it is easily cracked, a very slight blow being sufficient to part the shell into halves, when the kernel can be taken out whole.

It is the most valuable nut we know of, excepting always the finer varieties of pecans.

The Japan walnuts bear at from four to five years from the time they are transplanted and from five to seven years from seed. They are rapid growing trees, and in good,

fertile soil—a little moist—will grow faster than a soft maple and fully as fast as a catalpa.

They are as easily transplanted as an apple tree, being abundantly furnished with laterals and will commence bearing quite as early. They are perfectly hardy, having stood with us 10 degrees below zero, and we believe that they will stand at least 20 degrees below zero. In short we believe that they will thrive anywhere that the black walnut will.

As a shade tree we do not know any tree that compares with it. We have trees on our grounds now at two years from seed that are seven feet high, and an inch and a quarter in diameter. We have trees that were grafted on to one year old black walnuts this spring that are now five feet high with every indication of their reaching eight feet high before fall.

(By the way, we have succeeded in doing what authorities on the subject say cannot be done, and that is to graft both Japan and English walnuts on the black walnut, and do it successfully; and we feel very proud of our success in this line.

We have Japan walnut *Cordiformis* three years old that are ten to twelve feet high and two inches in diameter. Of course these heights and sizes are unusual and the ground is very fertile, but no fertilizer of any sort was used.

If any one knows of any tree that will make a faster growth we shall be glad to hear from them.

Its quick, rapid growth, its stocky, sturdy habit, its long, dark, pinate leaves holding on until frost and presenting throughout the entire season a beautiful tropical appearance makes it the most valuable tree we know for shade and ornament. We measured a leaf last fall that was five feet two inches long.

The very young green wood is a light brown, turning to a whitish gray as the wood ripens up and gets older. Sometimes the young wood is perfectly smooth and sometimes it is covered with brownish hairs. This is also true of the underside of the leaflets. There is quite as large a range in the shape and size of the nuts as there is in the appearance of the trees.

A general rule may be laid down, that the brown wood with hairs and brown, hairy underside of leaves is superior to light, smooth wood and smooth leaves, the trees bearing nuts larger and of better flavor. As a shade tree for avenues and drives, we do not know a tree to compare with it in any way, and aside from its nuts it would be a valuable tree alone for its shade and ornament.

Unlike our black walnut, the staminate and pistillate flowers are marked by a wide difference. The pistillate flowers are quite large, about three inches in length and about two inches across at the base and of a light rosy pink color. The staminate flowers are exactly like our native black walnut.

In subsequent issues I will take up the Japan hybrid walnuts.

Pecans--Distance.

By Chas. E. Pabst, Mississippi.

Texas must be a queer country when it will take fifty years for pecan trees to crowd each other when planted 20x20 feet. Here in our poor, sandy piney-woods soil it will not take twenty years for limbs to interlace with each other when planted that close. I have transplanted trees 30x40 and twenty years old, which are crowding each other so that I will be compelled to cut out.

In planting 125 trees to the acre you will get nuts only on top of the trees where the sun and air can reach them, all the nuts inside will be small and must be culled to make a fair sample to sell. In planting this close you will certainly have shade trees as long as they last.

Do you plant only for yourself or for your descendants too? Are you so selfish as to think only of the years you will reap the benefit, or are you willing to let your grandchildren participate when you have joined the majority?

Where do the immense yields come from, 20 to 30 bushels of nuts per tree? Those are isolated trees with plenty of room to extend roots and limbs.

This root question seems to be overlooked altogether by the advocates of close planting; you may bank on it that when you commence crowding the root system you have lost the battle; no matter how heavy you feed the trees, the axe will be the

only remedy. It is just as needful for the roots to have plenty of room and more so, as for the tops to have air and sun. It is an old saying that the roots of the tree extend as far only as the limbs; this is a great mistake. You may put fertilizer way beyond the tops and if you are curious, try next winter and dig down and you will find the spot a mass of fibrous roots, gathering in the good things for trees 20 to 30 feet away where the tops are only 20 to 25 feet in diameter.

Whoever plants 125 trees per acre will be compelled in a short time, if trees are well taken care of (as they should be), to cut out three-fourths of the trees, otherwise the lower and inside limbs will surely die and keep on dying the higher the trees grow. This is a well known fact.

I expect to plant 600 grafted trees this fall in rows 50 feet apart, so as to give room for best results. Would I be so foolish as to plant this way if I was not satisfied this would give me the greatest profit? Surely the expense would not be felt by me as much, as I raise my own trees, and could just as easy plant as close as advocated by some tree sellers.

The propagation of nut trees for timber resources with a valuable by-product, is treated with considerable clearness in an article headed, "Nut Trees for Timber," elsewhere printed in this issue of the Journal.—From the Lumber Trade Journal.

Pecan Talk.

By D. Galbreath, Louisiana.

The pecan culture has and is attracting the attention of many persons for the past few years in the South and bordering states. Why should it not be so? If you live in the pecan belt and possess 60 acres of land, or I might have said "forty acres and a mule," then you are in line to move forward on the path of prosperity.

To become a successful pecan grower you must be industrious and must possess a patience of ten years' durability. I think I hear the reader say: "Ah! another fad, this pecan craze; I should get no benefit of this, my labor, in my day." But your wife and children might. A grove is better than a savings bank. But let us take up this pecan subject and analyze it from a practical point. I knew a man not a hundred miles from New Orleans who became affected of the pecan fever some years ago. He purchased a hundred budded four or five years from seed, two or three years buds of the large size, soft shell variety. The trees are now some fifteen years old, in fruit, and from every indication have from twenty to twenty-five pounds of nuts each. At maturity this fruit will command 30c. to 40c. per pound. Now this is not so "dusty."

Now let us come a little nearer home, and figure on the actual cost of bringing a pecan from seed to the nut producing stage. I am speaking of the budded, soft shell varieties,

Such from nursery to grove, four to five years, cost \$2.50 each, and at the close of ten years from seed you have a tree costing \$5.00. If you have cultivated other crops in the grove your trees are in fine shape, yielding an increased quantity of nuts from year to year.

Pecan Wood.

By E. E. Risin, San Saba, Texas.

Editor Nut-Grower: - In your last number, Mr. G. M. Bacon, of DeWitt, Ga., asked for some practical knowledge regarding the value of pecan wood.

Twenty-five years ago the writer was working full time making chairs out of pecan wood. As Austin, 100 miles from here, was our nearest railroad point, I had no trouble selling about all I could make singlehanded at one dollar each for the naked frames. Rawhide was used altogether for bottoms, sometimes solid, sometimes cut up into strings. Then most people preferred putting in their own bottoms, but as the railroad extended in this direction my work had to come into competition with the northern product, chairs already bottomed at the price I was getting for the frames. Still, this left a good margin, but finally competition became so keen I had to turn my attention to a more remunerative business.

In almost any of the houses of these old settlers here to-day my make of chairs are still to be found in everyday use, and in every in-

stance the roughest service is put on them because of their strength—made out of pecan. Now, with the railroad in twenty miles of us and chairs shipped in by the thousand selling at fifty and sixty cents each, I am told that the chairs I made out of pecan and sold are the cheapest.

Having had no experience in using the wood anywhere but here, I know nothing of its qualities in other parts. Some of it is so tough I can only compare it to so much wire twisted together. As to its value for axe handles, that is a foregone conclusion with every one here.

In speaking of the uses to which pecan wood has been put, it always did seem a sin and a shame to see the best trees cut down to make clapboards, and it is now the opinion of many of the old settlers that some of our best varieties were entirely destroyed in this manner. It was not an uncommon thing for shiftless, nomadic people to cut down trees in order to gather the crop of nuts. Thanks to our legislature, this wanton destruction has been stopped.

Grafting the Chestnut.

If a farmer has a piece of land that is growing up to chestnut sprouts, and wants to work it into a pasture, with enough of the sprouts left to make sufficient trees for shade, it may be done cheaply and profitably. The trees will occupy some space

and detract from the pasture but if they are worked into good varieties they will pay for it and a good profit besides. The variety that I prefer above all others, so far as I now know of those that have been well tested, is Paragon, although there are other good ones. It would be better to graft than to bud the sprouts, as there has been very little success in budding the chestnut. The time to graft is April, in the northern part of Maryland and similar regions. Some prefer to graft the chestnut early, that is, before the bark will peel, while others have better success later in the season. My experience leads me to follow the latter practice. In either case the scions should be cut before there are any signs of the buds starting and put them in a damp and very cool place, that they may not start in the least, if kept for late grafting. The method of grafting is not material, although the ordinary cleft style is as good as any, except after the bark peels readily, when the bark method is the best. For the latter the graft is trimmed to a point, from one side only, and with a very long slope, and slipped under the bark at the top of the stump, after a slit has been made through the bark only. When simply tied with a cotton string and waxed carefully a larger portion has succeeded with me than of those set by the cleft method.—H. E. V. D. in Rural New Yorker.

The Nut-Grower.

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Press Bulletin No. 40, of Georgia Experiment Station, is devoted to Bird Protection. It shows the extent to which legislation has been carried in the different states.

* * *

One of the practical features of the Convention will be the bringing together of buyers and sellers of nuts and nursery stock. This makes the advertising space in Badge Book a valuable and convenient feature of the convention arrangements.

* * *

It may be of interest to our subscribers to know that THE NUT-GROWER goes regularly to the Agricultural Department Library at Washington, and to similar libraries in a number of the states. It is also sent to fifty experiment stations in the United States, and the varied and valuable bulletins we receive in exchange keep us in close touch with the important achievements in agricultural science.

* * *

As time passes, the records, documents and correspondence, in charge of the secretary of the National Nut Growers' Association, takes on ad-

ditional interest and promises to become a rich store house, from which the editor of THE NUT-GROWER can obtain many items and notes of peculiar historic and scientific value. Mr. Taylor's letter is the first draft we have made on these archives, but it does not exhaust the supply.

* * *

The careful reader of Mr. Newson's article on Japan Walnuts in this number will be interested in his success in grafting the Japan and English walnut on black walnut stock. Doubtless many will be glad to hear how he does it, as a suitable stock is much needed in the southeast portion of the country. We know of some promising experiments along this line in testing stock for the English walnut, which will, in some future number, make interesting reading.

* * *

Less than a year ago the National Nut Growers' Association, was known only in a circumscribed portion of northern territory. Its first convention in Macon in October last, was a gratifying success, and the handful of earnest organizers were rewarded by an enrollment of members far in excess of their most sanguine expectations. Since the convention many new applications for membership have been received, and the Association already has a larger membership than some of our most important national societies had after several years of active work. Beneficial results were soon manifested, and much of importance is in prospect for the near future.

The attention of Georgia nut growers is called to the letter of Mr. J. B. Wight, of Cairo, Ga., in this issue. Mr. Wight is vice president of the National Nut Growers' Association for Georgia, and is going about the matter of his annual report in a systematic and commendable way. Every grower in the state should answer all his questions fully, as well as give him such additional information as they command. These state reports will be of much interest to the the Convention and of permanent advantage to the industry.

* *

A recent contributor advances the opinion that productiveness may be increased by continuous budding or grafting of a variety of pecans. This is an interesting and important matter for observation and experimentation. There will be plenty of work for any one who applies his skill and labor in experimental lines, but we all have a part to perform. Every grower should be a close observer, noting and recording facts and freaks that come under his observation. Such records can often be used theoretically and lead to discoveries.

* *

We frequently hear the question asked, "Will not the supply of pecan nuts soon exceed the demand?" Although we have previously referred to this matter, it is one that needs to be kept constantly before the public. People will learn, sooner or later, that the demand for this nut

is increasing faster than its production is increasing, and this will continue until the merits of the pecan are fully recognized. Then the supply of choice varieties is yet so small that prices are almost prohibitive of their general use, nearly all the best nuts being taken up at fancy prices for seed purposes. Then, again, the population of this country is increasing rapidly all over our vast domain, while the increase in pecan acreage is confined to a narrow strip of territory bordering the Gulf. Add to this the new uses of the nut as a food staple, as well as luxury, and its splendid qualities for confectionery, etc., and one can readily see that over production is not yet in sight.

* *

On another page will be found a letter from Mr. Wm. A. Taylor, of the Department of Agriculture. This letter was received by Secretary Wilson, while the convention at Macon was in session, and was read before that body. It was highly appreciated and the veteran pecan grower, Major Bacon, moved that it be filed with the archives of the Association. This letter, although some months old, has a particular interest, as the date for another convention approaches, and its publication at this time will be appreciated by every one who heard it at Macon as well as by hundreds of our readers who now see it for the first time. Mr. Taylor is doing valuable work for the nut growing industry, and the report he will make at New Orleans, as chairman of our standing commit-

tee on "Nomenclature and Standards" will be looked forward to as one of the most important features of the next convention.

* * *

In this and in a previous issue, we have had the extreme views of contributors on the subject of distance in planting pecans. It certainly seems a wide range of opinion when one advocates planting fifty feet apart and gets but seventeen trees to the acre, while another advises 125 trees for the same acre. Great as this divergence of thought may seem, these are practical lessons, when we look into the case from the evidently different considerations which prompt the extreme so ably advocated. If the planting of one hundred and twenty-five trees to the acre, with a view to their being dwarfed and cut back so as to increase the amount of bearing wood, and give extra and larger crops, should prove correct in practice, as well as in theory, then Mr. Post will have many followers. The successful dwarfing and cutting back of pecans and some other fruits which permits the planting of several times as many dwarf trees per acre as the standard trees, gives early and increased crops. To what extent this will apply to the pecan is yet to be demonstrated. No one can doubt the ultimate grand success of planting choice pecans fifty feet apart, but we are so constituted that the shortest road to obtain profits is the way we travel. Incident to this discussion we are pleased to mention

some plans of the superintendent of a prospectively large grove, in which the necessity for wood of the best varieties for budding and grafting purposes is a weighty consideration. His purpose is to plant fifty trees to the acre, and as fast as wood for propagation is produced to cut back the trees, for the double purpose of grafting and budding and to note the effect upon such trees in early, regular and abundant bearing. He is in a fair way to show what is the golden mean.

Letter from W. A. Taylor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 4, 1902.
Dr. J. F. Wilson, Sec. Southern Nut Growers' Association, Macon, Ga.

MY DEAR SIR:—Referring to your recent invitation to attend the coming meeting of your Association at Macon, I very much regret to state that I find it impossible to do so on that date owing to conflict of other duties.

The subject of nut culture is of unquestionable importance to the entire country and especially to those portions of the South in which the Pecan is either indigenous or has been successfully introduced.

I regret inability to attend especially for the reason that I had hoped to discuss with your members one or two points which, in my judgment, need attention at this stage of the development of systematic effort in this new branch of pomological work.

One of these is the necessity of devoting more attention to the perpetuation of varieties by budding and grafting, either in the nursery or while the trees are still young in the orchard. This appears a much safer plan than the continued attempt to develop the industry by planting a large acreage of seedlings, the ability of which to perpetuate the valuable characteristics of their parents is at least very doubtful, in view of the known variability of such seedlings. This question will undoubtedly receive such attention from your members as it deserves.

Another question of prime importance at the present time, at this stage of development in nut culture, is the necessity of adopting and adhering to, in practice, a simple and clear varietal nomenclature for varieties. This, in my judgment, should follow along the lines already outlined and applied with a reasonable degree of success by the American Pomological Society and many of our State Horticultural organizations. The application of varietal names to seedling nut trees appears as certain to result in ultimate confusion and disaster to the nut industry as it would be if a similar practice were attempted with the peach, the plum or the apple.

In the interests of honesty and fair dealing this practice should not be tolerated for the pecan or other nut trees; neither should the sale of seed nuts under varietal names from

other than the original tree or budded or grafted trees of the variety, be recognized as legitimate by those who have the future welfare of the industry at heart. Concerted condemnation of the fraudulent practice of selling seedlings as budded or grafted trees, should, of course, receive attention from the organization.

I call particular attention to these questions because they are, in my judgment, of prime importance in shaping the future of the young industry.

I shall esteem it an honor to be enrolled in your membership, and enclose herewith signed application and the requisite fee of \$3.

A little later in the season, I hope to visit some of the more important pecan-growing sections for the purpose of a closer investigation of the present status of the industry for this Department, and in this work I trust that your members and all other parties interested, may cooperate with us.

At any time when we can be of service to your members in matters connected with nut culture or other branches of fruit culture, we shall be very glad to hear from you.

Wishing you a most interesting and successful meeting, I remain,

Yours very truly,

WM. A. TAYLOR.

Pomologist in Charge of Field Investigations.

Shagbark Hickory and Black Walnut.

By "Didymus," St. Augustine, Fla.

EDITOR THE NUT GROWER:—FOR the first time, I have seen in the New York Times' Saturday review a notice of your publication.

For many years past I have felt a very deep interest in certain American nuts that seem to be passing away through the stupid indifference of Northern farmers.

The two that I feel particularly interested in are the "shell-bark" hickory nuts and the black walnut.

I am an octogenarian and a native of Bucks county, Pa., and I have not forgotten that in my youthful days we had in abundance what I considered the finest flavored nut in America, the large, thin-shelled "shagbark" hickory nut, but it is now almost impossible to get it at any price, as the trees have been nearly all cut down and no care has been taken to propagate others.

When I have tried to buy them in the Philadelphia market I have been told that they are all engaged in advance; but there certainly ought to be a way of getting enough for the purpose of starting new trees around the fences of Northern farms where they could not come in contact with the common hickory. In that way they could not interfere with farm crops and would eventually be a generous source of revenue.

The one other nut that I feel in-

terested in is the black walnut. Every one knows that during the rage for black walnut furniture nearly every large tree in the North was cut down, and though some smaller ones are left the nuts are comparatively scarce. There is a great difference in them, the larger ones being best.

I doubt whether they will do as well in the South as at the North, though I have seen large bearing trees as far south as Jacksonville.

My opinion is, that if large tracts of Northwestern prairie lands were planted with the best kind of these nuts the planter would find, in fifteen or twenty years, without labor, a satisfactory source of revenue, besides owning a valuable tract of timber land.

The pecan trees about the city are simply loaded down with young nuts. There is no doubt about the great value of the pecan tree. Any one who takes a drive about Albany now and sees the many beautiful pecan trees loaded with nuts will become enthused over pecan culture. There is no more beautiful shade tree than the pecan, there is no hardier tree than the pecan, there is not a tree whose product is more valuable than the pecan, and why people have not been planting pecan trees in large quantities for the last 100 years is one of those things which will never be satisfactorily explained.—Albany Herald.

To all Nut Growers in Georgia.

At the next convention of the National Nut Growers' Association, to be held in New Orleans, a report is desired from each state as to the present and prospective condition of the industry. I am expected to make this report for Georgia. I shall be glad, therefore, if each person in the state who sees this notice will give me at once the following information:

(1) The name of each nut grower you know, the number of trees he has, and the number of these that are in bearing.

(2) The outlook for the industry, giving any facts either favorable or unfavorable.

(3) Are any nut trees except pecans and black walnuts successfully grown in your neighborhood?

(4) Have any irresponsible nurseryman been operating in your neighborhood? If so, give names and facts.

J. B. WIGHT,

Vice-President for Georgia, National Nut Growers' Association, Cairo, Ga.

The Pistachio Nut.

The pistachio nut is much sought after now that bright tinted desserts and delicacies are popular. No other fruit or nut affords just such a refreshing, decorative color for livening up jellies, blanc-manges and ice

cream. Housekeepers on the lookout for novelties have discovered that the pistachio nut can be used very advantageously as a substitute for the almond, which it resembles very much in flavor.

Two species of pistachios come to this country. Those from Armenia, Syria and Persia are larger, more tender and better flavored than the varieties which come from Greece and the Greek archipelago. The Greek nuts are drier and less desirable to the American taste, though the New York Greeks prize them greatly and introduce them into most of their home made cakes.

The best grades of pistachios have appeared on afternoon tea-tables of late, and have also been served whole as part of deserts, with wine or accompaniment, a mode of serving them that has long been popular in Italy.

So popular has the flavor of this nut become that several imitations of pistachio paste are for sale. A compound of crushed, blanched almonds, colored deftly with various harmless (?) green substances, is often palmed off for pistachio paste.

The Armenians in New York, says the New York Sun, use the pistachio nuts for stuffing poultry and for making pilaus and various savory dishes, just as the French use the chestnut. The nut when skinned and boiled is also used as a vegetable, just as the potato is used.—California Fruit Grower.

Texas Pecan Reminiscences.

I became interested in pecan growing in 1880, and began operations in that year by starting a grove on my father's place at Austin. This grove (of common nuts) still stands, I think. In 1882, on account of poor health, I moved to San Angelo. Here I had a revelation regarding pecans. Abilene and Burnet were the nearest railroad points, but San Angelo seemed to be a "common point" for the large Mexican population which had pecans to sell. The San Saba and the Conchos were then lined with handsome and productive trees. So were innumerable creeks, among them Spring, Dove, Lipan and Kichapoo. Nuts from all these points were brought into San Angelo for sale. They came to market in four-horse wagons. Wagon boxes with the sideboard on, and the loose nuts filling them to the top. I never saw so many nuts as were brought in in the fall of '83, and they sold as high as 11 cents per pound. The editor of the San Angelo Enterprise was a friend of mine. He wanted to get out a special edition setting forth some of the possibilities of San Angelo and its territory. He asked me for an article. I agreed to write up the pecan crop. I made it a habit for a couple of weeks to interview every nut seller I could get a chance at. I wished to learn the regularity of the crop, the amount of yield, the

cause of failure of crop, and all else possible. I had ample opportunity and I made good use of it. I learned that a pecan tree yielded anywhere from one peck to ten bushels. In writing the article for the above-mentioned paper I used the yield of one bushel per year as the basis of my calculations, and I believe I fixed the average price at 7 cents. I made a very conservative estimate all the way through, yet the result was simply astonishing. From this time on I took a much more lively interest in the subject of pecan culture and studied the subject at every opportunity. In 1892 I made a trip of 600 miles in an ambulance, never sleeping under a roof, but camping among the pecans. I was out thirty days, going from Austin through Burnet, Lampasas, Coleman, Brownwood, Paint Rock, San Angelo, Ft. McKavett, Llano and other places. I learned more of pecans and their diseases than I have ever since in print or been able to publish.—Dr. E. B. Stiles in Farm and Ranch.

A copy of THE NUT-GROWER, published at Poulan, Ga., has been received by Farm Machinery. It is a neatly printed and well-edited publication and presents a much overlooked industry in a pleasing way. Among the extended articles is found one on "Nut Growing for Profit," presenting a strong plea for the planting of more nut-bearing trees." "Nut Trees for Timber" is an urgent appeal to land owners to

plant nut growing trees on the land which has been denuded of trees by the heavy demand for lumber. The other contents of *THE NUT-GROWER* are along the same interesting lines in original style. *THE NUT-GROWER* is also the official organ of the National Nut Growers' Association, which will hold its annual meeting in New Orleans, La., Oct. 28, 1903. A session of two or three days will give time for reports of all committees; also addresses by prominent speakers. To all interested in the State of Louisiana, the city of New Orleans and the officers of the National Nut Growers' Association extend a cordial invitation to meet with the association in convention, at the time and place mentioned.—
From Farm Machinery.

A Defense of the Seedling.

By H. A. Halbert, Texas.

I have just received and devoured the contents of *THE NUT-GROWER*. It does not make a good meal in quantity but in quality is most excellent. Will be glad when patronage will justify its enlargement.

While furor scribendo is on me, I wish to say a few words on one or two points. The first is, I have noticed a tendency to discourage the planting of the nut in laying the foundation for a grove, and to plant

instead high-priced budded pecan trees. By close inspection into the occupation of the advocates of this theory I find them mostly sellers of this kind of stock. May not their interests bias them too much in giving this advice? Writers are too often guided by interest or environment. Their advice may be good for the locality, and one contemplating a pecan grove or orchard on a large scale should weigh any given advice from this standpoint—the surroundings of the adviser and his occupation.

Thus I am willing to be weighed. I have always advised planting the nut for commercial orchards, the budded trees for parks, yards, etc., where plenty of water is accessible.

Now in the humid climate of Louisiana and near the coast in other states, where rainfall is abundant, the transplanted trees may survive, but in this section the shock to a young tree in transplanting is certain death nine times in ten. It is money, and big money, thrown away in comparison to the cheapness and certainty of nuts growing where planted.

Again, such a policy of planting only budded trees will create stagnation—a cessation of prospective improvement to be derived from superior varieties over such as are now known. Mr. Nelson, in his article

in the last NUT-GROWER virtually admits the probability of 10 per cent. of the nuts coming true, and the possibility of one in thousands being superior to the variety planted. Even this is sufficient to make me a strong advocate for planting the nut in preference to budded trees where orchards are to be planted on a large scale:

1st. Because a nut planted and undisturbed will outstrip a tree in growth where the top wood has been severed in transplanting.

2d. There is a saving from \$20 to \$40 per acre in first cost. The finest nuts can be purchased per pound at what a young budded tree will cost. One pound of nuts will plant an acre or more, while it will take from 20 to 40 trees owing to distance set.

3d. The possibility of getting something better in size or quality than the nut planted. I hold it is more than probable that if the best quality of nuts in this section were planted in the humid climate of Louisiana they would enlarge in size without deteriorating in quality and possibly improve in quality.

4th. When the trees come into bearing the orchardist can select buds from those trees that come true or superior and bud the inferior ones. There would be no ontlay in buying buds, no risk in transit by mail or express, as the mother trees would be in the same orchard. Even if the owner of an orchard was not an expert he could

hire one who could bud 100 or more trees per day and thus effect a saving of many dollars per acre over planting the young budded trees, beside the risk of their dying.

Again, there would be very little or no loss of time over final results. As soon as the young trees commence to bear the first nuts, begin to top work them to receive the buds from the superior ones, and they will bear full crops then from the buds as soon as if let alone.

For these reasons I advise the planting of superior nuts in beginning large commercial orchards. Can't there be some inducement to get all parties claiming to have the best pecans to enter a contest on some agreed standard of excellence. I would be glad to enter such a contest. If I can find a better pecan, according to my ideals, I wish to propagate it instead of my own.

The crop of nuts in this section is the largest in many years. The trees are too heavily burdened for best development.

FOR SALE--- 10,000 Pecan Trees in Nursery, 3-4 mile from village.

**Address, Pecan Grower,
Care Nut Grower.**

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mention The Nut
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Is the name of a new and finely illustrated booklet just published by the Cotton Belt Route. It tells in their own words the story of those who have “gone west” and achieved great success growing peaches, strawberries, pears, grapes, tomatoes, onions, melons, potatoes and other fruit and truck on lands that formerly sold for \$3 to \$10 an acre and now yield \$100 to \$300 per acre net in a single season. Write for a copy, free, also how to secure a home in the Southwest for the rent you would pay in the East or North.

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Write for descriptive catalogue. Best of ref-
erences furnished as to reliability.

Southern Nursery Company,
Winchester, Tenn.

THE NUT-GROWER

Devoted to the Interests of the
National Nut-Growers' Association

Volume I.

JULY, 1903.

Number 12.

Nut Trees for Paying Taxes.

Among the few things in this life which are absolutely sure to come regularly and promptly to hand, and from which the farmer, who owns his land, cannot escape, is the annual payment of taxes.

Although he recognizes the fact that "a government of the people, for the people and by the people" must be supported by the people, still the payment of taxes, which is part of his obligations to the state makes a regular drain upon his resources that is only too frequently a perplexing and difficult undertaking to meet promptly. The dread, worry and grumbling that tax paying time occasions must be enormous, when we consider that no land or property holder in the entire country is legally exempt.

Property holders in cities, towns and incorporated villages have to pay extra in taxes for the conveniences and protection they enjoy, but as a general rule they are not so situated as to feel the burden so keenly as does the rural population.

Another thing about taxes is cer-

tain, and that is that they will continue from year to year, and from generation to generation, with little or no change, unless it be to gradually increase in rate.

The purpose of this article is to point out a way in which this necessary but unwelcome duty can be relieved of all its worry, dread and inconvenience.

The remedy is so easy, sure and permanent, that it seems strange, indeed, that so few, if any, farmers have ever adopted it.

This, however, is more easily explained, than is the fact that but few will adopt the plan, even when fully advised of the practicability of planting nut trees, sufficient for obtaining ample crops from which to obtain tax money.

The proposition is simply to plant nut trees of suitable varieties along the public roads or lanes of the farm, and give them such reasonable attention as will insure the necessary care and cultivation.

It may be said of this plan that it will, if properly carried out, accomplish much more than provide for the burden of yearly taxation. It adds an element of ornament to

the farm, which in itself gives the property an enhanced value far in excess of the cost of the trees; it demonstrates to the farmer just how profitable a nut tree becomes in a few years, and gives him assurance to plant more of them. He sees that they not only are a blessing to him, but provide the same or larger profits to his children after him for several generations. He finds another and indirect value by using his avenue of nut trees set on the street line for posts on which to hang his wire fence, and finally discovers that the timber value of the trees alone would have amply rewarded him for the cost, care and attention they required.

Any thoughtful and intelligent person will commend such a move; every nurseryman, who understands the value of any tree, will recommend it. It has everything to commend it and, as far as we have been able to discover, nothing to condemn it but the indifference or wilful ignorance of the classes most needing it.

As this article may be read by some not familiar with the nut growing industry, we give a few figures, such as may indicate in a general way how easily, and at what expense, an avenue of nut trees can be secured and what may reasonably be expected of them in crops by using the pecan, the most suitable nut for the lower south. In the middle south and north the hickory, walnut and chestnut are available, owing to varying condi-

tions, but the general plan is practicable over a large portion of the country by the proper selection of kinds to the varying circumstances of soil and climate.

Pecan trees will cost all the way from 10 cents to \$5.00 each, according to the size or variety or the conscience of the party offering trees for sale. All persons who are not fully posted in the relative value of such trees should buy only of parties of known character and ability. Of such persons the farmer can obtain good seedling trees at 25 cents per tree, and budded or grafted trees at from \$1.00 to \$1.000 each, according to variety or size.

The party selling the trees will give ample instruction as to planting and subsequent care and cultivation.

They ordinarily should be planted forty feet apart. This will give 132 trees to the mile, or twice that many if both sides of street are planted. Thus a farm having a frontage of but one-fourth mile would accommodate 33 trees, which being planted in the corners of our prevailing rail fences, will not interfere for some years with farm crops.

If seedling trees are used, it will require ten to twelve years before profitable crops should be expected. By planting grafted or budded trees crops can be expected in about half that time. As to crops after this period of waiting: These trees when of suitable age and sufficient size should produce regularly 100 pounds per tree, but since the tree

might need to be about fifteen years old to produce such a crop, we prefer to show that they are competent tax payers much sooner, and in fact only need to give a crop of ten pounds per tree, in order to show how they will meet these responsibilities for which they were planted.

With the 33 trees at 10 pounds per tree, and at less than half the present selling price for the most inferior nuts, say 5 cents per pound, we would have the sum of \$16.50, which can literally be picked up just at the time of year when you are obliged to pay the tax collector \$14.87. If any one has a better or easier way for regularly paying the everlasting farm taxes they should make it known. It is not expected that so many farmers will adopt this plan that trees will be scarce. The objection will be raised to the long period of waiting for the returns, but that is not good business if the plan is sound, for the farmer who does not plant for such a reason will find himself in the same rut ten years hence, and will be surprised to see how his neighbor's pecan trees grew up and began paying the taxes and procuring luxuries for the family, besides making the farm saleable at a better price, with the assurance of a permanent and increasing source of revenue.

The Press Bulletins of Kansas State Agricultural College are received regularly at this office. They contain much practical and timely information.

More About Grafted Trees.

By J. F. Jones, Monticello, Fla.

EDITOR NUT GROWER:—We have been very much interested in the articles from time to time on budded and grafted pecan trees vs. seedling. It seems odd that any one would plant seedling trees at the present time. This was all right when there was nothing better to be had, but those who plant seedling orchards now will have to compete in the market with the fine varieties, which will be largely planted during the next few years, and by the time seedling groves come into heavy bearing, the market will demand a uniform grade in pecans, the same as other fruits. How are we to get a uniform grade from seedling orchards? If we planted one thousand seedlings the chances are that we would have one thousand different varieties, ranging through all sizes, shapes, and qualities. Where the very large nuts, such as Columbian are planted, the diversity is much greater than with common nuts, while the average is not much better. Some may be inclined to doubt the truth of these statements, but such is the case. We very seldom find two or more trees identical, (in tree and fruit,) in the seedling groves now in bearing, grown from these large nuts. In the years to come the nut trees will be propagated entirely by grafting, as other fruit bearing trees are now. Orchardists will not then think of

planting seedling nut trees, any more than they would now think of planting seedling apple, pear, or peach trees. The difference is the same. If we plant a seedling apple tree we have simply an apple tree, not a variety. If we plant a seedling pecan tree we have simply a pecan tree, not a variety, as we do not know what kind of fruit such tree will produce any more than with the apple, hence practically, varieties can only be perpetuated by grafting. Is it not time, then, that nurserymen stop selling seedling pecans, and other nut trees, under varietal names, and calling a species of nut a variety, as is largely done with the several introduced species? This talk of transplanted pecan trees not standing drought because of shallow rooting, does not hold good in practice. We have taken up transplanted trees of various ages, and they almost invariably make from one to three or four new tap roots; some times it is hard to tell where the tap root was cut.

CONVENTION CALENDAR.

Tuesday, Oct. 27.—Meetings of various standing committees.

Wednesday, Oct. 28.—Opening of Convention at 10 a. m.

Thursday, Oct. 29.—Convention continued; reports and election of officers.

Friday, Oct. 30.—Unfinished business and recreations.

Nuttin' Time.

By Chas. N. Wilson.

Say, fellows, I'm a-thinkin'
That the time will soon be here
When what poets call "the leaflets"
Will be gittin' "brown an' sere"

And I've very often noticed
That the poet's little rhyme
On this subject always seems to
Coincides with nuttin' time.

For when the leaves are yellor—
Whis is same as gittin' sere—
An' come droppin' from the branches
Where they've hung for half a year.

You can see the nuts a-hangin'
In the hick'ries all aroun',
An' you throw a club up at 'em
An' they come a-rattlin' down.

An' the club comes rattlin' with 'em
An' it biffs you on the head
An' it takes some time to find out
Whether you're alive or dead.

But pshaw, no one could grumble
About such an easy whack,
Jes' s'pose you'd elum up in the tree
An' fell an' broke your back.

Then p'raps you would have somethin'
That you really would regret
But with all its bumps and bruises
Nuttin's jes' the thing, you bet.

An' when the nuts are gathered
An' the day at last is done,
Then you gather roun' the fireplace
Swappin' lies an' havin' fun.

Crackin' nuts an' eatin' apples,
Drinkin' cider—fellers, say,
I jes' wish that nuttin' time
Lasted clear from June to May.

You can talk of other seasons
Till the year of Jublee,
But old Autumn with her nut trees
Is the time of year for me.

The Pecan and Its Relation to the Permanent Improvement of Farm Property.

Read by Herbert C. White at Farmers' Institute, Poulton, Ga., July 11, 1903.

The welfare of communities, like that of individuals, is made up of health, wealth, wisdom and virtue. Each stage in the progress of the conquest of nature to meet human wants, from the gathering of wild fruits, through hunting and fishing, domestication of animals, herding, and tillage of fields, to the manufacture of universal comforts and tools, and to general commerce, has made more important the welfare of neighbors, hence such organizations as Farmers' Institutes, where progressive ideas are exchanged, do much toward enabling us to reach an ideal civilization. The promoters of this meeting are to be congratulated upon the success of their efforts as well as for the public spirited motives underlying their actions. Farming is, and must always remain, a chief factor in both wealth and welfare, locally and nationally, and its relations to the industries of the world grow more important to every farmer as the world comes nearer to him. We cannot now live, nor do we, in the isolation of our progenitors; the markets of the world and the methods of other farmers, the whole world over, affect the daily life of every tiller of the soil. The experience of the Scotch crofter in overcoming the obstacles of nature, if intelligently conveyed, mean something to

you and me, although our respective spheres of operation are several thousand miles apart. Nature knows no arbitrary territorial limitations or no politics. Man has divided the earth into zones for convenience but they are more or less arbitrary. Those whose chief occupation is to deal with nature in the production of the necessities and luxuries of life should be as liberal as is nature, and by reading, study and observation endeavor to solve more of Nature's (to us) obscure problems and give the benefits of their knowledge to their neighbor.

"All men find their good in all men's good
And all men join in noble brotherhood."

Rural life of the future is destined to be far more attractive than at present; country life is becoming more attractive each year. The last year or two has brought the free rural delivery of mails and we are thus enabled to keep in close touch with the markets of the country and to be posted upon the topical events of the day. The thousands of miles of travel saved the inhabitants of rural districts in going to and from their postoffices to get their mail means much in both time and wear and tear of stock and vehicles. It is only a question of a short time before the country districts will be netted with trolley systems, and when this is the case many a resident of the city will move into the country to live if he can be sure of quick and efficient transportation to and from his city place of business.

[CONTINUED IN NEXT ISSUE]

The Nut-Grower.

Published monthly at Poulaz, Ga., by
THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY.

SUBSCRIPTION, 50C PER ANNUM.

ADVERTISING RATES:

1 inch 1 time	\$1.00	1 inch 3 times	\$2.50
$\frac{1}{4}$ page 1	3.00	$\frac{1}{4}$ page 3	7.50
$\frac{1}{2}$ page 1	5.50	$\frac{1}{2}$ page 3	13.75
1 page 1	10.00	1 page 3	25.00

New advertisements have been appearing in recent issues of THE NUT-GROWER, and this number shows still others, while copy is at hand for more next month.



The Secretary of the National Nut Growers' Association has a limited supply of the Constitution and By-laws, which he will send to members who have not been already supplied, and to others who apply for them.



The introduction by the Department of Agriculture of Lady Birds, to prey upon the San Jose scale, promises much success, as to their easy production and efficiency for the work assigned them.



The season for catalogues and price lists on nut trees and nursery stock in general will soon be at hand. Such as are sent to THE NUT-GROWER will be acknowledged from time to time, and those having features or matters of general interest to our readers will receive particular mention.



The local Committee of Arrangements for the convention is busily

at work and is enlisting the co-operation and active support of prominent men of the State of Louisiana, the leading newspapers of the Southwest and the important business organizations of the city of New Orleans.



Our readers will notice that, beginning with the June number, the make-up and different type used on THE NUT-GROWER enables us to give nearly double the usual amount of reading matter. This will be continued until after the convention, after which we hope to be able to announce further improvements.



The convention in New Orleans next October will bring out many who are seeking practical information regarding the industry. There is no telling how far-reaching in actual results this convention may be, but it cannot be doubted that the outcome will be extensive and varied, as well as profitable in many ways.



There is some confusion regarding the relative value and true description of the different varieties of Japan walnuts. Cordiformis, Seiboldii and Manchurica, we fear, do not stand out distinctly in the minds of many as do the Stuart, Van Deman or Columbian pecans. Possible some of our readers can help us out in this particular.



The almond is a nut of much commercial value and is extensively grown in this country only on the

Pacific slope. Since it is closely related to the peach, there are many who think its area of cultivation might be so extended as to reach the central or eastern south. Everyone having favorable experience in its cultivation in the territory east of the Rocky Mountains is urged to report it to the vice-presidents of the several states, or to report it direct to THE NUT-GROWER.



Scarcely a week passes without a valuable and practical addition to our exchange list. This certainly indicates that THE NUT-GROWER is meeting with public favor. The wide extent of territory from which unsolicited subscriptions comes shows a widespread interest in nut growing and another significant feature of the situation is the large number of city people who are interested. New York, Chicago and others of the large cities send many cash subscriptions.



The question "Will the pecan grafted on hickory make a perfect union, and will it grow and bear as well as if it were grafted on the pecan?" was propounded to THE NUT-GROWER some time ago. Anyone having practical experience on this point will confer a favor by using THE NUT-GROWER to report their successes or failures. Failures are sometimes very valuable in pointing out the road to success. It is possible in this way to extend the territory for producing pecans.

"Buds from Orchard or Nursery," is a subject being discussed in the columns of the Rural New-Yorker, following the last meeting of the American Association of Nurserymen, which developed some difference of opinion on the subject. It will result in good to the nursery interests, as it excites observation and study. Nut growers have an especial interest in this subject, as we need the best buds from the best varieties, from the source which promises or insures the most remunerative results.



The ideal pecan nut is the one the editor wants for his own planting. However, he has not yet learned all the requirements of the ideal nut, but looks forward to the next convention for further information. Many things, aside from the adaptability to location, enter into the consideration, and what may please one grower will not be satisfactory to another. The concensus of opinion, as applied to a given variety by our Committee on Nomenclature and Standards will be valuable in aiding many to make a suitable choice.



We find the time is rapidly approaching when the interests of our readers and of the industry will make it desirable for us to give some space to descriptions and illustrations of notable trees, groves, nurseries and individuals. We understand that such publicity is liable to be of value to such as are engaged in growing trees for sale, and we

mention it simply to remind our readers that all the distinctive advertisements we use will be readily recognized in our regular advertising columns, and not interspersed with reading matter.



The Secretary of the National Nut Growers' Association has been advised that the Southeastern Passenger Association, the Trunk Line Association and the New England Passenger Association will sell tickets at reduced rates on account of the New Orleans Convention. It is upon the certificate plan that these tickets are sold, which requires purchasers to have a certificate showing that they have paid full fare going in order to entitle them to return at one-third the regular fare. Arrangements are being made with other Associations and will be announced later.



The live stock expert bases his operations on the pedigree of his animals, the farmer is attaching more and more importance every year to pedigree seed, the horticulturist has for years perpetuated and propagated particular varieties of fruit. The stockman, at frequent intervals, puts new blood into his strain in order to keep up and improve his standard, the farmer changes his seed every few years, the horticulturist, however, sticks closely to his strain and the Concord grape to-day is the same grape that it was years ago. All of this has a bearing, and an important one, on

the matter of pedigree for nuts. There is room for much original work along this line and doubtless the subject will come up in some form at the New Orleans Convention.



We are pleased to call attention to the communication of Mr. Halbert, of Texas, in the June number. There is no doubt but that the modifying influence of circumscribed climatic conditions is very influential on vegetation in general and upon fruit and nut trees as well; so that the matter of environment, as he suggests, must be considered in the light of local conditions when planting for new groves. These varying conditions also suggest that a nut which is par excellence in one part of the country may not be suited for other localities. This only serves to emphasize our former contention as to the importance of and necessity for extensive and widespread experimentation in the matter of varieties and adaptability to different climatic conditions. The door is open: we are really but passing the threshold and beginning a work, the importance of which we are unable to see, but which promises great advancement.



The California Fruit Grower, in a recent number, gives much information regarding orange and lemon culture in that state. It shows that the crop for 1902 was 7,000,000 boxes, which sold for \$17,000,000, and netted the growers about \$1 a box. The orange grower has to

wait about as long for returns as the nut grower, while the cost of his investment is several times as much per acre, it being figured at about \$500. The land itself costs from \$100 to \$300 per acre and has to be selected with care so as to be sheltered from winds, protected from frosts and accessible to water for irrigation. Then the trees cost about as much as a good budded pecan and have to be cultivated and cared for with particular skill, and no other crops can be grown among the trees. This proposition, as compared with the opportunities the pecan grower has in the gulf states, seems to be decidedly in favor of the latter, since the value of the crop produced from a pecan grove is easier handled and is really more valuable than the same area in oranges. The person who would figure the entire cost of a pecan grove up to bearing age at \$100 per acre, would doubtless be regarded by many as wild and extravagant, still at the same time this is not far from the actual cost when the best budded and grafted trees of the choicest varieties are made use of. While this estimate may be several times as much as a seedling grove would cost, it remains to be seen if the hundred dollar investment to the acre will not pay larger dividends on the cost than the cheaper investment.

“Promising New Fruits,” by William A. Taylor, is an interesting reprint from 1902 year book of Department of Agriculture.

Walnuts In Hungary.

A good home crop of walnuts is expected this year in Hungary, as there has been no damage caused by the elements up to date, writes Frank Dyer Chester, United States consul at Budapest, who adds: The home crop usually amounts to 150 to 220 carloads of 10,000 kilos, say 10 tons each. Payments are usually cash against bill of lading. Delivery takes place as determined by the seller from the place of production, any time up to November 10. Walnuts are not sold before the crop is ready for delivery, beginning say the 15th of October, at which time only are prices quotable.

Hungary's export of walnuts is usually much larger than the import; on the other hand, Hungary is a good market for almonds and hazelnuts, the import of each of which exceeded the export in 1901, by about 1,000,000 pounds. Of this heavy import, 221 pounds of almonds came from the West Indies, classed as “Southern fruit,” and 661 1-2 pounds of hazelnuts came from Brazil as “Fresh Fruit.”—California Fruit Grower.

Horse Chestnuts as Food.

The horse-chestnut has been generally considered poisonous, and therefore unavailable as food. Nevertheless, it would seem to be not unlikely that in the near future it will be utilized to a large extent as

an article of food supply, recent investigation having shown that it is actually harmless and most nutritious, though it contains a bitter resinous principle and an oil unpleasant to the taste.

That the nut is not edible, either raw, roasted or boiled, is undeniable, but a process has been perfected by which the bitter resin and the unpleasant oil are extracted from it, rendering its "meat" both palatable and appetizing. The meat, or kernel, is a solid lump of starchy substance, full of nutriment, being the food supplied by nature for the baby horse-chestnut tree. Like all other nuts, this species is exceedingly rich in those elements which go to make flesh and blood, and to furnish fuel for the body in man or animal.

The process in question consists in a moderate roasting, to render more easy the removal of the outer shell, after which the meat is pulverized and placed in a closed percolator containing ethyl alcohol. The mixture is kept at a fairly high temperature for a number of hours, during which the resin is dissolved, the watery part drawn off, the alcohol driven out by distillation, and the residue of horse-chestnut kernels is powdered.

"Horse-chestnut starch," as it might be called, when thus prepared, is agreeable to the palate, entirely harmless, and most nutritious. If the process were performed on a large scale it would not cost much per pound of product, and it is be-

lieved by the experts that the manufacture of this new kind of food might be made very profitable if the enterprise were properly managed. The tree is a vigorous grower, and its profuse annual crop ought to make the planting of it in orchards a good investment.—Saturday Evening Post.

Walnut Blight.

The following preventive measures are given by Newton B. Pierce, Pathologist in Charge, Pacific Coast Laboratory and Plant Improvement Gardens, Santa Ana. In passing, we would say that the recommendations here made for the prevention of walnut blight or bacteriosis are based upon several years of careful experiments by the United States Department of Agriculture. They are given at this time to enable the growers of walnuts throughout the State to take immediate advantage of the work of the department on this disease so far as the experiments have progressed.

1. All infected trees should be pruned carefully to remove branches showing the action of the disease in 1902. Thoroughly remove the dead tips of limbs, especially those of last year's growth, cutting well back of the diseased parts. Also cut away small limbs which show the black-end scars of the past year's disease, where the organism causing the disease winters in the pith cavity. Burn all prunings.

2. Spray the dormant trees thoroughly with the Bordeaux mixture. This work will give best results if done several weeks before spring growth begins. All portions of the tree should be treated, special attention being given to the wood of the past year.

3. Prepare the spray as follows:

Five pounds of copper sulphate.

Five pounds of good quicklime.

Fifty gallons of water.

(a) Slake the lime in an oak barrel in a small amount of water. When perfectly slaked add enough water to make twenty-five gallons of milk of lime.

(b) Thoroughly dissolve the copper sulphate in an oak barrel containing twenty-five gallons of water.

(c) Continue to pour one pailful each of the milk of lime and of the copper sulphate solution simultaneously into a third oak barrel holding fifty or sixty gallons, until all of the two solutions are thus united. Stir the milk of lime as it is dipped out and pour it through a fine wire strainer into the mixing barrel.

(d) When the mixture in the third barrel is well stirred it will be ready to apply as a spray to the trees. Spray the trees while the mixture is fresh and stir the latter occasionally.

(e) The spraying should be thoroughly done, and, if possible, when there is little wind.

(f) Use a spray pump which will maintain 120 pounds or more of pressure, and such nozzles as necessary to reach the highest limbs and do the best work over all portions of the tree with the least waste of spray.
—California Fruit Grower.

How Pecan Trees Produce Nuts.

In pursuance to the request made by Mr. Grant, of Goldthwaite, seconded by the editor, I will give the manner in which pecan trees produce the nuts. I have been often asked, "Do pecan trees bloom one year for another?" That is, do the blooms of this year produce the pecan nuts of the following year? Of course not. The blooms that appear from the 10th to the 20th of April in this section produce the nuts that ripen the following fall.

The trees do, however, produce the buds during their growth the preceding year that unfold and develop the next spring into flower and foliage. Pecan blooms consist of male and female. The male is the most conspicuous and consists of catkins as in the common yellow bloom. These form on the tip end of the last year's growth of wood. These produce the pollen that fertilizes the pistils of the female bloom. This pollen is seen as a fine yellow dust falling from the trees after the maturity of the catkins. They appear before the female bloom. The female blooms are very modest and inconspicuous in appearance. They have the same green color as the foliage and therefore are very little noticed by the casual observer. They come out on the growth of new wood with the foliage some later than the catkins first appear, perhaps a week or ten days late. The females are

fully developed and ready to receive as soon as the catkins mature to pollen. They consist of a cluster of small green blooms from three to eight in the midst of the bunch of unfolding leaves. There is a female bloom for every pecan. The number of male blooms cut no figure. In fact, if all the male blooms were destroyed on any particular tree and there were other trees in close proximity to furnish pollen, that tree would bear fully as many nuts as there were female blooms fertilized. Unless a grain of this pollen comes in contact and is absorbed by the pistil of the female bloom it falls off and "sets" no pecan.

After hard, continuous rains wash off or dampens this pollen to such an extent that it cannot be conveyed through the air to the female blooms, there is a total or partial failure of nuts. In our section of the state we have ideal weather—no excessive rains to prevent fertilization, and were it not for the "hull" worm there would be large pecan crops every year.

To the student of nature, or close observer, there is a vast difference in the characteristics of pecan trees, some of them are cumberers of the ground, at whose roots the ax should be applied, or better still, apply the saw some fifteen to twenty-five feet from the ground and "top work" them. That is, bud them with better and more prolific varieties. In the same orchard you see trees that never bear, others only occasionally and scantily, while some bear or

"set" a large crop of nuts in cluster of five to eight on a spikelet every year. Some are small and hard shell, yielding a small per cent of kernel to the pound of nuts, while others are thin shell and often large, yielding a large per cent of kernel. The yield of kernel should control more than size in the selection of a variety for propagation.

The kernel is the only valuable part of the pecan. Some varieties yield almost twice as much kernel as others. The best run from 60 to 65 per cent kernel. The poorest run from 35 to 50 per cent. Never propagate from a tree the nuts from which yield less than 50 per cent kernel, however large the nut. A few large ones might be sold profitably on an uneducated market, but when they come in competition with the better varieties they will bring a reduced price.

The pecan of the future is a tree that bears annually large crops of soft shell nuts, kernels easily separated from pith and shell and will weigh 60 per cent and over of edible material and almost regardless of size, though the larger we can grow them with these qualities the better.—H. A. Halbert, Coleman, Tex., in Galveston News.

The Florist Exchange, a prominent trade journal of New York, says: "The second annual convention of the National Nut-Growers' Association will meet in New Orleans, La., October 28th, 1903, The secretary and treasurer is J. F. Wilson, of Poulan, Ga."

Jordan Almond.

By William A. Taylor.

The exact identity and the place of production of the commercial supply of the Jordan almond were until quite recently shrouded in obscurity. Under the name of "Jordan" considerable quantities of almond kernels of large size, symmetrical form and delicate flavor have long been known in the markets of England and America. These kernels were said to have come from Malaga, Spain, where a single firm practically controlled the product and exported it entirely in the form of shelled kernels. A search of European catalogues failed to afford any clue to the identity of the variety or the source from which the nuts came, and steps were accordingly taken by the Department of Agriculture, through its Division of Pomology and Section of Seed and Plant Introduction, to locate the variety in its region of commercial production and secure authentic stock for testing in almond districts of the United States. This end was accomplished by Mr. David G. Fairchild, agricultural explorer, who, during the summer of 1901, visited Southeastern Spain, investigated the orchards and secured scions from bearing trees. From these scions trees were propagated that are now growing at several points in the United States, and may soon be expected to yield fruit.

Meanwhile, Mr. John Rock, of Niles, Cal., had secured, early in

1897, through a French correspondent, some dormant budded trees propagated on myrobalan plum stock in France from scions obtained in Spain in 1896. Fearing that the almond would not thrive on myrobalan roots in California, Mr. Rock grafted 100 of these dormant buds upon bearing peach trees, using as a scion the entire trunk of the myrobalan plum stock with the dormant almond bud upon it. Nearly all came into bearing, but only three of these proved to be the true "Jordan" type, the others varying greatly, and most of them proving worthless.

Whether more than a single variety is marketed under this name yet remains to be determined. The name "Jordan" has been supposed by some to be a corruption from the French "jardin," meaning "garden," but no evidence of the accuracy of this conclusion has been discovered.

The Jordan almond seems worthy of testing in the milder commercial almond districts, especially in those where late spring frosts are of rare occurrence.

DESCRIPTION.—Form long, narrow but plump, distinctly curved along the ventral suture; hull thin, downy, loosening rapidly from the nut; shell smooth, dense, hard and thick, with a very smooth inner surface; kernel long, narrow, smooth, light brown, of fine, firm texture and delicate, rich flavor. As imported, the kernels are highly esteemed by confectioners for the preparation of candies and "salted" almonds, the prepared

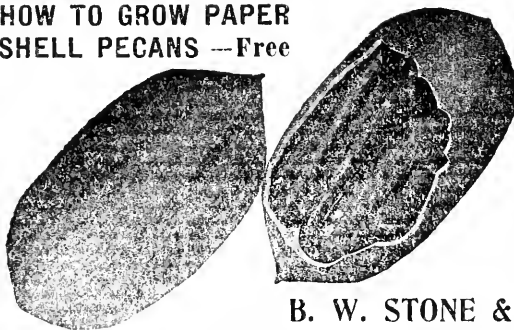
kernels usually retailing from 50 to 60 cents per pound in the latter form. Mr. Fairchild states that the various grades of kernels are designated in Spain according to size by the names of animals, such as "donkeys," "horses," "tigers," "lions," "elephants," and "mammoths," the "donkeys" being the smallest and the "mammoths" the largest grade. The sizes are separated by hand picking.

The common method of propagation, as observed in Spain by Mr. Fairchild, is to bud on bitter almond seedlings two years or more old, in the orchard at a height of 2 to 4 feet from the ground. Like other al-

monds, the Jordan blossoms very early in spring, and is therefore susceptible to injury by late spring frosts. Its culture will therefore probably be limited to localities specially favored in this respect. It is, presumably, considerably less hardy than the common hard-shell almond or the hardier peaches.—From Promising New Fruits. (Reprint from Year Book of Department of Agriculture for 1902.)

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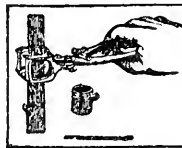
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