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— THE —

.. Nut-Grower ..

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

Volume II.

AUGUST, 1903.

Number 1.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

**THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY,**  
**Poulan, Georgia.**

Per  
1795

# Second Annual Convention

—OF THE—

## ..National Nut-Growers' Association..

WILL BE HELD AT

NEW ORLEANS, LA., October 28=29, 1903.

Membership fees should be paid by September 1st to insure publication of names in Badge Book.

Reduced railroad rates have been secured, an interesting and valuable program is being arranged, and speakers of national reputation will be in attendance.

Reports of Committees and Vice-Presidents will bring out much new and interesting data regarding the industry.

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**MR. SAM H. JAMES,**

**MOUND, LA.,**

Has the largest bearing pecan grove of fine varieties in America. He has for sale GRAFTED and BUDDED PECAN TREES of the best varieties. Also eating Pecans in quantity. Also grafts and buds of

**Pabst, Russell, Pride of the Coast, Columbian**

**Van Deman, James Paper Shell, Money-Maker**

Which are the best of all Pecans. All these trees have borne with Mr. James, and he has absolute proof that his trees are true to name. He sells great quantities of Grafts every winter to other nurserymen and other propagators. **Prices Very Reasonable.**

# THE NUT-GROWER

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

Volume II.

AUGUST, 1903.

Number 1.

## Pecan Propagation.

By Norwood Robson, Georgia.

In a recent article by an expert in budding pecans, he says: "It is easy to understand why small trees, budded from choice varieties, cannot be sold for less than from \$1.00 to \$3.00 each, and, although these prices seem high, the work is unremunerative from the nurseryman's point of view." He might have said the same thing in regard to the grafted pecans; on account of the nature of the wood of the pecan tree, it is difficult and slow work, and most speculative in results.

The work of pecan propagation, if done along the lines favorable to the propagation of the well understood apple and peach, will result in failure and disappointment, and until some method is proven which will give a greater per cent of success than the ones at present employed both in grafting and budding, the prices must remain apparently high.

The pecan is usually regarded as being difficult to transplant. My experience is, that it bears transplanting as well as any other forest tree, but it takes about two years to

recover; after that, with ordinary care, they make remarkable growth. By properly fertilizing, watering, pruning, etc., they can be forced to most vigorous growth and early bearing. Well authenticated instances are known where under these conditions they have borne nuts at six, and even four years.

Terminal buds of grafts do not "take" as well as a section. Trees cut off at the ground to be grafted, when the graft does not "take," will send up a sprout from the root far stronger and more vigorous than the original tree; the same is true of the top grafting. One vigorous three year old tree, planted in a good place, was burned to the ground when the house was burned; it put up from the roots, and is the most vigorous tree in that part of the grove.

I have found, in taking up one and two year old trees, that where the tap root had been injured or destroyed, they had put out two and sometimes three strong tap roots. I have also found the tap root coiled and twisted in a most remarkable shape without apparent injury to the tree. The portions of the tap root that are cut off at the time of planting,

if planted perpendicularly in trenches and covered three or four inches below the surface, will produce trees for grafting or budding. These instances show the wonderful vitality of the pecan.

I have talked pecans and their cultivation from Chicago to New Orleans, and sought information from people and books, and I conclude that this fascinating and expensive industry is one great interesting experimental school where each one must learn from the proverbial expensive teacher—Experience.

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### Nut Growing.

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By D. Galbreath, Louisiana.

The pecan nut is attracting the attention of many persons from a commercial point of view. And, like all new enterprises, much information is being sought for as to the best methods of its successful propagation.

We are told by the experts and horticulturists that the pecan nut does not come true to seed. In a word, we are led to believe that if we plant a large soft shell nut we may get a small hard shell, or vice versa. But who can establish the truth of this accepted hypothesis? Then the only method is to bud or graft select or desirable varieties on the seedling.

Just here another question is presented. What physical effect does the scion have on the budded nut bearing tree, as to quality? We

answer, "none whatever," for the simple reason that the scion has now become the servant of the bud or graft. Now, suppose you plant the nut of this budded or grafted tree, which is a large hard shell of the highest grade and quality. From this plant what do you get? You must answer, "I cannot tell." So with all our boasted wisdom, knowledge and science, we know absolutely nothing of the chemical changes of plant life, worked out in Nature's laboratory. We see the effects but fail to discern the cause. There is another question the amateur would ask: "What is the best known fertilizer to use or apply to the nut bearing tree to procure the best results?" I suppose this may be approximated by a careful analysis of branches, leaves, and the component parts of the husk, shell and kernel.

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### The Pecan and Its Relation to the Permanent Improvement of Farm Property.

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Read by Herbert C. White at Farmers' Institute, Poulan, Ga., July 11, 1903.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST ISSUE]

Rural telephone systems are being installed in many places by progressive farmers, and in some parts of the country they are utilizing fence wires for the purpose. But, after all, the first thing for a community to do is to build good roads, there can be no great progress without them. This last requirement cannot be too emphatically impressed upon.

Without further dealing in generalities, I beg your indulgence for a few minutes while I say a few words about the pecan.

My wife says that "unless there are pecans in Heaven you won't be happy." I answer her by saying that "if you are a pecan you are right."

The study and culture of pecans began with me after a lengthy experience in orange culture in Middle Florida, where, as you will remember, disastrous freezes have occurred from time to time. I was determined to then plant something that would not freeze nor require hot water bottles and blankets on cold nights.

The planting of groves of improved pecan nut trees is attracting the attention of progressive farmers, business men and capitalists. Why this industry, so profitable (if intelligently conducted) has been neglected so long, I fail to understand.

It is not an ignis fatuus, but a practical and profitable investment. Even the small wild nuts find a ready market, while the demand for large, thin shelled nuts is far greater than the supply. There have been comparatively few first class trees planted, and for years the best nuts must command fancy prices. By far the greater number of nuts now consumed are the products of wild trees in Texas and Mexico, and it is only rarely that one sees attractive table nuts for sale in the stores. As a general rule, nuts from cultivated

trees barely supply the smallest local markets.

The wild pecan is found on the bottoms of most of the rivers that empty into the Gulf of Mexico, except along the immediate coastal plain. Wild trees are said to have been found in South America. The pecan will grow on almost any soil except where boggy or permanently wet. Occasional overflows do not hurt the tree but there should be drainage, natural or otherwise, to get the best results. Pecan trees grow more rapidly on rich low lands, but the consensus of opinion is that they bear earlier on the higher lands. The higher lands however are frequently more or less deficient in humus and the trees should be mulched preferably with leaves, and fertilized the first few years at all events with fertilizers moderately rich in nitrogenous matter, not entirely omitting, but with gradually increasing, applications of potash and phosphoric acid as they approach a size sufficiently large to bear a profitable crop of nuts. At this stage the use of nitrogenous fertilizers should be greatly reduced, as the object then is to induce fruit production as against a heavy growth of wood.

The pecan tree will adapt itself to varying soil conditions. The writer knows of trees in Florida on poor land with a cold, wet, lifeless subsoil (virtually quicksand) at a depth of three feet. The tap roots have not entered it and instead have developed large round knobs immediately

upon reaching it. Radiating from the knobs and from the tap root between the knobs and the surface of the soil are many large lateral roots. These trees are the picture of health and bear large crops of very superior nuts. On the other hand the tap roots of trees on high ridges go down an indeterminate distance. Pecan trees need a sufficient soil moisture, but unless the tap root meets an impenetrable rock they will be sure to find it. From excavations in railroad construction in Texas and elsewhere the fact has developed that the tap root of the pecan is only rudimentary and that after a variable period and when the lateral system is well developed it decays.

The foolish idea that the cutting of the tap root when transplanting, or otherwise, prevents the tree bearing, has long ago been exploded, and the consensus of skilled opinion and experience shows that the cutting of the tap root is beneficial, inasmuch as by so doing the lateral system is stimulated and these being by far the greater gatherers of plant food, a vigorous growth and early bearing are induced. With a well-developed lateral system the tree is more responsive to cultivation, and fertilizers can be used to better advantage. It is always found that the most vigorous trees, and the fastest growing ones, are those which at an early age have thrown out strong lateral roots near the surface. The tap-root question has puzzled a good many, and deterred

some from planting pecan trees, but the theory that the cutting the tap-root will prevent the fruiting of the trees is groundless. Of course, there is a right and wrong way to cut roots of any trees, but space will not permit me to discuss this point now.

A pecan grove should be self supporting from the start, and this is one of the most attractive features of the industry. Farm and truck crops can be raised between the trees for years, according to the distance the trees are apart. Under these circumstances the occasional hoeing of the ground immediately around the trees is all that is necessary. The fertility of the soil, however, should be maintained or improved.

The selection and class of trees to be planted is perhaps the most perplexing and difficult for the beginner to determine. It is a very serious matter, as everything depends upon it from the profit point of view. Mistakes are not easily remedied and some years must elapse before the tree speaks for itself. The staunchest advocates of seedling trees admit that they do not all come true to seed and that there are innumerable variations. It is well known in the plant world that the larger and more "freaky" the seed, the greater the tendency to not reproduce itself. The tendency in all things in nature is to revert to the original. It does not appear to be prudent to take chances on an investment enduring for generations, when grafted or budded trees of specific varieties can

be obtained at the outset although at a slightly greater initial cost. It is better to curtail the acreage and have the best, rather than to gamble on a larger grove of uncertain trees. Nobody is to-day planting orchards of seedling peaches, apples, pears, etc., and why should the principle be different in the case of pecan? Grafted and budded trees, especially where the scions and buds are taken from bearing trees, usually bear at an early age, provided ordinary care and attention be given them, and no tree will do its best without attention. At this moment I know of several trees bearing nuts the second year from the graft.

There is an economical alternative, well worthy of attention, in the establishment of a pecan grove, where one cannot afford to buy all grafted or budded trees, and that is to plant the bulk of the place in good seedlings, but at the same time set out say 20 per cent. of the whole number in grafted or budded trees of choicest varieties. You then have two alternatives—either to bud or graft all the seedlings with wood from the budded or grafted trees, within two or three years, or you can wait until all your seedlings come into bearing and top graft or bud only those which bear inferior nuts. The top working of pecan trees of any size can be accomplished and it is reasonable to suppose that many thousands of trees will eventually be converted. Pecan nuts are very rich in oil and will no doubt be extensively used for that purpose.

They are readily eaten by hogs and are very fattening. They are used in increasing quantities each year in the manufacture of candies and confectionery. They are being sold salted as in the case of peanuts. A "nut and fruit" diet is advocated by many. For these and other reasons the outlook for the industry is very bright.

There are several ways of grafting and budding the pecan—either by the splice, whip, tongue, straddle and cleft graft, and by the veneer and annular methods of budding, but a technical description of these operations would consume too much time.

There are a great many "named" nuts of varying sizes and quality, but comparatively few standard varieties of merit. Some varieties are better and surer bearers than others.

Those who go into pecan culture intelligently cannot fail to be amply rewarded, but there must inevitably be many disappointments by reason of the fact that so many nondescript seedling trees of uncertain origin have been set out and the owners will not go to the trouble or expense of converting them into fine varieties by top grafting or budding.

The yield of pecans per acre gives far better and increasing returns than the average yield per acre of corn, cotton and oats, and at far less expense, and you can raise your corn and cotton and oats among the trees without detriment.

Speaking of the food values and uses of nuts, I would like to state

that the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, in analyzing the food values of pecans, walnuts, filberts, coconuts, almonds, and peanuts, developed the fact that the edible portion of the pecan nut contained more food value, per pound of kernel than any of the other nuts - walnuts and filberts ranking second and third respectively. We are in the natural home of the pecan. Neither the walnut or filbert are reliable in the lower south; the pecan is. Its area of perfect growth and fruiting is somewhat restricted. The walnut and filbert do better in a more temperate climate, of which the major part of this country and Europe consists.

In my opinion farmers, peach growers and others are losing opportunities by not setting out pecan trees in their cotton fields and among the peach trees. Trees set fifty feet apart in our cotton fields would not in any appreciable degree interfere with farming operations for years and long after they came into bearing. With the southern trend of immigration, lands planted in trees, if for the time alone, will assuredly prove more attractive to settlers than large areas devoid of timber and shade.

Let me again caution you to be more than careful in buying, not only pecan trees but all kind of fruit trees. In the case of pecans, the woods are full of irresponsible tree peddlers with a few greasy nuts in their pockets. The most pre-

posterous stories are told by them. You had better investigate the subject of fruit or nut growing a little first and then go to a reliable nurseryman and obtain your trees, by personal selection or be guided by his judgment.

I know of no better way of permanently improving the farm than by the judicious planting of trees, and I do not think anything, all things considered, as fully fills the bill as well as the pecan.

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### **“Twentieth Century” or “Columbian”?**

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Editor The Nut Grower:

I hope some of your readers will tell me something about the “Twentieth Century” pecan through your inquiry department.

I bought some buds of this variety a few years ago, and now have some thrifty trees. Have been told that it is the Columbian under another name. The wood is very much like that of the “Columbian.” If someone that knows will tell me the facts in the case, the kindness will be appreciated. Yours truly,

S. W. PEEK.

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Plant nut trees. Walnut and butternut make comparatively rapid growth and their wood is valuable. The nuts, even if not salable, are a very rich winter relish, thoroughly enjoyed, especially where there are children.—The National Farmer and Stock Grower.

# The Nut-Grower.

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

**SUBSCRIPTION, 50¢ PER ANNUM.**

## ADVERTISING RATES:

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| ½ page 1 "    | 5.50   | ½ page 3 "     | 13.75  |
| 1 page 1 "    | 10.00  | 1 page 3 "     | 25.00  |

The twenty-third annual session of the Farmers' National Congress convenes at Niagara Falls September 22nd.



The twenty-eighth biennial session of the American Pomological Society convenes at Boston, Mass., September 10th to 12th. An interesting program is announced, covering a wide range of pomological subjects.



Special attention is called to the announcement regarding Badge Book in this issue. It should be read carefully by each present and prospective member. A special circular regarding railroad rates will be issued at an early date.



In our last number we began the publication of an address by Herbert C. White, delivered at a Georgia Farmers' Institute. The points Mr. White develops, and the prominent part the pecan plays in the program, are of much practical interest to all farmers in general, as well as to nut growers.



In our September number we will give an outline of the program for

the New Orleans convention, and announce arrangements as far as completed. Final announcements will be made in the October number, which will come out promptly on October 15th, fully two weeks prior to the date of convention.



Few people, outside of the officials charged with its responsibilities, realize the great convenience and benefit to a national organization in having an official organ devoted to its interests. THE NUT-GROWER is proving a great help to the industry, while serving as a substantial helper in carrying rapidly forward the association work.



A pleasant feature of all convention gatherings is the grouping of kindred spirits at railway centers, and making the trip to and from the place of meeting in parties. This not only relieves the tedium of travel, but becomes a source of much enjoyment and profit, and really adds to the interests of the convention. We may have some arrangements in this particular to announce later.



Referring to our recent mention of almond culture, we have just noticed in the American Horticultural Manual the statement that early blooming propensities, and consequent injury by frost, is one of the difficulties encountered in their cultivation. The same book also says, "We have some promise of securing varieties from Turkestan in

Asia that will flower later and prove hardier of tree."



Suitable soil for fruit growing has received much careful attention and study and one need not go far astray in selecting the most eligible site for an orchard. We are not that far along yet in the culture of nuts, particularly of the pecan, and are disposed to plant in any convenient place. This may do very well about the home grounds and on the farm along public highways, but for the large commercial groves the selection of a site is a very important matter.



In Bulletin No. 56, of the Nebraska Experiment Station, "Method in Tree Planting" is discussed, and experiments, confined mostly to apple trees, are described. Results thus far obtained seem to favor young trees in preference to two or three-year-old stock. Does this hold good with pecan trees? The present consensus of opinion, as we understand it, is for older trees, although it is the editor's practice to plant one-year-old trees in preference to older ones.



The proverbial tap root of the pecan, with all its suggestions of usefulness and uselessness, is sure to cut a figure in the industry, whether we sacrifice it or save it. However, it has pretty well demonstrated one important fact, and that is that the pecan wants an abundant regular supply of ground water, and this same troublesome tap root is Na-

ture's instrument for obtaining it. Cut it off if you will, but several new ones will be put out and go for the ground water before the tree will make much progress. Thus we infer that land having ground water near the surface, as evidenced by depths of wells, is a desirable feature for pecan culture.



The scope of work opening up for the National Nut Growers' Association is a constant surprise, even to our most sanguine officials. Some of the important articles in THE NUT-GROWER during the past few months indicate the trend of the work in view and its important and far-reaching effect. It requires no prophetic eye to see that this National Nut Growers' Association may become a power for good, in pressing nut trees for rehabilitating the waste places and for preserving the great Appalachian forest ranges. No apology is needed for giving this subject a prominent place on the program of the convention, or for the space we give the subject in this issue of THE NUT-GROWER.



The bearing qualities of selected individual trees from which buds or scions are obtained is a matter deserving close and careful attention. Not only that, but records should be kept so as to compare one year's crop with another. Now is a good season of the year to examine and note the size of the clusters. Any one who has not observed this feature of a tree character will be sur-

prised to find that there is much uniformity in size of the clusters on any bearing tree. In our home ground, where trees are coming into bearing each year, we notice that two or three nuts to the cluster prevail even on some trees that rank as abundant bearers. A pet tree of fine form, and one that began bearing at an early age and never misses a crop, has pretty uniform clusters of four each. Another tree of same age but much smaller, owing to its tap root having been severed just below the crown by a salamander, when two years old, is now carrying its second crop and has from four to six nuts to the cluster, and they seem to be bunched so closely that there is not room for another one to hang on, and beside, the clusters seem to be as abundant as on trees having but half the nuts to the cluster. This means a large yield from trees with uniformly large clusters.

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### The Badge Book.

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The Badge Book for the second convention will be an interesting and valuable souvenir of the New Orleans meeting. It will contain about fifty 6x3½ inch pages of pertinent matter and will be a great convenience, in giving details of the program and other convention data.

It will contain the names, addresses and badge numbers of all members of the Association, and advertisements of members only. This

enables one to easily identify any member by his badge number and shows his post office address and his special line of business, when he uses advertising space.

The names of all members who have paid one membership fee of \$2.00, except lady members who are exempt from fees, together with such others as may send application for membership, accompanied by requisite fee, prior to date of going to press, about October 10th, will be inserted in plain type free of charge. To each name will be prefixed a number corresponding to the number on convention badge, which will be furnished to each member about ten days prior to the meeting.

It will be seen that this Badge Book becomes a valuable advertising medium, and space is offered at the following advantageous rates:

|                    |         |
|--------------------|---------|
| 2 pages, - - -     | \$7.00. |
| 1 page, - - -      | 4.00.   |
| ½ page, 2½ inches, | 2.50.   |
| ¼ page, 1¼ inches, | 1.50.   |
| ⅓ page, ¾ inches,  | 1.00.   |

We respectfully solicit the liberal use of advertising space, as funds thus obtained are very convenient for meeting sundry contingent expenses the Association work necessitates.

The program for the convention is rapidly assuming definite form and gives every promise of a most interesting and profitable meeting, and one which will have a powerful and beneficial effect upon the nut growing industry.

The city of New Orleans is a typ-

ical place for such a gathering, and a strong committee of citizens is arranging for our convenience, comfort and pleasure.

The benefits incident to membership in the Association are important to the individual, even if he cannot be in attendance at the convention, while the moral support and fees derived from a large enrollment enables us to accomplish more and better work. A large increase of membership prior to the convention is greatly desired for these reasons.

All who avail themselves of this opportunity to use the Badge Book for enrollment of names and for advertising purposes should report at once amount of space desired, and copy should follow without delay. Send remittance with copy, as funds thus obtained are needed in preparation for the convention.

Nearly all the passenger associations have already granted a rate of one and one-third fares on the certificate plan.

J. F. WILSON, Secretary, Poulan, Ga.

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### **What Will Congress Do About It?**

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The Appalachian Forest Reserve will soon come up again for congressional consideration. It is neither dead nor settled. Like Banquo's ghost it will continually rise up, until Congress finally settles it in the only way it can be settled, and that is by passing some act that will effectually preserve the great wealth

of forest in the Appalachian mountains, for the benefit of future generations.

There is little danger of this not being done sooner or later, but the fear is that the government will not realize it in time to accomplish as much in that direction as could be done now.

Laws were finally passed for the protection of the buffalo, but not until practically all of the once countless herds of those noble animals, which swept the western plains, had been destroyed by the ruthless sportsman.

In most cases these huntsmen would do no more than cut a steak or take the tongue, and leave the bulk of the meat and the more valuable "robe" to be lost.

The same waste in timber is now going on in many of the sections of the proposed forest reserve, and it behooves Congress to make all diligent haste in the matter.

In this connection it might be well to record the words of the Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, in his address before the National Geographical Society, on this subject.

The Secretary, after referring to the influx of capital and skill into this region and its rapid development, calls serious attention to the destruction of the forests. He said in part:

"But mischief is being done now. The bark mill, the saw mill, the fire, and the farmer are at work denuding those magnificent hills, and if the

process goes on it will only be a question of time when the rivers will have no nursing angels in those mountains, when the great rainfall of those mountains will find its way down into the valleys, carrying everything movable before it and going as a torrent on its way, wreaking destruction as it goes, until it reaches its level in the Atlantic ocean. You would blame the farmer? He has to struggle at best to make a living in those mountains. He clears the hill of wood so as to grow a little corn or rye. He clears it higher and higher up until he reaches the very top. In a few years the soil he finds there, that gives him a light crop to begin with, is all gone. Where the woods are let entirely alone you will find no wash, but where they have been stripped off, immediately destruction begins, and the debris is washed down from the hills until the primitive rock is reached again. All the disintegration that has been going on there for centuries back is washed away when the roots are destroyed, and no disintegration taking place, the wash from those hills goes on down, covering the little farms and the valleys and wreaking destruction until it reaches its level in the Atlantic ocean. The fires do a very great deal of mischief in that mountain range. The bark mills furnish a market for the magnificent chestnut oak, the great tree furnishing a ton of bark when cut down for the purpose of getting that bark, and let lie

until the next fire comes so that it may be destroyed.

“The proposition now, with regard to remedying the evils that are going on and multiplying, is that the United States government should own those mountain tops—not necessarily to disturb the homes of any of the people there. There will be work enough for all the people who now live in those mountains in the care of the forest reserve. The United States government now possesses 70,000,000 of acres of forest reserves in the western states, and is planning new reserves. The President of the United States has power to create a forest reserve whenever he thinks it wise, and our late Presidents have thought it wise, and new reserves are being planned continually. The South has no forest reserve. It should have. There should be a reserve reaching as far as the rivers require protection in their infancy. Every river from the Mississippi northward to the Potomac finds its rise in that range of mountains. The rivers on the northwest of the mountains, like the Tennessee and the Ohio, are also fed, so that the people living on the Tennessee and the Ohio are just as much interested as the people living in all those Gulf States and those Southern Atlantic States. The taking care of the agricultural interests of the Southern states is imperative upon the nation. The United States will suffer whenever any one feature will suffer. The progress and prosperity of our common country will be retarded when-

ever the interest of any one section is retarded. The destruction going on in the Appalachian range at the present time is detrimental to the progress and prosperity of all the United States. It will not cost a great deal of money for the United States to buy those lands and hold them as a forest reserve, and put roads through them, and beautify them, and sell the crop of wood that may be harvested every year, which will furnish more than is now produced, conserve the best interests of the forest, and provide a delightful summering place for all the people of the valleys between the Gulf states on the one side and the Atlantic coast on the other. The man from the North will go down there in the summer. The man from the South will come up there in the summer. The expense of caring for the reserve will be abundantly found in the annual crop of woods that may be sold."

These are words of wisdom from the Secretary, whose duty it is to inform Congress of the true facts in the case, so that "they may do their duty, not only to those of us who live now, but to future generations." —Asheville Daily Citizen.

### Almond Growing in Yolo.

The symmetrical shape of all kinds of trees in Yolo county is proof beyond question that this section of the big Sacramento valley is naturally adapted to tree culture, says Major Berry in the Woodland Democrat, and while mistakes have been made heretofore in the selec-

tions of varieties especially fond of the rich soils of Yolo, it does not follow that certain kinds of fruits cannot be made to pay the grower far better than any ordinary farming which he may indulge in. Certainly, from any standpoint, even with the present depressed prices of stone fruits, the most obsolete varieties will pay a better remuneration to the tiller of the soil than the growing of grain and hay. Experience as a successful fruit grower in our state for many years convinces me, from a practical effort here in Yolo, that there are certain varieties in general locations which should be cast aside, while in special localities other varieties of a popular character are particularly at home, notably the apricot, and especially the almond. Both of these fruits are profitable to the grower, but it is quite necessary to keep your trees free from the attacks of predaceous insects.

Ask the almond grower of Yolo why he produces stick-tight almonds. Ask him why he produces gummed meats. Ask him why he produces shriveled kernels. He will tell you, as he has told the writer, "Well, we had a very hot spell of weather which, I think, was the cause." Look at the trees from a horticulturist standpoint and you will find them so filthy from the excrement of insects that the pores are almost stopped up. Ask him what makes the leaves on the trees so diminutive, and the grower will tell you: "The cold spring did it." Suggest to him in the most mild and polite way that his trees are "dirty," and you will likely get yourself disliked.

Almond growers of Yolo county, your trees are dirty, very dirty and unless attention is given to cleaning up your orchards this profitable industry will soon cease to be profit-

able. Of course, you know the big fruit counties cannot grow almonds successfully, and in a sense Yolo, with a moderate area of land in the adjoining counties, can become, with proper attention, the banner almond-producing section of the State.

In referring to the dirty condition of your almond orchards the writer desires to say that the remedies for overcoming these conditions are well known. Space forbids me entering into the details of the remedies and their formula. There is another very important matter which the grower must not overlook. The almond is very susceptible to sunburn, and once, only once, that is permitted to occur, you will surely have a diseased tree, and the writer regrets to say it has been permitted to occur too much in this beautiful county.

I will not discuss apricots in any special way. The successful growers about Winters have learned the cause of their troubles, and know pretty well how to overcome them, and the sloppy grower must raise clean fruit or he cannot sell it.—  
California Fruit Grower.

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### Book Notices.

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We have received from John Wiley & Sons, New York, Part II of Budd's & Hansen's American Horticultural Manual, price \$1.50. This volume is devoted to systematic pomology and describes all the leading varieties of orchard fruits, grapes, small fruits, nuts and subtropical fruits of the United States and Canada. It is of great value to the practical fruit grower who needs a convenient and authoritative, up-to-date work. It will be found especially helpful to amateur growers. The chapter devoted to nuts will

be of particular interest to our readers, but the list and descriptions of pecans will hardly satisfy some of the enthusiastic growers in the lower South, owing to the omission from the list of some of the popular and most extensively propagated varieties, such as the Stuart, Georgia Giant, and Admiral Schley.



The Year Book of the Department of Agriculture for 1902 contains about 900 pages of matter of great interest. It embraces the annual report of the Secretary, a number of miscellaneous articles, a copious index, and is illustrated with half tone engravings and colored plates. Senators and Representatives have liberal supply of these valuable volumes for distribution among their constituents.



Forestry and the Lumber Supply, is the title of a 14-page pamphlet issued by the Bureau of Forestry as Circular No. 25. It contains articles by President Roosevelt, R. L. McCormick and Gifford Pinchot. It is of much interest to nut growers, who see in the planting of nuts trees for timber and for reforesting lands, a step toward the remedy for problems now confronting lumbermen and forestry experts.



Bulletin No. 72 of the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station on Forage Crops, Grasses, Alfalfa, Clover, etc., is of much interest and value to Southern farmers and orchardists. It enumerates, describes and gives cultural directions for nearly thirty different plants suited for the South, having more or less value as forage producers. Many of them have additional value as soil renovators.

*When writing to  
advertisers please  
mention The Nut-  
Grower.*

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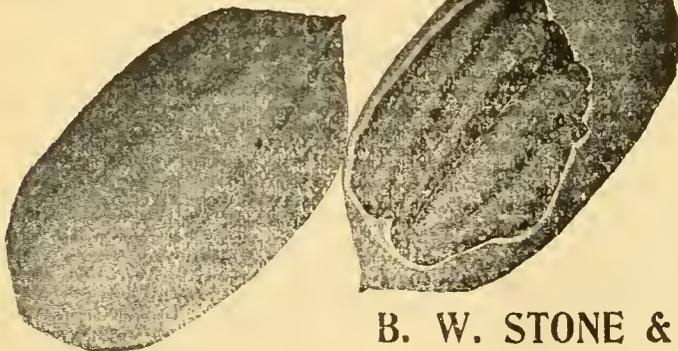
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# THE NUT-GROWER

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

Volume II.

SEPTEMBER, 1903.

Number 2.

## Pecans in Illinois.

[The following, taken from an old number of American Gardening, was referred to Mr. Riehl, with request for such information as he could furnish regarding the nuts mentioned. His reply is printed in full, but since it throws no light on the Floyd pecan we will be glad of any information regarding it that any reader can furnish.—Ed.]

Professor W. F. Massey is right in his protest against having the pecan classed as a semi-tropical nut. Every spring I see an article going the rounds of the agricultural papers stating that the pecan is not hardy north of Philadelphia, or that the nuts will not ripen, if the trees do survive, further north. This may be true of the southern varieties of pecan, but here, in Central Illinois, pecans grow wild in the greatest abundance in the valleys of the Illinois and other rivers. The nuts never fail to ripen, nor are the trees ever injured by cold, although the temperature sometimes goes down to 40° below zero. I have seen pecan trees here three feet in diameter and 40 feet to the

lowest limb. As to size of the nuts, we can beat anything ever shown from the South. Nussbaumer's Pan is a native of Illinois, and is larger than any of the famous southern varieties. In the American Agriculturist of February, 1890, I find the following paragraph: "The Floyd Pecan. A. P. Dennis, Linn county, Iowa (lat. 42°). The specimen of the Floyd pecan nut you send is certainly remarkable for size, measuring two and a quarter inches in length and one and a quarter in diameter. This is one-fourth of an inch longer than the great Nussbaumer hybrid found in Illinois a few years ago. This Floyd pecan is nearly double the size of the celebrated Lady Finger pecan of Louisiana, and we have seen nothing of the kind from the South that approaches it in size. It is quite remarkable that pecan nuts of such immense size should be found growing wild in our northern states, where no one ever thought of looking for such nuts a few years ago." — C. K. Meyer, Tazewell Co., Ill.

Editor The Nut Grower:

This reply to your favor of the 2nd inst. was delayed on account of

my efforts to find out something about the Floyd pecan or of party referring to same. I could learn nothing about either. As to the Nussbaumer, it is a cross between pecan and hickory, of large size, and resembling the pecan in appearance. It is nearly all shell, and of little or no value excepting as a curiosity.

I agree with what is said in the clipping you sent regarding the hardiness of the pecan; it is growing all over our hills and valleys here, though mostly in the valleys, and apparently as hardy as any oak. Our people here have in recent years taken considerable interest in nuts and their culture, though but little has been done as yet in the way of culture. Great forests of pecan have been set down along the river valleys here in recent years, some for fuel, some merely to get the land clear on which to raise corn and other crops, and a good many just to get the pecans they bore. No doubt many large, choice nuts were thus lost forever. During the past two years the writer has found several trees bearing large, fine nuts, which will be propagated in the future. None of these are as large as some of the southern varieties, like Columbian, Pabst, Van Deman, etc., but we know that ours are hardy and we are not so sure about the southern varieties. I am also inclined to think that our varieties are sweeter and richer.

Our pecan crop is short this year owing to a heavy frost on May last, which caught it in bloom. As the

hickory grows mostly in the uplands it was not affected by the frost, and most all trees are fairly bent with their heavy load of nuts. Walnuts, too, are bearing a heavy crop.

Some ten varieties of new improved chestnuts are fruiting with us this year; most of the trees, all of which are young, are covered with well-filled burrs. We find these very interesting as well as profitable, and shall plant more trees each year as long as we have room for them.

Hoping the above may be of some service to you, I am,

Yours very truly,

EDWIN H. RIEHL.

### Some Walnut Talk.

Mr. E. E. Risien, of San Saba, Texas, sends us the following communication which he received in answer to an inquiry in THE NUT-GROWER:

"Some time ago you made inquiry in THE NUT-GROWER in regard to the grafting of the Persian walnut on our native black walnut, etc. I beg to say that about twenty years ago I grafted the Persian walnut on a young black walnut about two inches in diameter. The graft made a growth of perhaps six feet the first season, the year following about four feet, and the following winter the cold killed it down to the union with the stock. I have planted quite a number of Persian walnut trees, but none of them survived our winters more than three years; it

seems that a warm spell during winter causes the sap to become active and the next blizzard will kill the tree to the ground.

"Last February I budded the Japan walnut (*Juglans Cordiformis*) on the black walnut. I put in four buds in the limbs of a small tree, and every one lived and seems to be doing fairly well, though the union between stock and bud is not as perfect as I would like. There is an abnormal bulge or swelling at the union. Of course it will take several years to demonstrate the fact as to whether the Japan walnut will succeed on our native walnut or not. Three years ago I grafted two hickory trees, perhaps six feet high, with the Mississippi egg-shell pecan. I grafted several limbs of each tree and out of the lot one lived and made a very satisfactory growth; the union of stock and scion is so perfect that an expert could not tell the exact place where the scion was inserted. Last year, or at two years from the graft, the tree produced a few catkins, but set no fruit. This year, although the girdler cut off nearly all of last year's growth, the tree is producing a few nuts. From what little experience I have in grafting and budding the pecan upon the hickory (I have several budded trees) I believe that the hickory can be more successfully grafted or budded than the pecan, and that it makes a more rapid growth. I have one tree budded last year on a hickory perhaps two inches in diameter that made a growth of fully six feet this year and is branched.

"J. F. LEYENDECKER."

## The Rush Chinquapin.

By D. L. Pierson, Florida.

The field of nut culture is about to be entered by a new claimant for honors, the new hybrid chinquapin, Rush. This new nut originated in the home of the American sweet chestnut, Pennsylvania, and is a natural cross between the sweet chestnut and the bush chinquapin so common all over the southern and middle states. The nut is much larger than the common chinquapin—in fact, about the size of the sweet chestnut—is round in shape, deliciously sweet like its wild parent, and is much more easily cracked than the small wild nuts. The tree, partaking of the nature of its chestnut parentage, attains a good size (30 to 40 feet) and bears profusely. Many of the grafts we put in last spring have several clusters of nuts on them in the nursery row, and we are quite sure that a great many of them will mature before frost. We are very sanguine that this new nut is a great acquisition and will be a source of much profit to the horticulturists of this section of the country. Just think of it! Anyone who will may have a supply of these delicious nuts and not be dependent on sections north of us for chestnuts that at best are well mixed with wormy and decayed nuts; while, planted commercially, they must be very profitable. We intend planting out, in orchard form, about all of the trees we propagated this season, and hope to be able to report a fair

crop of nuts from them next year, which we can do if they continue as they have begun in the nursery.

## Commercial Planting of Pecans.

By S. W. Peek.

I have just read with much interest an article on pecan culture written by Prof. H. E. Van Deman, ex-United States Pomologist, and published in Colman's Rural World. Such an article from such a source is worth a great deal to the pecan industry.

When a doubting Thomas reads an article on the pecan, written by a nurseryman, he is sure to think of the trees that the nurseryman has to sell; but no one will for a moment think of personal interest in connection with this article by Professor Van Deman.

Nearly twenty years ago I came across an article on the pecan written by Mr. E. P. Hollister, and, I think, published in the same paper, the Rural World. This article was reproduced in my catalogue issued at the time. Many, no doubt who read the article thought the writer estimated the pecan too highly and overdrew his picture; but now, in the light of experience, we see that he wrote with almost prophetic wisdom.

Why don't we advertise the business more and try to induce people to come to the South and engage in pecan culture? Nothing will beat it.

I believe a big fortune is in waiting for the man who will plant a large area of good land in the best varieties of pecan trees and care for them properly a few years. He will not have to wait for the nuts, but by letting the world know that he has pecan groves for sale he will find ready buyers at such prices as will render his investment very profitable.

I frequently receive letters from people at the North inquiring about the pecan business, and I find that they usually prefer to buy land on which the trees are already started.

There is an opportunity here, if we will only embrace it.

## A Freak of Nature.

Editor The Nut Grower:

From the tone of Mr. Halbert's letter we presume that he has a fine seedling orchard, and we want him to report about it. The fruiting of seedlings becomes very interesting, and we enjoy reading about them, for it takes patience--financial patience, and lots of it--to wait on them.

Among the many new creations I have coming this year for the first time is one that is fruiting without having any male blossoms (or catkins) to appear. As this is so completely the reverse order of things, I regard it as little else than a freak of nature.

Here we have an instance where it would be impossible for the nuts to be fertilized from its own pollen,

and if it proves something superior, nothing but deterioration could be possible in the germ of the seed.

As the rule here is for the catkins to appear one year before fruiting, I would like to hear from others on this point.

My experience is that we have to plant hundreds and thousands to get even one of a desired type. However, we are glad that there are advocates of seedlings, for it is to them we budding and grafting fellows are to look for our new material.

E. E. RISIEN

### Persian Walnut in Texas.

From Rural New Yorker.

F. L., Deuison, Tex.—Will English Walnuts succeed in this climate?

ANS. — Yes, I believe the Persian (improperly called English) walnut will succeed in the eastern and central United States, provided the right varieties are planted, but they are rare and very little are known about them. Indeed, the culture of this nut in these parts of the country has been usually a failure, although it has been tried for hundreds of years. Here and there trees have been grown from nuts that were selected at random, and nearly all of them have been either tender or unproductive. The latter is usually owing to the fact that the trees are solitary and their male flowers often bloom either too early or too late for the pistillate ones. However, there are a few very fruitful and hardy trees of this species in several of these states that I believe ought to

be propagated by budding or grafting, and tested more generally. The principal reason why these valuable varieties have not been tried is, that it is very difficult to bud and graft the walnut, but this is now being accomplished by a few skillful and faithful experimenters, and we hope for better success in the culture of this nut. Our wild black walnut and the California black walnut, which are much alike, are proving very suitable stocks for the Persian species. They are especially desirable in the South, where the roots of the latter are troubled by nematodes, as our native species are resistant. I have recently seen some very healthy Persian walnut trees in South Carolina and Mississippi, and at the same places where others are neither hardy nor fruitful. There is one variety at Lockport, N. Y., named Pomeroy, and another in Pennsylvania called Rush that are the most valuable of any that I know in the Eastern states. In California and Oregon about all the European varieties do well.

H. E. V. D.

### Final Notice Regarding Badge Book.

Copy for advertisements in Badge Book and applications for membership must be in hand by October 10th in order to secure publication and assignment of badge number.

J. F. WILSON,

Secretary.

The G. M. Bacon Pecan Co. have issued Supplement No. 1 to The Pecan Tree, previously noticed in these columns.

# The Nut-Grower.

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

## SUBSCRIPTION, 50C PER ANNUM.

### ADVERTISING RATES:

|               |        |                |        |
|---------------|--------|----------------|--------|
| 1 inch 1 time | \$1.00 | 1 inch 3 times | \$2.50 |
| ¼ page 1 "    | 3.00   | ¼ page 3 "     | 7.50   |
| ½ page 1 "    | 5.50   | ½ page 3 "     | 13.75  |
| 1 page 1 "    | 10.00  | 1 page 3 "     | 25.00  |

The Convention badge is likely to take the form of a souvenir button, bearing the name of the Association, the date, and the member's number, instead of the proverbial ribbon. Such badges are neat, modest and serviceable.



While hotel accommodations for the Convention are not yet definitely arranged, it is probable that the Denechand will be the headquarters, and rates \$2.00 to \$2.50 per day. This house also makes rates on the European plan.



Some of the most interesting items we publish reach us through the kindness of interested parties who send us clippings from various papers and journals that do not come regularly to our exchange table. We are glad to have such matter sent us.



In the Badge Book our readers will find particulars about the exhibits of nuts, appliances, etc., which are invited for display at the New Orleans Convention. Anything of interest to the industry will be given space without cost to the exhibitor.

The only restriction is that the exhibitor must be a member of the Association.



The liberal reward offered by the Walnut Growers' Association, of Southern California, for a remedy that will successfully combat the walnut blight, or bacteriosis, will be of interest to many. So large a sum will doubtless put many students and experimenters to work, and we trust the reward will be won and an effectual remedy obtained.



Horticultural hall, at the Sugar Experiment Station, Audubon park, has been kindly offered for the general meetings of the Convention, and has been accepted by the local committee of arrangements. When it is known that Dr. Stubbs, the director of this station, has charge of this hall, all will feel, as Mr. Nelson says, that it is "an ideal place for the meeting."



The circular regarding reduced railroad rates to the Convention should be read carefully by everyone attending, and care should be taken to observe the rules and requirements to the letter. This will save trouble and money. Be sure and get a certificate of approved form when paying full fare in going. Don't put this off until the last moment, or your pocket may suffer.



The 1904 Convention promises to have a fine array of places which desire the meeting. Detroit, Niagara Falls and other places are urging

their claims for consideration, but St. Louis seems to have the lead, as formal and attractive invitations from the exposition management, the mayor of the city, and the Business Men's League are on file for consideration at the New Orleans meeting.



The matter of an exhibit of nuts at the Louisiana Purchase exposition will be open for consideration at the Convention. We hope to present in the next number a synopsis of the general plan for a collective exhibit, which is being prepared by the Department of Agriculture. It is possible that our Association and the department can be of much mutual advantage to each other in this important event.



Some enthusiastic grower at the convention will be telling how many clusters of nuts he has counted on a single branch of his pet tree, which he possibly thinks the most productive tree in the country. Now, since his truthful statement may seem overdrawn, we suggest that all who feel so disposed count the clusters on some loaded tree. We venture the statement that there will be some surprises, and that the man who reports the largest number on a ten-foot limb will find many who will not question his story.



The New Orleans Convention is likely to be called a pecan meeting. This will be no misnomer, for the Crescent City is the center of the

pecan industry, and this nut has been given full right-of-way on the program. Doubtless, the hickory and black walnut will come to the front next year, should the Convention meet in the Exposition City. The chestnut will have its day when our meeting is held at some point on the Appalachian range, while the almond and English walnut will surely attract some future meeting to the Pacific slope.



Vice-President Gabst, of Mississippi, is a worker, and his support of THE NUT-GROWER in hustling up subscriptions, accompanied by the cash, is much appreciated. He is also swelling the roll of members of the National Nut Growers' Association, and will doubtless be accompanied by a large delegation at the Convention. Elsewhere we publish a clipping from one of his state papers, which shows how he is preparing for his state report. All who know him will be glad to notice that he is on the program, in addition to his report, in a role that fits him well.



We remember reading, some time ago, that the size of a pecan tree rather than its age determined its early bearing habit. This may be the case as a general rule, and, if so, the pushing of the tree up to the requisite size, which we can control to a great extent, is good policy. It is doubtless a wise plan to push the trees as much as possible, whether it expedites the bearing age or not,

but our experience hardly bears out the theory mentioned, unless some of our trees prove to be barren. The writer of the article mentioned expects trees to bear when they are about 30 feet high, regardless of age. In this respect, we know of trees hardly half as high that are bearing regularly, having begun at the age of ten years.



Mr. J. B. Wight, Vice-President for Georgia, requests that we again call attention to his letter in the June number, calling for information from growers which will enable him to make up a full and creditable report of the industry for his state. Data is not coming as rapidly as he desires. There are four points on which he desires information:

1. Names of nut growers, with number of trees each has planted and number in bearing.
2. Outlook for the industry.
3. Are nut trees — other than pecan and black walnut — successfully grown?
4. Has the irresponsible agent been operating in your locality?

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### Removal of Large Trees.

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Editor THE NUT-GROWER: For enclosed 50 cents please send me THE NUT-GROWER one year. You are doing a good work. Pecan growing should be encouraged.

I desire to ask some information through your inquiry department.

The house in which I live was built on ground that was a part of

the Hartwell nurseries twenty years ago. When the building lot was sold by Mr. Peek enough pecan trees were left on it for a grove — too many, in fact. The trees have had very little attention, but they are now bearing freely, and I find ready sale for the nuts, which are of good quality. Now the question is, can I take up some of the trees and save them? They are too thick. Is it practicable to transplant a pecan tree that is from six to eight inches in diameter? An answer through your columns will be appreciated.

J. A. DICKINSON.

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### Nut Growers, Attention!

The yearly meeting of the National Nut Growers' Association will be held at New Orleans, La., October 28 and 29.

Having been elected vice president for this State I would like to make as full a report on this industry in Mississippi as possible, and call upon the nut growers of this State to please answer the following questions:

- (1) How many pecan, walnut and chestnut trees have you growing?
- (2) How many seedling, grafted or budded stock?
- (3) How old are the trees and what attention do they receive, if any?
- (4) What is the yearly output in bushels?

All communications should be addressed to

CHAS. E. PABST,  
Ocean Springs, Miss.

## Twenty Thousand Dollars Reward.

The undersigned incorporated walnut growers' associations of Southern California, and the individual walnut growers of California who have signed this paper, hereby offer a reward of twenty thousand dollars to any person or persons who may discover an adequate and practicable means of combating the disease known as walnut blight or bacteriosis.

The said twenty thousand dollars shall be raised by a pro rata assessment upon the several associations and individual growers.

The pro rata assessments shall be based upon the crops of the years 1902, 1903 and 1904.

The conditions governing this offer are as follows, viz :

1st. Experiments may begin at any time.

2nd. Experimenters to be responsible for damages to trees and crops.

3rd. The method of treatment must be practicable and within reason as to expenses.

4th. All applicants for the reward shall file a description and formula with the secretary of the executive committee at the time of beginning experiments and such papers shall remain a secret and shall be a protection against subsequent experimenters who might make the same invention.

5th. No reward shall be paid until the method shall have been successfully applied for three seasons in succession.

6th. No reward shall be paid until it can be shown that in two or more orchards in which the disease is prevalent that portion of the orchards which are treated shall show a gain of at least 90 per cent. over the portions not treated. That is, that the number of diseased walnuts on the trees treated and the trees not treated, in favor of the trees treated.

7th. In making final tests the applicant or applicants for the reward may give full written instructions for the method and its application to a committee of three walnut growers, said committee to be appointed by the president of the executive committee, and said committee of three shall make the tests as herein specified in such orchards as they may select and without the knowledge of the said applicant or applicants for the reward, and said committee shall report all results and evidence to the executive committee.

8th. Any walnut grower who may be entitled to use any proposed remedy which is in the hands of the committee of three for final tests may use such remedy by obtaining the same from the executive committee and paying the cost thereof, and all persons using such remedies, shall report results to the executive committee.

9th. The executive committee is not bound to make tests with any remedy which in its opinion has not proven of sufficient merit to warrant it in making such tests, and to this end all experimenters after proving to their own satisfaction by actual

experiments that their remedy will come up to the requirements of the 90 per cent qualification, make tests under the observation of the committee of one or more persons appointed by the executive committee.

10th. In case that two or more methods are successful the reward shall be paid to the one whose method is most practical, all things considered.

11th. If there are two or more equally desirable and efficient remedies furnished by as many different persons the reward shall be equally divided accordingly and paid to the two or more persons.

12th. Any foreign applicant for the reward may file his formula and method with the secretary of the executive committee, and have the tests made by said committee, provided said remedy seems meritorious, and said applicant shall bear the expense of all preliminary tests provided that such expense shall not exceed 10 per cent. of the reward offered.

13th. If no satisfactory remedy is discovered by 1907 the executive committee may withdraw this offer at its discretion.

14th. The remedy or remedies which may be adopted shall, if patentable, be patented by the inventor and assigned to the executive committee of the Walnut Growers' Association of Southern California, and shall become the exclusive property of said committee.

15th. The executive committee of the Walnut Growers' Associations

shall be the sole judge of the merits of any and all claims for the reward and from its decision there shall be no appeal.—Pacific Fruit World.

### The Program.

The following items, with some others of importance which are not yet definitely arranged, will appear in the convention program:

Grafted and Budded Trees vs. Seedlings. Discussion opened by Prof. H. E. Van Deman.

Report of Committee on Nomenclature and Standards, Wm. A. Taylor.

What We Know About Pecans, Wm. Nelson, Chas. E. Pabst and B. M. Young.

The Nut-Grower, J. F. Wilson.

Twenty-Five Years With Pecans, S. H. James.

Nut-Culture In Forestry, Prof. Geo. B. Sudsworth.

The Pecan In Louisiana, Prof. F. H. Burnette.

Nut Trees for Ornament.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

The Appalachian Forest Reserve.

The Outlook for Commercial Pecan Growers, H. S. Watson.

Pecan Insects, Prof. H. A. Morgan.

Reports of State Vice-Presidents.

Reports of Standing and Special Committees.

President's Address, Address of Welcome, etc.

## European Almond Crop.

The present outlook for the Malaga almond crop of 1903 gives promise for one of the largest yields of many years, says United States Consul D. R. Birch, of Malaga, Spain. American interest in the Malaga market probably centers in the grade of almonds known to commerce as the Jordan, which is grown only in this immediate vicinity. Since 1899 the Jordan crop has been short, last year unusually so, owing to frosts during the spring of 1902, that froze many buds.

While it is most difficult to ascertain with any degree of certainty the extent, measured by boxes, of any season's yield, an approximate estimate of last year's output is from 40,000 to 50,000 boxes. Reliable advices place the coming crop of Jordans at double that of last year, and leading firms here express themselves as being prepared for an output of 100,000 boxes of 25 pounds each.

Recent reports from the growing districts are to the effect that, owing to some peculiar action of the fog in the lower lands, many almonds are dropping from the trees. This information, if true, may slightly reduce the estimate of the size of the crop, while on the other hand it may only be an attempt to bull opening prices.

Local experts say without doubt the crop is now secure and immune from ordinary weather conditions. Consequently, if these prospects are

realized, the 1903 price will inevitably be much lower than that of last season's figures.

The last sales of 1902 almonds made a few days ago were at about \$9.25 for Jordans and \$4.75 for Valencias, cost and freight, New York. These prices are for the box of 25 pounds of Jordan and 28 pounds of Valencia. About 75 per cent of Jordans exported to the United States are of the grade known as "confectioners' Jordans;" the rate quoted above was for this quality. The same almonds sold during the past year at from \$8.25 to \$10.50 the box of 25 pounds, cost and freight, New York, while during 1901 the price ranged from \$6.50 to \$8.25 for the same quality and quantity.

Valencia almonds are never difficult of purchase for the reason that they are produced along the entire coast of southern Spain. This grade will also be more abundant during the coming season than for several years past. The stock of 1902 Jordans now in Malaga warehouses probably does not exceed 500 boxes.

During the year ending December 31, 1902, 27,486 boxes and 50 bags of Jordans, and 37,649 boxes and 110 bags of Valencias were exported from Malaga to the United States as against 30,000 boxes of Jordans and 35,000 boxes of Valencias during the year 1901. The present freight rates for the ton of 80 boxes of almonds are 40 shillings to New York, 49 shillings to Philadelphia, and 44 shillings to Boston, but these

figures are somewhat reduced by competition during the vintage season.

If, on the other hand, buyers manifest no impatience to close in September and October, there may be a drop of from 10 to 15 francs. Speculators can take either horn of the dilemma. The largest dealer in Marseilles tells me that there will be a half crop of shelled almonds in this region, and one-third of almonds in the shell. He puts comparative prices per 100 kilos as follows:

| Almonds.            | 1903.    | 1902.    |
|---------------------|----------|----------|
| Princess . . . . .  | 200 frs. | 160 frs. |
| Hard . . . . .      | 40 "     | 33 "     |
| A la Dame . . . . . | 90 "     | 85 "     |
| Provence shelled.   | 205 "    | 190 "    |

A particularly well informed Spanish correspondent puts the situation as follows:

Italy—Everything points to a good crop in Sicily and Sardinia. In La Pouille the cold weather of April has diminished the prospective crop, which previously promised well. Nevertheless, we may expect a good half crop in this region about Bari.

Spain—From the Balearic Islands a good crop is announced, and we have the same news from the province of Alicante and the coast of Tarragona. Some damage has been done in Aragon by bad weather, but not sufficient to affect the general results.

Portugal—Very optimistic information is received from all quarters.

Morocco - Definite information is wanting, but fairly good crop is anticipated.

France—In Provence, late frosts did a great deal of damage, and a one-third crop is anticipated. - California Fruit Grower.

The Alabama Agricultural Experiment Station has issued a reprint of the horticultural laws and rules of the Alabama State Board of Horticulture.

### Railroad Rates to Convention.

The Southern Passenger Association, the New England Passenger Association, Trunk Line Association, Central Passenger Association, Southwestern Excursion Bureau and Western Passenger Association (from points under their jurisdiction in Illinois, Missouri and Kansas) have granted a special rate of one and one-third fare plus 25cts. on the certificate plan, on account of the National Nut Growers' Convention at New Orleans, October 28 to 30, 1903. It is expected that important roads in the southwestern territory not covered by these organizations will make the same rate. This is open to members, delegates, their families, and such other persons as are interested in the industry and who attend one or more sessions of the Convention. All those who expect to use this rate should read carefully the following and comply

strictly with the conditions. This is very important, for two reasons:

First. The return trip ticket will be sold at one-third fare only to those holding the prescribed certificate showing the payment of full fare in going from starting point.

Second. Because the filing of fifty certificates with the secretary of the Association is necessary to make the rate operative in territory of the Southeastern Passenger Association, while 100 must be filed to make the rate apply in other territory.

Certificates showing the payment of less than 75cts. will not be honored for return at reduced rates and will not be counted in making up the minimum number of certificates.

Certificates are not transferable.

Return tickets will be sold at one-third fare only over the same route as holder of certificate traveled in going.

Certificate bearing date of not more than three days prior to opening of convention, Sunday not included, will be honored for return. Transit limit from distant points may modify this requirement.

Return passage cannot be later than three days, Sunday not included, subsequent to the announced closing date of convention.

In cases where a through ticket cannot be obtained, a certificate should be obtained from each separate road on which fare is paid.

All certificates must be filed with J. F. Wilson, Secretary of the Association, and fee of 25c paid, they must be certified by him and

by D. B. Morey, special agent of the Southeastern Passenger Association at New Orleans Passenger Bureau.

Certificates will not be honored by conductors; they must be presented to ticket agents.

Parties who travel on clerical or half fare permits, or children traveling on half fare tickets are not entitled to the reduction.

In cases where local agents cannot sell through tickets or issue certificates, local fare should be paid to the nearest point where one can be issued and a through ticket and certificate obtained there. This feature of the trip should be remembered in advance of the time for departure, in order that local agents can make necessary arrangements or advise how to proceed.

No refund of fare can be expected by those who fail to procure certificates.

Receipts for fare will not be accepted in lieu of certificates.

Any misuse of return tickets, in transferring or offering them for sale makes the Association responsible.

J. F. WILSON,  
Secretary.

The presence of Professor Vandeman at the Convention will add much to the interest of the occasion.

Prof. F. H. Burnette will not only be present at the Convention, but will bring with him a number of students from the Louisiana State University and A. & M. College.

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advertisers please  
mention The Nut-  
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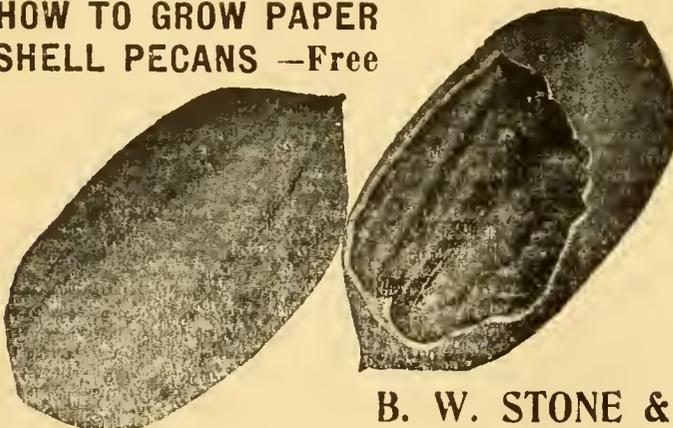
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# THE NUT-GROWER

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

Volume II.

OCTOBER, 1903.

Number 3.

## Nut Trees for Fence Posts.

Some of the most rapid strides in industrial progress occur in an indirect way, and incidentally lead to new uses and increased profit by converting by-products into merchandise of various kinds. This emphasizes the importance of pressing the planting of nut trees for various specific purposes in which the crops of nuts figure in the nature of a by-product, since it is often practical to secure plantings for ornamental or timber purposes, while the long period of waiting for returns would be a bar to planting for crops the trees would eventually produce.

As simple a commodity as a fence post serves as the text for this article, and fencing the right-of-way of southern railroads supplies a subject for its application.

Many railroads in the lower South have a strip of land on each side of their road-bed of from 50 to 100 feet. As the counties through which they pass settle up, they have to fence this right-of-way. The time will soon come, if it has not already

arrived, when woven wire will be used extensively for this purpose. The posts and braces this kind of fence requires are items in its cost; that should be carefully considered in this connection—not only the first cost of posts and setting, but the replacing and resetting, which after the first five years becomes a regular matter of cost for renewals and labor in making repairs.

Our proposition is to use live trees for the necessary posts; a woven wire fence demands not only that, but a nut-bearing tree as well, and for southern territory a pecan tree.

Railroads are large consumers of fencing material. Their road-bed and right-of-way are permanent fixtures in the territory through which their lines run. They can afford to make improvements which eventually will save them money in the maintenance of fences, while at the same time securing an indirect revenue in the form of a by-product in value of nuts.

Now this may seem fanciful to railroad men and people in general, but that will not discourage the nut-grower, who knows the value of these trees. It will not be hard for

shrewd railroad men to understand that a live fence post that will last for generations to come is infinitely cheaper than a dead stick that must be removed from six to ten times during the life of one generation.

It may be a long time before this proposition is extensively utilized, but our purpose is to furnish food for thought, to point out a way for aggressive men to follow, and by advocating the value of its by-product endeavor to impress the public with the importance of nut-growing as an industry, and show how wide an application can be made of it for public and private good.

The data following is given solely for the purpose of impressing this presentation of the subject:

A mile of road, fenced on both sides, will require 528 posts if placed 20 feet apart. If trees are used, they would be 40 feet apart, or 264, about enough to plant eight acres in grove form. The initial cost of posts will vary, according to locality and timber supply, from 10c. to 25c. each, or about \$100 per mile, and these will all have to be replaced within 10 years' time.

Seedling pecan trees can be obtained in large quantities at 10c. each, or but \$26.40 for the 264 trees required for a mile of road, less than one-third the costs of posts. Then they are permanent fixtures for hundreds of years when once started in growth, and do not have to be renewed every few years.

As to the cost of planting the

trees, it will not vary materially from the setting and resetting of posts. Thus, from considerations of economy, without regard to value of crops the live posts will produce in a few years, it seems to be good policy to use such tree for posts.

However advantageous such a plan may promise, still there are other and more important considerations connected with it. These trees should be planted for revenue as well as utility, for their money-making qualifications cannot be questioned if the enterprise is properly handled. In view of this opportunity for profit, the careful selection of the best trees, of the choicest varieties, budded or grafted and true to variety, should be planted. Such trees now cost \$1.00 each (and the supply is limited), while the seedling tree can be had in abundance at one-tenth the price. Still, with this multiplied cost of a budded or grafted tree, it does not exceed the actual cost of plain posts, and the one or two renewals that will be demanded up to the age when trees will be in full bearing. However, the items of fertilizer and cultivation of trees must be reckoned in the light of an investment which is assured profitable dividends, over and above the utility purpose that trees perform, at actually less cost than posts.

Take a period, say of fifteen years, and compute the initial cost and maintenance of a wire fence on posts and compare it with the full cost of the best trees, their planting, care

and cultivation for the same period, and it will be found that the live posts are the most economical, even without taking account of the crops obtained during at least half that period, for the budded tree begins to bear at five to seven years, and at fifteen years will be producing large crops, while a seedling tree might or might not be producing a profitable crop.

Granting that the cost of fence is the same by either plan at the end of this period of fifteen years, what do you have from that time on? In one case the same expense for renewals of posts as before, and annual cost of labor for repairs, etc.; in the other a permanent arrangement for the utility purposes required, and a property making annual returns of surprising figures, and that, too, with so small an outlay for maintenance and minimum risk of loss in handling the crop, that it in itself is one of the most profitable, safe and certain agricultural industries, now receiving widespread and merited attention.

A large grove of pecan trees, reaching for miles in two parallel lines 150 to 200 feet apart, may not seem a very convenient form for planting, but this is compensated for fully in the advantage it gives for the development of the finest trees and variety of most profitable crops, as every tree has ample room with full access to light and winds. Then, again, since the care and cultivation of trees would naturally fall the lot of section hands, who go back

and forth on the hand cars, the objection to long rows disappears.

A final word as to what this by-product may be worth, and here we simply give such data as the men who are planting large commercial groves have carefully studied before starting their work. Pecan nuts, of the choice large thin-shelled varieties, sell readily in New Orleans or New York at 50c. per pound, and supply has never been equal to the demand. These fine nuts sell for seed purposes at present to a considerable extent for twice this amount. The opposite extreme in price is found in the small, wild nuts from Texas and Louisiana, which bring at wholesale from 6c. to 10c. per pound according to size and quality. As to yield among seedling trees there is great diversity, some being barren, while others will produce several hundred pounds. One hundred pounds per tree is not far from the average for good trees of sufficient age. With the use of grafted and budded trees the bearing character of trees and quality of nuts are determined before planting. Estimating the price of nuts at 25c. per pound for choice at wholesale, would mean \$20.00 per tree per year, or \$5,280 for the 264 trees on one mile of road. This would mean \$1 by-product for each lineal foot of the road-bed thus improved; would pay all taxes, the interest on a bonded indebtedness of \$25,000 per mile, and leave enough to pay a good interest on the capital stock used in construction of this route of grove-

lined track. This is no detriment in any way to the operating of road, but adds beauty to the before-mentioned utility and money-making properties.

It is a matter of indifference to the writer whether railway officials are interested or not in this article, or utilize this industry in the way suggested. Our purpose is to demonstrate the money-making opportunity the pecan affords, cause farmers in particular to investigate the matter fully, and to urge them to plant intelligently and largely. It will be a long time before over-production can seriously interfere with substantial profits, and new uses and increased demand is sure to follow increased production and slight reduction in prices.

### Jordan Almonds.

The United States consul at Malaga, Spain, Hon. D. R. Birch, reports that the coming season's crop of the famous Jordan almond gives promise of assuming normal proportions for the first time since the year 1899. This forecast means that approximately 100,000 twenty-five pound boxes will be available for exportation at a pronounced decrease in prices as compared with last year's figures.

Experts in Malaga say that the absence of sufficient rain during the time the almond was emerging from blossom may possibly result in the fruit being smaller than in former years. The high quality of the Jordan will, however, remain unal-

tered, and this condition would not affect the American market to any appreciable extent, as the bulk of the larger sizes is sold in England and but few reach the United States.

The trend of the price of the Jordan almond has been steadily upward during the past three years, or since the last large crop, in 1899. The return to normal conditions will undoubtedly be followed by a considerable reduction in prices. All the Malaga exporters are united on this point.

Confectioners' Jordans, the size most in demand by American buyers, were marketed last year at from \$8.25 to \$10.50 the box of twenty-five pounds, f. o. b. New York. The prices during the season of 1901 for the same grade and quantity of Jordans fluctuated between \$6.50 and \$8.25. About 75 per cent of the Jordan almonds exported to the United States are of this size.

The yield of the Valencia grade in southern Spain will be large, as usual. It is probable that all the hold-over stocks in the country will be marketed during the current month.--California Fruit Grower.

### Nuts.

Prices were named by the Associations in Los Angeles on Friday, Sept. 16, viz.: No. 1 soft shell, 12½c.; No. 2 soft shell, 10½c.; No. 1 hard shell, 12c.; No. 2 hard shell, 10c. The crop is way short of early estimates and orders have been booked for a possible full crop. All orders booked are subject to pro rata delivery in case of short crop. It is not known at this time on what basis the deliveries will be made, as buyers consider the prices high and are confirming orders slowly. Almonds are quiet and unchanged.--California Fruit Grower.

# The Nut-Grower.

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

## SUBSCRIPTION, 50C PER ANNUM.

### ADVERTISING RATES:

|               |        |                |        |
|---------------|--------|----------------|--------|
| 1 inch 1 time | \$1.00 | 1 inch 3 times | \$2.50 |
| ¼ page 1 "    | 3.00   | ¼ page 3 "     | 7.50   |
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| 1 page 1 "    | 10.00  | 1 page 3 "     | 25.00  |

Readers will notice the change in display advertisement of G. M. Bacon. It is now the G. M. Bacon Pecan Company.

The Convention Badge Book will be sent out to members about the time this number of THE NUT-GROWER is mailed.

The various standing committees are expected to have meetings, the evening previous to convening of Convention, at the Denechaud hotel.

The topics and subjects on the program of the Convention, while giving prominence to the pecan, cover a wide range of important and interesting subjects.

Recent advices announce the completion of arrangements for special railroad rates from territory under jurisdiction of the Southwestern Excursion Bureau, and from Arkansas and Louisiana.

The rules and regulations governing exhibits at New Orleans will be found in the Badge Book and this edition of THE NUT-GROWER. All members of Association can make ex-

hibits without charge for entry or space. The exhibits will be under control of the Committee on Standards and Nomenclature.

Since writing the notice about railroad rates for September number, we are advised that the Southwestern Excursion Bureau, and lines in Louisiana and Arkansas, have concurred in the special rates arranged by the Southwestern Passenger Association, viz: one and a third fare on certificate plan.

The Executive Committee has taken particular care to send out full and explicit information about the special railroad rates, open to those who pay full fare going and who obtain a certificate to that effect when purchasing ticket. This certificate is necessary in order to obtain return ticket at one-third fare.

The roll of members of the National Nut-Growers' Association is steadily growing and is liable to pass the 100 mark before the date of the convention. It should be remembered that ladies interested in nut culture, who are not engaged in growing or selling nursery stock, are eligible for membership without payment of fees. Several have recently been enrolled who expect to attend at New Orleans.

The program for the New Orleans meeting is sure to attract many to the Convention. Every speaker announced expects to be personally present, but it can hardly be ex-

pected that all of the twenty-five or thirty named persons, coming from many different states, can be there, but of this much we are assured, that there will be speakers in plenty who are not on the program, who will be heard from in the general discussions.



A strong point in favor of a pecan grove in contrast with fruit orchards is the permanency of the nut tree. A peach orchard only lasts a few years; plum trees soon become old, while the ravages of time and storm will devastate an apple orchard during the life time of the young man who plants it. With the pecan it is there to stay, for no one knows how long, and keeps on increasing its yield after the others have passed their prime.



Projects for the commercial growing of pecans are increasing, and several such prospective enterprises have under advisement plans and data collected from different sources, and among them the suggestion from this office that the best obtainable trees only be used, that they be given the most careful and intelligent attention the science of horticulture affords, and that the location of groves be selected as carefully as circumstances will permit.



In the mail that comes to THE NUT-GROWER'S office are many items of more than local or personal business interest. They sometimes inspire editorial comments, or work into print in other indirect ways.

Not long ago a correspondent remarked incidentally that he sold all the products of his pecan trees at 50c. a pound in New Orleans and could sell many times his crop just as readily. We mention this in order to call attention to the fact that his crop is produced on budded and grafted trees of selected and choice varieties.

## Pecan Culture.

Dallas Weekly, Nov. 30, 1900.

COLEMAN, Tex., Nov. 25. — (To the News.) — As pecan culture seems to be on the increase from the great inquiry for extra fine nuts this fall for planting, perhaps an article on this subject from one who took the fever twenty years ago and who has experienced many of its stages will both be appropriate and appreciated.

The questions most natural to arise to one contemplating an orchard are :

1. Is my land suitable ?
2. What is the best scions or seed for quick returns, and where can I get the best ?
3. How long before an orchard will begin to bear, and what will be the yield ?

Under these three several heads I will discuss the question and give my opinion and conclusions in all due deference to any who may differ with me.

Difference of opinion may arise from difference in conditions due to widely different localities and environments.

1. All land on which grow any

species of the hickory (*Carya*), to which family the pecan belongs, or even the walnut (*Juglans*), a kindred species, I think it will be safe to start an orchard. Where these natural evidences are wanting it is best to pry into the bowels of the earth for at least that depth, for the pecan (*carya olivaeformis*) is a deep feeder. It matters but little how rich or poor the top soil for the first few feet. It is the character of soil from five to twenty feet that finally decides success or failure. It is a question of water more than fertility of soil within these limits. If the soil consists of dry slaty, chalky or concrete material impervious to water, or if a substance that will neither absorb nor retain water, nor has a stream or vein of water percolating through it within twenty feet of the surface, it will be useless to plant an orchard. It will be an ultimate failure, however nicely it may start off from fertility of top soil. While, on the other hand, if the soil in these limits consists of sand or clay or other soil that will absorb and retain moisture, you can plant with assurance of success. Or the same anywhere that water can be obtained by digging within these limits regardless of soil, provided there is not a stratum of solid rock overlying the water which the roots cannot penetrate.

2. If quicker growth could be obtained by scions than seed I would say by all means plant them, for obvious reasons shown under next heading. But can they? The only scions or stock I could recommend

would be those obtained from some reliable nurseryman who has been careful in selecting and planting the finest paper shell nuts. And as this stock is but a few years old when placed on the market, it is naturally retarded in growth in transplanting, and the top root—the very life of the young tree—is more or less injured so that a nut planted at the same time will pass it in growth in a few years, and there will be less risk, because the nuts are much cheaper. The best paper shells can be bought at from 25c. to 50c. per pound, and this quantity will insure a good stand per acre. Whereas, if the young trees can be bought even for 10c. each, the cost will be from \$5 to \$10 per acre in proportion to the distance trees are planted. Get the best nuts possible, consider more the thinness of shell, fulness and flavor of kernel, than size. Plant none that it takes more than eighty nuts to weigh one pound. Harder the shell heavier they weigh, so that a very hard shell nut that will count out only 65 to 70 per pound will be no larger in dimension than a paper shell that it will take 80 to the pound, and it will have less kernel. While there is no certainty of securing the identical same character nut as there is in securing the identical same peach from the seed, yet it is safest and best to plant the finest obtainable.

3. Under this head we find various opinions asserted as to when a young tree begins to bear, all in accord with the experience of the respective

persons, ranging from five to ten years. I have heretofore claimed that age cuts no figure, as it does in fruit trees, and further experience convinces me that I am right—that size of tree alone determines this period. Congeniality of soil and good attention determines the size more than time, and brings about the bearing period. Whenever this size and height is obtained, if in five years, the young tree will bear; if not reached in 100 years it will not bear. Hence the importance of promoting quick growth by every means possible in selecting the most congenial soil and planting that which gives the best send-off of nut or scion. The size of tree in bearing often varies. But upon these general limits you can depend. No young tree is apt to bear until it reaches the height of eight feet and has a well-grown trunk and heavy top, and every tree is apt to bear by the time or before it attains five feet in height, unless crowded so as to run up like a fishing-pole. The first fruits are very scant, two or three nuts to a handful on a tree. But after the tap root strikes water or permanent moisture and congenial soil, the growth is very rapid as well as the increase in bearing. Twenty-four to thirty feet is a pretty and convenient distance to plant the nuts. This gives room to cultivate between rows. The nuts should be bedded out in fall or winter like peach seed, and from middle of February to March 15, after they begin to swell and often send out a tap

root, place where permanently wanted. This method protects from all depredators, as rats, crows, etc., as they can be bedded in layers in a box and kept moist in sand, and it insures a good stand, for all that failed to germinate can be thrown aside and none but the sprouting ones planted in orchard. Where one does not feel like setting apart a portion of his tillable land for pecans the rough places on sides of hollows and ravines and even fence corners are excellent places to plant. They need no especial cultivation. All that is necessary is to cut grass and weeds immediately around the small trees for the first year or two, to keep them from being smothered. This can be done two or three times a year at odd seasons, when too wet to work crops. Fifty cents even invested this way and seventy-five or eighty nuts planted, and if only one or two succeed in bearing in ten years it will be the best expenditure of money and time possible. There is no farmer who owns his land but what can afford to spend more than this, and has suitable soil in creek bottoms that overflow, or broken land, or along his strings of fence, that he can plant to advantage and make it a paying investment, either in his lifetime or leave it as a rich legacy for posterity, who will rise up and call him blessed for "a thing of beauty," as the pecan tree really is, and is more apt to be "a joy forever" than what the poet may have had in mind, on account of its longevity.

H. A. HALBERT,  
Coleman, Tex.

## A Few Hints on Pecan Culture.

Intended as an answer to those interested in this nut, and are asking for something to the point.

**HISTORY.**—The pecan belongs to the hickory family, and is found growing wild only in North America and principally in the Southern states, its natural home being along the rich river bottoms of deep alluvial soil, and until quite recently was thought to be the only situation in which it would grow and fruit profitably. But experience has taught us better, and the pecan can now be found growing and fruiting well upon uplands, even on only a fair grade of pine. Just why this superior nut has been so long neglected is hard to understand. It is true we become unthused by horticultural novelties that are greatly over-rated, and overlook things of real value that lie right at hand. We certainly have a monopoly on this nut, it is becoming more and more popular each year, and without question stands at the head of the list of edible nuts today. New uses are being found for it, and the demand grows, especially for the better grade of nuts. Like the hickory, there are many varieties, some large and thin shelled, averaging 30 to 50 to the pound, while the majority are of varying shapes and sizes, some scarcely larger than chinquapins and taking 200 or more to make a pound, and often are so thick shelled as to require a ham-

mer to open them. It was long held that by planting the large, thin shelled nuts, and especially from isolated trees, they would reproduce themselves; but such is not the case, at least to insure a large enough per cent. of high-class nuts to be profitable commercially, or even desirable for individual use. Hence to make a grove that will give us nuts even in size and exact reproductions of those we wish to grow, we must plant

**SELECTION OF TREES.**—This is a very important point. The whole pecan growing region is being canvassed by fake "tree men" who sell cut-back seedlings for grafted and budded stock, sometimes the common hickory, and even the pig-nut hickory, or have some "special way" of growing seedlings so they will reproduce like samples they carry, and in various ways practice all sorts of deception in order to sell 10c trees for one to two dollars. Select a nursery that can and will give you an honest deal of actual budded or grafted stock, thrifty, well grown and true to name. In varieties we believe the ideal nut is one medium to large in size, good flavor, full meated and thin of shell. There is a tendency to plant extremely large varieties, which we consider a mistake, excepting for variety sake. We have yet to see an abnormally large nut that is as good a bearer as the medium size, or has as thin a shell.

A nut to be profitable must also be a prolific and regular bearer. The best nut in existence is a poor mon-

ey-maker if a poor or irregular bearer. Plant several varieties in the grove. All pecans do not bloom at exactly the same time. By planting say alternate rows to different varieties, the early pollen that might be washed off by heavy rains can be replaced to a great extent by late blooming varieties, and so help the fruitage. The pecan blooms twice each year about two weeks apart. The tassel-like male flower some three inches long is produced on the twig of the preceeding year's growth; the female bloom, resembling more a leaf bud, comes on new wood of the current year.

**CULTIVATION.**—Many get the impression that in planting a pecan grove they must give the land up entirely to the trees and wait for them to come in bearing, which is the wrong thing to do. Such crops as corn, cotton or vegetables, etc., can be planted between the trees and no additional cost to cultivate the trees will be incurred while working the crop. You will have a paying grove almost before you are aware of it. As the trees increase in size gradually give them more room until they require the whole ground, after which you can well afford to give as they will pay you better than any similar acreage you have. If you wish to grow a cover crop only, plant cow peas or velvet beans, being careful with the latter especially, not to let the vines climb and choke the trees, as they will do if left to grow unrestricted. As the grove comes into bearing do not

plow too deep, preferably using an Acme or Cutaway harrow; or planting in grass and pasturing after trees have attained sufficient size so stock will not injure them. In bearing trees a complete fertilizer, containing not less than 12 per cent. potash, should be used.

**AGE OF BEARING.**—The ordinary seedling bears in from 8 to 12 years, the budded or grafted tree in about one-half that time. Under good culture they will commence to bear at 4 or 5 years. At 8 to 10 years should give about a peck of nuts, increasing each year to full bearing, which is 200 to 300 pounds. Records show specimen trees which have borne 500 pounds and over at a crop.—Catalogue Gainesville Nurseries, H. S. Graves, Proprietor, Gainesville, Fla.

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### **Cost of Budded and Grafted Trees.**

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As a consequence of the variable success attending the propagation of pecans, and the comparative slowness of the various processes of grafting and budding, as compared with the simpler propagation of peaches, plums, oranges, apples, etc., the trees must necessarily sell at a price which allows a margin to cover (1) bad seasons; (2) sacrifice of nuts from choice bearing trees by the cutting of scions or budding wood; (3) temporary disfiguring of seedling trees where grafts or buds fail to take; (4) the extra care and attention necessary the first season; (5) the fact that the stocks must be two years or more old; (6) that whole roots must be used, whereas with many other trees grafts can be successfully grown on short section of root.—The Pecan Tree, Published by G. M. Bacon.

**Books and Catalogues.**

**SYSTEMATIC POMOLOGY.** By F. A. Waugh, Professor of Horticulture and Landscape Gardening, Massachusetts Agricultural College. Illustrated, 5x7 inches, about 300 pages, cloth. Orange Judd Company. Price \$1.

Pomology, or fruit growing, is undoubtedly the most important branch of horticulture in America. The subject comprises the systematic study of fruits, the practice of fruit growing, and the business of marketing fruits. The recent books, however, have all treated of the second division, namely, of the practice of fruit growing, while the other two divisions have been almost wholly ignored. Prof. Waugh gave the first comprehensive treatise on commercial pomology two years ago in his *Fruit Harvesting, Storing, Marketing*. Now he presents a new work, entitled *Systematic Pomology*, covering the first of these neglected fields. The practical value of this branch is not commonly suspected, but is forcibly set forth by the author in his chapters on the applications of systematic pomology. The reader might be inclined at first to discount some of the author's enthusiasm, but anyone acquainted with the latest movements in American horticultural circles has certainly observed that systematic pomology—the intelligent study of varieties—has come to the fore everywhere, with fruit growers, teachers and scientific investigators. The book treats exhaustively of the methods of describing fruits, of the perplexed systems of nomenclature, of the

practical and scientific classification of varieties, of the scoring and judging of fruits, of the laboratory study of fruits, etc. The arrangement and treatment are such as to make the book practically helpful to students and to all who want to learn more about pomology. This is not so much because the book deals out information as because it gives one the method of finding out things for himself. It will be of great value as a text book and laboratory guide, as a manual for committeemen in horticultural societies, and as a guide to nurserymen and fruit growers who care anything for varieties.

**GUIDE TO HARDY FRUITS AND ORNAMENTALS.**  
By T. J. Dwyer, Cornwall, N. Y. 125 pages, paper cover. Rural New Yorker, N. Y.

This work, by a practical grower of fruits and ornamentals, can be read with profit and pleasure by many people who grow fruit for domestic use, and like to have their home grounds made beautiful. It is full of useful information regarding varieties and their cultivation, and has many illustrations.

**THE PECAN.** Hints on Planting and Culture; with Price List. Gainesville Nursery, H. S. Graves, Proprietor, Gainesville, Fla

This 12-page trade list has many useful suggestions regarding selections and preparation of land, choice and planting of trees, fertilizing, etc., and will be sent on application.

**GLEANINGS IN BEE CULTURE** is a periodical published by the A. I. Root Co., of Medina, Ohio, that has much of interest to our readers, since the nut grove makes a fine place for caring for bees.

## Exhibits at Convention.

Up to this time no arrangements have been made by the Executive Committee of the Association for the regulation of exhibits. The following, however, may be taken as a guide for the exhibits to be made at this meeting. No medals or diplomas of any kind will be given, and honorable mention of good exhibits of nuts, nursery stock, and implements connected with nut industry will constitute the rewards. Exhibitors are especially invited to bring photographs of groves, individual trees and nuts, and it is hoped that every member of the Association will take an interest in the exhibits aside from the other work, and do everything possible to make this feature a success.

### JUDGES.

The Committee on Nomenclature and Standards shall act as judges at this meeting, with the distinct understanding, however, that no member of the committee who is an exhibitor shall act as a judge. His place shall be taken by some member appointed by the president.

The judges shall examine the exhibits and decide whether they are worthy of honorable mention or not and their awards shall be final.

### EXHIBITORS.

All exhibitors must be members of the Association.

### EXHIBITS.

Nursery Stock.—An exhibit of nursery stock shall consist of at least

two specimens of each variety.

Nuts.—An exhibit of nuts shall consist of at least a quart of each variety, and should be exhibited in glass jars.

The nuts should not be picked and selected, but should represent the nuts as they come from the trees.

The judges shall, if they deem it advisable, select from each exhibit a number of specimens, to become the property of the Association.

Each exhibit shall be labeled with the correct name of the variety and the name and address of the exhibitor. If so desired, notes on the origin, introduction and productiveness of the variety may be appended and will lend interest to the exhibit.

### IMPLEMENTS.

It is particularly desired that implements connected with the pecan industry should be exhibited, in order to bring before the members of the Association such implements and machinery as shall prove valuable in nut culture.

Notices of proposed exhibits should be made to the undersigned,

H. HAROLD HUME,  
University of Florida,  
Lake City, Fla.

We extract the following from Bulletin No. 69, Louisiana Agricultural Experiment station: "A careless person should not enter the work of propagating varieties of pecans, for in order to do this budding and grafting must be done, as pecans do not produce true from seed. Again,

only trustworthy nurserymen should be patronized. The heavy demand for desirable varieties of pecans has led many unscrupulous persons to enter the pecan nursery business in name only, and these people send out anything that even looks like a young pecan tree, give it either the name of a well established variety or a new one, and sell it at a high price. The people who buy these trees are cheated out of more than their money, for it is not an easy matter to compute the value of twelve to fifteen years of care and attention thrown away. These trees may not only bear inferior nuts, but may be common bitternut trees from the woods."

### For Transplanting Buds.

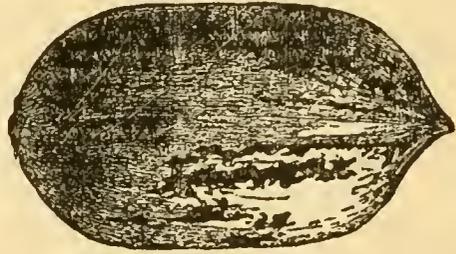
A tool for transplanting buds is the invention of Duncan Galbreath, of New Orleans, La., by means of which buds may be transplanted without injury. The tool consists of two pivotal levers or handles, each having a cross-head upon one end. To each cross-head a pair of blades is screwed, formed with concave cutting edges, so that when the handles are brought together only the top and bottom portions will touch. The space between the blades is open so that the bud cannot be injured. The pairs of blades, constituting jaws, in effect are held in adjusted position by a link which is pivotal to one handle and which is made to receive a set-screw carried by the other handle. The jaws are fitted to the exterior of the limb, twig, or branch, the bud being mid-

way between the pairs of jaws. After the blades have been closed firmly around the branch, and locked in adjusted position, the tool is turned so as to cut a sleeve or ring of bark from the branch. The limb to which the bud is to be transplanted has a section of its bark removed by a similar tool, the space thus formed corresponding in length with the sleeve of bark carrying the bud to be transplanted.—Scientific American.

## The Stuart Pecan Co.,

Of Ocean Springs,  
Mississippi,

are Headquarters for



Reliable budded and grafted trees of choicest known varieties.

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1903 crop for sale.

S. BUCKMAN, - Beloit, Ohio.

### For Sale.

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Send postage for Samples.

F. H. LEWIS, - Scranton, Miss.

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advertisers please  
mention The Nut-  
Grower.*

**FOR SALE.**

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1129 N. Rampart Ave., New Orleans, La.

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**HARTWELL NURSERIES--** S. W. PEEK, Proprietor,

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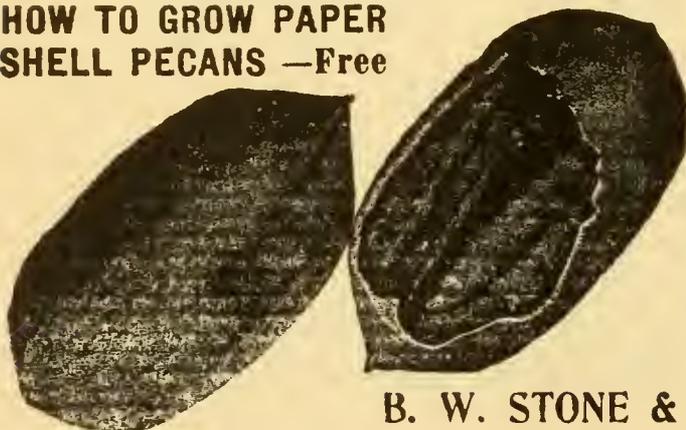
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- 4 Sieboldil Walnuts, 4 Cordiformis .....\$1.00
- 4 Japanese Chestnut, 4 Spanish Chestnut... 1.00
- 4 Pecans, 4 Butternuts . . . . . 1.00
- 1 Grafted Pecan, 3 Mandschurica Walnuts.. 1.00
- 4 English Walnuts, 4 Black Walnuts..... 1.00

All 1-year, 4 to 6 inches. The above 36 trees for \$4.50, by mail or express (prepaid). Send for catalogue.

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**FRUITLAND NURSERIES,**

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**STUART-ROBSON  
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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

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Best information on how to grow a pecan grove for profit. 12 finest varieties known for sale. Cions cut personally by member of firm, hence varieties guaranteed. Also full descriptive catalogue of other fruits.

# THE NUT-GROWER

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

Volume II.

NOVEMBER, 1903.

Number 4.

## **Address of G. M. Bacon, President, At Second Annual Convention of National Nut Growers' Ass'n.**

Fellow Members of The National  
Nut Growers' Association :

Ladies and Gentlemen:— It is  
with great pleasure your honored  
president greets you at this, our  
second convention.

To see the genial faces of so many  
who met in Macon, Georgia, a year  
ago, opens wide the gates of mem-  
ory's garden, among the beauteous  
flowers of which bloom profusely,  
Fragrant Immortelles.

I will not detain you with a  
lengthy discourse on the subject of  
matters in hand. These will come  
before you through the medium of  
different officers and committees in  
far better and more interesting shape  
than I could possibly present them.

The assemblage today represents  
an industry which in the past has  
failed to receive the recognition its  
importance and opportunities merit.  
The organization of The National  
Nut Growers' Association a year ago  
marked the beginning of a new era,  
the beneficial effects of which are  
already becoming manifest in more

ways than the organizers themselves  
anticipated. A promise of much  
beneficial work lies before us, which  
demands skill, industry and capital  
to make it materialize in beneficent  
and widespread results and wonder-  
ful additions to the commercial in-  
terests of our country.

The trend of operations will come  
before you during these sessions  
from our various standing commit-  
tees and officers in their annual re-  
ports. I bespeak for these reports  
your careful consideration and,  
where action is required, feel confi-  
dent that your deliberations will be  
marked by careful thought and wise  
conclusions. The various topics em-  
braced in the program, the character  
and recognized ability of the speak-  
ers selected, is a sufficient guarantee  
that this second convention will be  
fully appreciated by many people  
beyond those in actual attendance.  
Our growth as an organization, how-  
ever, must necessarily partake of  
the characteristics of that sturdy nut  
tree, the pecan, which requires years  
of growth before full fruition is ob-  
tained. Believing that earnest en-  
deavor on the part of all our mem-  
bers, with active co-operation of all

to carry into effect such plans as may be adopted, and strict adherence to the highest planes of ethical and commercial principles, that we can in time make the Association a bulwark for the industry as substantial and profitable in the industrial world as the pecan is the par excellent type of horticultural value, I congratulate you upon the auspicious opening and promise of good things for this gathering of so large a number of earnest and able men, who are here today because they appreciate the importance of nut culture and recognize the opportunity it presents for extensive and permanent advancement of horticultural science.

Thanking you for your kind and considerate attention, with your permission we will proceed with the business in hand, taking up first the report of the secretary and treasurer.

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### Pecans in Louisiana.

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Address delivered by Prof. F. H. Burnette, Horticulturalist, before the National Nut Growers' Convention held in New Orleans October 29, 1903.

It is with considerable hesitancy, that I approach the subject of discussion at this time, on account of the presence at this convention of such a large number of the pioneer pecan growers of Louisiana, who are much more able than myself to review historically the work of the past, to state the present condition of things, and to prophesy as to the future.

The alluvial bottoms of Louisiana have always been the home of the pecan. In fact we Louisianians are fully convinced that highest perfection in development of both tree and fruit is reached only in the lower Mississippi Valley. However, we are aware that our neighbors on the Gulf coast are pressing us very hard along that line. True, we find magnificently developed trees and an abundance of nuts in the bottom lands of the Mississippi above us, yet the tree remains essentially a forest tree in those sections, and the fruit is not considered as a source of profit.

In looking about for points in the history of the pecan industry in Louisiana, a few very interesting facts may be emphasized. So far as I have been able to ascertain, Mr. William Nelson, of Jefferson Parish, was the first man in Louisiana to propagate, bud and graft, and start a commercial pecan nursery. Mr. Nelson began propagating pecans about 1874, and commenced to bud and graft about 1879. About this time Mr. Richard Frotscher, long the head of the old and celebrated New Orleans seed house of that name, became a co-worker of Mr. Nelson. For the first ten years or more their sales were made up of from one to twelve trees per order; to-day, orders come in for trees by the hundred, or even thousand.

The gardeners and fruit men generally owe an immense debt of gratitude to Mr. Frotscher, and he will live long in their memories for his

untiring efforts in the improvement of our common garden and orchard products.

The next name connected with this industry in Louisiana is that of the man who planted the first commercial orchard.

So far as we can trace, this honor belongs to Mr. Sam H. James, of Mound, La., who began planting his orchard in 1878. Since that time Mr. James has been an enthusiastic pecan man, and besides establishing a nursery and caring for his trees he has selected a large number of the finest varieties of pecans known. He has originated the following varieties, some of which have been introduced to the trade: Money Maker, James, Papershell, Carmen, Kate Shaifer, Giant, Green, Pegram, Perfection, Pearl and Edith. Mr. James has been very active in promoting the welfare of the industry and has also been instrumental in putting down pecan frauds wherever he found them.

In St. James Parish large quantities of pecans have always been grown, and there have been several trees there which have become historical.

The old tree known as the "Convent" tree long held the banner as the producer of the finest pecans in Louisiana. Unfortunately, this tree was destroyed by a storm in 1888, and, so far as is known, it was never propagated from. However, there are some direct seedlings.

Two of the noted varieties of pecans originated near this place are

what are now known as the Columbian and Van Deman.

Among the men of that section who became early interested in pecans was the late Mr. Emile Bourgeois, who began working with them between 1880 and 1885, and until his death was one of the authorities upon the industry in Louisiana.

Another section which has become famous for its excellent pecans is the Bayou Teche country. One of the first varieties selected for bud and graft propagation originated in this locality, and was named for the great seedsman mentioned before, Mr. Frotscher.

In this section we find another man who has done much in developing the pecan industry, Mr. B. M. Young, of Morgan City. Since 1890 Mr. Young has been a hard student in budding, grafting and top-working pecans. In fact, some of the best specimens of top-working may be found on his place, and he has a national reputation as a pecan expert.

It might be well just here to mention some of the inventions brought out by our pecan men. In order to facilitate the process of budding, two budding knives have been produced with parallel blades. Mr. D. Galbreath, of New Orleans, and Mr. Wm. Nelson, of Jefferson Parish, are the patentees of these knives. While the rank and file of the pecan nurserymen will always use the common budding knife, some will no doubt find the use of these knives very convenient.

The names so far mentioned, include those who have been associated

with the starting of the pecan industry, and the present improved condition is very largely due to their efforts.

It will be seen that up to about 1880 all the trees set were seedlings, and the finest nuts brought the highest prices for this purpose. But about that time wide awake growers realized that some other method must be employed if a desirable nut was to be perpetuated, and it was at this date that the nursery proper was established and the stock worked. Today no intelligent Louisianan pecan grower thinks of setting seedling trees in his orchard. He wants something definite, not an uncertainty, and he sets young trees worked to the varieties desired.

This does not mean that there is no place for the seedling in the improvement of our pecans. Our varieties have all been chanced seedlings, and our new varieties for some time to come will be the same, but the commercial man has no time to run risks on an uncertainty, so he plants only trees of known value, while it remains for the nurseryman and the pecan "crank" if you will, to work with seedlings, in quest of something new and desirable.

Many statements have been made relative to varieties coming true from seed, but I have yet to find a single case where reliable credentials would support any such statement. I have numbers of specimens from trees, grown from nuts of a desirable tree, and in no case has the resulting tree

produced true. Similarity is no identity.

All methods of propagation are used in Louisiana, suited to the pecan. Crown grafts, flute buds, and in case of old trees, top grafting or top budding has been employed. Very large trees have been top-worked successfully, but it has not become common, as a lack of proper facilities and practical knowledge of the details of the process have prevented it. No definite information has been obtained yet concerning the "patch," method of budding, but it is needless to say it will be welcomed if its practice proves a success.

While pecan stock is universally used, hickory has been utilized, and an eighteen year old graft, upon hickory, with a perfect union, is growing in St. Mary Parish, and must be admitted a good evidence of the possible use of hickory as a stock.

Several of the problems always confronting one who is about to set out an orchard are gradually being worked out by our practical growers. Among these might be mentioned the distance of setting. Many conflicting reports are abroad as to the other sections of the country, but with our soil and environment in Louisiana the distance sought is gradually approaching seventy feet for the alluvial lands, and fifty feet for the upland. The trouble has been that the mature tree has not been taken into account in setting.

The question of cultivation also has been important. Evidence is at hand to show that in ten years a gain

of ten inches diameter has been gained over uncultivated trees by cultivation and growing other crops, where no extra fertilizing was practiced. These same trees at the present time, ten years from setting, have approximately two pounds, and fifteen pounds of nuts, respectively, from the uncultivated and cultivated trees. The best growers recommend cropping and cultivation, with proper protection to the trees.

No definite kind and amount of fertilizers have been brought forward as a standard. Most growers use cotton-seed meal and acid phosphate or some bone preparation, in varying amounts for their cotton or corn in the orchard, and supplement this with a crop of cowpeas. In the long run the trees are benefited by the process, but definite experiments and results have not yet been obtained.

There are very bright prospects in Louisiana at the present time, for the growing of pecans. The best of information is at hand, perfectly reliable nurserymen to be patronized, and an industry which promises a sure and reasonable return for labor and capital invested. There is perhaps a stronger reason why pecans should attract the Louisiana farmer and planter. There are just now, uncertainties connected with the growing of hitherto, our staple crops. There is a growing demand for systematic rotation and a greater diversification, and pecans offer to the thinking man, a reasonable crop to introduce into the newer order of things. The future is full of promise.

It would not do perhaps, to leave the subject without a caution along the line of schemes to "get rich quick." There is a tree not far from this place which has produced a crop of fine pecans which sold in a single season for \$300.00. Yet we would not have you believe, as some would, that this is the usual thing, or even the average. Nothing of the kind. We find records of freakish occurrences all along the line and there are some people who build up many false hopes upon them. We would rather throw a damper upon extravagant statements and seek only fair and reasonable returns. Prices vary with the quality of the product and the kind of customer, and the man who grows the finest pecans and through them obtains regular customers, will always get the best prices. He generally dictates the price. The man who grows pecans which lack in size or any other quality, has the price dictated to him largely. It is the same old story, and the successful grower will find that his success is largely measured by the amount of brains that he mixes with his pecans. So, at this time, when the future holds out such rich promises, it behooves us to plan, select, set and cultivate carefully, that we may obtain the fullest rewards.

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Dr. J. F. Wilson, of Poulan, is to be congratulated on his re-election as secretary and treasurer of the National Nut Growers' Association. Dr. Wilson has made an earnest, faithful and zealous official, and Georgia should feel complimented that his work has been such as to meet national recognition.—Tifton Gazette.

## The Outlook for Commercial Pecan Growing.

Address by H. S. Watson at National Nut Growers' Convention.

In presenting this subject for consideration I shall deal with it largely from my own view point rather than from that of others who have been considering the subject, and shall treat it as an industry rather than as a pastime in connection with one's regular occupation.

Ever since the subject of pecans was first called to my attention, it seemed to me to offer good chances for commercial business, but at that time the question of propagation was too uncertain and the outlook for commercial planting not well settled.

Today we are on safe ground. Pecans have been successfully budded and grafted, have been readily transplanted from nursery to grove and have come into good bearing condition. Varieties have been tested long enough to give us a few what might be called standard sorts, besides many promising ones. Nurserymen have so far succeeded in propagating the pecan that reasonable quantities can now be had, and while the price remains high the outlay is not out of proportion to fruit trees when the cost per acre is considered.

The main drawback to pecan culture today is the long wait for the trees to come into bearing condition, yet many apple orchards are being planted that will be as long in com-

ing into bearing as are improved pecan groves, especially if pecans are planted on the upland, where they come into bearing sooner than on bottom land.

Pecan growing as an industry is yet in its infancy, and groves of a thousand acres will soon be quite common, and those not of the ordinary seedling pecan but many of them of the best fruiting and choicest varieties.

It requires large capital to successfully plant, carefully care for and bring into good bearing condition a large pecan grove, and it is a business that should not be undertaken without the aid of experienced men.

The grower should know :

That the region selected is in the best pecan belt ;

That it is convenient to transportation ;

That sufficient help both for the care of the grove and the handling of the crop can readily be secured ;

That the soil upon which the grove is to be located is especially suited to the pecan, both as to its growth and its bearing condition ;

That the varieties selected are suited to the region in which they are to be grown and that they are the best varieties for the market which he expects to supply.

The grower should see that varieties are planted so that they will properly pollenize one another.

If planted on the upland he should know what crops best to grow to benefit the grove, what fertilizer to use in connection with the crops so

as not only to maintain but to increase the fertility of the soil, thus ensuring heavy crops of well filled nuts when the trees come into good bearing condition. To rob the soil of its fertility during the growing period of the grove in order to help defray expenses will produce unsatisfactory results.

Having properly laid the foundation for a successful grove and having it growing in good condition the next thought is, will it after all pay for the long wait and for the amount of capital invested? This can only be answered by viewing the many small groves and individual trees scattered throughout the pecan region of the south that are giving fine yields of nuts. To you who live in the heart of the pecan belt it is hardly necessary to state that it is a common thing to receive \$15 to \$20 from the sale of nuts from a tree of only fair variety, while the choicest trees yield a return of \$50 and upward when in good bearing condition. As only the choicest varieties should be used in commercial pecan growing it is reasonable to think that they will pay in the long run fully as well as do the ordinary kinds today.

Conditions are such that the wholesale price is greater today than it was fifteen years ago, although the finer varieties have not yet found their way to the general markets.

Having been over much of the pecan region of the south I am not an enthusiast on seedling pecan groves, as they approach too nearly

the conditions of the wild trees, as seen along the river bottoms today. While these are fine large trees, here and there bearing wonderful crops, yet the great bulk of them scarcely pay for the ground they occupy as they are frequently shy bearers, producing nuts of poor cracking qualities and of various sizes, shapes and flavors.

On the other hand, the choice improved varieties excite the admiration of any who have had the pleasure of seeing them. Today they are a rarity in the northern markets and when one mentions pecan growing at once the query is raised; why devote one's time to a nut that is scarcely worthy of propagation? Show the enquirers one of our choice varieties and they are surprised; let them taste them and they immediately have a desire for more.

Once establish a trade for the finer varieties of pecans and the demand will be such that the question of a fair price to the grower will not arise for many years. The pecans on the northern markets today are mainly thick shelled, with frequently a tinge of bitterness, often rancid and seldom enticing. How different to the fresh, plump, toothsome kernel that readily drops out whole when gently crushed in the hands. What a delight is the mild, rich, nutty flavor when served with apples around a cozy fireside. What possibilities are wrapped up in a tree that is king of the forest and whose fruit is queen of the nut tribe.

There is a notion prevailing that

all that is necessary in planting a grove is to plant budded or grafted trees, and this erroneous idea has led some people to propagate varieties that have no special merit back of them. No new nut should be propagated unless it is superior in at least one point to any nut now being offered. A failure to keep up this standard will result in groves coming into bearing that are of little better grade than the ordinary commercial pecan, and growers will be led to believe that there is no especial advantage in planting budded trees. The great advantage of a budded tree over a seedling is that it will reproduce the same kind of a nut as does the parent tree, while a seedling tree is not to be relied upon to do this. A block of budded trees of the same variety will ripen nuts at the same time instead of having nuts drop all over the grove for a period of several months.

While large size in a pecan is desirable, it, in itself is valueless unless it has the other qualities that go to make up a first class nut, such as prolificness, cracking quality, non-adherence of corky substance, plumpness of kernel and flavor. At the same time there are nuts now being propagated that are so small that that fact alone should condemn them.

One who has the foresight to invest in the pecan industry during the next decade will reap as large a reward for such investment as in any other horticultural industry and with very much less risk. When properly

handled it is essentially a safe, profitable and very enduring investment. In the hand of incompetents it will result as will any other business under like treatment.

Commercial pecan groves are just beginning to be grown, and the future is very bright for those who care to embark in the industry.

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### The Nut Growers.

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Atlanta Journal, Oct., 1902.

An industrial interest that has already attained large importance in Georgia and several other southern states and is growing rapidly is represented by some of its most enterprising and successful promoters at the Nut Growers' convention, now in session at Macon. A number of practical addresses have been delivered before this body by men who have had experience in the cultivation of pecans and other marketable nuts. These addresses and the discussions on the points they presented are impressive as to the importance of nut cultivation in the South. They will also be helpful to amateurs in this business and those who desire to devote themselves to it. That it will pay well if properly followed has been abundantly demonstrated and it will probably gain a fresh impetus from this convention.

There is much territory in the South that is admirably suited to pecan growing and nowhere have better regions been found for it than can be found in Georgia. The growing of pecans may be carried

on in connection with other farm work in almost any part of Georgia with comparatively little outlay and without interfering with staple crops.

The possibilities of making a profitable "side-line" of pecans are attracting the attention of many Georgia farmers, and pecans are the source of increasing revenue in this state.

Like any other agricultural interest, pecan growing requires intelligent methods for the best results.

The nut growers, by organizing and holding their conventions, will do much to extend the benefits of this business to those who are already engaged in it or may undertake it.

It is not necessary to give up the land to a pecan grove as soon as the trees are planted. It has been shown that two or three crops of cotton can be grown where a young grove has been set out, and the cultivation given to the cotton will prove beneficial to the trees. Then, when the trees have grown to a size making a cotton crop impossible, cowpeas and other leguminous crops should follow; and live stock may be profitably pastured in the grove. Poultry raising and bee keeping, it is said, are more in place on a nut grove than on an ordinary farm, where poultry and bees often damage crops and fruit.

The nut growers are enthusiastic over their work and its prospects, and it seems that they have good reasons for being so.

The National Nut Growers' Convention held in New Orleans, October 28 to 30, was one of the most important gatherings of its kind that has ever assembled within the borders of Louisiana. The nurseryman, the farmer and the agriculturalist are all fast becoming convinced of the importance of nut culture, and the opportunities for the improvement of the art are made known to enthusiastic individuals by just such gatherings as this. Here it is that the college professor, the college student, and the nut grower himself meet and intermingle in a friendly sort of way, to discuss their experiences and their opinions as to the best way to improve the present methods of culture. The student, although with very little practical experience to contribute, is given the pleasure and profit of the opinions of others. Will anyone show us a better way to improve the future vocation than by enlisting the interest and attendance of the college student, the agriculturalist of the future? Let us have more conventions bearing upon every line of agricultural development, let every student grasp the opportunity of attending these gatherings, and we will see agriculture advance with remarkable strides until the profession becomes perfected as it should be.—  
The Demeter.

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The recent convention has supplied much material which can be advantageously used in successive issues of THE NUT-GROWER.

# 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 Second Annual Convention.

The Second Annual Convention of the National Nut Growers' Association was held in New Orleans the last week in October. Prominent nut growers were present from all the Southern and a number of the Northern States. The attendance was very encouraging, and the interest manifested was a source of much gratification to the officers and all interested in the industry. The program was carried out as previously arranged with remarkably few variations or exceptions, as only one of the twenty-five speakers failed to put in an appearance.

This meeting was devoted largely to the discussion of the pecan, the leading nut in Southern territory. The report from state vice-presidents showed rapid increase in planting of this nut for commercial purposes. The matter of relative value of budded and grafted trees versus seedlings received prominent attention, and the sentiment in favor of propagating only the best known varieties

by grafting and budding was very marked. Probably the most important feature of the convention was the report of the Committee on Nomenclature and Standards, which provides for the scientific naming of varieties in a way which will preclude the duplicating the names for different nuts as well as giving different names for the same nut, which has given rise to much confusion. This committee also submitted a scale for grading pecan nuts, which promises to be of much value in determining the relative merits of the different varieties for commercial purposes. A scale for amateur use is in anticipation, as well as a plan for determining tree characteristics.

The report of the Committee on Ethics shows that the Association has been instrumental to a great extent in preventing the operations of the fraudulent tree dealers.

The Ways and Means committee exploited a plan for accumulation of funds for the prosecution of the work of the Association, which promises much for the industry.

The next convention will be held at St. Louis, Mo.

The current issue of the Demeter is called the Nut Number, and gives prominence to the convention.



For judging pecans for commercial purposes, the committee on Standards reported the following scale of points. A supplemental scale is in contemplation for amateur use.

|                       |     |
|-----------------------|-----|
| External characters : |     |
| Size.....             | 20  |
| Form.....             | 5   |
| Color.....            | 5   |
| Shell characters :    |     |
| Thinness.....         | 10  |
| Cracking quality..... | 20  |
| Kernel characters :   |     |
| Plumpness.....        | 20  |
| Color.....            | 5   |
| Quality.....          | 15  |
| -----                 |     |
| Total.....            | 100 |



The re-election of Mr. G. M. Bacon, of DeWitt, Ga., to the presidency of the National Nut Growers' Association, at the annual meeting of the association in New Orleans yesterday, was a deserved compliment to one of the best men and most progressive farmers in Georgia. Mr. Bacon has done more than perhaps any man in the South to develop the pecan industry, and is the right man in the right place at the head of the National Nut Growers' Association.—Albany Herald.

**From Mr. Halbert.**

Editor THE NUT-GROWER:—In your issue for October you make me say, in my article copied from the Dallas News, that "every tree is liable to bear before it reaches five feet in height," when it should have been fifteen feet.

This is evidently the rule for seedlings, and especially in this part of the state. I have no satisfactory evidence that this rule is varied by budded or grafted trees. I claim

that no pecan tree will bear under eight feet in height, even at twenty years old, should it fall in an unsuitable soil.

A peach tree will bear at three to four years old if only two to three feet tall. I know a budded tree will bear the first year at a foot or two in height if the budded wood contains the fruit buds when inserted in the scion. But it will not thereafter bear until the proper height is obtained. Now will the eight foot rule apply to young budded scions? I think it will, but would like to hear from others with experience on this point.

In your September issue, my friend, E. E. Resien, of San Saba, Texas, rather doubts my sincerity in the advocacy of planting the nut or seedling instead of the budded or grafted stock. He has done so with splendid results, if I mistake not, and obtained some improved varieties. I shall plant this fall, on irrigated land, about 150 acres, and shall plant the nut where it is to grow in the orchard. If I was going to buy either the seedling or budded stock, I would take the budded tree every time. It is cheaper and safer to plant the nut and then do your own budding, or hire it done by an expert, after they begin to bear and show variety. The true-to-types and superior ones can be propagated on the inferior ones.

Another point before closing. It has been demonstrated that the large, fine varieties growing on the rich, alluvial soil and in humid atmosphere dwarfs into inferior nuts in a less fertile soil and dryer climate. A rule is condemned as poor that will not work both ways. I shall arrange to put the reverse of this rule to a test.

Yours truly,  
H. A. HALBERT.

## The Value of Trade Papers.

How would the commercial men get along without their trade papers? That is a very simple question, but it scarcely admits of an equally simple answer. If the full history of commerce were ever written—and why not?—it would be found that the advent of trade papers caused a revolution in trade. How could it be otherwise? The revolution may not have been, was not immediate, but it was none the less complete. No firm can be considered up to date, nor completely equipped, if it does not subscribe to a trade paper. If a business house had in its employ a dozen travelers, each scouring a certain territory for news, it is safe to say that the sum total of work done by those twelve men would not be so great as that of a trade paper. The information they secured might be of the greatest diversity, but they do not represent an iota of the resources at the command of a well-organized trade paper. The twelve travelers would be confined in their interests to the actual firm they represented.

The trade paper grasps the whole trade. Captained by a man familiar with the trade community in its many phases and aspects, the trade paper is able by its resources to gather in the threads of business from every part, and by the interchange of ideas, which the courtesy of contemporary "exchanges" facilitates, is enabled to present to its readers a survey and review of the trade it represents a thousand times more complete and comprehensive than any travelers. Moreover, says Herbert C. Ridoni, in "Trade Press List," the trade paper is a permanent record, not merely a fleeting review or impression. The trade paper is one of the biggest factors in

modern commerce it is possible to conceive, and the man who refuses to support his own trade paper is guilty of a culpable negligence of the interest of the community of which he has the honor to be a member. The better a trade paper is supported, the greater and more valuable the work it is able to achieve. Cripple it with insufficient support, and it is a stigma on the trade and a reflection on the trade's intelligence. The well supported trade paper can champion the cause of the oppressed, of which in every trade there is a large proportion; it removes abuses and watches over the well-being of the trade or commercial community whose name it bears. A man who neglects to support his trade paper is, I repeat, guilty of a gross offense against the intelligence of his fellow-traders, and is not entitled to call himself a well-informed business man.—Exchange.

## The Nussbaumer Pecan.

Editor THE NUT-GROWER :—The NUT-GROWER just at hand for September, and I notice an article from C. K. Meyer, of Gazwell county, Ill. The Nussbaumer pecan he speaks of is described in Fuller's Nut Culturist, page 174.

I have been on the hunt of this nut the past three years without any success.

I hope I am not asking too much to ask you to give me Mr. C. K. Meyer's postoffice address. I would also like to trace up the origin of the Floyd pecan, and perhaps could if I had the address of Mr. A. P. Dennis, of Linn county, Iowa.

May I hear from you at your earliest convenience? It will greatly oblige a co-worker.

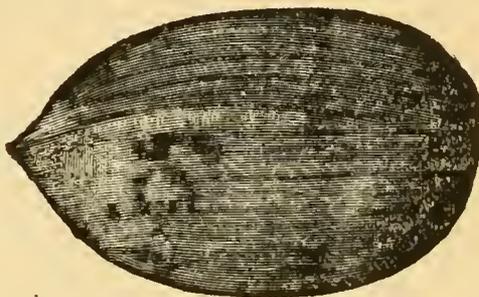
H. C. GRAVES.

**Hickory-Nut Chips.**

Ten pounds sugar, three hickory nuts; take a bright, clean kettle, have it dry, put in 10 pounds sugar and add the juice of one lemon; set on a slow fire (use no water); stir until the sugar is melted, as soon as melted, put in the nuts that have been chopped medium fine; sit off the fire, pour out on a warm slab, spread out thin and mark with kiss cutter. This must be done very quick, for it will get cold in a few minutes. Cut them about an inch square, this makes a nice brittle nougat. They may be cut in diamond shape if so desired.

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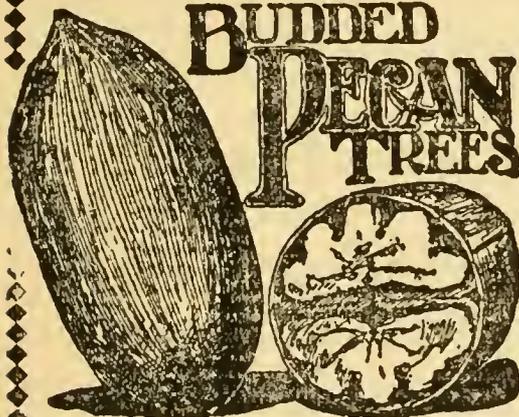
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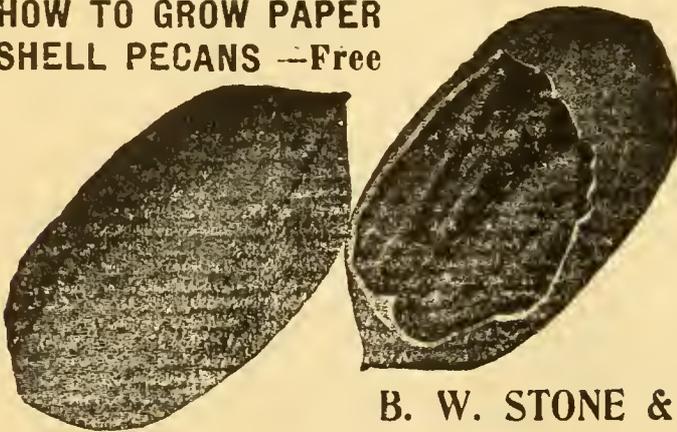
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# THE NUT-GROWER

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

Volume II.

DECEMBER, 1903.

Number 5.

## Nussbaumer's Hybrid and Floyd Pecan.

From Fuller's Nut Culturist.

Several years ago I received a specimen of a very remarkable nut from Judge Samuel Miller, of Bluffton, Mo., under the name of "Nussbaumer's Hybrid Pecan. Judge Miller informed me that he had received it from Mr J. J. Nussbaumer Mascontah, St. Clair County, Ill., who claimed it was a hybrid between the pecan and a large Western shellbark hickory. I had an illustration made of this specimen, and it appears in American Agriculturist for Dec. 1884, page 546. Soon after receiving the specimen nut from Judge Miller I opened correspondence with Mr. Nussbaumer, and learned from him that only one tree bearing such nuts had ever been found, and this was of large size, six and a half feet in circumference, and about fifty feet high, the bark somewhat like that of the hickory but nearer the pecan. Mr. Nussbaumer sent out specimens of the green nuts with leaves and twigs, from the original tree. The nuts however that season (1884) were badly infested with the "hickory-

shuck worm," and these had so ruined the shucks, and even eaten into the shells of the nuts, that few of the specimens received were fully developed. I planted one of the nuts, from which I now have a tree about ten feet high, but although ten years old it has not fruited, and, so far as I can judge from its appearance is a pure Western Shellbark, with no indications of hybridity; but of course this does not prove that the original or parent tree is not a hybrid, as claimed by Mr. Nussbaumer, Judge Miller, and if I am rightly informed, Prof. T. J. Burrell, of the University of Illinois.

However widely opinions may differ in regard to the origin of this variety, it is certainly a most remarkable nut, and I regret that the exact location of the original tree has entirely escaped my most careful seeking; and of late years I have been unable to learn anything of Mr. Nussbaumer, further than that he had removed from Mascoutah, to Okawville, Ill., the last letter from him being dated Dec. 13, 1887.

In one of his letters he said he had raised a number of seedlings from this supposed hybrid, and if

these are still alive they would be of much scientific interest, especially if any of them showed the distinct characteristics of either of the supposed parents.

It would certainly be a pity to have such a nut lost to the world, because if propagated by grafting, or any other mode to insure perpetuating its varietal characteristics, its value could scarcely be estimated.

The nuts are as thin-shelled as the common pecan, the kernel sweet and good, and in addition, the tree is a native of a northern state, and would, no doubt, prove as hardy as our common shellbark hickories.

The Floyd Pecan.—This is another supposed-to-be hybrid, and of the same species of hickory as the last, but the one nut which I received differed from the Nussbaumer by being somewhat larger, and the shell with more prominent ridges and a little thicker. It is said to have been found somewhere in southern Indiana by a Mr. Floyd, who, believing it to be of great value, refused to give any information likely to aid any one else to locate the original tree; neither would he part with any of the nuts except the one specimen which eventually came into my hands. Of course all horticulturists know that seedlings raised from such freaks among nut trees are far too uncertain to be of much value, but ignorance in such matters often leads the possessor of an article slightly differing from the ordinary to permit his imagination to warp his good sense.

### The Nursery Business of Georgia.

Wilmon Newell, State Entomologist.

The nursery business of Georgia has shown a marked increase during the past year, both in number of nurseries and in number of trees grown.

During the season of 1902 there were but 108 nurseries in the State, whereas since Aug. 1, 1903, the State Dept. of Entomology has inspected and issued certificates to 191 nurseries, containing a total of 10,514,000 trees. The 191 nurseries are distributed as follows:

Upper Region (34 deg. to 35 deg. N. Lat.) 90.

Middle Region (33 deg. to 34 deg. N. Lat.) 90.

Southern Region (below 33 deg. N. Lat.) 10.

The number of different fruit trees grown in these nurseries are as follows:

|                  |                                             |
|------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| Peach.....       | 8,370,000                                   |
| Apple.....       | 990,000                                     |
| Pecan.....       | 788,000                                     |
| Plum.....        | 216,000                                     |
| Pear.....        | 82,000                                      |
| Cherry.....      | 40,000                                      |
| Grape.....       | 15,000                                      |
| China trees..... | 7,000                                       |
| Mulberries.....  | 6,000                                       |
| Total            | <hr style="width: 100px; margin-left: 0;"/> |
|                  | 10,514,000                                  |

These figures do not include six nurseries containing 236,000 trees, which were found infested with San Jose scale. It is needless to say that none of these infected trees will be allowed upon the open market. Inasmuch as the six infected nurseries

contained sufficient San Jose scale to infect every important commercial orchard in Georgia, the wisdom of having a thorough system of nursery inspection is self-evident.

Of the total number of peach trees, 8,370,000, we estimate upon a safe basis that approximately one-third, or 2,790,000 are available for planting the coming winter.

Eighty-four nurseries located outside of Georgia have complied with the Georgia laws and have made arrangements to ship nursery stock into this State during the coming season. As these are for the most part large nurseries and as not over twenty-five Georgia nurseries ship outside the State to any appreciable extent, it is evident that the amount of stock imported will considerably exceed that shipped out. In fact we estimate that the excess will far more than balance any salable stock left in the Georgia nurseries. 3,000,000 is therefore a safe estimate of the number of peach trees that will be planted in Georgia this winter.

Approximately 5,580,000 peach trees (dormant-budded, grafted and small June-budded stock) will be carried through to next season by the nurserymen, all of which will be available for the season of 1904-05. Some of this stock will of course be lost through faulty handling, disease, insects, etc., but as the above figure does not take into count the June-bud crop of 1904—which will more than off-set any loss to disease etc.,—there will be between five and

six million peach trees for sale by the Georgia nurseries next year.

It seems very improbable that the planting of peach trees in commercial orchards will reach these enormous figures in 1904-05, hence a large surplus stock, with correspondingly low prices may be expected.

Of the 990,000 apple trees, probably one-fourth or 250,000 will be planted this winter.

Marietta is the largest nursery center in the State, having thirty-two nurseries, containing a total of 2,887,000 trees.

Concord, Ga. ranks second as a producer of nursery stock, having three nurseries containing 805,000 trees.

Reeves Station ranks third with six nurseries and 665,000 trees, while, Rome stands fourth with five nurseries growing 391,000 trees.

Of the eight most important nursery towns in the State six are located in North Georgia, and two in Middle Georgia.

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### The Pecan in Southwest Georgia.

By Mr. Herbert C. White.

The pecan in Southwest Georgia is destined to become an important factor in the upbuilding of the material wealth of the section. Experienced and far-seeing individuals and corporations have been and are now planting out large groves.

The pecan industry will be paramount in some parts of Southwest Georgia in a few years. Where the tree has received any care or attention (and in many cases where it

has not) the profitableness of the industry has passed the experimental stage. Mr. G. M. Bacon, at DeWitt, and Major R. J. Bacon, at Baconton, can point with pride, pleasure and profit to their pecan groves to-day. It was an experiment with them some few years ago, but they builded better than they knew, and the land upon which the trees were planted has enormously increased in value by virtue of the income from the nuts. They might both have been very rich today if they had gone into the industry extensively enough; as it is, their incomes from the pecan nuts is not to be despised and many persons would be well off if they had them. There are many, many other instances all over the South.

Timid Northern capital is finding its way into Southern fruit orchards and pecan groves, but not without prior scrutinous investigation, and it is only recently that the White Hill Plantation Company, composed of Massachusetts capitalists, has bought a large tract of land in Dougherty county: and the first thing they did was to plant out some seventy acres in pecans, and incidentally a few acres of peaches and pears. It is without doubt the intention of the company to greatly increase the acreage in pecans of the best standard varieties, as their investigation shows that they are profitable. In further evidence of the faith in the industry in Southwest Georgia another and larger company, composed of Georgia men with

ample experience in pecans, is in course of formation, to plant a large grove, and will make all expenses of caring for the large grove by raising crops of all kinds in the grove, which assuredly can be done without detriment, but on the other hand, with positive benefit to the trees. Within a one half-hour's ride of Albany (I allude to the DeWitt and Baconton district) there are approximately 1,000 acres in pecans, portions of which are bearing, In a year or two probably 700 acres more will be planted. In this section only the best varieties of improved trees are being planted and the income in a few years will be proportionately large. It is not that the soil of the country around Albany is more suited to pecans than elsewhere which has caused this large planting of trees in its vicinity, but rather to the fact that convincing object lessons are in existence and many persons prefer to follow a lead in matters of this kind and located near where their contemplated project has been a success with others. There is probably no part of Georgia, except possibly in the mountains, where pecans will not do well, although soil not reasonably well drained is not best for them. The area in which pecans can be grown is of large extent. I have knowledge of pecan trees in New York state, also in Illinois. The middle and lower South probably offers the best fields, and I would not advise the extensive planting of pecan trees for fruit north of the 38th to 40th

degrees of latitude, except in favored localities.

On the Pacific I have no doubt the pecan will thrive in both Oregon and Washington if well selected sites are chosen for groves.

Will pecan growing be overdone? I do not believe that fine nuts will ever be unprofitable. I do believe that there will be an over-production of inferior nuts. While the initial cost of good trees is greater than seedlings, etc., the profits actual and prospective, are immeasurably greater. I do not believe that the position of the growers of small nuts is a hopeless one, for the value of small pecans for oil (of which they are very full) and for fattening hogs must always give them a good intrinsic value, but when it is remembered that it is as easy to raise nuts which now are hard to buy at from \$1 to \$3 per pound as it is to produce nuts which bring from 5 cents upwards, the exercise of thought, care and particularity in the selection of trees is of prime importance.

Pecan groves in this section are in most cases self-supporting, from the outset, by reason of the fact that money crops are raised among the trees. Cotton, peas, corn, rye, oats, etc., are commonly grown in pecan groves in these parts and one is struck by the fact that crops do as well near the trees (except under positive shade) as they do thirty feet away. This is not the case with

oaks and many other trees whose small, fibrous roots monopolize the ground for a large area. The pecan is a sparser and deeper rooted tree and does not interfere with small crop productions. This latter is a point which our farmers should bear in mind. Our farmers should plant good pecan trees all over their farms at such distance apart (40 to 50 feet) that farming operations may be profitably conducted for years. Our peach growers should plant pecans at convenient distances between every two or three rows of peaches. The peach tree has a comparatively short life of usefulness, while no one knows how old a pecan tree can live and be profitable. Pecan trees are in existence known to be 60, 70 and 80 years old, and no doubt there are many older ones.

It has been demonstrated in South-west Georgia that one does not have to wait a lifetime to get profitable crops of pecans, and the bugaboo of "planting for your grandchildren" is both untrue and true—true in the sense that your grandchildren will have a valuable inheritance. South-west Georgia is preparing for the future, and it will only be a short time before North, South, East and West will be paying tribute to those enterprising persons who have taken time by the forelock and contributed so much to the material wealth of this section of country by the production of pecan nuts worthy of the name.—Albany Herald.

### What We Know About Pecans.

From Wm. Nelms' address at New Orleans Convention.

Pecan-growing is no get-rich-quick scheme, as far as the quick part is concerned. Riches are there, however, and they come slowly but surely. This industry is as near getting something for nothing as ever happens on this earth. You can attend to any other business you happen to be engaged in, and the pecans will still grow. It is not necessary to sit on the fence and watch them. They will grow, of course, if you do that, but they will grow without it. Fertilizers help them, but are not necessary. It takes a very small sum to start a pecan orchard, very much less than it would to start any small business, and though the returns are slow, they are absolutely certain. "Pecan-growing" he said, "is the very best of life insurance. Your trees keep growing and yielding after you are dead, and your children reap the fruits of your labor. If you are insured, the insurance companies reap the fruits of your labor. This kind of an insurance company cannot fail, for it has Mother Nature back of it. Nine trees in an acre will cost \$10 per tree, with no other expense except protecting the tree from injury while growing, and the yield of such an orchard will endure and increase long after you are dead."

### Extract From Address of Welcome by Hon. E. M. Hudson.

"Gentlemen, you have come to the Mecca of hospitality and the native home of progress, with a purpose fraught with good to your fellow-citizens of this country, perhaps even to humanity. We are steadily striving to solve by scientific study and experiment that which shall be of benefit to the whole race.

"Think," he said further, "what has been done with the Concord grape by the process of cultivation. When this country was discovered this fruit was small and bitter, but by degrees of improvement and cultivation it has become one of the foremost and best-liked wine grapes that exist, and yet more can be done with it. Compare, then, the benefits to be obtained by the cultivation of what is, beyond shadow of doubt, the best nut in existence. Think what the result of your labors will succeed in bringing forth; a new boon to humanity, the gift of a new and excellent food. Remember, that your work is noble; avoid charlatanism, and may success crown your efforts. We of New Orleans extend to you a true and hearty welcome. And now, gentlemen, to your nutcracking."

---

### The Nut Tree as a Factor in Timber Preservation.

THE NUT-GROWER, the official organ of the National Nut-Growers' Association, offers a suggestion in a recent number for overcoming to a

certain extent the obstacle in the way of the movement for rehabilitating our forests. Although much has and is now being accomplished in educating the public to the importance of timber preservation, owners of timber lands have not been interested to the point of action, and for the very good reason that it means an investment which at best cannot be realized on for many years. The editor of THE NUT-GROWER believes that the planting of nut trees will, to a large extent, solve this problem, inasmuch as they will incidently produce a valuable by-product in the nuts grown years before their maturity for timber.

There is hardly any locality that cannot grow some variety of nut trees, in which the lumber value alone promises a sure return. Besides this, there are great tracts of land in many sections which are not well adapted to ordinary agricultural operations that are peculiarly suited for growing timber. Our mountain ranges are the natural home of the chestnut. Bottom lands which overflow too 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.

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 "Dixie" believes this subject is a live, important and practical one for discussion.—Dixie.

### "A Nutting We Will Go."

The Second Annual Convention of Nut-Growers met at New Orleans the last week in October. The President of the Association is G. M. Bacon of DeWitt, Ga., Secretary-Treasurer J. F. Wilson, Poulan, Ga. Mr. Wilson is editor of "The Nut-Grower," the Association's national organ.

For several years the Independent has been urging that more interest be manifested in the setting of nut bearing trees. We hope that our readers will write for copies of THE NUT-GROWER and it occurs to us that a society here in Vineland to encourage nut-tree setting would be up-to-date and a wise move. If the young members of society would take an interest in it rare sport would be theirs as well as good profits too at no distant day. Of all the pleasures of childhood days perhaps none hold a dearer place in memory than the nutting parties.

We are indebted to the New York Packer of Oct. 31st for a column report of the National Nut Men's meeting.—Vineland, N. J. Independent.

The Texas crop of pecans amounts to several hundred car loads each year. Then a car load figures out and brings from \$1,500 to \$2,000. Compare this with a car lot of perishable fruit, and one can see the value, and certainty of returns being on the right side of account of sales.

# The Nut-Grower.

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

SUBSCRIPTION, 50¢ PER ANNUM.

## ADVERTISING RATES:

|               |        |                |        |
|---------------|--------|----------------|--------|
| 1 inch 1 time | \$1.00 | 1 inch 3 times | \$3.50 |
| ¼ page 1      | 3.00   | ¼ page 3       | 7.50   |
| ½ page 1      | 5.50   | ½ page 3       | 13.75  |
| 1 page 1      | 10.00  | 1 page 3       | 25.00  |

The Jacobs Mammoth Pecans which were so much admired at the Macon Convention in 1902, did not appear in the exhibit at New Orleans, as the enterprising owner of the variety was unable to attend.



A subscriber in Louisiana says, "Our English Walnut trees, about six years old, do not mature their nuts, some few are matured looking and taste well but most of them turn black and rancid soon. The trees are beautiful and large. Who can give the cause for this defect?"



Owing to unexpected delay in securing the stenographic report of convention, the publication of proceedings will not appear as promptly as contemplated. However, this has served to give more time in which to solicit additional advertisements for insertion in the volume.



The season for planting pecan trees in groves is at hand, and the matter of distance, or number to the acre has a particular interest. The tendency is evidently in favor of but few trees to the acre. Sixty feet apart has many advocates, while

some advise a greater distance. The planter who is wise will remember that his posterity will profit by the care and skill he puts into his work, and such men will hardly plant more than twenty trees to the acre.



Suitable soil for pecans was a fruitful subject for discussion at the Convention, and many inquiries have come to the editor since asking for information on this point. This important consideration in selecting a site for grove cannot be determined in an arbitrary way. It developed in discussion that each section of country in which the pecan is now grown has its own peculiar conditions, which must be considered from the standpoint of local experience and observation. We have much to learn in this respect. All should be close observers, and report their conclusions.



In this number we print from Fuller's Nut Culturist, his paragraphs regarding the Nussbaumer hybrid and the Floyd pecan. It is to be hoped that this publicity will lead to the re-discovery of the trees in question, as much importance is attached to the subject, particularly in its bearing on the problem of extending pecan culture farther north. THE NUT-GROWER suggests that the State and local horticultural societies of the Mississippi Valley take up the search systematically, with a view to finding the men or their families, as an initial step toward finding the trees.

## THE NUT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

It is now about two years since the first concerted steps were taken at Albany, Georgia, for the organization of what is widely known as the National Nut Growers' Association.

The movement has met with such cordial support and so promptly showed important and far reaching beneficial results, that the earliest deliberations of the body are of interest, and we give below preamble and purposes upon which the Association was founded.

First—We, the undersigned growers, recognizing the importance of the nut-growing industry as a practical agricultural resource.

Second—Appreciating the value of nuts as a food product, as well as a staple luxury.

Third—Knowing the splendid adaptation of soil and climate of the South for growing nuts of best quality in ample variety.

Fourth—Alive to the opportunities it offers for commercial operations.

Fifth—Regarding it a safe, permanent and remunerative investment.

Sixth—Feeling that nut culture can and should be rapidly extended; and,

Seventh—Believing that co-operation among growers will be beneficial to them and the public at large.

We hereby associate ourselves under the name of the Southern

Nut-Growers' Association for the following and other purposes:

First—To bring the nut-growing industry into deserved prominence.

Second—To extend to farmers, investors and others authoritative and needed information regarding same.

Third—To institute and prosecute scientific experiments and tests for the improvement and extension of the industry.

Fourth—To effect proper classification of varieties and to establish standards of excellence.

Fifth—To hold state meetings for transaction of business, discussion of topics germane to the industry, and for social intercourse.

Sixth—The extension and creation of new markets for nut products.

Seventh—The mutual benefits to members that follow concerted and well-directed operations.

### Plant Pecan Trees.

[Extract from an Address Delivered by Dr. J. B. Hunnicutt, Editor of the Southern Cultivator, at the Nut Growers' Convention, Macon, Ga., October 6, 1902.]

“But some may say our figures are too large, that we have no experience to back them up. We know of one tree in Oglethorpe county, Ga., from which was sold 64 pecks as a single crop. These were saved besides the family eating and jay-bird stealing. They were sold in Athens, Ga., for \$1 per peck, bringing \$64 cash for one crop from one tree. So we do not think our estimate at all too large.

“We know of a grove of one-half acre that yields the owner annually

more than a two-horse farm, and he is a pretty good farmer.

"Hence we say that we should encourage nut growing because it is a paying business. Again, we should encourage this industry because it tends to settle down and give permanency to many of our moving, restless Southern farmers. The dream of every father is to lay up something that his children may enjoy after he is gone. Now, here is one thing that he can lay up. A pecan grove will be better than stocks or bonds. We need something to help our farmers to feel settled. Local ties are strong, and there is a mysterious tie that binds us to a tree that will live on through generations yet unborn, and always bless the heir that inherits.

"Again, we need and must have in this Sunny Southland shade trees. There is no prettier or better than the pecan. With a symmetry that far surpasses the elm or poplar, and a foliage more delicate and more beautiful than the water oak, and a power of endurance unsurpassed, surely here we find the ideal shade tree. If our towns and cities should use the pecan instead of those now set for shade, they would not only have a prettier, longer-lived and more attractive shade tree, but the fruit would yield an income that would be better than bonds, and would lighten taxes."—Hartwell Nurseries Catalogue.

## The Floyd Pecan.

Editor THE NUT-GROWER.

Dear Sir:—I notice article in September NUT-GROWER on the Floyd Nut.

You will find on page 177 of the Nut Culturist, by the late Andrew S. Fuller, some information in regard to the Floyd Nut. I think, from what Mr. Fuller says, that this nut is lost to the world. I also note what Mr. Riehl says about the Nussbaumer Nut. I don't think that he has come in contact with the true Nussbaumer Nut, for Mr. Fuller, than whom we have no better authority, says that the Nussbaumer nuts are as thin shelled as the common pecan, and the kernel is sweet and good. He says this nut is claimed to be a hybrid between the pecan and the western shell-bark hickory, by Judge Samuel Miller, of Bluffton, Mo., M. J. J. Nussbaumer, of Mascontah, Ill., also by Prof. Burrill, of the University of Illinois.

Mr. Nussbaumer said in one of his letters to Mr. Fuller that he had raised a large number of seedlings from the supposed hybrid, and I expect the nut that Mr. Riehl has seen were the product of some of these seedlings.

Send me THE NUT-GROWER for one year and send me the proceedings of the last convention as soon as they are ready to send out. I enclose 75 cents. Yours Truly,

T. M. COBB.

**Notice.**

THE NATIONAL NUT-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.  
SECRETARY'S OFFICE.  
POULAN, GA., NOV. 25th, 1903.

The proceedings of the Second Annual Convention of the National Nut-Growers' Association, recently held at New Orleans, La., will soon be published in pamphlet form.

A copy will be furnished each member free, and sold to the public at 25 cents per copy.

This will be a publication of peculiar interest and of great practical value. All the able addresses will be published in full. Reports of special and standing committees and of the Vice-Presidents are important. The names of all officers and members will be given with full report of convention, and 500 copies will be issued.

Advertisements will be admitted from members and others of reputable standing at following rates, the proceeds from such advertising being needed for contingent expenses of the association:

One page, \$5.00; half page, \$2.75; quarter page, \$1.50; eighth page, \$1.00.

Copy should be sent the secretary by December 28th, at Poulan, Ga.

J. F. WILSON, Secretary.

**Nuts in Missouri.**

The following special circular sent out by the Missouri State Horticultural Society is of interest in showing how that State is alive to the importance of the nut growing interest:

**Nuts Wanted for the World's Fair.**—In connection with the fruits, it is essential that the nuts be included also. All the nuts of every kind and description, which grow in Missouri, are desired in this collection. Any quantity, from a quart to a bushel, can be used. Some of the special, large nuts, thin shell, fine quality, are wanted.

If you have any collected, or can collect one, two or a dozen varieties, we should be very glad to have you send them to us, by express, to 712 North Main Street, St. Louis.

It would be a great showing if every county could have at least a small display in the nut exhibit, for every county cannot have a show in the apple exhibit. Put your name, postoffice and county, and variety, on every package. Send in sacks or boxes. L. A. Goodman, Superintendent Missouri Horticulture.

The Forty-sixth Annual meeting of the Missouri State Horticultural Society convened at Columbia, Dec. 8-10 in the Horticultural building at that place. The programme gives special attention to Strawberry culture.

**Nutritive Values of Fruits and Nuts.**

A special bulletin has recently been published by the Agricultural Department comprising the results of studies conducted by M. E. Jaffa, assistant professor of agriculture of the University of California, as to the nutritive value of fruit and nuts.

In all, thirty-nine experiments were made by Professor Jaffa, and the result of his investigations demonstrate the fact that these articles of food have a much higher nutritive value than has usually been assigned

to them. Many people are learning that it is an error to regard nuts merely as an after dinner accessory, or to use fruit solely for its agreeable flavor, or medicinal properties.

Protien carbo-hydrates and fat are supplied by fruit and nuts in favorable comparison with other foods, and ten cents' worth of dried fruit is shown to contain more nutrition than an equal value invested in lean meat. The same sum will purchase six times the energy to be derived from porterhouse steak if invested in peanuts.

It was found that a steady diet of fruit and nuts tended to become unpalatable when unaccompanied by other foods, on which account the beneficial effects were neutralized.—California Fruit Grower.

### BOOK NOTICES.

A budded or grafted pecan grove is better than a life insurance policy, government bond, or a bank account. If a man leaves life insurance it is too often loaned out and lost. It is better than bonds, because it yields more annually from trees that will live a century. It is better than a bank account, because the principal (the grove) will not be spent or mortgaged. What is universally supposed to be the greatest drawback to the business will keep it forever a safe investment, and that is: "they take so long to bear." While in reality their time of bearing does not vary materially from that of apples and pears. This supposed (?)

draw back will keep the pecan the most profitable of all fruits.—B. W. Stone & Co.'s Fruit Guide and Catalogue.

"The Mexican Cotton Boll Weevil" is the subject of a descriptive circular by Dr. W. C. Stubb, of the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, issued by the State Board of Agriculture and Immigration.

W. B. Stone & Co., of Thomasville, Ga., have a special Fruit Guide and Catalogue, which is devoted largely to Pecan and Pear culture. This firm advocates budded and grafted trees, and lists about one dozen varieties, embracing most of the recognized, superior kinds.

Steckler's Seed Catalogue and Garden Manual, for the Southern States, is a handsome and valuable publication of 200 pages, full of useful information. It will be sent free on application to the J. Steckler Seed Co., New Orleans, La.

The Hartwell Nurseries, Hartwell, Ga., S. W. Peek, Proprietor, grow pecans and nothing but pecans, of the best varieties. Their catalogue for 1903-4 is replete with information and encouragement for nut growers.

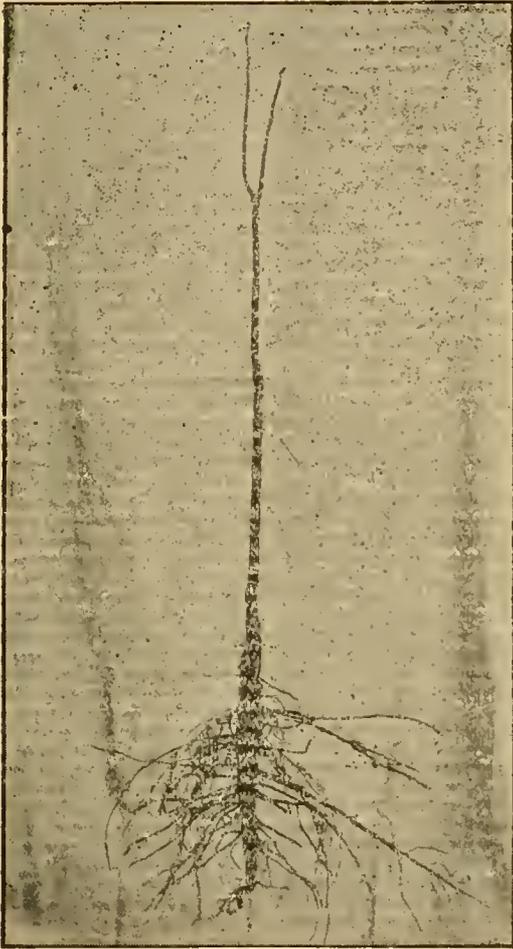
The Summit Nurseries, of Monticello, Fla., D. L. Pierson, Proprietor, issue a neat catalogue of 20 pages of Fruits and Flowers for 1904. This firm also has a special price list of papershell pecans and other nut trees, with instruction how to plant and care for them.

The Georgia State Board of Entomology has issued Bulletin No. 8, on "Treatment of Orchards Infest With San Jose Scale," by Prof. Wilmon Newell.

**FOR SALE.**

An orchard of 30 acres Paper Shell Pecans, seedling, 12 years old, been bearing 3 years, on a farm of 70 acres, well improved, 2 1-2 miles from two railroads, midway between Fort Worth and Dallas.

JOS. A. DUCKETT, M. D.,  
ARLINGTON TEX



**PECAN TREE.**

1-Year Graft on 1-Year Stock. (Photo.)

For \$10 I will tell anyone how to grow a Pecan tree like the above cut with a tap root any length desired, from ten inches to six feet, with an abundance of lateral roots. I grafted 1-year-old seedlings last March which are now seven feet high. Can give all the reference necessary.

**Walter Thomas,**

PALATKA - - Florida.

NO FARM IS COMPLETE WITHOUT A GROVE OF BLENDED PEANUT TREES

They Are } SAFE, SURE AND PROFITABLE

**GRIFFING'S CATALOG**

TELLS ABOUT THEM.

Twenty leading varieties of Pecans. Also a complete line of Fruit and Ornamental trees and shrubbery. Catalogue Free. Address THE GRIFFING BROS. CO., JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

When writing to advertisers please mention *The Nut-Grower.*



We are the pioneer pecan budders of the State of Louisiana, and perhaps of the world. We have the three best varieties—

**Frotscher's Egg Shell,  
Rome, and Centennial**

and will have for the Spring of 1904 stock of trees of the largest Pecan in the world,

**Steckler's Mammoth.**

Place your orders early. We furnish buds, etc. Seeds a speciality. Catalogue free on application.

**J. Steckler Seed Co., Ltd.,**

(Richard Frotscher's Successors.)

518 to 526 Gravier St.,

NEW ORLEANS = LA.

The Pecan Meat Is What We Eat; the Shell and Partitions Don't Count.

The   
**ADMIRAL SCHLEY**

Pecan is the finest nut grown. More ounces of better flavored meat to the pound than any other.

We grow the Schley and several other choice varieties of Grafted and Budded Pecans. Also Chestnuts and Walnuts. Send for catalogue.

**SUMMIT NURSERIES,  
Monticello . Fla.**

## Ocean Springs

## Pecan Nursery...

SEASON 1903-'04.

Will be pleased to book orders now for Grafted Pecans. No Seedlings . . . .

**Chas. E. Pabst, Prop'r.,**

OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

Send for Price List.

**100,000**

PAPER SHELL

PECAN SEEDLINGS,

From choice nuts, at wholesale prices direct to the planter.

**5,000**

BUDED AND

GRAFTED PECANS

Of the choice varieties. English Walnuts, Japan Walnuts. General line of nursery stock.

Write for descriptive catalogue. Best of references furnished as to reliability.

**Southern Nursery Company,  
Winchester, Tenn.**

# THE NUT-GROWER

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

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Volume II.

JANUARY, 1904.

Number 6.

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## The Shellbark Hickory.

By J. F. Wilson.

This nut is doubtless more widely known than any of the native edible nuts found in this country. None are so well adapted to the varying conditions of soil and climate, or found in so wide an extent of territory.

None stand higher in favor with the great mass of our rural population, who regard it as a luxury, while failing, to a great extent, to appreciate it as a valuable native food product.

In many localities it is a commercial product of much importance, and always commands a satisfactory cash price at any country store, and the market is never overstocked. In trade circles immense quantities could be advantageously handled if the nuts could be obtained, but the supply as well as the sources of supply is constantly diminishing. The numerous uses, and active demand for hickory wood in manufacturing lines, and the high prices the lumber commands, is sure to constantly and rapidly curtail the production of nuts, while no organized or active

work is yet being done to counteract the loss.

The time seems opportune for calling public attention to this important native product, of both food and lumber, and press its merits upon the attention of our agricultural classes, as affording an easy, pleasant and profitable adjunct to their routine operations.

This tree has a wide range for cultivation, as it is found from Maine to Florida in the eastern states, and westward as far as Minnesota, and southward as far as eastern Texas. The western shellbark, a different variety, is found west of the Alleghanies, and all along the Ohio and Mississippi valleys.

With this wide range of suitable territory, the constant and increasing demand for hickory wood, the certain value of nuts as food, the large and increasing demand for them as a luxury, all combine to make a proposition well worth the careful consideration of all land owners over this large extent of suitable country.

The economic and commercial considerations involved are of particular

importance, and will sooner or later be publicly recognized.

It remains, however, for the professional nut grower, the reputable nurserymen of the country, and especially those of the south who have brought the pecan into a fair measure of public appreciation, to lead the way, to point out the essentials to success, to show by example, as well as theory and precept, what course to follow, and by experiments in grafting and budding, demonstrate the practicability and profits of the industry.

It seems strange that, in these times of enterprise and progress, so important a business as the growing of shellbark hickory, as a commercial venture, should fail to receive a more extensive recognition of its merits. However, this may be largely from lack of information, or from mistaken ideas as to the practicability of such work, reviewed from a commercial standpoint.

The purpose of this article is to point out some of the important essentials to success, and show how they can be put into operation.

First in importance is the necessity for a standard or uniform product, of varieties, just as is necessary in the commercial growing of apples, peaches or any standard fruit. No one thinks of using seedling trees, for it is well known that varietal qualities and characteristics can only be obtained by budding and grafting.

This brings us face to face with the main problem, that of grafting and budding the hickory.

The impression prevails that it cannot be done. Many have tried it and signally failed. Writers have said it was impossible, and these statements repeated so often, have built up a strong public sentiment that the propagation of select varieties of the hickory is impracticable.

The fact, however, is indisputably established that the operation of successfully grafting the shellbark hickory can and has been repeatedly accomplished, while the budding and grafting of the pecan in the South is an established and profitable industry, practiced by a number of reputable nurseryman in all the Gulf States.

There is every reason to believe that the same persistent energy and skill, when surrounded with the climatic conditions most favorable for their operation, will reward similar efforts to graft and bud the hickory.

While the bulk of standard varieties of pecans are propagated by grafting, the budding is becoming more and more successful every year, as skillfully devised mechanical appliances are now being used in the operation of annular budding. These successes should lead to the trial of same methods on hickory stock, in various localities where seasonable climatic conditions for budding are known to exist, and from such results and experience a substantial basis for commercial opera-

tions can be obtained or further data developed.

During this time a careful search should be made all over the country for the choicest and most productive native varieties, as they only are worthy of extensive propagation for commercial purposes. When trees of the finest varieties are located and stock propagated from them, it will be discerned that remunerative crops are obtainable in a very few years by giving the trees the care and cultivation that all our domestic fruits demand. Then instead of waiting twenty-five or more years for crops of uncertain value, early crops of a known quality can be confidently looked for in a period no greater than is required in the obtaining of profits from an apple orchard, with the added value of long life, ease of marketing and certainty of remunerative prices for many years to come.

Finally, if the business could possibly be overdone and the market for nuts should vanish, it would still be a remunerative investment in the timber value of the trees when no longer useful as food producers.

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### The Value of a Nut Exhibit at St. Louis.

By Geo. Ketchum.

Since the organization of the National Nut Growers' Association, the cultivation of nut-bearing trees, notably the pecan tree, has been given an impetus that marks a thorough appreciation of the profit that

awaits the proper planting and cultivation of the pecan tree. In this movement the Nut Growers' Association has proved a prime factor in its work. The practical men who form the membership of this organization, present the results of careful experiments, and not theories, to prove the value of nut-bearing trees.

In the year 1904, a great opportunity is offered to give wider advertisement of their work, by making a comprehensive exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition. A united effort of the members of the National Nut Growers' Association, can secure an exhibit at the Exposition, that will be far reaching in the promotion of the nut growing industry.

THE NUT-GROWER, as the official organ of the nut growers, has done great work in the promotion of a proper appreciation of the profit involved in the planting of approved varieties of the pecan nut. Permit me to suggest that it impress on the nut growers the value inhering in an exhibit at St. Louis.

The whole world will be represented at St. Louis from May 1st to November 1st, of this year. If the possibilities of nut growing for profit in this section, where the pecan thrives best, are properly presented, incalculable benefit will be the outcome.

I am practically convinced that an orchard or grove of grafted or budded pecan trees, of approved varieties, offers one of the surest sources of revenue. To convince the great mass of people that this is

true, requires a practical demonstration. In no way can this be done so effectively as at St. Louis. If a committee, composed of one or more active members from Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, was named to arrange an exhibit, or to co-operate with any committee of the National Nut Growers' Association, to whom such a subject would be properly referred, the work would be done in a way to secure valuable results.

Thousands of pecan trees are being planted in this and other states. Thousands more will be planted. It is of the utmost importance that the work in this line be governed by the practical experience of men versed in nut growing, so that men shall not be the victims of profitless ventures of time and money, through the planting of poor stock, or of varieties that have not been proved of value as prolific bearers of good nuts. An exhibit at St. Louis of approved varieties of nuts, with information to illustrate to the person contemplating the planting of nut-bearing trees, or those who might be induced to plant, how to do so with safety, will aid very much in stimulating the planting of nut bearing trees.

### Nut Growing in the South.

A comparatively new and rapidly growing industry in the Southern states is the growing of native edible nuts. The business has already attained such proportions as to call forth an organization of those engaged in it. It is called the National

Nut Growers' Association, and held its second annual meeting at New Orleans on the 28th of October, 1903. It has a membership of about one hundred, including several ladies. THE NUT-GROWER, a monthly journal, published at Poulan, Ga., is the official organ of the association.

The business of growing nuts is one that requires several years' waiting for results, but not so many as the growing of trees for lumber. Nearly all nut-bearing trees are valuable for lumber, and the two businesses naturally combine. After a hundred yearly crops of nuts have been grown the trees are more valuable than ever for lumber purposes. If one undertakes to grow trees for lumber it would be the part of wisdom to plant those that bear something that can be sold to help pay the cost of planting and the taxes on the land. Nut-bearing trees can also be utilized while growing for fence posts for wire fences, and most of them are more satisfactory as shade trees than any of the so-called ornamental trees that are in common use for that purpose.

The trees mostly grown in the Gulf states for the sake of their nuts are pecans, shellbark hickories, walnuts, filberts and almonds. The almond is not exactly a nut-growing tree, but is closely allied to the peach. The difference is that the edible part of the peach is the hull; that of the almond, the seed. The seed, or nut, of the sweet almond, the only species grown in this country, contains a good deal of food

nutriment. The seed of the peach contains an active poison similar to that of its second cousin, the bitter almond, only not nearly so much of it. It is claimed that the sweet almond can be grown anywhere where the peach tree is hardy, and it is also claimed that the sweet almond can be successfully grafted or budded on to peach stock. Anyway the almond, filbert, hickory nut and pecan nut and walnut are being grown in many localities in the Gulf states, and the growers appear to be satisfied with their profits. The pecan, however, is said to be the most profitable. The natural range of this tree is from Central Indiana and Iowa to the Gulf Coast, and as far west as has sufficient rainfall to grow any other timber tree to perfection, and doubtless could be grown nearly everywhere in the United States except on the mountains.

Before we can become successful growers of nuts some of us will have to learn a great deal more than we know now. Most of us know, in a general way, that a tree grown from the seed of an apple, pear, peach or plum never produces fruit exactly like that from which the seed was taken. About one time in a hundred it may produce a superior quality; in nine cases it will prove barren, and in the other ninety cases the fruit will range from inferior to very poor. Few of us know that the same rule holds good to a large extent with pecans, hickory and walnuts, chestnuts and many others.

To secure a given variety or quality of any nut, grafting or budding must be resorted to, as is the case with our fruit trees. Much of the profits of the Southern nut growers are from the sales of grafted or budded trees. All the nut-bearing trees have a tap root and require some more labor to remove from the nursery and to transplant than ordinary fruit trees. The flowers, or blossoms, that appear on our fruit trees in the spring produce their fruit the same year. The nut-bearing trees follow the same law, but the opinion widely prevails that the flowers, or blooms, of the oak, chestnut, hickory nuts, pecans, etc., appear the year before the acorns and nuts are matured. The buds, however, that produce the leaves and blooms that appear in the spring are formed on the previous year's growth.

From the latest obtainable reports the present year will be a profitable one to the Southern nut growers. The pecan people have orders for about all their available nursery stock, and prices seem high as compared with stocks from the fruit nurseries. The price on an average for grafted pecans is about one dollar each. The price of seedling stocks is from ten to twenty cents each. The demand for nuts of all kinds is practically unlimited. There were imported from all sources in 1901 nuts of all kinds to the value of more than seven million dollars. The principal imports were from Southern Europe, Spain furnishing a large proportion; and from South America,

the great Amazon valley furnishing the greater portion of the South American imports.

It seems rather odd that a wooded country like ours should import nuts that could be easily grown at home. All children are fond of nuts, and fonder still of the fun of going nutting; and old people would enjoy it, too, if they did not have to go so far. Their only chance to enjoy a nutting party is to go to a distant wood, generally in a river bottom, or to—a store. A writer on the nut-growing business, whose name is lost to fame, says: "Gather nuts and plant them—plant them 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 a paradise—the garden of the blessed. If every one would do this for a few years, want in the country districts would be almost unknown, for abundance would spring from the earth." —Southern Lumberman.

### Walnuts in Washington.

Capt. C. N. Hogan, horticultural inspector for Cowlitz and Lewis counties, Wash., is authority for the statement that farmers and fruit growers in the southern part of the state are planting out hundreds of English walnut trees, and predicts that walnut growing will constitute one of the chief industries of the state within ten or twelve years. The varieties found best adapted to Washington are the Mayet and the Franquette.

### Pecan List.

Samples of the following pecans were selected for the permanent exhibit of the association, at the Second Annual Convention :

| NAMES.                     | EXHIBITORS.                       |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Centennial.....            | { Nelson,<br>LeMonnier.           |
| Columbian.....             | { Pierson,<br>Pabst.              |
| Egg Shell.....             | Pierson.                          |
| Frotcher.....              | { LeMonnier,<br>Galbraith.        |
| Halbert.....               | Halbert.                          |
| Louisiana Paper Shell..... | Pierson.                          |
| Pabst.....                 | Pabst.                            |
| No 11.....                 | Pabst.                            |
| Robson.....                | Pabst.                            |
| Rome.....                  | { J. Steckler Seed Co.<br>Nelson. |
| Russell.....               | Pabst.                            |
| Russell No. 5.....         | Pabst.                            |
| Schley.....                | { Pierson,<br>Pabst.              |
| Steckler's Mammoth.....    | J. Steckler Seed Co.              |
| Stuart.....                | Pabst.                            |
| Stuart Seedling.....       | Purnell.                          |
| Van Deman.....             | { Pabst,<br>Pierson.              |

### The Chinquapin.

A reader in Mississippi wants to know something about chinquapins and why they are not grown extensively. Why they are not more extensively grown, is a question difficult to answer. The trees are broad and spreading, with ovate-oblong foliage, and when the nuts fill the burrs and turn black in the fall, they are unique in appearance. Seen for the first time, a chinquapin tree, in the fall of year, strikes a person forcibly. The nuts are beautifully fixed in solitary burrs, from five to seven burrs on the same stem. They part, when ripe, exposing the bright black nut, and in a few days they begin to fall. It is exhilarating to pick up chinquapins from under the trees.

They seem easy enough to find, in the grass, and boys and girls will think they have found them all, and cleared the ground, but just turn the turkeys under the trees, and it will be a surprise to see them darting hither and yon, picking up chinquapins with their bills. Turkeys first give the nut a hard peck or two with their bills and gobble them up. They are very fond of chinquapins.

On the old plantation, father used to have sheets spread under two large trees that shaded the "house pasture," and a negro boy would climb up, go out on the large limbs and jar the nuts down for the "white children" to pick up.

Bushels are borne by one tree. The chinquapin is a very healthy, long-lived tree, and the nuts are sweet and delicate in flavor.

The plantation negroes used to boil the chinquapin and with a coarse needle and strong black thread, string them into necklaces. From one to three or five hundred would be strung around the necks of the pickaninies, at the start, but the boiled nuts are delicious, and by degrees the necklace would be nibbled down to very few.

Chinquapins are singularly overlooked, as a source of profit. They are popular in country places, but no one seems to have taken hold of the industry, in sending them to cities. The nuts in the burrs, when partly open would sell as curiosities, and the ripe nuts are better tasted and more comely in appearance than filberts, which, in size, come nearer

chinquapins than any other nut. They ripen in October and November, and then is the time to market the nuts. They get hard if kept even till Christmas.

Chinquapin trees flourish on the same soil as chestnuts, hickory-nuts and walnuts, and are the comliest of them all.—Southern Fruit Grower.

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### The Cashew Nut.

David G. Fairchild, agricultural explorer for the United States Department of Agriculture, is enthusiastic over the merits of the Cashew nut, which grows in Porto Rico, on trees attaining a height of 40 feet and upwards. He declares that burnt almonds are flat in comparison to the delicious flavor of the roasted Cashew nut, and believes that a big market could be created among candy makers for the product.

He recommends that groves of the trees be planted here, as the nut is bound to grow in popularity. In addition to its edible qualities, the statement is made that oil, ink, gum, tar, mucilage, cosmetics and dyes are manufactured from it. Those interested in introducing new seeds and plants into California may find that the tree possesses qualities rendering it desirable for propagation in this state.

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A project is under consideration by which the experiment stations of California and Florida may exchange plants, trees and vines, grown by either state, which promise to become of value to both.

# 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 Semi-Weekly, Fla., Times-Union of Dec. 25th reprints in their Farmer and Fruit Grower Department our article on "Nut Trees for Fence Posts," which appeared in the October number.



"Many hands make light work." During 1904 we should have a large growth in our subscription list, and one mode of accomplishing it is to ask all our friends, who appreciate THE NUT-GROWER, to send in all the subscriptions they can. Speak a good word for us, and thus help build up an important industry.



The Alabama State Horticultural Society will be held at Mobile on the 26th and 27th of January. An interesting and varied program has been arranged.



While making up the forms for this number, two letters were received one day, by the same mail, which are samples of many. We publish these, as they show the great interest in the industry and the cordial support we have in different sections of the country. They

show also how anyone can aid in the work. Such letters are of direct and indirect benefit, and we hope to receive many of them.



As the years go by and the population of this country increases by leaps and bounds, the time will come when the source of food supply will demand and receive more attention than it does at present. Then, if not long before, the surpassing value of edible nuts will be recognized. The wonderful resources for supplying any demand will be appreciated and the nut growing industry will become of paramount importance.



In many ways we follow fashion and custom, in violation of the plain teachings of Nature. Progress, with all its inspiration and achievements, is sometimes wantonly destructive. A case in point is the ruthless waste, for generations past, of the priceless native forests of hard woods, with their untold value as actual food producers in edible nuts. Nature had made, in this favored land, ample provision for the maintenance of a large population, and the aboriginal tribes utilized and appreciated it. The time is coming —is now at hand—for the rehabilitation of forests and the growth of nuts as food. It is a matter of great importance, and will be increasingly so as the year go by, as the effects of forests on climate, the future's lumber supply and necessities for food all demand it.

In this issue we give space to an important article on the shell bark hickory. We wish to impress the fact upon the public generally that the South has no monopoly of the nut growing business. While we are making rapid strides with the pecan, with the same careful selection of choice varieties of the shellbark hickory, and their propagation by the same methods now in successful operation with the pecan, it is possible to produce in a large area of the United States shellbarks of quality, thin shells, etc., that will be formidable competitors of the royal pecan.



A start was made at the New Orleans convention in the line of a collection of samples of typical and valuable varieties of nuts. The Committee on Nomenclature and Standards selected from the exhibits a few specimens each of seventeen varieties and placed them in the hands of the Secretary, for use of the Association. The list, which is published on another page of this number, is of much interest and value but is not to be regarded as complete. It is only the initial step, and other standard and popular nuts, like the Georgia Giant, Money Maker, etc., will be added to the list.



“Arbor Day” has become a fixed institution in many states. It is an excellent movement, but as now carried on is too often devoid of one of the most important and beneficial

opportunities that the occasion affords, viz.: that of the careful and thoughtful selection of trees. “Any old thing” that can be planted, frequently is used, when a nut tree would be the most fitting tree that could be selected. Children should be familiarized with the importance and value of nut trees, and encouraged to plant them on school grounds and about their homes. Arbor Day is a most timely opportunity for impressing such a lesson.



Among the exchanges which come to the NUT-GROWER office is the Vineland (N. J.) Independent. The editor of that paper is alive to the importance of nut culture, and has at different times kindly referred to the National Nut-Growers' Association, and quoted freely from the THE NUT-GROWER. In connection with his report of the recent convention at New Orleans, he threw out a suggestion, for his readers, which is well worthy of wide consideration. His plan for fostering and encouraging the industry is to organize local nut culture societies among the young people, for the purpose of planting nut trees, for pleasure and profit. We like the idea so well that it has been put on the slate for consideration by the officers of the national association.



Mr. H. P. Atwater, of Texas, is an enthusiastic advocate of the pecan. He was in evidence at the New Orleans convention during the early sessions, but much to his re-

gret, as well as of those who heard him, was obliged to leave the city before the convention was over. He doubtless carried off the palm for—what might be called “extravagant statements” in assuring the convention that he had in his office a single cluster bearing seventy-five pecans. Of course there were persons present who called in question the accuracy of his statement, but he was able to “stand pat,” and promised that proof could be furnished. In support of his statement we have on our desk a 5x8 inch photo of the cluster, which of course shows but one side of the bunch, but on this exposed side we are able to count thirty-nine nuts, which would leave but thirty-six to be accounted for on the other side. This matter is of much interest, and the gentleman has been requested to furnish a cut of the bunch for use in a subsequent number.

### Is Greatly Encouraged.

Mr. J. F. Wilson, Secretary and Treasurer National Nut-Growers' Association, Poulan, Ga.,

Dear Sir—Your favor of the 5th inst. to hand, containing receipt for membership fee in the National Nut-Growers' Association, and for volumes I and II of THE NUT-GROWER. I have a grove of 625 pecan trees of different age, all grafted and budded, oldest five summers, which bore a few nuts this year. The few nuts pleased and encouraged me so,

that I have begun to make preparation in getting land ready to set out five or six hundred more trees this coming fall, all grafted or budded.

I intended writing you a long communication, but since reading a few of your Nut Grower magazines, I realize that I know very little to tell, so I will close, trusting to meet you and many other members of the National Nut-Growers' Association, at the Convention at St. Louis.

Respectfully,

Vic Trolie.

Canton, Miss., Jan. 14th, 1904.

### Wants to Learn.

Mr. J. F. Wilson, Secretary and Treasurer National Nut-Growers' Association, Poulan, Ga.

Dear Sir—I do not remember the date of my membership in the association nor my subscription to the THE NUT-GROWER. Will you inform me, as I do not want to lapse nor be dropped; I want to stay with both.

I want the report of the New Orleans meeting also. I received the December number; read every word; want to learn. There is not much enthusiasm here yet, a few trees planted and a few are interested.

If you will send me a few copies of the December number I will give them out where I think they will do good. I am talking, but find people slow to start. Yours very truly,

B. Crawford.

New Decatur, Ala., Jan. 14, 1904.

## NEW REGULATIONS

### Of the Georgia State Board of Entomology, Relative to Nursery Stock.

The Crop Pest Law of Georgia gives the State Board of Entomology the power to enact rules and regulations relative to the inspection, fumigation, transportation and importation of nursery stock. Such regulations, by virtue of the original act of the legislature, have the force of law.

At its annual meeting, held at Macon, Ga., Jan. 6th, 1904, the Board adopted the regulations given below:

#### Regulations for Georgia Nurserymen.

1. No trees, shrubs or other plants commonly known as nursery stock shall be sold, delivered or given away within the State of Georgia without being plainly labelled with the certificate of the State Entomologist.

2. Persons or firms within the State of Georgia growing for sale trees, cuttings, shrubs, vines or other plants commonly known as nursery stock shall make application to the State Entomologist, Atlanta, Ga., for inspection and certificate on or before July 1st of each year.

Any person, corporation or firm failing to make application to have his or their stock inspected as aforesaid after receipt of written notice of this rule, shall not be permitted to offer for sale in this state any of said stock not inspected; provided, that such person, corporation or firm may make written application to the State Board of Entomology to be relieved of his or their default and

consequences, and offering to pay any additional expense incurred by the state and its officers by reason of such failure, the Board may on a proper showing order an inspection of said nursery.

3. In case some part of a nursery shall be found infested with San Jose scale no certificate shall be granted; provided, however, that isolated blocks of nursery stock not infested may be considered as separate nurseries and a certificate may be granted covering such stock after all stock in the infested blocks has been destroyed.

If parties in Georgia who grow trees for sale would advise the Entomologist early in the season that they desire inspection, the work of the department would be greatly facilitated. In the past many parties have not applied for inspection until late in the season, often making it necessary for an inspector to go over the same territory several times. To avoid this useless loss of time and the additional expense, the Board has adopted the rule given above, requiring all nurserymen to apply for inspection prior to July 1.

Heretofore it has been necessary under the regulations for the Department to refuse certificates whenever a nursery, or any part of it, has been found infested with San Jose scale. Under the new regulations, a nurseryman may secure a certificate covering stock which is not infested and which is not in immediate danger of becoming infested, even though one or more blocks of his nursery may have scale in them. It

must not be understood from this, however, that infested stock will be allowed upon the market, or that a certificate will be granted covering stock which is in dangerous proximity to San Jose scale.

—

**Regulations Applying to Nurserymen  
Outside of Georgia, Who Ship  
Stock Into This State.**

Any person or persons residing in states or countries outside the state of Georgia, dealing in or handling trees, shrubs or other plants in this state, or shipping trees, shrubs or other plants therein, shall file with the State Entomologist, Atlanta, Ga., a certified copy (or signed duplicate of original) of the certificate issued by the entomologist, fruit inspector, or other duly authorized official of the state or country in which said stock was grown. Such certificate for nurseries south of the northern boundary line of North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas must be based upon an inspection made not earlier than July 1st; and for nurseries north of said line, upon an inspection made not earlier than June 1st. Said person or persons shall also file with the State Entomologist an affidavit, executed before an ordinary, notary public or justice of the peace, stating that said person or persons will fumigate with hydrocyanic acid gas all stock shipped into the state of Georgia. Such fumigation shall be in a manner approved by the State Entomologist. Upon receipt and approval of the certificate and affidavit above mentioned, the certificate of the Georgia State Board of Entomology will be issued to the applicant without charge, and official tags bearing facsimile copy of such certificate and the seal of the State Board, will be furnished such applicant at cost of

printing, viz: Sixty cents for the first one hundred or part thereof, and twenty-five cents for each additional hundred.

The officials of Georgia impose no fees upon nurserymen who desire to ship stock into the state, and wish to encourage all reliable nurserymen who handle nothing but strictly first class stock free from injurious insects and diseases. To all such the State Board of Entomology offers every facility for doing business in Georgia. However, nurserymen who fail to comply with the state laws and with the regulations of the Board or who ship infested stock into the state, will be rigorously dealt with. Wilmon Newell,  
State Entomologist.

—◆—

If you are the owner of good land, seize the opportunity and plant pecans. Talk pecans and let the southern people raise them. The United States imports a greater and greater per cent. annually. The importations for nuts in 1905 was \$21,480,000.00, which was 10 per cent greater than in 1901. People who never travel beyond the bound of their own county will howl that "the business will soon be overdone." But investigate the above figures and see if you agree with the howlers. It is a very small per cent. of the many million inhabitants of the United States who ever saw a pecan. Besides, the population of the United States will grow faster than the Southern states will grow the nuts. —Exchange.

**Palace of Horticulture**

At the St. Louis Exposition consists of a main central room four hundred feet square, with wings extending on opposite sides, each wing being two hundred and four by two hundred and thirty feet, the whole building thus covering almost exactly six acres of ground. Every foot of the great area will be first class exhibit space and no exhibitor will be located on any but main floor space.

A further actual gain in the amount of available space is made through the policy followed in the classification by which all wines and brandies, preserved and canned fruit are classified in agriculture with the other liquors and food products.

The actual net space for exhibits will thus be much more than was ever provided for horticultural exhibits at any exposition.

In the center of the building will be placed a splendid collection of palms and decorative plants. Surrounding this an area of two hundred feet square will be reserved for

exhibits placed upon low tables. No installation in this space will be permitted more than thirty inches in height.

The building will be lighted by windows in the walls and from above. The windows in the roof will not be skylights but of the monitor form, so that no direct rays of sunshine from them will touch exhibits.

The 1903 English walnut crop of California is believed to be about 6,000,000 pounds short of the heavy crop of last year, conservative estimates placing the 1903 figures at 11,000,000 pounds against 17,140,000 pounds in 1902.

*When writing to advertisers please mention The Nut-Grower.*

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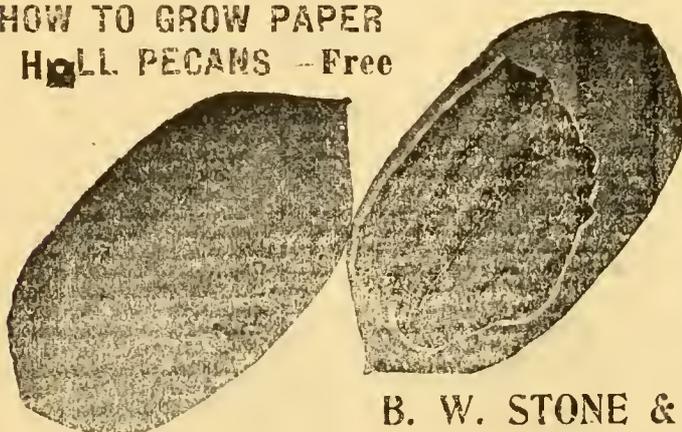
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# THE NUT-GROWER

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

Volume II.

FEBRUARY, 1904.

Number 7.

## Report of Committee on Nomenclature and Standards.

### Nomenclature.

All permanently useful discussion of objects or subjects necessitates that the things discussed shall have names. Names are the labels by which for convenience we distinguish things from each other, whether they are rocks or plants or men. Names therefore, play a most important part in all branches of classified knowledge, and much of the value of economic, as well as purely scientific discussion, depends upon the distinctiveness of the names themselves and the accuracy with which they are applied.

A clear and accurate nomenclature is therefore a necessity in any line of research which has to do with living organisms such as plants. This was long ago recognized by workers in the so-called "pure" science, and has resulted in the adoption of more or less stable rules and precedents for guidance of investigators in the several branches of science.

The necessity for similar action by agriculturists and horticulturists, if

they are to avoid continual misunderstanding of each other and misinterpretation of the phenomena of growth as observed in the behavior of plant varieties, has long been evident. In several branches, special care is now observed in the selection and application of names, and in some, systems of registration have been devised by which the effort is made to prevent any two varieties of the same plant from receiving the same name, and to prevent more than a single name from being applied to a variety.

It is generally admitted, however, that permanent stability of names must be founded upon recognized and accepted principles, and that the application of these principles must be left to the honesty and intelligence of the public, rather than to the operation of technical and restrictive regulations.

In a new and rapidly developing branch of horticulture, such as nut culture is rapidly becoming, it is important that the experience of the past along similar lines should be consulted. In this case, fortunately, the field has been thoroughly investigated, and the principles formulated,

so that little remains to be done except to consistently apply them. The American Pomological Society, which has lead the horticultural world in this respect since its organization fifty-five years ago, has by gradual evolution reached a position where its formulated conclusions can be safely adopted for the guidance of those who are developing the newer fields of plant industry. At the twenty-eighth Biennial Session of this Society, which occurred in Boston in September, 1903, the principles of fruit nomenclature which have gradually crystalized during the past half century were embodied in a Code of Nomenclature which was adopted by the Society and will be published in its forthcoming volume of proceedings. This code as adopted consists of five brief rules and certain explanations and interpretive notes, as follows :

**Code of Pomological Nomenclature—  
Priority.**

Rule 1. No two varieties of the same kind of fruit shall bear the same name. The name first published for a variety shall be the accepted and recognized name, except in cases where it has been applied in violation of this code.

“A. The term “kind” as herein used shall be understood to apply to those general classes of fruits that are grouped together in common usage without regard to their exact botanical relationship ; as, apple, cherry, grape, peach, plum, raspberry, etc.

“B. The paramount right of the originator, discoverer, or introducer of a new variety to name it, within the limitations of this code, is recognized and emphasized.

“C. Where a variety name through long usage has become thoroughly established in American pomological literature for two or more varieties, it should not be displaced nor radically modified for either sort, except in cases where a well known synonym can be advanced to the position of leading name. The several varieties bearing identical names should be distinguished by adding the name of the author who first described each sort, or by adding some other suitable distinguishing term that will insure their identity in catalogues or discussions.

“D. Existing American names of varieties which conflict with earlier published foreign names of the same, or other varieties, but which have become thoroughly established through long usage shall not be displaced.”

**Forms of Names.**

Rule 2. The name of a variety of fruit shall consist of a single word.

“A. No variety should be named unless distinctly superior to existing varieties in some important characteristic, nor until it has been determined to perpetuate it by bud propagation.

“B. In selecting names for varieties the following points should be emphasized: Distinctiveness, simplicity, ease of pronunciation and spell-

ing, indication of origin or parentage.

"C. The spelling and pronunciation of a varietal name derived from a personal or geographical name should be governed by the rules that control the spelling and pronunciation of the name from which it was derived.

"D. A variety imported from a foreign country should retain its foreign name subject only to such modification as is necessary to conform it to this code or to render it intelligible in English.

"E. The name of a person should not be applied to a variety during his life without his expressed consent. The name of a deceased horticulturist should not be so applied except through formal action by some competent horticultural body, preferably that with which he was most closely connected.

"F. The use of such general terms as seedling, hybrid, pippin, pearmain, beurre, rare-ripe, damson, etc., is not admissible.

"G. The use of a possessive noun as a name is not admissible.

"H. The use of a number either singly or attached to a word should be considered only as temporary expedient while the variety is undergoing preliminary test.

"I. In applying the various provisions of this rule to an existing varietal name that has through long usage become firmly imbedded in American pomological literature no change shall be made which will involve loss of identity."

Rule 3. In the full and formal citation of a variety name, the name of the author who first published it shall also be given.

#### Publication.

Rule 4. Publication consists (1) in the distribution of a printed description of the variety named, giving the distinguishing character of fruit, tree, etc., or (2) in the publication of a new name for a variety that is properly described elsewhere; such publication to be made in any book, bulletin, report, trade catalogue or periodical, providing the issue bears the date of its publication and is generally distributed among nurserymen, fruit growers, and horticulturists; or (3) in certain cases the general recognition of a name for a propagated variety in a community for a number of years shall constitute publication of that name.

"A. In determining the name of a variety to which two or more names have been given in the same publication, that which stands first shall have precedence."

#### Revision.

Rule 5. No properly published variety name shall be changed for any reason except conflict with this code, nor shall another variety be substituted for that originally described thereunder.

#### Comments.

As this code covers the entire field of Nut Culture, which is one of the recognized branches of Pomology your Committee strongly recommends its adoption for the guidance

of this Association in its future discussions and publications. Particular attention is called to the following points which appear to be of special importance to nut growers at the present time :

#### Priority.

Rule 1. "The name first published for a variety shall be the accepted and recognized name, except in cases where it has been applied in violation of this code."

This rule, subject to the provision that it shall not be so applied as to disturb names already thoroughly established in the literature and thus create confusion, is necessary to insure stability of varietal names. Taken in connection with Rule 4, which recognizes the distribution of a printed description in any book, bulletin, trade catalogue or periodical, providing the issue bears a date as proper publication, it affords a convenient channel through which any variety worth naming can be named by the proper person and in such way that the name selected by him shall stand.

#### Form of Names.

Rule 2. "The name of a variety of fruit shall consist of a single word."

Experience has shown that where more than a single word is used complications ensue that are troublesome and unavoidable. This is especially true where descriptive adjectives or terms such as mammoth,

paper shell, egg shell, etc., are applied. Many of the errors in the labeling of fruit trees in nurseries have been traced to this cause, such varieties as Late Crawford and Early Crawford peach being unintentionally substituted for each other in propagating or packing, to the serious loss of the orchardist. Adherence to the principle of one clear and distinctive word for the name of each variety will insure the greatest possible exemption from errors of this sort.

"A. No variety should be named unless distinctly superior to existing varieties in some important characteristic, nor until its propagation has been determined upon."

The primary purpose of this provision is to avoid undue multiplication of names and the confusion that results from this cause. The natural tendency in a rapidly developing branch of horticulture is to name each newly originated or discovered seedling without awaiting to determine whether it is worthy of perpetuation or not. The result is a rapid multiplication of names which soon cease to have significance, because the varieties they stand for cannot be located. It is probable that at least half of the pecan varieties that have been published thus far are in this condition, the whereabouts of the original trees being unknown and no budded or grafted trees existing to represent the varieties.

(Continued in next issue.)

## Grafted and Budded Pecans vs. Seedlings.

Prof. H. E. VanDeman, of Washington, D. C., at National Nut Growers' Convention.

I was indeed very sorry that it was impossible for me to be on time yesterday; I did my best, but the railroad company did not assist me. I find by looking at the program that I am expected to say a few words on "Grafted and Budded Pecan Trees vs. Seedlings." Let me say at the outset that while I am not the possessor as yet of a pecan grove, I am vitally interested in the question to which I have devoted years of study.

I am well aware that the subject about which I am to discuss is not one on which we all agree, but we do agree that we should grow good pecans. When our forefathers planted their first orchards of the apple and various kinds of fruits, they planted seedlings, because they were the best they had. Now no one thinks of following their example, nor would they plant such trees if they were now living under the conditions that are now prevalent. They had to take the chances of getting such fruit as the trees might produce, which was indeed of all colors, sizes, flavors and values.

The pecan is no exception to the rule of nature in regard to variation from the characteristics of the parent, and we who are planting trees of this nut are subject to the same rules of variation. We want the best there is, if we can get it, and we can by plant-

ing budded or grafted trees, and in no other way. Some seem to think the seedlings are good enough and that they will come true, or nearly so, to the variety of nuts from which they were grown. This is a great mistake. They will mostly be poorer than the original, if that was something good, rather than better, and few will be as good.

When we come to think of the small cost of budded or grafted pecan trees in comparison with their far-reaching value as compared with seedlings, there can be no wiser course than to plant them. Pecan trees will live and bear profitably for a century and the risk of having poor nuts for this time, or for a much shorter time, is too great. Let those who will not do otherwise plant seedlings, but we who claim to be up-to-date should not entertain such a thought.

Any one who is not convinced should talk with those who have made a trial of the matter. There are plenty of them in this room and we have before us a set of nuts from over a hundred seedling trees of one of the very good varieties. There is not one like the original and scarcely one is as good.

When we come to gather and ship nuts in quantity, as many of us hope to do some day, a mixed lot will be troublesome to sort and bring far less than if they were all alike, or enough of them to make a considerable shipment. It is so with the fruits, and the disadvantages of

mixed lots is often very serious and always annoying.

It is not the first cost of the tree that is the expensive part, but the care for years to come after it is planted and the time of waiting for results. Life is too short to spend it in uncertainty when we can be reasonably sure of certain and profitable results. Plant pecan trees and seedlings if it is not possible to do better, but make every effort to plant budded or grafted trees of the best varieties known and be sure that they are true to name.

### Hales' Paper Shell Hickory.

A hickory nut is, to the great mass of people who appreciate it, simply a hickory nut, without regard to its size, quality, thickness of shell, form, or any of the features which distinguish one variety from another. One has only to examine a mixed lot of hickory nuts to learn that there are many shapes and sizes as well as a great range in thickness of shell and quality.

To select the best varieties, for commercial and amateur growers, the locating of trees bearing them, so that wood can be obtained for propagation, is a wide and open field for a very promising line of work, and one sure to produce results of vast importance, and promises pecuniary profits to the successful propagator of the choicest and best kinds.

As far as the writer is able to learn there is but a single variety of the shellbark hickory which has

been propagated, distributed and grown under its varietal name, and that is known as "Hales' Papershell."

While there are plenty of local or neighborhood names, of distinct varieties, they have not yet been propagated by methods which insure the perpetuation of their particular qualities, or placed on record for public use, except the one mentioned.

Hales' Papershell was named by the late Andrew S. Fuller, and in the Rural New Yorker for Nov. 19, 1870, he gave an illustrated description of the variety, which has since been propagated, by grafting, to insure the perpetuation of the variety. His description of the nut and natural habitat, with illustration of the original tree, is found in "Fuller's Nut Culture," to which work we are indebted for the following interesting history:

"The original tree of this remarkable variety is growing upon the farm of Mr. Henry Hales, near Ridgewood, N. J., and on bottom land within a few rods of the Saddle river. The tree is probably more than a hundred years old, and is about seventy-five feet high and nearly two feet in diameter at the base \* \* \* There are a large number of shellbark hickories growing nearby, and while there are several excellent and very large varieties among them, the one I have named is by far the largest and most distinct in form, and with the thinnest shell; in fact, the shell is

much thinner than in many of the pecan nuts that reach our Northern markets from the South. The size and form of these nuts is clearly shown in figure —, while the thin shell and thick, plump kernel is seen in the cross section. It will be noticed that these nuts differ from the ordinary varieties of this species in the absence of the sharp ridges and depressions running from base to point, the surface of the shell being broken up into irregular, wavy lines, somewhat resembling the shell of the more common varieties of the Persian walnuts \* \* \* Another merit, in addition to the large size and thin shell of the Hales' Paper-shell, is its keeping qualities, the kernels rarely becoming rancid, even when two or more years old, and from a long acquaintance with this nut and hundreds of other varieties gathered from all parts of the United States, I am inclined to place it at the head of the list, and as the most valuable sort as yet discovered.

"It is true, however, that I have found in the forests, and also received, many large and superior nuts of this species, that are well worthy of propagation and cultivation, but they have been in the main of the typical form, and not of so distinct a type as this paper-shell. Judge Miller sent me a few nuts of a shellbark found in Missouri that were even larger and with fully as thin shell as that of the Hales', but upon making further inquiries in regard to the tree that produced them, I learned that an incom-

ing railroad line had destroyed it, and thus one more tree of inestimable value had been sacrificed in the march of this progressive age.

### Avoid Swindlers.

It behooves every person who buys nut bearing trees to make certain that he receives budded or grafted trees. The interest that has been created in favor of planting pecan and other nut bearing trees, has led unscrupulous men to travel over the country and take orders for grafted or budded nut trees of approved and well known varieties, and fill these orders with worthless seedling stock. Before the buyer discovers that he is the victim of a swindler, the agent is out of reach. To avoid being imposed upon every person who contemplates planting nut trees should buy only of those agents who represent reliable nurserymen or firms, and carry credentials, and even then it is well to make inquiry of the firm represented, and verify the agent's statement. It is only by such precaution that the unscrupulous can be prevented from foisting on the purchaser of nut bearing trees worthless seedlings, that have no value as nut producers, and even if they had, may require half a lifetime before they reach a full bearing age.

As an additional protection, and in the interest of honest dealing every person who ascertains that a swindler has attempted to impose on him by claiming to represent reputable nurserymen, should be published, and thereby put the public on notice to beware of him.

# The Nut-Grower.

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

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Poulan, Ga., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

**SUBSCRIPTION, 50¢ PER ANNUM.**

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An industry that can well be made an adjunct to nut growing is that of "Bee Culture." It will fit in all right, besides there is a fine field for such industry all through this southern country.



THE NUT-GROWER will be glad to receive and publish authentic reports as to the annual yield of nuts from particular trees. Actual measurements are wanted rather than estimates or floating reports.



Nut food products are much in favor and are sold largely because of persistent advertisement. All this is helpful to educate the people to a better appreciation of nuts as food and is sure to greatly enlarge the demand for nuts.



A good thing will bear repetition, and this accounts for the duplication of sundry information we give from time to time. Then we are constantly adding to our family of appreciative readers, many of whom are just starting in the business of nut growing.

Mr. Thos. Bridgen, a veteran horticulturist of Alabama, said in a recent letter: "I fully agree with the article in January NUT-GROWER on the value of an exhibit at St. Louis. Many parties barely know the pecan by name, and an exhibit with appropriate literature would cause many to go into pecan culture and utilize land now worthless."



Accidents, and other unavoidable causes, have recently reduced about one half the working forces of the printing establishment where the NUT-GROWER is printed. This accounts for a later appearance of this number than usual, and has also interfered with the issue of Proceeding of Convention, which is also delayed for the same reason.



The committee of local arrangements for next convention are investigating the matter of hotel accommodations for members and their friends, while at St. Louis in attendance upon the Convention and visiting the great exposition. It is expected that convenient quarters at reasonable rates will be obtained and reserved for all who notify the Secretary of Association in due time.



We have given prominence to the Nussbaumer's Hybrid and the Floyd pecan, in recent numbers, for a specific purpose. If these nuts are lost to the world, as Mr. Fuller thought probable, it may lead to the search for others of equal worth in that section of country. This is import-

ant in the bearing it has on the extension northward of the pecan or some hybrid having its good qualities and the ability to stand a greater degree of cold without injury.



Some months ago, a subscriber in Northeastern Ohio, wrote us about grafting and budding the hickory. This party, as an initial step, was advised to be on the lookout for the best sample of nuts his locality produced. It will be a good work for others to follow, as the location of such a tree as the Hales' or some of those lost wonders, will bring honor and fame, if not profit, to the discoverer and exploiter of something better than we now have on record.



Attention is called to the communication of Mr. Forkert, and the experimental work he has undertaken. Such efforts, if followed up carefully, not only by the gentleman named but many others as well, can hardly fail to produce valuable information. In connection with this matter, we want to impress the importance of keeping full records, and notes, of all noticeable circumstances, even trivial, as just such things often throw light upon the subject, when and where least expected.



Just as soon as the Association Secretary is through with his work incidental to the publishing and distributing the proceedings of the last Convention, he expects to take up systematically with the committee of standards, the examination and grad-

ing of varieties as provided by the scale of points adopted at New Orleans. Some excellent nuts are already on hand awaiting the experts' decision, and they are sure to come in promptly from others, as soon as the application blanks are ready.

## Cashew Nut.

From Fuller's Nut Culturist.

A large shrub or small tree, native of the West Indies, and for this reason often referred to as the "Western Cashew." It belongs to the Terebinte family, consequently is closely related to our native poison Sumachs. The tree is an evergreen, with entire feather-veined leaves; flowers of a reddish color, and very small, scant-scented and produced in terminal panicles. The fruit is kidney-shaped, and borne on a fleshy receptacle, and when ripe of reddish or yellow color. The nut proper is enclosed in a leathery covering, consisting of two layers, between which is deposited a thick, caustic, oily substance, exceedingly acrid, but this is eliminated by heat, so that when the kernels are roasted they have a pleasant flavor, and are highly esteemed for desserts. Some care is required in roasting these nuts, as the fumes given off during the operation causes inflammation of the eyes.

The nuts also yield an excellent oil very similar to the best olive oil. Although originally found only in the West Indies, this nut is now widely distributed throughout the

tropical countries of the East, in fact, naturalized in all hot climates, and is also under trial in Southern Florida.

### International Congresses.

J. F. Wilson, Secretary National Nut Growers' Association, Poulan, Ga.:

Dear Sir - In reply to your letter of November 14, I have assigned for the use of the National Nut Growers' Association for convention purposes, a hall on the Exposition grounds for Oct. 26-28, 1904.

Very respectfully yours,

Howard J. Rogers,

Director of Congresses.

St. Louis, Mo, January 8, 1904.

### NOTICE.

To whom it may concern :—Notice is hereby given that a certificate of the Georgia State Board of Entomology, numbered 66, dated Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 26, 1903, issued to the Southern Nut Tree Nurseries, C. C. Batey, Manager, Thomasville, Ga., has this day been revoked. Said action has been taken because of the failure of the said C. C. Batey to fumigate nursery stock shipped and sold as is required by the regulations of the State Board of Entomology, which regulations are enacted by virtue of an Act of Assembly approved Dec. 20th, 1898.

Wilmon Newell,

State Entomologist.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 10, 1904.

### Flowering of Oaks.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, }  
BUREAU OF FORESTRY, }  
Washington, Feb. 12, 1904 }

Mr. J. F. Wilson, Ed. of the Nut Grower,  
Poulan, Georgia.

Dear Sir:—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your note of February 6th and also the January issue of NUT-GROWER, in which I have been greatly interested.

Referring to an article, entitled, "Nut Growing in the South," page 85, I notice an interesting statement in regard to the flowering of hickories and oaks. Perhaps some additional information on the flowering of oaks may be interesting. As I understand them the hickories produce their flowers and fruit the same year. The oaks roughly classified as White Oaks have the same habit. The Red Oaks and Black Oaks, however, require two years in which to mature their fruit. The staminate and pistillate flowers are produced one season and the acorns from the pistillate ones are partly matured that year, completing their maturity the following season. An inspection of the branchlets of a Red Oak or Black Oak in the fall or winter will discover tiny acorns which the coming summer develops into mature acorns.

I shall be exceedingly glad if opportunity offers to send you notes from time to time which may be of interest to the readers of the NUT-GROWER.

Very truly yours,

Geo. B. Sudworth,

Chief.

## A Correction.

The Nut-Grower, Poulan, Ga.

Dear Sirs:--In my letter of Jan. 12th to you, I enclosed an article upon recent changes in the Regulations of the Georgia State Board of Entomology. Under the head of "Regulations Applying to Nurserymen Outside of Georgia," please correct to read:

"Said person or persons shall also file with the State Entomologist a signed statement in which said person or persons agree to fumigate with hydrocyanic acid gas all stock shipped into Georgia. Such fumigation shall be in a manner approved by the State Entomologist. Upon receipt of the certificate and statement above mentioned, etc."

Instead of: "Said person or persons shall also file with the State Entomologist an affidavit, executed before an Ordinary, Notary Public or Justice of the Peace, stating that said person or persons will fumigate with hydrocyanic acid gas all stock shipped into Georgia. Such fumigation shall be in a manner approved by the State Entomologist. Upon receipt of the certificate and affidavit above mentioned, etc."

In case the article is already printed please call attention to this correction and oblige,

Respectfully yours,

Wilmon Newell,

State Entomologist,

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 30, 1904.

## Commends the Association.

LOUISIANA SUGAR EXPERIMENT STATION,  
AUDUBON PARK,  
NEW ORLEANS, LA., Jan. 23, 1904.

Mr. J. F. Wilson, Editor The Nut-Grower, Poulan, Ga.:

Dear Sir:—Your letter has just been received. I do not think that I have ever seen a meeting where more interest was manifested in an industry than that of the recent nut growers at their convention held in this city in October. Both from a scientific and practical standpoint, the subject of nut growing was thoroughly investigated, discussed and absorbed. Representatives of five or six Southern agricultural colleges were present and aided in making the meeting a success. Prominent nut growers from South Carolina to Texas were in attendance, and gave evidence by the interest which they manifested of their devotion to the industry in which they had enlisted. The industry of pecan growing has grown and developed so largely in the South that a number of intelligent and influential men have gone into it and are to-day making a specialty of propagating some of the finest varieties of this nut, and I am told by several of these men that the demand for their trees is greater than their supply. Wherever men of decided character, integrity and honor, with an ability equal to the successful handling of the business part of the industry, have gone into the growing and raising of pecans to meet the increasing demands of the planters, they have met with signal success. There is hardly a

day that I do not receive from some one a letter inquiring as to the best kinds of pecans to plant, from whom to purchase, whether seedlings or grafted trees, etc. It is with pleasure that I can point to such a numerous list of hightoned, honorable and successful nurserymen within my acquaintance. The financial success of growing pecans has been amply demonstrated, and thousands of acres are annually going into the industry, with the prospect in a few years of deriving a goodly income from their groves. The increased consumption of pecans justifies the belief that the present prices for good nuts will be maintained for some years to come. The world is becoming favorably acquainted with the finer pecans, as has been demonstrated by the increased demand for them since the exhibit of these nuts by the United States government at the World's Fair in Paris. A great many people agree with the writer that a first-class pecan is by all odds the most superior nut that can be offered on the market; while every child, white and colored, will indorse these sentiments. I therefore believe that the Nut Growers Association, now in its infancy, will continue to grow and prosper, and will be the means of giving increased incomes to many farmers and planters throughout the country, besides contributing largely to the food supply of the world.

With kind regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

WM. C. STUBBS, Director.

## Improve What We Have.

Mr. J. F. Wilson, Editor The Nut-Grower, Poulan, Ga.:

Dear Sir—In regard to the article on the Floyd and Nussbaumer pecan (in the December number of THE NUT-GROWER), I beg leave to say while it is well to look for lost friends, or once existing acquaintances, which as it seems in the instance of the Nussbaumer and Floyd pecan, may be difficult to locate after so many years have elapsed, why not improve that which is near us? Why not improve those pecans now known and cultivated, but which have some undesirable character, for instance, the Columbia?

The Columbia is a fine, large pecan, tree as healthy and strong grower as any, yet the kernel does not always come to perfection, and the shell is rather thick.

Why not hybridize some more perfect, if really smaller, pecan with the larger imperfect ones? Some good combination may be the result.

I am starting with thirty such hybrids this season—carefully made hybrids between many bearing trees last season. The result was as stated, thirty perfect nuts from such crosses, and some are now planted, and you may rest assured a most interesting watch will be bestowed upon the resulting seedlings of those thirty nuts.

With best wishes for the success of the NUT-GROWER and its conductor,

I am very truly yours,

C. Forkert.

**Hazelnuts in Europe.**

Germany and other European countries import annually large quantities of hazelnuts, which are used by confectioners and form a prominent item in the dessert at hotel and private tables, according to Simon W. Hanauer, Deputy Consul-General, Frankfort, Germany. Besides this they are as popular an article of consumption as peanuts are in the United States. The hazelnut bushes require no attention and will grow almost anywhere; yet the nut can be greatly improved by proper cultivation. The children of our American farmers might add to their savings by planting hazelnuts. If nut raising were to be conducted on a large scale by our fruit growers, hazelnuts would soon become a valuable item of our export trade.—American Florist.

and other nuts receive prominent attention at the hands of this firm, who are propagating a number of choice varieties.

“The Peach Grower” is a monthly journal devoted to fruit, published at Atlanta, Ga., several copies of which have come to this office. It contains much information suited to the encouragement of horticultural operation in the South.

The Report of Secretary of Agriculture for 1903 is an interesting pamphlet of about 100 pages, giving a synopsis of the operations of the Department for the past year. Several lines followed by the Department are of especial interest to nut growers, viz., the Pomology Department and Bureau of Forestry have much in common with our Association.

**Book and Catalogue Notices.**

One of the first Trade Catalogues for 1904 received at this office is from the Griffin Bros. Co., of Jacksonville and Miami, Fla. Pecans

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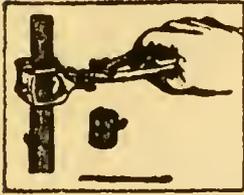
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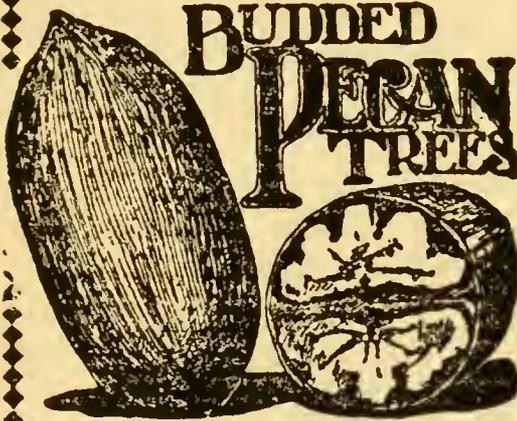
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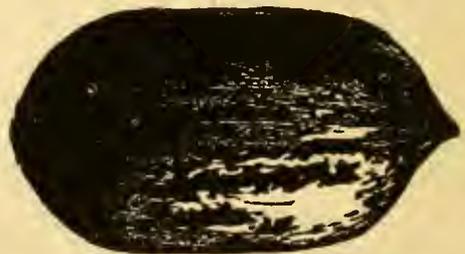
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# THE NUT-GROWER

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

Volume II.

MARCH, 1904.

Number 8.

## Pecan Insects.

Prof. H. Morgan, of Baton Rouge, La., at National Nut Growers' Convention.

The insects affecting the pecan tree and its products have not attracted in the past the serious attention of the culturist and the entomologist that they now demand. This has been due to the infancy of the industry and to the isolated location of many of the trees producing large quantities of marketable and edible nuts. The pecan nursery and orchard increase the facilities for insect ravage and the development of these will encourage in a marked degree the attack of insects formerly considered of little economic importance. The nursery and orchard focalizes insects injurious to the pecan, and the dissemination of nursery stock offers a most excellent medium for the wide distribution of insect pests.

With the growth and organization of the pecan industry, as with any new agricultural undertaking, little attention has been paid to the dissemination of fungus and insect pests. It is not yet too late to sound a note of warning and urge nurserymen and culturists to avoid every

avenue liable to introduce and spread enemies that may in the future prove a menace and even a blight to the very industry they wish to make profitable and permanent.

In the warfare against pecan insects, as is the case with insects affecting any industry, preventives and remedies are based upon a careful study of the life and habits. It is not expected that the pecan culturist will work out the problems associated with the life cycles and habits of insects affecting his tree, yet he can do much to aid these investigations. He is expected, however, to learn carefully these life histories and habits when they have been worked out, and to know their relation to the remedies suggested and recommendations prescribed. It frequently happens that remedies are made ineffective because those delegated to perform the work have no conception of what they are doing. On the other hand, the entomologist who bases his suggestion upon the habits of the insects frequently makes recommendations, which while thoroughly effective on a small scale are totally impracticable when operated upon a commer-

cial basis. It is therefore plain that the pecan culturist and the entomologist must co-operate to attain the best results. Co-operation will result in making a more careful observer and student of injurious insects of the pecan grower and will offer better opportunities to the entomologist to list and study pecan insects and prescribe more effective remedies.

In Louisiana the most important enemies affecting growing pecan trees have been leaf eating insects. The walnut caterpillar (*Datana integenima*) and the fall web-worm (*Hyphantria cunea*) predominating. The walnut caterpillar moth eggs are subject to intense parasitism by a proctotrupid (*Felenomus gossypii*) and the caterpillar itself is preyed upon by ichneumon and *Lachina* flies to such an extent that some years this enemy to pecan trees almost disappears. Hence, if active remedial measures are taken the years when this caterpillar promises to be abundant, very little harm could come from the few that would remain.

The walnut caterpillar moth deposits from 500 to 1,200 eggs on the under side of the lower leaves of the tree. The eggs hatch in about five days (the incubation period varies somewhat with the temperature prevailing.) The caterpillars vary in color in the different stages of the larval life, but may be easily recognized in the last larval condition by their black ground color covered with sordid white hairs and by two

white longitudinal lines on each side of the body.

The young caterpillars feed upon the under surface of the leaves and often escape notice. Four moults are cast during the larval development, the last one (and occasionally the one before the last) occurring on the trunk of the trees. The full grown caterpillar enters the ground for pupation, in which condition it remains during the summer from 10 to 15 days. The second brood winters or hibernates in the pupa condition.

The habits of this insect offer favorable means for overcoming its ravages. The eggs laid upon the lower leaves may, in small orchards, be collected by hand. A little practice soon makes a person proficient in observing the eggs.

The habit of the caterpillars of descending the tree for the last moult, and possibly the one before the last, offers a most convenient means of destroying them, for as long as two days may be spent in the moulting operation. The leaf eating habit is taken advantage of by spraying the foliage with arsenites, such as paris green and arsenate of lead. I spray with a mixture of one-fourth pound of paris green; one fourth-pound of quick lime, and fifty gallons of water will be found a very efficient remedy. In large orchards of old trees steam spraying outfits will be found advantageous.

The fall web worm is a general vegetable feeder attacking a variety of trees in the state. Its attack up-

on pecan trees is rather vigorous, and if not remedied the defoliation and webs become very unsightly, to say nothing of the injury done. As the name "Web Worm" would indicate, the caterpillars live in webs which enlarge with the growth of the caterpillar, and the necessity for food demand. This insect should not be confused with the pecan or walnut caterpillar, though both may occur on the same tree. The latter never lives in a web, and may be found after the third moult on all parts of the tree, while the web worm confines itself during the larval life to the web. Like the pecan or walnut caterpillar, the fall web worm pupates below the surface of the ground (though not so deep) and hibernates in the pupa condition. The moth of the fall web worm is white or spotted (white or black.)

If young trees be carefully watched, the small webs of the young caterpillars may be removed from the trees before much damage is done. Sometimes the larger webs are destroyed with burning rags saturated with coal oil and tied on the end of a long pole. Asbestos may be used in the place of rags. The arsenite sprays used to combat the pecan and walnut caterpillars will be equally effective upon the fall web worm. A number of parasites live upon and destroy great numbers of caterpillars.

Large caterpillars, those of a species of catacola moth, may occur in sufficient numbers upon pecan trees to do serious damage. The larvae

have the habit, especially when nearly grown, of hiding during the day in the crevices of the bark. The grey color of the caterpillar resembles the color of the bark so much that it is not an easy matter to find them while hiding in the crevices. The best time to collect these caterpillars upon the trunk is during or after a rain, when the grey caterpillars show more distinctly in contrast to the damp and darkened bark.

The "twig girdler" (*Oncideres Texana*) has been reported from several quarters in Louisiana and Mississippi as occurring in damaging numbers. The full life history and habits of this pecan pest have been determined by Prof. Glen W. Herrick, of Agricultural College, Miss., and Mr. James Brodie, of Biloxi, Miss., a full account of which was published by Prof. Herrick in the *Journal of the New York Entomological Society*, March, 1902. The eggs of the beetle are deposited in that part of the twig that drops to the ground, and the larvae spend a year or more feeding upon the decaying twig, as it lies upon the ground, or among the branches of the tree. With this knowledge of the life and habits a remedy is made easy. All fallen girdled twigs of pecan, oak and trees akin to these, should be picked up and thoroughly burned. If this becomes the general practice among pecan growers, the twig girdler will soon be under control.

The insects affecting the trunks or bodies of pecan trees have not been

accurately determined. The hickory borer (*Cyrtus pictus*) and a flat head Buprestid borer are not uncommon upon injured trees. Some complaints of these borers have come to us this year. Healthy trees are invariably immune to the attack of borers.

A few insects have been reported as damaging pecans (the fruit). In Louisiana a "spittle bug" has been found upon the fruit stems. When this insect is abundant, great numbers of the young fruit are shed and serious loss is sustained. This is a most difficult insect to combat and further study on the habits and other food plants is needed before remedies can be recommended.

A shuck-worm is occasionally apparent upon maturing fruit, and may be controlled by the sprays of paris green and arsenate of lead used to combat leaf-eating insects.

In conclusion I wish to state that I have not attempted to mention all the insects that have been discovered feeding upon the pecan tree and its fruit, but have merely mentioned those most commonly found in Louisiana. I trust this Convention will result in emphasizing the fact that in the future the pecan industry will necessarily suffer more from insect attack than in the past, and that no time should be lost in listing and studying possible enemies to the future, and informing culturists of the easy methods of diffusing injurious insects and of the best cultural methods known to keep them in subjection.

### Genuine Stock and How to Obtain It.

Mr. Theodore Bechtel, of Ocean Springs, Miss., at National Nut Growers' Convention.

After deciding what to plant, the next and most natural thought that comes to us is, where can we procure what we call for.

During the short existence of this Association it has already been instrumental in exposing a number of frauds and I am sure that a great amount of good will be done in this direction in the future. Some say laws should be passed licensing only responsible parties to sell trees, but up to the present time no such laws have been enacted and the fraudulent tree vendor accorded the same privileges as the responsible one and traverses the country far and near, "seeking whom he may devour." Not every one is doing all he can to keep informed with the means at his disposal, and in the sparsely settled sections of the country they are not all taking daily papers or riding on trolley cars, or even keeping pace with the time, as to what is being done for his benefit in the line of horticulture and agriculture by the experiment stations and others.

Of course, we are not so much surprised that some such people are gulled into buying seedling trees for grafted ones, or hickory and pignut trees for choice pecans, etc., when there are well informed people all through this broad land of ours who will say, "Well! How are we to know who is reliable?"

The eyes are so dazzled by the glowing pictures so beautifully colored and perhaps double the size of the natural product and the samples of nuts, such as we produce and such as the "other fellow" sells, that the order is given often without any further questions, especially if a long list of orders are also shown, whether they be genuine or assumed.

There are several ways by which we may judge of a firm's reliability, and in planning to do something as long lived as a pecan orchard, we should leave nothing undone that we can do to make sure that we start with reliable stock. Don't be afraid to spend time and money on investigating, send for references and see that they are the best. If you are attracted by an ad., you may judge some by the class of paper in which you saw the ad., but get all the evidence you can just the same, and likewise if you are approached by a traveling salesman or tree peddler, make him produce the evidence that his standing is O. K., as well as the firm he represents.

Having been connected with the nursery business ever since I was old enough to carry the label basket for my father, the tales of woe which I have heard told by the victims of the swindlers would fill volumes, and since a discouraged and dissatisfied tree planter is one of the greatest detriments to the horticultural interests of the country, we should all put our shoulder to the wheel and rid the country of as many of these frauds as possible and thereby

bring the nurseryman's calling to the high, honorable standing to which it belongs, for there are reliable nurserymen, notwithstanding the fact that we are looked upon by many as "grafters" in more than one sense of the word.

### Report of Committee on Nomenclature and Standards.

(Continued from last issue.)

"E. The caution against applying names of living persons to varieties without their expressed consent is necessary to protect such names against unsuitable or improper application of such names by introducers. The necessity for it has become increasingly apparent in recent years through the ill-considered application of the names of eminent horticulturists to varieties that have proved to possess but little merit, and which are a source of sorrow to all connected with them."

The requirement that the application of the name of a deceased horticulturist shall be authorized by some competent horticultural body is an extension of the same idea, and is intended to insure full consideration of each case on its merits.

#### Revision.

Rule 5. "No properly published variety name shall be changed for any reason except conflict with this code, nor shall another variety be substituted for that originally described thereunder."

This rule is deemed necessary to avoid the complications growing out

of instances where the names of varieties that have been properly described and published are subsequently changed to suit the whim of the originator or introducer. Names once formally applied are considered to be the property of the public, and should only be changed when necessary for the public good. The necessity for this rule is no doubt self evident.

**STANDARDS.**

In formulating Standards for the guidance of the Association your committee has deemed it advisable to submit a scale of points for judging commercial varieties of pecans, leaving other nuts for future consideration.

This scale is the result of several conferences, in which scales submitted by individual members were discussed and compared with a view to harmonizing differences and allotting to each important characteristic its proper value.

It is believed that in the future a scale of points for amateur varieties should also be drawn up, in which the characteristics that are important in a variety destined for home use shall be assigned proper value.

It is the belief of your committee that in arriving at the true value of a commercial variety, the tree characteristics and nut characteristics should be rated separately, the final rating of the variety to be determined by averaging the two. In judging exhibits where the nuts only can

be examined, the rating should be accompanied by a statement to that effect.

The scale as formulated by the Committee is as follows:

| <b>Nuts.</b>           |           |
|------------------------|-----------|
| External characters:   | Points    |
| Size .....             | 20        |
| Form .....             | 5         |
| Color .....            | 5         |
| Shell characters:      |           |
| Thinness .....         | 10        |
| Cracking quality ..... | 20        |
| Kernel characters:     |           |
| Plumpness .....        | 20        |
| Color .....            | 5         |
| Quality .....          | 15        |
|                        | -----     |
|                        | Total 100 |

| <b>Tree.</b>                       |           |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
|                                    | Points    |
| Vigor .....                        | 10        |
| Habit .....                        | 10        |
| Toughness .....                    | 10        |
| Resistance to diseases, insects... | 10        |
| Precosity .....                    | 10        |
| Uniformity of ripening .....       | 10        |
| Productiveness .....               | 40        |
|                                    | -----     |
|                                    | Total 100 |

The rating of a variety to be determined by averaging the rating of nut and tree.

**Explanatory Notes, Character and Condition of Samples.**

All samples submitted for judging shall be fair average samples of the crop and not selected specimens. They should be tree ripened and should be thoroughly cured before judging. Polishing, coloring or other manipulation to disqualify.

**Size.**

The nuts should be large and reasonably uniform in size, nuts running smaller than 100 per lb. to be disqualified.

**Form.**

The nuts should be symmetrical in form and reasonably smooth of surface.

**Color.**

The shell should be bright and clear in color without excess of surface markings.

**Thinness.**

The shell should be sufficiently thin in proportion to size of nut to crush readily.

**Cracking Quality.**

The shell should be brittle and should separate readily from the kernel leaving it clean and in perfect halves.

**Piumpness.**

The kernel should fill the shell and must be smooth externally, with solid meat of fine and uniform texture, free from internal cavities and with high relative weight of kernel to shell.

**Color.**

The kernel should be uniformly bright and attractive in color.

**Quality.**

The flavor should be sweet and rich, free from bitterness or astringence of either meat or skin.

Respectfully submitted,

Wm. A. Taylor, Chairman; H. Harold Hume, H. E. VanDeman, F. H. Burnette, E. Mead Wilcox, R. S. McIntosh, Committee.

**Change of Names.**

Dr. J. F. Wilson, Secretary National Nut Growers' Association, Poulan, Ga.

Dear Sir—In conformance with the rules for nomenclature adopted by the Association at its convention held in New Orleans, and agreeably to the rules of the American Pomological Society, which rules are designed to simplify the nomenclature and to eliminate double or hyphenated names (which are often cumbrous and confusing) from fruits and nuts, we beg to notify you that we intend changing the name of the "Georgia Giant" to "Georgia" (synonym Georgia Giant) and that we intend changing the name of the "Mammoth" to "Monarch" on account of the name "Mammoth" (synonym DeWitt Mammoth) having been applied by the late Richard Frotscher, of New Orleans, several years ago and before our "Mammoth" tree was named. We intend changing the name of "Magnum Bonum" to read "Magnum" (synonym Magnum Bonum) and the name "Bacon's Choice" to read "Bacon" (synonym Bacon's Choice.) The other varieties originated by us viz: "Brackett," "Senator," "Stevens," "Atlanta" and "Bartow" will remain the same. The parent trees of all the above varieties are owned and controlled by this company, and are growing and bearing here. Yours very truly,

The G. M. Bacon Pecan Co.,

Herbert C. White,

2nd Vice-Pres. and Horticulturist.

DeWitt, Ga., March 26, 1904.

# The Nut-Grower.

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

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Poulan, Ga., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

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State Vice Presidents of Association should tabulate the acreage and number of trees planted during the past season in their respective states. This will make interesting data for next Convention.



We are in the nut growing business for the benefit of the public in general, and for our subscribers in particular. We invite questions and correspondence, being glad to render such service as we can.



The Nelson Pecan is a new candidate for recognition. Mr. Wm. Nelson, the introducer, would hardly give it his own name without good reasons. In a future number we will give his description of the nut.



Mistakes will happen, and the mail service is not infallible. When we discover that copies of the NUT-GROWER fail to reach destination we are glad to send duplicates, and esteem it a favor to be informed when copies are missed.

The clipping from Rural New Yorker shows how widely the fraudulent dealer extends his operations. This same schemer is very familiar to many southern growers, especially in Georgia and Florida, but he was followed up so closely by officials of our Association that many chosen victims escaped loss at his hands.



The elements of safety, of investment, reasonable certainty of profits and permanence of the business are essential requirements demanded by investors when new propositions apply for capital. It seems reasonable to suppose that as soon as the public can be brought to realize how nut growing fills this bill, that a wonderful development of the industry will follow.



In this issue will be found an important letter from The G. M. Bacon Pecan Co., giving notice of changes in names of nuts to conform with the recently adopted rule bearing on this subject, with varieties they have introduced. This is a good start in the matter of simplifying the nomenclature of nuts, and the advantages of the rule are sure to become apparent.



In concluding his address at the New Orleans Convention Mr. Sam H. James said: "Market your own crop; build up your own trade. Don't deal through a commission merchant. Distribute freely; give away right and left, and you will create a demand." He referred to

his pecan grove as his "Crown of wild olive," stating that it had given him peace in his declining years.



A large number of renewal of subscriptions have come to hand in advance of any notice of accounts due. This is encouraging and we hope it will continue, as it takes time and money to send out bills. Thus far we have but a single request of a subscriber to discontinue his subscription, and found on looking up his account that he had paid in advance for two years and his time was only half out. When another year has rolled by, we expect he will want it continued, even if he does live in a northern city on the great lakes.



Accidents, delays, etc., which the Secretary could not control, delayed the publication of Proceedings of Convention several weeks beyond the time expected for its distribution. It has, however, been sent out on its mission, and promises to accomplish great good for the industry. It is not claimed for this publication that it is a full and complete record of the Convention, but is the best the Secretary could do under the circumstances. However, it is a valuable addition to the standard literature of this important subject.



The great struggle in life is to provide for the future; and, with the great mass of toilers, it is simply by savings that the "rainy day

funds" are accumulated, and too, frequently so slow, that the effort is abandoned. Suppose these small savings were invested in pecan trees and provision made for their care and cultivation. Then the "rainy day fund" would literally grow into money. It seems as though this might be a fulfillment of that divine injunction, "Cast thy bread upon the waters; for thou shalt find it after many days."



Hotels at St. Louis, during the World's Fair, and particularly during the month of October, are attracting much attention among our members who are arranging to attend the 1904 Convention. The "Inside Inn," "The Christian Endeavor Hotel" and several other prominent houses are negotiating with our Committee of Arrangement, for Association headquarters. It seems, however, that it will be well for each one to select such accommodations as will best answer their convenience and pocket books. The many offers by houses of various kind that come to the Secretary, as well as the request of members for information on this subject, has led to the proposal to admit advertising matter in this line to the pages of this publication. This proposition will take definite shape by our next issue.



The pecan list we published in our January number proved to be a live wire, and the insulation was evidently defective as it grounded at dif-

ferent points. It resulted largely from the misuse of a word. We inadvertently said, regarding the nuts mentioned, "exhibited by" and giving various names. We should have said "contributed by;" and even that would not fully cover the case, as some of the exhibitors showed nuts contributed by growers whose names did not appear. Besides this there were exhibits of "Stuart" and several of the standard varieties, made by different members, while the sample selected by committee was taken from one or two of these exhibits of other kinds. The Committee on Standards is sure to run up on some spirited controversies, for each introducer of a superior variety is sure to claim (and justly so) that his discovery is the nut "par excellent." The personnel of this committee, however, is the best possible guarantee that "applied science" alone will govern their findings, and that anything bordering on favoritism will have no place in their deliberations. The ability and integrity of this committee is one of the foundation stones upon which the Association rests. Great care was taken in the selection of its members, and each one has some distinguishing qualification for the work. In addition to this a custom was established in selection of members which bars from service on that committee those who are engaged in any commercial enterprise connected with the industry which could compromise the value of their services on the committee.

## Pecan Culture for Western Texas.

The News has frequently solicited information from Mr. E. E. Risien about his pecan work for the benefit of its many readers, and each time he would explain that it would be almost useless unless accompanied by illustrations, and that he was besieged from various other sources for more light on the subject, and that, however, he hoped to write a treatise, fully illustrated, to fill this long felt want. We are pleased to announce that he has produced this work and in a form that has brought many unsolicited testimonials. We have a copy of the work and its value is easily recognized and can be used to great advantage by all engaged in pecan culture. Our ideas are best expressed in the two following testimonials which we copy verbatim:

E. W. Kirkpatrick, President of the Texas Nurseryman's Association, says: "After carefully reading I value this work very highly. It is a very valuable contribution to the pecan industry and destined to do much for all who profit by its practical teaching."

John J. Kerr, Secretary of the Texas Nurseryman's Association, says: "I want to thank you for your very up-to-date, very instructive and very valuable book on Pecan Culture for Texas. This certainly is an advance step, one that will prove of great value to all growers of the Southwest, as it comes from a man in the front rank of pe

can knowledge and cultural methods. In writing this book you have certainly placed the people of the Southwest under lasting obligations. Its value is not to be counted in dollars and cents."

This work is copyrighted and is a pretty piece of work. The illustrations are fine. The News can supply you these books at \$1.00 per copy at the office or by mail. —Dallas News.

### A Pecan Proposition.

F. K. F., Madisonville, O.—There is a man from Tennessee trying to sell pecan trees here. His offer is about this: He furnishes trees to set 10 acres at \$1 per tree; the agent sets, trims and cares for trees the first 10 years, also pays half the cost of trees and gets one-half the crop for the first 10 years; then the owner gets them all. Is this straight? Will pecans do well in the latitude of Cincinnati? Is the price too high for trees, and how much will they bear the first 10 years? The soil has sugar maple, beech, walnut and ash timber naturally and is hilly.

Ans.—This is a swindling game from first to last. The pecan is not well adapted to any part of Ohio, but the trees of some varieties will grow even farther north. The trouble is that the really valuable varieties will not mature their nuts there, and some of the best are not hardy in tree. I have seen pecan trees, fully 20 years old, that had been planted on the hills not far from Cincinnati that had never borne a

nut. One dollar per tree is not too high for good budded or grafted pecan trees of the right varieties, but they should be planted in the richest bottom lands of the cotton growing region. The plan of this sharper is to get his dupes to pay him 50 cents cash each for trees that will surely be seedlings and of little real value if planted anywhere, and his agreement to bear the cost of the other 50 cents is all gammon. His promise to care for the trees for the first 10 years and get his pay from half the crop of nuts borne is all nonsense, for there will be nothing to divide, nor does he expect anything. He will get a hundred times the value of the trees when they are set, and the shadow of this rascal will not darken the soil there after he has worked the neighborhood thoroughly. Set the dogs on him.—H. E. V. D. in Rural New Yorker.

### Curious Mexican Trees.

The Mexican government has been conducting a series of experiments with the cotton tree. The tree was discovered growing wild in the State of Jalisco five years ago, and on being domesticated, thrived exceedingly. Several hundred bales of cotton were produced last year by the original discoverer who has planted many acres. The texture of the cotton is similar to the cotton grown in this country, excepting that it has a longer fiber, and is of higher grade.

The linaloa tree, which grows near the base of Mt. Colima, yields an

essence which is much esteemed as the base for delicious perfumes. The odor of the yellow-hued wood when cut is somewhat similar to a mixture of the lemon and jasmine, and it never loses its fragrance. It is prepared for distillation by being reduced to chips and yields a yellow liquid which serves as the perfume base.—California Fruit Grower.

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### Peanuts.

From The Ladies' World.

Peanuts in their growth are the antithesis to pecans, walnuts, butternuts, chestnuts, hickory nuts, etc., for they mature underground. They are often called the ground-nut or earth-nut.

The seed of the peanut came originally from Brazil; they are largely produced in Africa, but nowhere does the nut grow in such perfection as in the tidewater sections of North Carolina and Virginia. The healthfulness of the peanut is generally conceded by the medical fraternity, and large quantities of them are converted into food products for invalids in sanitariums, especially for dyspeptics.

Many and varied are the uses of the peanut. The oil is used for salads, confectionery and in the manufacture of soap. Peanut-butter is relished by every body who likes the flavor of the nut. A food for cattle is made by forming these nuts into cakes, and hogs are fattened before killing-time by allowing them to root in the fields after the crop is harvested.

New uses for nuts as a food will come as the supply increases, but they are already recognized almost as a necessity.

### Nuts as Food.

From Dr. Noe's Article in Western Magazine.

Nuts are an invaluable article of food, and if more nuts and less meats were daily consumed there would be less cancer and rheumatism. They are full of organic fats and are delicious as well as wholesome. They are not as expensive as meat, for a few nuts will satisfy a taste that is not abnormal, and will give more nourishment than twice the same amount of meat. They are quickly and easily digested even by people who say they cannot eat oily things. Nuts have been considered as heavy and indigestible, but this is not true. They are a highly nutritious food, and being full of fats and taken upon a full stomach are very naturally too much for the already overloaded stomach to take care of, and of course they cause indigestion. Most people eat nuts after a big dinner, and this is what makes trouble. Try a little fruit and nuts for your noonday meal and see how fine they are and how well you can digest them.

---

Experiments conducted by government experts point to the conclusion that sound, well-seasoned nuts eaten at the proper time are highly nutritious and not indigestible, as is generally supposed. They claim that one pound of nut kernels contain as much muscle-producing material and as much fuel as one pound of wheat flour.—F. E. F. in The Ladies' World.

## BOOK NOTICES.

**Risien's Pecan Culture for Western Texas.**

This work has been expected for some time and merits a careful reading by all progressive growers, and particularly by those in Western Texas. The author relies on his own experiences for the data he sends out in this form. As he is esteemed for his able and conscientious work for the industry, the work can hardly fail to be of much value. We shall have occasion to refer to various matters found in the volume in subsequent issues, and content ourselves at this time by calling attention to the clipping from the Dallas News on another page, referring to the work.

"Ten Texas Topics" is the title of a 60-page pamphlet, issued by the Passenger Dept. of Southern Pacific R. R. The pecan is one of these topics, and is treated by Mr. E. W. Kirkpatrick, of McKinney, Tex. The work is illustrated and has a cut of Prof. Stevater's famous cluster of 75 pecans. Write him at Houston, Texas, for a copy.

**..Pecan Culture..**

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—OF THE—

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—OF THE—

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—HELD AT—

**New Orleans, La., Oct. 28-31, 1903.**

[A 60-page pamphlet, with Addresses, Reports and Discussions, price 25 cents, can be obtained of J. F. Wilson, Secretary, Poulan, Ga.]

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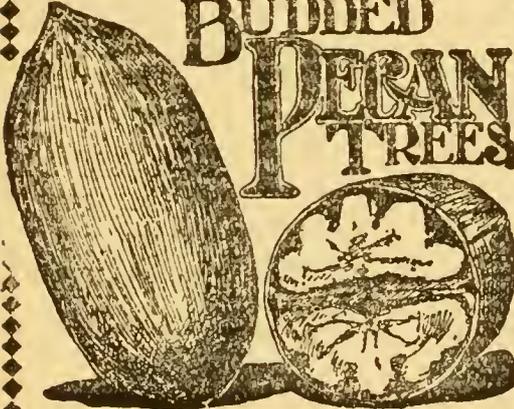
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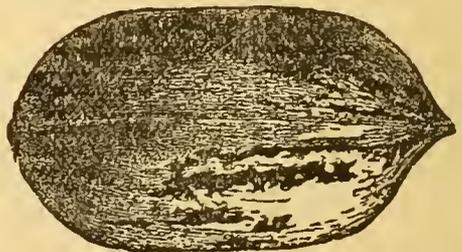
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# THE NUT-GROWER

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

Volume II.

APRIL, 1904.

Number 9.

## Tree Planting.

B. J. Hunnicutt, in Southern Fruit Grower.

The evil consequences of the wholesale destruction of the forests of America have aroused thinking men to the importance of trying to undo some of this mischief. Hence forestry has become a popular study. But we cannot enter that field in this brief article. We wish to speak of two phases of tree planting that are important to every citizen of this country.

Planting trees on the farm should be a regular part of each farmer's work and study. A good fruit bearing tree costs no more time to set out, nor room to grow in, than a worthless, and often unsightly, tree. Every farm should have trees about the yard and lots, and along the roadway. If a pecan tree were put every fifty feet, and between each of these two or more pears, apples, plums or peaches, every family would be supplied with good fruit and the home would be made attractive. This would cost very little, and these trees will grow almost anywhere.

The old time cedar, elm, water oak, poplar and other worthless

trees are occupying too much valuable space.

The pecan is about the best shade tree that can be found. At the same time it is a valuable fruit and timber tree.

Again, and important, perhaps, the streets of every town, city and village should be set in the same manner as the farm. The present trees are planted for shade alone. If the tree gives shade and bears fruit both it is that much better. The argument that the boys would steal the fruit is too trifling to consider seriously. If there were plenty for everyone, who would care? Many towns could get revenue sufficient to pay all of their expenses from the shade trees and be prettier than at present.

The educative effect of such tree planting would be very fine. Children would be more honest and truthful, because they would be less tempted. They would be more provident and economical, because they would be taught the value of streets and odd places. The eye would be constantly trained to beauty and utility combined.

Now to make a success of the planting is easy if we go at it right. Take dynamite and blow out the hole and then put some good top earth around the tree and they will grow faster and live longer and bear more fruit than if set in a little hole scooped out of the hard clay.

In order to have the trees bear well and the fruit of the first quality, use potash freely around their roots. We have seen pecan trees, pear trees and other trees that did not bear much fruit, made to bear abundantly by throwing plenty of soapsuds around their roots. But we can not have soapsuds enough for all of our trees. It was the potash that made them bear, and we can get potash cheap in the market and it will pay us to use it. It causes the trees to be healthy and able to resist diseases and insects. The trees being healthy, bloom better and yield more fruit, and the fruit is larger and better flavored. The appearance of the fruit and the flavor are matters of great importance, especially to those who sell it.

We hope to see a great improvement in setting trees, and in the care of the trees after they are set.

The beautiful vision of every man sitting under his own vine and fig tree need not be a thing of the imagination, but a living reality all over the land.

---

### Pecans.

E. W. Kirkpatrick, in *Ten Texas Topics*.

This nut belongs to the hickory family and, in its fine thin shell

forms, is, by best authorities, considered the finest nut known in commerce.

It is a natural growth of the Southern States, especially those States that touch the Gulf of Mexico.

Texas probably contains more wild trees than all other States combined.

The Texas nuts are famous for their fine quality, thinness of shell, and rich, delicately flavored meat.

Texas furnishes the principal supply of pecans in commerce, averaging from 200 cars to 500 cars annually.

The greater supply appears to come out over the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific railroads, and San Antonio and Bronwood appear to be the larger shipping points.

The future possibilities of improving the pecan and the increase of its supply is unlimited. The demands for this nut in its finer forms are most alluring, and princely fortunes await those who intelligently and persistently pursue this work.

The rich alluvial soil along all Southern streams is the natural home of the pecan. The highlands in many large areas are also well adapted to its growth.

The pecan appears well adapted to soil and climate throughout the Southern States, and as far north as Illinois and Ohio.

It remains in its wild forms without systematic cultivation and improvement, such as has been given the Persian walnuts, chestnuts and other nuts of commerce.

When the pecan has been carefully improved by selecting the finer varieties, crossing and cultivating and improving for several generations, it will become the leading nut in the world's market.

It will command highest prices and will be used in various ways not dreamed of now. Its limited supply forbids its use in unlimited quantities in the manufacture of highest grade machine oils, butter and rare toilet soaps and also confectionery and other edible and high priced articles. The oil, the meal and milk manufactured from the pecan would enter largely in culinary uses and supplant many inferior articles which are now used. The improved pecan nut and its products would constitute the richest, purest and most wholesome of all foods.

The keeping qualities of the finer varieties of pecans when stored in dry air and uniform temperature are much in its favor. When trees are grown at proper distances and trained with low heads, the gathering becomes quite easy. When we have produced large quantities of uniform and thin shell nuts, cleaning machinery will be constructed to do the work at a very cheap rate compared with the present practice of hand cleaning.

The pecan can be grown in pasture and meadow land with no injury to the pasture or hog crop.

Alfalfa, Bermuda or Johnson grass grows well under the large trees

without injury to the grass or to the trees.

The trees should be well established first and then there is no danger of other plants preying upon them.

Pecan growing and live stock farming supplement each other without any additional investment in land.

The model live stock farm in Texas is set with fine grafted paper shell pecan trees, and also to alfalfa and other grasses—part being used for pasture and remainder for hogs, thus growing two crops simultaneously upon the same land. The alfalfa will grow the cheapest and finest pork, beef, milk, butter, cheese, honey, fowls, horses, mules, sheep and goats, while the pecan and its manufactured products will furnish the richest, finest and most natural food for mankind.

If the finest and most prolific varieties of pecans are grown, the product of the trees will be more valuable than all of the other crops combined.

Wild trees of the finer types are producing annual crops which sell at twenty-five to fifty dollars each at wholesale, whereas if the owner of these trees had sufficient quantity to attract buyers, or if the growers knew how to place these finer pecans on the market, they would often receive more than one hundred dollars for the annual product of a single tree of these finer kinds.

The longevity of this tree gives guarantee to perpetuity in an invest-

ment, and this fact establishes the superiority of the pecan over all other fruit trees.

Once established, the pecan orchard remains for ages. Many wild trees, supposed to be five hundred years of age, are constantly increasing in size and in fruitfulness. Those who delight in permanency, in building for the future, in leaving landmarks to cheer and bless those who are to follow, will find most fascinating employment in planting and improving the pecan.

Mr. Burbank and other high horticultural authorities testify that the improved pecan is the most valuable of all nuts, and that Texas is the favored natural home of the pecan; that the walnuts, the chestnuts or any other nuts can never be competitors with the pecan.

This authority says that "the best and most profitable way of growing walnuts in California is that of cutting away the top of well established wild walnut trees and grafting or budding fine walnuts into the stumps of these wild trees." This same authority gives it as their opinion that the best way for quick and profitable results in Texas will be found by cutting away the tops of wild pecan trees and grafting or budding with the finer sorts.

But it is not a question of opinion longer. We have demonstrations in many parts of this country, showing both large and small trees converted by budding, and which are now paying the owners handsomely, and

these trees are valued at more than one hundred dollars each.

There are millions of wild pecan trees of little or no value which can be easily converted, and which will quickly grow into the most valuable and permanent property in this country.

Thousands of people all over this country who are now engaged in destroying pecan timber, are insensible to their losses in the destruction of their most valuable allies.

The growth of pecan trees in connection with alfalfa or other grass crops increases the fertility of the soil, builds it up and makes it more valuable continually, while the common method of destroying the trees and planting in cotton or grain crops decreases the fertility of the soil, and makes it valueless finally.

One system builds up the soil, the other destroys the soil. With the destruction of the soil, goes the destruction of our race, our all.

The system that builds up our soil, builds up our race, our institutions, our all.

One system leads to growth and perpetuation, the other to loss and obliteration.

The better system also leads to better annual returns than does the destructive system. The soil and seasons are more generous to those who replenish them than to those who despoil them.

All these statements are verified by the experience of all who are engaged in modern stock farming, or in dairying, as compared with those

who raise crops which are sold direct to the market. These statements are also verified in the example of all nations and people who have destroyed the trees and the grasses. These nations have dropped out, have vanished, just as we will vanish if we do not change the present destructive tendencies.

The selection of varieties and the methods of propagation of the pecan so as to secure quickest, surest and most remunerative returns are questions of much importance to those who are interested.

Many erroneous statements, misleading and unwarranted, have wide circulation and are a great detriment to the pecan growing business.

Those who wish to avoid disappointment might do well to remember that seedling pecans will not, with any certainty, reproduce themselves. The only way to obtain a uniform grade of pecan nuts, in quantity, is by budding or by grafting.

The methods of doing this work are described minutely in government bulletins, in books and in agricultural papers. By making application to the pomological division of state or of national government, information can be obtained. Those who have the energy and elements of success will need but little information, especially after they have visited and viewed the successful work of such men as Mr. Sam H. James, Mound, La.; C. Falkner, Waco, Texas, or E. E. Risien, San Saba, Texas.

The method of propagation of trees, the locations, the soils, etc., are all small questions as compared with the selection of varieties.

The standard of size, shape, color, quality and flavor, also the thinness of shell of nuts, is yet undetermined.

The hardness, vigor and fruitfulness of tree is also a question for debate. Seeking the most valuable known variety for any given location is of prime importance. Placing a premium for sample of most valuable nuts will often locate trees of great value, trees worthy of propagation.

Trees of the same variety are not generally suited to both moist and dry climates, nor to both cold and hot climates.

The greatest wealth will be derived from varieties yet undiscovered. The work of selection, crossing and cultivation is the most important of all.

Young men with laudable ambition to become famous and to win distinction for both wealth and honor can find most fruitful opportunity in the work of growing, cultivating and improving the pecan.

This nut is successfully worked or grafted upon the natural hickory of our forest, thus giving unlimited opportunity to easily and cheaply double, many times over, the value of our hills and valleys.

### Adaptability of Varieties.

By H. S. Graves, of Gainesville, Fla.

There is one point regarding the exhibition of pecans at the meetings

of the National Nut-Growers' Association that I think is overlooked — the showing of same varieties from various sections of the pecan growing region. Many are inclined to think that if a good exhibit of any one variety is made, if from one locality only, that is sufficient. This is surely a mistake. There is a vast difference in central Florida and western Texas, and north to Tennessee and Kentucky, and it has already been proven that many of the Coast raised nuts are not adapted to the drier sections; and to just what extent this is applicable can only be brought out by making careful comparisons of the nuts, the growth of tree, and yield, from the various localities.

We will thus find if "Stuart" or "Van Deman," or any of the kinds we now propagate and call standard, are best adapted over a wide range of territory, or are at their best in some particular locality and where.

Let us, in applying the Code of Nomenclature and Standards as laid down by the Society of American Pomology, go a little farther and arrange to tabulate each variety of pecan as soon as it has proven its best adaptability to a certain location and condition.

### The Nelson Pecan.

By Wm. Nelson, New Orleans, La.

Within the last six or seven years there has been some fine varieties of pecans introduced and propagated by nurserymen. The Nelson Pecan

is without doubt the finest so far introduced.

It is the largest—some specimens weighing nearly one ounce; full meated; quality the very best; medium thin shell. The tree is of quick growth, an early and abundant bearer. Habit of growth somewhat like the Frotscher, forming a beautiful round-headed tree. Trees should be planted at least seventy feet apart, as they will quite cover that space of ground.

The original tree is now about fifteen years old. Planted about 13 years ago. Has borne four crops that I know of. I have had this tree under observation for the last four years. I am now satisfied it is the best pecan so far introduced. I intend propagating and planting it largely.

Being the first, as far as I know, to sell budded or grafted pecan trees, the first to send out the three standard varieties, "Rome," "Centennial" and "Frotscher," I am proud of being now able to send out under my own name the finest pecan I have ever seen.

The nuts of this tree are greatly prized and jealously guarded by the present owner, who is a rich man, and I may not be able to get samples of the nuts to send purchasers of trees, but I hope to have nuts of our own next year from a grafted tree we have, top grafted three years ago.

## The Schley Pecan at New Orleans.

By D. L. Pierson, of Monticello, Fla.

I have just received a copy of the proceedings of the New Orleans Convention, and would say that I think you are deserving of great credit for the exhaustive way in which you have compiled the same, and the neat appearance of the book. I note, however, that the report of the committee on judging of the varieties exhibited at the Convention is lacking in what I consider a very vital point. The statement is made that the committee reported that the nuts on exhibition were for the most part too green to judge. You, as Secretary, will remember that there was one notable exception, and the report stated that the Schley was the only nut on exhibition ripe enough to judge, and also that in thinness of shell, plumpness and flavor of meat, cracking qualities, etc., it is as good a variety as we could hope to find. Now, Mr. Editor, the fact that Schley was ripe and dry and in good eating condition the last of October, while none of the other varieties exhibited were in that enviable condition, is, in my opinion, a great point, and one that planters of pecan orchards are much interested in. The demand for choice table pecans, such as Schley has proven to be, is very great and will grow as they become better known, and the grower who is able to get mature nuts on the market some time in advance of his neighbors will receive very fancy prices for them. Not only is this true, but

the Schley may be safely planted farther north than many other varieties, with the assurance that they will mature before frost catches them.

I trust that you will give space to this addition to the report in the next issue of the NUT-GROWER, as a number of the members have commented to me on the omission of above from the judges' report.

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## Walnut Growing on the Pecan.

By E. E. Risien, of San Saba.

I want your readers to experiment in this line; so in the way of encouragement, would say that last year I succeeded in getting 18 inches growth from a bud of a choice variety of the English walnut set in July on a pecan. This union was some 5 feet from the ground. I would not risk it exposed to the severity of our winters, so built a box around it, which was filled with cotton seed. Sure enough all the wood exposed above the cotton seed was killed. However, I am hoping, in due time, to secure a large enough growth to pass through our winters without protection. Seedlings secured from this combination of stock and scion may be expected to be much hardier than walnuts grown on their own roots.

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Extract from Proceedings: Mr. E. W. Kirkpatrick, of Texas, said: "The effects of what we are now doing are so vast and far-reaching that we cannot really appreciate the greatness of the enterprise."

# The Nut-Grower.

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The American Association of Nurserymen, meets in Atlanta, Ga., June 22nd and 24th, 1904.



We give place to the introducer's description of the Nelson Pecan in this number. In a future issue we expect to show cuts of this nut, made from photographs, showing exact size.



The proceedings of last Convention are valuable to other than nut growers. A number of copies have been purchased by hotel managers at St. Louis, the names and address of members being thus easily obtained.



The official announcement for the third annual convention of the National Nut-Growers Association is expected to appear in our May number, considerable preliminary work on arrangement and program is already under way.



Cultivating the pecan seed bed before and during time seed is

coming up is made easy by setting cuttings of different kinds at frequent intervals along the row when planting seed. This enables one to follow the row at any time, even with flat surface of seed bed.



The advertisers who use the NUT-GROWER are accomplishing more than simply bringing their stock into favorable notice. They support the publication, and make it possible to promote the industry along safe and profitable lines, and keep the Association in such efficient working shape that great benefit to many is sure to be the logical result.



As nut orchards attain a growth that prevents the use of the land for farm crops, they become ideal ranges for poultry of all kinds, with indirect advantages to the trees, and no damage to or interference with harvesting the crop of nuts. We expect to hear, in the near future, of this adjunct to nut growing being utilized by some wide awake nut grower.



A move will probably be inaugurated soon to take a census of the Stuart Pecan; that is, to learn the number, location, age, product and value of all the budded and grafted trees of this popular variety. Such data can be used in various ways to great advantage, and should the contemplated plans meet with a fair measure of suc-

cess, it will be applied to other meritorious varieties.



Many new features of the nut growing industry are coming into view, which will claim attention at the hands of officers and members of the Association. One of them is brought out by Mr. Graves, of Florida, in this number—the adaption of varieties to the most suitable location. This matter was recently under discussion at a conference of our officers, and some plans bearing on the subject may be exploited at the St. Louis Convention.



Among the letters coming to hand while making up this number, is one from Florida, which says: "There are doubtless a number who might help in the matter (support of the NUT-GROWER) by giving an item occasionally, and so help to keep up the interest in a publication we cannot afford to dispense with." This is a double header, for it not only pays a high compliment to the NUT-GROWER, but shows a way to give it valuable assistance.



Encouragement will help any enterprise or individual when it comes from a recognized source of candor and experience. We feel like taking a firmer grip on the work when we find in our mail passages like the following, which comes from Louisiana: "I fully appreciate the great influence the

NUT-GROWER has and has had in promoting the pecan industry. It is fully deserving all the encouragement and support of those who are interested in pecan culture."



Mistakes are sometimes not discovered in time to prevent injury to unoffending parties. Mr. A. M. Garrett, of Logansport, La., one of our earliest subscribers and a member of the Association, is a recent victim. On investigating the cause of his not receiving proceedings of our New Orleans Convention, it was found that his name had not been engrossed on Association register, and consequently failed to appear in the Badge Book as well as in the roll of members in the Proceedings.



The importance of nut culture is coming to the public attention in various places and in different ways. The following bill although in advance of sufficient public support to secure its passage, still shows the trend of sentiment in the right direction. The NUT-GROWER has some appreciative readers in Massachusetts, and we are glad to note so important a movement as the introduction of this bill: "An act to authorize the planting of nut-bearing trees by the State Board of Agriculture. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows: SEC. 1. The state board of agricul-

ture may expend in each year a sum not to exceed five thousand dollars for the purpose of procuring and planting such nut-bearing trees as are of recognized value both for their lumber and fruit products, such trees to be planted upon lands owned or controlled by the Commonwealth, and to be distributed in the discretion of the board, without charge, to such farmers and other persons as may desire to plant the same, and upon such conditions as the said board may fix. SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage."

### Report of Committee on Ethics.

Read by H. C. White, Chairman, at Second Annual Convention.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen :

The Committee on Ethics begs to report as follows: The work of the committee during the past year has been largely of an investigative nature.

Your committee has information in its possession concerning irregular and fraudulent operations seriously affecting the nut growing industry, but we deem it imprudent to give details in this report, as the ends of justice may be better conserved by withholding the names of parties at this moment.

It has come to the knowledge of your committee that the growth of the industry is likely to be severely checked if the dishonest nurserymen or the dishonest or ignorant sales-

man is not eliminated, and we believe that many are deterred from planting nut trees on account of the rascality practiced by a few notorious offenders in the past. This committee should have at its disposal funds with which to investigate fraudulent operations and to put trailers on the track of those suspected of dishonest work.

The attention of your committee has been called to the sometimes knowingly false and other times ignorant misrepresentation of some growers concerning the origin of some of the best known forms of pecans. To claim to be the originator and to so advertise causes many of the public to believe that genuine trees or propagating wood can only be obtained from so-called "originators," whereas practically all of the best known varieties are now widely distributed and genuine trees and wood may be obtained from many sources. The custom with some to re-name well known forms of pecans is to be strongly condemned, and especially where done for misleading and dishonest purposes.

The work of the committee is of a delicate and responsible nature, and there should be the closest co-operation between all members of the Association and this committee. Fraud and questionable practices which are likely to be detrimental to the industry should be at once reported through the State Vice Presidents and Secretary, and no stone left unturned to root out and expose all crooked work which menaces the

wide extension of so valuable an industry.

H. C. WHITE,  
SAM H. JAMES,  
THEO. BECHTEL,  
W. M. SCOTT.

### Louisiana State Horticultural Society.

The meeting of the Louisiana State Horticultural Society in Garig Hall at the University, on February 11 and 12, was a very important event, even though only a few delegates were present. The main object of the meeting was to organize the Society and get the wide awake horticultural men pulling together to the common end, that the horticultural products of Louisiana might be more thoroughly studied and information about them be gathered, published and disseminated.

The society was organized, officers elected, the program carried out, and plans laid for the next meeting. The horticultural products of Louisiana have not received the attention that they demand, and the lack of united effort among the growers of the state is responsible largely for this condition. There are paying commercial orange orchards, peach orchards, fig orchards, vineyards, berry farms, and truck patches in Louisiana, and when the farmers generally learn about them, their setting, cultivation and harvesting, it will be sure to encourage the planting of home orchards and vineyards all over the state. Already the wheel has been put in motion, and in one section of the state alone about twenty thousand peach trees

have been set. There will probably be a mid-summer meeting of the Society some time in July, in Shreveport, and measures will be taken to have a display of fruit of that season. Louisiana needs a large and active Horticultural Society, and the outlook today is very promising. A constitution was adopted and the following officers were elected:

President, A. K. Clingman, Keithville; First Vice-President, Wm. Nelson, Jefferson Parish; Second Vice President, R. S. Moore, Naomie; Third Vice President, B. M. Young, Morgan City; Secretary and Treasurer, F. H. Burnette, Baton Rouge. Executive Committee: S. H. James, Mound; Maj. J. G. Lee, Baton Rouge; W. H. Todd, Gibsland.

These men are all deeply interested in the various phases of horticultural work, and a permanent and strong association will surely follow.—The Demeter.

### Nuts.

Quotations on nuts remain unchanged. Walnuts are in very short supply. The walnut growers' associations are naming selling agents for the coming season, and orders will be booked, subject to confirmation when prices are named. Advices from most of the sections in which almonds are produced indicate an extremely short crop of this nut, owing to the heavy rains during the blossoming period. Walnut crop prospects look well so far.—California Fruit Grower.

### Budding the Pecan.

Great care must be taken in taking the bud from the stock. 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 air-tight as possible. Unless very wet weather prevails at the time, nearly every bud will take. Placing the eyes on the north side of the tree will shade it somewhat.

Some use dormant buds in spring. Cut buds as soon as they show signs of starting and use as soon as bark on the stocks will slip. Buds may be kept in condition for some time in cold storage, or be put away in moist sand in a cool place.—William Nelson, Louisiana.

### California Walnuts Superior.

A sample of French and Italian walnuts has been forwarded the local walnut association by United States consuls in those countries, and has been placed on exhibition, says Anaheim Gazette. Samples include the well-known Grenoble nuts, as well as the French walnut, Naples and Marbot varieties. Thirty Orange county nuts weighed alongside the foreign importation show the local product to weigh three ounces more than the foreign nuts. The local nuts are better filled and in every way superior to the imported varieties. The importations are fine-look-

ing nuts, but are lighter than Orange county nuts.—Cal. Fruit Grower.

### Walnuts.

English walnuts are common enough in the city markets. They are fine nuts, but not fine enough to exclude the native American Black walnut from commerce. It is impossible to get the black walnut unless especially ordered from the country. It is not shown in the city among nuts. Many persons are very fond of the rich meat of the common black walnut. The flavor is quite distinct from that of any other nut.

Walnut trees are too valuable to cut for ordinary timber. They make the ground on which they grow exceedingly valuable. Therefore it is logical reasoning that the trees are not lacking. The yield of one large walnut tree will average six or seven barrels of nuts after the husks, or rinds, have been taken off. Therefore, for more reasons than one, there must be plenty of nuts in the country, and the wonder is, that they are not introduced into commerce, side by side, with the pecan, almonds and English walnuts. The shell is hard and thick, requiring a hammer to break it, but cracked walnuts could very well be put on the market. There is a way to crack walnuts so that the nuts do not fall to pieces, but taken in hand, may be easily laid open. No nuts are better flavored and none richer. They keep perfectly sound from fall to spring, and yet sweet and delicious from long keeping.

Persons in the city, having enjoyed country life, would be sure to patronize the sale of walnuts. It is not uncommon to see them brought in, by special orders, from country places to city residents, who have ordered them sent. Black walnuts always made good cheer on the old plantation all through the winter.--G. T. D. in Southern Fruit Grower.

### Is It a Freak?

Is it common to have pecan buds to bloom the first season after inserting them in the stocks? I noticed a few days ago a number of blooms on buds of Columbian that were put in last fall and were dormant until this spring. As I have never noticed it before I concluded that it is something out of the ordinary. I have many grafts to bloom and bear nuts the first season and of course think nothing of it and shall watch these buds closely to see if they fruit this season. D. L. Pierson.

### Nut Pastry.

Many lovers of pastry have to forego its delights on account of dyspepsia that lurks in its wake; others taboo pastry on vegetarian principles. Experiment has shown that excellent pastry for all kinds of pies, tarts and turn-overs can be made with ground nuts for shortening instead of lard or other fat. English walnuts, pecans and hickorynuts give the best results, and they should be mashed in a mortar and then put through a sieve. Allow one cupful

of nuts to one pint of flour, half a teaspoonful of salt, and enough cold water to moisten for rolling; proceed as with ordinary pie-crust.—Ladies' World.

Prof. H. Harold Hume, Vice-President for Florida, stated that there are ten thousand bearing trees in Florida; these produce about half a bushel to the tree, say about 4,646 bushels a year; calculating at \$4.50 per bushel, or 10c. per pound, the pecan crop of Florida is worth about \$21,359 annually. The produce is sold almost entirely in the state. The largest orchard in Florida is that of Dr. J. B. Curtis, of Orange Heights, which has five hundred bearing trees. The nut from Florida is equal to any you can get here or in Alabama.—From Proceedings.

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## PROCEEDINGS

Second Annual Convention National Nut-Growers' Association.

Held at New Orleans, La., Oct. 28-31, 1903.

[A 60-page pamphlet, with Addresses, Reports and Discussions, price 25 cents, can be obtained of J. F. Wilson, Secretary, Poulan, Ga.]

This pamphlet contains a greater amount of interesting, reliable and up-to-date information regarding nut culture, particularly the pecan, than can be obtained in any publication extant. The eighteen formal addresses and scientific papers are by men of recognized ability and experience, and cover a wide range of subjects of vital importance to the industry. About twenty reports of officers and committees give much new and valuable information. The synopsis of general discussions is of particular interest along various lines, and the book is certain to be of much practical value to those interested in this department of Horticulture.

# THE NUT-GROWER.

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

Volume II.

MAY, 1904.

Number 10.

## Ethics in Selling Seed Pecans.

The fancy prices now easily obtained by growers of the best standard varieties of Pecan nuts such as "Stuart," "Russell," and others of equal value, for seed purposes, will sooner or later demand consideration from an ethical standpoint.

The writer is not a member of the Association's Committee on Ethics, neither has he any complaint to make, and knows of no objection being made to the numerous transactions in which these varieties are sold at \$2 00 or more per pound.

However, the fact cannot be disguised that purchasers pay these prices expecting to harvest nuts of the same quality.

It has been conclusively demonstrated that the pecan, only in rare instances, will reproduce itself, and that from a single planting of apparently identical nuts, from the same tree, there will be produced a wide range of varieties, downward, from the character of seed planted. There will be good, bad and indifferent nuts,

with a sprinkling of barren trees in the lot.

It may be several years before complaints are made, but they are sure to come as soon as trees reach bearing age.

Now is the time to protect the industry, and the novice should have due consideration at our hands.

The expediency of planting only budded and grafted trees of known character and value is so well established that the selection of seed nuts for growing nursery stock has become an important feature of the work in itself. It has not been shown that the choice varieties which command so high a price, are superior for seed purposes to the smaller, plump nuts, used so largely by nurserymen for this purpose, which can be obtained in great quantity at twenty-five cents, or less, per pound.

We cannot afford to countenance a policy for those just entering the business which is so different from our own practice. The fact that purchasers want the fine varieties for seed; are willing

to pay the price, and take the chances of their coming true, does not alter the situation. The problem needs to be faced, squarely and promptly, from an equitable as well as ethical standpoint.

There is another aspect of this situation, which must appeal forceably to all our growers, and that is the obtaining of due recognition of the superior value of pedigree nuts in the open markets. While the entire crop is sold for seed purposes, there is no stock with which a select market demand can be created. We are already up to the point where efforts should be made in this direction, for the present prices for seed purposes must decline, except as maintained by dealers who profit on the credulity of their patrons. The rapid increase of crops of nuts from budded and grafted trees will soon afford a supply equal to demand for this mis-use of them, and naturally result in lower prices. Thus the matter is up to the grower to take steps for obtaining in the open market the remunerative prices which they merit in the regular trade.

For the purpose of illustrating the point in question, we will claim that the standard varieties, which bear the approval of our committee on standards, are worth five times as much as the common nuts. In other words, when the common nut sells for ten cents per pound, the pedigree nut

should demand fifty cents. Now this difference in price must eventually rest permanently in the demonstrated actual difference in value, and right here is one of the ways in which the National Nut Growers' Association comes to the assistance of the growers in demonstrating values, and in creating markets for its members, which will give them the highest legitimate price for their products. It is no easy task to build up such a desirable trade on this line. Skill, time and money will be required, but where there is a will there is a way.

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### Third Annual Convention Announcement.

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To the members of the National Nut-Growers' Association, and all interested in the industry.

It is with peculiar pleasure that I announce the holding of our Third Annual Convention at Saint Louis, Mo., October 26th to 28th, 1904.

Our previous gatherings at Macon, Ga., and New Orleans, La., were epochs in the history of this most important industry, and we have reason to expect that the Saint Louis meeting will rival them in attendance and interest. We expect all our members who possibly can, to be present. We cordially invite the public to attend our popular meetings, which will be held in a spacious hall on the Exposition grounds, and will

welcome all interested in the work to the business sessions.

But few people realize the vast resources of our country for the growing of immense forrests of nut-bearing trees, yielding fabulous wealth in luxurious food and most valuable lumber, while exerting a powerful and beneficial climatic effect on large areas now being rapidly deprived of primeval growth. It is our province to mould public opinion in this direction, to encourage, direct and foster commercial enterprise on safe, scientific and practical lines, and give currency to trustworthy information to farmers and others, who may desire new avenues for obtaining congenial employment and wealth.

The short period of our history as an organization has been marked by the accomplishment of various matters of far reaching importance, and many more are coming into view. The efficiency and value of our work is due in a great measure to the wide circulation of our official organ, the Nut-Grower.

This publication which is conducted without cost to the Association merits, and should receive the substantial and hearty support of all our members.

Particulars regarding program, badge-book and general arrangements will appear in the successive number of this publication.

At this juncture the general plans for convention contemplate

two sessions each day, one for the general public at which able men of national reputation will speak on live topics bearing on the industry, and one for the transaction of the regular business of the Association.

In addition to this it is expected that each days public session will have a specific subject for discussion, and these are selected with a view to enlisting the co-operation of other organized bodies which touch at various points, our important work.

One day is assigned to nut trees in relation to forestry operations and for the production of hard wood timber. To this session all the organized forestry and lumber associations will be invited to send representatives, and to take part in the exercises.

Another day is assigned to the commercial aspect of nut-growing, and to this session we expect to invite dealers who handle our products, real estate organizations and those who are in line for exploiting the commercial opportunities the industry offers.

Still another day is to be devoted to that most important as well as largest class of patrons, the farmer. Special efforts will be made to have all the representative farmers' organizations co-operate for the mutual benefits which may be derived.

Our meeting can hardly fail to be one of great importance, and of far reaching results. We re-

peat our invitation to all interested in this work to attend, feeling confident that the occasion will be one of marked interest, and much practical value.

We wish to make public acknowledgement of the cordial support and encouragement received from officials of the department of agriculture, and from many experiment stations and agricultural colleges in many different States.

G. M. BACON, Pres.

### Harvesting Pecan.

Sam H. James.

I find three methods practicable in harvesting pecans. In all of them it is necessary the ground on which the grove is standing clean and smooth. The best way to do this is to sow the land broadcast to peas in June, and harvest the vines in September. This keeps the trees in excellent health and vigor, and leaves the land in good shape for harvesting.

In all three methods I use negro women and children to pick up the pecans, paying about 75 cents a hundred, they like the work, and make double as much as they could picking cotton.

The first method is to send a man up the trees with long poles, and have him thresh the pecans down. This is done early in the season, when prices are high, and when they first open. This method injures some of the more delicate varieties, such as Russell and James, but thrifty varieties like

Money-Maker and Pabst, it seems to do no harm to.

The second method is to wait until after the first heavy frost, which usually occurs early in November, and when the nuts become loose in the hulls, then send a man up the tree and have him shake the limbs. This I have found the most satisfactory method. You get the main proportion of the crop in November.

The last method is to have a good woven wire fence around your grove, and let the winds and the law of gravitation bring your pecans to the ground.

I use all these methods, and find they work well. All that talk about using balloons and compressed air and hydraulic power is all nonsense. While the demand for pecans is greater before the holidays, still for the man who knows how to advertise and build up a trade, there will be a sale for them at all seasons. I sell eating pecans every day in the year.

### Wayside Notes.

The report of the committee on standard and nomenclature, rendered and approved by the National Nut-Growers, in session in New Orleans, 1903, was complete so far as promulgated.

The association is young, and it is only by careful nursing and safe guarding the pecan interest that it will develop into a commercial power, and a source of revenue to those who enter into

that line of business. It is only an industrious, patient person who is brave enough, or has faith enough to cast his money upon the waters, and undertake to build up a pecan grove to the money making point, for after laboring, watching and waiting for ten or fifteen years for results, to find disappointments, time and labor lost.

The nurseryman offering for sale young grafted or budded trees requires the purchaser to put up one-half the purchase price before entering order, balance before shipment is made. This may be all right on the part of the vender, to the writer it looks a little one-sided. Suppose at the end of five or six years, when the trees come into bearing, the nuts are of an inferior quality from those furnished, what recourse has the purchaser on the seller? I answer—none whatever. Would it not be well for the association to take up that subject and adopt measures of mutual interest to both seller and buyer? With each sale or shipment of young trees should be accompanied nuts of standard type and variety of those sold, with a certificate guaranteeing to make good to purchaser any loss he may have sustained in such a transaction.

Young man, old man, before entering into the pecan business, heed well the proverb of the pioneer Kentuckian (Davy Crockett) "be sure you are right, then go ahead."

Plant only the best known varieties of grafted or budded plants this year. Plant each succeeding year. You shall then have done well for those who survive you.

D. GALBREATH.

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### The Fruit Tree Agent.

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By S. N. Clingman, of Louisiana, at Nut-Growers' Convention, 1903.

The above title is the one generally accepted for the traveling salesman of nursery stock.

Most all commercial business is now done through traveling salesmen, and it is generally conceded that if you want business you must go after it, and the fruit tree and nut business is largely conducted on this basis.

It is claimed by good authority that eight-tenths of all fruit trees are sold through traveling salesmen. He goes everywhere that man inhabits. He calls on the rich and poor alike, and many a family enjoys the blessing of an orchard today who would be without fruit if some energetic agent had not labored with him, showing the luxury, pleasure and profit that is derived from fruit culture. The intelligent professional traveling salesman is the best posted man we have on the different varieties of fruit and nuts, their adaptability to the various conditions of soil and climate. He sees the growing and fruiting under all conditions, and is better prepared to furnish a customer with the varieties of fruit trees

and nuts suited to the planter's condition than even the nurseryman himself, if he is not personally on the ground.

We admit that the tree agent has been known to probably overcolor in his description, and in some instances may have acted fraudulently, but in what other business has not the same been done.

It is the precious stones and metals that are counterfeited, not worthless pebbles and brass.

It is not alone through salesmen that mistakes and even frauds are practiced, but nurseries who do not employ agents have been known to make gross errors, and even practice fraud on their customers; however, I believe and trust that these men are few in number and I know, having been identified with the nurserymen of the country for more than quarter of a century, and having grown and sold nursery stock myself for this period I can say that there is no profession of men who more strictly, adhere to integrity than the nurserymen of the United States.

The manner of selling pecan trees and other nursery stock, whether by catalogue, mail orders in general or through traveling salesmen cuts no figure as to value of variety or genuineness of bud and graft.

Some growers who depend on local or mail orders for sales, fight the agency business, making statements that the agency business

is not reliable. Then on the other hand some agents will claim that the local nurserymen have poor varieties and trees. This is all wrong. Small nurseries can grow good trees, and large ones certainly do.

We all should work together in building up the fruit and nut business and improving quality of tree and fruit, and it is all the same to the purchaser whether sold through the mail or through the responsible tree agent.

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#### Hardiness of the Pecan.

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The writer has been collecting items of interest regarding hardiness of the pecan tree, and the list has recently been entered by a new claimant for distinction. When Nelson Tift, of Albany, Ga., found that only one side of his famous tree was killed by a stroke of lightning, he thought himself secure in claiming the most distinguished tree in the realm. He held the honor until Maj. Bacon came to the front with a rival claimant, showing wonderful vitality under different circumstances.

This tree, which was a large one and in bearing, was uprooted by a hurricane and left flat on the earth. It not only survived, but kept on growing, and from upright branches of the fallen trunk made several new trees, which continue to bear increased crops.

Now the record of another tree

has been received, which sets aside the proverbial statement that lightning never strikes twice in the same place, as well as refutes the idea that a tree struck by lightning is always killed. This tree is between forty and fifty years old, on the farm of S. Williams, four miles north of Cairo, Ga. A number of years ago it was struck by lightning, and survived. It was struck the second time in 1901, and in 1902 bore a large crop of nuts.

Any one of these incidents would prove the pecan a most hardy tree. It would be difficult to make a better showing for any other kind.

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### The Nut Growing Industry in California.

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Nut growing in California has assumed the importance of an industry, a large acreage having been planted to almonds and walnuts, two varieties that promise the best results. In a commercial way California almonds and walnuts are attracting the attention of dealers in all parts of America to the exclusion of nuts from Europe.

The walnut thrives best in the northern part of the State, and in that section the industry has attained a firm footing. The recognized commercial varieties grown in California are the Franquette, Mayette, Parisienne, Grand Noblesse, Chaberte, Sexton, English, Madeira nut, Mis-

sion, Santa Barbara and Ford's. The commercial yield for that season amounted to 17,140,000.

#### THE ALMOND.

California is the only State in the United States that is successfully cultivating the almond. This industry has attained fair proportions within a few years. The almond does best on high, well-drained, loose, sandy soil, and is usually cultivated without the aid of irrigation. Under favorable condition the Almond tree in California is a heavy bearer. The number of almond trees planted in orchard form in this State is estimated at 1,500,000, occupying about 21,000 acres of land.

The crop of almonds in the State of California for season of 1902 was a fair one, aggregating 327 carloads of ten tons each. In this connection it must be remembered that very many of our almond trees have just commenced to bear. Prices depend somewhat upon the yield of almonds in Europe.

The recognized commercial varieties in California are the I. X. L., Ne Plus Ultra, Commercial, Languedoc, Lewelling, Drake's Seedling, Golden State, Nonpareil, Princess, King's soft shell, and California paper shell. The almond is chiefly grown in central California, and the largest orchards are located in the counties of Alameda, Butte, Contra Costa, Napa, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Solano, Sutter and Yolo. The Jordan almond has obtained a foothold in this State, having been introduced in 1897 from France by John Rock, of Niles, Cal.—California Fruit-Grower.

# The Nut-Grower.

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

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All those who heard the stirring address of Dr. J. B. Hunnicutt at the Macon convention will be glad to learn that he is on the program for the Saint Louis meeting this year.

The third annual convention of the National Nut-Growers' Association, is booked for October 26-28, 1904, at Saint Louis, Mo. Read the announcement of President Bacon in this issue.

Prof. H. Harold Hume, a prominent member of the National Nut-Growers' Association, and one of the committee on nomenclature and standards, has resigned his position with the Florida experiment station to accept the office of State Horticulturist at Raleigh, North Carolina.

With this number we introduce some new features which our patrons will appreciate. Trade and descriptive catalogues for season of 1904-5 are beginning to appear. They will be duly noticed as they

arrive, and the list left standing during the season, so that any one can see the list in any issue.

An article in this number uses the term, "Pedigree Trees," applying it in place of the frequently used term "Budded and Grafted." One word thus answers the purpose of three. If some substantial objection to the term does not appear, we prefer it to the cumbersome mode of designating such stock.

We know of a few growers who are keeping systematic records of various kinds. This is a most commendable plan, for such data is not only important, but is the way to new discoveries and improvements. Such records cannot fail to be of much interest, and we hope to be able to publish some of them in the near future.

For some time past we have had a book list in contemplation, to send out in answer to inquiries for information in this particular. Recently we have modified our original plans and now begin the preparation of list for regular publication in the NUT-GROWER. This list will be left standing and additions made from time to time as new works are published. These books can be ordered direct from the publishers, or from the NUT-GROWER.

The actual food contents of nuts is attracting increased attention, and deservedly so. An illus-

tration, which never fails to interest any one, is the burning of a small piece of a nut kernel on the point of a knife. Just apply a match to it and see how surprised you will be. This not only demonstrates the rich oil constituents of the nut, but even shows the relative richness of different varieties by the length of time required to consume the samples tested.

The potential value of the budding pecan tree gives some surprising data. We recently examined a Frochter tree, which is producing about 100 pounds a year. These nuts, as far as they were sold at retail, brought 60 cents a pound. What is the tree worth now? What will it be worth when it is full grown? for it is now but twelve years old. It has already paid large dividends on a hundred times its cost. It has been worth many times its cost from the budding wood alone it has supplied the owner. Notwithstanding all this, it is in no sense an exceptional tree, having had but ordinary care, and made only such growth as good grove conditions will regularly produce.

The editor of NUT-GROWER had a three days' vacation, or change of work, rather, not long ago. While it was a business trip, several items of interest were picked up in a casual way. While in a West Florida town a seedling pecan tree was pointed out which

was reported to be fourteen years old, and bore the past seven seasons 225 pounds of nuts. As we were not making our nut growing inclinations public in the town on that occasion, we did not ask many questions, but have the man reporting the yield, as well as the tree, spotted for further investigation.

Will it pay? is a common question. This ordinarily is understood to mean: Will it pay me? Some are selfish and want all the products of their labor and capital. Such people should not invest in pecan trees, for they are certain not to live long enough to reap the full profits on an investment of this kind. On the other hand, the men and women who are now planting, and the many others who will take it up later on, are glad to labor for those they love, insuring them a life of ease and pleasure for generations after then. So we find in our ranks, people of the highest and most unselfish motives, planting in faith of future good to others. This is in itself an ample reward, even if they should not live to gain pecuniary returns to a satisfactory extent.

In another town, over in North Georgia, while out riding with a resident of the place, my attention was called to four or five pecan trees near the street. They were about twelve or fifteen feet high, with rather small tops for

trees of that height, but became interesting when my friend said the owner of those trees valued them at \$100 each. An examination showed that they had been top worked, at height of about seven feet from ground, to that choice standard variety, "Frotscher," and are just beginning to bear.

As this variety sells readily on its merit for fifty cents a pound, we calculated that these trees only need to bear twenty pounds per tree a year to pay a good interest on the valuation mentioned. This looks like good profits from a single acre of such trees, even if only twenty of them find standing room on that acre.

### Report of New Orleans Convention

Extracts from Dallas News

New Orleans, La., Oct. 31 — The record of the second annual meeting of the National Nut-Growers' Association has been made and it may be profitable to make a resume of the work and kindred subjects pertaining to the association.

This association was originated principally by the pecan growers of Georgia and Mississippi, who are the pioneers of this industry on a commercial scale. Col. Stuart of Ocean Springs, Miss., who is now dead, if not the first to lead off in this line, is the one who achieved the greatest reputation and was the most widely known grower. A pecan named after him, the "Stuart" became famous

years ago for its large size and fine qualities and is still a favorite among growers, even since hundreds of other new and most excellent varieties have been originated from seedlings and entered the contest for public favor.

Just one year ago the first meeting was held in Georgia by a few enthusiastic growers and established an organ, "The Nut-Grower," which is a medium and source of reliable information profitable for the beginning in pecan culture, as well as the membership, published at Poulan, Ga. From this small beginning in one year the membership has swelled into the hundreds. So far the pecans have received the greatest attention, as the membership at present is confined to the pecan growing States. But, as the name implies, the design is intended to be National and one strong incentive to meet at St. Louis was to induce the Pacific Coast growers of walnuts, almonds and chestnuts growers of Pennsylvania to join the association. Then, when Texas secures the meeting of 1905 by making the proper efforts it will bring a much larger body of delegates within its borders than it would have done by obtaining the annual meeting of 1904. Texas must have the next meeting; it is absolutely essential for the good to awaken an interest in this young industry that is destined to become the leading one in horticulture in the Southern States. The South will

come nearer proving an absolute monopoly in the raising of this, the queen of all nuts, than in cotton. The demand is unlimited and the supply can never glut an ever-creasing demand. Shrewd Northern men see the opportunity and are investing largely in many of the Southern States and planting orchards by the thousands of acres. One large investor from Illinois says that he traveled all over Texas before investing and found nothing but discouragement, if not ridicule. Texas was the first choice before his syndicate bought and planted in Mississippi.

The impression prevails that it takes a lifetime to bring a pecan orchard into bearing. This is all a mistake, as has been demonstrated. The improved early-bearing varieties will come into bearing from the seed as soon as a pear or apple orchard, from five to seven years.

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#### A Source of Wealth.

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We have been preaching the advantages of tree planting for years. The National Government has spent millions to foster and develop it and still the American farmer and land owner does not realize what its possibilities are or what immense wealth would be added to the resources of the country if everyone who has the opportunity for doing so should plant from year to year a small tract to various forest trees.

This can be done, not only in a timber, country cleared of the original forests, but even in the prairie soil every native tree will if intelligently planted and fires are kept out.

To emphasize the possibilities of forestry we show the two views of forest trees planted on the Experimental Farm in Minnesota, owned by D. Hill, of Dundee, Ill. Regarding this grove Mr. Hill writes as follows: "In my more than forty years experience in tree planting and raising trees I have never known anything more successful than this. It is perhaps the best plantation in the state of Minnesota. Not one per cent. of the trees have died and they have received only the ordinary care that any farmer could give a similar grove. I shall be very glad to write to any reader of your paper about similar work."

Mr. Hill is a well known authority on the subject and we are glad to have our readers have the advantage of his advice. Address him at Dundee, Ill., and tell him you are a subscriber to and reader of this paper.—Exchange.

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#### Compared With Life Insurance as An Investment.

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When one takes endowment life insurance it is for the purpose of realizing on such policy during life, otherwise a mere life policy costing much less would be taken. Granting that the income is sought during life there is no com-

parison in results between investing \$1000 in insurance and the same amount in pecan bonds, with the certificate bonus. If you have a fifteen year endowment policy you receive your money back at the end of that time with a small per cent of interest and all future benefits stop. If you have pecan bonds after you receive your money back, meanwhile having received 6 per cent on your investment, the certificates will remain and produce an increasing annuity for life for your children.—From Standard Pecan Co. Prospectus.

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#### Fancher Creek Nurseries Catalogue.

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Decidedly a work of art is the timely, handsome and complete tenth annual catalogue issued by the famous Fancher Creek Nurseries, of Fresno, of which George C. Roeding, the originator of the Calimyrna fig, is president and manager. The front page of the cover is embellished with a beautiful reproduction in colors of a true-to-life oil painting depicting a bunch of Emperor grapes reduced, and luscious enough to eat. The outer page of the back cover contains a facsimile of an artistic oil painting representing a collection of the celebrated Calimyrna figs true to nature. Between these handsome covers are included 112 pages of lavishly illustrated and fully descriptive text embracing all varieties of

trees and vines adapted to the soils of the Pacific States, Old Mexico, Porto Rico, South America, the Philipines, Australia, and the islands of the Pacific. Probably no Pacific coast nursery is better equipped to furnish a larger selection of dependable plants than this old established California institution. The catalogue contains several novel features, including new methods of pruning nursery trees for planting, and the arrangement of botanical names and the alphabetical list of roses. No fruit grower or gardener can afford to be without a copy of this catalogue, which will be sent on receipt of 5c for postage.—California Fruit-Grower.

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#### Propagating Pecan Trees.

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Up to about 1880 all pecan trees set were seedlings, but about that time wide-awake growers realized that some other method must be employed if a desirable nut was to be perfected.

Few intelligent growers at present set seedling trees in their orchards. They want something definite, so set young trees worked up with the varieties desired. Our varieties have all been chance seedlings and new varieties for some time to come will be the same. It remains for nurserymen and pecan cranks to work with seedlings in quest of something new and desirable.

Several methods of propagating are suited to the pecan. Crown

grafts, flute buds, ring buds and in case of old trees, top grafting, or top budding, has been employed. Very large trees have been top worked successfully, but the practice is not common. While pecan stock is usually used, hickory has been utilized. An 18-year-old graft upon birch on a tree with a good union is growing in St. Mary parish.—[F. H. BURNETTE, La. Exper. Sta.]

### CATALOGUE MENTION.

#### Catalogue, Trade and Descriptive Lists, Prospectus, Etc., for Seasons of 1904-5

In this column, simple mention will be made of such publications as may be of interest to the industry. Those having special or novel features, will receive further notice, as circumstances seem to warrant.

##### Keep & Nelson Pecan Co.,

New Orleans, La. Description price list of Pecans. Four pages with illustrations of seven choice varieties.

##### The Pecan and Its Culture.

A handsome 24 page Booklet by S. W. Peek, Hartwell, Ga.

##### The Pecan.

Hints on planting and culture with price list. U. S. Graves, Gainsville, Fla.

##### The Nelson Pecan.

Introduces description of a new nut by Wm. Nelson, with cuts showing exact size. By Keep & Nelson Pecan Co., Station B., New Orleans, La.

##### Budding Prerequisites.

Buds, Budding, Krums-Raffia—Four pages. Alabama Nursery Co., Huntsville, Ala.

##### The Standard Pecan Co.,

Unity Building, Bloomington, Ill. Prospectus, 16 pages, descriptive of plan for safe and profitable investment in pecan plantations.

### Gainsville Nurseries. Of Gainsville Fla.,

Makes a specialty of Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees of standard varieties. Send for free Price List and "Hints on Pecan Culture."

H. S. GRAVES, - Gainsville, Fla.

## NOTICE

### To World's Fair Visitors and Delegates.

We will meet you on arrival at Union Station and accompany you to our houses. Rooms with breakfast \$3.00 a day per person; two persons \$5.00 in our first-class houses; \$2.50 a day per person with breakfast; two persons \$4.00 in second-class houses and \$1.00 a day per person room only; two in a room 75c each; meals 35c and upwards in third-class houses. All houses have bath, gas and other conveniences FREE. Linens changed daily.

Our first-class houses are good as the Planters' Hotel; our second-class houses are as good as the Rozier; our third-class houses are good as the Inside Inn. All detached and absolutely fire from dangers by fire. If you care for your lives, beware of fire traps and if you care for your stomach, beware of hash houses.

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Place your orders early. We furnish buds, etc. Seeds a specialty. Catalogue free on application.

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Send for Catalogue. Established 1882.

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- 4 Sieboldii Walnuts, 4 Cordiformis.....\$1 00
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- 4 Pecans, 4 Butternuts..... 1 00
- 1 Grafted Pecan, 3 Mandschurica Walnuts 1 00
- 4 English Walnuts, 4 Black Walnuts..... 1 00

All 1-year, 4 to 6 inches. The above 36 trees for \$1.50, by mail or express (prepaid). Send for catalogue.

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**PROCEEDINGS**

**Second Annual Convention  
National Nut-Growers'  
Association.**

Held at New Orleans La., Oct. 28-31, 1903.

[A 60- page pamphlet, with Addresses, Reports and Discussions, price 25 cents, can be obtained of J. F. Wilson, Secretary, Poulan, Ga.]

This pamphlet contains a greater amount of interesting, reliable and up-to-date information regarding nut culture, particularly the pecan, than can be obtained in any publication extant. The eighteen formal addresses and scientific papers are by men of recognized ability and experience, and cover a wide range of subjects of vital importance to the industry. About twenty reports of officers and committees give much new and valuable information. The synopsis of general discussions is of particular interest along various lines, and the book is certain to be of much practical value to those interested in this department of Horticulture.

# THE NUT-GROWER.

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

Volume II.

JUNE, 1904.

Number 11.

## HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE "GEORGIA GIANT,"

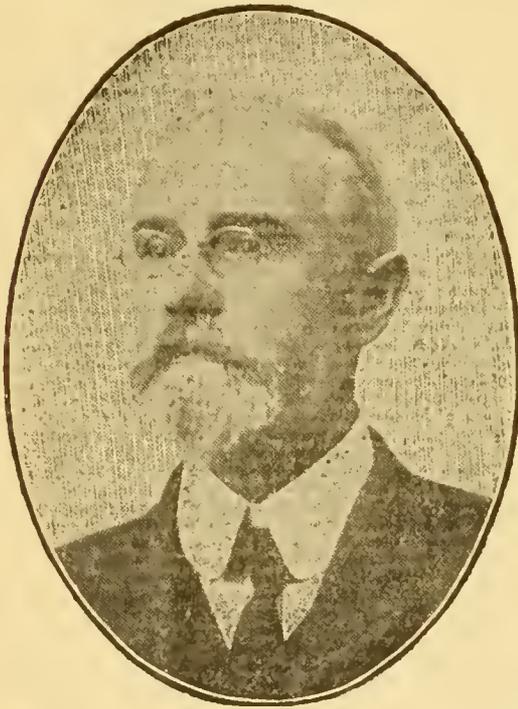
### Parent Tree Originating and Growing at DeWitt, Ga.

The parent "Georgia Giant" pecan tree is one of a large number (about 30 acres) of seedling trees of nondescript and uncertain origin set out in 1886, all presumably raised from the same seed. The seed were planted thickly in a nursery row, and the resulting trees transplanted at the age of one year on to a piece of hard red clay land, from which the top soil had been washed. The planting of pecan trees for commercial purposes was then in its infancy, and the planter selecting such places as were not of much value for farming operations on the assumption that if the Pecan was a failure that but little sacrifice would be made. The tree, like others planted at the same time, was left to shift for itself, more or less. The planter expected no returns for from 12 to 18 years, the prevalent idea at the time.

In 1891 it was noticed that the

tree under discussion, was blooming, and in the fall of the same year, there were gathered 32 nuts of large size and quality which weighed a pound. This was such a surprise in the light of their pecan knowledge and experience that from that time on, all the trees of the original planting were partially cultivated, but in the whole 30 acres, no other nuts even approximating the Georgia Giant in size with the exception of the Magnum Bonum Mammoth were evolved. From the first planting in 1892, this particular tree bore  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. of nuts, increasing annually to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  bushels, at which time its propagation by budding and grafting was commenced with a resulting lessening of crop on account of the terminal or fruit bearing wood being cut for scions. Mr. G. M. Bacon, who planted this tree, was for several years unaware of its value. Nothing particular was thought of it, for the culture of Pecans was then a side issue and had been studied by very few. Its experimental stages had all to be passed through. The propagation of the pecan by budding

and grafting in those days had received no attention, otherwise this desirable variety might have been more widely known among horticulturists and connoisseurs of pecans as it is rapidly becoming. A few years after this tree came into bearing, a gentleman, at that time living at Fitzgerald, Ga., was so impressed with its size, precocity, and annual bearing qualities that he paid \$10.00 for one-half



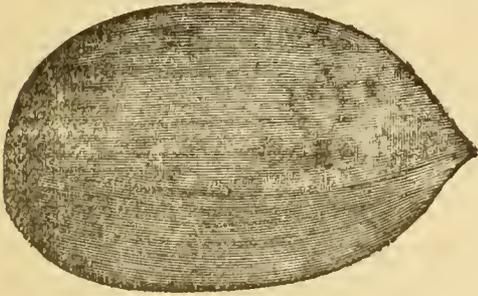
G. M. BACON, DeWitt, Ga., Introducer of the Georgia Giant Pecan.

pound of nuts. While the tree has since 1891 born annual and increasing crops of nuts, it has grown and subsisted under the most disadvantageous circumstances. It was one of a block of trees only 30 feet apart. Owing to the faulty fertilization and cultivation by applying heavy applications of unbalanced fertilizers and mulching beginning at the trunk, extend-

ing hardly beyond the spread of the branches it was found in the spring of 1902 by Mr. Herbert C. White, Horticulturist, that a great congestion of roots had resulted and that there were actually more roots of the surrounding trees feeding upon the plant food and decaying mulching (which had been applied especially for the benefit of the Georgia Giant tree) than there were Georgia Giant feeding roots within the area covered by the spread of tree. Notwithstanding, however, the tree has maintained its great prolificness, producing four bushels of nuts that year, but not averaging as large as those it had born prior to the encroachment upon its feeding grounds by the roots of neighboring trees. The crowding of other trees and two or three successively dry seasons undoubtedly contributed to the slightly smaller nuts. This spring (1904) it was decided that owing to the unquestionable merits of this variety, that four of the neighboring trees of the same age be removed to give the Georgia Giant more light and air and more unmolested root area, in addition to which, a large area of soil, mostly clay, which had not been broken up in several years, was thoroughly plowed and pulverised and a light mulching of leaves and rye straw were applied over the enlarged area, in addition to the application of 50 pounds of high grade sulphate of potash and 75 pounds of 18% acid

phosphate and 5 pounds of nitrate of soda, to all of which the tree has responded in a ready manner, notwithstanding the unprecedentedly severe drought continuing almost unbroken from the 7th of April to the present time (July 12th)

For the last three years the tree has been most severely cut,



THE GEORGIA GIANT PECAN.

both for grafting scions and budding wood, and its crop of nuts, to a great extent, has been hereby sacrificed as above indicated.

In brief, the above is a true historical sketch of the Georgia Giant tree.

THE G. M. BACON PECAN CO.,  
HERBERT C. WHITE  
2D VICE-PRESIDENT & HORTICULTURIST,

### BUDDING AND GRAFTING.

#### Two Different Methods of Accomplishing the Same Result.

By S. W. PEEK.

It has been known for a long period that these two methods of propagating plants differ only in manner; but occasionally some one, for reasons best known to himself, appears before the public with an argument in favor of

one or the other method.

Mr. Bailey, the well known American horticulturist, referring to the controversial discussion of the relative merits of budding and grafted trees, says: "The disputants have too often dealt in generalized statements, and it must be said that prejudice, and the desire to advocate the particular stock which one is growing, are not unknown in these discussions."

Here is where the trouble comes in: It is so easy for us to persuade ourselves that this is better than that, provided we have this and the other fellow has that.

Mr. Bailey said further: "It is perfectly well known that, in general, budding and grafting are equally efficacious methods of propagation, other things being equal. In other words, the mere fact that one tree comes from a bud and another from a scion (graft) should make no necessary differences in the value of the tree."

In his discussion of the comparative value of budded and root-grafted trees, Mr. Bailey shows very clearly that the budded trees are superior, but at the same time he shows that this superiority is not the result of budding, but is due to the better root conditions prevailing with the budded trees.

Mr. Downing, in his "Fruits and Fruit Trees of America," says: "Grafting and budding are the means in most common use for

propagating fruit trees They are, in fact, nothing more than inserting upon one tree the shoot or bud of another, in such a manner that the two may unite and form a new compound."

Budding differs from grafting not the least in its nature of effects. Every bud is a distinct individual, capable of becoming a tree under favorable circumstances.

The following sentence from Mr. Downing's admirable work on horticulture, might be misunderstood, if taken out of its proper connection: "The advantages of budding fruit trees, compared with grafting, are so considerable that in this country it is ten times as much practiced." The word advantage in this sentence is not used in the sense of superiority. The writer simply means to say that budding, as compared with grafting, is the most successful method of propagation. He has no reference to the character of the trees produced by the two methods.

To the planter of pecan trees let me say that you need not puzzle your brain trying to ascertain which are better, budding or grafting trees. If some-one sets up a fine spun theory, showing why one method is superior to the other, stop long enough to make a little inquiry. You may find out that the cause of this preference is not scientific.

### The Success Pecan.

Mr. Editor. Since the Nut Grower may be used to ventilate, our little grievances in case we think we have not been treated quire fairly in the report of the Nut Growers' Convention, and at the same time use the opportunity to toot our own horn a little, I will say this in regard to the report of committee on examination of exhibits. I believe it was the very best report they could have gotten up in so short a time, but it might have been better, to have given the names of all the varieties exhibited and to have stated by whom exhibited.

Most of us have some pet variety and want the public to know we exhibited it and that it is the very best nut of all.

"Success" (introduced by me) in my estimation as well as in the estimation of some others; contains the finest kernel of any nut I ever cracked, and though selected by Prof H. Harold Hume, from among the many choicest, old and new varieties exhibited at New Orleans and used to illustrate before the convention, the points and character of the highest type of nut, it was not so much as named in the report. However, as the association grows older we will improve in every respect, and our investigations as well as reports, will be more complete and of great and lasting benefit to the public. Let us all do what we

can to make the coming meeting at St. Louis a great "Success."

THEO. BECHTEL

### Pecan Culture.

By Mr. Wm. Nelson, from proceedings of Louisiana Horticultural Society.

Mr. President and Members State Horticultural Society:

The subject allotted to me is an interesting one, and in its great promise of a valuable addition to our agricultural and horticultural interest, a very important one. I find a difficulty here. If I go into the subject thoroughly I will take up too much of your time telling you things you already know, perhaps. If I state matters too briefly I cannot do justice to the subject.

From my own experience and from results obtained by others, I am confirmed in my opinion that the profits to be obtained by planting pecan trees are much larger, more certain, and more lasting than in any other line of tree planting. I want you to accept this statement as facts for the moment. I will then try to convince you that it is so.

By planting the improved varieties we get nuts of large size and of the best qualities. Such nuts will always sell for good prices; No fear of an overproduction. The range of country suitable for pecans affording conditions of soil and climate favorable for the production of good crops of nuts, will be found to be comparatively limited. Our own country here

will consume all we can grow for years to come, besides having the balance of the world for a future market.

Assuming that the cost of an orchard twelve years old will be \$10.00 per tree. The crop of this, the 12th year, should be worth \$10.00 (leaving out any estimate for the three or four preceding crops, as some varieties will begin bearing when six years planted to orchard) In support of this statement I will state that my neighbor here received \$100 last fall for his crop from four trees, "Frotschers." These trees are just twelve years planted. In a suitable soil and climate we may fairly count on an increase of 20 per cent per annum. This would be \$12.00 for 13th year, \$14.50 for the 14th year and so on. When twenty years old each of these trees would bring a crop worth over \$40.00. The increase after this time would be probably not quite so much up to say thirty years old. At this age, under suitable conditions, a crop worth \$100 from each tree may be confidently expected. This seems to me to be a good investment. But let us halve these figures. Though there is full as much reason for doubling them, \$50.00 per annum from each tree is a good return from the original \$10.00 investment. Considering that our grand children and probably theirs will get this same return, barring accident to the trees.

For the time being cotton is king

agam. Well, you can plant pecan trees and make 15 cent cotton among the trees and not loose a pound of cotton per acre because of them. The trees will not interfere with the growing of cotton or corn or any other annual crop. An interesting feature of this industry is the fact of its non-interference with ordinary farm cultivation. Even after the trees are full grown and all cultivation has ceased, the whole field makes an ideal pasture for stock. The shade from the trees are just what the stock need here in our hot climate.

It is unnecessary for me to say anything about varieties to plant, cultivation, etc. All such information can be gotten from any nursery catalogue. I will say, however, valuable new varieties are being constantly introduced. I have one myself which promises to be of great value.

I hope what I have briefly said here, will serve to awaken some interest in this industry. Considering the almost absolute certainty of valuable returns the wonder is how anyone owning a few acres of suitable land can neglect planting pecan trees.

### Nut Culture in Georgia.

Address of Mr. Herbert C. White at Georgia Horticultural Society meeting in 1903.

In Georgia, nut culture has received but little attention, except perhaps from a very few. While we call Georgia the Empire State of the South, when it comes to the

production of nuts she is very insignificant, as compared, not only with the Empire State of the North but with her sister states. But for the production of peaches Georgia would be outclassed with all other fruit growing states. In the production of nuts of all kinds as returned by the 12th census, only \$3,997.00 worth were produced in Georgia—that was in 1899. In the same year New York is credited with \$71,122, Florida reported value of nuts at \$8,453, derived from cocoanuts (136,650) 46,800, pounds of Pecans, 9,480 pounds of walnuts and 832 bushels of miscellaneous nuts. The nut production of Alabama aggregated \$6,315, mostly from Pecans (60,670 pounds). In Tennessee \$5,828, pecans 7,810 pounds and miscellaneous unclassified nuts 13,037 bushels. I give details of the production of these states to show that Georgia is not doing her best. For comparative purposes we will note the nut production of Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas and California. Louisiana reported a value of \$51457 in nuts derived from 637,470 pounds pecans, 4,740 pounds walnuts and 471 bushels of unclassified nuts. The production of Mississippi was valued at \$17,158, consisting of 242,300 pounds of pecans, 5,670 pounds of walnuts and 1,313 bushels of miscellaneous nuts. Texas produced 1,810,670 pounds of pecans (56.4% of the entire pecan crop of the country), 10,400 lbs of walnuts and about 12,000 pounds of mis-

cellaneous nuts, the value of the Texas crop in 1899 being \$78,971. All states sink into insignificance in nut production beside of California, where the value of nuts in 1899 aggregated \$1,441,137. This enormous revenue was derived from 6,992,610 pounds of almonds and 10,619,975 pounds of Persian or English walnuts. It is noteworthy that the entire crop of pecans in California in that year was only 1220 pounds. Under the terms "miscellaneous" or "unclassified" nuts are comprised hickories, black walnuts, chestnuts, chinquapins, etc. I think it unfortunate that chestnuts were included in the miscellaneous list, although the growing of chestnuts has not yet assumed a very large scale.

Returning to Georgia, we find that every county in the state reported nuts in 1899. Lowndes county leads in value of nuts. Appling is a close second with Mitchell, Fulton, Camden, Oglethorpe, Sumter and Decatur following in order named. The productions of all other counties, as reported, were quite insignificant. From my knowledge of the situation I venture to predict a preponderating lead in favor of Mitchell and Dougherty counties when the next census is taken and owing to the fact that the nut trees now planted and to be planted in Georgia are of generality a far superior class than the wild trees of Texas and are in the majority of cases

will be cultivated, it will not surprise me if the value of Georgia nuts in 1909 is greater than that of Texas, even if Georgia does not produce as many pounds. Speaking of pecans, it may interest you to know that the total reported production in 1899 was 3,206,850 pounds of which Texas produced 56.4% Louisiana 19.9% and Mississippi 7.6%. No other states reported as much as 100,000 and only Missouri, Kentucky, Arkansas and Alabama reported 50,000 pounds. The 12th census developed the interesting fact that pecan nuts were produced in 23 states, as follows: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Indian Territory, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and Washington. This goes to show that the range of successful pecan culture is not as limited as many suppose.

The total value of all nuts, so far as it was possible to obtain returns in 1899 was \$1,950,161. Of this, California produced 73.9% Of the bearing nut trees reported in the 12th census, 1,649,072 or 44.5% were almonds, yielding 7,142,710 pounds; 48,919 or 1.3% coconuts, producing 144,900 nuts, 643,192 or 17.5% pecans (3,206,850 pounds); 726,798 or 19.6% English walnuts, producing 10,668,065 pounds, and 634,460, or 17.1% miscellaneous nut trees, yielding 380,224 bushels.

(To be continued.)

# The Nut-Grower.

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

Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Poulan, Ga., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

## SUBSCRIPTION, 50C PER ANNUM.

### ADVERTISING RATES:

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| 1 inch   | 1 time | \$1 00 | 1 inch   | 3 times | \$2 50 |
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| 1 page   | 1 "    | 10 00  | 1 page   | 3 "     | 25 00  |

An appreciative subscriber in Illinois, calls for information on the Japan Walnut. Let us have experiences with this nut.

We have a request for an article on "The Curing of Pecans." Possibly some one of our Texas subscribers can give us the desired contribution.

Attention is called to the circular by President Bacon, regarding membership dues. Association work has grown rapidly, and there should be no delay on the part of members to give ample financial support.

Prof. W. S. Orton, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, is making investigations in diseases of the pecan, and will be glad to receive species or letters regarding such troubles. Inquiries regarding insects should be sent to the Bureau of Etymology.

The G. M. Bacon Pecan Co., of

DeWitt, Ga., sends a photograph of their exhibit at the World's Fair. It shows samples of each of twenty-seven choice varieties the firm is propagating, in artistic shape; the samples being mounted on card board and enclosed in heavy moulding with glass front.

Some time ago we gave place to an inquiry regarding a nut, which is supposed to have several different names. In this issue Mr. D. Galbraith gives some interesting history bearing on the matter. His statements merit careful consideration, and we will be glad to give place to further contributions, on this subject should this history not be accepted as conclusive.

The combination of faith with works holds good in other ways than in spiritual affairs. It is faith with works which gives assurance of profits in pecan culture, when the work is properly directed. But "faith," is the foundation, just as truly as "faith" without work is death." When we remember the apostolic definition of faith "the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen it is easily understood how important a good foundation is as the works follow faith.

There are many appreciative readers of the NUT-GROWER, who are not members of the National

Nut-Growers' Association. Since the Association is accomplishing great good for the industry, by which the general public is benefitted, as well as the members, it appeals to the interested public for support needed for the enlarged work now in hand. A large increase in membership will give the moral and financial assistance needed. Send to the Secretary at Poulan for application blank, or simply remit \$2.00.

In Risien's book on the pecan in west Texas, he gives a number of illustrations and descriptions of top working large trees, twenty feet or more from the ground. This entails much labor, but there seems to be no doubt as to the success of the operation, in careful hands; while the profits must be sure to warrant the extent to which it has been performed. In this South East country we do not have many, the size of the Texas trees, and the work should be performed at less cost. Any good tree which bears inferior nuts should be top worked to the best known varieties.

The NUT-GROWER wants the names and address of all members of the Association and others, who have the Stuart Nut in bearing. Arrangements are being made for exploiting the superior advantages of our choice varieties in special markets, and to educate the public to appreciate their

value. "Stuart" is probably producing, at this time, more largely than any other variety, and for this reason it has been selected for the initial work in the line contemplated. Co-operation of growers, is necessary in order to accomplish the best results. Send in the names, and particulars regarding the plan will be furnished.

In this number will be found an article by Mr. Peek, on the relative value of budded and grafted trees. Those of us who have years of experience on this subject are prone to forget that our chosen industry is receiving many recruits who have much to learn and who merit our kindly consideration, in saving them from error and deception. We refer to the article in question, for the purpose of emphasizing the importance to the novice, of always looking to the character, as well as ability of the parties, who offer advice with a view of selling trees. Matters are now so well organized, that ample safe guards are at hand, provided they are utilized. The beginner needs to know that he starts right. Time is eminently money, in starting a grove of nut trees, and time lost, by lack of knowledge is a pecuniary loss, as well. Be sure you are right and success is certain.

As we become more familiar with the industry as developed in different sections of the country,

the more apparent becomes the necessity for experimental work, with a view to adaptation of varieties to local conditions. While we have most satisfactory results, already accomplished, in many different places, with great variation in soil and climate, still we lack that comparative data which will demonstrate the best conditions for any one of the standard varieties, as well as knowledge regarding the most suitable one for any chosen section. It will not do to presume, that because a variety originated in a certain locality that it may not do better elsewhere. What we need is a number of testing stations, situated in widely separate places and under all the varying conditions of soil, and climate, where varieties can be grown side by side, with the best known care and attention. Such trial grounds under concerted management, such as the association could furnish, would be of great benefit to every nut growing locality as well as show where any particular nut will find its most favorable environments and necessary conditions. It may be a long time before such a plan is fully organized, the way of obtaining it is not yet even in sight, but it is none too soon to get ready for it by recognition of the necessity for the work.



Mention was made last month of receipt of Prospectus of the Standard Pecan Co. Since that time

the matter has been given a careful consideration and the plans exploited have much of interest in various ways. First, it shows how the commercial prospects of Nut Culture, are being put into active operations, and what the industry promises. It then takes the public into confidence, and gives detailed information such as prospective investors might desire, in judging the safety and profit promised to the purchasers of Bonds the company offers for sale. The distinguishing feature is a profit sharing in results, without liability on the part of Bondholders. Bonds, and interest (6%) are guaranteed, and one half the net profits, from nuts grown belong to the holders of plantation certificates, which are issued as a bonus, to the purchasers of bonds. Thus the investor gets his money back with interest, has assumed no risk and has a permanent interest in the profits. This profit sharing however, does not go into full operation, until the bonds have been redeemed. These bonus certificates are so proportioned that the holder of each \$10.00 bond derives the permanent revenue from one pecan tree. One hundred and ten acres, of choice varieties (pedigree stock) have been planted at Monticello, Fla. and the policy is to plant a similar grove each year, until profits have redeemed all bonds. Those in charge of this company, are skillful and enterprising men, fully

equipped with horticultural and business experience, and they will have no difficulty in satisfying any one as to their financial responsibility. We give these particulars, because it is of more than local interest in illustrating the commercial position nut growing is assuming. Besides this, it meets a condition not otherwise filled, in which those who have no land, experience or time to devote to the business, can make satisfactory investments in the industry. As the company has ample capital stock with which to carry on the business, and pay interest until remunerative crops of nuts can be obtained, it can readily be seen that it becomes a profitable business for the stockholders as well, since the sale of bonds provides for rapid and large additional planting in which they share subsequent profits with the bond holders. We shall watch the operations of this and similar companies with particular care, commending such as seems to merit confidence, and point out defects as we see them as may best serve the industry, in opening up new avenues for safe, and promising operations in our chosen field.

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### The National Nut-Growers' Association.

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To members and others interested:

At a recent conference of officers, regarding association affairs and the forthcoming convention, the matter of finances came up for

consideration. Our work has largely increased during the past few months, which entailed increased expense, and some members have not yet paid dues for the past year. This leaves the association in need of the necessary expenses attending our St. Louis meeting in October next.

In view of this condition, and the importance and far reaching effect of our work it was deemed expedient and proper to ask for the payment of dues for the present year, in advance of the convention. This will relieve your officers from the necessity of making advances, and give a desired working fund for aggressive operations.

The Badge Book for 1904 will contain the names of all members who are not in arrears for dues of the past year.

We take this opportunity to cordially invite the support of the large and rapidly increasing class of citizens, who are becoming interested in this industry, to become members, and thus be closely identified with, and enjoy the benefits which are sure to follow active membership.

The payment of membership fee \$2.00, annual dues of the same amount, on following years, and the agreement to use, and encourage fair dealings in the industry are the only requirements of members.

Blank applications will be furnished by our Secy. and Treas.

Dr. J. F. Wilson, Poulan, Ga. and remittances sent to the same address. Our work is accomplishing great public good, in crystalizing, making public the most and advanced and beneficial information and in the suppression of fraudulent dealers.

Soliciting such encouragement and support as the great importance of work demands and assuring all that faithful execution of our adopted policy, will be followed and reminding all that the great potential prospects of this industry will produce surprising pecuniary results.

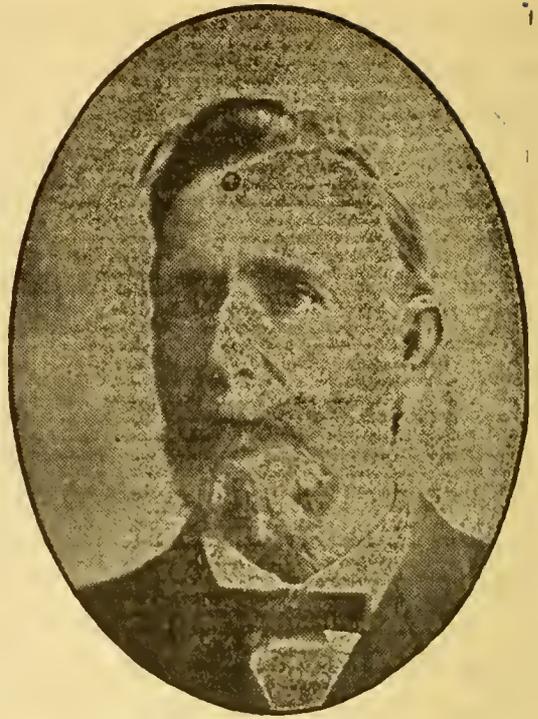
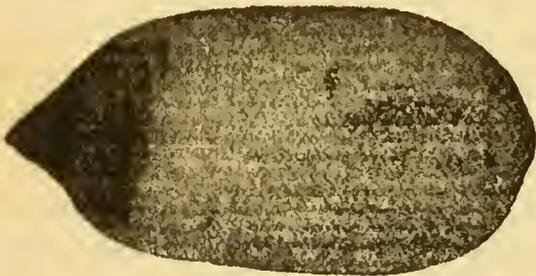
I am very respectfully your obedient servant.

G. M. BACON, President.

DeWitt, Ga., July 30, 1904.

### The Nelson Pecan.

The following cuts of the Nelson Pecan—exact size—with cut of the introducer will be of much interest. In our April number we gave the description of this nut.



WM. NELSON, New Orleans, La., Introducer of the Nelson Pecan.

### Galbreath's Letter.

Mr. J. F. Wilson, Editor Nut-Grower, Poulan, Ga.:

In the Nut-Grower, Vol. 2, No. 1, page 6, Mr. S. W. Peek wishes to know something of the "Twentieth Century, or Columbian Pecan." Col. W. R. Stuart, of Ocean Springs Miss., in his book, on "The Pecan and How to Grow It," page 58 names it "Columbian," Mr. Wm. Nelson, Jefferson Parish, La., in his Pamphlet of later date on "Pecan Growing," named it "Rome," Mr. Emile Bourgeois, of Rapidan Parish, La., called it "Pride of the Coast," Stuart Robison, of Ocean Springs, Miss., "Columbian," Nut Grower, Vol. 1 No. 2. Now Sir: When you shall have consulted the authorities named, and compared photo-

graphs of nuts, the fine descriptive qualities delineated, you may have a fair conception of what is known, to day of the "Twentieth Century or the Columbian Pecan."

I would suggest that you place with the National Nut-Growers' Association a sample of the nuts from your trees requiring a name.

Yours truly,

D. GALBREATH.

### Book Notices.

#### "Agriculture for Common Schools"

BY JAMES B. HUNNICUTT.

This is a book designed to be used as an elementary textbook or manual of agriculture in the public schools. It follows the approved textbook plan for the teaching of science, being divided into chapters that gradually develop the theme. At the close of each chapter topical questions are arranged to assist the child in grasping the chief thoughts. An idea of the scope of the book may be obtained from the chapter headings: Composition and Kind of soil; Preservation and Improvement of Soil; Uses and Abuses of Water on the Farm; Farm Implements; Farm Animals; Truck Farming; Dairy Farming and Bee keeping; Farm and Public Roads; the Farmer as a citizen, etc. Cultivator Pub. Co., Atlanta, Ga; in cloth, 65¢

#### Proceedings

Of Louisiana State Horticultural Society, 1901 meeting held at Baton Rouge Feb. 11 and 12 contains much valuable and interesting matter.

#### Pasture, Meadow, and Forage Crop.

The Nebraska Experiment Station has just issued Bulletin No. 84, containing an account of tests of a large number of grasses, clovers, and other forage plants. The bulletin may be obtained free of cost by residents of Nebraska upon writing the Agricultural Experiment Station, Lincoln, Nebr.

#### Yearbook of the U. S. Department of Agriculture,

1903. Pp. 728, frontispiece, pls. 65, figs. 54. Price, 75¢. The Yearbook contains the annual report of Secretary of Agriculture and thirty-two miscellaneous papers covering a variety of subjects representative of the varied scientific work of the Department.

#### The Seventeenth Annual Report

Of the interstate Commerce Commission gives a large amount of information, showing the operations of that body for the past year.

#### Proceedings

Of the Alabama State Horticultural Society. First Annual Meeting held at Mobile, Ala. Jan. 26 and 27, 1904. R. S. Mackintosh, Sec'y, Auburn, Ala.

#### The Sixteenth Annual Report

Of the Agricultural Experiment Stations of the Louisiana State University for 1903 gives an interesting review of the work in hand which covers many important agricultural interests.

#### Principles of American Forestry

By Samuel B Green. 334 pages illustrated, Price \$1.50. Published by John Wiley & Sons, New York. This is an important elementary work prepared for the student as well as general reader. It is a live subject and one which is sure to receive increasing attention as its importance becomes known, and this work will be found valuable.

#### The Soil,

Its nature, relation and principles of management, By Prof F. H. King, 8th Edition, 303 Pages, illustrated, Price 75¢. Published by the MacMillan Company. An understanding of the soil is a great help to successful farm operations. This book is valuable to every progressive farmer, who will carefully peruse its pages.

#### Fertilizers,

By Edward B. Voorhees, second edition, 335 Pages 1.00. The MacMillan Company, New York. This book treats of the source, character and composition of Natural, Homemade, and manufactured Fertilizers. It discusses the subject in plain language, and instructs upon fundamental principles. This is a work which the common practical farmer can use to great advantage.

#### The Principles of Fruit-Growing.

By L. H. Baily, 5th. Edition 516 Pages, illustrated, prices \$1-25. Published by the MacMillan Co- New York- This is a standard work by one of well known ability. Nut Growers will find much of merit in this volume-

## NOTICE

### To World's Fair Visitors and Delegates.

We will meet you on arrival at Union Station and accompany you to our houses. Rooms with breakfast \$3.00 a day per person; two persons \$5.00 in our first-class houses; \$2.50 a day per person with breakfast; two persons \$4.00 in second-class houses and \$1.00 a day per person room only; two in a room 75¢ each; meals 35¢ and upwards in third-class houses. All houses have bath, gas and other conveniences FREE. Linens changed daily.

Our first-class houses are good as the Planters' Hotel; our second-class houses are as good as the Rozier; our third-class houses are good as the Inside Inn. All detached and absolutely fire from dangers by fire. If you care for your lives, beware of fire traps and if you care for your stomach, beware of hash houses.

We invite you to give us a trial.

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ST. LOUIS, MO.

**Bechtel's Pecan Nurseries,**  
**Wholesale**  
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Theo. Bechtel, Ocean Springs, Miss.

**Pecans--** AND NOTHING  
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**BEST VARIETIES.**

*Hartwell Nurseries,*

S. W. PEEK, Proprietor,  
 HARTWELL, GA.

Send for Catalogue. Established 1882.

**NUT TREES.**

- 4 Sieboldii Walnuts, 4 Cordiformis.....\$1 00
- 4 Japanese Chestnut, 4 Spanish Chestnut. 1 00
- 4 Pecans, 4 Butternuts..... 1 00
- 1 Grafted Pecan, 3 Mandshurica Walnuts 1 00
- 4 English Walnuts, 4 Black Walnuts..... 1 00

All 1-year, 4 to 6 inches. The above 36 trees for \$4.50, by mail or express (prepaid). Send for catalogue.

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HUNTSVILLE, - ALA.

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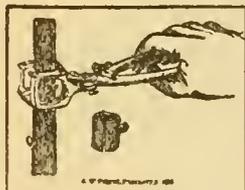
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Dealers in Choicest Seed Pecans for Planting Established twelve years. Also seedling and Grafted Pecan Trees. Japan Chestnuts, Japan Walnuts, English Walnuts, both nuts and trees. Send for "Facts in a Nut Shell."



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PECANS,  
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Chestnuts, Peaches, Apples, Plums, Pears, Cherries, Grapes, Small Fruits, Roses, Shades Trees and Shrubs.

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FRUITLAND NURSERIES,  
 Established 1856. AUGUSTA, GA.  
 100 acres. 60,000 feet of glass.

**PROCEEDINGS**

**Second Annual Convention  
 National Nut-Growers'  
 Association.**

Held at New Orleans La., Oct. 28-31, 1903.

[A 60- page pamphlet, with Addresses, Reports and Discussions, price 25 cents, can be obtained of J. F. Wilson, Secretary, Poulan, Ga.]

This pamphlet contains a greater amount of interesting, reliable and up-to-date information regarding nut culture, particularly the pecan, than can be obtained in any publication extant. The eighteen formal addresses and scientific papers are by men of recognized ability and experience, and cover a wide range of subjects of vital importance to the industry. About twenty reports of officers and committees give much new and valuable information. The synopsis of general discussions is of particular interest along various lines, and the book is certain to be of much practical value to those interested in this department of Horticulture.

# THE NUT-GROWER.

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

Volume II.

JULY, 1904.

Number 12.

## Badge Book For 1904.

Early in October the Badge book for the third annual convention will be issued and given a wide circulation, in addition to copies sent to members and advertisers. It will be a booklet of about 50-6 $\frac{1}{4}$  x 3 $\frac{1}{4}$  inch pages, and contain names & address with badge number, of all Honery and Lady members with all active members whose membership dues are paid for the past year—1903.

It will contain the program of convention with names of speakers, and a full list of officers and committies with designated Headquarters for all officials. Sundry general information regarding convention and carefully selected advertisements will be embraced in its pages. Badges will be distributed by mail about ten days prior to date of convention. Aside from the convenience of the Badge Book, it is recognized as a valuable advertising medium and its pages are open to all members at the following rates:

|                                       |        |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| Double page.....                      | \$7.00 |
| One page.....                         | 4.00   |
| Half page- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.... | 2.50   |
| Fourth page- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches.. | 1.50   |
| Eighth page- $\frac{3}{4}$ inch....   | 1.00   |

In view of the convention being held at St. Louis, on account of the exposition, it is deemed expedient, by the Execut. Committee to admit additional advertisements, of suitable character, which will not be in competition with interest of members, but be of indirect interest and advantage, such as hotels, resturants, transportation Cos., Amusements, Implement Dealers, Commission men and so fourth. We are dependent largely on the profits from advertisements in the Badge book for meeting the contingent expense of the convention.

A liberal patronage will thus be very acceptable.

One part of advertisers it affords an opportunity to give substantial support to the work of association while getting value received for cost of space he uses.

This notice is sent to a number of persons who although interested in the industry, are not yet members of the association.

A cordial invitation is extended to such to enroll as members, to attend the convention if they can and thus add their moral and financial support to the

work. The actual value of published proceedings of convention, will be many times the cost of membership dues to any one planting, or expecting to plant nut trees for profit. The membership fee is \$2.00 and annual dues there after the same amount.

Send in names for enrollment as members and applications for advertising space promptly and not later than Oct. 1, 1904.

The programme for convention has been receiving carefully study for several weeks and is working into shape in a way which promises a most valuable meeting. The pleasure and profit resulting from our previous conventions, warrants the expectation that all who attend the 1904 meeting will be richly rewarded.

Respectfully Yours,

J. F. WILSON,

Secretary,

Poulan, Ga.

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### OFFICIAL DESCRIPTION OF THE GEORGIA GIANT TREE.

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#### Originating and Growing at DeWitt, Ga.

The parent Georgia Giant tree is now in its 18th year, having a record of bearing annually and increasingly for 13 years. The tree has produced many nuts 2 inches in length by  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inches in diameter, although the general run of the tree in fair season approximating  $1\frac{7}{8}$  inches in length by 13-16 in diameter. It is impossible to say what size the nuts

from this tree might have reached had it been planted in rich soil with suitable fertilization and culture and with plenty of room. The tree has suffered by reason of the fact that it was planted and surrounded by other trees of the same age at a distance of only 30 feet in each direction. These latter disadvantages have to a limited extent been removed this year by digging up four 18 year old trees. For years this tree has been cultivated and fertilized in a faulty way, but its nut bearing qualities have not been diminished and it is today a magnificent specimen of a strong, vigorous and symmetrical Pecan tree. The nut is ovate in shape with a thinner shell than any other nut of its size and weight, while it is full meated and the cuticle of the meat lobes is a dark rich golden yellow free from spots, creases and other blemishes. It contains perhaps less corky growth than any other Pecan of its size and weight, while in early annual and heavy bearing qualities, it possibly supercedes all other varieties of very large size, yet introduced. The nut is borne in clusters averaging five nuts. The exicarp is somewhat thin and smooth. The nuts when matured are easily gathered as there is no adherence of exicarp and shell and by far the larger number will drop by gravity as soon as ripe. The shell is a dark brown color, is brittle and easily cracked a few days after gathering

In normal seasons nuts are ripe by middle of October. The parent tree, on account of its heavy bearing while very vigorous, has not been a large wood maker, and owing to the heavy loads of nuts which it has annually borne and the somewhat slender character of the new growth, the branches have a somewhat pendulous and spreading habit. This has militated against the, so to speak, wholesale propagation of the tree, as the number of grafting cions and buds each season are very limited. There are many trees in its vicinity full 15 feet taller but only sparsely clothed with braches and have a more or less upright habit of growth.

The wood of the Georgia Giant tree is of a dense and hard nature of great tensile strength with a thin close grained bark of a clean but dark color. A cubic foot of wood from this tree would probably weigh several pounds more than a like quantity of wood from any other tree among thirty acres planted at or about the same time. The tree is singularly free from insect attacks. There are no signs on trunk or branches to indicate that borers have ever been in the tree, and while the bark of a number of trees in its immediately vicinity have been punctured in concentric circles by the woodpecker or sap-sucker (without detriment however) there are no indications whatever of similar work on the Georgia Giant. Its fine grain

bark and hard wood evidently rendering it distasteful to both harmful and harmless birds and insects. Its early annual and heavy bearing characteristics are faithfully transmitted by scions and buds. There are growing on the property of The G. M. Bacon Pecan Co. at DeWitt, Ga. a number of two year grafts and 18 month old buds inserted in one year old seedling stocks in 1902, which are this summer in bearing, one tree not over seven feet in height having 24 nuts on it, in clusters, the largest of which shows eight nuts. The fact that there are a number of three year budded and grafted trees of this age in bearing testifies overwhelmingly that there is no doubt about the transmission of parental characteristics of this variety by budding and grafting. It is believed by competent observers, who have closely studied the pecan for a number of years, that with proper culture and fertilization the full capacity and worthiness of the Georgia Giant tree has even yet to be determined. Suffice it to say, that even if it should not improve under an intensive system of culture, its early, annual and heavy bearing features and the transmission of these prime requisites in a nut for profit by budding and grafting makes it without doubt, one of, if not the most desirable variety for profitable commercial planting.

THE G. M. BACON PECAN CO.,  
HERBERT C. WHITE,  
2nd. Vice-Prest. & Horticulturist.

REPORT OF VICE PRESIDENT,  
J. B. WIGHT, OF GEORGIA,

At 1903 Convention.

The pecan is at home in Georgia, and it is there to stay. Here and there in the state are trees a half century or more old, which have for a long time been annually bearing crops of nuts which are unexcelled in flavor and other good qualities. For decades these old trees failed "to point a moral or adorn a tale." But people after awhile began to reason that if a single tree is profitable, a whole grove may be made equally so. And so they began to plant pecans, and are at it still. There are now exceeding 2,000 acres of grove in the state; while more than twice this quantity is contemplated being set within the next two years. Within a radius of a few miles in Mitchell county, Georgia, there are more acres in cultivated groves than within any other equal area in the world. These trees, where intelligently cared for, are doing well.

There is one change that is well to note here. The settings of pecans first made were, almost without exception, seedlings. Many of these, when they came into bearing, were disappointing in the size and quality of the nuts. The result has been that more recent settings have been more and more of budded and grafted trees. Our largest pecan nursery reports that the sales of these have been

proportionately greater this season than ever before. This is an advance that is well worthy of note.

The day when the pecan was exploited as being free from all diseases and pests has passed. In parts of Georgia it is subject to insect and fungus troubles; and this is true everywhere. These troubles, however, are not greater than those that confront the peach grower, the pear grower, or the apple grower. Some of these can be easily held in check, while others are rather coy of control. But none of them need deter the intelligent, energetic man who, in pecan culture, has a broad and inviting field ahead of him.

Other varieties of nut trees have been tried in the state, but outside the hickory and the black walnut, most have met with indifferent success. The English walnut, owing it is thought to some weakness in the root, generally dies before it reaches the bearing age. Efforts are being made to overcome this defect—with what success, the future will determine.

The Japan walnuts are hardy and prolific. They make beautiful trees and rapid growers. The quality of the nuts is the chief bar to the becoming successful rivals of the pecans.

The Japan chestnut has proved to be poor in quality, deficient in fruitfulness, and subject to attacks of worms. Future introduc-

tions or breedings of this nut may make it more desirable.

Other varieties of nuts have been tried to a limited extent, but they have yet to establish their value among us.

In conclusion, let me say that in nut culture, we know where the thorns and brambles are, as well as where the fruitful fields lie; and knowing these, avoiding the one and cultivating the other, we feel sure that success will continue to crown our efforts.

### Nut Culture in Georgia.

Address by Mr. Herbert C. White at Georgia Horticultural Society meeting in 1903.

(Continued from last issue.)

The 12th census was the first that attempted to obtain definite values of nuts and fruits and while the information gained is of great value and interest to us it is to be regretted that we have no means of making any comparisons with values in earlier years.

While I fear that the statistical information may not appear to be directly related with Nut Culture in Georgia yet to get a clear conception of the magnitude of the country's business in nuts and to emphasize the small part Georgia is taking in same and to show that it is an industry of great promise, I must again worry you with a few figures upon the subject of the importations of nuts from foreign countries. In 1897 \$2,200,161 worth of nuts were imported; in 1898 \$2,333,938; and in 1899 \$2,727,542. You will note \$493,604

more nuts were imported in 1899 than in 1898. I have within the last two days been furnished with figures covering the importation of nuts for the year ending June 30th, 1902, and find that in that year \$2,826,746 worth were imported. The increase in the importations in 1902 were \$99,204 more than in 1899. It must be remembered that these imported nuts are subject to a heavy duty in most cases. The duty on almonds, not shelled, is four cents a pound; on shelled almonds 6 cents. On filberts not shelled, 3 cents; on shelled filberts, 5 cents. On walnuts, not shelled, 3 cents; on shelled walnuts, 5 cents. To these charges must be added freight, insurance, brokerage and retailer's profits. It is not difficult to see that there is a good field for profitable nut growing if the right locations and trees are obtained and some care in culture. The American production of nuts does not keep pace with the increasing demand.

I consider that it would be wasting your time to go into much technical detail concerning the propagation or culture of nut trees inasmuch as most of you are practical horticulturists. It is of course a fact that different species of trees requires different treatment to obtain the best results yet the principles of successful fruit tree culture remain the same and may be summarized as follows:

(1). The selection of a suitable

site for the orchard.

(2). An intelligent selection of varieties adapted to the climate and soil with a reasonable certainty that you are buying healthy trees absolutely true to name.

(3). The proper preparation of the ground and planting of trees.

(4). Suitable fertilization and culture.

(5). A constant watch for insect enemies and disease and the taking of immediate steps to remedy the trouble.

The hazel and filbert, somewhat indiscriminately designated, have probably received less attention than any other variety of nut in this country. In the main their culture has not been successful on account of the small and desultory way in which tests have been made. The cultivation of the hazel, cob and filbert is extensively carried on in England. Spain also produces a nut of this nature known to trade as the "Barcelona nut. Most of the hazel nuts we buy in the so-called mixed nuts from our grocery stores are raised in Spain. There is no reason why the Spanish tree should not find a congenial home in some parts of Georgia. My idea upon the subject is that every farmer and fruit grower in Georgia should have a small experimental plat upon which careful and intelligent tests should be made of all nuts as to which any doubts exist to their suitability to the location. The cost would be trivial and great

material benefits would undoubtedly accrue. The areas in which walnuts and almonds in California are the most profitable are very restricted and it was as a result of experiment that these ideal locations were found. Why cannot we find areas in Georgia, even if only small ones, where the almond and filbert will be congenial and consequently profitable. Three counties in California produce nearly all the 10,000,000 odd pounds of walnuts raised in that state. We need not hesitate to plant improved and selected pecan nut trees. They will grow on high or low lands and where care has been given them and a judicious selection of trees made are today profitable. One of the largest pecan groves in the south has been planted in Mitchell county by a gentleman from New Orleans who has had abundant opportunity to observe the pecan in Texas, Louisiana, and Mississippi. He finds that the pecan in Georgia will bear earlier; that the nuts are better flavored and better filled and that there are fewer insect enemies here than in either of the states named. Surely this is encouraging. There are now, and will continue to be disappointments in pecan culture. The subject is better understood now. Years ago inferior seedlings of nondescript origin were alone obtainable. Today we can have budded and grafted trees of the choicest standard varieties and as

the case with all budded and grafted trees a certainty of product and earlier bearing. Old trees bearing inferior nuts can be converted into the choicest varieties by top budding and grafting. Some skill and experience is necessary to successfully propagate the pecan. The annular system of budding is mostly used. The shield bud will not take.

Nuts have passed from a "luxury" to almost a necessity in the diets of many persons, since their great food values have been discovered. The country today is flooded with literature upon the subject of health foods. One of the best patent food preparations has deemed it advisable to suffix its commercial name with the word "Nut." The interest in nuts as food caused the Maine Experiment Station in bulletin No. 54 to publish much valuable information upon the subject, after careful analysis of the principal nuts. The introductory paragraph to this most interesting treatise reads as follows:

"While the use of nuts in this country has already attained considerable proportions, it is believed that a careful study of their food qualities would lead to a largely increased consumption."

They also say: "The vast range of climatic conditions to be found in this country will enable us to grow nearly all the nuts which we now import."

By far the larger quantities of

nuts imported are from Europe and principally from Spain, Italy and France. Stretching from the southern boundary of Georgia to its northern limits are to be found soils and climate perfectly adapted to the successful raising of all these nuts imported from Europe, consisting of chestnuts, walnuts, almonds, hazel nuts, and filberts. I do not mean to say that all these varieties of nuts should be planted indiscriminately here, there and everywhere, but I do say that there are greater or less areas in Georgia in which any of the these nuts will thrive. The chestnut thrives best on high land and the consensus of opinion is that it prefers dry rocky, sandy or gravelly soil to those of a richer and more compact character. Have we not lands of this kind in parts of Georgia?

The walnut at present has not been an unqualified success in the extreme lower south, but there are places in North Georgia and even in Middle Georgia where one would not hesitate to plant walnut trees.

In the case of almonds, possibly the area of profitable culture in Georgia is more restricted. In California the almond is planted principally on bench or hillside situations. The tree grows wild in Syria and northern Africa and is there found in dry and stony locations and is capable of enduring considerable drought.

(To be continued.)

# The Nut-Grower.

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

Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Poulan, Ga., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

**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 |

Attention is called to the circular in June number regarding membership dues. Remember that many hands make light work.

Work on programme is progressing satisfactorily and indications are that a highly interesting and attractive array of speakers will be present.

Hotel Epworth has been selected as Headquarters for the convention at St. Louis. Particulars regarding entertainment, rates, and reservation of rooms will appear in our next number. A circular of information will be issued and sent out early in September.

Attention is called to a clipping from the "Pacific Rural Press" on co-operation in marketing. This is an important matter with nutgrowers, and we are glad to report that some initial plans for the mutual benefit of the growers of choice varieties are already being formulated. More will be said on this line in subsequent numbers.

It is expected that parties attending the convention will select such accommodations as best suits them. It is important that reservation of rooms be obtained in ample time. By writing the Mo. Rental Co. much desirable information can be obtained. Their adv. will be found in this number.

We have a clipping from the Farm & Ranch, in which our Texas Vice President, H. A. Halbert brings out the need of widely extended experiment and observation on modifying effects of environment in quality of nuts. This subject affords an interesting field for original work and we hope to see some move by the association in this line as soon as practicable.

Attention is called to the notice regarding Badge book, in this issue. Several important matters require attention on the part of all numbers.

This book is much in demand, and is a more valuable publication than some may suppose. All who want to be in the front rank of the industry should have their names in this book. The advertising privilege enables one to exploit their stock to advantage.

In our May number, owing to a change in our printing arrangements, some portions went to press without the proof being seen by the Editor. Several typographical errors occurred which need cor-

recting. On page 153 we referred to top working of some "Frotscher" trees. These trees are located in South Georgia, rather than North Georgia, as the article reads. Another editorial note regarding a seedling tree in West Florida went wrong, in saying it "bore the past seven seasons 225 pounds of nuts." It should read "the past season," instead of "the past seven seasons." There is nothing remarkable about this yield in seven years, but we regard it a good crop for one season for a seedling tree of the age mentioned.



This issue is something of a Georgia number. In assembling matter it developed that all the leading articles for the month happen to be Georgia Articles. But this is all right, for Georgia is a great state and is making rapid strides in the industry. Besides this we have good support and willing contributors who we can reach personally and that helps out when material is scarce. However there is no scarcity of matter now, as there was when the publication made its first appearance, near two years ago. In our May number copy was carried over till June and we have interesting clippings now on the hook to more than fill the next number. By the time we hold another convention, our space will probably have to be enlarged.



The convention is a great pro-

moter of business among the members of the association. There is hardly an active member who is not a liberal buyer and every one is on the alert for choice new varieties.

We know of one firm which was represented at New Orleans that had a larger increased trade following, and doubtless others have had the same experience if they had the stock to fill orders. We found that stocks were exhausted so rapidly that it cut off our advertising patronage to an uncomfortable extent.

But we have some loyal support which is gradually increasing as the value and scope of our work becomes better known. Great things are in store, and this publication, and the annual conventions, are the agencies for working out the Commercial and Horticultural problems incident to a new era in profitable agriculture.

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### Pedigree Trees.

MR. EDITOR: In looking over the recent issue of the "Nut Grower" just received we note what you say (page 152) in regard to using the term "Pedigree" instead of Budded and Grafted, in making mention of Budded or Grafted trees.

It seems to us that the term "Pedigree" might or might not be appropriate, AS NOT ALL BUDDED AND GRAFTED TREES ARE "PEDIGREED" TREES, AND EVEN A SEEDLING TREE MAY BE A "PEDIGREED"

TREE; hence we would suggest that we use the term "Variety" when possible, and endeavor to educate the Public and especially Buyers of this class of stock along this line, so it will be understood that when we mention trees of a variety we mean Budded or Grafted trees, this being the usual or common method of perpetuating a given variety.

Seedling trees whether "Pedigreed" or grown from seed gathered promiscuously, cannot be relied upon to perpetuate a variety; hence the seedling only perpetuates the species.

The practice of catalogueing and selling seedling Pecan and other nuts under varietal names, claiming them to produce true to seed planted, etc., (I. E. to perpetuate the variety,) has done more to 'Mystify' those desiring knowledge along this line than anything else.

J. F. JONES.

Monticello, Fla.

### Report of Executive Committee For 1903.

Your Executive Committee would respectfully report that the work of the Association has been harmoniously and successfully prosecuted along lines contemplated by our Constitution.

We take pleasure in acknowledging the efficiency of the "Nut-Grower" in exploiting the industry and in affording an easy and economical means of communicating with our members, and be-

speaking for this publication, which is issued without expense or financial responsibility on the part of our organization, your hearty support.

We are pleased to report that our membership has been increased to ninety-five persons, of whom seven are ladies, who according to our Constitution are exempt from payment of fees.

While our affairs have been administered economically, and no indebtedness exists, aside from advances made by the Treasurer to about half the amount due from members, still there is need of funds for important work in view.

We call attention to the fact that no call has been made upon members up to this time for annual dues, the membership fee being all that has been paid, except where several members have paid dues in advance of a call for same.

We recommend that all members subject to dues, who were enrolled and paid membership fee prior to January 1st, 1903, and who have not since paid, be called upon for dues the Constitution requires for the current year, it being understood that the membership fee paid by those joining during this year, takes the place of any dues for 1903.

Our work is important and demands are liable to be made upon your officers and committees for performance of services which entail expense, and we advise that early provision be made for accu-

mulating ample funds for the prompt performance of work that may come to our hands.

We take this opportunity to call attention to the provisions of our Constitution, which permits a radical and entire change in the personnel of the Board of Directors at any regular meeting, when a majority of the members present might so desire. In the light of our experience since organization was completed a year ago, an amendment, providing for the election of directors in three classes and extending the term of service to three years, and electing one class each year might insure a more stable and efficient board.

### One Tree.

By J. B. Wight's Pamphlet.

As an example of the growth made by a tree under favorable conditions, I give the figures of a budded "Frotschrr" pecan which stands on my home lot in Cairc, and which has been seen and admired by many. The tree was purchased from Mr. William Nelson, New Orleans, in January, 1892. It was about three feet high when set, and cost \$2.00. The first column gives the circumference in inches, three feet from the ground, of the tree at the end of the year indicated. The second column gives the weight of nuts in pounds produced each year. No measurement was made of the tree until December, 1904.

|      | CIRCUM'F'CE. | LBS NUTS |
|------|--------------|----------|
| 1894 | 8½ inches    |          |
| 1895 | 12¼ inches   |          |
| 1896 | 14½ inches   | 1 nut    |
| 1897 | 20 inches    | 7 lbs.   |
| 1898 | 25 inches    | 10½ lbs. |
| 1899 | 29¼ inches   | 13½ lbs. |
| 1900 | 33¼ inches   | 27 lbs.  |
| 1901 | 37¼ inches   | 16 lbs.  |
| 1902 | 40¼ inches   | 45 lbs.  |
| 1903 | 44 inches    | 80 lbs.  |

Since it began bearing, this tree has been severely cut for budding wood; and hence its bearing has to some extent been retarded.

### Experience: What It Has Taught.

From J. B. Wight's Pamphlet.

In December, 1886, I planted my first pecan nuts. I then knew nothing about them except what I had read. Eighteen years of mingled success and failure, of things done correctly and those done incorrectly, have brought valuable lessons that, had they been known in the beginning, would have been almost invaluable. Experience is the best teacher. Some things have been learned; and while much yet remains unlearned, it is to guard others against some of my mistakes that this pamphlet is sent out.

### Nut Trees.

From D. L. Pierson's Catalogue.

Our Southland is greatly blessed in its various products both pleasing to the eye and tempting to the palate, and prominent in the long list is the Pecan Nut. We do not

refer to the small, thick-shelled, bitter meated nuts found growing wild in parts of the South and largely sold by grocers and confectioners, but the large, paper-shelled varieties which are filled to the full capacity of the shell with meat of the finest flavor. The pecan is indigenous to the Southern section of our country and years of careful selection of, and planting of the finest specimens have developed the fine varieties we are enjoying today and they are now perpetuated by the only sure means, that of budding and grafting, so that we are now able to plant our groves with the varieties of our choice with the assurance that we will reap what we plant the same as we do when we plant the fine varieties of peaches and other fruit.

### Nuts Rapidly Growing Popular.

Lovers of Brazil nuts or "nigger toes," the richest and oiliest of all nuts, ought to have their appetites fully satisfied this year, as the crop for 1903 was a phenomenal one. This year's crop will exceed last year's by 800 tons. Out of the 8,034 tons raised this year the United States has secured 4,964 tons, or about 66 per cent. of the crop against 44 per cent. in 1900. Europe takes 2,770 tons, showing how great the demand for nuts in the United States is compared with other countries.

Almonds and English walnuts come from Italy and Spain with a

few grown in Southern California.

The latter received its name from first reaching the American market through the London and Liverpool jobbers.

The best pecans, now becoming so popular in America, are grown in Texas and Louisiana, where for twenty years they have been cultivated regularly. These are the healthiest of all nuts.

We all know where the chestnuts grow and see our markets flooded with them every year. The Italian chestnuts are very fine and are used in stuffing for roast turkey and chicken.

Nut bread is very wholesome and the most popular candies now are made with nuts as a foundation.

New recipes employing nuts are constantly being published, showing their rapidly growing popularity.—H. F. Wells in Health Culture.

### Good Walnut Prospects.

A trip through the walnut district of Whittier made a few days ago reveals the fact that there will be a splendid crop in many cases, a fair yield in a large number of orchards, and perhaps a satisfactory turn-out upon the average for the whole territory, says the horticultural editor of the Los Angeles Times. Those who have thought that walnut industry is on the decline should take a run through some of the groves I have seen within the last few days.

They will then see that walnut growing is about the liveliest business in the catalogue. I saw no evidence of blight, and that malady eliminated, the industry is as stable as any farming enterprise upon the continent. If anyone can find a more vigorous or beautiful picture of orcharding than the average walnut grove presents, should photograph it and send it to Commissioner Wiggins for exhibition.—California Fruit Grower.

### Nuts As Food.

United States reports on food-stuffs show that the experiment made by the Government point to the conclusion that nuts are not indigestible and are to be counted among the healthiest of foods. Nuts gained an evil reputation from the fact that they were considered merely as light dessert and were eaten frequently at the end of a heavy dinner, when, in truth, they should have been classed as piece de resistance, says the Herald, of Biloxi, Miss. It is not necessary to be a vegetarian to appreciate the value of nuts as food. They add to the variety and luxury of the table as well as to the economy. They are rich in oil, with only a small percentage of the so-called carbohydrates, such as starch and sugar, and they also contain a large proportion of nitrogenous constituents. It goes without saying, then, says the Chicago Chronicle, that nuts are among the most highly concentra-

ted forms of nourishment, and while they may be eaten freely, it should be with discretion in connection with lighter forms of food. The increased demand for nuts has given an impetus to farmers from Maine to California. Chestnut and walnut orchards promise to be a significant feature of the farm and a most profitable investment. English varieties have the preference, since they bear more quickly and more prolifically than any known American variety. In these days, when the cost of living has increased as it has during the past decade, anything that adds to the bill of fare without tending to deplete the purse is welcome as a boon. Learn how to use nuts and make your table more inviting at less cost.

### Fruit and Nut Salad.

Make a clear fruit jelly with orange, lemon and pineapple juice and gelatine. Turn into a border mold to harden. When ready to serve turn out on a round flat plate and fill the center with blanched nuts, oranges, pineapple and Maraschino cherries, covered with the following fruit dressing: Boil one-half cupful of sugar with one-quarter cupful of water until it ropes. Add the unbeaten white of one egg and simmer three minutes. Take from the fire and add the juice, one-fourth of a cupful of sherry and one-fourth of a cupful of pineapple juice. Strain through a cloth, pour over the fruit and cool in refrigerator.

JULIA SEDGWICK KING.

## Book Notices.

### Twentieth Annual Report

Of Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Wisconsin. A valuable volume of over 400 pages.

### Pecans.

**The What, When and How of Growing Them,** By J. B. Wight, Cairo, Ga. A fine 16 page pamphlet with author's eighteen years of experience, graphically told. Free to our subscribers, who send stamp for postage.

### California The Land of Promise.

Fourteenth Annual Report of The State Board of Trade, San Francisco, Cal. A most elegant and interesting Pamphlet of 60 pages.

### Golden California.

Today the land of opportunity, by Esperanza Land and Oil Co., San Jose, Cal. Price 25¢

## CATALOGUE MENTION.

### Catalogue, Trade and Descriptive Lists, Prospectus, Etc., for Seasons of 1904-5

In this column, simple mention will be made of such publications as may be of interest to the industry. Those having special or novel features, will receive further notice, as circumstances seem to warrant.

#### Keep & Nelson Pecan Co.,

New Orleans, La. Descriptive price list of Pecans. Four pages with illustrations of seven choice varieties.

#### The Pecan and Its Culture.

A handsome 24 page Booklet by S. W. Peek, Hartwell, Ga.

#### The Pecan.

Hints on planting and culture with price list. H. S. Graves, Gainesville, Fla.

#### The Nelson Pecan.

Introduces description of a new nut by Wm. Nelson, with cuts showing exact size. By Keep & Nelson Pecan Co., Station B., New Orleans, La.

#### Budding Prerequisites.

Buds, Budding, Knives-Raffia—Four pages. Alabama Nursery Co., Huntsville, Ala.

#### The Standard Pecan Co.,

Unity Building, Bloomington, Ill. Prospectus, 16 pages, descriptive of plan for safe and profitable investment in pecan plantations.

#### Jacocks Mammoth Pecans.

Catalogue and Price List, for 1904-05, 16 pages, illustrated. Mrs. C. W. Jacobs, Formosa, Fla.

#### Gulf Coast Pecans.

A small leaflet, by Standard Pecan Co., of Bloomington, Ill., with ten letters and certificates from responsible persons at Monticello, Fla. The same firm sends a folder with fine half tone cuts of trees and nuts.

#### Jacocks's Mammoth Pecans.

Descriptive Catalogue and Price List, Mrs. C. W. Jacocks, Formosa, Fla.

#### Nut Bearing Trees.

Catalogue and Price List of Summit Nurseries, Monticello, Fla., D. L. Pierson, Proprietor. Finely illustrated, with description of twelve choice pecans and some varieties of chesnuts.

Alexander Seed Company, Augusta, Ga., Summer and Fall Catalogue.

The G. M. Bacon Pecan Co., Dewitt, Ga, send out notice of a new edition of their Book on the Pecan, which will be ready for the trade during August.

Price List of Budded and Grafted Pecans, Jas. A. Bear, Palatka, Fla.

## Pecans--AND NOTHING BUT PECANS. BEST VARIETIES.

### Hartwell Nurseries,

S. W. PEEK, Proprietor,  
HARTWELL, GA.

Send for Catalogue. Established 1882.

## NOTICE

### To World's Fair Visitors and Delegates.

We will meet you on arrival at Union Station and accompany you to our houses. Rooms with breakfast \$3.00 a day per person; two persons \$5.00 in our first-class houses; \$2 50 a day per person with breakfast; two persons \$4.00 in second-class houses and \$1.00 a day per person room only; two in a room 75c each; meals 35c and upwards in third-class houses. All houses have bath, gas and other conveniences FREE. Linens changed daily.

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