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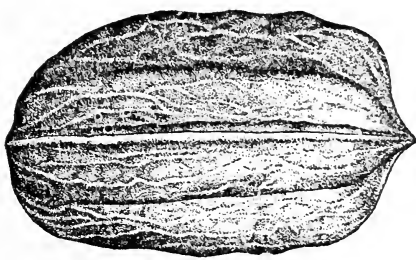
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Thirteenth Annual Price List

1917

BAY VIEW
PECAN NURSERY

Season 1916-17



C. FORKERT, - - Proprietor
OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

ADVICE TO PECAN TREE PLANTERS.

Location and Soil

The pecan tree will grow on any land that will produce good crops of corn, etc. A good grade of pine land will make good growth, and fully as good bearing grove, if given proper care, as a naturally more congenial situation.

Preparation of Land

If the land whereon you intend to plant pecan trees has been cropped for several seasons perhaps the ground is in good condition and no other preparation would be necessary than to lay off the rows in proper distances 50 to 60 feet apart. New land, however, unless naturally loose and rich, is best prepared by cultivating at least one season ahead of planting, and if only a strip 6 or 8 feet wide first, the distance apart you want to plant the trees, plow and replot several times and get the ground in good condition. A cover crop of cowpeas planted on such land leaves the ground in very fine condition to plant on.

What to Plant—Nuts or Grafted Trees

The unpleasant and dear experience of those who have started pecan orchards with nuts has been proof enough that pecans do not reproduce themselves true from seed; to perpetuate certain varieties they have to be grafted or budded like other fruit trees, so plant grafted trees.

Experience has also shown that a transplanted tree with the tap root cut will grow and bear equally as well as a grafted seedling in its permanent place. The pecan orchard is longer lived, freer from insects, and the crop is easier to handle both in gathering and shipping than any other fruit.

When to Plant

Pecan trees may be set out any time after the leaves drop in the Fall until the end of March. It is essential, however, that the trees be dormant. The planting in late Fall is preferable. Late Fall planted trees have a much better chance to live than when set out in March.

Distance Apart

On light soils the trees should be 50 or 60 feet apart; 60 feet preferable. On heavy naturally rich soil they ought to be 60 to 75 feet apart. If too close they will crowd each other in course of time and bear less than if given plenty of room to spread.

Early bearing fruit trees may be planted between the pecan trees, and by this secure a quicker revenue, by cropping the land between the rows of trees, the cultivation and fertilization of which will be of great benefit to the trees and your pecan orchard will grow up without any special expense to you.

Planting the Trees

Dig and prepare a hole large enough to receive the roots in their natural position, rather larger than too small; prepare the trees by cutting off all bruised or broken parts of the roots; use a sharp knife and let the cut be smooth; cut off the tap root at 18 to 24 inches from the collar, according to size of tree; hold your tree into the hole and let it be in the same depth as it stood in the nursery, fill in with the best top soil first, firm the soil nicely around the tree, spread out all lateral roots naturally and firm the soil in between with hands; tramp down the soil outside of roots quite firm with your feet.

At the time of planting keep the roots well covered with moist sacks; never permit them to get dry; take from under cover only as needed for planting.

If not ready for planting at time of arrival of trees, unpack and heel the trees in, in a slanting position, in a protected place, frost-proof, free of too much moisture.

Some advise planting the pecan trees 30 to 40 feet apart, as it will be many years before they will crowd each other, and as there will be many more trees to bear when they once bear paying crops and so give a larger revenue than if planted 60 or more feet apart. However, when the trees get to a size that the branches interlace, every other tree should be removed, as the trees will bear more and better when having plenty of room all around. It is conceded that only grafted or budded trees should be planted. Trees three feet and over often begin to bear a few nuts after being planted three or four years and growing in good condition, and will bear paying crops of nuts from the 8th to the 10th year and will increase their bearing capacity every year thereafter. A pecan tree is only in its prime when 40 to 50 years old and extends its usefulness for generations.

While a small tree will eventually give as good results as a larger one, it will take the smaller one longer to come into bearing.

Give good care to your trees and they will give you pleasure and profit.

There are frequent inquiries regarding top-working large trees. A few men have made a success of the effort at the cost of much care, time and skill. However, for the ordinary grower we doubt its general usefulness, as the same money and labor put into grafted trees, will in our judgment, be more productive of satisfactory results and larger ultimate profits.

Intentive planters, or purchasers of pecan trees are cordially invited to visit the home of Bay View Nursery, which is within 20 minutes walk from railroad station.

Nut growing in the Southwest is an awakening industry, and is attracting more attention right along. The pecan tree seems to like company. At least there is no more congenial place for it than the yards and gardens of our homes, convenient alike.

The Pecan rivals the elms of New England in state-ly grandeur. It makes a noble avenue, street or roadside tree and should be much more generally planted than it is at present.

There are few if any agricultural specialties or industrial openings which adapt themselves so readily to a great variety of circumstances than does the growing of pecan nuts. This industry invites patronage from all ranks, regardless of conditions or locality, and promises satisfactory returns to the small non-resident owner of an orchard as well as to the capitalist who finds it a safe and permanent line, provided a few cardinal principles are observed.

Owners of peach, pear, plum, fig, orange and other groves are now finding it advisable to fill in these groves with trees of best varieties of grafted pecan trees, as these will come into bearing about the time that the peach trees die out. The income from a bearing pecan grove is far superior to that of anything that can be grown.

As to the food value of nuts, scientists are more and more advocating their use as food for the human body, since they average from 15 to 33 per cent protien and from 50 to 70 per cent fat, thereby proving a natural substitute for meats and much cleaner and healthier nature. The nutritive elements of nuts are better balanced than of meats, and when properly eaten, they are as easily digested.

Two pertinent questions asked by pecan tree planters are what kind and how much fertilizer to use, and how soon will the trees bear after planting. As to using fertilizer at time of planting the trees if fine ground bone meal can be had this is the safest to use. All commercial (mixed) fertilizers contain too much acid phosphate. Same is too caustic and if the new roots formed come in contact with it it will burn them. Cotton seed meal too will heat considerable if used any way liberal. My advice is to make the hole somewhat deeper than necessary for the tap root and put in a few inches of the best top soil procurable from cultivated ground, and if the tree planted thereon is alive at all this will give it the right kind of start. If bone is used a pint cup full well mixed in at the bottom of the hole will do some good, but a few inches of good clear top soil from cultivated ground is better. If fertilizer is to be used after the tree is planted a grade generally sold as "Vegetable Grower" is good to use. Cover all roots well and fill in within 5 inches of top, level the ground around the tree and use about one and one-half pounds of this fertilizer evenly spread around, not too close to the tree, mix the fertilizer with the soil than fill in balance of ground to fill the hole.

If you want to use more fertilizer the same season use the same amount first part in June, spread evenly the distance as original tree hole and work the fertilizer well into the ground. The second year use two pounds to the tree of this "Vegetable Grower" fertilizer during February. Spread evenly as former application and work well into the ground by hoeing or spading. Use heavier application the third and fourth year and extend further out from the tree. On naturally rich soil use fertilizer sparingly if at all. Overfeeding the tree will cause long, sappy growth which should be avoided.

HOW SOON WILL THE TREES BEAR AFTER SETTING OUT.

That will depend on condition, location, condition of soil, size of tree planted and care given them. A sandy loam soil having a sandy clay or naturally percolating subsoil seems to be the best for pecan trees. Low ground, unless well drained, is not suited for pecans, nor any other fruit.

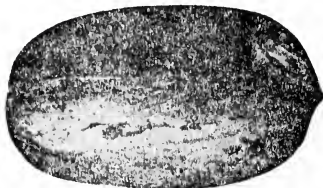
As to size of tree to plant. It is but natural that it will take a 2-3 or 3-4 foot tree a year longer to grow and come to bearing than it will a 5-6 foot or larger tree. I have had the 2-3 foot tree come to bearing in the fourth year. The trees were planted in soil which had been in cultivation but one year but the trees were well cared for and the ground surrounding them thoroughly cultivated and cropped. 5-6 foot trees planted and taken care of will generally begin bearing the third year after planting. While there are some great accounts given from trees here and there for early and heavy bearing, it is individuality and perhaps certain natural advantages to account for that. Trees on certain acreage will never do all alike. It is impossible to say just how much a tree of four, five or six years planted should or will bear. It depends on so many conditions and circumstances. The account of a certain ten acre orchard is here given, but size of trees planted was not stated. The fourth year a few nuts, the fifth year 180 pounds. sixth year 210 pounds, seventh year 1337 pounds. This is a reasonable result, but one reads of much larger yield in many instances. For future best results the young tree should not bear heavy. A tree bearing heavy will make but little new growth of wood. It is best to build up a good tree first and then it will be able to also bear reasonably good crops of nuts.

SUCCESS

Tree of good growth and a heavy bearer of large nuts. Shell thin, cracking quality good, kernel plump and heavy, bright straw color. One of the best for general planting. With me it outyields the Stuart.

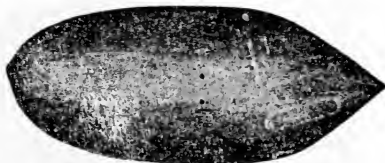
STUART

An upright, sturdy grower, a regular bearer of large medium thin-shelled pecans. One of the best for commercial planting.

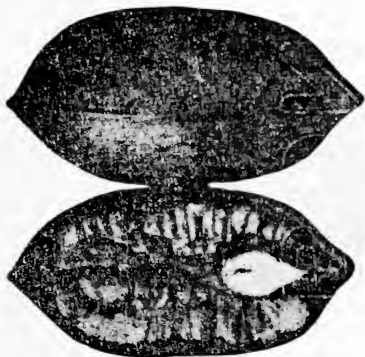
PABST

The growth of the Pabst variety is similar to the Stuart; wood and leaves of lighter appearance; a large nut, well filled; good quality.

VAN DEMAN



One of the most thrifty growers. The nut is large, oblong, pointed, medium thin shell, well filled; quality very good.



DELMAS

Tree a strong, upright grower; an early and prolific bearer. Nut large, ovate; shell medium thick; kernel bright yellow, flavor sweet; quality good.

SCHLEY



Nut medium to large; very thin shell; has always full, solid, fine kernel; tree a fine upright grower.

PRICES ON GRAFTED PECAN TREES.

Feet	Each	10	100	1000
2-3	\$.60	\$ 5.50	\$45.00	\$400.00
3-4	.70	6.50	60.00	500.00
4-5	.80	7.50	70.00	600.00
5-6	.90	8.50	80.00	700.00
6-7	1.00	9.50	90.00	800.00
7-8	1.25	11.50	100.00	.00

Unless otherwise arranged or agreed on above prices are f. o. b. Ocean Springs.

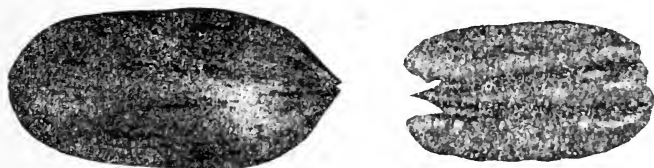
SAMPLES

Samples of nuts sent postpaid on receipt of 30 cents in stamps. This can be deducted from bills for order of trees of over \$2.50. If only one variety is wanted send 10 cents.

PARCEL POST

Owing to the long tap-root of nut trees only the smallest of pecan trees could be sent by parcel post. I would not encourage such shipments.

A NEW PECAN—THE WILLIAMS



This new pecan is offered to the planter for the first time. Same is a production of my own by crossing the Jewett and Success; the tree bore the first nuts in 1912—5 nuts; in 1913, it bore 98 nuts; and in 1914 it bore close to 800 nuts, and in the 1915 season an increased crop. This wonderful prolificness deserves attention. The nut is medium large to large, running very even; there are no very large, nor very small nuts; the nuts are oblong, cylindrical, base rounded; apex blunt; color, dull, marked with broad splashes of purplish black; medium thin shell; kernel plump, quality very good. A splendid commercial pecan, going 42 to 44 to the pound.

The tree is a healthy grower, dark green leaves, spreading open top.

Only a few trees are available for this season.

PRICES—EACH

2 to 3 ft. size at \$1.00

4 to 5 ft. size at \$1.50

3 to 4 ft. size at \$1.25

5 to 6 ft. size at \$1.75

Beside those illustrated I have growing the Columbia, Nelson, Capital, Havens, Frotscher, Halle, Money-Maker and James, also known as James Papershell, and others. Neither one of these here mentioned could be recommended for general planting. I have them for experimental purposes.

SATSUMA ORANGES



The Satsuma Orange is really the most desirable fruit to interplant—wherever safe—with the pecan.

A row of Satsuma orange trees can be planted between the rows of pecan trees, if the pecan tree rows are 50 feet apart. That will give the orange trees all the room and light needed for many years. The orange trees can be planted 14 to 16 feet apart in the row. The Satsuma bears young. The tree is entire-

ly thornless, and the fruit practically seedless, and ripens early; is eatable in October, and the crop can be gathered before danger of frost.

PRICES ON SATSUMA ORANGE TREES

Feet	Each	10	100
1-2	\$.35	\$3.00	\$27.00
2-3	.40	3.50	32.50
3-4	.50	4.50	40.00
4-5	.60	5.50	50.00
5-6	.70	6.50	60.00

JAPANESE PERSIMMON



The Japanese Persimmon is one of the easiest fruit to grow; does well over a wide range of soil with almost no care at all; generally the trees grow vigorous, and are very prolific; have few insect enemies. Well ripened, the fruit is delicious; for market it must be picked at a certain stage of ripeness to ship well; they generally sell well in the market.

Only Tane Nashi and Hyakume, the two best commercial varieties. Price for trees 3-4 feet, 25c; 4-5 feet, .30c each; less in quantities.

GUARANTEE

Having bearing trees of the leading varieties in my own orchard from which the graftwood I use in my nursery is taken, I guarantee my trees to be true to name, well grown and properly handled, but after delivering same to transport company in good order my responsibility ceases.

It is especially agreed that in no instance shall we be held responsible for more than the original purchase price. Should mistakes occur inform us of same on receipt of order and we will gladly make good at first opportunity.

Terms of Sale

One-fourth cash with order; balance before shipment. Remit by P. O. order, express money order, registered letter or New York exchange. Make all orders payable to C. Forkert, Ocean Springs, Miss.

When ordering please give name and shipping directions plainly. Name route and state whether to ship by express or freight.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

Certificate of Inspection of Nursery Stock

This is to certify that the stock in the nursery of C. Forkert, of Ocean Springs, County of Jackson, State of Mississippi, was inspected in accordance with the provisions of the Nursery and Orchard Inspection Law of the State of Mississippi and has been found apparently free from San Jose Scale and other dangerously injurious insect pests and plant diseases, and that this nursery is properly equipped for fumigating.

R. W. HARNED,
Entomologist, Miss. Agr. Exp. Station.

LETTERS OF ENDORSEMENT

Mr. C. Forkert, Ocean Springs, Miss.

Dear Sir:—The pecan trees were received in best condition. I am much pleased with the way you pack your trees. I have them all planted (the 300) and we got through with them in good shape. I wish you could see some of the trees I got from you four years ago, December 29, 1908. I measured several and found them 9 inches in circumference, a few 10 inches; the finest grown stocky trees I ever saw. I will want more trees next winter.

Very truly yours,
J. T. McKINNON.

Mr. C. Forkert, Ocean Springs, Miss.

Dear Mr. Forkert:—I wish to advise you that the trees came in the best condition, and they are a fine lot of trees, especially the "Success"—they were as fine a lot of trees as I ever saw of any kind. I got them put out in good shape and see no reason why any of them should not live, though the weather was pretty cold when I was putting them out. I shall want 400 or 500 trees next Fall. It will give me pleasure to recommend you and your pecan trees.

Sincerely,
J. A. HENDRICKS,

Mr. C. Forkert, Ocean Springs, Miss.

Dear Sir:—The pecan trees I ordered from you have been duly received in good order. They are larger trees than I looked for. By showing the Success pecan nuts grown on trees bought from you in 1905 to a friend of mine, and weighing 10 of them—they weighed 1-4 of a pound—that would be 40 to the pound, that is beating you, as you say that it takes 42 picked or selected nuts to the pound—my friend wants 14 Success trees; can we have them?

Very truly yours,
CHAS. MOSEL.

EXCERPTS FROM NUT NOTES

As yet the pecan industry is young, very young; it has not yet reached its majority as a cosmopolitan horticultural industry in its possible range of cultivation, but already forces are at work which augur well for the future, among them the attention which it is receiving from Experiment Station workers and the organization of the National Nut Growers' Association, are noteworthy.

For the past eight or nine years the importation of nuts into the United States has been increasing, not only regularly but enormously. It is now—in value—over three times as great as it was at the beginning of the present century. There are substantial reasons for this annual increase. One of them is the inadequate supply. Another is the more general recognition of their value as a food product, and still another is the extended new uses to which they are found adapted. Any one of these causes are sufficient to consume all the increase from crops for years to come, so the importations are likely to continue to keep on increasing indefinitely.

Through the Southern States no fruit or nut tree is better adapted for general planting or more worthy of careful cultivation than the pecan. It is to the South what the apple is to the North—worthy of a place in every fruit garden, on every lawn, and the most important tree from the standpoint of the orchardist. The pecan fits well into the general farming of the regions to which it is adapted. It must be planted farther apart than other fruit trees, leaving ample space for the cultivation of general farm crops. These crops may be grown advantageously, with benefit to the trees, and will more than cover the cost of maintenance, until they commence to bear.