

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



INDIANA NUT NURSERY

J. F. WILKINSON, Prop.

RECEIVED
FEB 23 1920
U. S. Department of Agriculture

Rockport

Indiana

Producer of

High Grade Hardy Northern Nut Trees.



POSEYS

These nuts are from the second crop produced by a five year old top-worked tree.



**Cluster of Major nuts produced on a two year old
budded tree in nursery row fall of 1917.**



**This is one of the first clusters of Major nuts
ever produced on a propagated tree.**

FOREWORD

In presenting this, my annual nut tree catalog, it is my intention to give information to those who intend growing Hardy Northern nut trees, and to better inform them of the advantage and value of planting Budded or Grafted trees of known varieties over seedling trees of unknown varieties.

Nuts are daily becoming a staple article of food instead of being considered a luxury.

This is being realized more every day and many who planted only a few nut trees in the past are now planting in commercial quantities.

Since a boy I have been a nut enthusiast, each fall gathering nuts, studying the habits of the trees, and during the last ten years have spent much time searching and helping to locate the best varieties in the Northern nut tree territory, suitable for propagation.

The varieties listed in this catalog are the results of years of diligent search of the combined efforts of the Northern Nut Enthusiasts.

PLANT ONLY BUDDED OR GRAFTED TREES

It is believed by many that a pecan tree cannot be successfully transplanted, or if the tap-root is broken it will never bear. These ideas are so old and without foundation, and have been disproved so many times that the subject is worth discussion.

In every one of the many instances where I have found one believing the above, upon inquiry, I find he has heard so, or bases his opinion on some previous experience of his, or some friend or neighbor, of planting seedling nut trees, which always have been and probably always will be disappointing to the planter or owner.

Only about one half of seedling pecan trees ever bear worth mentioning, and a large majority of those which do bear produce an inferior grade of nuts and bear irregularly.

If the difference between budded and grafted nut trees and seedling nut trees were generally known, or the true value of budded or grafted nut trees of these fine varieties realized, they would be found growing on almost every lawn and farm where nut trees could be successfully grown.

Never plant a seedling nut tree whose future product is unknown until it produces fruit, which is then most likely to be of undesirable quality, when you can get a budded or grafted nut tree that will come into bearing much sooner and produce the quality of fruit you plant it for.

While the first cost of the better tree will be a little more, it will be many times cheaper in the future.

AGE OF BEARING

All of my four-years-old budded and grafted pecan trees in nursery row bore from 20 to 97 nuts each last fall, most of them bore a few nuts in 1918 at 3 years old, and three of them produced a few clusters in 1917 at 2 years old.

INDIANA NUT NURSERY, ROCKPORT, INDIANA.

As a rule these trees when transplanted will come into bearing about as soon as apple trees.



MAJORS

Produced on a four-years-old budded tree in nursery row.

HOW AND WHERE NUT TREES MAY BE PLANTED

Nut trees may be planted almost anywhere a tree is wanted. They make a handsome shade tree for the lawn, a valuable tree for waste places, such as corners, fence rows, creek bottoms, or almost any place not suitable for cultivation.

Commercially they are one of the most valuable crops to be grown.

For orchard planting they should be set from 40 to 60 feet apart depending on the soil.

On high priced land where the owner intends steady cultivation of grain crops for a few years, many are planting from 75 to 100 feet each way, at this distance the trees interfere very little with culti-

vation, and by the time the trees shade the crops to any extent the revenue from the trees will be far greater than the loss of the grain crop by the trees.

VALUE OF NUT TREES

An acre of pecan trees should in a few years yield a crop of nuts equal in value to a grain crop, with increasing crops as the trees increase in size.

A pecan orchard once established will last for several generations as the trees attain great size and live to be very old. Many of the native seedling pecan trees in this locality that are known to be more than 100 years old are still bearing bountiful crops of nuts, and promises to continue to do so for many years to come.

Northern Nut Trees are not subject to insects and diseases so common to fruit trees, and are less trouble and expense to care for.

After the head of the tree is once formed they do not need to be pruned.

On good soil trees will do well without being fertilized through a coat of fertilizer once a year will be beneficial.

Nut tree crops are time and labor savers, as they require very little work except at gathering time, and as the nuts are not perishable as fruit they will not spoil if not harvested at once. After gathering they can be kept all winter in any dry place as they are not affected by heat or cold.

In the last few years the price of Northern pecans has more than doubled in the open market.

I have many times gathered pecans from seedling trees where the crop of nuts from one tree was worth more than an acre of corn surrounding the tree. Had these nuts been of these fine varieties the value would have been much greater.

To what can you plant an acre of land that would be more permanent, or yield greater returns on the investment, or increase the value of the land more than nut trees?

SOILS

The question is often asked what kind of soil is best adapted to nut tree growing. The reason that most Northern pecan trees are found growing near the rivers, is due to the nuts having been distributed there by the overflows, though all through this section they are growing on upland and bearing fine crops of nuts.

It might be said in a general way any good corn land (not underlaid with rock too near the surface) will grow good pecan trees.

Walnut trees are naturally adapted to upland but will thrive on any well drained land.

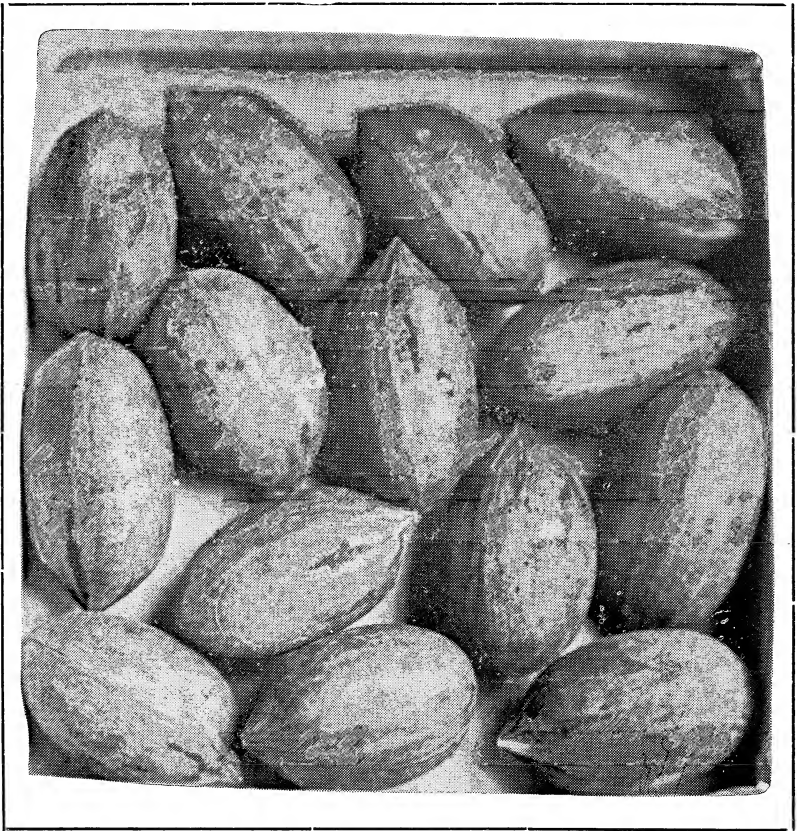
HARDINESS

The varieties of nut trees propagated by me and listed in this

INDIANA NUT NURSERY, ROCKPORT, INDIANA.

catalog are from parent trees, whose native home is in the Hardy Northern Nut Tree territory.

I do not handle any Southern varieties or propagate from any parent tree whose native home is any distance South of here, therefore my trees can be safely planted anywhere in the Northern Nut Tree territory.



GREENRIVERS

Produced on a four year old budded tree in nursery row.

SELECTING THE KIND OF TREES TO PLANT

When buying nut trees too much care cannot be exercised in selecting the quality of trees to be planted.

The saving of a few cents per tree in cost price may cost you dollars per tree in the future.

Plant only budded or grafted trees purchased from a reliable nurseryman.

DEMAND FOR NUTS

In the past the food value of nuts has not been realized as it is today, once they were considered a luxury now a staple article of food.

In the year 1905 the United States imported nuts of all kinds valued at \$6,154,515 each year this increased until in 1917 when importations amounted to \$33,667,684.

With the increasing demand and the advanced prices make nut tree growing a profitable industry.

WHEN AND HOW TO PLANT NUT TREES

Nut trees may be planted either spring or fall. As soon as trees are received they should be unpacked and heeled in, in a trench already dug for the purpose, not putting trees more than two deep in trench and covering all roots well with dirt until ready to set them. The hole for the tree should be well dug and large enough to allow all roots to be straight in the hole. In clay or hard soil, it is well to blast the hole using one half stick of dynamite to loosen up the sub-soil, when ready to set trees take them from the trench few at a time and keep the roots well wrapped in wet Burlap, being very careful not to expose the roots to the wind and sun any more than is absolutely necessary.

Cut off all bruised or broken roots back to fresh wood, on small trees of the 2x3 ft. size it is not necessary to remove any of the top, but on large trees, especially those that have well branched tops, a part of the top should be removed to balance root system. Set trees about the same depth as they grew in the nursery, place roots as near as possible in their natural position, fill in with well pulverized dirt (preferably top soil) and pack dirt firmly around roots.

It is well to mulch trees with strawy manure, this keeps the ground from drying out, also fertilizes the tree without letting the manure come in contact with the roots, which would be injurious to the tree. Nut trees require more care in transplanting but with proper care will live as well as fruit trees.

LOCATION

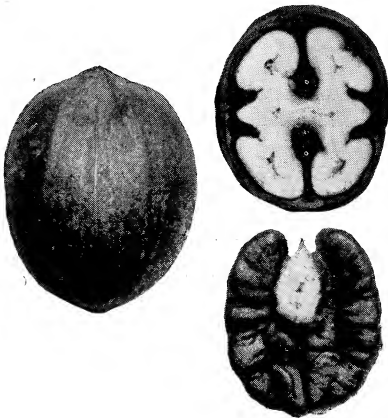
My nursery is located in the Ohio Valley near Rockport, Ind., near the E. and O. V. Traction line 25 miles east of Evansville, Ind., which is considered the center of the Northern pecan tree territory.

In this locality are many thousand native seedling nut trees from the smallest to the largest size.

This being the natural home of the hardy Northern pecan tree, my nursery stock is grown in natural nut tree soil under natural conditions where they grow a splendid root system, make a vigorous top growth, often making a growth of six or seven feet their first summer, the new growth maturing early, making them safe to plant any where that nut trees can be grown.

VARIETIES OF PECANS

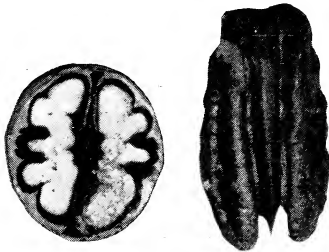
size, annual and very prolific bearer. The nut is very much the same as the Busseron in size and shape.



MAJOR

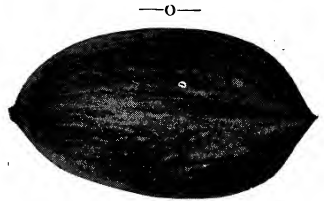
MAJOR: Originated in Henderson county, Ky. Parent tree very large, prolific and an annual bearer; nut medium to small almost round thin shell, plump kernel of fine quality, splendid cracker, an ideal nut for the confectioner.

—o—



INDIANA

INDIANA: Parent tree stands near the Busseron. Tree medium



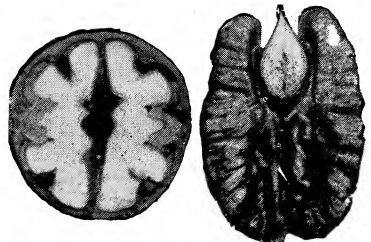
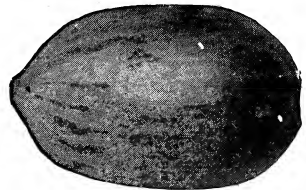
—o—



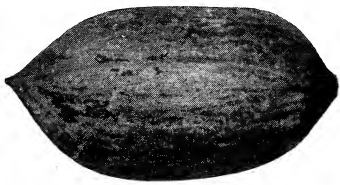
WARRICK

WARRICK: Originated in Warrick county, Ind., tree medium size, hardy grower, good bearer, nut large, of good flavor, a desirable variety.

—o—



BUTTERICK



county, Ind. Parent tree very old and said to be one of the best bearing trees in this section; nut large of good quality, medium shell, splendid kernel.

—0—



KENTUCKY

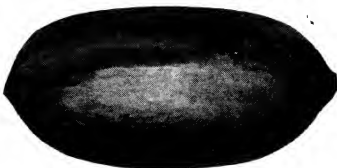
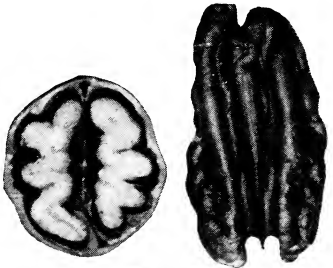
KENTUCKY: Parent tree stands near Rockport, Ind. Tree very old and large, nut of beautiful yellow color with black markings, thin shell, plump kernel of good quality. Parent tree prolific and regular bearer.

NIBLACK

NIBLACK: Originated near Vincennes, Ind. Parent tree an annual and prolific bearer, nut medium size, thin shell, splendid cracker, quality of kernel good.

—0—

—0—



BUSSERON

BUSSERON: Originated in Knox

GREENRIVER

BUTTERICK: Parent tree stands near Grayville, Ill. This tree is very old and a prolific bearer. It is known to have been in bearing for more than one hundred years in which time it is said to have missed only three crops.

The nut is large, thin shell, plump kernel of good quality, a desirable variety in every way.

—o—

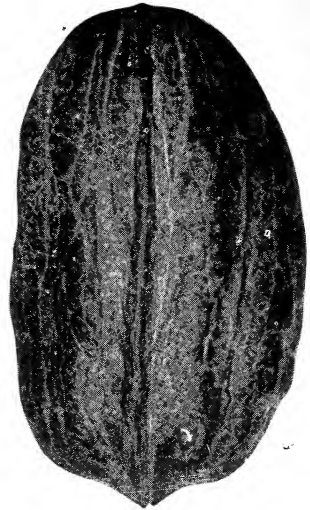
McALLISTER: Parent tree stands in Posey county, Ind., is very large and old. In former years it is said to have borne abundant crops of well filled nuts, but of late years, on account of old age has filled irregularly. This tree is a hybrid, having quite a lot of hickory blood, with the pecan characteristics predominating.

—o—

POSEY

POSEY: Originated in Gibson county, Ind. Parent tree medium size, said to be a regular bearer but not so prolific as some other varieties. Nuts very large, thin shell, and an excellent cracker.

GREENRIVER: Originated in Henderson county, Ky. Parent tree very large and prolific, and is a very regular bearer, nut of good size, plump kernel, of fine flavor, good cracker, a very desirable nut for home use as well as a favorite for the market.



McALLISTER

—o—

Pictures of all nuts are as nearly actual size as is possible to make them.

PERSIAN (ENGLISH) WALNUTS

Persian (English) walnuts have been extensively and profitably grown commercially on the Pacific coast for years.

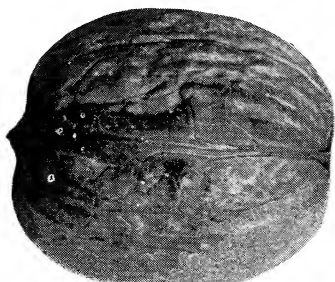
Many old trees are growing in a number of the Eastern states and producing valuable crops of nuts, many young orchards have been and are now being planted in that section.

The Persian (English) walnut tree does not seem to be adapted to some sections in the central states, in sections where it has not been tested it might be well to first try small plantings instead of commercial plantings.

The demand for these nuts is far greater than the supply and as the trees come into bearing very young and are prolific bearers make

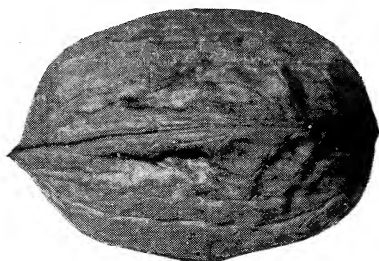
them profitable anywhere they can be successfully grown.

All my Persian (English) walnut trees are budded or grafted on native black walnut stock.



MAYETTE

MAYETTE: Originated in France. Nut large, smooth and of fine quality.



FRANQUETTE

FRANQUETTE: Originated in France and is one of the best of French varieties. Nut large, plump kernel, of good quality.

HALL: Originated in Pennsylvania. This is one of the largest of English walnuts, tree is a good grower and regular bearer.

NEBO: Originated in Pennsylvania. Nut medium size, plump kernel of good quality.

BLACK WALNUTS

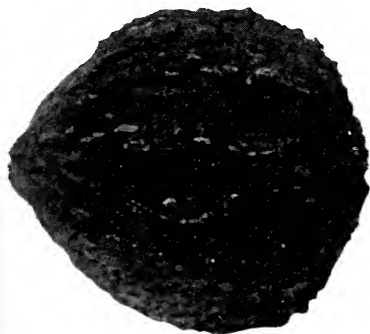
The Black walnut is native to so much territory and usually considered so common that the real food value of these nuts have not been realized.

In the past the walnut tree has been valued more as a lumber, than a nut producing tree.

In the last few years so many walnut trees have been cut for lumber purposes that the supply of these nuts is very limited and the demand rapidly increasing.

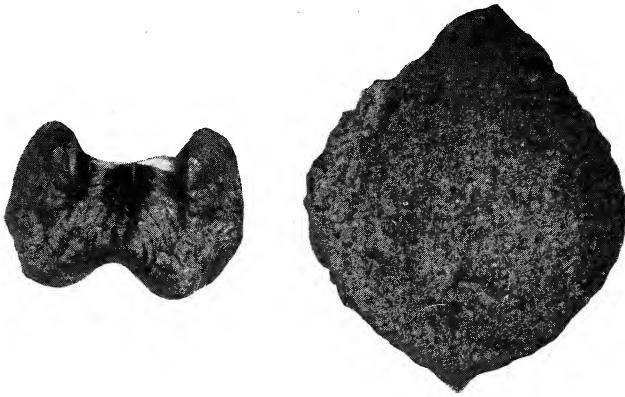
The best grade of black walnuts command fancy prices in the market.

The varieties listed below possess the qualities so much in demand.



THOMAS

THOMAS: Nut large, Medium shell, good cracker, quality of kernel good. Parent tree in Pennsylvania.



STABLER

STABLER: Nut medium size, quality of kernel good, an excellent cracker. Parent tree in Maryland.

MILLER

MILLER: Nut large, kernel of good quality, medium shell, good cracker. Parent tree in Indiana.

OHIO

OHIO: Nut medium size, thin shell, good cracker, kernel of good quality. Parent tree in Ohio.

GRAFTWOOD OR BUDWOOD

Those having small seedling trees already growing may change them over to these fine varieties by top-working them. For such work I am prepared to furnish either grafts or buds in season.

Address orders to J. F. Wilkinson, Prop. Indiana Nut Nursery, Rockport, Indiana.

GUARANTEE

I guarantee all my trees to be fresh stock, carefully packed, and to be delivered to transportation company in first class condition, also to be true to label, and will replace on proper proof any trees that may not prove true to label but will not be liable for further damages.

REFERENCE

I am a member of the Northern Nut Growers Association, and as to the quality of my trees, and my dealings, a list of customers and bank reference will be mailed on request.

SHIPPING

Express shipments advised and unless otherwise ordered all tree shipments will be made by express. If size or variety ordered should be exhausted, order will be filled with size or variety nearest like it unless otherwise stated.

Bud or graftwood may be sent by Parcel Post.

PRICES OF PECAN AND ENGLISH WALNUT TREES (BUDED OR GRAFTED)

	Each	per 10	per 100
2x3 ft.	\$1.50	\$12.50	\$110.00
3x4 ft.	1.75	15.00	130.00
4x5 ft.	2.00	17.50	150.00
5x6 ft.	2.25	20.00	175.00
6x8 ft.	2.50	22.50	200.00

Large trees up to bearing size priced on request.

BLACK WALNUT TREES (BUDED OR GRAFTED)

	Each	per 10
2x3 ft.	\$1.00	\$ 8.00
3x5 ft.	1.25	10.00
5x7 ft.	1.50	12.00

These prices include packing and delivery to transportation Co.

TERMS

Cash with order for immediate shipment; on orders booked for future shipment, 50 per cent with order balance due when stock is ordered shipped.

CARE OF TREES ON ARRIVAL AND AFTER PLANTING

If trees should be frozen on arrival, place them either in a cold moist cellar or bury in moist earth until thoroughly thawed out before unpacking, this will be much better for trees than being thawed out rapidly, then follow planting directions.

After being planted they should be mulched the first summer, after this they will readily respond to fertilization and cultivation.

If cultivation cannot be given then mulch the second summer.

TO PROSPECTIVE BUYERS

Having cut my own bud and graftwood from the Parent pecan trees and securing my walnut cions direct from the parent trees through reliable parties and doing my own labeling and budding I can assure you my trees are true to label.

The trees I am now offering are budded from bearing trees in nursery row which have proven them selves true to type and variety.

All of my trees are strictly Indiana grown, and from my list of satisfied customers, believe my trees to be equal in quality to any produced in the Hardy Nut Tree territory.

My nursery is open for inspection at all times, and visitors are always welcome.

INDIANA NUT NURSERY, ROCKPORT, INDIANA.

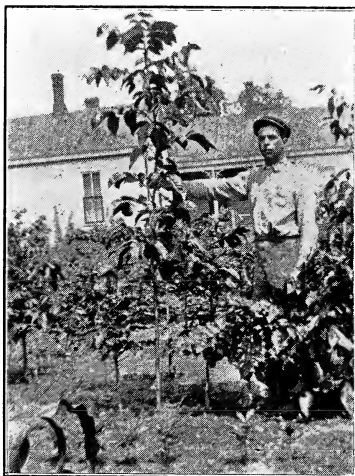
Any information in regard to nut trees will be cheerfully given. Hundreds of native nut trees of all sizes are growing near my nursery.

The planting of nut trees is endorsed by the department of agriculture, and leading horticulturist's.

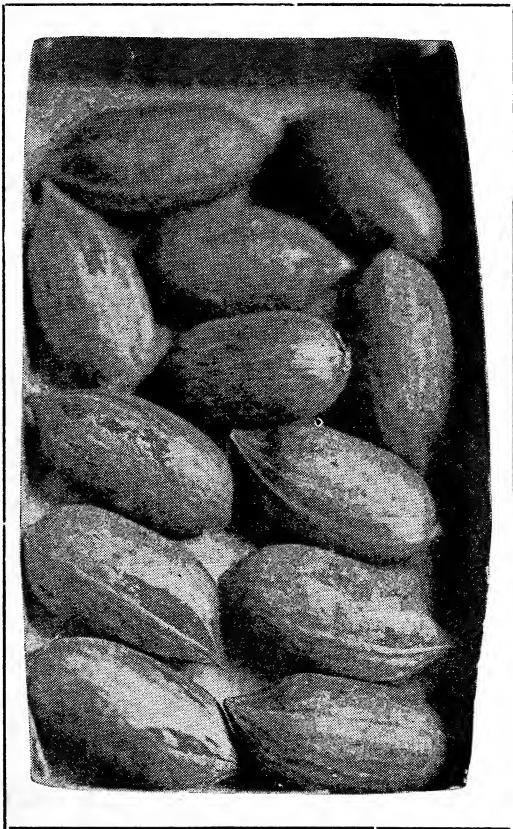
INFORMATION

Subscribe for the American Nut Journal published by American Fruits Pub. Co., Rochester, New York, for the latest information on nut culture and food value of nuts.

The American Nut Journal is the Official Journal of both the Northern Nut Growers Association, and the National Nut Growers Association.



Nursery tree one summer's growth from bud.



KENTUCKYS

Produced on a four year old budded tree in nursery row.



One of the native giant pecan trees near my nursery, this tree measures over 15 ft. in circumference at stump and 114 ft. high.

Mr. L. C. Corbett
Bureau Plant Industry
Washington

For. in Charge

D. C.

REPORT