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The Nut-Grower

Volume XIV

January, 1915

Number 1

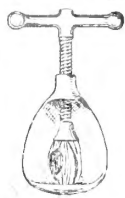


If things don't just seem to suit you,
 And the world seems kinder wrong,
 What's the matter with your boostin'
 Just to help the thing along?
 'Cause if things should stop a-goin',
 We'd be in a sorry plight.
 Just keep that horn a-blowin'---
 Boost 'er up with all your might.

If you know some fellow's failin's,
 Just forget 'em, 'cause you know
 That same fellow has some good points---
 Them's the ones you want to show.
 "Cast your loaves out on the waters,
 They'll come back," a saying true;
 Mebbe, too, they'll come back buttered
 When some fellow boosts for you.
 ---Brush and Pail.

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THE NUT-GROWER

Items of Interest

The hazel nut is said to be fast disappearing in the Ozark region.

B. W. Stone, chairman of the committee to arrange for a nut exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, is making good progress.

At Dallas, Tex., an Oliver pecan bud was set Sept. 9, 1911, and on Oct. 9, 1914, three and a half pounds of nuts were gathered from the resultant limb.

The Georgia State College of Agriculture, through its adjunct professor of horticulture, is compiling data regarding the pecan varieties supposed to be most suitable for that state.

Purdue University, at Lafayette, Ind., has organized a course in practical forestry. THE NUT-GROWER is one of the periodicals which go regularly to the library of this institution of learning.

The Dupont Powder Company has established at Albany, Ga., a dynamite and supply magazine so as to give better service to the pecan growing trade. The magazine is stocked with their farm powder and 40 and 60 per cent dynamite.

The Chicago Record's Christmas Ship for the children of Europe was given an enthusiastic lift in contributions of Texas pecans. The Houston Post, Fort Worth Star-Telegram and many other Texas papers lent efficient assistance to the movement.

Several negro boys in Muscogee, Okla., did a thriving business in selling pecans to retail dealers in that city. Later it developed that the nuts were stolen from a warehouse and the merchants had to submit to a confiscation of their purchases or be liable to prosecution for receiving stolen goods.

Calhoun county, Mich., is actively engaged in planting fruit trees along the public highways. One hundred and twelve miles of state reward road is being cared for by road repair gangs. It is believed that the trees will protect the roads from washout, provide shade and beauty and produce revenue.

Pecan Literature

The increasing demand for information regarding pecans prompts the publication of the following list of publications, which we can furnish at prices named.

1. *The Cost of a Pecan Orchard*; by J. F. Wilson: a 12-page reprint of a paper read at the Cairo meeting of the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association in 1909. Price 10c, 12 copies \$1.00.

2. *The Pecan and Its Culture*; by H. H. Hume; a standard work covering every aspect of the business; topics conveniently arranged under different headings; 160 pages; illustrated; cloth. Price \$1.50.

3. *The Use of Nuts*; a book of nut recipes compiled by Mrs. Thomas A. Banning and her committee of ladies, under the auspices of the National Nut Growers' Association; 116 recipes; 50 pages. Price 50c.

4. Proceedings of the 1904 convention of the National Nut Growers' Association, held at St. Louis, Mo. A stenographic report containing a great variety of information. Illustrated with halftones of the original officers of the association. 124 pages. Price 25c.

5. Proceedings of the 1906 convention, held at Scranton, Miss. A full and interesting report of a largely attended meeting at a historic pecan center. 124 pages. Price 25c.

6. Proceedings of the 1907 convention, held at the Jamestown Exposition. One of the most complete volumes of the kind ever published. 112 pages. Price 25c.

7. Proceedings of the 1909 convention, held at Albany, Ga. All the formal papers and reports, with story of trip to the largest pecan orchards in the world. 68 pages. Price 25c.

8. Proceedings of the 1910 convention, held at Monticello, Fla. Gives stenographic report of discussions, with papers and reports of this intensely interesting and most important convention. Contains Judge Whipple's famous paper, "Why Pecans?" and a carefully prepared historical sketch of the association. 115 pages. Price 25c.

9. Proceedings of the 1913 convention, held at Houston, Tex. 90 pages. Price 50c.

10. Proceedings of the 1914 convention. 82 pages of closely printed matter, containing full stenographic report of the meeting. Price 50c.

The Nut-Grower
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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
11 JAN 1915

THE NUT-GROWER

VOLUME XIV

WAYCROSS, GA., JANUARY 1915

NUMBER 1

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

By CHARLES A. VAN DUZEE

Delivered at the Thomasville Convention of the National Nut Growers' Association

IN the preparation of our program for this meeting, and especially during the past few weeks, the thought has been impressed upon me that, of all the various methods by which men endeavor to win success in life, we, as nut growers, are blessed with a vocation that offers more of stability, safety and attractiveness than falls to the lot of most others.

At this time, when the world is torn by the conflict of nations, and the business of our own country is struggling to meet the abnormal situation, and with the uncertainty as to the planting of crops which may be needed or profitable for another season, we find ourselves established securely within the shelter of our nut orchards. Ours is a business that does not falter, and we are justified in our faith that the harvest will occur, each season with the regularity that marks the rising of the sun.

There may be fluctuations in our income, caused by the folly of the world at large or the variability of the seasons, but when nature fails to set a bountiful crop of nuts, she usually compensates by added tree growth, and we are filled with hope that the next year will more than make up for the temporary shortage; when financial disturbances affect our market, we may assume, with reasonable assurance, that the constantly increasing crop of nuts will surely overcome this factor, even if the pendulum does not quite reach its position in the backward swing.

Over all these things, and running constantly in my mind, is the thought that our orchards are established; that they will endure, and shelter, protect and provide for us in sickness or in health, through all the years.

We have gathered here for a purpose, and, while conditions may prevent some of our members from being with us, our work will go on; we are making and recording the history of nut culture in America; we are attending to the business of gathering the knowledge which develops in the individual, and placing it at the disposal of all the others; we will

consider the influences which may work for the common good; and combine our resources to combat the things that may threaten the welfare of our chosen industry.

The uncertainty of the past is being overcome, and with each year of progress our pathway becomes more safe from danger, and more filled with satisfaction and pleasure.

Today, in spite of conditions which are disturbing every industry, we find a full measure of contributions from the foremost workers in our field, to make for the success of this meeting, and to insure the continued progress of our work.

These contributions cover so wide a field, and are of such individual importance and value, that it seems best for me to refrain from even a brief reference to each one, and yet, I may be pardoned for touching upon a few that will require our immediate action, if we are to avoid the loss of valuable time.

Your Committee on Marketing is unfortunate in being called upon for some strenuous work at such a time, and has been handicapped in its attempts to secure the attention of the business world, by the general feeling of uncertainty and unrest.

Knowing the difficulty of obtaining best results under such circumstances, they have devoted rather more time and energy to the general fundamental principles, and will offer you the opportunity to assist them by a consideration of constructive matters which can be carried forward during the coming year.

The time has arrived when our attention must be fixed upon the selection of varieties for commercial planting, and future demands must be given careful consideration.

The varieties we have been planting promise to fully supply the demand for choice table nuts, and yet there is a very attractive field in the search for better varieties for this purpose, and in the improvement of those we now have, but we must not delude ourselves into the belief that these varieties are best

suited for the trade in excess of this class, for it is a generally accepted fact that some of our choicest nuts are not suited to meet the requirements of the cracking trade.

The growing demand for the shelled meats would seem to indicate that from now on we should plant with more reference to supplying this need, for this field will not fail us for many years to come, and to it must go all the surplus from the other orchards.

The nut best adapted to meet the approval of the crackers may not be as attractive as to size, thinness of shell and general appearance as those we are growing for table use but when the tonnage passes the requirements of the fancy trade, the nut must stand or fall upon its merits as a cracking proposition.

A tree that is vigorous, healthy and self-reliant, and one that bears large annual crops of good cracking nuts may prove of infinitely greater value as a revenue producer. We are fortunate that there is some history as to varieties and their behavior under different conditions to guide us.

There is another important matter which must be considered and disposed of. It relates to the manner in which the business of all the nut growers shall be carried forward.

In the infancy of an industry, there is usually found a sufficient number of enthusiasts to solve its problems and carry forward its work without compensation, but as the industry reaches a point where it becomes a factor in the business world, the individual must give way to organization.

When the tonnage becomes large enough to attract the traders, with their avarice and their machinery, they will not fail to appear, and, unless organization protects the industry, it is apt to be the victim.

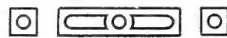
The walnut growers of the West are fully justified in spending a hundred thousand dollars each year in marketing their crop, for they are organized along good lines; the Guggenheims are warranted, and do pay salaries to individual men of as much or more, for their business requires such service and would fail without it.

Today, the nut growers of the country east of California are unorganized, and they offer a promising field for exploitation by that class of people who prey upon infant industries.

We have nothing to fear from the regularly organized channels of distribution, beyond the fact that we must look after our own end of the operation, but to accomplish this, I believe the time has come to employ salaried men in the perfection of organization and the transaction of our business.

With such machinery in working order, we may find ample room for growth, and in affiliation with the western growers there will be the opportunity for mutual advantage impossible under present conditions.


I trust that our deliberations may be harmonious and earnest; that each member may give freely of his counsel and experience, and that the published record of our proceedings may constitute a valuable addition to the history of nut growing.



SERIOUS DISEASES OF THE PECAN

By S. M. McMURRAN

A Paper read at the Thomasville meeting of the National Nut Growers' Association

 I WANT to say, by way of explanation, that I am only partly responsible for the title of this talk tonight. I accepted it as it was handed to me and to that extent am responsible, but no further. It assumes too much. It says "Serious Diseases" as if that were an assured fact, so we might look into this for a few moments.

Diseases are serious in proportion to the loss they entail, for one thing, but there is another factor to be considered, the ease or facility with which they may be controlled.

The scab fungus immediately suggests itself to you as the cause of a serious disease, and there is no doubt but that it causes considerable loss. On the other hand, you have two courses open for its control. Spraying is reasonably effective and you may top-work your trees to scab resistant varieties.

Rosette also suggests itself to you as being a serious disease. Well, it is, and let me say here that I have no remedy for rosette and do not know the cause of it. We hope to find these things out, but we do not know them now. You have all, no doubt, heard of various remedies. There are almost as many proposed remedies as there are cases. The trouble with them is that they all fail in as many or more cases than they help. There is no theory that has been advanced as to its cause that cannot be apparently contradicted by many cases. One fact seems to stand out with reasonable clearness, however, and this is that, with the exception of occasional spots here and there, it is by no means a serious factor in those groves which receive the best of care and attention. At any rate this is the opinion of many owners of excellent groves and my observations in

traveling over two thousand miles of the pecan country during this season has tended to confirm this.

Looking at the matter broadly, neglected trees, starved trees, may be considered diseased. They are certainly abnormal as compared with thrifty, vigorously growing trees. The remedy for this is so obvious that we may as well pass it.

What else have we? A dropping of the nuts in some seasons? Yes, but until we can control the weather we shall always have this in some seasons, so this may be dismissed.

And now what else? A spotting of the nuts and a little loss due to the anthracnose fungus perhaps. A little spotting of the leaves late in the season after their vigor has begun to be depleted on the completion of growth of the trunk and roots. An occasional spot on the kernel of some nuts which may be due to a fungus, a fungus leaf blight on seedling nursery stock which may be readily controlled by spraying with bordeaux, and certain diseases like crown gall, wood rot and root rot fungi and physiological troubles common to all forest and cultivated trees complete the list; and further than this I am unable to enumerate.


It is evident that while local damage may result in certain cases, there is no serious menace to the industry from any of these things.

Of the foregoing, I have been forced to conclude that by far the most serious and fundamental at the present time is lack of care in building up the fertility of the soil, lack of good farming. I have seen many cases during the past summer that practically force the conclusion that the pecan is almost if not quite as susceptible to good care as is the peach. More than this cannot be said, and if there is one word that I would leave with you tonight it is that the big majority of the pecan orchards need more care. They need more cultivation; they need more legumes, both winter and summer legumes, and these legumes need to be turned under, not removed and a little stubble and roots plowed in. I believe if this system is persistently followed from year to year, coupled with the judicious use of lime and mineral fertilizers in small or large amounts when needed, these other troubles will be of minor importance in most cases.

Note—These remarks were followed by a series of twenty-five lantern slides showing the characteristic features of the various pecan troubles referred to.



ROSETTE IN PECANS

 THE newspapers have stated in the last few years that Edison has said, no one knows one billionth part of one percent, about anything.

The bulletin lately published on pecan rosette, by the national Government, proves it. After years of careful study and many elaborate tests the authors

of this bulletin honestly admit they do not know what causes it, nor what will cure or prevent it. I have had for my constant companions for the last 36 years pecan trees, and while I am no bacteriologist nor entomologist, I have a little common sense, and can shed a little light on this subject.

Six years ago I made the statement before the National Nut Growers' convention that rosette was caused by some bacterial growth upon the roots of the tree. Prof. Gossard said that I was wrong. Upon my return home I at once began to study rosette, and after six years' study I have proved beyond a shadow of a doubt that I was wrong and Prof. Gossard was right. The most complete refutation of any theory is this. A physician lecturing before a popular audience said that every case of grippe originated from wet feet. A man in the audience interrupted him and said, "You are wrong, sir, for I have two wooden legs, and have just got well from a very bad case of the grippe." Now I have just as positive a proof that rosette is not caused by any growth upon the roots of the tree. It is this. The common wild pecan of Louisiana never suffers from rosette. Yet when the Schley pecan is budded or grafted upon the wild roots they frequently die of rosette.

There is one bold mis-statement of fact in the Government's bulletin which I wish to correct: that swamp land is entirely exempt from rosette. My groves, which are situated upon swamp lands, have developed several cases of rosette. I have never known a case among my nursery trees.

Now I wish to tell of a few things that I have found out about rosette. The disease is inherent in certain varieties of pecans, and is very similar to locomotor ataxia in the human species. It is not a germ disease at all. It is the lack of sufficient nutrition. Certain varieties have not strong enough digestive organs to assimilate the food under ordinary conditions. Here with me certain varieties are very subject to rosette, and other varieties never have it at all. They Schley trees nearly all die of it, except under high cultivation. Money-maker never shows any sign of it. Russell often develops it, while Carmen never does. The common wild pecan of Louisiana never shows a trace of it. Now notice this fact strongly. While the Schley nearly always dies when not properly cultivated, still when very highly cultivated it shows no sign of rosette, and I feel sure that when scientists get at the bottom of the matter they will see as plainly as I do that rosette is a failure of the pecan to digest its food properly. Certain varieties are naturally dyspeptics.

—SAM. H. JAMES in Rural New Yorker.



A 23-acre pecan orchard planted in 1909 near Tifton, Ga., is reported as having produced 650 pounds of nuts the past season.

The Nut-Grower

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Forms close on 20th of month preceding date of publication.

A Correction

In Mr. W. W. Carroll's paper, "Mistakes of the Last Ten Years," which appeared in our December number a word which was not in the copy was in some way inadvertently inserted, changing the sense of a sentence. In the phrase "and no more than 35 per cent commission to salesmen," the word *than* should not have appeared. Mr. Carroll calls our attention to the mistake and we gladly make the correction.

◇ ◇ ◇

Mrs. M. R. Buchanan, of Brandon, Miss., remembered THE NUT-GROWER at Christmas time with a box of sugared nut meats.

◇ ◇ ◇

January 21 is Arbor Day in Mississippi and the planting of a pecan tree in every one of the 9,000 school yards of the state will be a feature of the occasion. The pecan tree was selected because it is long-lived, gives excellent shade and furnishes an economic lesson.

◇ ◇ ◇

Occasionally the labels on NUT-GROWER wrappers are rubbed off in the mails, so that delivery cannot be made. These copies are returned to us, but there is no way to determine to whom they belong. Subscribers are requested to notify us when copies fail to reach them, so that we can duplicate the missing numbers.

◇ ◇ ◇

Thus far THE NUT-GROWER has been largely devoted to orchard planting and the development of the industry. Such phenomenal success has been achieved in the production of high grade pecans that the serious problem of marketing them in competition with the seedling nuts becomes of paramount importance. This problem—now a condition, not a

theory—will receive considerable attention in our columns during the coming year.

◇ ◇ ◇

Large bodies move slowly, which may account in part for the delay in getting plans formulated by the National Nut Growers' Association and the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association into operation for marketing pecans. Some of the producers are having experiences which indicate that the time for organized marketing is already at hand.

◇ ◇ ◇

Car lot shipments of pecans from the Albany (Ga.) district are becoming common. A few days ago a car was loaded with 17,000 pounds of nuts from a single grove at Baconton, and this was less than a fourth of the crop from that particular orchard. As a car of these high grade nuts brings close to \$10,000, it looks like the pecan business is fully up to what THE NUT-GROWER has claimed for it for the past twelve years.

◇ ◇ ◇

The soil is the great reservoir from which our agricultural supplies are obtained. With the ordinary farm crops of grain and forage only a few inches of surface soil are utilized. With fruit and nut bearing trees, which have the element of permanency to a greater or less extent, the roots penetrate the equally rich sub-soil, especially so when explosives have been used in preparing the land. What we need is an era of tree farming on scientific principles to supplement the annual grain production.

◇ ◇ ◇

In the pecan business, especially where the farmer and orchardist is concerned, there are two essentials which obtain—producing and selling. The first involves the growing of nuts of high quality, then the grading, packing and loading according to established methods. When this is properly done the producer's operations are transferred to the second essential, which aims to market the crop to the best advantage. If the first essential is well attended to, the second should not prove to be very difficult.

◇ ◇ ◇

The time is coming, and we trust is near at hand, when the same study and scientific investigation that is now being bestowed upon live stock and grain crops will be given to food producing trees, other than ordinary fruit trees. In these agricultural lines, scientific breeding has wonderfully improved the quality as well as the quantity of these products. The natural nut bearing trees of our great country afford the same, if not greater opportunities for improvement. This is a vital element in the future food supply for the increasing millions who will inhabit this land in future generations.

THE USE OF NUTS

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One hundred and sixteen practical recipes for the use of Nuts. Introduction by Mrs. Harriet North

Foreword by Mrs. W. N. Hutt

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WITH THE EDITOR AND HIS CORRESPONDENTS

Decreasing Crops

Editor NUT-GROWER:

I wish some assistance or advice about my pecan orchard, as my trees are not bearing as they should. I can't tell what is the matter, and to give an intelligent conception of their condition I will tell how I have managed them.

I had some ten acres in Stuart, Pabst, Russell, Schley, Teche, trees all confined to rows of each variety. From their first beginning to bear, I cultivated cotton in this orchard, close up to the trees, manuring the same at from 800 to 1000 pounds of fertilizer per acre. After they began to bear well, I gave extra fertilization around the trees. I made one and a half bales of cotton to the acre on this and until the trees became so large that I felt it shaded the cotton too much and concluded to give the land entirely up to the trees. Before I did this let me say that in 1911 I gathered 2,500 pounds of nuts from my trees. The next year, 1912, I got only 2,000 pounds of nuts. In 1913 I planted the land in oats and followed that crop with a fine crop of cowpeas sowed broadcast. I cut the peas off the land for hay, having the cutter-bar of my mower raised pretty high so as to leave a heavy stubble, which I plowed under as a fertilizer to the trees, adding humus to the soil. That fall, after turning under this pea stubble, I sowed 20 pounds of hairy vetch to the acre, inoculating the vetch seed to insure a stand and previously sowing one bushel of oats to the acre to hold up the vetch so I could mow it off for hay. I secured a fine stand and the vetch grew waist high. I cut this off and received a fine crop of hay and oats mixed. I turned under a fine sward and planted soja beans on

the land, inoculating them. Got a fine crop of this growing waist high, turned under this stubble—a fine one—and reseeded it to vetch. The land was full of nodules, showing the legumes had drawn ammonia heavily from the air, and full of humus.

I neglected to say that before sowing oats and vetch in the spring of 1914 I broadcast over the land one ton of lime to the acre for the benefit of the trees.

Now let me go back and state that in the fall of 1913 I gathered only 550 pounds of nuts, and they came off of two acres adjoining that had come into bearing. On the same twelve acres this year I will hardly gather more than 300 or 400 pounds of nuts.

To say that I am greatly discouraged after all my treatment of the trees and land is putting it lightly. The past two years have been very dry, but this spring my trees bloomed very heavily and I expected a fine crop from my treatment and the increased age of my trees, now 15 years old.

I neglected to say in the proper place that in the spring of 1913 I broadcast upon the land 1000 pounds of Thomas phosphate to the acre.

My trees have grown well and have no disease—just don't bear. I can't tell what is the matter. I am getting disgusted with the whole pecan business. I should at least have gotten this year from 6,000 to 10,000 pounds of nuts.

If any of your readers can tell me where my trouble lies, what mistakes, if any, I have made, I shall greatly appreciate it. I fully intended to go to the Thomasville convention, compare notes and get help if any could give it, but with so poor a crop of nuts and the great war making cotton

so cheap, I had to forego that pleasure. It was all I could do to hold my cotton and stay at home and live.

CHAS. CROSSLAND.
Bennettsville, S. C.

[Mr. Crossland is evidently a good farmer and knows how to enrich his land. His history of the orchard is most interesting and we will be glad to publish any replies to his letter which will throw light upon his problem.

Two things occur to us which may bear on the subject:

1. Mr. Crossland speaks of the fine growth the trees are making. It is generally understood that nut crops are most abundant when the wood production is held in abeyance and large yields of nuts and rapid growth of the trees can hardly be expected at the same time. The cultivation given the trees would, to some extent at least, tend to confirm this opinion.

2. The dry weather mentioned would also have considerable effect in cutting down the crop.

A more recent letter from Mr. Crossland states that his 1914 crop was double the amount of the estimate made above.—EDITOR.]



Trees are Blighting

Editor NUT-GROWER:

Can you suggest the cause and prescribe the remedy? My 6 year pecans of the Stuart variety are badly blighted and affected with rosette (?). They appear to be yellow, sickly, die at end of twigs and bunch at end of twigs. Do you think cutting back and budding to Schleys or Mobiles would remedy?

When should bearing trees be fertilized? With what, and how much for six year trees?

W. W. WATSON.
Orangeburg, S. C.

[These trees seem to be suffering from a complication of diseases. It is a question as to how much of the trouble may be due to rosette. We have referred the part of the letter dealing with this

subject to S. M. McMurrin of the Bureau of Plant Industry, who is now located at Thomasville, Ga., and will publish his reply when received.

It is doubtful if the trees would be benefitted by working to Schley or Mobile, as both these varieties are as susceptible to rosette as is the Stuart, and are even more liable to scab.

For bearing trees a fertilizer rich in potash is required. One pound for each year of the tree's age may be applied each season. To obtain the best results two or three applications should be made during the growing season. The fertilizer should not be applied too close to the trunk of the tree, but should be placed out far enough to be reached by the lateral root system.—EDITOR.]



The Williams Pecan

Editor NUT-GROWER:

I am mailing you a sample of my Jewett-Success hybrid, the Williams. Please sample same. I consider it a valuable addition to the commercial varieties of pecans. It is surely a good bearer; 5 nuts in 1912; 98 in 1913; over 700 excellent nuts in 1914. This tree is a top-graft on a seedling tree, scion from the original hybrid of Jewett and success, set (or graft made) season of 1907. The original hybrid is crowded by other trees and can not do its best but has borne two seasons.

C. FORKERT.
Ocean Springs, Miss.

[Judged by the association's scale of points, the Williams shows up as follows:

Size	15
Form	4
Color	4
Shell	9
Cracking	19
Plumpness	19
Color of kernel	5
Quality	14
	—
	89

—EDITOR.]

Pecan Trees
Satsuma Oranges

and

Grape Fruit Trees

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His First Crop

Editor NUT-GROWER:

I am a Mississippian and own the old homestead in Amite county where I was born. In January, 1912, about the 20th, to be exact, I set out my first pecan trees, the Success and the Stuart; the Success 5 to 6 feet; the Stuart 4 to 5. This was the beginning of my pecan grove and on October 20, 1914, I gathered my first crop—one pecan!—of the Success, and it is a beautiful specimen.

Can you beat that record—January, 1912, to October, 1914? My only regret is that I did not start ten years ago.

SILAS H. JENKINS.

Chicago, Ill.



Likes The Nut-Grower

Editor NUT-GROWER:

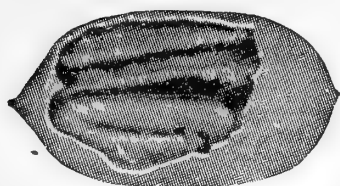
Inclosed find \$1.00 for subscription to your magazine. I'm well pleased with it: I've been looking for just such a paper for some time.

I have 25 pecan trees that I budded last June one year ago to the Stuart on 8 year old seedlings. The branches from one tree in 16 months have grown 46 feet and 10 inches from three Stuart buds. About four months they lay dormant, but counting every day and night they must have grown five inches a day. Why, with blue glasses I might have seen them climbing up, and I think this forever condemns the assertions of folks who think the pecan is of slow growth.

Why the Lord made cottonwood trees, willows and thorn bushes, I do not know. They are the sorriest trees in the forest, but people set them out just the same. They do not look ornamental, make no shade, nothing to eat or to produce revenue, and the cottonwood is even no good to make a fire with on a cold winter day.

E. D. COOK.

Shreveport, La.



The Pecan Business

A 32 Page Pamphlet

Tells all about this Prince of Nuts, from planting the seed to marketing the crop, with description of the very best varieties.

A Free Copy on Application

B. W. STONE
Thomasville, Ga.

Nuts and Trees for Sale

Pecan Trees

Do You Want Trees That will Grow and Bear ?

If so, learn about my methods of propagating, handling and shipping before you decide where to buy.

Information about pecan growing given for the asking :: ::

J. B. WIGHT
CAIRO, GA.

My Pennsylvania Grown Budded and Grafted English Walnuts will succeed with you



It is not too early to figure on your wants for fall planting.

My illustrated catalog and cultural guide will interest you.

Free for the asking. Address

J. F. JONES
The Nut Tree Specialist
Lancaster, Pa.

For Sale Cheap

Pecan trees grafted from bearing trees in my orchard. Best quality and best known varieties. Sizes 2 to 6 feet. For prices write H. H. SIMMONS, 25 Ocean St., Jacksonville, Fla.

SATSUMAS

OUR stock of Satsuma orange trees for this season are trees worthy of the name; not little plants or switches. They are two year tops on four year (transplanted) stocks and have a root system that will make failure impossible.

They must be seen to be appreciated. 20,000 in stock. Catalog free

Jennings Nursery
Jennings, La.

Bearing Pecan Orchard

For sale—70 acres top-worked trees that will save ten years of your time. Can be bought right and on favorable terms.

Standard Pecan Co.
H. S. WATSON
Manager
Monticello, Fla.

PECAN TREES

Budded Paper Shells
BEST VARIETIES
Expert Propagation
Healthy and Hardy
Stock

Write for Prices
T. H. PARKER
MOULTRIE, GA.

Bullard Pecan Nurseries

All the Leading Varieties
Large Nurseries

Budding and grafting wood for sale. Orchard trees receive best cultivation, thus insuring wood to be in prime condition for use. Careful packing and no mixing of varieties; this applies to both propagating wood and nursery stock.

WILLIAM P. BULLARD
ALBANY, GA.

Budded Pecan Trees Our Specialty...

We grow the old standard varieties—Stuart, Frotscher and Schley. None better. Lowest prices. 400 acres in groves, 2 to 5 years old, for sale. Come to see or write

TUCK BROTHERS
Thomasville : : Georgia

Budding the Pecan

BY E. J. KYLE

There is very little winter budding of the pecan. In the old southern states and in the eastern part of Texas whip or tongue grafting is very commonly practiced during the winter months. A majority of the seedling pecans in the nursery row are worked this way. The grafting generally starts about the first of January and can continue until active growth starts in the spring, provided the scions are kept dormant. In whip grafting the soil should be pulled away from the young seedling for a depth of about two inches. The scion is then inserted and either wrapped with light string or cloth, or stiff clay placed around the graft so as to hold it in position until a union has formed. The soil should then be banked up around the graft, leaving only about one inch of the scion exposed.

Chip budding has been used with considerable success for several years. For best results this work should be started between the 15th of February and the 1st of March and may be continued until the trees are in leaf. Where proper wrapping material has been used the chip bud has given better results in northern, central and southern Texas than the ring bud which is used during the summer months.

In using this method, bud wood should be taken from healthy bearing trees and care should be taken not to allow it to dry out. The part used consists of a strip of bark about one and one-half inches long and contains one sound bud and oftentimes a small amount of wood underneath the bark. A place is cut on the stock for the bud to fit into, after which a strip of cloth that has been dropped in beeswax and then taken out, allowing most of the wax to drop out, is placed over the bud, allowing it to project through an opening cut near the center of the cloth. The cloth is then tied tightly with raffia.

The W. B. Dukes Pecan Farm

Moultrie, Georgia

Growers and
Shippers of

**FANCY PAPER
SHELL PECANS**

Budding and Grafting wood for sale

Berckmans' Trees and Shrubs

Are grown by specialists of long experience, who know the requirements of Southern soil and climate.

Only the best tested varieties are grown. Why not get them?

We have a large variety of fruit, pecan and other nut and shade trees, shrubs, evergreens and roses. Can supply in carload lots.

Catalogue for the asking.

P. J. Berckmans Co.,
FRUITLAND NURSERIES,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

Our Landscape department is equipped with competent landscape architects and engineers. If you wish to beautify your grounds, consult us.

President Pecan---

None Better

Pecan Growing Made Easy

By planting trees dug with entire tap root and well developed lateral roots. Few nurseries have such trees.

Made Profitable

By planting only genuine budded or grafted trees, of best quality and best producing varieties. Some of the biggest, thinnest-shelled nuts don't bear—beware of them

Griffing's Trees are Models Root and Top

Our varieties are best. Gold Medal awarded our pecans at Jamestown Exposition. Handsome pecan catalog free.

**The GRIFFING BROS.
COMPANY**
NURSEYMEN
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

Pecan Trees That Grow

Are our specialty. We can still furnish the leading varieties in the various sizes.

Standard Pecan Co.

H. S. Watson, Manager
MONTICELLO, FLORIDA

PECAN TREES

Our Specialty is growing well rooted budded and grafted trees of best varieties.

Careful attention given all orders. Write for prices.

SOUTHERN NUT TREE NURSERIES

Thomasville, :: Georgia

NEW ORLEANS

Geo. H. Appel & Co.

PECANS

HEADQUARTERS

Appoint us your representatives and correspondents

Laux & Appel, 211 Poydras St.

Postoffice Box 976

Grafted Pecan Trees of Select Papershell Varieties

NOT THE MOST—
ONLY THE BEST

Bayview Pecan Nursery

C. FORKERT, Proprietor

OCEAN SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI

For Sale

Pecan Bud and Grafting Wood

From Bearing Trees

Frotscher, Stuart, Van Deman, Mobile, Moneymaker, Young, with a few Jerome, Success and Nelson. \$7.50 per 1000.

C. L. WHITNEY, Thomasville, Ga.

When growth starts in the spring all sprouts should be kept rubbed off the shoot until the bud either forces out or is found to be dead. It will be necessary to keep all shoots rubbed off until the young shoot gets large and strong enough to take up all the sap and energy of the young tree.

The young trees should be carefully staked the first season or else they will be blown off by the first hard wind. Buds forced in this way will often make a growth of from four to six feet during the first season. For summer budding we are now discarding the ring bud for the patch bud, which is a modified form of ring bud.

◇ ◇ ◇

Report of Committee on Publicity

At the National Nut Growers' convention the committee on Publicity made the following report:

The work of this association has thus far been largely directed in the lines of orchard development and improvement of varieties.

The advantageous selling of present and future enlarged crops will measure the financial success of the industry.

The necessity for a ready market is imperative.

In order to have such a market there must be a constantly increasing demand for our product. Such a demand will come only as the general public is educated to the value of nuts as a staple food product, as well as a luxury.

At present the public at large have little knowledge of the food value of pecans, nor of the variety of uses to which they are readily adapted.

To educate the public to such an appreciation of pecans that it will create interest and a desire to use them regularly and largely is the task before us.

Such a propaganda is ordinarily promoted by advertising, which necessarily entails large expenditure of cash.

As the association does not at

Budding Tool

Patented 1905

A popular tool for budding Pecans, Hickories, Walnuts, Chestnuts, Persimmons and all other trees.

Buds and Grafting Scions

of Schley, Stuart, Alley, Delmas, Van Deman, Teche, Russell, Mobile, Frotscher and Success.

Wholesale and Retail

For particulars and prices write

HERBERT C. WHITE

Putney P. O. :: Georgia

SHIPPING POINTS: Baconton, Ga., DeWitt, Ga., Hardaway, Ga., Albany, Ga.

Pecan Trees

We are headquarters for Pecan Trees in the Southwest and can furnish extra fine trees in large quantity for commercial orchards. Our stock runs heavy in

**Stuart
and...
Schley**

We also have a fine lot of Citrus to offer for fall and winter 1914-15.

The Louisiana Nut Nurseries

Jeanerette, La.

present have funds for such use, it becomes our duty to suggest ways and means for conducting an educational campaign by other means.

We therefore recommend:

1. That all members of this association, and others who may be willing to assist and co-operate in carrying into regular execution the following plan for the wide distribution of a series of educational leaflets, envelope enclosures and reprints of suitable articles, etc., entering them with their daily letters, catalogs or circular mailings.

2. That the actual cost of printed matter thus used be borne by the members and others using them in proportion to quantity desired per month.

3. That your Committee on Publicity be authorized to issue at least monthly and without expense to the association, suitable leaflets, reprints or folders, in such quantities as may be engaged by those who agree to distribute them regularly and systematically.

4. We recommend that your committee be entrusted with a modest supply of pecans, to be used systematically and carefully in developing an interest in pecans in northern and western population centers and that interested growers be requested to contribute from one to five pounds each for this use.

J. F. WILSON,
W. C. JONES,
R. B. SMALL,
S. S. HOTCHKISS,
Committee.

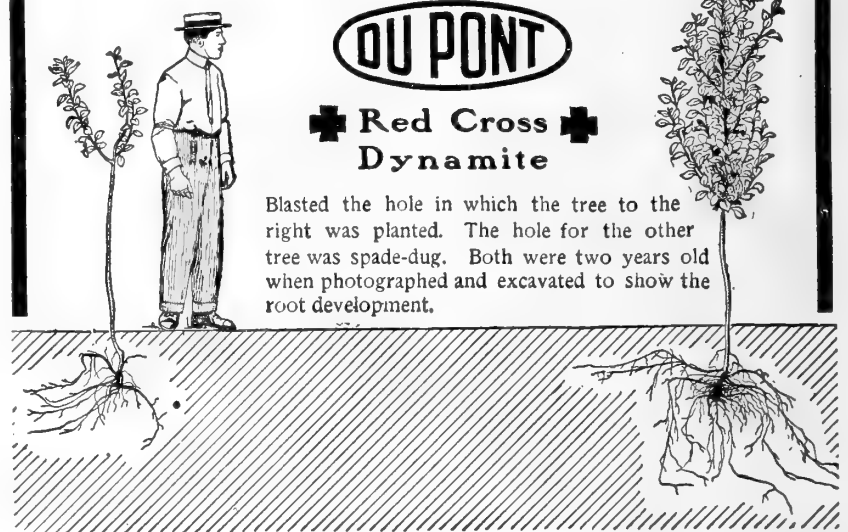


Sam H. James' Announcement

This winter I shall have for sale Stuart and Moneymaker budded pecan trees, grafting and budding wood of nearly all leading kinds, also lespedeza seed. I started growing pecan trees in Feb. 1878, and have been in the business ever since. I have tested here upon my plantation nearly every known variety of pecan. I find only two vari-

Which Tree Do You Want?

The slow-grower, with few and shallow roots and fruit of poor quality, or the vigorous, quick and steady producer of prime fruit?



DU PONT

✚ Red Cross ✚
Dynamite

Blasted the hole in which the tree to the right was planted. The hole for the other tree was spade-dug. Both were two years old when photographed and excavated to show the root development.

The Roots Tell the Reason Why

Trees set in blasted holes bear fruit one year earlier. Write for Orchard Booklet No. 325 and learn how to stop first year losses and get quick profits.

We furnish inquirers with name of nearest professional blaster, whom they may hire, if they do not wish to do the blasting themselves. Experienced blasters not on our list should apply for listing.

DU PONT POWDER COMPANY
Wilmington, Del.

Established 1802

5,000 Stuart Pecan Trees

6 to 9 Feet Tall
Get Our Special Prices

We also have
other varieties
and prices.

Let us know
your wants.

**The Paper Shell Pecan
Nursery, Ltd.**

W. M. Ellison, Mgr. LAFAYETTE, LA.

Horticulture

A Magazine of Trade News
and Information

For the Nurseryman, Florist,
Seedsman and Gardener. A reliable
exponent of advanced Trade and
Progressive Horticulture.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
Subscription \$1 per Year

**HORTICULTURE
PUBLISHING COMPANY**

11 Hamilton Place

Boston, Massachusetts

Ocean Springs Pecan Nursery
Season 1914-15
 Will be pleased to book orders now for Grafted Pecans
 No Seedlings
 Send for Price List
Chas. E. Pabst
 Proprietor
 Ocean Springs, Miss.

Satsuma Orange Trees in Quantity

To insure first-class trees, your orders should be placed early. Nurserymen will not be able to supply the demand for citrus trees this coming season.

The Best in Budded and Grafted Pecans and General Nursery Stock

Write for information and prices at once.

FLORIDA NURSERIES

W. W. BASSETT, Proprietor

MONTICELLO, FLORIDA

Pecan and Walnut Trees

Plant our hardy, northern grown Pecan and Persian Walnut trees for best results in the northern portion of the pecan area and in the far northern states. Learn about our trees and our methods of growing them. Our booklet "Nut Trees" will be sent free on request.

Arrowfield Nurseries—Box N—Petersburg, Virginia

Biloxi Nursery

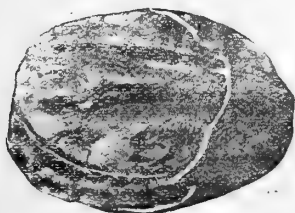
Biloxi, Miss.

Grafted Pecans, Satsumas

Roses, Magnolia Grandiflora

JAMES BRODIE, Proprietor

SUCCESS



NATURAL SIZE

The nut that has never failed to bear and never failed to fill at both end with kernels of best quality.

BECHTEL PECAN NURSERIES

OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

Pecan Trees Satsuma Oranges

—AND—

Other Citrus Trees

Also a general line of Fruit Trees, Shade Trees and Ornamental Shrubbery and Field Grown Rose Bushes. No better stock grown. Before placing your orders write for illustrated catalogue.

Turkey Creek Nursery Company,
 Box 21. Macclenny, Fla.

RHODES DOUBLE OUT PRUNING SHEAR

Cuts from both sides of limb and does not bruise the bark.
 We pay Express charges on all orders.
 Write for circular and prices.

RHODES MFG. CO.
 522 S. Division Ave. GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

eties that are perfectly healthy and which are enormous bearers. They are Moneymaker and Carman. I have fruited these pecans for 22 years and have sold them to the multi-millionaire class in the north, and they have invariably come back for more. I have just filled Thomas A. Edisons', John D. Archbolds' and J. M. Studebaker's orders. The nurseryman who is not growing these two varieties is standing terribly in his own light. Sam H. James, Mound, La.—Adv.



Crops and Markets

Hickory nuts are being shipped to Chicago from Troup, Tex., in car lots.

The pecan crop at Uvalde, Tex., amounted to approximately ten cars.

The hickory and chestnut crop in northeastern Ohio this season was light.

Shipments of pecans from Ada, Okla., this season will aggregate about 125,000 pounds.

A San Antonio report places the Texas crop this season at 40 per cent of the normal yield.

The Galveston, Tex., market recently quoted Brazil nuts at 22 cents, pecans at 15 to 20 cents and Sicily filberts at 19 cents.

Receipts of hickory nuts and black walnuts were light in New York the past month and quotations advanced to a favorable figure.

Pittsburgh, Pa., has been manifesting a good demand for all kinds of nuts. Persian walnuts sold as high as 22 cents and fancy pecans ranged from 55 to 60 cents.



Issues List of Farms for Sale in South Georgia

"Own a Level Farm," is the title of a very attractive descriptive pamphlet, giving a complete list of farms for sale along its line, just issued by the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad. This pamphlet contains a number of

FOR SALE

Pecan grove of 52 acres, located in the best farming section of Southwest Georgia, one mile from depot on Georgia Northern railroad. Trees are of the latest variety and are five years old. Price right and terms reasonable. Address

L. W. HARDY, Barwick, Ga.

very pretty pictures of growing crops, and it is intended to describe the diversity of crops grown in South Georgia, as well as to give anyone interested in investing in South Georgia farm lands an opportunity to investigate in advance the properties for sale in the fast developing communities served by that line.

A copy of this farm list may be had free of charge by writing to W. W. Croxton, General Passenger Agent, Room 613 Austell Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.—Adv.



Books and Catalogs

Report of the Secretary of Agriculture for 1914. 48 pages.

Pecan Rosette, by W. A. Orton and F. W. Rand; a 24-page reprint from the Journal of Agricultural Research. Ten illustrations.

Munson's Nurseries, Dennison, Tex.; illustrated catalog for 1914-15; 48 pages closely printed descriptions of fruits and flowers.

The A B C of Bee Culture; a cyclopedia of 700 pages of revised information; profusely illustrated. Price \$2.00. The A. I. Root Co., Medina, O.

The Beekeeper and the Fruit Grower; Why and How their Interests are Mutual; a 16-page booklet by E. R. Root. The I. A. Root Co., Medina, O.

Atlantic Coast Line calendar for 1915. Gives much popular information about this road. Copies may be obtained from E. M. North, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Savannah, Ga., by sending six cents to cover postage.



Large crops of pecan and hickory nuts were gathered along the river bottoms west of Clinton, Ky.,

10,000 Fine Pecan Trees

We have for sale this season 15,000 strong, healthy, budded and grafted pecan trees; well developed roots; Stuart variety. Special wholesale prices.

Louisiana Delta Pecan Company

R. C. ANDREWS, Sec.-Treas. Marshall, Tex.

Pecans, Satsumas, Grape Fruit

We have them in QUANTITY as well as QUALITY. Our stock is especially strong in large grades. Let us figure on your wants. Orders for one tree or one car load given the same careful personal attention.

Simpson Nursery Co.

Monticello, Florida

Established by G. M. Bacon in 1889. Incorporated 1903.
The Oldest Exclusive Pecan Nursery.

The G. M. Bacon Pecan Company

DeWitt, Georgia

Standard Varieties of Properly Grown Trees



Our many years of practical experience combined with the scientific study we have made of the industry enables us to supply to the best advantage the wants of our patrons.

Prompt attention to inquiries.

Send for Price List.



The G. M. Bacon Pecan Co.

DeWitt, Georgia

THE financial success of all horticultural enterprises (like any other commercial business) depends mostly upon the quality of the stock to be used. This quality of stock is highest when grown by experienced nurserymen.

We are pioneers in growing citrus and pecan stock in this section, and the care of our nurseries is directed by one of the foremost horticulturists and nurserymen in the South. His long experience and valued knowledge has enabled us to ship trees to the same patrons year after year, and "a satisfied customer is the best advertisement a company can have." Buyers of our stock are scattered from Virginia to Texas and most favorable reports are coming from all parts of the South.

We are in the business to stay and can afford to send out nothing but first-class stock. We know the value of pleasing our customers and would be glad to add you to our long list of satisfied ones.

Our stock consists of Pecans, Satsuma and miscellaneous Oranges, Grapefruit, Kumquats, Peaches, Plums, Figs, Grapes, Roses, Ornamentals, etc.

Ask for Catalog A.

**SUMMIT NURSERIES
Monticello, Florida**

which sold for good prices. As farm crops were poor in that section, the proceeds from the nuts proved to be a great benefit to the farmers.



**Farmers' Short Course at
Athens, Ga.**

Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad has named exceedingly low fares to Athens account Special Courses at the State College of Agriculture, January 4th to 20th. Round trip tickets on sale January 3-4-5-6-10-11-15-16 and 18, with final return limit January 23, 1915. Ask A. B. & A. Ticket Agent.

Best service and schedule via Atlanta. All trains make direct connections.

W. W. CROXTON,
General Passenger Agent,
Atlanta, Ga.



Grading Walnuts

Walnuts are graded either by passing over a moving screen or through a revolving cylinder, the meshes of both which are one inch square in the clear. All the nuts that go through the mesh are classed as No. 2s, and those that go over as No. 1s. As only the No. 2s pass through the mesh of this screen, those that class as No. 1s may vary considerably in size—in fact, such variation is at times very noticeable, so that people are apt to think that some of the nuts purchased as No. 1s are below grade. It is well known that nuts of the proper size appear smaller than the really are when compared with large sized ones.

After grading the nuts are carried along an endless belt to large, elevated bins built of laths, allowing for perfect ventilation and circulation of air, so that they may become thoroughly dry. They are then sacked and loaded on the cars.



Orchards may be rejuvenated by blasting between trees to loosen the sub-soil.

ALL ABOUT KUDZU



A 3-Ton Cutting of Kudzu at "Glen Arden Farm," Showing Both the Cut and Standing Hay

Most Wonderful Growth. The Coming Forage Crop of the South. Better than Alfalfa, Red Clover or Timothy. Better because it succeeds on land too poor for those crops. Better, because it does not have to be cut at a certain time to save it. Better, because a shower of rain doesn't ruin the hay. Better, because stock like it better and it contains more protein than wheat bran, from 16.59 per cent to 19.80 per cent. Kudzu is perfectly safe for all stock. Now is the time to place your orders to be sure of plants. Kudzu has great possibilities as a cover crop for pecan orchards, to supply nitrogen for the young, growing trees. For further information and prices write.

G. E. Pleas Plant Co. "GLEN ARDEN FARM"
CHIPLEY, FLORIDA

FOR SALE. Budded Pecan Trees, standard varieties; order now for winter delivery. Also 45 acre two year old pecan orchard; also improved farms. C. W. RANSOM, Houston Texas.

FOR SALE. Back numbers of THE NUT-GROWER. Parties desiring to complete their files should send list of what they need. The Nut-Grower Company, Waycross, Ga.

Members National Nut Growers' Association

Members Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association

ROOD PECAN GROVES

C. M. ROOD, President
ALBANY, GEORGIA



Twenty-seven year old bearing Pecan Grove for sale in small tracts on small payments

We are now booking orders for Pecan stock for fall and winter delivery.

The largest Pecan and English Walnut Nurseries in Georgia.

We sell large soft shelled standard pecan nuts put up in 1, 5 and 10 pound fancy boxes.

Send for catalog.



ROOD PECAN GROVES

ALBANY, GA.

The Nut-Grower

Volume XIV

February, 1915

Number 2



THE healthy sense of progress, which is necessary to the strength and happiness of men, does not consist in the anxiety of a struggle to obtain higher place or work, but in gradually perfecting the manner and accomplishing the ends, of the life which a man has chosen, or which circumstances have determined for him.

10c per Copy

\$1.00 per Year

**Nothing Equals
Gow Peas**

For Soil Improvement in
the South.

Plant in Groves
and Orchards

**Iron Peas
Brabham Peas**

Hardy, disease-resistant. 26 other varieties. Price on any quantity.

Rowland & Co.

Seedsman--All Field Seed
Augusta, Georgia
ASK FOR MONTHLY BULLETIN

**Save Your
Copies of The
Nut-Grower**

By preserving them in
**THE NUT-GROWER
BINDER**

JUST what you have been wanting for lo, these many years. Bound in black leatherette, stamped in gold. Outfit provides for 12 numbers, but with additional binding rods with take care of two volumes.

\$1.25

POSTPAID

The Nut-Grower
Waycross, Ga.

PECANS

Budded trees of the best varieties.
PRICES RIGHT.

THE HARTWELL NURSERIES, Hartwell, Ga.
The Original Pecan Nursery in Georgia

FOR SALE

1,500 pounds fresh crop pecans. Also pecan grove including 200 acres land. Apply to **J. S. Williams, Waycross, Ga.**

Items of Interest

An Oklahoma editor offers to accept pecans at 10c a pound on subscriptions.

The record of J. B. Wight's famous Frotscher tree at Cairo, Ga., last season was 145 pounds.

The California Fruit Grower of San Francisco has changed its name to the California Fruit News.

The thirty-ninth annual meeting of the Georgia State Horticultural Society convened at Athens January 19.

A new corporation at Albany, Ga., is the Georgia Paper Shell Pecan Co., with a capital stock of \$20,000.

The Brazos Valley Plantation of Texas is planting 3,000 acres of pecans and inter-cropping with figs. A graduate of the Texas A. & M. College is in charge of the work.

A Texas man recently came to grief because he offered too many pounds of pecans for a dollar. A post-office inspector worked up a case against him for using the mails with intent to defraud.

A story comes from Pauls Valley, Okla., telling of the purchase of 40 acres of land three years ago for \$600. Since then the purchaser has gathered and sold over \$800 worth of pecans from this same land.



Another Record Tree

K. Powell, of Cairo, Ga., has a seedling pecan tree 26 years old in his back yard. While it is near his garden and is fertilized and has the soil about it broken once a year, it has received no special attention. Below is given the record of the tree for the last few years:

Year	Pounds	Value
1908 . . .	365 . . .	\$ 91.25
1909 . . .	425 . . .	106.25
1910 . . .	465 . . .	116.25
1911 . . .	92 . . .	23.00
1912 . . .	525 . . .	131.25
1913 . . .	49 . . .	12.25
1914 . . .	600 . . .	150.00

2551 . . . 630.22

Annual Average 360 pounds.

Pecan Literature

The increasing demand for information regarding pecans prompts the publication of the following list of publications, which we can furnish at prices named.

1. *The Cost of a Pecan Orchard*; by J. F. Wilson: a 12-page reprint of a paper read at the Cairo meeting of the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association in 1909. Price 10c, 12 copies \$1.00.

2. *The Pecan and Its Culture*; by H. H. Hume; a standard work covering every aspect of the business; topics conveniently arranged under different headings; 160 pages; illustrated; cloth. Price \$1.50.

3. *The Use of Nuts*; a book of nut recipes compiled by Mrs. Thomas A. Banning and her committee of ladies, under the auspices of the National Nut Growers' Association; 116 recipes; 50 pages. Price 50c.

4. Proceedings of the 1904 convention of the National Nut Growers' Association, held at St. Louis, Mo. A stenographic report containing a great variety of information. Illustrated with halftones of the original officers of the association. 124 pages. Price 25c.

5. Proceedings of the 1906 convention, held at Scranton, Miss. A full and interesting report of a largely attended meeting at a historic pecan center. 124 pages. Price 25c.

6. Proceedings of the 1907 convention, held at the Jamestown Exposition. One of the most complete volumes of the kind ever published. 112 pages. Price 25c.

7. Proceedings of the 1909 convention, held at Albany, Ga. All the formal papers and reports, with story of trip to the best pecan orchards in the world. 64 pages. Price 25c.

8. Proceedings of the 1910 convention, held at Monticello, Fla. Gives stenographic report of discussions, with papers and reports of this intensely interesting and most important convention. Contains Judge Whipple's famous paper, "Why Pecans?" and a carefully prepared historical sketch of the association. 115 pages. Price 25c.

9. Proceedings of the 1913 convention, held at Houston, Tex. 90 pages. Price 50c.

10. Proceedings of the 1914 convention. 82 pages of closely printed matter, containing full stenographic report of the meeting. Price 50c.

The Nut-Grower
WAYCROSS :: GEORGIA

THE NUT-GROWER

VOLUME XIV


WAYCROSS, GA., FEBRUARY 1915

NUMBER 2

TREE BREEDING

By E. E. RISIEN

Delivered at the Thomasville Convention of the National Nut Growers' Association

O much has been written under this headline that it is not tree breeding at all. It now becomes the duty of any one who has done this work to state a few facts. Speaking for myself, I will first say that it is astonishing how few people seem to know, or have even given it a thought, that there is male and female in all vegetable life, as with all animal life, or that trees and plants have their age, time and season for breeding very much the same as in animal life. And so little thought is given to the laws of Nature that it is actually news to some that trees sleep, and must have it or they will dwindle and die. Some of our winters are not cold enough nor long enough to permit the amount of sleep necessary for them to fully recuperate from the previous tax of our long, hot, dry summers. This often has a bad effect on the fruit and in some cases makes them shorter lived. Neither does it take a close observer to notice that some trees sleep longer than others. The common term for this is early and late blooming; and we will also add, trees and plants all have their likes and dislikes; that is why we find ideal trees growing under ideal conditions.

Tree breeding, we presume, began with the dawn of creation. The wind and insects then must also have been active, carrying the pollen from tree to tree for the purpose of cross-breeding; this being so very essential to retain vigor from generation to generation; for in all inbreeding we see this exemplified.

My seedling orchard of one thousand trees, and all from the one mother-tree, San Saba, furnishes a splendid illustration of tree-breeding done by the wind and insects, using pollen from the nearby inferior trees, just anything and everything; and these nuts are all good enough for the squirrels and other rodents, and to some extent supply the market. The wild and crude is fast passing away. The cultured mind and cultivated tastes of man will not have them when is possible to do better. And this is why

the pecan tree is now getting so much attention, and will soon be bred up to that degree of perfection as to make it a joy forever.

My first successful work at tree breeding was in the union of the two best paper-shell pecan trees growing in San Saba County. The nuts of these trees were not large, but had qualities in them I wanted to see blended. This work was done in the early part of May, 1904, and I remembered followed by a rain and wind storm, that destroyed about two-thirds of the paper bags (described later on.) However, in the fall I was able to count fifteen nuts for planting. The best nuts are not found near the body of the tree in protected parts, so I didn't consider these fair samples. These fifteen nuts all germinated and grew. The mother tree of these was San Saba. The father tree Sloan (growing on Mr. Sloan's land.) These fifteen little trees were not long in showing great variations both in growth and in the leaves. Now to wait on these little baby trees to grow up and fruit naturally, life, I considered too short for that; so the next year they were cut to the ground to get suitable buds for top-working. By managing them this way, possibly eight or ten years were saved in the time of fruiting. Anyway, I got to see sample nuts from the union of these two old trees that were growing twenty-seven miles apart, in five years from planting the seed.

This little group of nuts was an eye-opener, for they revealed to what extent these two breeds bred back to the common wild types, which were mostly in evidence; and that the pollen proved to be pre-potent factor, was also plainly shown, both in the character of the trees and nuts. There were also several that for want of a better name, I call false hybrids. These are nuts that never fill, caused presumably from faulty or immature pollen; in fact, I only secured one well-defined cross, this nut is considerably larger and retains all the good qualities of both

parentage. I have not catalogued it for the simple reason that many people are quite foolish about size, and the general market demands large nuts. However, with this partial success, acquiring the knowledge that the pollen is the prepotent factor, and that it does not take a whole lifetime to wait on the breeding of pecan trees artificially, my enthusiasm was renewed, so more of this work had to be done.

Now what I wanted to know most, and what I still want to know most, is, the science and art of blending the different varieties to get the best effects and most efficiency out of the trees. So keeping these two features in view, my next selection was to again use San Saba for the mother tree, Atwater for the father tree. The Atwater nuts are a very uncommon type; the green husk that covers the nuts is the thinnest I have ever seen, above medium size, soft, thin shell, and the bright coloring is not excelled by any; but is not a good keeper. In the San Saba nut we have the other extreme as regards keeping qualities. The union of these two trees resulted very much like my first experience; they showed up their common ancestry, with some false hybrids, but with only one well defined cross. In this I secured a prize, a decided improvement on the parentage of either side. The tree has more vigor, the nuts are much larger, and in the coloring they far excel anything in the pecan line. It was by laying one of these nuts on a pile of common pecans, that suggested the name, Venus. But there is one feature that puzzles me, that is the lateness of ripening, being fully a month behind the parentage of either side.

My third experiment was to use Texas Prolific for the mother tree, Atwater, the father tree. I have fruited a great many seedlings of the Texas Prolific fertilized by the wind and insects, all of which have been disappointing; but in fruiting the offspring from the union of these two trees the result was to get some prizes and many surprises. The perfect blending, however, I only found in one. It is a beauty; have named it Banquet. It is large, too, very large; immensely prolific; ripens a week earlier than either parent and retains that bright coloring characteristic of both sides. This alone gives it a distinction from the common herd. In fact, with this the "razor-back" stock may now be considered pretty well bred out, and from the nucleus which I now have, it will take but another generation or two of our well bred western nuts to invite criticism from the most fastidious.

In these two new creations, Venus and Banquet, we have an unexplained mystery. Why is it that there is a difference of five weeks in the ripening of these nuts when the parentage on both sides ripens the same, neither early or late? So we see there is yet lots to learn.

My observation of the eastern and western pecans convinces me that there are two families of

them, and although I have quite a collection of the eastern varieties so highly lauded, I have made no attempt at crossing them, for I have not yet been able to see how anything is to be gained by so doing.

BREEDING THE TREES

In doing this work artificially, it is absolutely necessary to securely tie a paper bag over each cluster of nuts, just about as soon as they can be discovered; because at this stage of growth the air is apt to be well impregnated with pollen from the surrounding trees, and in high winds it may visit our trees from miles away. To save the pollen for use artificially, we have but to watch the ripening of the catkins or male blossoms; then just as soon as the pollen commences to waste, it is ripe. Now strip off the catkins into a paper bag, take to a warm dry room, empty on a sheet of paper, spreading them out. In a few hours the paper will be covered with a yellow dust. This is pollen. It is now an easy matter to separate this for use by running it through a fine sieve—a milk strainer will do. This I put into a pill bottle to use from, as needed. The vitality of it is good for a month, maybe longer.

The pistillate or female blossoms to receive this pollen are on the end of each nut; these are small but plainly seen. By watching closely we can soon learn the receptive stage for the pollen. They open very much like any other flower. The pollen may now be put on most any way. A small pepper shaker works very well, but it is wasteful; or a camel's hair brush, such as comes in a box of water colors may be used. I use a medicine dropper, slightly pressing the bulb; this gives just about the right amount for each application. The paper bag should then be tied back and left on for about two days as a further precaution against foreign pollen. After this time has elapsed, any pollen from another source would not be effective.

SEED NUTS

Every year does not furnish them, although the general market may be well supplied with pecans. But seed nuts for breeding, this is something different. The importance of this I can better explain, by saying that should my cross-breeding work be followed by an unfavorable season, all that time and work is lost. I never plant those nuts; the climatic conditions, let them be favorable or unfavorable, are all registered in the seed. Now it may not be necessary to be so particular with short-lived annual crops, such as cotton and corn, but with long lived trees, we think there is actually a great saving of time in waiting, and planting only from good normal years. Seed from very old trees or very young trees should not be planted for breeding purposes, but rather from those in their prime. Neither will it do to plant from trees that the heart wood is decaying, because the laws of nature are very exacting; so in view of this fact see to it that all imperfections are eliminated as much as possible. And do not forget: we must

feed as well as breed.

ANNUAL FRUITING

From the fact that some of our best pecans are from trees that are not annual fruiters, there is a great need of more light on this subject. The abnormal yields we get from some trees are invariably followed by disappointments. I have in mind many such cases. From one tree in particular, twenty-two bushels were thrashed off, and the parties that did the thrashing, said they lacked three or four bushels of getting them all. When the boosters and promoters heard of this, of course, they had to get busy figuring out how many such trees to the acre, the cash value, etc., proving conclusively how easy it is to get rich quickly by planting pecans. But this, like everything, has two sides to it, the other side is, that tree is ruined; it has never got over such abnormal fruiting and never will. And while this may be an extreme case of over-fruiting, this, with under-fruiting, is *too much the rule*. Fortunately, however, for the breeder, there can be enough good annual fruiters found to retain and perpetuate this very important trait. Now as to the cause of these extremes of irregular fruiting and not fruiting, we advance this theory. The home of the pecan tree is in a section of subtropical climate that is most always on the extremes; so growing under these environments for tens of thousands of years, the trees have conformed to the conditions of life and partaken of the same nature. Not even our late frosts that we always have, stop their fruiting. Last year the fruit crop of my county was a total failure, but the pecan crop was unusually heavy. I have known them bitten back the second time by frost, and then yield fairly well; in fact, the extreme climatic conditions of heat and cold, dry weather, etc., appear absolutely necessary to the full development of the nuts. The conditions of August weather, I regard as the most important, so here is the government report of August, 1910, when the whole crop of San Saba County pecans samples the best I have ever known: Mean temp. 84.5, min. temp. 64; max. temp. 105; days clear, 27; cloudy, none; partly cloudy, 4; total rainfall, .06 inches. The rainfall for the month was below normal. The heat was more intense and lasted longer than any similar period since I have been keeping the record, for nineteen days the temperature went from 100 to 105.

And while this tree does grow well and flourish in a more congenial and salubrious climate, the defects in the fruiting qualities become more and more apparent the further away from home they grow. To prove this, I quote from Bulletin 324, of the North Carolina Experiment Station: "According to a census we have just completed, there are in this State upwards of 50,000 seedling pecan trees. These trees range in age from one to thirty years. Seventy-five per cent of them are of bearing age, but there is not

probably one per cent of that number that are profitable bearing trees. In all parts of the pecan country experience has shown that seedling pecans are notably slow in coming into bearing, and some trees never bear at all. Those that do bear have nuts that are almost invariably small, thick shelled, and of indifferent quality. In this respect, however, the pecan tree differs in no way from any of our other classes of fruits. No one would to-day be so foolish as to try to get a good peach or apple orchard by planting the seed of these fruits. But this is just what a great many people have been trying to do with pecans."

HYBRIDS

There must be something very catchy or fascinating about this word, for it to be so often used in advertising novelties, some that are not hybrids at all, according to the way this word is defined in the dictionaries.

HYBRIDIZING THE PECAN

This means to cross the pecan with the walnut, hickory, or some other nut. But so far my attempts at this have been a failure. The several shipments of walnut pollen sent me from California have been too long in transit. Walnut pollen is not effective after it becomes dry. Dr. Morris, of New York, also sent me pollen from his choice hickory; this also failed. Now, however, that I have both the hickory and walnut growing on my own grounds, I hope to yet make this cross. Just why a hybrid of this sort should be a valuable acquisition, is because where the English walnut grows to its greatest perfection, the pecan is not a success; and where the pecan grows to its greatest perfection the walnut or hickory is not a success. In a true hybrid I have the greatest confidence that it will be a grand success, on either side of this continent or in various other parts of the world.

PRE-HISTORIC

It will interest the geologist to learn that I have a pecan nut of the prehistoric age. This nut was blasted out of a solid rock thirty-eight feet below the surface of the ground, while digging a well ten miles west of San Saba. Is this sufficient proof that San Saba County is the home of the pecan?



For the permanent improvement of soils it should not be overlooked that lime and organic matter (humus) are also frequently needed. Lime is especially useful on sour soils and makes them sweet. Humus is the product of decaying plants and is useful to make soils more loose and retentive of water. It may be furnished either by using stable manures or by green manuring. In the case of green manuring, humus is produced directly through the decay of plants plowed into the soil, and in the case of stable manure indirectly, after the plants have passed through the digestive organs of the animals.

The Nut-Grower

Published monthly by The Nut-Grower Company

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In the United States and Mexico, \$1.00 per year; in Canada and other foreign countries, \$1.12.

No receipts for subscription remittances will be forwarded unless return postage is enclosed. The label on wrapper is a receipt and indicates when subscription expires.

Advertisements

Advertisements of responsible parties and firms solicited. Medical advertising not accepted. Rates furnished on application.

Forms close on 20th of month preceding date of publication.

The Practical Farmer of Philadelphia, Pa., is a new and appreciated visitor to our exchange table.

◇ ◇ ◇

The importation of walnuts continues to increase, and the volume is considerably beyond the home production. The figures for 1913-1914 are 18,597 tons as against an average home crop of about 11,000 tons.

◇ ◇ ◇

One of the new advertisements in this number is timely in offering cow pea seed for orchardists. Any and all of the legumes are desirable in building soil fertility, and the pecan responds readily to such intercropping.

◇ ◇ ◇

A letter from one of the New England states says, "It is always a pleasure to receive copies of THE NUT-GROWER, for there is much of interest in this little magazine for the reader and for those who are interested in the development of nut culture."

◇ ◇ ◇

Top working pecans in Texas is showing surprising results. A party in Dallas reports that he gathered 435 fine Halbert nuts from a tree that Judge Edwards top worked three years ago, and that he had 114 the previous year when the tree was only three inches in diameter.

◇ ◇ ◇

The Annual Review number of the California Fruit News is a magnificent issue with 80 pages of appropriate matter with various tables showing production for the year as well as importations of fruits which are in competition with the fruit crops of the state.

◇ ◇ ◇

The Waycross, Ga., section, while new in the field of modern pecan orcharding has thousands of seedling trees of fine quality, which are bearing well.

During the past three years the planting of budded and grafted trees has been active, and while large orchards are not yet numerous, there are many private enterprises well under way.

◇ ◇ ◇

One of the things omitted at the convention was the keeping of a register of the names of all the members, guests and visitors who attended. Such lists are not only of interest but are valuable in different ways. Houston took particular pains to advertise to the world the names and addresses of everybody present at the 1913 convention.

◇ ◇ ◇

A progressive farmer near Tifton, Ga, set ten Satsuma orange trees seven years ago as an experiment. The experiment proved so satisfactory that the planting has been since increased to 300 trees. A report in a local paper says that one of these original trees bore 97 dozen oranges last season, and the crop from the ten trees was worth \$165.00.

◇ ◇ ◇

Cairo, Ga., has a seedling pecan tree which is pushing Mr. Wight's Frotcher with a wonderful record. In our news column we give the record for the past seven years as furnished by Mr. W. C. Jones who vouches for the accuracy of the record. He says the crops have sold uniformly at 25 cents a pound. As judged by its average yield and price obtained for the crops this tree is evidently worth a thousand dollars.

◇ ◇ ◇

Mitchell County Georgia, just north of Thomasville, is a banner county for pecan growing and has some of the largest bearing orchards in the world. This is the section where the G. M. Bacon Pecan Company has its extensive nurseries and bearing orchards. At DeWitt the modern pecan industry was cradled, and the early history of operations at that point will some day be woven into a story of uncommon interest.

◇ ◇ ◇

Some curious figures were evolved when we figured out the distribution of THE NUT-GROWER subscribers. The state of Georgia naturally leads, with 20 per cent of the present enrollment. Illinois comes next with 9 per cent, Alabama claims 8 per cent, while Florida and Texas each have 7 per cent. Mississippi has 5 per cent and both New York and Louisiana have 4 per cent. These eight states furnish 64 per cent of the circulation. Nine other states take 18 per cent and four of these are northern states, while the remaining 18 per cent is distributed over thirty other states, the Canal Zone, Canada and eight foreign countries.

THE USE OF NUTS

Compiled by Mrs. T. A. Banning and other ladies under the auspices of the National Nut Growers' Association.

One hundred and sixteen practical recipes for the use of Nuts. Introduction by Mrs. Harriet North

Foreword by Mrs. W. N. Hutt

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W. C. JONES, Proprietor
Successor to Wight & Jones

Cairo, Ga.



WITH THE EDITOR AND HIS CORRESPONDENTS

A Reply to Mr. James

Editor NUT-GROWER:

We note in the January issue of THE NUT-GROWER a letter from Mr. Sam. H. James quoted from the Rural New Yorker on "Rosette of Pecans," wherein certain exceptions are taken to the conclusions reached by the Department of Agriculture which, in our judgment, are not justified. A copy of the letter we have sent to Mr. James is enclosed.

W. A. ORTON,
Pathologist in charge of
Cotton and Truck Dis-
ease and Sugar Plant
Investigations.

Washington, D. C.



Mr. Sam. H. James,
Mound, La.

Dear Sir:

Mr. Rand and I have read with interest your comments published in The Rural New Yorker and reprinted in THE NUT-GROWER upon the article "Pecan Rosette" recently published by this Department in the Journal of Agricultural Research.

You have credited us with "a bold misstatement of fact" relative to the occurrence of pecan rosette on swamp lands. The passage in question on page 150 of our article reads, "In fact, for the localities personally investigated, swamp land has presented the only location so far exempt. It is true that wherever the soil tends to be water-soaked through a considerable portion of the growing season the pecan presents an unhealthy appearance through its failure to make proper growth and through the sickly yellow appearance of the leaves. Under such conditions the tree usually dies sooner or later. The symptoms, however, bear

so little resemblance to those of rosette that even the most casual observer will not confuse the two diseases." In other words, as far as our observation goes the true rosette has not been found on true swamp lands. It occurs to us that this difference in observation is, after all, based on a different understanding of the term "swamp lands;" that you are referring to what we call alluvial land, that is, land which may be submerged or partially so during spring floods, but is relatively well drained during the growing season. Swamp land, on the other hand, we have defined as that which "tends to be water-soaked during a considerable portion of the growing season." In such swamp land we have not found that the pecan occurs naturally or that it makes a healthy growth there.

Another reason for the difference in our point of view and yours may be accounted for from the fact that we have studied pecan rosette in practically every important pecan district, while your conclusions are based on Louisiana conditions. If you will refer to the map on the first page of our article you will note that pecan rosette plays relatively a small role in Louisiana as compared with Texas and the Atlantic Coast States. If we had confined our studies to a single district we might have formed more definite conclusions relative to rosette, but the more widely our studies were extended, the more we found the conclusions of one locality to be contradicted by those of another. This is particularly the case with reference to varieties, and your attention is called to page 172. "No great or constant differences in resistance have been observed between the common orchard varieties. In

one orchard a certain variety may have a much higher percentage of rosette than some other variety, but in another place the relative amount on the same two varieties is just as likely to be reversed. This has been shown clearly by orchard records in widely separated localities. Evidently the difference in apparent resistance in such cases is due either to a difference in soil conditions in the two parts of the orchard or to a difference in the resistance of the stocks to the inciting cause. That there is sometimes a difference in the true resistance of the stocks seems evident from the fact that of two trees of the same variety growing side by side (1 foot to several rods apart) one may have rosette and the other appear perfectly normal. If the cause of the disease lies in the soil, as appears to be the case, such an influence of the stock would naturally be expected. There appears to be little doubt then as to the existence of a difference in the resisting power toward rosette, but orchard records and observations tend to show that this difference is usually manifested through the stock rather than through the variety worked upon it." And on page 173, "As to the advisability of using rosetted nursery stock, no absolute statements can be made with the present state of knowledge concerning the cause of the disease and varying resistance of the stock to that cause. However, orchard and nursery records show rather clearly that a difference in resistance of stock does exist, etc."

We wish we might be as confident as you that the real cause of rosette is known. We have not felt justified thus far in doing more than to suggest the probability that rosette belongs in the class of "nontransmissible disease caused by improper nutritive supply or injurious physical conditions," page 171.

Very truly yours,
W. A. ORTON,
Pathologist in charge of

THE NUT-GROWER

Cotton and Truck Disease and Sugar Plant Investigations.



Potash is necessary for the formation of starch, sugar and woody fiber in plants; hence its importance for corn and all small grain, as well as for fruit, root and leguminous crops, which require it in large quantities. Phosphoric acid is especially needed for the formation of seed, and nitrogen is necessary for the production of leaves and stalks. But when nitrogen is in excess, it will cause a rapid and excessive, but watery and unnatural growth of foliage and of wood at the expense of fruitfulness.



The Owens Pecan

Regarding the original Owens pecan tree, Judge Edwards of Texas summarizes information as follows: The Owens pecan tree is 90 feet high and the branches spread 78 feet. The body is nine feet to the fork and nine feet in circumference. Mr. Byrum Carter of Elgin, Tex., will testify that he has known the tree 38 years, that it has not failed in that time to bear a crop of large, thin shelled pecans, and that the crops are usually very heavy. William Owens has known the tree 40 years and will corroborate Mr. Carter's statement. James Gage was raised in a quarter of a mile of the tree, has known it all his life and is 53 years old. He says it has been a regular bearer, generally producing large crops, and does not remember that it ever failed.



New Parcel Post Ruling

A new parcel post ruling has been made whereby sealed packages of fruits and nuts may be sent through the mail, providing the packages are labeled so as to show the name of the producer or manufacturer and the nature and kind of the contents. The parcel post regulations generally do not permit sealed packages being sent through the

Pecan Trees Satsuma Oranges

and

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That are Right

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Pounds
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Is the estimate of our 1914 crop made by those who know.

Our crop consists of many of the finest of the standard varieties of pecans.

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**Do You Want Trees
That will Grow
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If so, learn about my methods of propagating, handling and shipping before you decide where to buy.

Information about pecan growing given for the asking

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None Better

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By planting trees dug with entire tap root and well developed lateral roots. Few nurseries have such trees.

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By planting only genuine budded or grafted trees, of best quality and best producing varieties. Some of the biggest, thinnest-shelled nuts don't bear—beware of them

Griffing's Trees are Models Root and Top

Our varieties are best. Gold Medal awarded our pecans at Jamestown Exposition. Handsome pecan catalog free.

The GRIFFING BROS. COMPANY
NURSEYMEN
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

mail, requiring them to be so wrapped as to allow the contents to be easily examined.

The order issued by the Postoffice Department at Washington reads as follows: Postmasters are informed that pecans and other nuts, fruits, candies, etc., put up by the producer, manufacturer or dealer as proprietary articles, in sealed packages, labeled so as to show the nature of the contents, quantity and name of producer, manufacturer or dealer, as the case may be, are mailable at the fourth-class rates of postage, under the provisions of paragraph 5, section 469, Postal Laws and Regulations. When in doubt as to the proper method of putting up such articles in sealed packages for mailing as fourth-class matter, postmasters should submit samples to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Division of Classification, as provided in paragraph 6 of the section mentioned. (Signed) W. J. BARROWS, Acting Third Assistant Postmaster General.



Texas Varieties

F. T. Ramsey, of Austin, acknowledges that it is hard to make a list of the best Texas varieties and feel satisfied about it. He is unable to choose between Texas Prolific and Halbert to head the list so puts them both at the top with other varieties following in the order of their merit.

1. Texas Prolific. Halbert.
2. Burkett.
3. Owens.
4. Profusion.
5. Oliver.
6. Kincaid.
7. Colorado.
8. Swinden.
9. Daisy.
10. James.
11. San Saba.
12. Stuart.
13. Hollis.
14. Shell.



Jefferson county, Florida, is a great pecan county, besides having other attractions. In point of

nut nurseries, it probably has more and produces more nut nursery stock than any other county in the United States.



Planting Walnuts

In planting the Persian walnut the stock used should be grafts on one and two year roots. The grafts or scions should be considered as carefully as the root if the greatest measure of success is to be attained. In starting a walnut orchard the matter of selecting varieties best suited to the conditions existing where the trees are to be planted should be carefully considered.

Good soils underlaid with hardpan to the best deep, rich soils are adapted to the walnut. Where hardpan is under the soil dynamite should be used in each hole to break it up. The dynamiting should be done while the soil is driest as it packs and sticks together when blown up wet.

Plant the trees the same depth that they stood in the nursery,

FOR SALE. Pecan bud and graft wood. P. M. Hodgon, Stockton, Ala.

Pecan Trees That Grow

Are our specialty. We can still furnish the leading varieties in the various sizes.

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FANCY PAPER SHELL PECANS

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We have all the leading Texas and Southern varieties of Pecans. Very best of trees.

We grow a full line of nursery stock and specialize in Peach, Plum, Apple, Pecan and Berries.

Our LEONA PEACH will supplant Elberta. HAUPT BERRY, a hybrid, for the South is unequalled.

Catalog free. We pay pay express. 420 acres

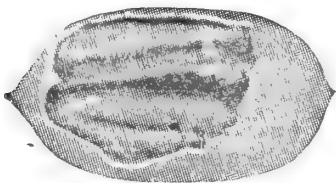
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BEST VARIETIES
Expert Propagation.
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Write for Prices
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The Pecan Business

In a concise booklet FREE. Every point mentioned, from planting the nuts to gathering the nuts. Written from practical results, over 20 years experience. Nuts and trees for sale.

B. W. STONE :: Thomasville, Ga.

making allowance for settling of the earth. Don't put manure at the roots or in the hole. Lean the tree slightly to the prevailing wind, especially if the winds are strong and constant. Press the soil firmly around the roots, and plant in December or January if possible, to allow the the winter rains to settle the earth around the roots. If the soil is inclined to be dry, settle it by pouring several gallons of water around the tree. Holes should be dug deeper than the length of the root, and fill in with good earth for the base of the root to rest on. Holes should be dug about 24 inches in diameter.



Several new ads this month. Read them.



Insect Injuries to Pecans

BY F. H. CHITTENDEN

A very considerable proportion of damage by insects can be averted by proper attention to orchard management. This applies to insects in general. If the trees can be kept in thrifty condition by the addition of fertilizers, cutting away injured and dying limbs, and the cutting out of entire trees when their death is positively assured, comparatively little attention need be given to other forms of remedies beyond spraying. If a systematic course of spraying is instituted on the first appearance of insects which we know to be dangerous, much injury from future generations, where the insect is known to have more than one brood a year, can be largely prevented. It follows that close inspection of the orchard, particularly of the outskirts, should be made early in the season at least once a week, and later at least twice monthly. It should always be remembered that wild pecan and hickory furnish breeding places for all forms of pecan insects, and if in bad condition, to borers, and their presence, if neglected in the neighborhood of the orchard is a standing menace to the welfare of

PECAN TREES

Our Specialty is growing wellrooted budded and grafted trees of best varieties.

Careful attention given all orders. Write for prices.

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TREE NURSERIES**
Thomasville, :: Georgia

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the cultivated trees.



Pecan Rosette

In our book and catalog column mention was made recently of the Bureau of Plant Industry's report on Pecan Rosette. This report had been anticipated for some time. The report gives much general information and is summarized in part as follows:

"Pecan rosette has been rather generally recognized by growers as a serious disease almost from the inception of pecan orcharding. It does not appear to be limited to any particular soil type, topography or season. The disease first makes itself evident through the putting out of undersized, more or less crinkled, and yellow-mottled leaves. The veins tend to stand out prominently, giving a roughened appearance to the leaf blade, and the lighter areas between the veins are usually not fully developed. The axes of growth are usually shortened, so that the leaves are clustered together into a sort of rosette. In well-marked cases the branches usually die back from the tip, and other shoots are developed from normal or adventitious buds, only in their turn to pass through the same series of symptoms.

"Observation and experimental evidence point to the conclusion that pecan rosette belongs among the chlorotic diseases of plants grouped by Sorauer into two main classes: (1) Non-inheritable and non-infectious diseases, due mostly to improper nutritive supply or to injurious physical conditions, and (2) inheritable and infectious diseases due probably to enzymatic disturbances. It seems legitimate to conclude from the data outlined in this paper that pecan rosette belongs in the first group. The evidence strongly points in the direction that the disease is caused by improper nutritive supply, and it seems probable that it is directly related to a lack of balance between two or more soil ingredients. The possibility of some re-

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lation to soil organisms is not entirely precluded, but it is thought that the direct cause will ultimately be found in some lack of balance in the nutritive supply, or possibly in some toxic organic substances in the soil.

"There appears to be little doubt as to a difference in resisting power toward rosette, but orchard records and observations tend to show that this difference is usually manifested through the stock rather than through the variety worked upon it. Good care and fertilization are to be recommended, but the effects of lime should be tested upon a few trees before using it on a commercial scale. Pruning is of no avail as a remedial measure. Trees showing only traces of rosette may be left in the orchard; but all advanced cases should be cut out and replanted. On account of resistance versus susceptibility of stock, the discarding of all rosetted nursery trees is to be strongly advised."



Markets and Marketing

The first car lot shipment of pecans from Pine Bluff, Ark., was made during the past season.

The past season's shipments of walnuts from the Whittier, Cal., section aggregated in value \$450,000.

Kansas City reports that the trade in nuts has been as active as usual this season. Black walnuts sold at 90c to \$1.00, while hickory nuts ranged from 75c to \$1.75 per bushel.

Three walnut packing houses in California shipped during the recent season 165 cars. Over half of these shipments went by way of the Panama canal at a rate about 40 per cent less than that by rail.

A new plan for shipping walnuts in California, which proved very satisfactory, was tried out last season. Shipments were made in bales each containing 25 four-pound sacks. Thus the nuts reached the consumer in the original

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We have an unexcelled stock of PECANS, assorted varieties and sizes, and would be pleased to have an opportunity to make quotations on the needs of planters.

We can also furnish some extra nice Satsumas to the retail trade.

Additional stock consisting of Peaches, Plums, Grapes, Roses and Ornamentals described in our new Catalog A. Ask for it.

Summit Nurseries, Monticello, Fla.

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A 3-Ton Cutting of Kudzu at "Glen Arden Farm," Showing Both the Cut and Standing Hay

Most Wonderful Growth. The Coming Forage Crop of the South. Better than Alfalfa, Red Clover or Timothy. Better because it succeeds on land too poor for those crops. Better, because it does not have to be cut at a certain time to save it. Better, because a shower of rain doesn't ruin the hay. Better, because stock like it better and it contains more protein than wheat bran, from 16.59 per cent to 19.80 per cent. Kudzu is perfectly safe for all stock. Now is the time to place your orders to be sure of plants. Kudzu has great possibilities as a cover crop for pecan orchards, to supply nitrogen for the young, growing trees. For further information and prices write.

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Season 1914-15

Will be pleased to book orders now for Grafted Pecans

No Seedlings
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Satsuma Orange Trees in Quantity

To insure first-class trees, your orders should be placed early. Nurserymen will not be able to supply the demand for citrus trees this coming season.

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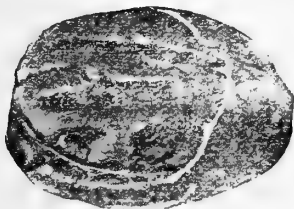
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package and the mixing of grades after shipment was obviated.

◇ ◇ ◇

Belated Echoes from the Convention

R. B. Small, of Columbus, Ga., is making a good record for regular attendance at the convention.

J. A. Kernodle, of Camp Hill, Ala., came early and stayed until the convention work was finished.

C. D. Benfield, of Waycross, Ga., looked after the distribution of THE NUT-GROWER during the convention.

H. W. Smithwick, of Americus, Ga., autoed to the convention. He was accompanied by S. S. Hotchkiss, of Myrtle, Ga.

Another Georgian attained office at the convention, T. H. Parker of Moultrie having been elected a member of the Executive committee.

C. M. Griffing, of Jacksonville, Fla., who mingled with the kindred spirits at the convention, is not only an adept in absorbing information but is also generous in imparting instruction.

Theo Bechtel of Ocean Springs, Miss., was at the convention long enough to keep up his record for regular attendance. The meeting was half over before he arrived and he was gone before adjournment, but he was promoted to a vice-presidency.

◇ ◇ ◇

Issues List of Farms for Sale in South Georgia

"Own a Level Farm," is the title of a very attractive descriptive pamphlet, giving a complete list of farms for sale along its line, just issued by the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad. This pamphlet contains a number of very pretty pictures of growing crops, and it is intended to describe the diversity of crops grown in South Georgia, as well as to give anyone interested in investing in South Georgia farm lands an opportunity to in-

investigate in advance the properties for sale in the fast developing communities served by that line.

A copy of this farm list may be had free of charge by writing to W. W. Croxton, General Passenger Agent, Room 613 Austell Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.—Adv.



Books and Catalogs

Back-yard Bee-keeping; six easy lessons. The I. A. Root Co., Medina, O.

Buist's Garden Guide for 1915; 150 pages of description of garden and flower seeds. Robert Buist Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Thornburn's Seeds for 1915; a fine catalog of high class seed, both vegetables and flowers, with prices and cultural directions.

The Buckeye Beehive; by E. R. Root. 100 pages of information regarding the management of bees in double-walled hives. I. A. Root Co., Medina, O.

Constitution and By-Laws of the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers Association. An eight page booklet. Copies can be obtained of W. W. Bassett, Secretary, Monticello, Fla.

War Time Prices; trade catalog Austin Nursery, F. T. Ramsey & Son, Austin, Tex. 32 pages, listing a large number of choice varieties of fruits, small fruits and ornamental plants.

William P. Stark Nurseries, Stark City, Mo. Illustrated catalog and price list of fruit and ornamental trees and decorative shrubs. Gives special attention to the J. H. Hale peach.

The Pecan Business; from planting the nuts to gathering them. 30-page catalog of B. W. Stone, Thomasville, Ga. Much comprehensive information is found in this pamphlet together with description of ten of the most popular varieties of pecans.

Gardeners and Florists Annual for 1915; a valuable year book for florists, seedsmen, nurserymen and gardeners. Edited by J. Harrison

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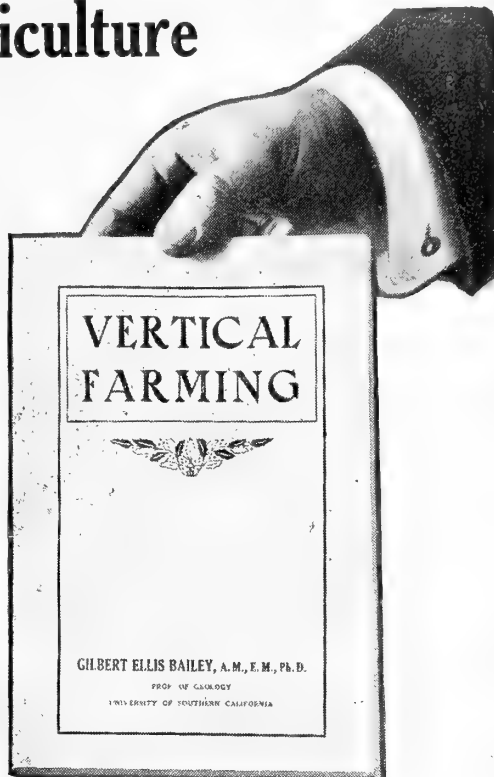
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White River Valley, Ark., produces pecans abundantly. The low price of cotton has had the effect of diverting attention to this natural product and merchants now regard the nuts as a staple product.



Citrus Importations Prohibited

The Secretary of Agriculture has issued an order prohibiting the importation from all foreign countries of citrus nursery stock, including buds, scions and seeds, except for experimental or scientific use by the Department. This action is taken to prevent the introduction into this country of citrus canker and other citrus diseases found to exist in foreign countries and liable to be introduced on nursery stock.



Sam H. James' Announcement

This winter I shall have for sale Stuart and Moneymaker budded pecan trees, grafting and budding wood of nearly all leading kinds, also lespedeza seed. I started growing pecan trees in Feb. 1878, and have been in the business ever since. I have tested here upon my plantation nearly every known variety of pecan. I find only two varieties that are perfectly healthy and which are enormous bearers. They are Moneymaker and Carman. I have fruited these pecans for 22 years and have sold them to the multi-millionaire class in the north, and they have invariably come back for more. I have just filled Thomas A. Edisons', John D. Archbolds' and J. M. Studebaker's orders. The nurseryman who is not growing these two varieties is standing terribly in his own light. Sam H. James, Mound, La.—Adv.

5,000 Stuart Pecan Trees

6 to 9 Feet Tall
Get Our Special Prices

We also have
other varieties
and prices.

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your wants.

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Send for catalog.



ROOD PECAN GROVES

ALBANY, GA.

The Nut-Grower

Volume XIV

March, 1915

Number 3



If any man is able to convince me and show me that I do not think or act right, I will gladly change; for I seek the truth, by which no man was ever injured. But he is injured who abides in his error and ignorance.

—MARCUS AURELIUS.

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growing wellrooted
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Consultation given all orders.
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**PECAN
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Budded Paper
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Expert Propagation.
Healthy and
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Write for Prices
T. H. PARKER
MOULTREE, GA.

THE NUT-GROWER

The Twig Girdler

During the winter months the work of the twig girdler may be recognized by the severed branches and twigs still hanging on the trees or on the ground. These should be carefully gathered and burned so as to destroy the eggs deposited in them. If there are hickory, oak or persimmon trees in the vicinity of the pecan orchard they should be given the same attention. Following up this work for a year or two will practically eliminate this pest.



Birds as Insect Destroyers

The United States Biological Survey recently conducted an investigation to determine the value of birds as insect destroyers and made some startling discoveries.

A tree swallow's stomach was found to contain 40 entire chinch bugs and fragments of many others, besides many other species of insects. A bank swallow in Texas was found to have devoured 68 cotton boll weevils. Thirty-five cliff swallows had taken an average of 18 boll weevils each. Two stomachs of pine siskins from Haywards, California, contained 900 black olive scales and 300 plant lice. A killdeer's stomach taken in November in Texas contained over 300 mosquito larva. A flicker's stomach held 28 white grubs. A nighthawk's stomach collected in Kentucky contained 34 beetles, the adult form of white grubs. Another nighthawk, from New York, had eaten 24 clover leaf weevils and 375 ants. Still another had eaten 340 grasshoppers, 52 bugs, 3 beetles, 2 wasps and a spider. A boat-tailed grackle had eaten at one meal about 100 cotton-boll worms beside a few other insects. A ring-necked pheasant's crop from Washington contained 8,000 seeds of chickweed and dandelion heads. It pays to encourage the birds to nest on your premises.



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Satsuma Oranges**

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Grape Fruit Trees

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THE NUT-GROWER

VOLUME XIV

WAYCROSS, GA., MARCH 1915

NUMBER 3

THE FOOD VALUE OF NUTS

By Mrs. W. N. HUTT

A Paper read at the Thomasville meeting of the National Nut Growers' Association

AMERICA has been called the bread basket of the world; it might just as properly be called the nut basket of the nations. I realize that I say nothing original when I say that nut bearing trees should be planted for ornament and shade; I can go so far however, as to say that no home should be without at least one nut bearing tree, and that no town should exist without the trees of one street being of some food-bearing variety. Could even one-tenth of our centers of population be converted to this idea the high cost of living would be less of a problem. The pecan grows upon as beautiful a tree as the acorn; yet we see a hundred oaks to one pecan, even in the pecan territory. Gardens there are, all through the peanut territory, yielding weeds where the goober plant might produce thousands of bushels. And so it is all through the land. There is no more important day in all the year than Arbor Day, and could Arbor Day be devoted to the planting of nut trees it might almost change the history of the food industry of the world in two generations.

With the average housewife the nut is considered a luxury, and well it might be with the present prices of nuts. To be sure, nut growers want to get as much a pound as possible for the nuts. From the viewpoint of the housewife it would seem that the lower the price of nuts the better it is for the world. The high price of nuts has in the past classed them with the confections, when our object should be to make them staple articles of diet, ingredients and accessories to every course in the meal, from appetizer to satiety.

With the exception of peanuts, nuts are a more expensive source of proteid than meats, but because of their pleasing flavor they are becoming more and more used. Dietitians sometimes says that nuts contain a large proportion of refuse, there being about sixteen per cent in fresh chestnuts, twenty-three in dried chestnuts, twenty-seven in peanuts, forty seven in almonds and eighty-six in butternuts, but show me a food that has less waste and shrinkage. It

might also be pointed out that the edible parts form a highly concentrated food, containing very little water and much fat, the pecan, the richest of all nuts in fat, being about three-fourths oil. Some of the nuts, the chestnut particularly, contain much carbohydrate. It does not make a successful flour when used by itself, but combined with potato or wheat flour, makes a most delightful and nutritious bread for many of the people of the east. Nor are nuts lacking in proteid, the chestnut containing ten per cent; the pecan twelve; the hickory fifteen; the filbert sixteen; the brazil nut seventeen; the walnut eighteen; the butternut twenty-seven and the peanut thirty. Aside from this, all nuts are rich in phosphoric acid and other mineral matter. Therefore a family cast on an isolated island rich in all varieties of nut trees could obtain the proteid with its tissue-forming qualities, carbohydrate with its quality of heat and energy, oils for storing and lubricating and mineral matter for the building of the bones, hair, teeth, etc., and for stimulating the growth of the young animal, human or otherwise. All that would be lacking would be the bulk, which is the cheapest thing in the world to supply.

The objection sometimes raised to nuts is that they become readily rancid and give a very disagreeable flavor. Like olive oil, nuts even slightly rancid will take away the desire for all nuts. When compared to other food, however, particularly those rich in food qualities, the keeping time of nuts is extremely long. Proteid in the form of meat, milk, eggs, cheese, etc., will last but a week or two at most at seventy degrees, while, conservatively speaking, nuts will last as many months. These articles of diet, kept in cold storage for months will keep as many years under similar conditions. In considering the nuts as an every day article of diet we must not forget the fact that it is an article of confectionery also. The sale of nut sundaes, of scattering nuts with maple sugar at soda fountains has been a recent development which has increased the consumption

of certain varieties of nuts enormously. One drug store alone told me that they used over fifteen hundred pounds of nuts so prepared in the last year. Of nut candies there are scores of varieties, the black walnut, perhaps, leading in favor, a candy house in Chicago buying them by the ton instead of by the pound. One does not realize the enormous amount of pistachios, almonds, peanuts, etc., that are used by these candy factories unless he sees them, as I did, piled up, filling a room as large as the average banquet hall from floor to ceiling.

Right here I should like to say that I do not believe that the increased popularity of the nut in the dietary is due to the efforts of such men as are now listening to this paper, but to the fact that woman has become more and more educated in household economics. When the time comes that all men see the value of the course in household economics for every girl in the land, whether it be in the most remote school in the back swamps, or in the most fashionable high-priced city school, then shall the sale of nuts increase with leaps and bounds. No commercial organization can permanently increase the sale of any food crop. The housewives of the world must accomplish this.

The peanut, while perhaps not a true nut, is such dietically. Its use in the school lunch basket, as peanut butter, has been of great value to the child. It is not my purpose to give recipes here, because they can be obtained in almost any cook book. However, I should like to emphasize the fact that man, woman or child can make peanut butter. If the peanuts were bought raw and the children permitted to roast them themselves or shown the delightful methods of salting them, and incorporating them into candy and popcorn balls, many a winter evening would be passed with the children around the fire-side instead of the street corner.

Next to the peanut in the popular estimation of the housewife comes the hickory. This is used more in the north than in the south. Of course, its food value is without question, but its great aid to those who are endeavoring to promote community spirit is also without question. Get a group of boys and girls in a school room cracking and eating hickories and you have the beginning of a neighborhood congeniality. Like the pecan, I understand that the hickory grows in very few parts of the world. The American housewife, therefore, should appreciate that which is exclusively hers and be proud of what America has had the privilege of giving to the world.

Chestnut bread will perhaps never take the place of wheat bread, but the woman who loves to experiment will enjoy this once in a while. It has a decidedly nutty flavor similar to that of nut stuffing for chicken and turkey.

The black walnut is a very strong nut, but for that reason is best of all nuts for certain kinds of

candy and for cake. The almond, hazel nut and the English walnut combine the qualities of being a very beautiful and artistic decoration to icing, salads and cream soups, and of making those dishes a nourishing repast.

We have so many times gone into the value of nuts as compared to other foods, that I shall not go into it in detail, except to quote Hutchinson, who tells us that thirty English walnuts contain about as much fat as two and one-quarter pounds of moderately lean beef, but that two and one-half ounces of beef are equal to them in proteid. It will be necessary to consume about seven hundred walnuts in order to obtain the necessary amount of proteid required by the body for a day. The almond is of distinct value because of its poverty in carbohydrate. This makes it valuable for use in dietetic breads, its lack making its worth. The cocoanut, weighing one and one-quarter pounds, contains one-quarter pound fat, so that at the present price, fat from this source is about the same as butter.

Unfortunately, nuts are not readily digested in the stomach unless they are fresh, well-chewed, or ground. We consider it very little trouble, in fact, part of the duties of a housewife to prepare other foods so that they may be readily digested in the stomach. Why should we not give similar thought to nuts?

Many experiments have been conducted as to the absorbability of nuts by the body. It has been found that results compare favorably with the absorption of other foods, particularly in an ordinary mixed diet.

This brings us to the fact that it is not desirable to encourage the use of nuts after a full meal even though they may be combined with raisins, which are in themselves of high food value. They should be eaten as part of the meal or out of hand at odd times.

Looking back in history one finds that the acorn was an important article of diet among practically all the aboriginal tribes of North America. Because of its bitter and astringent qualities it has been superseded by other nuts. As has been referred to, the chestnut was of great value to the wandering tribes of Europe and Asia; the cocoanut has fed teeming millions in tropical countries and will probably continue to do so for many years to come; the brazil nut has performed a similar mission in definite parts of the world. This might be said of almost every nut. Today these nuts are being brought to perfection by the efforts of scientific men who have in mind not only their value in dollars and cents, but with true missionary spirit consider their importance as a human food. Economically considered, the nut has never received its just due. It has kept many an isolated people in meat, since hogs, squirrels, fowls, etc., would have become extinct were it not for the wild nuts to which they have found access.

As a summary, I might conclude by saying that considering the great food value of nuts it is strange that they are not more generally consumed as staples on American tables. The nut is bread, butter and meat all in one. It is served in Nature's manner of combining the nutrients, and is not only delicious but wholesome. It is packed in Nature's container, and thus will keep longer than any other food that is not cooked or otherwise preserved. No foods, except the fats of meat, butter and oil, show such an amount of calories of heat per pound as nuts, and even then, under ordinary conditions, nuts are the cheaper. As calories represent the energy nutrients

of foods, nuts are ideal eating for winter and for people engaged in muscular work. The liking of children of every sort, condition, climate, color and social status for nuts is undoubtedly because of Nature's demand for a food supplying the excessive energy they put forth in their youthful exercises and in the cell building of bodily growth. Many nuts yield a greater caloric energy than sugars and syrups, which are nearly pure carbohydrate. In fact, no other food of such high caloric energy can be safely eaten except in connection with diluting foods. Nuts are Nature's masterpiece in the vegetable world.



Is Marion County the Southern Limit of Profitable Pecan Growing in Florida?

BY E. A. DAVENPORT

A Paper Read at the Thomasville Convention of the National Nut Growers' Association

IT is agreed that no State in the Union is at the present time receiving such an influx of home-seekers as Florida. Most of the newcomers are making their homes on the land and from all sections of the State come calls for help. They are a thrifty and energetic people that are coming to Florida, and fully capable of subduing the forest and building homes with no assistance from any one, but when it comes to the question of what crops, what fruits, and what nuts to plant, they need all the help that agricultural and horticultural association can give them. It follows that no inquiry by the National Nut Growers' Association could be more timely than the question, "Is Marion County the Southern Limit of Profitable Pecan Growing in Florida?" It is especially timely when new people are coming into the State as its discussion may be of great help to a large number of worthy settlers.

Under the circumstances no one can answer this question in an off-hand way with a simple "yes" or "no." The answer must of necessity be long-drawn-out, in fact some years must elapse before a positive answer can be given. Still what we want to know of the subject will, I believe, be of value to the people who are opening up farms in central and southern Florida. What we do not know may be of still greater help to some would-be pecan orchardists in the way of protecting them against failure and unnecessary loss.

In one sense of the word Marion County at the present time is the southern limit of pecan culture in Florida, no commercial groves, at least none of any consequence having been planted south of that locality for a sufficient length of time to make a test. We know that pecans have done exceedingly well in Mar-

ion County. The county now claims over one thousand acres planted to budded varieties and wherever the trees have had anything like a fair chance they have done remarkably well. The high, well-drained, rolling pine and hammock lands of that county have proven especially adapted to the pecan. The rich, sandy loam surface under-laid with clay, seems to be ideal for the formation of a strong root system. Thus the trees put on a fine stocky growth. Orchards that will not be seven years old until January, planted to Van Deman, Stuart and Teche, have matured good crops this year in spite of a very dry spring and summer, followed by a too wet fall. Some of the Teche trees had already borne the two previous years, in other words began showing a few nuts when they were still less than five years old.

Great numbers of seedling trees are to be found in Marion County, scattered about in field and door-yards, receiving no attention whatever, and yet most of them bearing fine crops. Some of these trees originated from improved varieties purchased at fairs and were planted with the idea that like would produce like. The result is that a number of seedlings are to be found in the county producing nuts not like the original, but as good as many of the recognized varieties.

It would hardly seem possible that Marion County, where the pecan tree grows and bears so well, could be the southern limit of profitable pecan culture. We would, on the contrary, expect to find either the tree, or the crop, or both, less satisfactory as the southern limit was reached. It would be most unreasonable to expect the pecan to grow to perfection up to a certain line and then break short

(Continued on page 38.)

The Nut-Grower

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Advertisements

Advertisements of responsible parties and firms solicited. Medical advertising not accepted. Rates furnished on application.

Forms close on 20th of month preceding date of publication.

THE NUT-GROWER recently purchased several hundred copies of convention proceedings, which will be included in a list of pecan literature soon to be issued. We have sold hundreds of copies during the past two years, and the supply is likely to be exhausted long before the demand for them ceases.



The Albany, Georgia, pecan district leads all other sections in the area of planted orchards of the improved varieties. They claim 5-12 of the total area of such trees. Their proportion of the recently harvested crop is doubtless still larger, as the yield for this district is given at fully 250,000 pounds.



Pursuant to a call issued by Wm. P. Bullard, president of the Albany District Pecan Exchange, a number of pecan growers met at Albany, Georgia, on February 2 to discuss matters relating to the grading and marketing of pecans. A report of this meeting was promised for this issue of THE NUT-GROWER, but had not been received up to the time of going to press.



About five years ago a railroad reached the town of San Saba, Texas, a place made famous by Mr. E. E. Risien and his San Saba pecan. For some years previous to the advent of the railroad, Mr. Risien's post office address was Rescue, Texas. This post office was discontinued four years ago, but the mail for Mr. Risien is still addressed to him at Rescue to such an extent that the department writes him to do what he can to have his letters addressed to San Saba. He in turn appeals to THE NUT-GROWER saying, "I wish you would make note of this in your paper where all will see it."



Among the things which count in obtaining records of individual trees is some convenient plan for

locating permanently the individual trees of an orchard. Some years ago in the editor's test orchard the following plan was formulated. First a map of the planting was made on which records of any kind could be kept. The orchard was divided into convenient plots and regularly numbered. Then the rows of trees in each plot were numbered and finally each tree in the row. The next step was to permanently connect the map with the orchard so that the identity as well as location of any desired tree could be conveniently and accurately determined. This was accomplished by the use of three numbers painted or cut on the tree at a convenient height. With an inch chisel numbers can readily be cut which will continue permanently, while paint will wash away in time and labels are easily lost or get transferred to the wrong tree. The top number records the orchard plot, the number below it indicates the row in that plot, while the lowest figure is the tree number of that particular row and plot. This system is equally available for a large or small orchard and has a number of points in favor of its general adoption.



Is Marion County the Southern Limit of Profitable Pecan Growing in Florida?

(Continued from page 37.)

off and become a failure on the other side of that line.

Thus while admitting that Marion County is in fact the southern limit of profitable pecan culture at the present time, I believe that it is only so because the culture of the nut has not been attempted south of that point on any adequate scale.

We know that seedling trees are to be found in various sections of Florida and south of Marion County. There are bearing trees in Sumter, Hillsborough, Manatee and other southern counties. Reports from Hillsborough and Manatee Counties indicate that trees from twenty to thirty years old bear only occasional light crops, but the trees have made a good growth and are apparently healthy. They seem to be valued as shade rather than nut bearers and a lack of fertilizer and proper care might have something to do with their shy bearing proclivities. I have reports of seedling trees in Sumter County, the next county south of Marion, that are bearing good regular crops. Some budded trees have been recently planted in Hernando County, in the tier of counties south of Sumter, but it is too early to report on the outcome.

In the light of what we know, I would say that Marion County is not the southern limit of profitable pecan culture. In the light of what we do not know, it would be my advice to prospective pecan orchardists located south of Marion County, to plant only in an experimental way.

(To be continued.)

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WITH THE EDITOR AND HIS CORRESPONDENTS

A Reply to Mr. Crossland

Editor NUT-GROWER:

I think it was Mr. Chas. E. Pabst of Ocean Springs, Miss., who made the statement that oats growing in a pecan grove is almost equivalent to fire sweeping through it. My own experience for three successive seasons confirms his view. I'll never plant oats again in my pecan grove. It may do to plant in rows two feet apart and cultivate for moisture, or it may do to sow broadcast if you have a spring of heavy rainfall, but these suggestions are merely problematical and I'm afraid to test either one.

The oat crop makes its heaviest draft for moisture in April and May and the pecan tree comes out for moisture at the same time, sets its fruit and makes most of its growth during those two months; then, too, the great feeding rootlet system is established about this time and anything that cuts short the development of the root growth cuts short the tree growth and the nut crop. Give the early root system a chance to develop and you may inter-crop with anything, provided you plant in rows and cultivate up to the first of August if you can.

I have planted my grove to late corn for seven successive years; take nothing off but ears of corn, turning all the peavines, hay and corn under, and the grove is doing fine—yields of corn, increasing each year; in 1911, 15 bushels per acre; in 1913, 40 bushels per acre; and this from an application of 300 pounds of acid phosphate and 100 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre and the trees had no additional fertilizer. This shows the great advantages of cultivation and humus.

I think the main trouble with Mr. Crossland's orchard is oats and

insufficient cultivation, especially early in the season. I wouldn't look for nuts under the oat system, nor much tree growth either, unless good late seasons favored tree growth.

Now, as to the editor's note, I have been of the opinion some time, and a special trip last summer down the Gulf coast to inspect pecan groves, thoroughly confirms this opinion, that the idea of holding the growth of a pecan tree in abeyance for the production of nuts is erroneous. The groves bearing most heavily were the groves most heavily fertilized and most intensively cultivated; they were the darkest green in foliage, and heaviest in the current season's growth.

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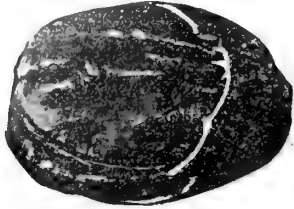
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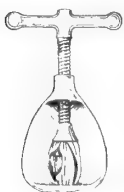
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In my own orchard I get the most nuts off the most vigorous trees. The ideal spot for a pecan grove is on the truck farm.

I regard this as the most valuable page of THE NUT-GROWER and would be glad to see the readers make full use of it, in the exchange of their experiences.

P. M. HODGSON.
Stockton, Ala.

A Fine Record

Editor NUT-GROWER:

The past four years of experience in pecan budding has taught me a few things worth learning. I think I hold the high record for percentage of living buds. In the summer of 1914 I budded some wild seedling pecan trees, putting on 400 buds on the lot of trees. I used the ring method, and of the 400 buds I put on I have 388 living buds. I would like to hear from any one that can beat this per cent in budding. I also got a per cent of 70 in chip budding in the spring of 1914.

W. H. SCHWEITZER.
Hochheim, Tex.

In writing our advertisers mention THE NUT-GROWER.

Markets and Marketing

For the nine months ending September 30, 1914, the importations of almonds into the United States amounted to 6,372,117 pounds. For the same period the importations of walnuts amounted to 12,348,674 pounds.

Some demonstrations in grading pecans were given at the Thomasville convention last fall. In one case a hundred pounds of Frotchers from the Parker grove at Thomasville showed 17 pounds of the largest grade, 52 of the second and 31 of the third size.

Estimates of the present citrus crop of Florida is placed at 8,000,000 boxes. As the average car lot is about 300 boxes, this looks like something over 26,000 cars. The estimate shows that about half of

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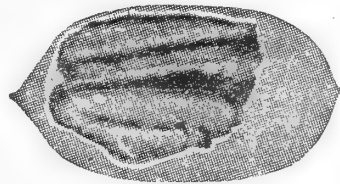
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the crop will be grape fruit. As plantings have been large for the past four years, a greatly increased production will soon be noted.

At the annual meeting of the National League of Commission Merchants held in Detroit, J. S. Crutchfield, in presenting a report, said that the greater part of the troubles encountered by the produce shippers is caused by the failure to use a standard for packages, packing and assembling and transportation. All of these features of the marketing problem are equally vital to the pecan producer.

Items of Interest

In North Carolina a prolonged drouth cut down the promising pecan crop for 1914 to about 20 per cent of what was anticipated.

A Nelson pecan tree on the home grounds of J. B. Wight at Cairo, Ga., produced 60 pounds of nuts last season, when it was seven years old.

A tree planting movement is in progress in San Angelo, Texas. The local commercial organization is back of the work and is furnishing pecan and crepe myrtle trees at cost.

Grady county, Georgia, is developing nursery and live stock interests in connection with her pecan orchards in a manner that is attracting much attention throughout the rest of the state.

Pecan growing in California is attracting increasing attention. Parties in Sutter county are starting a commercial orchard. It is claimed that trees in that section have been bearing for the past 40 years.

The practice of cutting down pecan trees still prevails to some extent in the southwest. A local paper at Durant, Okla., protests and heads an editorial with the injunction, "Woodman, spare that pecan tree."

The increase in almond planting in California does not seem to have reached the large proportions

expected. The uncertainty as to regular bearing seems to be the reason why plantings have been light during recent years.

The native pecans of Arkansas figured in a commercial way in several localities during the past season. One town in particular woke up to the fact that their resources were being neglected, and shipped a solid car load of nuts.

A recent importation of wood oil trees from China is giving promise of commercial importance in the lower south. The tree is adapted to our warm southern climate and is said when three years old to produce a bushel of the nuts which furnish an oil used in the manufacture of varnish.



The Pecan Husk-Worm

The husks of growing nuts are much affected some seasons in many districts by a small whitish "worm" or caterpillar known as the husk borer or husk-worm. Quantities of nuts have been received at the Bureau of Entomology in some cases of about the usual size that were found upon examination to be invariably empty although the "worms" fed only on the outer hull. Some growers claim that the principal injury of this species is in checking the growth of the earliest nuts, but from all nuts examined by the writer the husks of which contained the worm of this species, it seems that this latter form of injury is equally serious.

The difficulty of applying a good remedy for this insect tends to show that it is likely to become a very serious pest indeed. About all that can be done is to gather and promptly destroy the infested nuts as often as they are seen, and to gather wind-falls and dispose of them in the same manner. For the perfect protection of the pecan orchard, however, hickory nuts and wild pecans should be also gathered when found affected and promptly destroyed. Where it is feasible to allow hogs the range of the or-

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chard, this should be done until the regular picking time.—F. H. CHITTENDEN.



The Satsuma Orange

But lest I overlook the next best thing to the pecan, and one that was overlooked too long on the Gulf coast, the delicious little Satsuma orange, the big money maker, the pecan man's little friend, the little fellow who bridges over the hard financial places for the pecan man, while he is maturing his grove. Don't you fellows who are coming on behind with the advantage of the other fellow's experience, and the result of his labors in the pecan business, overlook this great fruit. We did not know about the Satsuma orange, and we are concentrating on the pecan, but you will have no excuse if you overlook planting the Satsuma between your pecan trees, or planting a block as soon as you start your pecan grove. The Satsuma helps show profit in three years and helps out mightily in the long wait of seven or eight years you are having for the pecan to begin declaring dividends.—Exchange.



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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
APR 1915

The Nut-Grower

Volume XIV

April 1915

Number 4



WE all have to learn, in one way or another, that neither men nor boys get second chances in this world. We all get new chances to the end of our lives, but not second chances in the same set of circumstances; and the great difference between one person and another is how he takes hold and uses his first chance, and how he takes his fall if it is scored against him.

—THOMAS HUGHES.

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T. H. PARKER

MOULTRIE, GA.

THE NUT-GROWER

The Southern Limit of Profitable Pecan Growing

BY E. A. DAVENPORT

(Continued from last issue)

I believe that the southern limits of the pecan will be pushed well down into southern Florida, just as the northern limits have been pushed farther north than was believed possible. To avoid costly mistakes, this pushing southward into untried fields must be conducted with caution. The various named varieties must be tried out in a small way to determine their behavior before large commercial orchards are planted. Better still, promising seedlings native to the farther south region must be sought out and new varieties especially adapted to the region developed. By all means push the southern limit farther south, but let the work be done systematically and in a way that will not bring disappointment to the people who are turning the forests of Florida into orchards and farms.

Who knows what the future may hold in store? Boundary lines in agriculture and horticulture are being wiped off the map every day. Districts now regarded as outside the pecan district may a few years hence be recognized as the center of the industry. Men who are not yet very old, can remember when the talk was—nothing worth while west of the Mississippi River. But Corn Crossed the Father of Waters and Iowa and Missouri and other States in the valley of the great river became the richest agricultural section of the whole country. Another limit was drawn at the Missouri River, and men said, "You will be compelled to stop here, beyond is a wind-swept, barren desert." King Corn crossed the river, and now hundreds of millions of bushels of corn are grown every year in the heart of the great American desert. Millions of bushels of wheat, oats, and barley were grown this year under dry farm-

(Continued on page 51)

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and

Grape Fruit Trees

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THE NUT-GROWER

VOLUME XIV


WAYCROSS, GA., APRIL 1915

NUMBER 4

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON VARIETIES

BY C. A. REED

Field Agent, Bureau of Plant Industry

 TWO questions regarding any variety of pecan should be asked and answered before that variety should be included in any planting list. These are:

1. How well can it be grown; and
2. How well can it be sold?

Who can say that either of these questions is the more important, for what does it matter how well a variety may be grown if it cannot readily be sold so as to allow a reasonable margin of profit, or how readily it may be sold if it cannot economically be grown?

The pecan possessing all of the good points has not yet appeared, nor is it probable that it ever will appear. Varieties possessing all, of what may at the time, be considered by a few as being all of the good points, in certain sections, for certain markets and in certain years, are bound to appear from time to time. And these may be most excellent varieties, but no one variety can ever meet all of the requirements in all orchards and in all markets, all of the time.

The editor has asked for reports from different individuals in distinctly different sections regarding their observations of certain varieties. If those who receive these requests will report promptly with thoughtful, brief and concise replies, the variety column should make itself very useful. The column should become a permanent feature, and in it each of the better known sorts should appear for periodic review.

The two varieties which the editor desires to have discussed in the present issue are the Stuart and the Delmas. Taking up the first of these, by asking the two questions which this article says should be asked and answered before it should be included in a planting list, and at the same time keeping in mind Judge Edwards' "acid test," we have:

THE STUART PECAN

How well may it be grown, and how well may it be sold?

FAVORABLE POINTS (of especial concern to the orchardist):

It has been tested for a long time (since 1885) and has been widely disseminated. With the planters it is now one of the most popular varieties.

It is a vigorous, healthy grower, and, so far as authentically reported, both foliage and nut hulls have been free from serious attacks of pecan scab. In fact, so far as known to the writer, a positive case of scab has never been found on this variety.

It has been reported as being hardy farther north than has any other southern variety which has been given an equal test. (Mr. J. G. Rush, West Willow, Pa., reports having gathered a few Stuart nuts in 1914 from a tree which he set in 1905 on his home grounds in Lancaster County.)

To a very large degree it is capable of shifting for itself; that is, it adjusts itself to conditions of environments to such an extent as practically to insure a crop of nuts even under very adverse circumstances.

It is an annual bearer.

While the nuts differ somewhat in shade of color and in form, and the kernels vary in plumpness and quality, depending upon the season, locality, age of trees, and, no doubt, upon other influences, Stuart nuts from the same trees and of the same season's crop are very uniform in color, size, form and in character of kernel.

FAVORABLE POINTS (of especial concern to the seller):

The nuts are usually large, attractive in appearance, uniform, and the kernels are sweet and ordinarily plump.

UNFAVORABLE POINTS (of concern to both orchardist and seller.) The nuts are not paper shells, but moderately thick-shelled.

The kernel is loosely constructed and breaks badly while being separated from the cracked shell.

A rather thick partition of astringent, cork-like material, breaking readily, and lying between the

half-kernels, is with difficulty separated from the pieces of kernel. Tastes of the latter have given rise to considerable prejudice against the Stuart on the ground of astringency of kernel, which of course is entirely unfounded.

So objectionable is the Stuart pecan because of the difficulty with which it is cracked that it does not build up trade as well as do many other sorts.

The Stuart has been extensively planted and it is bound to be among the very first to feel competition. Its competition probably will be greatest with itself.

In some instances, the Stuart already has been reported as having to "beg" itself into the market.

Stuart nuts frequently germinate while still on the tree. Such nuts deteriorate quickly after being harvested.

THE DELMAS PECAN

How well may it be grown and how well can it be sold?

This is a less well known variety and not as much can be said regarding it.

FAVORABLE POINTS (of especial concern to the orchardist):

It is a very prolific bearer and the nuts are uniform in size.

It is a vigorous grower; its symmetry and beauty commend it strongly for ornamental planting.

FAVORABLE POINTS (of especial concern to the seller):

The nuts are very large, of an attractive, rich brown color, fairly thin-shelled, moderately good crackers and the kernels are usually plump.

The kernels average unusually plump for a large variety.

UNFAVORABLE POINTS:

Under certain conditions, the Delmas is very subject to pecan scab: so much so, that in the more serious case the entire crop may fall from the trees. In less severe cases only a part of the nuts will fall, while another part will be under-sized and poorly developed, and a small proportion will be entirely normal.

The Delmas is still too new for general rating. It has been tested in but a small portion of the pecan area.



PECAN ROSETTE

From an article by W. A. Orton and F. V. Rand in the Journal of Agricultural Research

ROSETTE has been rather generally recognized by growers as a serious disease almost from the inception of commercial pecan orcharding. As early as 1902 requests came to the United States Department of Agriculture for an investigation into the causes of the disease and possible methods of control. The work was at once undertaken by the senior author and carried on for about four years in connection with other work in the Southern States, but between 1906 and 1910 little attention was paid to the disease. Since 1910, and more particularly during the seasons of 1912 and 1913, the experimentation has been continued by the junior author.

The disease is well distributed over the pecan-growing territory from Texas to the Atlantic coast and from Florida to Virginia. It has been definitely seen by one or the other of the authors at Whittier, Cal.; San Antonio, Boerne, Waring, Kerrville, San Saba, Waco, Austin, McKinley, Tex.; New Orleans, La.; Ocean Springs, Miss.; Atlanta, Statesboro, Albany, DeWitt, Baconton, Thomasville, Cairo, Valdosta, and Blackshear, Ga.; Belleview, Palatka, Sisco, Gainesville, St. Augustine, Jacksonville, McClenny, Glen St. Mary, Alachua, Lake City, Monticello, Newport and Tallahassee, Fla.; Mt. Pleasant, Denmark, Bamberg, Greenwood, Blackshear, Orangeburg, St. Matthews, Fort Motte, Cameron, Sumter, Summer-ton, and James Island, S. C.; Durham, N. C.; and at

Eastville, Va. Besides personal observations at the places above enumerated, specimens of pecans (*Carya illinoensis*) showing undoubted symptoms of rosette have been received from a much wider territory including Arizona, Tennessee and other States. Similar symptoms have been observed by the authors upon other species of hickory, notably the mockernut (*Carya alba* (L.) K. Koch.), and the pignut (*C. glabra* (Mill.) Spach.), also upon the butternut (*Juglans rupestris* Engelm.), the hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis* L.), and the common locust (*Robinia pseudacacia* L.).

Furthermore, pecan rosette does not appear to be limited to any particular soil type, topography, or season. We have noted many distinct and undoubted cases in the deep sand of the Florida Coastal Plain with the water table at 3 to 3 1-2 feet from the surface, farther inland in deep sand or sandy loam with the water table varying from 2 to 10 feet, in sand or sandy loam underlain by yellow, red, or white clay at depths varying from a few inches to several feet and with a varying water table, in the clay or sandy clay of washed-out hillsides, in the river bottom and alluvial soils of Louisiana and Texas, in the black upland soils of Texas, in cultivated and uncultivated land, with and without fertilization, in extremely rich and extremely poor soils, and in wet and dry seasons. In fact, for the localities personally investi-

gated, swamp land has presented the only location so far entirely exempt. It is true that wherever the soil tends to be water-soaked through a considerable portion of the growing season the pecan presents an unhealthy appearance through its failure to make proper growth and through the sickly yellow appearance of the leaves. Under such conditions the tree usually dies sooner or later. The symptoms, however, bear so little resemblance to those of rosette that even the most casual observer will not confuse the two diseases.

SYMPTOMS AND VIRULENCE OF PECAN ROSETTE

Pecan rosette first makes itself evident through the putting out of undersized, more or less crinkled, and yellow-mottled leaves, particularly at the ends of the branches. The veins tend to stand out prominently, giving a roughened appearance to the leaf blade, and the light-green or yellowish areas which give the leaf its mottled appearance occur between the veins. In these light-colored parts the tissues are thinner and less fully developed than in the normal leaf, and later in the season they frequently become dark reddish brown and dead. In many cases the intervacular tissue here and there fails to develop at all, so that the lamina is dotted with smooth-margined holes suggesting insect perforations which have subsequently healed over. These first symptoms may occur over the whole tree at once, but often one or more branches may be affected for several months before the whole tree appears involved. At this stage the foliage as a whole often presents a rusty appearance. The diseased branches usually fail to reach their normal length, so that the leaves are clustered together on a shortened axis, giving a bunched appearance to the group which led the senior author, about 1902, to apply the term "rosette" as an appropriate name for the disease. Nuts are frequently borne and carried to maturity on these branches.

In some cases the disease goes no farther. The trees may continue in this way for several seasons, or they may recover completely after showing the early early symptoms for one or more years. However, in a well-defined case where the symptoms are general over the greater part of the tree, the affected branches begin to die back from the tip during the latter part of the first season or later. At first brownish spots and streaks appear in the green bark and these dead areas increase in size until the whole end of the twig or branch dies. While death appears to start in the green bark, the cambium soon become affected and the wood and pith are usually discolored. This dying back or "staghorn" stage is followed during the same or the following season by the development of numerous lateral shoots from dormant or adventitious buds. In young vigorous trees these first shoots of the season are usually large and succulent, and the leaves are dark green and

above the normal in size. In all probability this effect is physiologically equivalent to the effect of severe pruning. Toward the middle of the season, however, the typical yellow-mottled color appears and the later-developed leaves are more or less crimped and roughened, as well as below the normal in size. Dormant axial buds of one or two series may develop into abortive shoots, and toward the end of the season clusters of short or spindling branches usually put out from adventitious or dormant buds farther back on the branches or on the main trunk. The leaves in these cases are much reduced in size and may appear as a mere skeleton with ragged edges.

This process goes on from year to year. The growth of the tree is checked, and these abnormal clusters of branches are formed only to die back each season and be followed by others. Thus a well-marked case of several years' standing presents a characteristically gnarled and forlorn appearance. Rosette in all its forms occurs in trees from seedling and budded or grafted nursery stock to trees of long-established maturity, a hundred or more feet in height, and it is one of the worst diseases known to affect pecans.

(To be continued.)

◇ ◇ ◇

It is claimed by those who advocate dynamited holes for fruit and shade trees, that they come into bearing sooner than trees planted in the old way. This might be tested by some disinterested experiments to public advantage.

◇ ◇ ◇

Salted Pecan New Commercial Product

Salted pecan nut meats in one-pound cartons have been introduced in a commercial way and are finding a ready market, says the New York Journal of Commerce. Heretofore salted pecans have been produced privately or in a small way for mercantile purpose, but a southern cracking concern with large facilities has started turning out the goods on a commercial scale and expects by next fall to have established a growing business in the commodity. Charles H. Gibbs, the pecan expert, said recently that the demand for the salted nut meats came largely from people who found trouble in digesting the plain kernels, but had no difficulty in assimilating those that have been salted. High-grade cultivated shelled pecans of paper shell variety offered here show extraordinary size compared with similar goods available only a few years ago and readily command as high as \$1.25 a pound from the fancy grocery trade. Between this and the commercial pecan meat there are a number of grades in the thin-shell nuts, varying in price from 55c to \$1.00 per pound, according to the size of the halves rated from medium to fancy.

The Nut-Grower

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Mr. Chas. L. Edwards of Texas, is credited with having planted a Delmas pecan in 1907 which bore twelve nuts in 1910, twice as many a year later, six pounds in 1912, three and a half in 1913 and eight and a half pounds in 1914 although the tree was cut severly for propagating wood.



While potash is higher now than last year, one is not justified in reducing the amount their trees require. As worked out per acre, the increase on 2 per cent potash goods at rate of 400 pounds amounts to ten cents. Possibly other ingredients have been advanced in price as well as potash.



A few weeks ago over 500 delegates and members attended the eighth annual convention of the Federation of the Trade Press Associations. This meeting impressed the fact that the trade paper of today is very different from that of a few years ago and that it has become so useful in every trade as to be now so indispensable that no one can afford to ignore it.



The annual meeting of the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association, at Quincy, Fla., is likely to be held during the month of May probably about the middle of the fourth week in the month. This organization comes in close touch with the pecan interests in its territory and supplements the work of the national body by getting local co-operation, in solving problems of all kinds. Just now the standardizing and marketing of the crops is of paramount influence.



Thomasville was a great meeting place during

1914 for the pecan interests. Beside various conferences, the Georgia-Florida Association met there in May and the national association in October. The attendance at these two meetings indicate that the local association appeals more favorably to the growers than the parent body, having had the largest attendance while the subjects considered were entirely of local concern. It is supposed, however, that the stragne business conditions which intervned between these two gatherings, compromised the October attendance. For 1915, Albany, Ga., is the center at which various committee meetings and conferences have and will be held, rounding the year with the national meet in the fall.



During the years which cover the history of modern pecan growing, there never has been a time when the industry was better able to demonstrate what it means commercially to the lower South than the present. Even the financial stress combined with the European war and tarriff legislation are all serving to bring out the attractive and sound business openings the industry offers. Orchard investments in apples and oranges are popular and have been extensively advertised and sold to an astonishingly extent. Shrewd operators have of late been studying the superior merits of the pecan as an orchard proposition and are finding out that it is superior in various ways to any other horticultural field. When the details of marketing the nuts are systemized so that the selling will be as easy as it is to sell cotton, another bugbear will be disposed of and the pecan will have as wide a market as cotton itself.



In this issue will be found a report of the organization of the National Pecan Growers Exchange with headquarters at Albany, Ga. This is one of the business measures looking towards the co-operative marketing of nuts for members and for others, and it is not designed for earning dividends on its modest capital stock of five hundred dollars, of which the shares are one dollar each and non-assessable. The working capital is apportioned among the members according to the tonnage of nuts handled by the exchange, and the voting privileges of members is unequal but determined by the amount of business furnished. The plan follows closely that of the California Walnut Growers' Association, which has been gradually crystalized from years of experience. There is no present question involving the financial success of the pecan grower like that of the successful marketing of his product, and there are just two ways for accomplishing it. First, by the individual selling, and, second, by co-operation which need to be in a wide and true sense. In subsequent issues, as space will permit, we expect to publish more in reference to this important movement.

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WITH THE EDITOR AND HIS CORRESPONDENTS

Poor Results from Dynamite

Editor NUT GROWER:

In renewing my subscription to your valuable paper, from which I get many valuable suggestions, it occurs to me that all information published in regard to the use of dynamite has been decidedly favorable, while our experience has been the reverse.

We first set out 40 acres of pecans without the use of dynamite, in this county in 1910 which are now beginning to bear. In 1912 we planted another adjoining 40 acres with dynamite, using from 1-4 lb. to 1-2 lb. placing it from 3 1-2 to 4 feet below the surface. The explosion would crack a small area of the surface and leave a hole below the surface about the size of a 50 gallon barrel, the soil being evidently packed in around the sides and bottom. In planting we would fill this hole with surface soil. Those planted with dynamite have never done as well as those planted without; but it may be that our soil at the time was too wet for its use, and that the results would have been otherwise had the soil been perfectly dry; or some other cause may be responsible for the difference.

We would like to know the experience of others who have actually tested it.

R. W. HOUK

Houston, Texas

Good Budding Results

Editor NUT-GROWER:

In the March number of THE NUT-GROWER I notice a statement from W. H. Schweitzer of Hochheim, Texas, to the effect that in the summer of 1914 he put in 400 ring buds and got 388 of them to live. He also states that he got

70 per cent. of the chip buds to live in the spring of 1914. He did not give the number of chip buds that were made.

I wish to state that in March, 1912, I sent Mr. Charles A. Edwards of Dallas, Texas, and Mr. Meredith James, then a senior student in the Horticultural Department of the A. & M. College of Texas, to Brazoria, Texas, to work over some pecan sprouts, which were three or four years old, but which had attained the height of from four to six feet. They began budding about the first of March and continued until about the 15th, budding nearly 500 trees; using from two to five buds to the tree.

The results show that out of about 1200 buds inserted, fully 95 per cent. not only lived but forced out and made strong healthy shoots.

E. J. KYLE

College Station, Texas.



The Southern Limit of Profitable Pecan Growing

(Continued from page 46.)

ing methods, on the semi-arid uplands and along the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, where twenty years ago a man would have been adjudged insane for even suggesting that any crop could be made to grow.

Alfalfa, the queen of forage crops, which at first would grow only on the irrigated lands of the West, was for years a failure in the rain belt, but it now grows wild along the roadside in many states, and the limestone ridges of the South are beginning to take on a deeper green because of its presence. Cotton has pushed westward into the semi-arid regions of Texas and Oklahoma, where it was believed a

few years ago that the soil and climate were suited only for the production of scant grass and stock cattle. Lands in the West that in a state of nature did not produce a single tree of any kind are now the greatest producer of apples in the world. Lines of demarcation and limitation are being pushed back in every direction and the same must prove true of the pecan belt if the growers make the most of the splendid opportunities afforded by our grand southern land.



Reports from Quincy, Fla., indicate that arrangements are under way for the meeting of the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers in May.



National Pecan Growers' Exchange

By WM. P. BULLARD,

Secretary Organization Committee.

I am requested to give the pecan public a report of the doings of the Marketing or Organization Committee of both the National Nut Growers Association and the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers Association.

At the regular annual meeting of the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers Association in Thomasville last May, Dr. C. A. Van Duzee, then president of the National Nut

Growers Association, urged upon the growers the necessity of organizing a proper selling agency or association that would successfully handle pecan nuts as do other organizations their products. As a result of a lengthy discussion a committee was appointed with Dr. Van Duzee as chairman. This committee had frequent meetings and in addition to securing valuable data, collected funds with which to send Dr. Van Duzee to the northern and eastern cities to investigate market conditions.

During the annual meeting of the National Nut Growers Association in Thomasville last October there was a called meeting of the Georgia Florida Pecan Growers Association when Dr. Van Duzee, chairman, made a full report of the committee's work. This report was approved and the committee continued with full power and discretion to take whatever steps this committee might deem wise and expedient, including the organization of a selling exchange, if thought wise. At the next days session of the National Nut Growers Association a report was made as to this action of the Georgia-Florida Association; this report was approved by the National body and the said committee was made the joint committee of both associations; and the committee likewise empowered to do everything in and about the organization of the selling association. This action of the National Association broadened the scope of this committee's representation and, in a word, gave to it national scope and character, thus entitling its work to full credit and support of all the pecan growers in the United States.

With such responsibilities in view the committee had meetings and finally decided that the time was opportune for the formation of a selling exchange along lines similar to the California Walnut Growers Association; the charter to be taken out in Georgia. This charter has now been applied for

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J. F. WILSON, Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 18th day of March, 1915.

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My commission expires Aug. 11, 1918.

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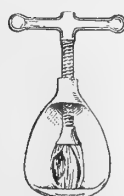
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with only such modifications of the California Association as would enable ours to come under the Georgia laws.

It will be seen from a perusal of this charter that the capital stock is practically nominal, shares par value \$1.00 and non-assessable and non-dividend paying; consequently it is not for the pecuniary profit of any one whomsoever as profit-sharing corporations go. This feature is confidently expected to give both the small and large grower complete confidence in the National Pecan Growers Exchange, as no one by virtue of directorship or office can get any advantage over the small grower living a thousand miles away. Of course it will be necessary to pay a good salary to the manager of the Exchange who will give his time to the business and who must be a man of capacity commensurate with the undertaking. Other associations, exchanges, or whatever name similar organizations go under, pay a good salary to the man who can deliver the goods. Without such a competent, paid man at the head it would be folly to attempt to do much. But aside from the manager's salary and the necessary expense attending such an enterprise, all the net profits will accrue to the members for whom nuts are sold; and each one will share in direct ratio of his nuts to the whole so sold. If A's nuts are sold for \$100 and B's for \$200 then B's share will be twice that of A's. As to how the nuts will be handled and sold, and the many incidental questions that will arise therein and thereabout—all these questions will receive due consideration; and I think it safe to assume that all matters pertaining to the successful management of the Exchange will be solved fairly, rightly, expediently, wisely; and based on the two cardinal principles—first, that pecan growers want to get maximum returns for their product; and second, that they want to receive an absolutely square deal. With these two points

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We also have a fine lot of Citrus to offer for fall and winter 1914-15.

The Louisiana Nut Nurseries

Jeanerette, La.

assured in the grower's mind then the Exchange should have full and hearty support.

And it is designed that this Exchange shall be, as its name implies, national in scope and application. There is no reason why this Exchange can not and should not serve the whole pecan territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Gulf to the northern limits of successful commercial production. There should not be two; there should not be more than one such selling agency. The head office is located at Albany, Ga., that being the logical place at present from point of tonnage of the named varieties of pecans. But you will observe in the charter a provision whereby this head office may be changed should the centre of production change or the fair and economical management of the business require. It was the desire of this marketing organization committee to plan this organization on broad and equitable lines that it might appeal alike to the man in Georgia, Mississippi or Texas.

It should not require any argument to show that such an organization is the greatest essential in pecanedom to-day. Up to almost the present time it has been comparatively easy to dispose of all the large nuts at very attractive prices; but the time has now come, with increased production, when it will need experience and knowledge of the market to do this. In fact, the last year has seen more or less demoralization in some sections; and what may we expect in a short while with more and more acreage coming into bearing and older orchards increasing their production, and when nuts become more plentiful in the hands of men who do not know how to go about selling them? Other lines of horticulture have found discouragement in a profitless market until they put things to rights by some such organization. And so we pecan growers are about to face the same situation. We should rally

Satsuma Orange Trees in Quantity

To insure first-class trees, your orders should be placed early. Nurserymen will not be able to supply the demand for citrus trees this coming season.

The Best in Budded and Grafted Pecans and General Nursery Stock

Write for information and prices at once:

FLORIDA NURSERIES

W. W. BASSETT, Proprietor

MONTICELLO, FLORIDA

Pecan and Walnut Trees

Plant our hardy, northern grown Pecan and Persian Walnut trees for best results in the northern portion of the pecan area and in the far northern states. Learn about our trees and our methods of growing them. Our booklet "Nut Trees" will be sent free on request.

Arrowfield Nurseries—Box N—Petersburg, Virginia

Best Time for Planting at Hand

We have an unexcelled stock of PECANS, assorted varieties and sizes, and would be pleased to have an opportunity to make quotations on the needs of planters.

We can also furnish some extra nice Satsumas to the retail trade.

Additional stock consisting of Peaches, Plums, Grapes, Roses and Ornamentals described in our new Catalog A. Ask for it.

Summit Nurseries, Monticello, Fla.

In the HEART of the Texas Pecan Belt

We have all the leading Texas and Southern varieties of pecans. Very best of trees.

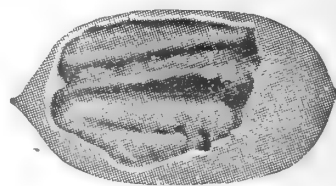
We grow a full line of nursery stock and specialize in Peach, Plum, Apple, Pecan and Berries.

Our LEONA PEACH will supplant Elberta. HAUPT BERRY, a hybrid, for the South is unequalled.

Catalog free. We pay express. 420 acres.

The Austin Nursery
F. T. Ramsey & Son
AUSTIN, TEX.

FOR SALE. Back numbers of THE NUT-GROWER. Parties desiring to complete their files should send list of what they need. The Nut-Grower Company, Waycross, Ga.



The Pecan Business

In a concise booklet FREE. Every point mentioned, from planting the nuts to gathering the nuts. Written from practical results, over 20 years experience. Nuts and trees for sale.

B. W. STONE :: Thomasville, Ga.

Rood Pecan Groves

Pecan Trees and Nuts for sale.

C. M. Rood, Pres. Albany, Ga.

EVERY STUMP HOLDS A DOLLAR

The ground covered by an average stump and its roots will grow 25c. to 50c. worth of food crops per year. A hundred-stump acre will produce \$50 worth of food per year after clearing. Why leave these dollars buried under stumps and pay taxes on stump land when the whole world offers big prices for American farm products?

DU PONT

Red Cross Stumping Powder

Will get them out in cold and wet weather, when you have plenty of time. Clear land early and crop it this year. This explosive is low freezing, hence works well while snow is on the ground. It takes less Stumping Powder in wet weather than in dry. Turn the cold wet days of March and April into cash.

Order Red Cross quickly from any hardware dealer or

DU PONT POWDER CO.

WILMINGTON, DEL.

1915

How Many Dollars Are Buried In Your Farm?

to the support of this our selling organization if we would escape havoc of the broker and buyer pirates who invite price demoralization for their own profit.

One of the first questions of basic importance to be determined is that of grades and market standards. This matter will be taken up at a general meeting to be held in Albany sometime in April. It is to be hoped that there will be a good attendance at this meeting of representative pecan growers from every section of the country. The exact date has not yet been fixed, but as soon as it is determined I shall be glad to notify any one who is sufficiently interested to inquire of me. All who are interested in the success of this association (and we hope this means every one engaged in growing pecans) will please send in the \$1.00 membership fee at once, either to me or to any member of the committee whose name appears as one of the incorporators. We not only need all the dollars we can get but what is of quite as much value to us is the getting of every pecan grower identified with and interested in the success of this movement.



Issues List of Farms for Sale in South Georgia

"Own a Level Farm," is the title of a very attractive descriptive pamphlet, giving a complete list of farms for sale along its line, just issued by the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad. This pamphlet contains a number of very pretty pictures of growing crops, and it is intended to describe the diversity of crops grown in South Georgia, as well as to give anyone interested in investing in South Georgia farm lands an opportunity to investigate in advance the properties for sale in the fast developing communities served by that line.

A copy of this farm list may be had free of charge by writing to W. W. Croxton, General Passenger Agent, Room 613 Austell Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.—Adv.

5,000 Stuart Pecan Trees

6 to 9 Feet Tall
Get Our Special Prices

We also have other varieties and prices.

Let us know your wants.

The Paper Shell Pecan Nursery, Ltd.

W. M. Ellison, Mgr. LAFAYETTE, LA.

Horticulture

A Magazine of Trade News and Information

For the Nurseryman, Florist, Seedsman and Gardener. A reliable exponent of advanced Trade and Progressive Horticulture.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
Subscription \$1 per Year

HORTICULTURE PUBLISHING COMPANY

11 Hamilton Place
Boston, Massachusetts

Pecan Trees

Do You Want Trees
That will Grow
and Bear
?

If so, learn about my
methods of propagating,
handling and shipping
before you decide where
to buy.

Information about pe-
can growing given for
the asking :: ::

J. B. WIGHT
CAIRO, GA.

President Pecan---

None Better

Pecan Growing Made Easy

By planting trees dug with en-
tire tap root and well develop-
ed lateral roots. Few nurseries
have such trees.

Made Profitable

By planting only genuine bud-
ded or grafted trees, of best
quality and best producing var-
ieties. Some of the biggest,
thinnest-shelled nuts don't bear
—beware of them

Griffing's Trees are Models Root and Top

Our varieties are best. Gold
Medal awarded our pecans at
Jamestown Exposition. Hand-
some pecan catalog free.

**The GRIFFING BROS.
COMPANY**
NURSEYMEN
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

Ocean Springs Pecan Nursery

Season 1914-15

Will be pleased to book or-
ders now for Grafted Pecans

No Seedlings
Send for Price List

Chas. E. Pabst
Proprietor
Ocean Springs, Miss.

Established by G. M. Bacon in 1889. Incorporated 1903.
The Oldest Exclusive Pecan Nursery.

The G. M. Bacon Pecan Company

DeWitt, Georgia

Standard Varieties of Properly Grown Trees



Our many years of practical ex-
perience combined with the
scientific study we have made
of the industry enables us to
supply to the best advantage
the wants of our patrons.

Prompt attention to inquiries.

Send for Price List.



The G. M. Bacon Pecan Co.

DeWitt, Georgia

The Nut-Grower

Volume XIV

May 1915

Number 5



TACKLE the work just in front of you. Strive in an honest way to do the best you can, and if, having done your best, there seems to appear the hand of some overruling Power which hammers you, take it like a good piece of steel and come right off the anvil with a better temper and keener edge.

—C. W. Post.

10c per Copy

\$1.00 per Year

My Pennsylvania
Grown Budded
and Grafted Eng-
lish Walnuts will
succeed with you



It is not too early to
figure on your wants for
fall planting.

My illustrated catalog
and cultural guide will
interest you.

Free for the asking.
Address

J. F. JONES
The Nut Tree Specialist
Lancaster, Pa.

Pecans, Satsumas, Grape Fruit

We have them in QUANTITY
as well as QUALITY. Our
stock is especially strong in
large grades. Let us figure
on your wants. Orders for
one tree or one car load given
the same careful personal at-
tention.

Simpson Nursery Co.

Monticello, Florida

S-E-E-D-S

Mammoth White Cosmos. We have saved
a very fine lot of seed from one of the
choicest large-flowered strains of this
plant and offer it at 15c per oz., \$1.50
per lb. If you can use several pounds
will make special quotations.

Choice Mixed Mammoth Cosmos. This is of
same high quality as above and contains
many shades of color. Same price as
white.

Calabash or Pipe Gourd. We have grown
a fine lot of this seed and offer it at 10c
per oz., 80c per lb.

Ricinus or Castor Bean. We have saved a
fine lot of seed of many strains in both
green and bronze foliage and from 5 to
15 feet in height. 1-4 lb., 15c, 1 lb., 50c.

L. H. Read & Co., Deer Park, Ala.

Items of Interest

A new oil-bearing nut, yielding
45 per cent of oil that has been
successfully tested in soap making
has been discovered in the Philip-
pines.

The D. & O. Lott Company, of
Waycross, Ga., is offering pecan
trees as premiums for purchasers
of some of their suburban property
who make the most attractive
improvements thereon.

The College of Agriculture, Un-
iversity of Arkansas, Fayetteville,
has issued a crop information card
which gives condensed information
regarding crops, soils, varieties,
time of seeding and other timely
data.

A recent news letter issued by
the Department of Agriculture
contains an article on the control
of the chestnut bark disease and
details the steps toward this end
now being taken by the govern-
ment pathologists.

The Atlanta, Birmingham & At-
lantic railroad has offered a short
course scholarship at the Georgia
State College of Agriculture to
the winner of the Corn Club prize
in each of the twelve Georgia coun-
ties through which the line pass-
es.

The March report shows exports
of food stuffs, cotton and other
products amounting to \$154,159,-
760, as against \$75,110,776 for the
corresponding month of 1914. The
amount of nuts exported is so
small that they are not listed sep-
arately.

Flour made from soy beans is
said by the Department of Agri-
culture to be available for human
food to as great a degree as is corn
meal. This bean has for ages past
been extensively used as a food by
the Chinese and Japanese, being
prepared in various ways. It is
rich in protein and oil and con-
tains only traces of starch. Being
a legume and well suited to the
soil and climate of the pecan belt,
it can be grown to advantage as an
intercrop in young orchards.

Budding Tool

Patented 1905

A popular tool for budding
Pecans, Hickories, Walnuts,
Chestnuts, Persimmons and
all other trees.

Buds and Grafting Scions

of Schley, Stuart, Alley,
Delmas, Van Deman,
Teche, Russell, Mobile,
Frotscher and Success.

Wholesale and Retail

For particulars and prices write
HERBERT C. WHITE
Putney P. O. Georgia

SHIPPING POINTS: Baconton,
Ga., DeWitt, Ga., Hardaway, Ga.,
Albany, Ga.

Pecan Trees

We are headquarters
for Pecan Trees in
the Southwest and
can furnish extra fine
trees in large quanti-
ty for commercial
orchards. Our stock
runs heavy in

Stuart
and...
Schley

We also have a fine
lot of Citrus to offer
for fall and winter
1914-15.

**The Louisiana
Nut Nurseries**

Jeanerette, La.

THE NUT-GROWER

VOLUME XIV

WAYCROSS, GA., MAY 1915

NUMBER 5

THE NATIONAL PECAN EXCHANGE

A Short Sketch of Its Organization

IN the April NUT-GROWER there appeared a contribution by Mr. Wm. P. Bullard, of Albany, Ga., giving the story of successive steps leading up to the formation of the National Pecan Growers' Exchange. In the same issue an editorial comment summarized the plans and purposes of the new organization. While the National Nut Growers' Association has for five years past had a standing committee on Markets and Marketing, still it remained for the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association to give definite direction to the movement for organizing a selling exchange by appointing a committee at Thomasville in May, 1914, to handle the matter. A called meeting of this association held at Thomasville during the meeting of the National Nut Growers' Association approved the work of the committee, which advised the formation of a selling organization. This action was reported later to the national body, which endorsed the movement, and a joint committee representing both associations was then formed and empowered to act.

This joint committee, after digesting the mass of information which had been assembled, adopted definite plans, which were embodied in a charter granted by the Superior Court of Dougherty county, Georgia, Albany having been selected as headquarters for the proposed organization. On April 15 a meeting was held at Albany, at which 25 charter members and others, representing a large percentage of the orchard area of south Georgia, west Florida and southeast Alabama, were enrolled, and the charter accepted and adopted. A code of bylaws was submitted by the joint committee, which had held a conference previous to the general meeting, and after a few minor changes they were adopted.

The election of nine directors then followed. Those having the deepest interest in the success of the Exchange were anxious that everything be done in such a manner as to give no occasion for criticism as to the method of selecting this board. This open-

ed the way for a lively parliamentary skirmish which resulted in the election of the directors without the handicap or embarrassment which results when the ordinary nominating committee recommends more or less of its own members for the offices. It was conceded that Messrs. C. A. Van Duzee, W. P. Bullard and B. W. Stone, all of whom had been active in the preliminary work, should be on the board of directors and they were unanimously elected. These were then appointed as a committee to nominate the other six. After a conference they named Messrs. J. M. Patterson, H. K. Miller, H. C. White, J. C. Britton, G. M. Bacon and R. P. Jackson, who were thereupon elected.

After the election of directors the subject of grades and standards was discussed. Mr. J. M. Patterson of the Patterson-Taylor Co., gave information relating to the experience of his company. Dr. J. F. Wilson told of the system of grading formulated by the Pecan Growers' League, the basis of which is founded on the number of nuts per pound, all being readily divided into large, medium and small sizes, while quality is indicated by classes A, B, C and D. Standard varieties are listed in the first three classes, while mixed lots and seedlings go in class D.

In a general discussion it developed that the 1914 pecan crop had been readily sold at remunerative prices.

A committee on grading and standardizing was appointed, which consists of H. C. White, chairman, C. A. Van Duzee, B. W. Stone, J. M. Patterson, J. C. Britton, Frank Lewis, F. T. Ramsey and C. A. Reed.

Upon adjournment, the newly elected directors held a meeting and organized by electing C. A. Van Duzee, president, B. W. Stone, vice-president, and W. P. Bullard, of Albany, secretary-treasurer.

◇ ◇ ◇

California walnut growers are inspecting land in Texas with a view to testing its suitability for this crop.

WINTER-KILLING REPORTED

AN unusual amount of winter-killing of pecans occurred in south Georgia and north Florida during the past winter and from observation as well as from other sources we learn that the Schley probably suffered more severely than any other variety, as trees five years old were killed in some localities.

While there was no extreme cold in this territory, the winter, in fact, being milder than usual, the damage was undoubtedly done on November 20 and 21, when the mercury dropped to the lowest point reached during the winter. This cold wave came on very suddenly, while many trees—especially the Schley—were still in active growth, either from late cultivation or on account of rains which prompted growth at a time when the wood should have been ripened and the trees normant. As far as our particular locality is concerned, the damage is apparently confined to this one variety, as its habit of growth seems to render more susceptible to winter-killing than any of the other kinds.

In this connection, the Weather Bureau records give minimum temperatures as follows: In October, 1914, Albany, Ga., 36 degrees; Monticello, Fla., 35; Thomasville, Ga., 34; Waycross, Ga., 39. At all these points the minimum was reached on the 28th of the month. Frosts occurred at Monticello and Thomasville. Just three weeks later, on November 20, 21 and 23, freezing weather occurred again, the lowest temperature reached being 21, at Albany, with Monticello a close second at 22; Thomasville 23 and Waycross 25. In December Albany had a minimum of 23 degrees on the 16th, while at other points it occurred on the 12th, being 27 at Monticello, and 25 at Thomasville and Waycross. With the exception of Waycross, all these points had the lowest temperature of the winter in November.

Nursery stock and Satsuma oranges which were still in active growth when the November cold snap arrived suffered as well as orchard trees. While no detailed data is yet available as to the extent of the damage, it is conceded to be the most serious since the advent of budded trees in the localities mentioned.

This experience emphasizes the importance of such treatment of orchards as will fully ripen the wood before the arrival of freezing weather. Only a few degrees below freezing will kill tender and wood the reflow of poisoned sap carries the injury away below the frozen twigs—in many cases killing the tree.



GEORGIA-FLORIDA PECAN GROWERS CONVENTION

FORMAL announcement of the annual meeting of the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers Association convention at Quincy, Florida, May 26 and 27, and program for the same has been received. The pro-

gram contains much that will be valuable to the grower who is looking for reliable information, and every one who can possibly attend the convention should certainly do so. The entire program follows:

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 10:00 A. M.

- Call to Order.
- Invocation, Rev. J. Marion Stafford.
- Address of Welcome, W. M. Corry.
- Response to Address of Welcome, W. C. Jones, Cairo, Ga.
- President's Address, B. W. Stone, Thomasville, Ga.
- Opportunities in Pecan Culture, Wm. P. Bullard, Albany, Ga.

WEDNESDAY, 2:00 P. M.

- The Value of Well Balanced Farming in the Pecan Belt, W. L. MacGowan, Quincy, Fla.
- Advertising as a Factor in the Success of the Pecan Industry, Jefferson Thomas, Jacksonville, Fla.
- Question Box, giving an opportunity for any questions pertinent to the pecan industry. To be answered by the pecan experts present.

WEDNESDAY, 7:30 P. M.

- Controlling the Enemies of the Pecan—
 - S. M. McMurrin, Thomasville, Ga. (Rosette)
 - H. K. Miller, Monticello, Fla. (The Case-Bearer.)
 - C. S. Spooner, Thomasville, Ga. (The Bud-Moth.)
 - H. C. White, Putney, Ga. (Winter Killing.)
- General Discussion of Other Enemies.
- 9:00 p. m. Informal reception at Elk's Club, dancing, bowling, cards and billiards, complimentary to the Association by the citizens of Quincy.

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 9:00 A. M.

- The Pecan Market of the Future, Chas. A. VanDuzee, Cairo, Ga. To be followed by a general discussion of the marketing proposition.
- How to Grow a Tree up to the Bearing Age, Bernie A. Fohl, Fitzgerald, Ga.
- How to Grow First-Class Nuts, B. W. Stone, Thomasville, Ga., W. W. Bassett, Monticello, Fla.
- Miscellaneous Business.
- Selection of place for next meeting.
- Election of officers.

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 2:00 P. M.

This afternoon will be devoted to an automobile ride complimentary to the members of the Association by the Board of Trade to points of interest in Quincy and Gadsen County, giving an insight into the greatest Sumatra-leaf tobacco section in the United States. Refreshments at halfway stop.

It is the purpose to put as much of profit and pleasure into these two days as is possible. Quincy is noted for its hustling, hospitable, wide-awake citizens, and they will do all in their power to make the meeting a success.

Ample hotel and boarding house facilities will

be available at reasonable prices to comfortably care for all who will be present.

Every one interested in nut growing is most cordially invited to be present.



SOME OBSERVATIONS ON VARIETIES

STUART

The Stuart is one of the varieties of pecans I have recommended for planting in North Carolina. It has been more widely set in this state than any other variety. The tree is a fine, upright grower here and makes a beautiful tree. It has, however, not proved to be as vigorous a grower as Schley and Frotscher. It is less affected by leaf diseases than most other sorts. Stuart has not been one of our phenomenal yielders, but its average production has been very good. The nuts run smaller than they do in the more southern states. Last year (a very dry season) the average weight of our crop of Stuarts from seven year old trees was 67 nuts per pound. The nuts of Stuart are unusually well filled, but there is a sentiment here in favor of other varieties with thinner shells.

DELMAS

I did not set any Delmas trees in our original planting and did not obtain trees of this variety until three or four years later. Consequently we have no bearing records of this variety. I saw some very fine Delmas nuts produced last fall at Goldsboro, N. C.—W. N. HUTT.



STUART

The Stuart pecan is making an excellent record in Texas. The plantings of this variety may be found here and there over a wide area, extending from Red river on the North to the Gulf on the south and from the Louisiana line on the east to localities well to westward and southwestward from Dallas. This variety has also been worked extensively on native trees. In most cases proper care has been given and where this is the case trees usually begin to bear in three to four years, while buds on native trees make a showing of first fruits a little earlier, and increase their product more rapidly. Most of the transplanted trees are under ten years old and buds on native trees still younger. The man with native trees on his land has been slow to move: he had to be shown; but the pinch of hard times now on the country has set him to thinking in little more lively fashion. He is beginning to feel the need of a home product that will help him to hold his cotton crop.

At Marshall, Texas, are some Stuart trees about 20 years old that give an average annual product of more than 100 pounds, which all sell readily at 75 cents a pound. Thus far, I have heard of no Stuarts selling for less than 50 cents a pound.

The trees grow well here, making good resistance to drouth and blizzard, and nuts ripen early.

DELMAS

The Delmas pecan is not grown to the same extent as the Stuart, being a later introduction. It was handicapped, too, with a reputation for being subject to scab. For a long time Texas nut growers did not know what scab is and all of us were afraid of it. So, most of us let the Delmas severely alone. A tree of it came to me on an order for Schley, and when the tree began to bear I was gratified over the nurseryman's mistake, for it has proved better suited to our conditions than the Schley. It makes a beautiful tree, with large, dense foliage, and is a splendid producer on both transplanted and native trees. Since our section has so far proved practically immune from scab, the Delmas is fast increasing in popular favor. Age for age and tree for tree it leads the Stuart just a little. The nuts are fully as large as the Stuart, crack better and I think the kernels a bit superior in quality. At this writing, if I were restricted to growing only one variety of pecan, it would be the Delmas. Buds from my trees placed on a considerable number of natives in this neighborhood, 3 to 5 years ago, have given satisfaction in every instance. It seldom fails to bear the third year from transplanting and not infrequently shows a few nuts the second year when worked on natives.—CHAS. L. EDWARDS.



H. E. VAN DEMAN DEAD

Prof. Henry E. Van Deman, widely known as one of the most prominent pomologist in this country and a specialist in pecan culture, died at his home in Washington, D. C., on April 28.

Prof. Van Deman was a native of Ohio. He served through the civil war with the volunteer troops of that state. His services as a judge in fruit exhibitions were greatly in demand, and his work along this line covered nearly every state in the Union. He served for a number of years as Chief of the Division of Pomology.



HERE AND THERE

Dr. C. E. Earnheart, a county farm demonstrator in Oklahoma is urging the planting of pecans and is giving publicity to statistics and information bearing on the industry.

The Santa Cruz Valley Walnut Growers' Association has been organized at Tucson, Ariz. Reports indicate that about 10,000 trees have been set in three orchards this spring.

In New Mexico the planting of pecans is receiving attention from the Farm Extension Department of the State College. A bulletin has recently been issued bearing on the subject, from which it appears that the dry climate of that state is a handicap to some extent.

The Nut-Grower

Published monthly by The Nut-Grower Company

Entered as second-class matter November 20, 1911, at the post office at Waycross, Ga., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription Rates

In the United States and Mexico, \$1.00 per year; in Canada and other foreign countries, \$1.12.

No receipts for subscription remittances will be forwarded unless return postage is enclosed. The label on wrapper is a receipt and indicates when subscription expires.

Advertisements

Advertisements of responsible parties and firms solicited. Medical advertising not accepted. Rates furnished on application.

Forms close on 20th of month preceding date of publication.



Indiana reports a pecan tree which produced 558 pounds of nuts in 1914, which sold for \$88.20 in the open market.



Nuts, like cheese, supply a very concentrated food. As a rule they are not expensive, so their use in various dishes counts for economy.



Our agricultural exchanges are an important feature of our working equipment. The Prairie Farmer of Chicago is a recent addition to our list.



The magnitude of operations in the selling of pecan orchard propositions is illustrated by the success attending one of the Chicago companies which has sold to seven hundred persons.



The building of a pecan warehouse and a drying plant at Putney, Ga., inaugurates a chain of institutions which will provide needed facilities for taking care of future crops in that locality.



In the early part of 1911 a number of 4 to 5 foot Teche trees were used in planting a forty acre orchard in Pierce County, Ga., which by the way is in the Waycross Pecan District. In the fall of 1914 a number of these Teche trees bore a few nuts.



From several localities we hear of trouble with pecan trees, which from descriptions given, is caused by borers. The damage is inflicted before the presence of the insect is known. Preventive measures are important, while the remedy is simply to dig them out when discovered.

While we have not yet heard of the method of

ringing trees being tried on the pecan to increase productivity, still we think some bold experimenter would be justified in trying it on some of his seedling or other trees which are not giving a good account of themselves. Some trees like some people, need the discipline of misfortune and trial, in order to develop latent and desirable qualities.



Their presence in sound health trees is rare as compared with trees which have sustained injury which makes an opening for them to get into the tree. Tree wounds should be prevented as far as practical, and when discovered they should be given such a treatment as will insure early healing. Paint helps in such work.



The march of progress seems to demand increasing attention to the necessity for truth telling, not only in advertising but in other ways as well. While it is impossible for an editor to verify every item he uses, he relies upon the integrity and ability of his co-workers to give his readers a square deal. Facts are in demand and they are replacing theory to the advantage of all concerned.



Feature stories of varieties, orchards and of pecan men who have distinguished themselves in lifting the nut growing industry up to its present position, will furnish interesting and valuable reading in subsequent issues of THE NUT-GROWER. Another forward step will be increased space and attention given to the marketing problems, which during the next few years will be a live subject.



During the breeding season of 1913 Mr. C. Forkert of Ocean Springs Mississippi made thirty-five different pollinations of pecans using about a dozen varieties in making the crosses. Nuts obtained from these hybrids were planted the following year and as fast as the seedling produces mature wood it is being budded and grafted on to older trees, thus gaining several years time in learning the relative merits of the new varieties thus obtained.



The division of the pecan territory into well defined districts, territorially, is one of the things which THE NUT-GROWER has repeatedly urged. In illustration of the importance of this proposal it may be stated that the Albany district is supposed to contain between forty and fifty thousand acres of orchards. What the public wants to know is, how many and what Georgia counties are included in this district? Are Americus, Cairo, Moultrie, Thomasville and Valdosta, each having large acreage in pecans, included or not? This subject was suggested to the committee which arranged the program for the Quincy meeting, and may possibly come up under the head of miscellaneous business.

Pecan Trees

Satsuma Oranges

—AND—

Other Citrus Trees

Also a general line of Fruit Trees, Shade Trees and Ornamental Shrubbery and Field Grown Rose Bushes. No better stock grown. Before placing your orders write for illustrated catalogue.

**Turkey Creek
Nursery Company,**
Box 21. Maccleenny, Fla.

SATSUMAS

OUR stock of Satsuma orange trees for this season are trees worthy of the name; not little plants or switches. They are two year tops on four year (transplanted) stocks and have a root system that will make failure impossible.

They must be seen to be appreciated. 20,000 in stock. Catalog free

Jennings Nursery
Jennings, La.

Finest Pecan Trees

Budded or Grafted

Satsuma Orange, Grape Fruit
Miscellaneous and Ornamental
Nursery Stock grown by
Summit Nurseries, Monticello, Fla.
Ask for Catalog

The W. B. Dukes
Pecan Farm
Moultrie, Georgia
Growers and
Shippers of
**FANCY PAPER
SHELL PECANS**

One million grafts and buds of Schley
Stuart, Delmas and Moneymaker.
Write for favorable prices.



WITH THE EDITOR AND HIS CORRESPONDENTS

A Successful Orchard

Editor NUT-GROWER:

I have read of several of the experiences of nut growers through your columns and it occurred to me that you would perhaps be interested in the experience of the Keystone Pecan Orchard Company.

This company was organized in the winter of 1907 in Philadelphia, Pa., and purchased from Mr. O. P. Mears, of Baconton, Ga., a six year old seedling grove of sixty acres, which lies adjoining the Barnwell grove, about a mile and a half southwest of the village of Baconton, in the Flint river valley.

The first step was to cut back the trees preparatory to budding in the following summer. In the summer of 1907 we put in an average of two to three buds to the tree; thirty acres in Schley and ten each in Frotscher, Van Deman and Stuart. The last buds were put in in the summer of 1909—this gave us a perfect stand.

The trees were carefully pruned and the heads shaped up symmetrically. Although top-worked, it would take an expert to discern that the budding had not been done at the crown.

We got a few sprinkling nuts in 1909 and 1910. In 1911 the crop from about 1,600 trees ran to exactly 1,076 pounds. In the following year, 1912, the yield ran up to 3,400 pounds; in 1913 to 3,800 pounds and in the past season, 1914, to approximately 8,000 pounds.

During the past season, trees which were budded in 1907 and got well under way in 1908 produced by measure as high as 26 pounds of Schley nuts. A fair average for trees of this age of budded growth was around 12 to 15 pounds. It should be noted here

that the extremely dry season had the same effect upon our Frotschers as was experienced generally through this section of the pecan belt—the Frotscher trees cast practically their whole crop. The Stuarts were injuriously affected also and the nuts were considerably under size. With a fair average throughout the orchard the production this past season would have run well up to six tons.

We have generally pursued the policy of clean cultivation in our orchard, with light harrowing until midsummer and laid by with cowpeas. This year we have sowed the whole orchard with hairy vetch. At first we planted cotton and corn, but the shade from the trees has made this unprofitable for the past four years. We have limed once, 1,000 pounds to the acre, harrowed in early in the spring, and have fertilized the trees with a 5-6-7 mixture put down at the rate of ten pounds to the tree, usually in two applications.

We have usually sold f. o. b. Baconton at prices which for the whole period would average up a fraction below 40c.

Our development has been in charge of Mr. O. P. Meares, a very capable orchardist, and was for several years under the observation and advice of Mr. Herbert C. White, to whose good judgment much of the success of the enterprise is due.

The investment stands the owners in about \$15,000, not counting interest, and in its eighth year from improvement has demonstrated, in a year when the seasons were bad for at least half of the grove, an earning capacity of 5 per cent on an investment of \$60,000. What the future holds in store is to be seen, but as an orchard proposition the showing above might

be accounted a very satisfactory one. At the same rate of development the income from the property eight years hence, even at a much reduced price for the product, will justify the sanguine view taken by the owners way back in 1907.

JAMES D. EVANS.

Florence, S. C.



Try Breeding

Editor NUT-GROWER:

That article I wrote on Breeding Pecans, I hope, has had the effect of stimulating others to try their hand also. Now is a very good time to begin studying what varieties would be apt to blend the best. Reports of this nature will make interesting reading matter for your journal. In this line my work is already laid out as follows:

Onliwon x Banquet.

Squirrel's Delight x San Saba Improved.

Western Schley x Eastern Schley

E. E. RISIEN.

San Saba, Tex.



As to Dynamited Holes

Editor NUT-GROWER:

I have a clipping from a recent edition of THE NUT-GROWER of a letter from R. W. Houk of Houston, Tex., in which he describes the results he has obtained on blasting for planting pecans.

He states, "using from 1-4 pound to 1-2 pound, placing it from 3 1-2 to four feet below the surface, the explosion would crack a small area of the surface and leave hole below the surface about the size of a 50 gallon barrel, the soil being evidently packed in around the sides and bottom." He later states the possibility of the soil being too wet at the time of blasting. Unquestionably the soil was too wet or an unsatisfactory grade of explosive was used. I have yet to find a dense clay that is not thoroughly shattered to the surface when in a dry condition by a 1-2 pound charge of the lowest strength dynamite made. All of our literature points out emphati-

cally that subsoils should not be blasted when wet and we know, from the enormous number of growers who have refused to plant pecans on clay soils without blasting and the enormous benefits they have gained from correct blasting, that our contentions are entirely proved. In view of the fact that the growers and nurserymen of southern Georgia have practically all adopted the use of dynamite, I am surprised to find this clipping in your journal and would be glad indeed to see a statement from yourself or from another of your correspondents, in your columns explaining why Mr. Houk's results have been so unsatisfactory.

J. H. SQUIRES.

Editor Vertical Farming.

Wilmington, Del.

[The Editor is inclined to think that Mr. Houk's failure to secure satisfactory results is largely if not entirely due to the moist condition of the soil when the explosive was used. In all cases coming under his observation the use of dynamite has produced good results when the soil was in proper condition.—EDITOR.]



Teche an Early Bearer

Editor NUT-GROWER:

I notice editorial reference to Mr. Chas. L. Edwards' tree. I have a Teche, planted the winter of 1910-11, from which I gathered 18 well developed nuts in 1913, and in 1914 I gathered 68 nuts. The tree is four years old in the ground this past winter; was a 3 to 4 foot size when planted. I understand that the Teche is one of the earliest bearing varieties, however. The 1914 nuts were considerably larger than the 1913 nuts. I have not cut any bud wood from the tree and would not for the next two or three years.

THOS. W. GILMER.

Bay Minette, Ala.



Plant a Nut

Z. F. YOST, Pontiac, Ill.

Man, plant a nut! Go, plant a nut! Uproot "why" and "if" and "but!" Just plant a nut!

Boy, plant a nut! Say, plant a nut!
Be your home a hall or hut,
Run, plant a nut!

Wife, plant a nut! Come, plant a nut!
Endless are your duties, but
Stop! Plant a nut!

Girl, plant a nut! Do plant a nut!
Cease your, proud; vainglorious strut
And plant a nut!

Judge, plant a nut! Mind, plant a nut!
Dig yourself from out the rut,
Then—plant a nut!

Doc, plant a nut! Yes, plant a nut!
Swing the gate; the office shut,
To plant a nut!

Priest, plant a nut? Lo, plant a nut!
Sic itur ad astra; ut,
Tu! Plant a nut!

Prof., plant a nut! E'en plant a nut!
Never mind the mud! Tut! Tut!!
Hike! Plant a nut!

You plant a nut! I plant a nut!
Let that useless tree be cut!
There plant a nut!



Books and Catalogs

Pecans; 8-page leaflet by W. P.

KEYSTONE Pecan Orchard Co.



Producers and Exporters of fine
PAPER SHELL PECANS



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Groves: Baconton, Ga.



VARIETIES:

Schley, Van Deman, Frotscher, Stuart

Samples and prices on request.
Wholesale orders solicited.

FOR SALE. Back numbers of THE NUT-GROWER. Parties desiring to complete their files should send list of what they need. The Nut-Grower Company, Waycross, Ga.

THE NUT-GROWER

Bullard, Albany, Ga.; a reprint from the Albany Herald.

My First Season's Experience with the Honey Bee; 12-page leaflet; the A. I. Root Co., Medina, O.

Harrison's Nurseries, Berlin, Md. Finely illustrated 50-page catalog, listing select fruit trees and shrubbery.

The Monerief Orchard Book; a 32-page trade catalog issued by the Winfield Nurseries, Winfield, Kans.; shows the superior value of pedigreed trees.

Ready Built House Company, Portland, Ore. Book of designs of houses for which they furnish materials cut to dimensions for complete construction.

Thornburn's Seeds for 1915; catalog of high class seeds, both vegetable and flower, with cultural directions; 150 pages. J. M. Thornburn & Co., 53 Barclay St., New York.

Agriculture of Massachusetts; sixty-first annual report of the State Board of Agriculture for 1913; 500 pages; illustrated; cloth. Contains various reports and papers of permanent value. Wilfred Wheeler, secretary, Boston, Mass.

Pecan Growing in Georgia; Bulletin No. 82 of the Georgia State College of Agriculture; by J. William Firor, adjunct professor of Horticulture. This bulletin assembles general information for the public.

Bread from Stones; by Cyril G. Hopkins, is an eight page pamphlet published by the Agricultural Experiment Station at Urbana, Ill. It treats of the use of lime as a renovator of soils. Copies can be obtained of the Liveoak Limestone Co., Jacksonville, Fla.

Proceedings of the fifth annual meeting of the Northern Nut Growers Association held at Evansville, Ind., August, 1914. 130 pages, containing reports, addresses, and various discussions, as well as names of officers, committeemen and members.

Small Fruits and Berries; Bulletin

Best Budded Pecan Trees

We have them in great quantity as well as quality. Our stock is especially strong and well-rooted. We have also best budding wood.

Magnolia Nursery

W. C. JONES, Proprietor
Successor to Wight & Jones
Cairo, Ga.

PECAN TREES

Budded Paper Shells.

BEST VARIETIES

Expert Propagation. Healthy and Hardy Stock.

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T. H. PARKER
MOULTRIE, GA.

Grafted Pecan Trees of Select Papershell Varieties

NOT THE MOST—
ONLY THE BEST

Bayview Pecan Nursery

C. FORKERT, Proprietor
OCEAN SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI

Nut Growers' Organizations

The National Nut Growers' Association, W. N. Hutt, President, Raleigh, N. C.; J. B. Wight, Secretary, Cairo, Ga.

Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association, W. W. Bassett, Secretary, Monticello, Fla.

Northern Nut Growers' Association, W. C. Deming, Secretary, Georgetown, Conn.

The Pecan Growers' League, J. F. Wilson, General Manager, Waycross, Ga.

Albany District Pecan Exchange, Wm. P. Bullard, President, Albany, Ga.

Southeastern Pecan Nurserymen's Association, Wm. P. Bullard, Secretary, Albany, Ga.

The National Pecan Exchange, Chas. A. Van Duzee, President, Cairo, Ga.

60,000

Pounds

of...

Pecans

Is the estimate of our 1914 crop made by those who know.

Our crop consists of many of the finest of the standard varieties of pecans.

We are offering these choice nuts for sale either in bulk or in small lots. :: :: ::

For price or other information, write to

The
G. M. Bacon
Pecan Co.
DeWitt : Georgia

PECAN TREES

Our Specialty is growing well rooted budded and grafted trees of best varieties.

Careful attention given all orders. Write for prices.

SOUTHERN NUT TREE NURSERIES

Thomasville, :: Georgia

tin No. 4 of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, Boston, Mass. This is an illustrated pamphlet of 150 pages treating various subjects in a practical manner. It contains an article on nuts in that state, recounting the difficulties which have in the past prevented their more general culture. It also gives a table contrasting the food value of nuts with that of other foods.



Markets and Marketing

Final estimates and report from the 1914 pecan crop in the Albany, Ga., district show that it was not far from 150 tons.

The value of fruit and nut importations during 1914 was \$60,000,000. Over a quarter of this great sum represented nuts.

Since California walnut growers organized their marketing association the prices received have increased nearly 50 per cent.

A prominent Georgia pecan grower has already sold his 1915 crop at an advance of about a cent a pound over the price received last year.

The California walnut crop now averages about 25,000 tons annually. Prices seem to be pretty well established and the producer usually receives satisfactory prices.

The Albany District Pecan Exchange has established permanent headquarters for displaying products in the Woolfolk building, Albany, Ga. W. P. Bullard, is president of this organization.

At a meeting of pecan men at Albany, Ga., a few days ago one of the largest producers, in telling the story of the successful marketing of carlot shipments, said that he could have readily sold twice as many.



Personal Mention

Mr. T. H. Parker, of Moultrie, Ga., obtained an average of 12 pounds per tree from his pecan orchard at 11 years from planting. As his trees are set 25 to the acre and he obtained 50 cents a pound for the nuts in his home town, the

Satsuma Orange Trees in Quantity

To insure first-class trees, your orders should be placed early. Nurserymen will not be able to supply the demand for citrus trees this coming season.

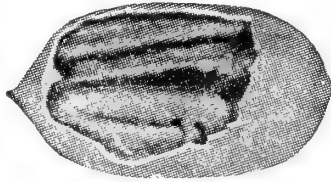
The Best in Budded and Grafted Pecans and General Nursery Stock

Write for information and prices at once.

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W. W. BASSETT, Proprietor

MONTICELLO, FLORIDA



The Pecan Business

In a concise booklet FREE. Every point mentioned, from planting the nuts to gathering the nuts. Written from practical results, over 20 years experience. Nuts and trees for sale

B. W. STONE :: Thomasville, Ga.

ROOD Pecan Groves

Pecan Trees and Nuts for sale.

C. M. Rood, Pres. Albany, Ga.

In the HEART of the Texas Pecan Belt

We have all the leading Texas and Southern varieties of pecans Very best of trees.

We grow a full line of nursery stock and specialize in Peach, Plum, Apple, Pecan and Berries.

Our LEONA PEACH will supplant ELBERTA. HAUPT BERRY, a hybrid, for the South is unequalled.

Catalog free. We pay express. 420 acres.

The Austin Nursery
F. T. Ramsey & Son
AUSTIN, TEXAS.

SUCCESS



NATURAL SIZE

The nut that has never failed to bear and never failed to fill at both end with kernels of best quality.

BECHTEL PECAN NURSERIES

OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

Berckmans' Trees and Shrubs

Are grown by specialists of long experience, who know the requirements of Southern soil and climate.

Only the best tested varieties are grown. Why not get them?

We have a large variety of fruit, pecan and other nut and shade trees, shrubs, evergreens and roses. Can supply in carload lots.

Catalogue for the asking.

P. J. Berckmans Co.,
FRUITLAND NURSERIES,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

Our Landscape department is equipped with competent landscape architects and engineers. If you wish to beautify your grounds, consult us.

Pecan Trees

Satsuma Oranges

and

Grape Fruit Trees

That are Right

SAMUEL KIDDER
Monticello, Florida

Annual Convention Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers Association

Quincy, Fla.

May 26-27, 1915

If you are in any way interested in the growing of pecans it will pay you to go to this convention. The biggest attendance in the history of the Association will be there and a fine program for **your** benefit has been arranged.

Splendid automobile roads from every direction into Quincy. Ample accommodations, reasonable rates. For information write

**B. W. Stone, President, Thomasville, Ga.,
or Frank W. Lloyd, Sec'y Board of
Trade, Quincy, Fla.**

Pecan and Walnut Trees

Plant our hardy, northern grown Pecan and Persian Walnut trees for best results in the northern portion of the pecan area and in the far northern states. Learn about our trees and our methods of growing them. Our booklet "Nut Trees" will be sent free on request.

Arrowfield Nurseries—Box N—Petersburg, Virginia

**5,000
Stuart Pecan
Trees**

**6 to 9 Feet Tall
Get Our Special Prices**

We also have
other varieties
and prices.

Let us know
your wants.

**The Paper Shell Pecan
Nursery, Ltd.**

W. M. Ellison, Mgr. LAFAYETTE, LA.

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**A Magazine of Trade News
and Information**

For the Nurseryman, Florist, Seedsman and Gardener. A reliable exponent of advanced Trade and Progressive Horticulture.

*PUBLISHED WEEKLY
Subscription \$1 per Year*

**HORTICULTURE
PUBLISHING COMPANY**

11 Hamilton Place
Boston, Massachusetts

crop was evidently a profitable one.

Mr. W. W. Lambdin, until recently a member of a prominent law firm at Waycross, Ga., has been appointed judge of the United States Court for the Southern District of Georgia. Mr. Lambdin has for several years been giving close attention to the pecan and is numbered among the patrons of THE NUT-GROWER. Mr. L. A. Wilson, another member of the same firm has made a substantial start with an orchard which he will gradually enlarge.

Mr. G. M. Brown, of Van Buren, Ark., is doing valuable constructive work in testing the adaptability of pecan varieties to that section of the country. While he has found that practically all of the popular varieties will grow there, he has also discovered that some of them bloom so early that the bloom is destroyed by the late frosts, while others require a longer growing season than his locality possesses, so that immature nuts are caught by freezing weather in the fall. Between these extremes he is finding others which regularly produce well.

◇ ◇ ◇

Issues List of Farms for Sale in South Georgia

"Own a Level Farm." is the title of a very attractive descriptive pamphlet, giving a complete list of farms for sale along its line, just issued by the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad. This pamphlet contains a number of very pretty pictures of growing crops, and it is intended to describe the diversity of crops grown in South Georgia, as well as to give anyone interested in investing in South Georgia farm lands an opportunity to investigate in advance the properties for sale in the fast developing communities served by that line.

A copy of this farm list may be had free of charge by writing to W. W. Croxton, General Passenger Agent, Room 613 Austell Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.—Adv.

Pecan Trees

Do You Want Trees
That will Grow
and Bear
?

If so, learn about my
methods of propagating,
handling and shipping
before you decide where
to buy.

Information about pecan
growing given for
the asking :: ::

J. B. WIGHT
CAIRO, GA.

President Pecan---

None Better

Pecan Growing Made Easy

By planting trees dug with entire tap root and well developed lateral roots. Few nurseries have such trees.

Made Profitable

By planting only genuine budded or grafted trees, of best quality and best producing varieties. Some of the biggest, thinnest-shelled nuts don't bear—beware of them

Griffing's Trees are Models Root and Top

Our varieties are best. Gold Medal awarded our pecans at Jamestown Exposition. Handsome pecan catalog free.

**The GRIFFING BROS.
COMPANY**
NURSEYMEN
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

Ocean Springs Pecan Nursery

Season 1914-15

Will be pleased to book orders now for Grafted Pecans

No Seedlings
Send for Price List

Chas. E. Pabst
Proprietor
Ocean Springs, Miss.

Established by G. M. Bacon in 1889. Incorporated 1903.
The Oldest Exclusive Pecan Nursery.

The G. M. Bacon Pecan Company

DeWitt, Georgia

Standard Varieties of Properly Grown Trees



Our many years of practical experience combined with the scientific study we have made of the industry enables us to supply to the best advantage the wants of our patrons.

Prompt attention to inquiries.

Send for Price List.



The G. M. Bacon Pecan Co.

DeWitt, Georgia

The Nut-Grower

Volume XIV

June 1915

Number 6



THE men whom I have seen succeed best in life have always been cheerful and hopeful men, who went about their business with a smile on their faces, and took the changes and chances of this mortal life like men, facing rough and smooth alike as it came, and so found the truth of the old proverb that "good times and bad times and all times pass over."

—CHARLES KINGSLEY.

10c per Copy

\$1.00 per Year

My Pennsylvania
Grown Budded
and Grafted Eng-
lish Walnuts will
succeed with you



It is not too early to
figure on your wants for
fall planting.

My illustrated catalog
and cultural guide will
interest you.

Free for the asking.
Address

J. F. JONES

The Nut Tree Specialist
Lancaster, Pa.

Pecans, Satsumas, Grape Fruit

We have them in QUANTITY
as well as QUALITY. Our
stock is especially strong in
large grades. Let us figure
on your wants. Orders for
one tree or one car load given
the same careful personal at-
tention.

Simpson Nursery Co.

Monticello, Florida

S-E-E-D-S

Mammoth White Cosmos. We have saved
a very fine lot of seed from one of the
choicest large-flowered strains of this
plant and offer it at 15c per oz., \$1.50
per lb. If you can use several pounds
will make special quotations.

Choice Mixed Mammoth Cosmos. This is of
same high quality as above and contains
many shades of color. Same price as
white.

Calabash or Pipe Gourd. We have grown
a fine lot of this seed and offer it at 10c
per oz., 80c per lb.

Ricinus or Castor Bean. We have saved a
fine lot of seed of many strains in both
green and bronze foliage and from 5 to
15 feet in height. 1-4 lb., 15c, 1 lb., 50c.

L. H. Read & Co., Deer Park, Ala.

Report of the Committee on Resolutions

At the meeting of the Georgia-
Florida Pecan Growers' Associa-
tion the committee adopted reso-
lutions as follows:

Resolved, first, That the Geor-
gia-Florida Pecan Growers' Associa-
tion is indebted the local board
of management of the City of Quincy
and the good citizens at large
for the very hospitable manner in
which it has been so royally enter-
tained.

Resolved, second, That we en-
dorse heartily the plans and meth-
ods of the National Pecan Growers'
Exchange and urge the importance
of active co-operation on the part
of all pecan growers in order that
successful marketing methods may
be established and maintained.

Resolved, third, That we con-
gratulate the members of this as-
sociation on the continued and sub-
stantial development of the pecan
industry in our territory, and ac-
knowledge our indebtedness to the
pioneer workers and all the organ-
ized agencies which are rendering
material aid in various ways.

◇ ◇ ◇

Mr. J. B. Seanor of Fitzgerald,
Ga., has top-worked a number of
his Jewett trees to more modern
varieties.

◇ ◇ ◇

Date of Convention Fixed

An important meeting of the
Executive Committee of the Nat-
ion Nut Growers' Association was
held at Quincy, Fla., May 26. Rep-
resentatives of the Albany District
and several others were in confer-
ence with these officials in plan-
ning for the 1915 convention.

President Hutt's desire is that
this Albany convention be made a
top-notch in the history of the
association. The date selected is
Wednesday, Thursday and Friday
of the last week in October, being
the 27, 28, and 29th of the month.

◇ ◇ ◇

Failing orchards may be rejuv-
enated by blasting between trees
to loosen the subsoil throughout
the feeding area of the roots.

Budding Tool

Patented 1905

A popular tool for budding
Pecans, Hickories, Walnuts,
Chestnuts, Persimmons and
all other trees.

Buds and Grafting Scions

of Schley, Stuart, Alley,
Delmas, Van Deman,
Teche, Russell Mobile,
Frötscher and Success.

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For particulars and prices write

HERBERT C. WHITE

Putney P. O. ∴ Georgia

*SHIPPING POINTS: Baconton,
Ga., DeWitt, Ga., Hardaway, Ga.,
Albany, Ga.*

Pecan Trees

We are headquarters
for Pecan Trees in
the Southwest and
can furnish extra fine
trees in large quanti-
ty for commercial
orchards. Our stock
runs heavy in

**Stuart
and...
Schley**

We also have a fine
lot of Citrus to offer
for fall and winter
1914-15.

**The Louisiana
Nut Nurseries**

Jeanerette, La.

THE NUT-GROWER


VOLUME XIV

WAYCROSS, GA., JUNE 1915

NUMBER 6

GEORGIA-FLORIDA GROWERS MEET AT QUINCY

INTERESTING PROGRAM FULLY CARRIED OUT

 THE ninth annual convention of the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association met at Quincy, Florida, May 26, at 10 a. m., and finished the program at noon the following day. The sessions were held in the beautiful and commodious Gadsden county courthouse. The attendance, while not as large as at some previous meetings, was representative and the formal papers and discussions were practical and able presentations of matters of interest.

One noticeable feature of the convention was the faithful adherence to the published program, and the completeness with which every assignment was fulfilled. One advertised speaker was prevented from attending on account of being in a northern hospital, but an able substitute was on hand to take his place. Another sent his paper which was read by Secretary Bassett and Prof. H. K. Miller, who they say has recently been advanced to the dignity of a bank president, summarized his subject into a verbal message and transmitted it by word of mouth via the secretary.

President Stone presided, and the secretary had the affairs of his office in good workable shape. No time was lost or wasted, but any one with a question or pertinent experience to relate was given due time and attention.

Following the invocation by Rev. J. Marion Stafford, Mayor Gibson, in a few well chosen words, constituted the convention as a Quincy institution for the time being and bestowed privileges and freedom to the visitors with prodigal hand.

W. C. Jones of Cairo, Ga., who was booked for the response to the address of welcome, was on hand and with retrospective vision and prophetic insight framed with bright word pictures a message of the rich heritage now coming to the Southland through the agency of nature's richest horticultural gift, the pecan. He briefly reviewed the conditions of the ante-bellum South, the titanic struggle of the Civil War, the dark days of reconstruction and the discipline of years of poverty, now being followed with a

fruitage likened to "apples of gold in pictures of silver." with dreams of a future for this land which will permanently make it the greatest beneath the sun. Mr. Jones said that while the nut growers had come to Quincy with bright anticipations of hospitality which were sure to be fully realized, still they came to do Quincy good. Reference was made to the world's markets now at the door of the pecan belt through the opening of the Panama canal, to the fact that the pecan is the finest nut grown and that not one in ten of the hundred millions of people in our own land know anything as yet about the wonderful nut we are now producing. We must let the world as well as our own people know what we have.

President B. W. Stone, in his annual address reviewed the work of the association and mentioned some of the agencies which have contributed to the growth of the industry. This address, as well as other convention papers will appear in subsequent issues of THE NUT-GROWER.

W. P. Bullard of Albany, Ga., presented an interesting paper on Opportunities in Pecan Culture, in which he designated the pecan as "the prince of insurance policies."

Prof. Matz of Gainesville, Fla., read a valuable paper on "Die-back," a pecan trouble often supposed to be rosette. Photographs and specimens of diseased trees and of twigs were shown. The speaker said that cultivation, pruning and care will to a great extent prevent injury from this cause.

President Stone announced the appointment of committees as follows:

On Resolutions: J. F. Wilson, Waycross, Ga.; W. C. Jones, Cairo, Ga.; W. W. Bassett, Monticello, Fla.

On Nominations: R. B. Small, Columbus, Ga.; C. R. Shaw, Quincy, Fla.; D. L. Williams, Cairo, Ga.; H. C. White, Putney, Ga.; M. A. Wilson, Monticello, Fla.

On Place of Next Meeting: C. A. Simpson, Monticello, Fla.; J. B. Wight, Cairo, Ga.; C. A. Rouser,

Thomasville, Ga.; W. P. Bullard, Albany, Ga.; J. H. Trump, Quincy, Fla.

The Question Box was always open and one of the first problems developed was along the line of the best varieties. It seems that Schley holds its leading position and would be the one to plant if the grower was confined to a single variety. Alley and Delmas are favorites, while the Van Deman is being restored to its former popularity. W. C. Jones pointed out that several years' test is needed to properly estimate the value of any variety.

The carefully prepared paper on The Value of Well Balanced Farming in the Pecan Belt, by W. L. MacGowan of Quincy, brought out a general discussion of the subject. H. C. White of Putney, Ga., and Prof. J. W. Firor of the Georgia State College of Agriculture figured prominently here. Among the topics of importance that were discussed were the use of legumes, cover crops and the conservation of moisture.

Advertising as a Factor in Success with the Pecan was the theme on which Jefferson Thomas of Jacksonville made a practical talk. Mr. Thomas is connected with a prominent advertising agency and through his general work as well as his connection with the Florida citrus growers was able to furnish much valuable data which pecan growers can use to advantage.

C. K. McQuarrie, a Florida farm demonstrator, gave an account of co-operative marketing of crops which had come under his observation. He stressed the absolute necessity for honest grading of products. In cultural operations the importance of sub-soiling was emphasized.

Prof. Firor spoke on Rosette, Mr. S. M. McMuaran who had been assigned the subject, being prevented from attending on account of sickness. This address was of much interest and when published should be carefully studied.

Bud Moths was the subject treated by C. S. Spooner. The different varieties and preventative measures received attention. Spraying, it was stated, will control this pest.

In H. C. White's paper on Winter Killing, he stated that grafted trees were more liable to injury from this cause than are budded trees, and that his experience showed that the different varieties are about equally affected.

The case-bearer, according to Prof. H. K. Miller's message to the convention, should have attention in August, a mixture two pounds of powdered arsenate of lead in 50 gallons of water being recommended.

J. B. Wight called attention to the services rendered by birds in controlling insects and made a plea for their protection.

Following the session on Wednesday evening, the members of the association were tendered an informal reception at the Elks Club, where they en-

joyed the hospitality of that order and the citizens of the town.

Thursday morning the subject of marketing nuts came up. C. A. Van Duzee reported for the committee on Markets and Marketing and also read a paper on the Pecan Markets of the Future. This was followed by a general discussion of the subject in which the National Pecan Growers Exchange figured. Mr. W. P. Bullard of Albany, Ga., Mr. McQuarrie, Mr. Thomas, as well as several others took part in this discussion. Proper grading, local organization and publicity were emphasized and the concensus of opinion seemed to favor the early operation of such plans as may be adopted for marketing the 1915 crop.

Papers on the subjects of growing first-class trees and superior nuts were presented by B. A. Fohl of Fitzgerald, Ga., W. W. Bassett and B. W. Stone.

The committee on revision of constitution and by-laws appointed at the 1914 convention reported that their draft of constitution and by-laws had been submitted to the association at its semi-annual meeting, that it had been received and adopted and was subsequently printed in leaflet form and distributed. The work of the committee, which consisted of J. B. Wight, J. F. Wilson and H. K. Miller, was ratified and it was discharged.

J. F. Wilson presented the report of the committee on Resolutions, the first paragraph of which was adopted by a rising vote, the others being approved in the ordinary way. (See page 70 for these resolutions.)

Thomasville was designated as the place of the next meeting on report of the committee which advised that the new constitution provided that all annual meetings are to be held there unless otherwise directed by the association or the Executive committee.

R. B. Small of Columbus, Ga., chairman of the committee on Nomination read that committee's report in which they recommended that the following be elected:

President, C. A. Simpson, Monticello, Fla.
Vice-President, W. P. Bullard, Albany, Ga.
Secretary-Treasurer, W. W. Bassett, Monticello, Fla.

Directors, H. C. White, Putney, Ga.; J. B. Wight, Cairo, Ga.; H. K. Miller, Monticello, Fla.; B. W. Stone, Thomasville, Ga., the officers and directors constituting the Executive committee.

The report was received and the recommendations adopted.

Mr. Stone, in surrendering the office which he had acceptably filled for the past two years, thanked the association for the honors bestowed upon him and for the co-operation and support he had been accorded.

Mr. Simpson, the newly-elected president, was duly appreciative of the honor of the position. He said while his early training as a public speaker had not yet produced any marked effect, still he was glad to serve the association and the industry to the best of his ability.

The newly elected president announced the appointment of standing committees for the year as follows:

Orchard Statistics: W. W. Bassett, Monticello, Fla.; C. R. Shaw, Quincy, Fla.; H. H. Simmons, Jacksonville, Fla.; H. G. Cannon, Cairo, Ga.; A. C. Snedeker, Waycross, Ga.; L. B. Dukes, Moultrie, Ga.; W. P. Bullard, Albany, Ga.; C. A. Parker, Thomasville, Ga.; L. M. Hansford, Americus, Ga.

Exhibits and Premiums: B. W. Stone, Thomasville, Ga.; W. C. Jones, Cairo, Ga.; H. C. White, Putney, Ga.

Mr. Love, on behalf of Quincy, expressed appreciation of the honor bestowed on the city by holding the convention within its borders. Mr. C. R. Shaw announced from time to time arrangements for the convenience and pleasure of the visitors, and was always available for supplying information of any kind, especially as to where cool drinks were obtainable. Mr. J. H. Trump, manager of the Elk's Club, was conspicuous and untiring in his activities in behalf of the visitors.

When the Quincy boosters captured the 1915 convention by storming the Thomasville meeting a year ago with glowing picture and promises difficult to fulfil, many questioned the expediency of going there for the annual meeting. However, those who braved the inconveniences of reaching the place by rail as well as those who came in automobiles—some of the latter traveling nearly a hundred miles—all agreed that the glowing promises of seeing a most beautiful city, surrounded by productive and highly developed lands on which specialized and intensive agricultural operations were being conducted, were of actual conditions, realizing in a remarkable way Mr. Jones' "apples of gold in pictures of silver," needing only the fruition of thousands of acres of modern pecan orchards to complete the scene.

In the measure of the promised hospitality the realization overflowed the bounds of reasonable anticipation, so that the visitors heartily conceded the inducements held out and the promises made were fully realized.

Quincy was evidently looking for a pearl of great price when she set about securing this convention. The pecan for Gadsden county is something which the people there can possess by paying the price of properly directed effort. Only a few individuals are thus far in the pecan game properly. Co-incident with this statement it might be observed that the number of copies of THE NUT-GROWER circulating in the county is distressingly small. Since the

convention has opened the way for its consideration we feel warranted in suggesting that the regular circulation of one hundred copies of THE NUT-GROWER in the county and a generous use of its advertising pages would lead directly to the planting of a thousand acres of modern and first-class orchards within a comparatively short time. This may seem to the uninitiated as simply a boost for the official organ of the industry, but the statement can be just as easily demonstrated as were the statements regarding the Quincy territory made at Thomasville last year.

The afternoon of the second day was devoted to sight-seeing. About a score of automobiles were loaded with visitors and citizens and made excursions over selected routes which had previously been marked out with flags at all turning points. The course was about twenty-five miles in length and showed beautiful, highly cultivated farms, fine livestock—the cattle largely Jerseys—and tobacco plantations under the highest type of intensive cultivation and with modern appliances for protecting the crop. Farm after farm was passed where acres and acres of the crop are grown under partial shade, obtained by the use of a canopy of slats. Other fields were covered with mosquito netting, as completely as a bed is screened. This was for the double purpose of securing partial shade and for excluding the moth which deposits its eggs on every plant, producing the tobacco worm, which must be hand picked from the plants if they are not screened. The cultivation of these tobacco fields is intensive. Fertilizers for an acre costs in round numbers one hundred dollars. Dry weather at critical season reduces the yield and sometimes a hail storm will entirely destroy the crop. In curing the tobacco a large barn is needed for every four acres. The most careful, skillful and constant attention is required both day and night or the tobacco will be damaged in curing. Sometimes a good profit is made on the crop, sometimes a heavy loss, while the average annual profits made by those who stay in the game and know the business thoroughly is approximately about what a ten or twelve year old pecan orchard would yield per acre, while the expense each year is presumably about the entire cost of the orchard. This crop is about as much a gamble for the rich farmer as cotton is for the ordinary grower.

Space will not permit the mention of the many interesting sights and incidents of this trip, which covered about thirty-five miles of road and yielded two and a half hours of enjoyment.

As a practical working body, the 1915 convention will rank high in the history of the association. As to the influence it may have on Quincy and Gadsden county, time alone can tell; but indications are that it may be appropriately likened to seed time with the promise of abundant and perpetual harvests.

The Nut-Grower

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Advertisements

Advertisements of responsible parties and firms solicited. Medical advertising not accepted. Rates furnished on application.

Forms close on 20th of month preceding date of publication.

Volume 3

The importations of Brazil nuts into the United States during 1913 amounted to \$797,000. For 1914 it reached the sum of \$2,280,000. All these came directly from Brazil.

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Satsuma orange trees suffered to some extent in the south east the past winter owing to the early cold and freezing weather which occurred in November while many of the trees were still in active growth.

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An exchange tells of a subscriber who thought of discontinuing his subscription until business improved. However, on more mature consideration he concluded that the reasons for discontinuing were really the reasons why he needed the paper more than in prosperous times.

◇ ◇ ◇

Trade papers like THE NUT-GROWER circulate almost entirely among people directly engaged in the lines of business they represent. It is this feature of direct circulation which makes them desirable advertising mediums for all those engaged in business lines covered by the special publications.

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A contributor to the Utah Farmer advocates the planting of nut trees on Arbor Day. It is urged that the nurserymen who give attention to furnishing nut trees and see that they are properly planted will be building desirable business for the future. The fact that nut trees are more difficult to propagate and transplant than fruit trees has contributed to the scarcity of such stock in the general nurseries.

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Albany, Georgia, will be the convention city for the National Nut Growers' Association the present year. The exact date has not yet been selected but the probabilities are that it will be during the nut

harvest period. Six years ago the convention was held at Albany and a day was spent visiting the large orchards in the Albany district. The plan for 1915 will be to again go over the same route, note the changes, and see the actual demonstration of results which were simply in prospect in 1909.

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It requires courage and some money for the nut nurseryman to continue his advertising during the entire year, especially when he has sold all his stock and has to decline orders. The fact is that proper and regular advertising is a part of the nursery investment, and not a simple expense to be cut out as soon as possible. It is cumulative in results and the temporary discontinuance cuts out this indirect advantage so that a new campaign again starts at the bottom and grows in proportion to its regular use.

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Since pecan orchards have come into public favor, many inquiries are made as to the commercial prospects in connection with other nuts, and in widely separated parts of the world. Some data was assembled regarding cocoanut cultivation by an agent of the consular service at Singapore. Summarized it shows that the cost of a cocoanut orchard is something over a hundred dollars per acre, that it begins to bear the sixth year, and that the profits by the ninth year amount to something over fifty dollars per acre.

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During the spring of 1914 an orchard of ten acres was started on cut over land near Waycross, Ga. The trees were planted in dynamited holes before the land was cleared and broken up. The planting was followed by about ten weeks of dry weather, with about two inches of rainfall during this period. This caused a loss of over 50 per cent among the Satsuma oranges which were inter-planted in a small portion of the tract but the loss of pecans was only 5-1-2 per cent. Good trees properly planted mean much in getting an orchard started.

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Intermediate crops for the young as well as the established nut orchard is an important consideration. It is surprising to what extent many nut growers persist in sowing oats among their trees. Any cereal crop when planted for any other purpose than winter pasture is a direct compromise in which both the trees and the crops suffer seriously. The high fertilizing which is claimed justifies the use of oats in the orchard is undoubtedly a fallacious theory as far as the regular growth of the trees is concerned. The modern consensus of opinion is that the excessive drafts an oat crop makes on the soil moisture at the very time the trees need all that the soil ordinarily supplies is the compromising feature of such operations.

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The Nut-Grower
Waycross, Ga.



WITH THE EDITOR AND HIS CORRESPONDENTS

More Early Bearers

Editor NUT-GROWER:

I have noticed in your late issue an account by Mr. Edwards of the Stuart and Delmas pecans. I have a number of small pecan trees in my yard that I believe are worthy of mention.

I have a three-year-old Stuart that has set 65 clusters of nuts. I believe it is safe to say that they will average 4 1-2 nuts to the cluster, or about 300 nuts to the tree.

I have a small three-year-old San Saba, which has been severely cut back, in order to straighten the tree, that is very heavy set in fruit. I have a small two-year-old Halbert that has a number of clusters of nuts.

Last spring I top worked a seedling tree to several varieties. The chip bud method was used, the buds being inserted in March, forced out in April. This year, just twelve months from the time the budding was done, there are a number of shoots that are four or five feet in length, and are heavily loaded with fruit.

I think it is safe to say that most of the improved varieties of pecans will come into bearing just as early, if not earlier, than with apples and pears.

E. J. KYLE,

College Station, Tex.

◇ ◇ ◇ THE FIG

By RUSSELL W. BENNETT

[This article is used in The Nut-Grower because the fig offers a promising inter-crop for the pecan orchard, when location and other circumstances are favorable.]

The fig was held in high favor by the nations of antiquity. It was much esteemed by the Roman epicures and at harvest time constituted a large portion of the food

of slaves engaged in agriculture. It was one of the principal articles of sustenance among the Greeks. Large quantities are raised in Southern Europe but the principal exports are from Asia Minor where the drying of figs is an important industry. In the cotton belt section of our own southern states the fresh fig has long been considered a great delicacy and few of the old homesteads are without sufficient trees to supply the household. It is wholesome and healthful and perhaps the most valuable of our domestic fruits. It has pleasant laxative qualities possessed by none other; its value is well recognized in medicine. The tree is long lived; is subject to few insect depredations, bears early, thrives with little or no attention and provides an abundant harvest.

Climatic conditions here have been deemed unfavorable to its drying and the poor shipping qualities of the fresh fruit gave little encouragement to extensive planting but with the introduction and increased demand for the preserved fig, canneries were established and plantings extended. With the improved service provided by the railroads, the growers on the Atlantic seaboard nearest the markets of the eastern cities, commenced to realize large profits from express shipments of the fresh fruit packed in berry carriers.

Data on the fig as a commercial proposition is scarce and very unsatisfactory. There are innumerable instances of extremely large profit from a few trees in all parts of the cotton belt and this induced considerable orchard planting several years ago. Under widely different conditions of soil and cultivation, the orchards were generally successful and bore good crops for three or four years when wholesale

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disaster overtook many of them. An unaccountable die back set in which soon resulted in their total loss.

That there were exceptions that continued to return particularly large profit, some of them as old as fourteen years and which are still increasing their yield year by year, induced capitalists to make a very thorough investigation of the subject.

Expert horticulturalists were put in the field from the Rio Grande to Charleston and detailed examinations and reports made of the conditions of both orchard and yard trees to determine the feasibility of extensive commercial plantings. These reports have been carefully analysed and the conditions necessary for successful orchard operations have been definitely determined.

Through the courtesy of one of the foremost horticulturists of the section and interested largely from Florida to Texas, under whom the investigations were pursued, I am permitted to cite the conclusions reached.

Almost identical treatment had been given three of the most successful of the older plantings. One below New Orleans, one in southern Mississippi and the other near Charleston. The trees ranged from 8 to 14 years old and the results were fully equal to that obtained by trees growing around the house and chicken yards in every part of the belt and it was found that as nearly as possible the same conditions were provided as naturally occurred in the yards. Around the houses, chickens roosted in the trees, many of them were close to stable or kitchen door and the roots extended under house and wood shed. A large amount of nitrogen was unconsciously provided. The roots were undisturbed from year to year and most of them had plenty of water from kitchen dish pan; from the wash tubs and waste from well and all thrived and fruited abundantly. Plenty of nitrogen plenty of water, good drainage and

undisturbed roots appeared to be the elements necessary to success.

In these particular orchards no plowing was done during the summer months after the second year. Cow peas were planted in the spring and were allowed to grow until fall when they were harvested or plowed under. This legume is very rich in nitrogen and furnished nearly all the fertility necessary for the trees. The vine provided a mulch keeping the ground cool and moist during the heated term. The Iron or Brabham cow pea is preferred as not being subject to root rot or wilt as are most other varieties when planted repeatedly on the same ground.

The consensus of opinion is that phosphates do not appear to be necessary at all and potash in such small quantities as are usually found in any soil; there is however, room for experiment in connection with potash requirements. It is suggested that potash will not only make a larger sugar content and harden the fruit, improving its shipping and keeping qualities, but may even supply the conditions that will make drying feasible.

It has been deduced from a complete analysis of the observations reported, that in orchard planting, clean cultivation should be given for the first two years, until the trees are well established, but that commencing the second spring after planting, no plowing should be done after the growth starts. The trees will not stand cultivation in the summer after the second year but may be plowed without harm during the winter. Plenty of water is essential but becomes injurious if it stands on the ground or around the roots for any considerable time.

Nitrogen is the only essential fertilizing element and phosphate, as productive of seed formation, is undesirable and the acid form in combination is injurious. Large quantities of nitrogen are required and is best supplied by growing cow peas on the ground. One cutting may be made for lay and the

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?

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Our varieties are best. Gold Medal awarded our pecans at Jamestown Exposition. Handsome pecan catalog free.

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SATSUMAS

OUR stock of Satsuma orange trees for this season are trees worthy of the name; not little plants or switches. They are two year tops on four year (transplanted) stocks and have a root system that will make failure impossible.

They must be seen to be appreciated. 20,000 in stock. Catalog free

Jennings Nursery
Jennings, La.

Finest Pecan Trees

Budded or Grafted

Satsuma Orange, Grape Fruit
Miscellaneous and Ornamental
Nursery Stock grown by
Summit Nurseries, Monticello, Fla.
Ask for Catalog

The W. B. Dukes

Pecan Farm
Moultrie, Georgia

Growers and
Shippers of

**FANCY PAPER
SHELL PECANS**

One million grafts and buds of Schley
Stuart, Delmas and Moneymaker.
Write for favorable prices.

vines then allowed to grow until fall. Pruning has proved most desirable, though not generally practiced, but the largest crops and the best fruit have come from those trees that appeared to most observers very severely pruned.

Some varieties fruit almost immediately after planting. In 30 months, trees given proper attention should yield from four to eight quarts and materially increase their yield each season.

There are many square miles of untilled acres lying in south Georgia and north Florida, with most excellent transportation facilities which provide ideal natural conditions for fig culture on an extended scale. These lands are now being released by the large timber interests and may now be had at low prices when development is assured. Here lies a most unusual opportunity for both the shipment of fresh fruit and in preserving. Transportation is good and fuel plenty.

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Chestnut Disease Quarantine Proposed

The chestnut bark disease has become so serious that in the opinion of the United States Department of Agriculture it is desirable to quarantine New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Iowa, West Virginia, Ohio, North Carolina and Nebraska, or such portions thereof as may be found to be essential. The proposed quarantine will restrict the movement from this territory of chestnut nursery stock and chestnut lumber with the bark on.

The chestnut bark disease is comparatively recent in this country. Its origin is not absolutely known, but it is believed that it was brought in indirectly from China, where it exists also. In 1908 it was found widely distributed in the Hudson River Valley and in the vicinity of New York City. It is caused by a fungus which rapidly kills the native chestnut trees

and is spread chiefly by the distribution of nursery stock. Once it been established, however, it is spread locally by wind, birds and insects. Migratory birds may also carry the disease for long distances.

Since this disease is proving fatal to the native chestnuts in the infected area, it is quite probable that their place may be taken by chestnut orchards grown for the nuts in areas that have not yet been infected and from which it is hoped that the proposed quarantine will keep out the infection. At the present time the native chestnut grows in practically all of the territory east of the Mississippi except a section of the coastal plain of the Southern States, the northern half of Maine, and parts of Illinois and Michigan. For two years after the tree has been killed by the fungus the timber remains valuable, but deterioration sets in after that time.

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Explosives in Agriculture

Explosives are extensively used in modern agriculture and their use for deep plowing or subsoiling is almost as great a step forward as irrigation, is the statement made by Gilbert Ellis Bailey, Professor of Geology, University of Southern California, in a recent bulletin.

After showing the necessity of loosening the soil to depths greater than those reached by the most efficient tillage machinery, for the purpose of soil aeration and increased water storage capacity, he asserts that blasting the subsoil is the only means of proper deep tillage. Aeration of the subsoil is necessary for oxydizing and nitrifying the elements of plant food.

Soil porosity is necessary to permit rain water to settle by gravity to the water table, and later rise by capillarity as the plants require it.

The importance of a bountiful supply of water and facilities for its free movement through top soil and subsoil is shown by the fact

that a ton of hay during growth pumps up from the soil 500 tons of water.



Combination Offer

By arrangement with the National Nut Growers Association we are able to offer an annual membership and a year's subscription to THE NUT-GROWER for \$2.50. You can save money besides getting the big value this offer presents. Enroll promptly and get ready for a great convention at Albany this fall. Send remittance to J. B. Wight, Secretary, Cairo, Ga., or to THE NUT-GROWER, Waycross, Ga.



Advantages of Advertising

Discussing the advantages of advertising, Frank Stockdale, an economic and business expert of Chicago, in addressing the Ad Club of Atlanta, Ga., said that 84 per cent of the business failures in this country are of those who do not advertise. The accumulative effects of advertising, he declared, do not fall far short of being as solid as government bonds.

Mr. Stockdale declared these to be the golden rules of advertising:

"Inject your firm's personality into your advertising copy.

"Tell nothing but the truth.

"Put goods behind your advertising, and

"Keep everlastingly at it.

"If you don't put truth into your copy," he said, "you put yourself at the mercy of words, and the man who is the biggest liar gets the biggest trade. Nobody, however, wants the reputation of the biggest liar in Atlanta—or anywhere else."



Trees an Inspiration

As trees were the great source of the beauty of paradise, so much of the beauty of our homes is in the trees that surround them, and many fond recollections of the days of our childhood are bound up with trees. You recall the old apple tree under the shade of which you passed many a happy

hour or perchance wept away many a childish grief. It is good to remember trees—they make themselves remembered. There is that about a tree that makes nearer those who have fostered and watched its growth, and met under its spreading branches, and makes dearer the land where it grows.

Whoever plants a tree sets in motion a mighty train of forces whose action we cannot imitate, nor even fully understand, but which we can direct. The growth of a tree presents a striking contrast to the works of man. As we watch its development there is no push and pull, no stress and strain. It represents the silent, persistent, resilient forces of nature, acting through scores or even centuries of years. Yet it can be destroyed in an hour, and when it is gone there is a vacancy not soon nor easily filled.

It is the manifestation of divine life that gives to nature its signal beauty and symbolic character, and he who lives in sympathy with nature leads the ideal life. The tree is rooted in the ground but it grows upward and its branches reach toward the sky. There is that in human nature that roots us to the earth, but the principle of growth is within us, and that growth like that of a tree, should reach toward heaven.—W. R. Lazenby, in Ohio Forester.



Brazil Nut Trees

In this country Brazil nuts are almost as well known as walnuts, yet few know the manner of their growth and the steps taken in their collection and marketing. The tree itself is the most majestic in the valley of the Amazon, where it attains a height ranging from fifty to a hundred feet. Generally several hundred trees are found in a group. The control of the beet producing districts long ago passed to private individuals; hence the natives are not free to pick and sell the nuts at will.

The Brazil nut tree does not begin to bear fruit until it attains

60,000

Pounds of... Pecans

Is the estimate of our 1914 crop made by those who know.

Our crop consists of many of the finest of the standard varieties of pecans.

We are offering these choice nuts for sale either in bulk or in small lots. :: :: ::

For price or other information, write to

The
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PECAN TREES

Our Specialty is growing well rooted budded and grafted trees of best varieties.

Careful attention given all orders.
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Nothing Pays Like Good Printing

THE NUT-GROWER is equipped with the machinery and has the skilled workmen needed for the production of artistic printing of all kinds.

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THE USE OF NUTS

Compiled by Mrs. T. A. Banning and other ladies under the auspices of the National Nut Growers' Association.

One hundred and sixteen practical recipes for the use of Nuts. Introduction by Mrs. Harriet North

Foreword by Mrs. W. N. Hutt

Price 25c
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Send Orders to

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Waycross, Ga.

FOR SALE. Back numbers of THE NUT-GROWER. Parties desiring to complete their files should send list of what they need. The Nut-Grower Company, Waycross, Ga.

the age of fifty years or thereabouts and continues to produce crops intermittently almost forever. At least trees known to be hundreds of years old have produced crops. The pods in which the nuts are contained drop in November and December.

These pods are very hard and weigh several pounds, consequently the trees are studiously avoided during the period in which the pods are dropping since it would be extremely hazardous for the gatherers to expose themselves to the danger of having the pods fall on them from such a great height. Each pod is at least seven inches in diameter and is full of nuts. The pod is usually opened with a machete.—Argonaut.

English Walnuts in Pennsylvania

The English walnut is attracting wide interest in Pennsylvania as a commercial orchard tree. Scarcely a week goes by at The Pennsylvania State College without receiving inquiries concerning this nut. These inquiries are usually prompted by the fact that already within the state are bearing trees which have proved both their hardiness and their ability to bear abundant crops of nuts equal or superior to the nuts found in our eastern markets, which are imported from the Old World, California or Oregon, the principal sources of our commercial supply.

Because of the interest manifested, the Department of Horticulture of the College has planned a thorough investigation of the subject. This will begin with a survey of the state to determine the location of all trees. In order to make this survey as complete as possible, the Department urgently requests the assistance of everyone who can give facts concerning such trees, especially as to location, character of nuts, age of trees, hardiness, etc. Owners of nut trees are urgently requested to correspond with the College. It is hoped that this information will be sent

to the Department without delay so that the trees may be visited by the investigators and fuller notes and observations made.

Chinese Walnut Industry

The Chinese or Manchurian walnut (a type of the *Juglans regia*) is grown in a number of districts in the province of Chihli, Shansi, Honan and Shantung. In Chihli Province the three principal districts are Lanchow and Changli which adjoin each other, and are about 100 miles north and east of Tiensin on the line of the Peking-Mukden railway; also the district of Changpinchow, which lies about 30 miles north of Peking. These three districts produce the best grade of walnut which is exported from Tiensin. In Shansi Province the district of Fenchowfu produces large number—in fact, walnut trees may be found in almost any of the hilly districts in the four provinces mentioned. The greater part of the nuts exported from Tientsin, however, are raised in Chihli Province.

Active Walnut Growing in California

California is extending its acreage in walnuts. The crop for several years has exceeded 20 million pounds annually. In the Puente and Covina section 2,200 acres are just beginning to bear, 800 acres are in young trees, while a large additional acreage is now being planted. When this acreage is in full bearing the Puente Walnut Growers' Association, it is stated, will be obliged to operate the largest walnut packing and cleaning house in the world. Imported walnuts are dutiable at 2 cents per pound not shelled, and 4 cents per pound shelled. Imports of the unshelled totalled 28 million pounds of the shelled 9 million pounds in the United States during the year 1914. Their total value was \$1,300,000. Although California has attained a large production of walnuts, importations show

no diminution.—Commerce Reports.

◊ ◊ ◊ Walnuts in Arizona

The English walnut has been grown in Arizona for more than twenty years. These trees, however were raised by grafting the French nut on the root of the native black walnut, such as has been done in the California groves. There are a number of these trees at Safford, Graham county, Arizona, which

have been bearing good crops every year. The French nut grafted on the stem of the Arizona black walnut produces in five years a tree that would require ten years to produce by grafting on the root. It makes just twice the progress of the root graft variety. One of these trees will produce nuts the year after it is grafted and will produce nuts in commercial quantities in three years.—Tucson Citizen.

NUTS IN THE DAILY MENU

NUT SALAD.

Mix one cup chopped pecans or walnuts and two cups shredded lettuce. Arrange on lettuce leaves and garnish with mayonnaise dressing.

◊ NUT CAKE.

To plain cake batter add a half cup of finely chopped walnut or pecan meats. Bake in a shallow pan, cover with boiled frosting and ornament with nut halves.

◊ NUT AND PEACH SALAD.

Fill the cavities of halved peeled peaches with a mixture of nut meats, pears and celery, chopped fine. Garnish with lemon jelly and serve with mayonnaise.

◊ CHOCOLATE AND NUT SANDWICHES.

Take two tablespoons of sweetened chocolate, mix with a little water and beat to a thick paste; chop fine a half pint of nut meats; stir the chocolate paste while cooling, add the nuts and spread thinly on narrow wafers. Let harden, then press two wafers together.

◊ MACARONI CROQUETTES

Chop fine cold, cooked macaroni. Make a thick sauce by rubbing together two tablespoons of flour with one tablespoon of butter and adding one cup of cold milk. Stir over fire until thick and smooth, and add one teaspoon salt and a dash of pepper. When the sauce is cold add to it one cup chopped

nuts and one cup of the cooked and chopped macaroni. Add onion juice if desired. Proceed as with other croquettes and serve with nut or tomato sauce.

◊ NUT KISSES

Two cups of brown sugar, one-half cup water, one teaspoonful of vinegar, one teaspoonful vanilla extract and one cupful nut meats. Boil the sugar, water and vinegar together until the mixture threads when dropped from a spoon on waxed paper.

◊ NUT AND CELERY SALAD

Mix equal parts of English walnuts or pecan meats cut in pieces, and celery cut in small pieces. Marinate with French dressing. Serve with border of shredded lettuce.

◊ EGG SALAD

Cut six hard-boiled eggs in halves, crosswise, keeping the whites in pairs. Remove yolks, and mash. Add mayonnaise dressing and finely chopped nut meats. Make into balls; fill whites. Arrange on lettuce leaves with nut meats and dressing.

◊ NUT BREAD

One-half cup sugar, four cups flour, one level teaspoonful salt, four teaspoonfuls baking powder, two eggs, two cups milk, one cup chopped nut meats. Mix dry ingredients. Add the eggs well beat-

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Nut Growers' Organizations

The National Nut Growers' Association, W. N. Hutt, President, Raleigh, N. C.; J. B. Wight, Secretary, Cairo, Ga.

Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association, W. W. Bassett, Secretary, Monticello, Fla.

Northern Nut Growers' Association, W. C. Deming, Secretary, Georgetown, Conn.

The Pecan Growers' League, J. F. Wilson, General Manager, Wavercross, Ga.

Albany District Pecan Exchange, Wm. P. Bullard, President, Albany, Ga.

Southeastern Pecan Nurserymen's Association, Wm. P. Bullard, Secretary, Albany, Ga.

The National Pecan Exchange, Chas. A. Van Duzee, President, Cairo, Ga.

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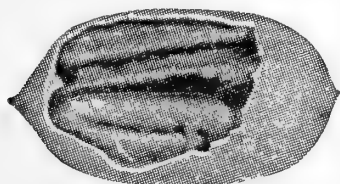
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Pecan Trees Satsuma Oranges and Grape Fruit Trees

That are Right

SAMUEL KIDDER
Monticello, Florida

en; two cups of milk. Put in tins and let stand twenty minutes. Bake three-quarters of an hour.



Nut Crops

Four tablespoonfuls butter, one egg and cracker crumbs, six tablespoonfuls cream, six slices bread. Trim all crusts off the bread; spread the bread with nut meats mixed with salad dressing, cut into three oblong pieces; beat the egg and add the cream. Dip the bread into the egg and cream, then into cracker crumbs. Place in an oiled pan and bake in a hot oven until brown.



NUT BREAD

Two and one-half cups flour, two and one-half teaspoonfuls baking powder, one teaspoonful salt, one-third cup sugar, two-thirds cup milk, one egg, well beaten, one cup chopped nut meats. Sift flour and baking powder; add salt, sugar and nut meats. Beat egg well; turn in milk and add to above. Put in pan and allow to stand ten minutes. Bake in moderate oven.



NUT BREAD

One-half cup molasses, one-half cup sugar, one and one-half cup milk, two cups graham flour, two cups white flour, one teaspoonful salt, four teaspoonfuls baking powder, one cup walnuts, one well beaten egg, two tablespoonfuls corn starch. Mix flour, baking powder, salt and nuts; add milk, molasses and sugar, then egg. Let stand in pans about thirty minutes before baking.

Stuart Pecans

I still have several hundred pounds of medium sized Stuart nuts for sale in bulk or small lots. Let me know how many you want and I will quote price.

J. B. SEANOR
Fitzgerald, Ga.

North-East Texas Plantings

Much interest is being developed in North-east Texas in the planting of paper shell budded pecans, in a section where the wild seedling has been abundant in the Red River for years. G. W. Paisley, formerly editor of a daily newspaper at Lincoln, Illinois, who came to Bowie County, Texas, two years ago to develop a large tract of land near New Boston, planted ten acres to pecans the past winter. Dr. J. N. McGee, who has just completed a large lake for a pleasure resort, fed by natural springs, planted five acres during the past season, while Dr. J. M. Winder planted an orchard of five hundred trees. These orchards will be enlarged next season and several others will be planted. Many native trees in the bottoms will also be top worked.

◇ ◇ ◇

The cold wave which visited the Gulf Coast on March 21 damaged the strawberry crop seriously. Points farther north where vegetation was still delayed escaped with but slight loss.

◇ ◇ ◇

Issues List of Farms for Sale in South Georgia

"Own a Level Farm," is the title of a very attractive descriptive pamphlet, giving a complete list of farms for sale along its line, just issued by the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad. This pamphlet contains a number of very pretty pictures of growing crops, and it is intended to describe the diversity of crops grown in South Georgia, as well as to give anyone interested in investing in South Georgia


Fine Texas Pecan Orchard

5 special shares for sale in
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Pecans 1000 acres—Peaches 1000 acres. 6th year. Company will refund original purchase price of these shares from total net earnings. Peach crop 1914, \$14,000. WM. ENGLAND, BALLINGER, TEX.

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 HIS is simply a safe and sound business movement for utilizing the opportunities for profitable and permanent investment. The plan eliminates the risks, expense and worry of individual ownership of orchards. It is available either for the large or small investor.

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6 to 9 Feet Tall
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We also have
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PUBLISHING COMPANY

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Boston, Massachusetts

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Season 1914-15

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Prompt attention to inquiries.

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farm lands an opportunity to investigate in advance the properties for sale in the fast developing communities served by that line.

A copy of this farm list may be had free of charge by writing to W. W. Croxton, General Passenger Agent, Room 613 Austell Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.—Adv.



Books and Catalogs

Stark Brothers Wholesale Catalog, including the Story of an Apple. Louisiana, Mo.

Citrus Culture; second edition, eight pages. By Theo. Bechtel, Ocean Springs, Miss.

Pecan Literature; a four page leaflet listing books and pamphlets, offered by The Nut Grower Co., Waycross, Ga., mailed on request.

Hooper Brothers and Thomas Company, West Chester, Pa., catalog for 1915; 80 illustrated pages listing trees and ornamental shrubbery.

How Love and Limestone Made Life Worth Living; by Joseph E. Wing. Reprinted from the Breeders' Gazette. For distribution by the Live Oak Limestone Company, Jacksonville, Fla.

Charter and By-Laws of the National Pecan Growers' Exchange; a 16 page booklet giving the full text of the charter and the by-laws of this recently organized marketing organization. Copies can be had on application to W. P. Bulard, Secretary, Albany, Ga.

Pfile's Annual Catalog and Growers' Guide for Pure Bred Poultry; 48 page folder by Henry Pfile, Freeport, Ill., giving descriptions of leading breeds of fowls and prices on birds and eggs. Contains much information which orchardists can use to advantage.

Vertical Farming; by Prof. Gilbert Ellis Bailey; a 72 page pamphlet in which the author argues that blasting the subsoil is but a logical extension of the theory of cultivation. This pamphlet is for free distribution by the Du Pont Powder Co., Wilmington, Del.

P ECAN LITERATURE

The increasing demand for information regarding the pecan has been so great that we have compiled a list of publications on this topic, which we can furnish, postpaid, at the prices named:

1. *The Cost of a Pecan Orchard*; by J. F. Wilson: a 12-page reprint of a paper read at the Cairo meeting of the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association in 1909. Price 10c, 12 copies \$1.00.

2. *The Pecan and Its Culture*; by H. H. Hume; a standard work covering every aspect of the business; topics conveniently arranged under different headings; 160 pages; illustrated; cloth. Price \$1.50.

3. *The Use of Nuts*; a book of nut recipes compiled by Mrs. Thomas A. Banning and her committee of ladies, under the auspices of the National Nut Growers' Association; 116 recipes; 50 pages. Price 25c.

4. Proceedings of the 1904 convention of the National Nut Growers' Association, held at St. Louis, Mo. A stenographic report containing a great variety of information. Illustrated with halftones of the original officers of the association. 124 pages. Price 25c.

5. Proceedings of the 1906 convention, held at Scranton, Miss. A full and interesting report of a largely attended meeting at a historic pecan center. 124 pages. Price 25c.

6. Proceedings of the 1907 convention, held at the Jamestown Exposition.

One of the most complete volumes of the kind ever published. 112 pages. Price 25c.

7. Proceedings of the 1909 convention, held at Albany, Ga. All the formal papers and reports, with story of trip to the largest pecan orchards in the world. 68 pages. Price 25c.

8. Proceedings of the 1910 convention, held at Monticello, Fla. Gives stenographic report of discussions, with papers and reports of this intensely interesting and most important convention. Contains Judge Whipple's famous paper, "Why Pecans?" and a carefully prepared historical sketch of the association. 115 pages. Price 25c.

9. Proceedings of the 1913 convention, held at Houston, Tex. 90 pages. Price 50c.

10. Proceedings of the 1914 convention. 82 pages of closely printed matter, containing full stenographic report of the meeting. Price 50c.

11. *The Nut Culturist*; by Andrew S. Fuller; a treatise on the propagation, planting and cultivation of nut bearing trees and shrubs adapted to the climate of the United States, with names and description of edible or otherwise useful nuts known to commerce; 290 pages; illustrated; cloth. Price, \$1.50.

Reprints of selected articles from THE NUT-GROWER, having great educational and advertising value, can be furnished in quantity. Write for titles and prices.

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WAYCROSS, GA.

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The Nut-Grower

Volume XIV

July 1915

Number 7



Men are Four:

He who knows not, and knows not he knows not. He is a fool—shun him.

He who knows not, and knows he knows not. He is simple—teach him.

He who knows, and knows not he knows. He is asleep—wake him.

He who knows, and knows he knows. He is wise—follow him.

ARABIC PROVERB.

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SOCIETIES

Georgia State Horticultural Society

The third summer meeting of the Georgia State Horticultural Society will be held in Clarksville, Ga., on the 18th and 19th of August. The program committee met recently in Atlanta and have gotten together a most excellent program for this meeting, and it is hoped that there will be a very large attendance. Every member of the Georgia State Horticultural Society should constitute himself a committee of one to see that somebody comes with him to the mountain regions for this meeting.

◇ ◇ ◇

Texas State Horticultural Society

The annual meeting of the Texas Horticultural Society will be held at College Station, August 2, 3 and 4. Following is a program of the meeting:

AUGUST 2ND, 2 P. M.

Invocation.

Welcome address—E. J. Kyle, Dean of the School of Agriculture, College Station.

Response—M. Falkner, Waco.

Annual address—J. H. Arbenz, President, Sarita.

Report of Secretary-Treasurer—G. H. Blackmon, Dallas.

Address—Dr. W. B. Bizzell, President A. & M. College, College Station.

Organization—Clarence Ousley, Director Extension Service, College Station.

How Texas is Handling the Citrus Canker—Ed. L. Ayres, Chief, Division of Nursery Inspection, Houston.

Appointing special committees.

AUGUST 3RD, 8 A. M.

Business.

Reports of Special Committees.

Reports of Standing Committees

Managing an Apple Orchard—J. M. Higginbotham, Dublin.

(Continued on page 93.)

President Pecan--

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Pecan Growing Made Easy

By planting trees dug with entire tap root and well developed lateral roots. Few nurseries have such trees.

Made Profitable

By planting only genuine budded or grafted trees of best quality and best producing varieties. Some of the biggest, thinnest shelled nuts don't bear—beware of them.

Griffings' Trees are Models-- Root and Top

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Jacksonville, Florida

Pecans, Satsumas, Grape Fruit

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Mammoth White Cosmos. We have saved a very fine lot of seed from one of the choicest large-flowered strains of this plant and offer it at 15c per oz., \$1.50 per lb. If you can use several pounds will make special quotations.

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Calabash or Pipe Gourd. We have grown a fine lot of this seed and offer it at 10c per oz., 80c per lb.

Ricinus or Castor Bean. We have saved a fine lot of seed of many strains in both green and bronze foliage and from 5 to 15 feet in height. 1-4 lb., 15c, 1 lb., 50c.

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Quality Trees

Pecans

Satsumas

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THE NUT-GROWER

VOLUME XIV


WAYCROSS, GA., JULY 1915

NUMBER 7

ADVERTISING AS A FACTOR IN THE SUCCESS OF THE PECAN INDUSTRY

BY JEFFERSON THOMAS

A Paper read at the Quincy meeting of the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association

 HE pecan growers of the United States are confronted with exactly the same problems which would face a manufacturer of a new line of goods who went ahead and built an enormous plant, employed a large number of skilled workmen and proceeded to make up a large supply of his goods without having taken any steps to develop demand for them or having made any arrangements for the supply of this demand.

It is unnecessary to say that before very long a manufacturer who had taken this course would find himself in financial difficulties. It is equally needless to say to intelligent men like those who make up this organization that, unless the pecan industry of the country is placed upon a sound footing as regards its selling end, in the very early future thousands of orchard owners will find their investment an unsatisfactory one, to say the least.

Up to this time, there has been sufficient demand for really good pecans at reasonable prices to fairly well satisfy the comparatively limited number of growers whose groves are in full bearing. The time is rapidly coming when the increased production will seriously disturb existing conditions, however, I believe that those of you who have looked into the matter will agree with me that upon the solution of the marketing problems now depends the future prosperity of the pecan industry.

Ninety per cent of the people of the United States have no real knowledge of pecans. I do not mean to say that only one person in ten knows what a pecan is, but I am convinced that nine out of every ten persons are altogether lacking in information as to the difference between the kind of pecans that you gentlemen are growing and the kind that they have been accustomed to buy at the corner grocery. My investigations show me that at least three-fourths of the people of this country never ate a really good pecan and that they have only an indirect and not

always correct idea of the nut in its improved and modern form. Accordingly the general knowledge of pecans is ineffective as relates to any desire to use them.

The story of the pecan must be fully and properly told to the American public before the owners of groves now in bearing or to come into bearing in the next few years can have any assurance that their investments will be permanently profitable ones. If this story is not told in an effective manner, our pecan groves will be just about as valuable property as the plant of the Postum Cereal Company would have been had Mr. Post built it and undertaken its operation without taking the people into his confidence as to the product and its usefulness. It is a time for plain speaking and I feel that it is impossible to place too much emphasis upon the crisis which very shortly will confront pecan growers everywhere.

Most of you know of the success that has attended the efforts of the citrus fruit growers of California who are associated in the California Fruit Growers Exchange in making known the name and fame of "Sunkist" oranges. Even more successful, though on a smaller scale, has been the educational campaign of the Florida Citrus Exchange in behalf of the superior oranges and grapefruit that are grown in our fair state. There have been other examples of successful effort along similar lines in the marketing of fruits and farm products. The work of the Georgia Fruit Exchange, formed to handle the problems of the peach growers of that state, is familiar to most of you.

There is some question in my mind as to whether the same plan of co-operative organization can be applied to the pecan industry, however. The perishable nature of citrus fruits, in itself is one of the factors which renders their marketing difficult and uncertain, makes a virtue of necessity in a way which I believe is the foundation of the success of

the co-operative movements in this field. The less perishable nature of pecans, it seems to me, introduces a complication which may prove a serious handicap in an endeavor to get pecan growers together in a co-operative body.

In other words, the fact that orange and grapefruit growers have gotten together in a co-operative way with even a fair degree of efficiency has been very largely due to the perishable nature of their products. When these are ripe and ready for market, they must be disposed of or prove a complete loss. It was the existence of this condition which gave the commission men their great hold on the citrus industry. It is the prevalence of a more intelligent conception of the meaning of the condition that has made possible the present organization in the field of citrus merchandising. With a product that can be held for some time, with proper handling, as is the case with pecans, this element of the situation becomes radically changed.

At any rate, an organization of the pecan growers would have to be financed to advance money to its growers if not, indeed, to buy their crops outright, it seems to me. Indeed, it would seem that the time is rapidly approaching when it will be necessary to the continued existence of the citrus growers' organizations for them to do something of the kind. The problem of financing a co-operative movement to the extent that it can operate on these lines admittedly presents many complications of a puzzling nature. Not the least of these is the difficulty of getting efficient management in any organization that is formed on co-operative lines when the handling of vast sums of money is necessary. The theory is a beautiful one, but in practice it often discloses weakness at essential points.

I am sometimes inclined to believe that the solution of the problem may take the form of a great business enterprise, possessing many of the elements of strength of the United Fruit Company but so controlled by proper legislation as to be restrained from practices that would be unfair to growers. Such a corporation, if properly planned, financed and managed, might buy the great bulk of the pecans grown in this section of the country at prices which would yield the growers a fair profit. It could then proceed to grade and pack the nuts in centrally located warehouses, arranged for such storage as would be necessary to prevent glutting of the markets. The kind of enterprise which I have in mind would need to be financed to carry on an educational campaign adequate to the needs of the situation and of course would have its salaried representatives in every important market in the country to see that as demand for good pecans was developed the trade was used for the supply of this demand.

The mention of the trade in the preceding sentence was intentional. I do not believe that the

distribution of any food product in large volume ever can be arranged for in a practicable way that will eliminate the retail dealer. Some of our friends are of the opinion that mail order business in pecans as well as in citrus fruits, may be looked to offering a solution of the selling problem. I have been intimately associated with mail order merchandising for a quarter of a century and fully recognize its usefulness in many fields. It does not have the fundamental elements that make it susceptible of application to food products in their natural state on any large scale, however. The only reasons why people buy by mail are that they may secure goods at the lowest possible prices or that they may pay above the average figures for them. In the very nature of things, nuts and fruits cannot be sold by mail at as low a price as through the trade, owing to the higher costs of distribution and transportation on small lots to isolated buyers. The appeal of mail transactions must be confined to the class of people who want to pay more than their neighbors in order to get a specially fine grade of goods, therefore, and it is self-evident that this class of people always will be a limited portion of the total population.

It is perfectly clear to me that there must be before very long adequate and aggressive effort in the marketing end of the pecan industry. I am not fully convinced as to whether the right kind of educational work can best be undertaken by a co-operative organization or a privately owned corporation. Doubtless some of you do have well formulated ideas on the subject and it is my purpose in this brief paper to bring out discussion of this important point. With an adequately financed and properly organized propaganda for the pecan industry, backed by scientific selling methods, the future of the industry can be made everything that any reasonable man has ever expected. Without such educational work and such selling effort, I greatly fear for the coming years of its history. Now is the time to get busy in the making of plans, not after the industry has gone on the rocks. I am not as familiar as I would like to be with the progress made by your organization along these lines, so I trust to learn something by coming to this meeting, however little I may have been able to prove helpful to the body. I do know that but for the financial disturbances growing out of the foreign wars something would have been done ere this along purely commercial lines to adequately provide for the marketing needs of this industry.

You will notice that while I was announced to talk on "Advertising as a Factor in the Success of the Pecan Industry," I have not up to this time used the word "advertising." This omission has been intentional, advertising in a modern sense is but a part of scientific merchandising. Without the right kind of selling organization, advertising cannot be of real

efficiency. With proper organization of the selling end, advertising may be made a vital factor in any business. It seems to me unwise at this time to discuss in detail advertising plans and policies for the reason that so far as I know there is as yet no organization of pecan growers nor any private corporation engaged in the marketing of pecans operating upon a sufficiently liberal scale to assure the success of an adequate and proper advertising campaign for the education of the people in relation to pecans and their usefulness. No plan for selling pecans will be a success that does not include provision for intelli-

gent and liberal advertising. On the other hand, to attempt the advertising of the pecan without the right plan for distribution and selling will be to invite failure. My concluding word is to recommend for your careful consideration the famous adage attributed to one of our early Southern public men, "Be sure you're right; then go ahead." You can count on whatever knowledge and resources that are at my command in any efforts you may make, and I can assure you that the advertising fraternity will gladly extend any help in its power to make your endeavors productive of the deserved result.



THE PECAN OUTLOOK

BY B. W. STONE

Address of President at the Quincy meeting of the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association

WE now assemble the 9th annual session of the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers Association, and with pride we note the great progress this Association has made. Nine years ago a handful of people met in Thomasville, and feeling the need of a social as well as a business relation, suggested the organization of this present body. Since that time it has had its ups and downs, but has been supported by ardent pecan men, and we are to-day ready to say, "Well done, faithful fellows." To-day's success of the Association is the result of their labors. We meet here to discuss the live subjects of to day.

Geographically, we are in the southeast corner of the United States, but from the paper shell pecan standpoint, Georgia and Florida furnish four-fifths of the total acreage planted to improved pecans. As you see, the busy men of these territories are assembling here to-day to discuss the paramount subjects. This is really nothing more than a busy man's conference.

We do not cover the world in subjects, but we do cover the subjects with all the available information in the world. That is what makes our meetings so very interesting.

To state briefly the object of the Association, I would say it is for a gathering of men of like minds and like interests to learn to correct evils and errors and to make progress in pecan growing as rapidly as possible. By our assembling together and exchanging ideas and giving our fellow growers the benefit of our practical experiences, we are enabled to accomplish in three years what it otherwise would require over ten years to do.

We have all been a committee to learn how to grow pecans until we are now producing the goods, but most probably we will learn more in the next few years than we have learned in the whole of the past.

It is gratifying to this Association to note that the United States still imports over \$12,000,000 worth of nuts annually and produces at home only about 1-4 of what she uses. It is still more gratifying to note that the American people are learning the uses of nuts and demand them faster than the pecan growers are producing them.

We note that the United States promises to produce the largest crop of pecans this year that it has ever grown, but with co-operation and systematic handling, the crop will be sold to advantage.

A few years ago 2000 cars of Georgia peaches glutted the markets of the country. There are now handled 6000 to 7000 cars at a profit. May I add that it is gratifying to note that the severe ravages of the case bearer and the bud moth in many orchards serve as a net to catch and to keep out of the pecan orchards all of the timid fellows?

For the benefit of the members of this Association, it would not be out of order to review what has been done by our general government. It has furnished bulletins and leaflets giving to the public valuable information on the pecan industry. There is not one here who has not relied upon the government's report many times for advice on soils, climates, and especially varieties of nuts. It would be hard, indeed, to estimate the value the government has been to us in giving dignity, stability and authenticity to the business. When we consider the different sections that are interested in this business and the different people that are personally interested in the affairs of pecan growing, and the confusion produced by varieties, we can readily appreciate the efficient and systematic work rendered us by the government.

We have further been fortunate in having one designated as a specialist to study pecan culture all

(Continued on page 90.)

The Nut-Grower

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Advertisements of responsible parties and firms solicited. Medical advertising not accepted. Rates furnished on application.

Forms close on 20th of month preceding date of publication.

NOVEMBER 3

Thrift

Care and wisdom in the management of one's resources is given as the definition of thrift. When these traits of character are combined and regularly practiced, it matters not how much or how little capital one may possess in order to merit the designation of thrifty or to actually become prosperous. With many whose resources are limited and others whose knowledge of financial operations is limited it may seem impracticable to meet these prescribed conditions. Since the Hawkeye-St. Paul Company is in reality a service corporation, it becomes a matter of confidence that its operations are carefully handled and that the wisdom which comes from practical experience guides and directs the work in the interest of all the stockholders. Being satisfied on these points, it then become a wise step as well as a thrifty one to secure an interest in this company.

◇ ◇ ◇

What One Pecan Tree Has Done

While at the Quincy meeting of the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers Association we were shown a tree which produced 965 pounds of pecans in 1914. This tree stands on a city lot owned by C. R. Shaw, where W. L. MacGowan resides. It bears a fairly good nut, and while we do not know how much rent is paid for the handsome cottage on the property, Mr. MacGowan acknowledges that the proceeds from this tree were sufficient to take care of it.

The nut from which this tree was grown was planted in 1880. The spot was where a woodpile was formerly located and was near a horse lot as well. The tree now has a diameter of about 30 inches, an estimated height of 75 feet and a spread of branches of fully 80 feet.

The Pecan Outlook

(Continued from page 89.)

over the United States, and this one, Mr. C. A. Reed, has from time to time traveled the United States and visited every place where pecans demanded attention, and has conscientiously rendered a report that inspires every one with confidence.

I would like to impress upon the minds of all present the benefit that can be obtained from the government and use this department in every way possible. Let everyone ask for a soil survey of his own county and learn as early as possible the best adapted soils for pecans.

As to what the government could do for us, I suggest that above all things, we need something like a 15 or 20 year experiment on the subject of fertilizing pecans so that we, as aggressive, practical, and scientific growers can be guided in dealing to the pecan a balanced ration of fertilizer just as every experiment station of the many states has so carefully compiled bulletins on the balanced ration for live stock. We also urge a continuation of their present work of giving scientific information to the business with their authentic reports. We also need a thorough study of the varieties and work of cross-pollination.

As to the future work of this Association, I would not care to interfere with the different members who are on the program, but would like to call your attention to the fact that while this is the most up-to-date and progressive body of pecan men that can be assembled in the United States, there is no one here who knows the possibilities of one acre of paper shell pecans. We do not know the best combination of all crops with pecans. I have just gathered 15 tons of alfalfa hay off of 13 acres of a pecan grove which is just beginning to bear, but do not know that alfalfa should be grown in a pecan grove.

The industry demands attention from alert and scientific growers, and offers in return bountiful compensation as a reward.

◇ ◇ ◇

Fertilizers or fertilizing materials, that is chemicals containing potash, phosphoric acid and nitrogen, are applied either broadcast to be harrowed or plowed under or as top-dressing or in the hill or with the drill. Each method has its preference in certain cases. Broadcasting of fertilizers is best where extensive culture is practiced and large quantities of fertilizers are used. Applying in the row with the drill has been found more effective in case only moderate quantities of fertilizers are given. Top-dressing is practiced usually only in case of fertilizers containing nitrogen, such as nitrate of soda, because these nitrogen materials quickly wash in the soil through the rains. Applying in the hill is the least effective in yields although striking in forcing early growth.

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The Nut-Grower
Waycross, Ga.



WITH THE EDITOR AND HIS CORRESPONDENTS

Fruit The First Year

Editor NUT-GROWER:

I have quite a number of trees that were budded on two year roots in April that have as high as five little pecans per tree. These buds, you see, have only been put in 60 days. Do you hear of many trees that bear the first year budded? Will appreciate a reply.

I have about 75,000 little pecan trees growing, so you see I am a pecan believer and cannot get along without your paper.

R. W. FAIR

Arp, Texas.

[When buds are taken from bearing trees it is no unusual thing for the buds to bear a few nuts the first year.—Editor.]



From Mr. Forkert

Editor NUT-GROWER:

This rather late to say anything of occurrences of last spring, but I have been in no mood for writing, having been in bad health for some time.

The blooming period with the pecan this spring was the shortest in duration I have ever experienced; about three weeks and all was over. This is the first season since 1903 that I have done no cross-breeding. Falling from a ladder at the beginning of the blooming period, I was unable to mount a ladder for some time, and in the meantime the blooming period was over.

After waiting five years for pistillate bloom on a McAllister pecan tree, which after waiting this length of time presented itself this season, I was unable to get it into the tree at the right time to do any hybridizing. This was one of the sorriest disappointments.

The prospects for a good crop of

pecans are bright, barring accidents.

C. FORKERT,

Ocean Springs, Miss.



Albany, 1909-1915

The coming of the National Nut Growers Convention to Albany, Ga., late in October this year affords a great opportunity for impressing the business world with the importance of the pecan in general as well as for demonstrating the commanding position held by the Albany District in this modern and crowning horticultural era. It was in Albany fourteen years ago that the initial move was made which culminated in the formation of this national body.

Six years ago, in 1909, after annual and remarkably successful conventions had been held in seven different states, a wonderful gathering was held in Albany and a special train used in carrying the visitors who came from fifteen different states, from orchard to orchard and which proved to be one of the greatest demonstrations of horticultural science ever attempted in this country.

That convention and the tour through thousands of acres of pecan orchards which had magically sprung into existence since that initial Albany meeting only eight years before, may well be regarded as a propitious seed time, while the coming convention may fittingly anticipated as the harvest. Again a tour will be made through the now bearing orchards, at a time when the golden harvest of brown beauties is in active operation, when the various processes of gathering, drying, grading and loading the rich product in solid car loads can be witnessed. This year, however, a hundred or more

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automobile will take the place of the railroad train and the vehicles of every description used in 1909. An entire day will be given to the excursion over a sixty mile course, with frequent stops for refreshments and inspection. The greater part of this tour will be along the driveways of thousands of acres of solid pecan orchards and through scenes of surpassing interest and beauty which at present have no counterpart in the world.



Grading Pecans

At the Quincy convention several timely and able talks, which

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C. M. Rood, Pres. Albany, Ga.

were supplemental to the published program, were heard. One of them was by H. C. White of Putney, Ga., on the subject of grading pecans. Many interesting features of this topic were discussed and illustrated by jars of graded nuts. The grading was done with the machine designed by the Department of Agriculture in conjunction with several growers. The different sizes of nuts are separated by wire mesh gauged to a sixteenth of an inch difference in the diameter of the nuts. The name of the variety needs to be used in connection with the sizes in order to give a correct understanding of results. Mr. White has promised a synopsis of his talk for publication.



The severe frost in western New York on May 27 was very destructive to the fruit interests in that state. It is claimed that the only fruit that escaped is the English walnut.



The Pecan Sales Company has been incorporated at Albany, Ga., by David Brown, J. A. Davis, Ben Adler and J. H. Brown.



The Almond Outlook

Almonds have begun attracting attention in California, both for buyers and sellers, and some little buying from growers in the country is being done and offers being made to the trade by California dealers. The California Almond Growers Exchange will not name prices, according to present plans, until early August. There seems no question but what prices on almonds in California will be lower this year than last, as last year they were entirely too high and the nuts did not move out promptly. Just what the prices will be this year is yet problematical, and while some of the packers have put out quotations in the neighborhood of 15 1-2c for Nonpareils, there is a variation in prices between quoters and all quotations

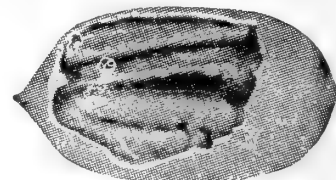
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seem more or less in the nature of trying out the situation.

The question of the price of foreign almonds to be made in the United States this season depends very largely on shipping facilities, and should transportation be available it is thought that there will be a good volume of imports.



Texas State Horticultural Society

(Continued from page 86.)

Commercial Truck Growing—A. R. Sprague, San Benito.

The Nurseryman as a Factor in the Betterment of Rural Conditions—J. R. Mayhew, Waxahachie.

AUGUST 3RD. 2 P. M.

Packing, Handling and Marketing—B. A. Baldwin, Houston.

Address—Dr. Bradford Knapp, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Why I Quit Banking for Pecan Growing—A. C. Easley, Waco.

Bulb Growing in the Rio Grande Valley—Eltwood Pomeroy, Donna.

Election of Officers.

Adjournment.



Budding the Pecan on Hickory in East Texas

BY ARTHUR L. NORMAN

My experience in this somewhat new field dates back to 1908, at which time I secured pecan buds of the named varieties from Prof. W. S. Hotchkiss, Director of the East Texas Experiment Station, also some encouragement.

The varieties used were Frotcher, Sweetmeat and San Saba, with about the same results with all, some of them died but several lived.

The methods used were ring, chip and ordinary patch buds, I now use most exclusively what Judge Chas. L. Edwards terms a "modified patch bud." Much of my success I attribute to his teachings both oral and written, for which, credit due, is hereby given.

In this immediate section the pecan is not a natural growth,

though it is, East, South, West and North, at a distance of less than a hundred miles in either direction, however it does well wherever planted or worked on hickory either, the latter method I much prefer as it makes a congenial stock and comes into bearing much earlier.

Dr. Collins of Jacksonville who has a grove of 40 acres, most all on pecan stock, says that he greatly prefers hickory to pecan as a stock for pecan. He has a hickory budded with one Stuart bud in 1908, in 1912 it bore a crop of 5 pounds of choice Stuart nuts. Pretty large returns on a small investment wasn't it? And in only four years at that.

There is nothing like the interest taken in pecan culture here, that it, in my humble opinion deserves. I think with the thousands of acres of both upland and bottom hickory awaiting the man with a little money, and a vision that sees a little further than tomorrow, that the day will soon come when this sadly neglected industry will take the place it is entitled to.

Top-working is no longer a dream or any untried theory, as the bearing trees of myself and others abundantly prove.



The Quincy Convention

The Quincy convention furnished more copy for The Nut-Grower than space in June issue would accommodate. This supplemental convention story is simply a continuation of the previous article.

Judge White, a prominent and esteemed citizen of Quincy was a regular attendant at nearly all the sessions and took a lively interest in the proceedings. In view of his ninety-five years of youthful activities he was elected an honorary member of the Association. Messrs White, Shaw and Small were appointed to notify him of his election.

On the request of the meeting, H. C. White gave a demonstration

of results obtained from the use of a machine for grading pecans. He has promised to write for our columns a synopsis of his work in this particular.

Last month we told only part of the story of tobacco which was given us by an experienced and extensive operator as we passed farm after farm where it is grown with all the skill and enterprise that ample capital can command. We made a rapid mental calculation as to what the same capital, skill and energy would accomplish when properly applied to pecans. Approximately the cost of making a tobacco crop on ten acres would, if properly handled, plant and bring into bearing an equal area in choice pecans. This would in ten years mean an even hundred acres of orchard with an average valuation of five hundred dollars per acre, or \$50,000 worth of property, paying annually as good a dividend as the occasional tobacco crops yield. From this stage of orchard development the profits increase and continue indefinitely, while every year the planting of the tobacco with its certain cost and problematical profit has to be repeated.

However we were on the outlook for pecans and the objective point on the western leg of our route was the home of Mr. H. B. Hough, where a promising young orchard has been started and several hundred acres of suitable land is available for its enlargement. Mr. Hough is a genial gentleman in the prime of life, a turpentine operator, greatly in love with his beautiful home and his fruit and pecan orchards and farm operations. While he has been on the place four years it gives evidence of natural or acquired horticultural skill in the planting of shrubbery and flowers on the home grounds and care they receive. The hospitality of his interesting family was lavished upon the callers and we regretted the necessity for a hurried departure.

Returning to Quincy the north

leg of the tour was begun. Here we found elegant roads, kept in fine condition. It was a pleasing surprise to learn that Mr. J. H. Sylvester our seat companion who had so entertainingly described the tobacco interests was a member of the county board of commissioners and that the road along which we were spinning at a rate somewhat over thirty miles an hour was under his particular care. Through the courtesy of his brother, Mr. Robert Sylvester, who piloted our party, we took a spin of six miles outside of the prescribed route and saw a small pecan orchard in which the trees were uniformly beautiful. This orchard home is owned by parties who live in one of the Georgia pecan centers. It was said to be but three years old, which, if correct, indicates that it takes other Florida points five years to do as well as this place can do in three years.

Mr. Trump, of the local committee of arrangements, did not relinquish his job of doing things for the visitors until everyone was landed at the railway station most available for a quick trip to his destination. One group was taken a distance of twelve miles by automobile to make an advantageous connection. Another party which included the writer and his fellow townsman, Dan Lott, were given a delightful moonlight ride of twenty four miles in order to reach a desired train.

But again our story encroaches on the allotted space, and several odds and ends must be omitted or woven into other columns.



Opportunities in Pecan Culture

BY WM. P. BULLARD.

Read at the Quincy Convention.

WHEN the committee met to prepare a program for this meeting my friend, Mr. J. B. Wight, proposed the subject, "Advantages and Disadvantages in Pecan Culture." Upon my motion this subject was assigned to Mr.

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Nut Growers' Organizations

The National Nut Growers' Association, W. N. Hutt, President, Raleigh, N. C.; J. B. Wight, Secretary, Cairo, Ga.

Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association, W. W. Bassett, Secretary, Monticello, Fla.

Northern Nut Growers' Association, W. C. Deming, Secretary, Georgetown, Conn.

The Pecan Growers' League, J. F. Wilson, General Manager, Waycross, Ga.

Albany District Pecan Exchange, Wm. P. Bullard, President, Albany, Ga.

Southeastern Pecan Nurserymen's Association, Wm. P. Bullard, Secretary, Albany, Ga.

The National Pecan Exchange, Chas. A. Van Duzee, President, Cairo, Ga.

Wight but he secured a saving clause to the effect that he might get a substitute. Immediately after the committee meeting he wrote asking me to take the subject, explaining that a possible engagement might prevent his early attendance at the meeting. I agreed to take the assignment off his hands but asked the privilege of changing the title to the present one for the reason that, while they both mean practically the same thing yet "Opportunities in Pecan Culture" seemed to appeal to me more than the other title.

I once heard a sermon in which the minister commented on the reluctance of some of his parishoners to undertake certain of the church's activities, probably because of diffidence in taking hold. And then he told the story of the young lady who fell sprawling on the icy sidewalk and while she lay helpless her rather bashful escort cried out, "O! Miss Blank; how I should like to help you out if I only knew where to take hold." And so I was willing to help Mr. Wight out if I could get a change of title that appealed a little more to my mentality and afforded a little better "take hold." And what's in a name anyway; one writer will treat a subject in one way and another writer in an entirely different way.

Generally and broadly speaking there is no good thing that comes to mankind excepting through effort intelligently, industriously and continuously applied. Occasionally one among the crowd here and there gets a "windfall," but these are exceptions which are proverbially said to prove the rule. Pecan development is certainly not one of these exceptions referred to, at least not to the man behind the development. But it might indeed be a veritable "windfall" to the

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Foreword by Mrs. W. N. Hutt

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Waycross, Ga.

Announcement

The 1915 convention of the National Nut Growers Association will be held at Albany, Georgia, the fourth week of October. It is proposed to make this gathering a top-notch in the annals of the industry.

In connection with the local committee of arrangements THE NUT-GROWER will feature the convention in various attractive ways in the August, September and October numbers, while the three following issues will be devoted largely to the reporting of the convention and as far as practicable there will be printed in its columns the leading and most important convention papers. These feature issues are designed with a view to giving such wide and favorable publicity to the convention and to the pecan in general that a largely increased attendance at the convention can confidently be expected. Additional pages will be included in these numbers, while the number of additional copies distributed will be as large as the advertising patronage will permit.

Notwithstanding the special value of these numbers for advertising we will make no additional charge for space when as many as three successive numbers are used. Where a single insertion is desired in the Convention Number (October) the rate will be 50 per cent in addition to our regular charges.

Owing to the favorable conditions which the coming convention and the official organ of the association will combine, together with the wide distribution of extra copies in the publicity campaign directed by the local committee, we need only to suggest that the measure of patronage for these special numbers will determine largely the extent of the publicity operations planned for making the convention the greatest in attendance and interest yet held, which is the aim of the officers of the association, in common with the growers of the Albany section of the pecan territory.

Kindly give this opportunity for you to profit by the plans here outlined—which at the same time gives merited support to the industry, the association and THE NUT-GROWER—careful consideration and advise us promptly as to amount of space and number of issues you will use.

THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY
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Are grown by specialists of long experience, who know the requirements of Southern soil and climate.

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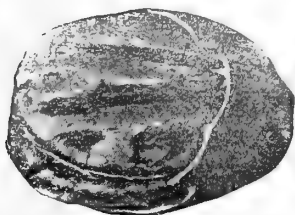
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heir at law. A bearing pecan orchard has been frequently referred to as the prince of insurance policies. Nothing can excel it:

"A heritage it seems to me
A king might wish to hold in fee."

But to the man behind that orchard from its inception to maturity it has no resemblance whatever to a sinecure. To him there are times that are remindful of the "rocky road to Dublin"—times when the halo and glamour of the thing is swallowed up in the fatigue of discouragement that now and then always attends efficient effort. For him there are the seven or eight years of watchful toil before financial returns of any consequence come in. And for him there is the expense attending the best pecan development; and the disease and insect enemies (not many in comparison with other good lines of horticulture) that he perchance may have to meet and overcome and the problems of varietal adaptation to this or that locality; and the between-the-row farming problems with its just correlation to both immediate cash returns and the ultimate orchard good; and the great problems of grading and standardizing and marketing which are now beginning to be worked out by the newly organized National Pecan Growers' Exchange—all these and perhaps more are the lot of the planter and true developer that might well give pause to the indolent, the irresolute and the impatient. But O! what a final consummation to the resolute, the industrious, the MASTER.

But every line of human endeavor has its problems—the miner at his shaft; the artisan at his bench; the clerk at his counter; the manufacturer in his shop; the merchant at his desk; the banker in his counting house—all these have to be overcome. And all these things that have to be overcome may be classed as disadvantages in every line of work, and not more so in pecans than in others—in fact fewer in pecans than in any other good thing I know.


It is authoritatively estimated that over 90 per cent of business men fail, and that not over 10 per cent of the successful make notable successes; but given the necessary factors of right location, right trees as to both variety and quality; right care and attention; and ample capital for unstinted development; and last but by no means least—the right man behind the development, then I do not see why there should be a failure in the pecan business. But there will be some failures in more or less degree because there will be men who will get into it who are not master workmen, who could not be efficient in anything. This is inevitable in every kind of industry. But given all the said necessary factors then the trees will grow and they will bear bountiful crops of the most delicious nuts on earth and they will do this years upon years; and there are millions upon millions of probable buyers in the world who have never yet even heard of our large sized thin shelled nuts.

The nuts will go to the market in probably two grades or sizes and the remainder through the crackeries as shelled kernels. In this connection it might be of interest to state that recently one corporation manufacturing food products placed one order for shelled pecan meats amounting to 220,000 pounds; and this special line of marketing has probably only just begun to be developed. The oil content of pecans is high, and this suggests another future profitable industry.

When our domestic markets are supplied then we will build up large foreign trade. Instead of having our product swamped by outside importations we will export and supply those same foreigners who ship in here and swamp the product of our brothers in other lines. Think it over. And then the inefficient pecan grower may not come up to expectations as to tonnage production. And many localities less favored by natural se-

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 HIS is simply a safe and sound business movement for utilizing the opportunities for profitable and permanent investment. The plan eliminates the risks, expense and worry of individual ownership of orchards. It is available either for the large or small investor.

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Season 1914-15

Will be pleased to book orders now for Grafted Pecans

No Seedlings
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Proprietor
Ocean Springs, Miss.

Established by G. M. Bacon in 1889. Incorporated 1903.
The Oldest Exclusive Pecan Nursery.

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DeWitt, Georgia

Standard Varieties of Properly Grown Trees



Our many years of practical experience combined with the scientific study we have made of the industry enables us to supply to the best advantage the wants of our patrons.

Prompt attention to inquiries.

Send for Price List.



The G. M. Bacon Pecan Co.
DeWitt, Georgia

lection may not come up to their expectation. Over production? No; that is a bogey man. Do not let it disturb you.

One of the most significant things to me in the pecan industry is the confidence of the older men in the business. Charles M. Barnwell who three years ago sold his large pecan orchard near Albany for \$200,000, is now making the beginning of another 300 or 400 acre orchard there. Although well along in years he could not withstand the lure of the pecan tree.

I saw the 150 acre orchard of Mr. C. R. Shaw here (Quincy) this morning. Some of it is bearing. It is not for sale. Mr. Shaw is large tobacco grower and is a trader on considerable scale; everything else he owns can be bought excepting this pecan orchard and when it comes to that he is a "tight wad" He said this morning, "This is the way I figure it. This pecan orchard will grow into large value. I think a lot of it. I have four children and I know of nothing I can better keep for them. No man's money can buy that orchard."



Issues List of Farms for Sale in South Georgia

"Own a Level Farm," is the title of a very attractive descriptive pamphlet, giving a complete list of farms for sale along its line, just issued by the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad. This pamphlet contains a number of very pretty pictures of growing crops, and it is intended to describe the diversity of crops grown in South Georgia, as well as to give anyone interested in investing in South Georgia farm lands an opportunity to investigate in advance the properties for sale in the fast developing communities served by that line.

A copy of this farm list may be had free of charge by writing to W. W. Croxton, General Passenger Agent, Room 613 Austell Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.—Adv.

PECAN LITERATURE

The increasing demand for information regarding the pecan has been so great that we have compiled a list of publications on this topic, which we can furnish, postpaid, at the prices named:

1. *The Cost of a Pecan Orchard*; by J. F. Wilson; a 12-page reprint of a paper read at the Cairo meeting of the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association in 1909. Price 10c, 12 copies \$1.00.

2. *The Pecan and Its Culture*; by H. H. Hume; a standard work covering every aspect of the business; topics conveniently arranged under different headings; 160 pages; illustrated; cloth. Price \$1.50.

3. *The Use of Nuts*; a book of nut recipes compiled by Mrs. Thomas A. Banning and her committee of ladies, under the auspices of the National Nut Growers' Association; 116 recipes; 50 pages. Price 25c.

4. Proceedings of the 1904 convention of the National Nut Growers' Association, held at St. Louis, Mo. A stenographic report containing a great variety of information. Illustrated with halftones of the original officers of the association. 124 pages. Price 25c.

5. Proceedings of the 1906 convention, held at Scranton, Miss. A full and interesting report of a largely attended meeting at a historic pecan center. 124 pages. Price 25c.

6. Proceedings of the 1907 convention, held at the Jamestown Exposition.

One of the most complete volumes of the kind ever published. 112 pages. Price 25c.

7. Proceedings of the 1909 convention, held at Albany, Ga. All the formal papers and reports, with story of trip to the largest pecan orchards in the world. 68 pages. Price 25c.

8. Proceedings of the 1910 convention, held at Monticello, Fla. Gives stenographic report of discussions, with papers and reports of this intensely interesting and most important convention. Contains Judge Whipple's famous paper, "Why Pecans?" and a carefully prepared historical sketch of the association. 115 pages. Price 25c.

9. Proceedings of the 1913 convention, held at Houston, Tex. 90 pages. Price 50c.

10. Proceedings of the 1914 convention. 82 pages of closely printed matter, containing full stenographic report of the meeting. Price 50c.

11. *The Nut Culturist*; by Andrew S. Fuller; a treatise on the propagation, planting and cultivation of nut bearing trees and shrubs adapted to the climate of the United States, with names and description of edible or otherwise useful nuts known to commerce; 290 pages; illustrated; cloth. Price, \$1.50.

Reprints of selected articles from THE NUT-GROWER, having great educational and advertising value, can be furnished in quantity. Write for titles and prices.

THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY
WAYCROSS, GA.

34.05
NLL

Aug 1915

The Nut-Grower

Volume XIV

August 1915

Number 8



BE true if you would be believed. Let a man but speak forth with genuine earnestness the thought, the emotion, the actual condition of his own heart; and other men, so strongly are we all knit together by the tie of sympathy, must and will give heed to him.

—CARLYLE.

10c per Copy

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SOCIETIES

The National Nut Growers Convention

The fourteenth annual convention of the National Nut Growers Association will be held at Albany Ga., October 27, 28, 29, 1915.

With the wonderful expansion and widely increasing interest in nut growing, these annual meetings are coming more and more to be important factors in its development. From all over the pecan belt there annually gather those who are best versed in the questions pertaining to successful nut production. They come to give information to others, and to learn from others the latest teachings of the orchard and the laboratory.

Albany is of all places the ideal one for a nut growers meeting, there being more pecan trees planted within a given radius about Albany than with any other equal area in the world. Opportunity will be afforded to see thousands of acres of these groves, and learn the condition under which success is being achieved.

The people of Albany are already looking forward with great interest to the coming of the nut growers, and they are planning to make their stay a pleasant as well as a profitable one. One day of the convention will be given to an automobile excursion to the various pecan plantations in the Albany, Putney, DeWitt and Baconton sections. At noon of this day the visiting nut growers are to be the guests at a barbecue luncheon complimentary to the Association by the Albany-Georgia Pecan Co., and the South Georgia Pecan Co., of Putney. At Putney opportunity will be given to see a practical demonstration of the cleaning, grading and drying of pecans.

A most interesting and profitable program is already assured. Many questions vital to the industry will be fully discussed. No one who is directly or prospectively

(Continued on page 114.)

President Pecan--

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Best Budded Pecan Trees

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THE NUT-GROWER

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WAYCROSS, GA., AUGUST 1915

NUMBER 8

THE PECAN MARKET OF THE FUTURE

BY CHAS. A. VAN DUZEE

A Paper read at the Quincy meeting of the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association

WHAT will the market of the future be for our pecans? This is probably the most vital question that we have to consider, and its solution, in a satisfactory way, depends entirely upon ourselves.

If we permit ourselves to enter into relations with the consuming public, upon any basis other than that of an intelligent, aggressive and honorable effort to give value received, and to so conduct our business that our dealings may be along lines satisfactory to all, our efforts will fail, in just that degree that we fall short of meeting these obligations.

There is no royal road to wealth, no short cut to prosperity, and no method of evasion of our responsibilities. Our success will rest upon the accomplishment of a service which shall afford consumers as well as producers, attractive and satisfactory results.

We are now considering how best to meet the exacting conditions of this problem, and the acceptance of a charter from the state of Georgia, at Albany, on the fifteenth day of April, and the selection of a board of directors, for the management of the National Pecan Growers Exchange, has placed at the disposal of the pecan growers, an instrument which can be made capable of accomplishing much for the good of our industry, if it is properly handled, and which can as easily work that industry a very material injury, if its efforts are mis-directed.

The measure of success which may be accomplished by this selling exchange, will rest upon the support given by the producers, and upon the wisdom and efficiency of its officers. No amount of support can accomplish the best results without efficiency upon the part of the management of the exchange, and no amount of efficiency upon their part can avail in the absence of a hearty, loyal and sustained support upon the part of the growers.

There will be misunderstandings, short-comings and disappointments, and it will require the most heroic forbearance, the exhibition of a large measure of patience, and the fullest co-operation upon the part of the growers, if this instrument shall be made to best serve its purpose.

At the beginning, the exchange has had its teeth drawn and its hands tied, so far as wisdom could

dictate, by being formed upon a non-profit basis. Its energy and efficiency can only be directed to serve all of its members, and can not be utilized for the benefit of any favored few. What good is accomplished through its existence must be for the industry as a whole, and its failure must, with equal truth, fall upon all nut growers.

I do not consider this the proper place to discuss the details of the plan for conducting the affairs of the exchange, but many of the problems that will confront the first executive board are the same that will influence the future market of the pecan, and they are the most important problems that confront the grower at this time.

In the first place, we must classify our product, in its relationship to other commodities, as this factor will determine, in a general way, the methods to be pursued in marketing it.

I am of the opinion that the large tonnage which will be produced within a few years, will place this nut in the class with general food products, and that this thought should receive careful consideration in our plans for building our organization.

All food commodities eventually find their level in the markets of the world. In the beginning their value is based upon an artificial standard, which is governed by its sale, to a selected class of people at a fancy price, regardless of its actual value, but as production increases, this method proves inadequate, and the law of supply and demand begins to have its influence.

When the supply approaches the point where it is impossible to obtain fictitious prices, the final basis of market values, is governed by the actual value of the product as a food. The limited demand for the finest nuts for special purposes will continue, but the great bulk of our product will not come under that head, and we must prepare today, to accept its proper classification, and build the machinery for marketing it along proper lines.

The great factors of distribution and transportation, are well established, and it would seem unwise for us to attempt to revolutionize them. If we accept that, it then leaves us only the problem of

bringing our operations into harmony with these institutions.

It is a generally accepted fact, that much of the difficulty of establishing a new product in the channels of trade, comes from a lack of standardization as to grades, quality and packing.

In our fields, we find our efforts, from the beginning, will be hampered by the large list of varieties that have been planted in commercial orchards, the difference in size of nuts from the same tree, and also the difference in size of standard varieties grown in different localities, and the influence of the seasons and the fertility of the root pasture in different years, upon the quality of the nuts.

If we are to maintain satisfactory relations with the agents who must distribute our product, it is necessary that we overcome this seemingly difficult situation, for a standard of quality and size must be adopted, and our methods of packing and labeling must conform to some definite plan which may be agreed upon.

The next large problem which must be considered, is the manner in which the nut crops from the smaller orchards shall be placed upon the market. Any plan which does not provide for careful grading as to size and quality, will interfere seriously with our success.

When a definite system of grading has been adopted, and a standard package agreed upon, it becomes necessary that a rigid inspection be maintained, in which the producer shall have no voice, and a brand be provided, under which such packages may be marketed.

A package sold under the brand of the exchange will be accepted, if it fills the specifications, and will be paid for, but if it falls short of these specifications, it will not be paid for until the exchange has adjusted the basis of settlement. In addition to this there may enter an element of distrust, a lack of confidence and a feeling of dissatisfaction, which may prejudice the people of the market against our product, and thus militate against the success of our efforts. Such a feeling is now prevalent, and has arisen from numerous attempts upon the part of some of the growers to put something over on these people.

These people would welcome the opportunity to deal with a responsible organization, and until such an organization can be established, and demonstrate its efficiency, we shall see the people of the market meeting our advances with a large amount of indifference.

One of the most serious obstacles in the way of establishing our relations with the market, lies in the expense of placing such an organization upon an efficient working basis. Once that point has been reached, the revenue from the volume of business transacted, will be amply sufficient.

In the business world, the term SERVICE has come to represent a very important factor. The perfection of a service giving organization, requires the combining of wisely directed energy, with sustained effort, and the elements of such a combination costs money, especially during the formative period.

For the immediate moment, we may cover the expense of building a selling organization by paying our bills with patriotism, self sacrifice and enthusiasm, but the cold atmosphere of the business world will quickly destroy the efficiency of a machine builded upon such a foundation, or carried forward by such energy.

Eventually, the growers of pecan nuts must market their nuts under a system, and by means of a machine, that is built of the same material, and upon the same lines, as those which have proven successful in the marketing of coal, iron, tobacco or gasoline, and until we succeed in building an organization, along these lines, that will endure the acid test of the business world, in its operations, we will suffer the just penalty attached to inefficiency.

Perhaps some of you may be wondering where this discussion is leading to, and so, I will here give you the answer to the whole question, in a very few words. The future market for pecans, will be just what we, as producers, make it.

Let us reason together, just a little further, upon the methods we must use, in working out our problem.

If you wished to teach a child how to ride horse back, you would first select a safe, reliable horse, and you would then help the child to mount upon its back. A little later you would equip the horse with a saddle and bridle, and you would give the child the opportunity to become a proficient rider, by giving him daily practice in the actual work. No amount of theorizing, or of explanation can avail, unless we give the child the horse and the opportunity.

If we accept the truth, that a selling exchange is the logical way to accomplish our salvation, it then becomes our plain duty to place that exchange in the saddle, and to patiently assist it to become proficient.

Laying aside all consideration of the merits of the present situation in Europe, we may state, that in the successful building of markets and marketing systems, the hats of the world are off to the German nation, and a brief discussion of their methods may serve to help us with our problems.

No pains have been spared by these people, in their efforts to build markets for their products. They have patiently gone out into the distant places, have paved the way to success by a careful study of conditions, needs and desires among their prospective customers, and have spent money, time and effort freely, to lay a broad and deep foundation, to the end, that they might bring their products to the

markets of the world, in an acceptable form and a satisfactory way. We must do our work along similar lines.

The consuming public must be interested in our product, and must be brought to know its merit. We must advertise.

The brokers and jobbers must be brought to know, not only our product, but to recognize our responsibility and our reliability, and we must meet their wishes as to the manner in which we grade and pack our goods.

It is largely up to us to create the demand, for these people of the market are busy handling other nuts, and other products that have become in demand, and they will not devote any large amount of time or thought to our business.

We must devise and adopt a trade nomenclature and must have brands which guarantee our packages, and must stand squarely behind every statement we make, and live promptly up to every obligation.

Upon the other hand, we are confronted by many problems in the producing end of our business. We must devise and perfect grading machinery to meet our needs, must organize local warehouses or sub-exchanges to handle the nut crops at the logical centers of production, and must train men to grade, pack and ship the nuts to the markets. We must provide a system of inspection, methods for curing the nuts before shipments, and a system of accounting. We must agree upon and determine what nuts shall be marketed as table nuts and what shall be sent to the cracker, or otherwise disposed of.


There is work ahead, and our pathway traverses a difficult and broken country, and there are pitfalls and dangers to be avoided and overcome.

Is there a man among you who feels that this problem will solve itself without effort, or that we can avoid years of low prices and unsatisfactory conditions unless we go out to meet these things and conquer them? I think not, and I will leave the subject with a repetition of the answer given before, that the future market of the pecan, is to be what we, as growers, make it.



THE NATIONAL PECAN GROWERS EXCHANGE

BY WM. P. BULLARD.

 AM directed to give to the pecan growers of the United States an outline to date (July 27, 1915) of the work of the National Pecan Growers Exchange, sometimes referred to as the selling organization of the pecan industry.

The question of the first importance appeared to our Board of Directors to be that of grading and thus standardizing our pecan nuts. It is well known that there are size variations in nuts of the same variety, not only in different localities but in the

same locality, and, in fact, on the same tree. And there are more or less variations from year to year, depending upon moisture supply, care of trees, etc. Our product has come to be of sufficient commercial importance to require separation into different size grades, just as other products are classified. When a cotton buyer wants cotton of middling or good middling grade he is able to get just what he wants and pays accordingly. So the buyer of pecans should be able to call for a No. 1 or No. 2 grade of any variety and have the assurance that he is going to get just what he wants and not have to be content with the "tree run" as is now so often the case. Ere long the grower with ungraded nuts will find it difficult to sell them at top prices in the general market.

The question of grades being basic, as we thought, it was given first attention. At the first meeting of the Board of Directors immediately following the organization meeting of the Exchange, this question was taken up and placed in the hands of a committee composed of some of the most experienced men in the business, with Herbert C. White as chairman. A prominent member of this committee was Mr. C. A. Reed of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture. Mr. Reed has spent some years in the study of pecan nuts and in the course of this work has each year experimentally graded many of the leading varieties and from different sections of the pecan belt; and he has done this work on probably a broader scale than any grower in his individual capacity has been able to do. With such valuable data before them, in addition to similar data of the individual grower members of the committee, it was possible to arrive at what appeared to be the proper size or grade classification of several varieties. This committee made its report at a special called meeting of the Board of Directors, held in Albany on the 27th inst., (July 1915), and after careful deliberations the following grades were established:

	No. 1	No. 2
Alley,	13-16 and over.	11-16 and 12-16.
Curtis,	11-16 and over.	9-16 and 10-16.
Delmas,	13-16 and over.	11-16 and 12-16.
Frotscher,	13-16 and over.	11-16 and 12-16.
Moneymkr	13-16 and over.	11-16 and 12-16.
Pabst,	12-16 and over.	10-16 and 11-16.
Schley,	12-16 and over.	10-16 and 11-16.
Stuart,	13-16 and over.	11-16 and 12-16.
VanDeman	12-16 and over.	10-16 and 11-16.

In explanation of the foregoing figures will say that no Alley nut, for instance, can go into No. 1 grade if it is small enough to pass through a mesh opening that is smaller than 13-16 of an inch; therefore an Alley nut that will go through an opening 12-16 of an inch must go in grade No. 2. And an Alley nut small enough to pass through an opening

(Continued on page 108.)

The Nut-Grower

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No receipts for subscription remittances will be forwarded unless return postage is enclosed. The label on wrapper is a receipt and indicates when subscription expires.

Advertisements

Advertisements of responsible parties and firms solicited. Medical advertising not accepted. Rates furnished on application.

Forms close on 20th of month preceding date of publication.



OUR CONVENTION NUMBERS

Each year when the National Nut Growers convention assembles, THE NUT-GROWER, for several preceeding as well as succeeding issues, features the prospects and the program, reports proceedings and gives space for many of the important papers. So we have instead of a special convention number a series of numbers of special importance. During the past fourteen years wonderful advancement has been made in the industry we represent, and the trade interests not only increased in volume but are reaching out into allied lines. Thus our advertising space in these convention numbers has a value to the trade even beyond the splendid results due to the regular use of our columns.

It is gratifying to see how the wideawake trade advertisers take advantage of the facilities we afford them. It is this spirit of patronage and co-operation that builds the industry, which in time builds trade for those who let the convention interest know what they have to offer, and THE NUT-GROWER is certainly the best and most convenient medium for securing this desirable publicity.

Last year, in spite of the depressing business conditions caused by the European war, we had a splendid patronage for our special convention number. This year our offer of service is still more attractive, as we make no additional charge for space when as many as three insertions are ordered. Our circular letter, which also appeared in the July number, is bringing favorable replies, but time passes so rapidly that many will fail to get their copy in in time for obtaining the best results unless we regularly remind them that the September, October and November issues are the most opportune numbers.

We urge that every one having special offers to

make should "get there" through the columns of THE NUT-GROWER.



In certain sections of the pecan belt, considerable attention is being given to live stock in connection with orchard movements. "Pigs and Pecans" have already figured in South Georgia, the combination working to advantage when properly operated. It was several years after THE NUT-GROWER suggested this combination before its adoption became general. "Kudzu and Cows" is a new suggestion which is being put into operation in several places. The reputation of any one who condemns new moves is not safe. Because cows cannot be tolerated in a young grove, it does not follow but that this difficulty can be overcome, by such simple means as a silo and soiling such leguminous crops as may be most available. And kudzu is putting up a strong claim to a leading place as a storage crop. The editor has a four acre patch of this plant started, and the way it is growing—well, we will wait until the season is over before we estimate how many cows we will need per acre to utilize the production. Our farmer on the Ellwood Orchard where the plants were set the past spring is from Missouri but he has already acknowledged the growing proclivities of the plant.



A Kansas firm whose advertisement is found in this number has been investigating southeastern territory to find a locality suitable for growing sweet clover. After several years' trial ideal conditions were found between Waycross and Jacksonville on sandy land shallow to water. Sweet clover is a wild plant and will not stand coddling. It is only necessary to sow the seed and let it alone. It makes fine hay or pasture and in this climate grows all winter.



Some time ago a correspondent in Texas inquired for particulars regarding a Georgia pecan orchard of twenty acres on which the owner secured a loan of \$1,500 per acre. He wanted a copy of THE NUT-GROWER containing a report of the transaction which was said to have been negotiated by a New York life insurance company. This makes quite an interesting story, but we must disclaim any knowledge of its having appeared in this journal.



As will be noticed in another column, the directors of the National Pecan Growers Exchange have tentatively established two grades for nine varieties. These grades merely refer to sizes, so that the work as far as the grading machines is concerned can be handled with the next crop. Other elements in the grading, such as quality, cracking characteristics, number of nuts to the pound, etc., will be worked out later. Culls in all cases are excluded.

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The Nut-Grower
Waycross, Ga.



WITH THE EDITOR AND HIS CORRESPONDENTS

Join the Association

Editor NUT-GROWER:

The 1915 Badge Book, which is the only available directory of those who are most interested in nut growing in the South, will be from the press the early part of October. This is very much in demand on account of the list of members of the National Nut Growers Association and other information which it contains.

Scores of new members come into the Association each autumn about the time our annual Conven-

tion is held. It will be an advantage to these parties to send in their names at once, so that they may be printed in the Badge Book. As you are making the special offer of a year's subscription to the NUT-GROWER (\$1.00) and membership in the National Nut Growers Association (\$2.00) for \$2.50, I respectfully urge that now is a good time to send membership dues and so be included in the printed list of members in the Badge Book.

J. B. WIGHT, Secretary,
Cairo, Ga.

Indications at present are that the 1915 crop of pecans will fall below that of last season. Continued rains in many localities at the time of blooming probably account for this. In the Albany district the prospects are for a yield approximate to that of last year. Some varieties are dropping the nuts more largely than others, so that observations and records in this particular are of practical importance.



In this issue will be found a letter from J. B. Wight, secretary of the National Nut Growers Association regarding the Badge Book for the coming convention. Prompt attention to the enrollment of new members is important if the names are to appear in the 1915 issue. Our subscribers who are not yet members are reminded that they can send in their applications with renewal of of subscriptions at the combination rate.



In our July number an item headed "Thrift" and intended for another publication gotten out in THE NUT-GROWER shop inadvertently was included in our July editorials and put us in the position

of endorsing the proposition of an orchard development company, a proceeding which is contrary to our policy, no matter how meritorious the company may be.

KEYSTONE Pecan Orchard Co.



Producers and Exporters of fine
PAPER SHELL PECANS



OFFICES:

1 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
Times Building, Florence, S.C.
Groves: Baconton, Ga.



VARIETIES:

Schley, Van Deman, Frottscher, Stuart

Samples and prices on request.
Wholesale orders solicited.

Pecan Trees

Do You Want Trees
That will Grow
and Bear
?

If so, learn about my methods of propagating, handling and shipping before you decide where to buy.

Information about pecan growing given for the asking :: ::

J. B. WIGHT
CAIRO, GA.

The National Pecan Growers Exchange

(Continued from page 105.)

10-16 of an inch can not go into even No. 2 grade. There have been but two grades, Nos. 1 and 2, established for any variety.

It may be that later on, after this year's experience, for instance, it may be deemed wise and expedient to make some alterations in these grade dimensions; but for the present these seemed wise and expedient. And later on (this year, we hope) there will doubtless be added other qualifications to these grades: some standard of quality and the minimum and maximum number of nuts of each variety to constitute a pound. While the above named varieties, only, were considered yet it is intended that other named varieties will be included from time to time so as to accommodate growers in quantity of other varieties of standard quality in various sections of the United States.

These grades having been established by your National Exchange the next thing will be the designing and adoption of suitable grading machines. This parent Exchange will have sub-exchanges in each center of production which will have their own grading machinery; and while it might be too much to say at this time that each sub-exchange must use the same make of graders, yet it must be conceded without question that the graders of the sub-exchanges must perform be of such standard mechanism and efficiency as to insure that all nuts will be graded with that exactness for which this parent organization must uncompromisingly stand at all times. This National Exchange must insist upon, and its policy be squarely and unretreatingly based upon, a high and absolutely uniform standard, not only in grading but in all its dealing with both the grower and buyer public. It can not endure, it can not live, if based and conducted otherwise. Not only the grower but the buyer must

have complete confidence in this Exchange and its operations.

It might be thought by the impatient that this organization is going too slowly; that we should be ready this fall to take care of all the offerings. But a careful perusal of the foregoing will show that we have problems many that are both delicate and important. Better, far better that we delay a period too long and be sure that we are both ready any right than to blunder along and have both to retract and retrace, which would lose us not only time but that confidence of the grower and buyer public that is so necessary to our continued and useful existence.

In this connection I want to say that this Exchange is desirous of securing reliable data from every pecan growing section of the United States. We would like this data to include location, varieties, age of trees and extent of planting. This information will be useful somewhat in forecasting our work and if mailed to the Secretary, at Albany, Ga., in brief and concise form will be duly appreciated by this association.



Fifty Dollars for a Nut

Suppose old man Baldwin had not told anybody about that first Baldwin apple tree? There would have been no Baldwin apples for the rest of us. Fortunately Mr. Baldwin knew an opportunity for fun, money and public spirit when he saw it, so he grafted other trees from the original one and gave cions to his friends. Thus we are now enriched by having many millions of Baldwin apple trees, all descended from the first and only original one.

The time has now come when we need to find dozens and scores of other Mr. Baldwins who will tell us about the good wild nut trees of America. We now know how to graft them, so that the finding of them amounts to something. We have most surprising resources in the shape of rare nut trees.

Ship your Pecans
in...

Corrugated Boxes



We can furnish them in any quantity at the following prices:



3 lb. size \$2.10 per 100
5 lb. size 2.75 per 100
10 lb. size 3.40 per 100
20 lb. size 4.80 per 100



Write for Sample
and Information



Atlanta Paper
Company

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In the HEART of the Texas Pecan Belt

We have all the leading Texas and Southern varieties of pecans Very best of trees.

We grow a full line of nursery stock and specialize in Peach, Plum, Apple, Pecan and Berries.

Our LEONA PEACH will supplant Elberta. HAUPT BERRY, a hybrid, for the South is unequalled.

Catalog free. We pay express. 420 acres.

The Austin Nursery
F. T. Ramsey & Son
AUSTIN, TEX.

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Pecan Trees
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 —AND—
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Also a general line of Fruit Trees, Shade Trees and Ornamental Shrubbery and Field Grown Rose Bushes. No better stock grown. Before placing your orders write for illustrated catalogue.

Turkey Creek
Nursery Company,
 Box 21. Macclenny, Fla.

SATSUMAS

OUR stock of Satsuma orange trees for this season are trees worthy of the name; not little plants or switches. They are two year tops on four year (transplanted) stocks and have a root system that will make failure impossible.

They must be seen to be appreciated. 20,000 in stock. Catalog free

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Finest Pecan Trees
Budded or Grafted

Satsuma Orange, Grape Fruit
 Miscellaneous and Ornamental Nursery Stock grown by
Summit Nurseries, Monticello, Fla.
 Ask for Catalog

The W. B. Dukes
Pecan Farm
 Moultrie, Georgia
 Growers and Shippers of
FANCY PAPER SHELL PECANS

One million grafts and buds of Schley Stuart, Delmas and Moneymaker. Write for favorable prices.

As an example of these unknown resources the recent discovery in Indiana of three or four of the finest pecan trees in the world may be cited. It took looking to find these trees among the thousands of wild ones, but it is true that somebody, some boy, some hunter, some observant farmer, has his eye on nearly all of the extra fine nut trees in his neighborhood. He should tell the world about them, that's all. The way is easy—simply send samples of the nuts, with an account of the tree, to the secretary of the Northern Nut Growers Association, Dr. W. C. Deming, Georgetown, Conn.

This association is made up of people who love nut trees and are interested in them. They hold their annual meeting this year at Rochester, N. Y., September 1 and 2, and expect to see and learn about a lot of remarkable English walnut trees. This association wants your help so badly that it is offering money for it—\$50 for a hazel tree of American origin that can compete with the imported filberts; \$10 for a northern pecan better than we have now, and \$20 for other nuts that are found by judges to be sufficiently valuable.

Now send along your fine hickory nuts, shagbarks, black walnuts, pecans and hazel nuts. You would also be helping along this constructive work as well as yourself if you should join the association.



Pecan Tree Borer a Crafty Worker

What is commonly known among pecan growers as winter killing is probably not caused by frost. Julius Matz of the University of Florida Experiment Station is of the opinion that the mortality in pecan trees is due to some of the various diseases which attack them. Borers are very prevalent in pecan trees and to the casual observer they give no sign of their presence. They make a minute hole, girdle the sapwood of the tree and—the frost gets credit for the work.

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Good Printing

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 WAYCROSS, GA.

THE USE OF NUTS

Compiled by Mrs. T. A. Banning and other ladies under the auspices of the National Nut Growers' Association.

One hundred and sixteen practical recipes for the use of Nuts. Introduction by Mrs. Harriet North

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50,000 Pounds of... Pecans

Is the estimate of our 1915 crop made by those who know.

Our crop consists of finest of the standard varieties of pecans.

We are offering these choice nuts for sale either in bulk or in small lots. :: :: ::

For price or other information, write to

The
**G. M. Bacon
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DeWitt : Georgia

PECAN TREES

Our Specialty is growing wellrooted budded and grafted trees of best varieties.

Careful attention given all orders.
Write for prices.

**SOUTHERN NUT
TREE NURSERIES**

Thomasville, :: Georgia

The most effective way of fighting the borer is to smear the trunk of the trees with a mixture of one gallon of whale-oil soap, one pint of crude carbolic acid or kerosene and eight gallons of water. The mixture can best be put on with a whitewash brush or it can be sprayed on, but spraying is not so effective and is rather wasteful. Apply about once a month.

The adult lays the eggs on the bark. The mixture not only repels the female but it stops up the holes where the young larvae have entered and thus shuts off the air supply. There is also a chance that some of the gases from the kerosene or some of the liquid itself will reach the larvae and kill them. Carbolinum is usually used instead of the kerosene but it probably cannot be had now.—
University of Florida Bulletin.



Items of Interest

The 1914 pecan crop at Baconton, Ga., totaled 80,000 pounds.

A number of nut orchardists are growing the China bean as an inter-crop. One grower estimates his crop to be worth \$25 per acre.

"Para-Dichlorobenzene" is the name of a new insecticide described in Bulletin No. 167 of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The California Walnut Growers Association, in its trade circular for 1915 estimates that the present crop will be as large as last year's, when 12,500 tons left the state. The setting of nuts this year is said to have been the heaviest known, but during May and June the loss from blight was heavy in some districts, reducing the state crop about 22 per cent.

In a recent issue of the Montgomery Advertiser appeared a live and attractive human interest story by Mrs. Thomas A. Banning, entitled From Pines to Pecans. It recounts her operations in building a home and business in the South and merits wide reading.

Horticulture

A Magazine of Trade News and Information

For the Nurseryman, Florist, Seedsman and Gardener. A reliable exponent of advanced Trade and Progressive Horticulture.

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Subscription \$1 per Year

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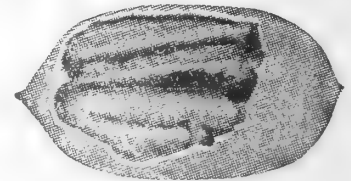
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Expert Propagation.
Healthy and
Hardy Stock.

Write for Prices
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MOULTRIE, GA.



The Pecan Business

In a concise booklet FREE. Every point mentioned, from planting the nuts to gathering the nuts. Written from practical results, over 20 years experience. Nuts and trees for sale.

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Grafted Pecan Trees

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NOT THE MOST—
ONLY THE BEST

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CLASSIFIED

One Cent a Word

Seeds and Plants

SWEET CLOVER SEED. Greatest, quickest, cheapest fertilizing crop for orchards, groves, cotton plantations, truck lands, hay or pasture on sandy, swampy lands. Booklet, sample. **HASKELL & HASKELL**, Garden City, Kas.

Wanted---to Buy

Fruit of Citrus Trifoliata, the small three leaved orange used for hedges. In any quantity from a peck to a hundred bushels. Write for prices stating how much you can supply.

Citrus Fruit Co., Deer Park, Ala.

For Sale

FOR SALE. Budded Pecan Trees and Budwood, standard varieties. 45 acres pecan orchard, 2 and 3 years old; also improved farms. **C. W. RANSOM**, Houston, Tex.

FOR SALE. Back numbers of THE NUT-GROWER. Parties desiring to complete their files should send list of what they need. The Nut-Grower Company, Waycross, Ga.

For Sale

Two hundred and eighty acres—40 acres 20 year old pecans, balance good land at \$12.50. Terms. Very cheap—a splendid bargain.

Smith & Morgan, Dothan, Ala.

G. H. Tomlinson

NURSEYMAN

Putney, Ga.

Everything Suited to the South



The May Nut Cracker

The only dependable and successful cracker manufactured. Easy to operate, rapid and lasting. Postpaid anywhere in U. S. on receipt of \$1. Address **F. B. MAY, Patentee, Wharton, Tex.**

If reprinted in booklet form the story would be of great benefit to the general public and to the pecan industry.

Improved methods for bleaching walnuts are to be used by the California Walnut Growers Association this season, in which the use of sulphur is eliminated. It has been generally conceded that sulphured walnuts deteriorate more rapidly than unsulphured ones. This association will market a larger percentage of the crop than formerly, owing to its increased membership and its contracts to handle the output of several other associations.



Diseased Chestnuts

In the fall of 1913 reports were current that chestnuts gathered from blighting chestnut trees were disease producers, causing death to those who ate them. It was also reported that squirrels were dying from eating such chestnuts. Government scientists, as a result of such reports, have made an exhaustive investigation and have found such reports to be erroneous and that chestnuts from blighted trees are as good as those from healthy trees.



Blasting Conserves Moisture

Blasting the subsoil will prevent wet weather accumulations of surface water by storing it deeply and also prevents loss of vegetation during drouth by making this stored water available.



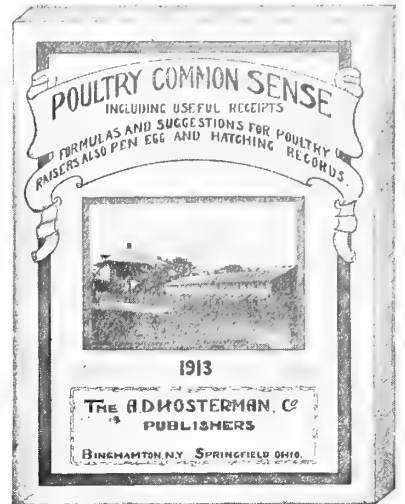
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Ellwood Pecan Co.

COMBINES all the advantages of an up-to-date orchard; has no obligations to meet except to plant and properly care for the best pecan trees obtainable as extensively and as rapidly as its cash capital will permit.

This company is for the investor who cannot give personal attention to pecan interests. Shares \$10. Send for circular.

J. F. WILSON, Manager and Horticulturist
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60,000 Grafted Pecan Trees

Wholesale and Retail :: Special Price to Nurserymen

Satsuma Oranges and other Fruit Trees :: Leading Varieties Only
LAFAYETTE PECAN NURSERY, Lafayette, La.

Will You Help Boost Our Subscription Campaign?

We need more subscribers for *THE NUT-GROWER*. You can help us get them. If you appreciate the work we have been doing, lend us a hand and we can do even greater things in the future.

IN connection with the publicity work *THE NUT-GROWER* is doing in the interest of the Albany convention of the National Nut Growers Association, we are conducting a campaign for securing new subscribers as well as for swelling the membership of the association. We ask the cooperation of our patrons in this movement. They can greatly aid us by sending in the names and addresses of parties whom they believe to be interested in the industry.

It is also a significant fact that in the localities in which *THE NUT-GROWER* circulates regularly there are fully ten acres of fine up-to-date nut orchards for every copy going to that section, and with but few exceptions *THE NUT-GROWER* preceded the planting. This points a way for more orchards, the planting of which naturally makes a greater demand for trees. The wise pecan nurseryman not only advertises regularly in the official organ of the industry, but in addition makes generous use of our subscription department in paying for copies to be sent to names that he furnishes.

To names thus furnished we will send sample copies and other literature of interest.

The many people who read *THE NUT-GROWER* regularly are avoiding common mistakes, overcoming difficulties and making successes with their pecan operations. The failures are confined almost entirely to those who rely on their own expensive experience and those who do not know of the existence of such a journal as *THE NUT-GROWER*.

We give special and attractive rates to persons who send us ten or more subscriptions a year. Advertisers and others who desire to interest new people in the pecan evidently find this a good plan as they continue to use it from year to year, while a creditable percentage of those placed on our books by this method renew the subscription on their own account.

Active co-operation on the part of all of our friends, in sending us names as well as subscriptions, will be directly and indirectly an aid to the industry as well as to this publication.

THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY

Waycross, Georgia

Hawkeye St. Paul Company

THIS COMPANY HAS AN ATTRACTIVE

PECAN PROPOSITION

HIS is simply a safe and sound business movement for utilizing the opportunities for profitable and permanent investment. The plan eliminates the risks, expense and worry of individual ownership of orchards. It is available either for the large or small investor.

Send for a copy of the HAWKEYE HARBINGER. It gives particulars and valuable information.

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68-69 First National Bank Building
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by the Dupont Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.

Farm Manuals: J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, issue a list of six farm and orchard books on timely subjects.

The Thomas Idea; a handsome pamphlet of 64 pages, descriptive of the work of the Thomas Advertising Service, Jacksonville, Fla. Copy will be sent on request if reference is made to this mention.

The Hawkeye Harbinger; a four-page publication full of practical pecan information, announcing the organization and business offerings of the Hawkeye-St. Paul Company, Davenport, Iowa. Copy can be had on application.

Opportunities in Pecan Culture; by Wm. P. Bullard, Albany, Ga. An eight-page leaflet, being a reprint from the July NUT-GROWER of a paper read at the Quincy meeting of the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers Association.

The Ellwood Pecan Co., Waycross, Ga., issues an eight-page folder descriptive of the plans and purposes of an orchard company organized by the editor of this journal in which his experience and facilities for orchard building are available for investment by interested people who are unable to handle or finance orchards of their own.

Bulletin No. 89 of the Georgia State College of Agriculture, dated June 1915, is a volume of nearly 300 pages, containing the proceedings of the Georgia State Horticultural Society and of several other state organizations which met at Athens, January 15-20, 1915. Several pages are devoted by the committee on revision of catalog of fruits and vegetables to the pecan. Of seventy-three varieties cataloged, ten are indicated as of commercial value and the leading varieties for the southern and coastal regions of the state. These ten varieties are Alley, Bradley, Curtis, Moneymaker, Pabst, President, Schley, Stuart, Success and Teche.

ALL ABOUT KUDZU



A 3-Ton Cutting of Kudzu at Glen Arden Farm, Showing both the Cut and Standing Hay

Most wonderful growth. The coming forage crop of the South. Better than alfalfa, red clover or timothy. Better because it succeeds on land too poor for those crops. Better because it does not have to be cut at a certain time to save it. Better, because a shower of rain doesn't ruin the hay. Better, because stock like it better and it contains more protein than wheat bran—from 16.59 per cent to 19.80 per cent. Kudzu is perfectly safe for all stock. Now is the time to place your orders to be sure of plants. Kudzu has great possibilities as a cover crop for pecan orchards, to supply nitrogen for the young, growing trees. For further information and prices write,

G. E. Pleas Plant Co. "GLEN ARDEN FARM"
CHIPLEY, FLORIDA

Combination Offer

By arrangement with the National Nut Growers Association we are able to offer an annual membership and a year's subscription to THE NUT-GROWER for \$2.50. You can save money besides getting the big value this offer presents. Enroll promptly and get ready for a great convention at Albany this fall. Send remittance to J. B. Wight, Secretary, Cairo, Ga., or to THE NUT-GROWER, Waycross, Ga.



The National Nut Growers Convention

(Continued from page 102.)

interested in nut production can afford to miss the meeting.

You are cordially invited to come and get the benefit of the meeting, enjoy the hospitality of Albany, and see what has been done in an industry that has magnificent possibilities of future development.

The Badge Book, containing the list of members of the Association, program of the convention, and other information, will be mailed to members about October 10.

For further information write J. B. Wight, Sec., Cairo, Ga., or Wm. P. Bullard, Chairman Committee of Arrangements, Albany, Ga.



Northern Nut Growers

Our sixth annual meeting will be held at Rochester, N. Y. Sept. 1 and 2. Headquarters and assembly room will be at the Powers Hotel.

This date is chosen because it has seemed more important to inspect the many Persian walnut trees that can be reached from Rochester while they are carrying their crops than to see the nuts on the table. To this end a large part of the time of the meeting will be spent in excursions to these trees, probably in automobiles. There are many trees in Rochester itself, an orchard of over 225 bearing trees at East Avon, 18 miles

Free Book on Road Construction Will be Issued About August 1

Reserve Your Copy Now

We are just receiving from the printers a new book on road construction, which we believe will prove the most useful and valuable book of the kind ever issued. Our object in preparing it is to show the why and how of using



RED CROSS EXPLOSIVES

For Road Building

It is by no means confined to this method, but thoroughly covers every detail of road construction and maintenance, and the uses of all modern methods and appliances for this purpose. It is fully illustrated by halftones and original plan and sectional drawings. A copy will be sent free to any supervisor, path master or private party who has anything to do with building or maintaining roads.

Write to us at once and you will get one of the first copies issued. Ask for booklet No. 325

Good Roads Department

Du Pont Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.

SUCCESS



NATURAL SIZE

The nut that has never failed to bear and never failed to fill at both end with kernels of best quality.

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OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

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Pecan Trees and Nuts
for sale.

C. M. Rood, Pres. Albany, Ga.

Berckmans' Trees and Shrubs

Are grown by specialists of long experience, who know the requirements of Southern soil and climate.

Only the best tested varieties are grown. Why not get them?

We have a large variety of fruit, pecan and other nut and shade trees, shrubs, evergreens and roses. Can supply in carload lots.

Catalogue for the asking.

P. J. Berckmans Co.,
FRUITLAND NURSERIES,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

Our Landscape department is equipped with competent landscape architects and engineers. If you wish to beautify your grounds, consult us.

For Sale

A paper shell pecan orchard of 45 1-2 acres. Best grafted varieties, coming into bearing; in the famous Louisiana alluvial section; half mile from depot. Price right. Reasonable terms. Write

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Ocean Springs Pecan Nursery

Season 1914-15

Will be pleased to book orders now for Grafted Pecans

No Seedlings
Send for Price List

Chas. E. Pabst
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The Oldest Exclusive Pecan Nursery.

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Standard Varieties of Properly Grown Trees



Our many years of practical experience combined with the scientific study we have made of the industry enables us to supply to the best advantage the wants of our patrons.

Prompt attention to inquiries.

Send for Price List.



The G. M. Bacon Pecan Co.

DeWitt, Georgia

away, the Holden trees at Hilton and others at Victor, Fairport, Brockport, Holly and elsewhere. It will be possible to arrange an excursion to the Pomeroy orchard at Lockport, 65 miles away, and even to the numerous Canadian trees on the Niagara Peninsula.

Rochester is a city of nearly 250,000 inhabitants and the greatest nursery center in this country. The place and date should be particularly attractive to nurserymen who, as well as all others, whether members of the association or not, are particularly invited to be present and take part in the proceedings.

Few exhibits can be expected at this date, but some collections and specimens are promised and all persons are asked to bring nuts or other objects of interest.

The association offers a prize of \$50 for a hazel nut of unquestioned native origin that can compete with the imported filbert; \$10 for a better northern pecan; and \$20 to be divided as prizes for other nuts.

W. C. DEMING,
Georgetown, Conn. Secretary.



Issues List of Farms for Sale in South Georgia

"Own a Level Farm," is the title of a very attractive descriptive pamphlet, giving a complete list of farms for sale along its line, just issued by the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad. This pamphlet contains a number of very pretty pictures of growing crops, and it is intended to describe the diversity of crops grown in South Georgia, as well as to give anyone interested in investing in South Georgia farm lands an opportunity to investigate in advance the properties for sale in the fast developing communities served by that line.

A copy of this farm list may be had free of charge by writing to W. W. Croxton, General Passenger Agent, Room 613 Austell Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.—Adv.

P ECAN LITERATURE

The increasing demand for information regarding the pecan has been so great that we have compiled a list of publications on this topic, which we can furnish, postpaid, at the prices named:

1. *The Cost of a Pecan Orchard*; by J. F. Wilson; a 12-page reprint of a paper read at the Cairo meeting of the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association in 1909. Price 10c, 12 copies \$1.00.

2. *The Pecan and Its Culture*; by H. H. Hume; a standard work covering every aspect of the business; topics conveniently arranged under different headings; 160 pages; illustrated; cloth. Price \$1.50.

3. *The Use of Nuts*; a book of nut recipes compiled by Mrs. Thomas A. Banning and her committee of ladies, under the auspices of the National Nut Growers' Association; 116 recipes; 50 pages. Price 25c.

4. Proceedings of the 1904 convention of the National Nut Growers' Association, held at St. Louis, Mo. A stenographic report containing a great variety of information. Illustrated with halftones of the original officers of the association. 124 pages. Price 25c.

5. Proceedings of the 1906 convention, held at Seranton, Miss. A full and interesting report of a largely attended meeting at a historic pecan center. 124 pages. Price 25c.

6. Proceedings of the 1907 convention, held at the Jamestown Exposition.

One of the most complete volumes of the kind ever published. 112 pages. Price 25c.

7. Proceedings of the 1909 convention, held at Albany, Ga. All the formal papers and reports, with story of trip to the largest pecan orchards in the world. 68 pages. Price 25c.

8. Proceedings of the 1910 convention, held at Monticello, Fla. Gives stenographic report of discussions, with papers and reports of this intensely interesting and most important convention. Contains Judge Whipple's famous paper, "Why Pecans?" and a carefully prepared historical sketch of the association. 115 pages. Price 25c.

9. Proceedings of the 1913 convention, held at Houston, Tex. 90 pages. Price 50c.

10. Proceedings of the 1914 convention. 82 pages of closely printed matter, containing full stenographic report of the meeting. Price 50c.

11. *The Nut Culturist*; by Andrew S. Fuller; a treatise on the propagation, planting and cultivation of nut bearing trees and shrubs adapted to the climate of the United States, with names and description of edible or otherwise useful nuts known to commerce; 290 pages; illustrated; cloth. Price, \$1.50.

Reprints of selected articles from THE NUT-GROWER, having great educational and advertising value, can be furnished in quantity. Write for titles and prices.

THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY
WAYCROSS, GA.

The Nut-Grower

Volume XIV

September 1915

Number 9



TRAIN the understanding. Take care that the mind has a stout and straight stem. Leave the flowers of wit and fancy to come of themselves. Sticking them on will not make them grow. You can only engraft them, by grafting that which will produce them. Another rule of good gardening may also be applied with advantage to the mind. Thin your fruit in spring, that the tree may not be exhausted, and that some of it may come to perfection.

—HARE.

10c per Copy

\$1.00 per Year

THE NUT GROWER

Items of Interest

The Chinese use large quantities of walnuts, both for eating and for making cakes and candies.

Southern Nurserymen held their annual meeting at Hendersonville, N. C., the last week in August.

Remember the Albany convention date, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, October 27, 28, 29th.

A Tennessee subscriber in renewing speaks of the Nut-Grower as a splendid publication on a most important subject.

Reports from the citrus growers of Louisiana for 1914 shows a production of 375,000 boxes. With new groves coming into bearing the 1915 crop is expected to be fully forty per cent larger.

A New Orleans company has an 8,000 acre tract near that city on which they have planted a large orange grove. It is divided into 1,250 five acre tracts, which have been sold largely to men from northern cities.

The California Almond Growers Exchange has substantially increased its membership, and now has enrolled about nine hundred names. This gives the association the control of about 80 per cent of the total crop for the state.

The native nuts of the Ohio Valley include practically all the nuts indigenous to the United States. The black walnut, butternut, chestnuts, hickories, pecans, beechnuts and hazel abound, though the lumber value of some of these primeval trees has caused their destruction at an increasing rate since the advent of civilization.

The development of commercial apple orchard movements in various sections of the country, notably in the North-west, has been followed with keen interest by the pecan growers who have studied the situation in comparison with the pecan. In the Pacific coast country the production has reached as many as 25,000 car lots in one season. This year however the crop is short about 30 per cent.

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THE NUT-GROWER

VOLUME XIV

WAYCROSS, GA., SEPTEMBER 1915

NUMBER 9

PECAN ROSETTE

BY J. W. FIROR

A Paper read at the Quincy meeting of the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association

IN the garden of Dr. W. H. Doughty, Jr., Augusta, Ga., there are a number of pecan trees. These trees grow in the fertile soil of the Savannah valley. With the exception of one tree all have made a splendid growth and have borne good crops. The one exceptional tree has had rosette for a number of years.

Recommendations for the cure of the rosette have been published from time to time. Some of these have been tried on this tree. One year the tree received an application of bluestone; another, lime and bluestone, and still another, lime and stable manure. Other soil treatments have been used.

This tree has been under my observation for the last three and a half years. It rosette in 1911, 1912, 1913, but during the summer of 1914 the rosette apparently disappeared. None of the noticeable symptoms were observed during last year. Did the use of lime or bluestone or manure or a combination of these materials cause this tree to throw off the rosette for one year? Or did the tree just accidentally recover?

In the spring of 1912 the Horticultural Department of the College put down some tests, following the scattered recommendations of that time.

TEST WITH FERTILIZER MATERIALS IN FIVE YEAR OLD ORCHARD

In a five year old orchard in Jefferson county an eight plat test with commercial fertilizer materials was laid down. The plats each contained 14 trees, most of which were rosetted. The trees had been planted all at the same time and conditions of soil, drainage, etc., were uniform as far as could be observed. Cultivation and cropping throughout the test was across the plats so this also was uniform. The plats were treated as follows:

Plat 1. 1000 pounds ground limestone, 1912.

Plat 2. 313 pounds of acid phosphate in 1912; same 1913, 1914 and 1915.

Plat 3. Check.

Plat 4. 80 pounds muriate of potash, 1912, 1913, 1914 and 1915.

Plat 5. 100 pounds nitrate of soda, 1912, 1913, 1914 and 1915.

Plat 6. Check.

Plat 7. 313 pounds acid phosphate, 80 pounds muriate of potash and 100 pounds nitrate of soda, 1912, 1913, 1914 and 1915.

Plat 8. 1000 pounds of ground limestone in 1912, and 313 pounds acid phosphate, 80 pounds muriate of potash and 100 pounds nitrate of soda in 1912, 1913, 1914 and 1915.

This test was repeated in a nine year old orchard with the additional tests as follows:

Plat 10. Check.

Plat 11. One-half pound bluestone per tree, 1912 and 1913.

Plat 12. One-half pound bluestone and 50 pounds of lime per tree.

Plat 13. Check.

Plat 14. 1 pound bluestone per tree, 1912 and 1913.

Plat 15. 1 pound bluestone and 50 pounds of lime per tree.

Plat 16. Acid phosphate, muriate of potash, 1913, 1914 and 1915.

Plat 17. Acid phosphate and sulphate of ammonia 1913, 1914, 1915.

Plat 18. Muriate of potash and nitrate of soda.

A block of 90 trees were subsoiled by the use of dynamite in the spring of 1913. 90 other and adjacent trees were used as check on these trees. Tests with manure, mulching, other chemicals, etc., are under way.

RESULTS OF TESTS IN 5 YEAR OLD ORCHARD

Plat 1. 1000 lbs. ground limestone in 1912. 12 trees.

1913 9 trees with rosette, 3 free.

1914 10 trees with rosette, 2 free.

Plat 2. 313 lbs. 15 per cent acid phosphate in 1912, same in 1913, 1914, 1915.

1912 12 with rosette, 2 free.

1913 12 with rosette, 2 free.

1914 11 trees with rosette, 3 free.

Plat 3. Nothing (check).

1912 13 trees with rosette, 1 free.

1913 12 trees with rosette, 2 free.

1914 11 trees with rosette, 3 free.

Plat 4. 80 lbs. muriate of potash in 1912, same in 1913, 1914, 1915.

1912 13 trees with rosette, 0 free.

1913 9 trees with rosette, 4 free.

1914 11 trees with rosette, 2 free.

Plat 5. 100 lbs. nitrate of soda in 1912; its equivalent in sulphate of ammonia in 1913, 1914, 1915.

1912 14 trees with rosette, 0 free.

1913 11 trees with rosette, 3 free.

1914 13 trees with rosette, 1 free.

Plat 6. Nothing (check.)

1912 14 trees with rosette, 0 free.

1913 13 trees with rosette, 1 free.

1914 10 trees with rosette, 4 free.

Plat 7. Complete.

1912 13 trees with rosette, 1 free.

1913 12 trees with rosette, 2 free.

1914 9 trees with rosette, 5 free.

Plat 8. Complete with lime in 1912.

1912 13 trees with rosette, 1 free.

1913 13 trees with rosette, 1 free.

1914 12 trees with rosette, 2 free.

Plat 9. Orchard treatment.

1912 14 trees with rosette, 0 free.

1913 12 trees with rosette, 2 free.

1914 11 trees with rosette, 3 free.

HOUSECUT FIELD

Plat 1. Check.

1911 8 rosetted trees, 2 free.

1913 4 rosetted trees, 6 free.

1914 3 rosetted trees, 6 free.

Plat 2. Ground limestone 1912.

1911 10 rosetted trees, 0 free.

1913 5 rosetted trees, 5 free.

1914 4 rosetted trees, 6 free.

Plat 3. Acid phosphate.

1911 5 rosetted trees, 1 free.

1913 7 rosetted trees, 3 free.

1914 3 rosetted trees, 7 free.

Plat 4. Check.

1911 8 rosetted trees, 2 free.

1913 6 rosetted trees, 4 free.

1914 1 rosetted tree, 9 free.

Plat 5. Muriate of potash.

1911 8 rosetted trees, 2 free.

1913 6 rosetted trees, 4 free.

1914 5 rosetted trees, 5 free.

Plat 6. Nitrate of soda.

1911 5 rosetted trees, 5 free.

1913 4 rosetted trees, 6 free.

1914 7 rosetted trees, 3 free.

Plat 7. Check.

1911 8 rosetted trees, 2 free.

1913 5 rosetted trees, 5 free.

1914 6 rosetted trees, 4 free.

Plat 8. Ground limestone, acid phosphate, muriate of potash, nitrate of soda.

1911 7 rosetted trees, 2 free.

1913 6 rosetted trees, 1 free.

1914 5 rosetted trees, 4 free.

Plat 9. Acid phosphate, muriate of potash and nitrate of soda.

1911 7 rosetted trees, 3 free.

1913 8 rosetted trees, 2 free.

1914 1 rosetted tree.

Plat 10. Check.

1911 8 rosetted trees, 2 free.

1913 6 rosetted trees, 4 free.

1914 6 rosetted trees, 4 free.

Plat 11. 1-2 lb. bluestone per tree 1912, 1913.

1912 10 rosetted trees

1913 7 rosetted trees, 3 free.

1914 5 rosetted trees, 5 free.

Plat 12. Ground Limestone, 1 lb. bluestone.

1911 8 rosetted trees, 2 free.

1913 9 rosetted trees, 1 free.

1914 7 rosetted trees, 3 free.

Plat 13. Check.

1911 10 rosetted trees

1913 9 rosetted trees, 1 free.

1914 9 rosetted trees, 1 free.

Plat 14. 1 lb. bluestone per tree, 1912 and 1913

1911 8 rosetted trees, 2 free.

1913 8 rosetted trees, 2 free.

1914 7 rosetted trees, 3 free.

Plat 15. Ground limestone. 1 lb bluestone per tree.

1911 10 rosetted trees.

1913 9 rosetted trees, 1 free.

1914 8 rosetted trees, 2 free.

Plat 16. Acid phosphate, muriate of potash.

1911 9 rosetted trees, 1 free.

1913 8 rosetted trees, 2 free.

1914 9 rosetted trees, 1 free.

Plat 17. Acid Phosphate, Nitrate of Soda.

1911 8 rosetted trees, 1 free.

1913 8 rosetted trees, 1 free.

1914 6 rosetted trees, 3 free.

Plat 18. 40 lbs Muriate of Potash, Nitrate of soda.

1911 7 rosetted trees, 3 free.

1913 7 rosetted trees, 3 free.

1914 5 rosetted trees, 5 free.

PREVALENCE OF ROSETTE

A block of 481 6-year trees of the Stuart variety were examined for the rosette in the fall of 1913 and it was found that 257 were free and 224 rosetted. In the fall of 1914 this same block showed 224 healthy and 257 rosette; 33 trees having been added to the list in one year.

In a block of 812 10-year-old trees of several varieties and seedlings there were 468 rosetted in 1913 and the same number in 1914.

The conclusions that I draw from the work that has been given above are as follows:

1. Trees which show marked signs of rosette

for a number of years may suddenly go through a year without any of the symptoms. This has happened with the tree mentioned at the start of this discussion, with a few trees in the different test plats with a few in the plats which were not given any special treatment with trees in the orchard proper.

II. Trees which show a slight sign of rosette one year not uncommonly recover the next.

III. So far the tests with different fertilizers and chemicals have not shown sufficient difference from the checks to warrant the conclusion that they were either benefitted or injured by such treatment.


IV. Somewhere within nature's locked law book there is undoubted a fundamental reason for rosette. How long it will take to find it, it is impossible to tell.



HOW TO GROW FIRST-CLASS NUTS

BY W. W. BASSETT

Read at the Quincy meeting of the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers Association.

Y predecessor has so very ably and fully covered the subject that I feel little more need be said. If we will go home and carry out his directions we can all produce first-class nuts. We all desire to grow the best pecan nuts that can be grown; the subject is so broad that it covers every feature of the pecan business up to placing them on the market, therefore, if I touch on some of the points just covered by our worthy president, I trust that it will only serve to emphasize them the more.

If I were to treat the whole subject, I would divide it under four heads: Moisture Supply, Food Supply, Protection from Insect and Fungus Pests, and The Right Man. I am going to confine my remarks, mainly, to the first of these divisions.

MOISTURE SUPPLY

First-class pecan nuts cannot be grown unless the tree be furnished with an even supply of moisture from blooming time until harvest. Moisture is the carrier of all nourishment taken up by the tree for the growth of wood and fruit. You have just listened to the great need of plant food and the proper amounts of the different plant food elements to use. With these all present, and every other condition ideal, with the exception that moisture be short at critical periods through the growing season, we cannot produce first-class nuts. Many of us have not given this phase of the subject enough thought. Our rainfall through the growing season is abundant, but how much of it is kept available and how much of it is wasted?

We have all noticed the variation in size of Schley nuts, of Stuart and other varieties compared together from different pecan sections, and very often from different trees in the same grove, and from the same trees when two different crops are compared.

An uneven supply of moisture is largely responsible for this, and it is more so with the pecan than the soft fleshed fruits. Most of us have seen a peach or apple crop that was undersized and a few weeks before harvesting time there would come frequent showers, causing the fruit to grow to nearly normal size. This could not be true of the pecan, and other nuts, for there is a critical stage during the hardening of the shell two or three months before maturity, and after which an added supply of moisture will not materially affect the size. Therefore, an even and plentiful supply of moisture just at this period, is equally important to an abundance of plant food, and when we have insured this moisture supply, not by irrigation, for we do not need that, but by scientific methods of cultivation, soil building and maintenance, we have done much toward supplying the necessary plant food and the right condition for it to be made available.

To get the highest percentage of first-class nuts from any individual tree, or grove, we must provide ideal conditions as regards moisture and food all the way through the growing season, we must keep them hustling all the time, and the finishing off process is even more important than growth in the early stages. If we neglected the finishing off process in growing fat cattle and hogs, how many of them would bring top prices? This watchful care to see that the tree is not suffering for moisture, or food, through the last stages of nut growth, is the very thing that will make first-class nuts out of what would otherwise largely be second and third class.

The dropping of the immature nuts in June by many trees is also largely caused by an insufficient supply of moisture. I have noticed seedling trees drop more than half of their crop during a dry spell in June, and the same trees other years, during more favorable moisture conditions, would hardly drop a nut. Thus we begin to see the great importance of a constant supply of moisture, if we are to produce a large crop of first-class nuts.

Deep plowing, cultivation and the return to the soil of crops for the formation of humus are prime factors in regulating this even supply of moisture to the pecan tree, but the most necessary of all is humus. Humus is the very life of the soil, and without which, we can grow no highly developed crop. You tobacco growers were very quick to find this out, you have found that stable manure furnished this in a very desirable form and that it also furnished a good medium for bacterial action, so necessary in making plant food available. Humus acts as a sponge in taking up water during a heavy rainfall and holding it through periods of drought; it loosens up the soil, improving the physical qualities, permitting aeration, equalizing temperature, etc. Soils deficient in humus are cold and wet in moist weather,

(Continued on page 124)

The Nut-Grower

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New uses for nuts are always of interest and we are always glad to have reports showing how domestic science in progressive households utilizes the pecan and other nuts in preparing palatable and nutritious dishes or confections.



The dominant feature of the October issue of The Nut-Grower will be a graphic editorial write-up of the initial orchard of the Albany district. This may be reprinted in attractive booklet form and distributed at the convention as a souvenir of the occasion, and subsequently used as an advertisement for the locality.



Climatic conditions which have injuriously affected cotton and other crops this season in the pecan belt, may or may not be responsible for the unusual dropping of the nut in various localities. While early in the season there was promise of an ordinary crop, still the more recent estimates show a loss of probably 25 per cent.



The Daily Commerce Reports, a Government publication is a great aid to the business man who desires a general knowledge of commercial operations. This is one of the few government publications for which a subscription price is charged, being listed at \$2.50 per annum. From this publication we glean important items of interest to our readers, especially the data bearing on importation of nuts and information regarding crop conditions in foreign countries.



Some years ago and before we were as well posted as we now are as to the possibilities with the

pecan, we urged that if farmers would plant a few pecan trees and give them proper attention, that they in turn would bring in later and at the right time of the year, the money we all have to produce to pay the taxes, which are always with us and cannot be avoided. How nice it would be if this was eliminated by such a simple method.



Oil-bearing nut trees in the Philippines is the subject of an interesting contribution in a recent issue of the Daily Commerce Reports. A tree which is widely distributed on the islands and known by a variety of names yields seed or nuts which produces 45 per cent of a dark fatty oil. The tree is of the order to which the "santol," a fruit commonly eaten in the Philippines, belongs. The name of the tree—well it is some name, whether you can pronounce it or not—is *Chisochiton cumingianus* Harms.



As the years go by there is an increasing interest in the use of nuts as food. This is a wonderful field in which there is certain to be great development in the future. When we are told that a pint of pecan kernels contains enough food elements to supply the daily necessities of an active man, we see visions of the prepared foods which will be models of convenience and so cheap, when the nuts become less expensive, that the high cost of living will be given wings for passage to other shores.



One of the side lines which fits nicely with a modern pecan grove is bee-keeping. This not only supplies a source of additional revenue when properly managed, but also contributes to better results with the orchard operations. It has been conclusively shown that bees are a potent factor in pollinizing blossoms of many fruits. Besides the pecan territory is rich in natural bee supplies while many other plants and trees which can be successfully grown are producers of bee food for a considerable portion of the year.



While at present the greatest activity in pecan planting is in the line of commercial orchards, the small plantings by farmers, and the owners of suburban homes aggregates a large acreage each year. In fact, this is the ideal way for the industry to grow, and through the pecan belt every farm and home should have its nut orchard. This is the custom in foreign lands which now export almonds and walnuts to this country in large quantities; the farms have nut trees planted along lanes and highways, about the farm buildings and in other out of the way places and the crops are marketed readily just as other farm products are handled.

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WITH THE EDITOR AND HIS CORRESPONDENTS

Takes Issue with Matz

Editor NUT-GROWER:

I wish to call your attention to a misleading if not a mistaken statement in the August number of your paper. It is a supposed quotation from a bulletin of the Florida Experiment Station by Mr. Julian Matz. He speaks there of winter killing of pecan trees. He conveys the impression that such injury is doubtful and is usually to be attributed to boring insects. There is no foundation for this view. Winter killing is a very distinct and often prevalent trouble with pecan trees. The past winter was especially severe on the trees and large numbers of them were killed unquestionably by the frost.

The Pin Hole Borer of which he speaks as causing the death of the trees is entirely secondary. They invariably attack dead or dying trees and their presence often misleads growers into thinking that they are the cause of the trees death. It will be found however that in every case the tree is doomed before these borers attack the tree.

In some cases where these borers are allowed to breed in the dying tree they become so numerous that they will single out some weak and unhealthy trees and attack them, causing or hastening their death. For this reason the winter killed trees should be cut and burned as soon as possible. The remaining trees can then be white washed to avoid the borers from seeking out the weak or unhealthy trees. A plain white wash with a little salt added to make it stick has been found to be as effective as more complicated washes.

A careful examination will show that these borers enter the wood

of the tree and do most of their work there and not under the bark. The flat-headed borer is also common on pecans and often kills trees, especially young ones, by girdling them under the bark. The attacks of this borer should not be confused with the above mentioned borer.

It is unfortunate for misinformation to be allowed to spread and I therefore take this means of correcting the probably effect of the before mentioned note. Winter killing is a very distinct trouble and certain things are conducive to such injury and should be avoided. Late cultivation and fertilization are two very important factors in this trouble and both should be strictly avoided. Very severe loss in one grove which came to my attention this past year was caused entirely by a combination of these two evils.

C. S. SPOONER,

Asst. State Entomologist.
Thomasville, Ga.



Wants Pecan Statistics

Editor NUT-GROWER:

I am directed by Leon M. Eastland, of the Federal Department of Agriculture, to inquire of you for any statistics you might have on nut industries.

What I would like to get if possible, is the approximate tons of pecans that have reached the channels of commerce.

If you are in a position to furnish this information I shall appreciate very much receipt of same.

BEN. F. CHAPMAN,

Chief Clerk, Texas Dept. of Agriculture.

[While no systematic statistics have yet been prepared showing tonnage of pecans reaching commercial channels, still we have

some general knowledge of such movements. Your state furnishes from 200 to 600 cars a year of native seedling nuts. With other sections of the country and the improved varieties, the new orchards are only now coming into bearing, and the past season was the first year that shipments reached car lot bulks. Baconton, Ga., had 40 tons last year. Albany, Putney and DeWitt, Ga., aggregated 80 tons. Other points in Georgia and Florida supposedly had 15 tons. All of these shipments were the products of budded trees. In this same territory a considerable production of fine seedling pecans was marketed but such stock as well as a considerable part of the yield from budded trees found local market.—Editor]

◇ ◇ ◇

"It is estimated that the Albany district has about five-twelfths of the area in the United States, planted to the budded and grafted

varieties of pecans, thus easily making Albany the hub of the pecan universe. I can clearly see in prophesy large grading and packing plants and nut-shelling concerns here. This will be true if there is harmony and unification in the industry and if the citizens here are receptive and helpful to take advantage of our many and great pecan commercial possibilities."—W. P. Bullard in Albany Herald.

◇ ◇ ◇

How to Grow First-Class Nuts

(Continued from page 121)

very hot and dry through periods of drought, they have no reservoir capacity and are subject to washing through times of heavy rainfall. The nitrifying and denitrifying bacteria cannot live and work in soils devoid of humus and the value of most commercial fertilizer put on them is lost.

Unfortunately a large part of our commercial pecan acreage has been planted on these kind of soils and before we can expect to grow first-class nuts we must build up the soil in its organic content. We have the cart before the horse, so to speak, for this soil building should have preceded the planting of the grove and on through its first few years of growth, then at bearing age we would be realizing those fine pecan nuts we have been dreaming about. Most of us have been trying to grow too many acres in grove and have not been intensive enough: first-class nuts are not produced on extensive areas without intensive practices at the same time.

I believe the bearing grove should have some growing crop on the ground through the winter to prevent erosion and the loss of nitrates by leaching. This crop can be one of the legumes or one of the cereals, as best suits the conditions; at the beginning of the upbuilding period, oats will probably give the best satisfaction, in the late winter they should be

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grazed off or turned under for soil improvement. Through the Georgia-Florida pecan belt, April and May are usually dry and no inter-crops should be grown to rob the trees of moisture. Some form of surface cultivation should be given through this time; the Forkner light draft harrow makes a fine implement for this purpose. The frequent showers of early summer will afford plenty of moisture for the trees and provide enough to grow some cover crop to shade the soil and serve as a mulch through the hot dry periods later on when the critical time in determining the size of the nut is at hand. I have no data or records to prove just when this time may be, but I believe it to be between August first and the early part of September, depending upon the variety and the season. For this cover crop, I prefer the cow pea, planted in drills with two or three cultivations before they cover the ground. No matter what the cover crop may be, be sure to start the mowing machine at the first approach of a dry spell, in August or early September. If no crop can be grown, I believe it will pay to haul oat straw, or other litter at hand, and cover the ground quite thickly. I do not believe in any half way methods in applying this mulch, too much cannot be applied, if it be extra heavy it may not be necessary to grow a winter cover crop. I feel that I cannot emphasize the need of the winter and summer cover crops too much, the one to prevent leaching and washing, the other to serve as a mulch and soil builder. Unless some other unusual practices are followed, these are absolutely necessary for maximum returns. Had more attention been paid to the soil improving crops, and their consequent effect in controlling moisture conditions during the early years of the pecan tree's growth, we would have hardly gotten acquainted with the rosette and many of our other pecan diseases.

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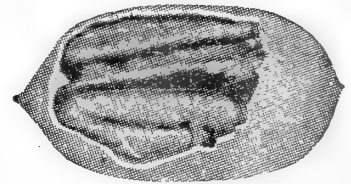
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The Pecan Business

In a concise booklet FREE. Every point mentioned, from planting the nuts to gathering the nuts. Written from practical results, over 20 years experience. Nuts and trees for sale.

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Grafted Pecan Trees
 of Select Papershell Varieties

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 ONLY THE BEST

Bayview Pecan Nursery
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OCEAN SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI

50,000 Pounds of... Pecans

Is the estimate of our 1915 crop made by those who know.

Our crop consists of finest of the standard varieties of pecans.

We are offering these choice nuts for sale either in bulk or in small lots. :: :: ::

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The
G. M. Bacon
Pecan Co.
DeWitt : Georgia

PECAN TREES

Our Specialty is growing well rooted budded and grafted trees of best varieties.

Careful attention given all orders.
Write for prices.

**SOUTHERN NUT
TREE NURSERIES**

Thomasville, :: Georgia

I am not going into further detail, I only wish to emphasize the principles: the details must be worked out by each individual and to suit local conditions. A large number now engaged in the pecan business are going to make a failure of it, but it will be the fault of the man, not the business. Every one of us here assembled can make it a success if we will put our brains and hands to work, and keep them at work until the victory is won. The business of growing first-class pecan nuts is well worthy of man's keenest endeavor and thought, to get right down to studying the needs of each individual tree, to put one's whole self into the attainment of the object desired, only such methods will succeed.



A correspondent in discussing the Satsuma orange stresses the importance of cultivation by saying, "The best way to work Satsumas is to work them very, very good, until September first and then no more at all. Work each tree like it was the only tree you had and that you was most crazy about it; make it a pet and then do each other tree the same way. A little fertilizer in the spring goes a long way too."



So far as the almond crop in California goes this year, while it is less than a normal crop per acre the total tonnage, owing to the increased acreage of recent years, should turn out a good average. Several sections are, however, light in their output per acre.



Nut Cheese Balls

Grate or pass through a food cutter remnants of cheese. If dry moisten with melted butter or cream. Mix with an almost equal quantity of finely chopped hickory nuts and half quantity of chopped candied cherries. Mold into balls, put whole nut meat on top. Serve in nest of lettuce leaves with salad dressing.

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WAYCROSS, GA.

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Compiled by Mrs. T. A. Banning and other ladies under the auspices of the National Nut Growers' Association.

One hundred and sixteen practical recipes for the use of Nuts. Introduction by Mrs. Harriet North

Foreword by Mrs. W. N. Hutt

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Seeds and Plants

SWEET CLOVER SEED. Greatest, quickest, cheapest fertilizing crop for orchards, groves, cotton plantations, truck lands, hay or pasture on sandy, swampy lands. Booklet, sample. **HASKELL & HASKELL**, Garden City, Kas.

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Fruit of Citrus Trifoliata, the small three leaved orange used for hedges. In any quantity from a peck to a hundred bushels. Write for prices stating how much you can supply.

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FOR SALE. Budded Pecan Trees and Budwood, standard varieties. 45 acres pecan orchard, 2 and 3 years old; also improved farms. **C. W. RANSOM**, Houston, Tex.

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G. H. Tomlinson
NURSEYMAN
Putney, Ga.

Everything Suited to the South

Near the town of Patterson, Pierce county Georgia, is the parent tree of the Laura Sellars pecan. It has a local reputation for being a good bearer and has repeatedly yielded crops of over one hundred pounds, although the tree is said to be only about twenty years old. The fame of the variety consists in the extreme size of the nut as well as its great longitudinal measurement. While a good cracker and fair quality, it is common with large nuts of this shape, is sometimes deficient in respect to plump and full kernels.



Citrus Exchange Finds Middlemen Necessary

There has been much discussion of recent years about the elimination of jobbing and distributing middlemen. There has also been a general opinion that the California Fruit Growers Exchange has been a successful cooperative movement and accordingly its opinion should be of value. In the matter of the middleman's distributing service we find the following opinion of the California Fruit Growers Exchange as expressed by its general manager, G. Harold Powell, in his just submitted annual report:



The May Nut Cracker

The only dependable and successful cracker manufactured. Easy to operate, rapid and lasting. Postpaid anywhere in U. S. on receipt of \$1. Address **F. B. MAY, Patentee**, Wharton, Tex.

**Agricultural Lime
Ground Limestone
Burned Lump Lime
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Delivered prices made anywhere. Literature and prices cheerfully given on request.



LIVE OAK LIMESTONE COMPANY

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**Ellwood
Pecan Co.**

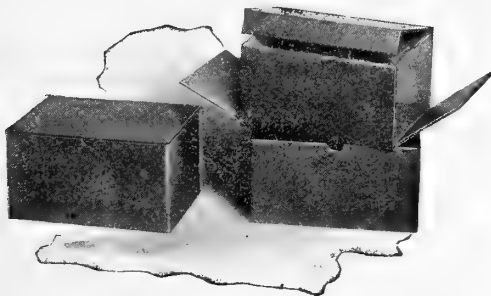
COMBINES all the advantages of an up-to-date orchard; has no obligations to meet except to plant and properly care for the best pecan trees obtainable as extensively and as rapidly as its cash capital will permit.

This company is for the investor who cannot give personal attention to pecan interests. Shares \$10. Send for circular.

J. F. WILSON, Manager and Horticulturist
WAYCROSS, GA.

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FOR PECANS AND ALL SORTS OF NUTS



This box will carry safely five pounds of pecans yet it weighs only 14 ounces. Equally convenient for Express and Parcel Post.

Think Of The Saving!

In Postage and Expressage Write for prices and samples, any size or style you want.

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60,000 Grafted Pecan Trees

Wholesale and Retail :: Special Price to Nurserymen

Satsuma Oranges and other Fruit Trees :: Leading Varieties Only

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Atlantic Coast Line Railroad

The Standard Railroad of the South

Reaches Albany, Georgia, on its own rails from and via Richmond, Va., Charleston, S. C., Savannah, Waycross and Thomasville, Ga. Account the National Nut Growers' Convention to be held at Albany, October 27, 28 and 29, 1915, reduced rates have been authorized on the "Certificate Plan" from practically all points in the Southeast. Ask the agent for a "certificate-receipt" with your ticket and see that he routes you via the ATLANTIC COAST LINE. For schedules, maps, folders, rates, etc., write

T. C. WHITE, G. P. A. **E. M. NORTH, A.G.P.** **L. P. GREEN, T.P.A.**
Wilmington, NC. Savannah, Ga. Thomasville, Ga.

"The Exchange cannot perform the function of the jobber or of the retailer as efficiently or as economically as it is now performed. To increase the expense necessary to distribute the citrus fruit crop to 300,000 retailers or to 100,000,000 people and to perform the services which are demanded of each would be destructive to the interests of the grower."—California Fruit News.



Roadside Tree-Planting

A unique and distinctive feature of road-building in the Far West (California) is the planting of nut-bearing trees along both sides of the road-way, such as pecan and English walnut. They serve a double purpose: bearing fruit and furnishing shade. No state in the union has better public highways than California, and, while they cost money, the cost is a mere quibble when the enormous benefits accrued therefrom are considered. In the matter of trees

there is none better suited for roadside planting than our native pecan, for it is a most productive fruit-bearer and is almost unsurpassed as a shade tree.



Does The Chestnut Bark Disease Occur in Your Region?

During the eleven years the chestnut bark disease has been known to exist in the United States, it has spread from its original point of introduction with such rapidity that it now covers the northern half of the native chestnut zone and has destroyed a number of chestnut orchards.

Recent discoveries of new spots of infection have impressed the danger of its spread by means of infected nursery stock far beyond the limits of the infected region. For example, a young infected tree not long from the nursery, has recently been discovered at Lincoln, Nebraska.

Berckmans' Trees and Shrubs

Are grown by specialists of long experience, who know the requirements of Southern soil and climate.

Only the best tested varieties are grown. Why not get them?

We have a large variety of fruit, pecan and other nut and shade trees, shrubs, evergreens and roses. Can supply in carload lots.

Catalogue for the asking.

P. J. Berckmans Co.,
FRUITLAND NURSERIES,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

Our Landscape department is equipped with competent landscape architects and engineers. If you wish to beautify your grounds, consult us.

For Sale

A paper shell pecan orchard of 45 1-2 acres. Best grafted varieties, coming into bearing; in the famous Louisiana alluvial section; half mile from depot. Price right. Reasonable terms. Write

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R. OOD Pecan Groves

Pecan Trees and Nuts
for sale.

C. M. Rood, Pres. Albany, Ga.

Hawkeye St. Paul Company

THIS COMPANY HAS AN ATTRACTIVE PECAN PROPOSITION

 HIS is simply a safe and sound business movement for utilizing the opportunities for profitable and permanent investment. The plan eliminates the risks, expense and worry of individual ownership of orchards. It is available either for the large or small investor.

Send for a copy of the HAWKEYE HARBINGER. It gives particulars and valuable information.

Hawkeye-St. Paul Company

68-69 First National Bank Building
DAVENPORT, IA.

It is not beyond the bounds of possibility that the disease may be found in any nursery in the United States which has in recent years imported chestnut stock from the diseased region in the eastern United States or from the Orient.

The rapid destruction of the chestnut crop of the east makes possible the development of chestnut orchards in the West, far away from where the native chestnut grows. But to succeed with these the stock must be absolutely clean and the disease must not be introduced. The nurseries must be kept clean.

Every inspector, pathologist and nut grower in the country should co-operate with the Department of Agriculture in a survey of the chestnut nurseries of the country.

Carefully examine the chestnut stock in the nurseries in your region. Watch the nursery stock that is coming into the region from every source. Mail to the Department ample specimens of every suspicious tree which you may find.



Personal Mention

Mr. A. A. Rich, formerly of Lamont, Fla., is now located at Foley, Ala.

J. B. Wight, of Cairo, Ga., secretary of the National Nut Growers Association has been spending several weeks on the Pacific Coast taking in the exposition.

Dr. T. G. Starbuck, of Davenport, Ia., for years past a subscriber to the The Nut-Grower, is president of the Hawkeye-St. Paul Co., which has a large and promising pecan orchard in Louisiana.

Dan Lott, of Wayeross, Ga. well known in real estate circles, is giving increased attention to pecans. He has had a good example set him by his father who has been selling \$250.00 worth of pecans per acre from a four acre grove yearly.

Judge C. M. Wise, of Fitzgerald, Ga., one of the prominent and

ALL ABOUT KUDZU



A 3-Ton Cutting of Kudzu at Glen Arden Farm, Showing both the Cut and Standing Hay

Most wonderful growth. The coming forage crop of the South. Better than alfalfa, red clover or timothy. Better because it succeeds on land too poor for those crops. Better because it does not have to be cut at a certain time to save it. Better, because a shower of rain doesn't ruin the hay. Better, because stock like it better and it contains more protein than wheat bran—from 16.59 per cent to 19.80 per cent. Kudzu is perfectly safe for all stock. Now is the time to place your orders to be sure of plants. Kudzu has great possibilities as a cover crop for pecan orchards, to supply nitrogen for the young, growing trees. For further information and prices write,

G. E. Pleas Plant Co. "GLEN ARDEN FARM"
CHIPLEY, FLORIDA

earliest of the pecan growers of that section, died at his home on September 3rd. Mr. Wise was actively identified with the movement which established the Old Soldiers' colony which grew into the modern city of Fitzgerald.

On Tuesday, the 10th of August Col. G. B. Brackett, Pomologist of the Department of Agriculture, died. For many years Col. Brackett had held this exalted position and was considered one of the foremost pomologists of the world. His special field was systematic pomology, and his word was beyond question concerning varieties of fruits.

H. P. Atwater, who will be well remembered by some of those who attended the earlier nut grower conventions, is forming a collection of edible nuts of all kinds, which he expects to display at various fairs and expositions. He is having difficulty in locating specimens of the MacAllister and other varieties of hicans. Any of our readers who can supply him will be contributing to a commendable enterprise. His address is 2120 Genesee St., Houston, Tex.



The Pecan Industry

An important and growing industry in the Southeast will be represented at the National Nut Growers Convention to be held in Albany, Ga., next October. It is expected the gathering will be attended by nut growers from all sections of the country that are adapted to the growing of pecans or other nuts of food and marketable value.

The pecan industry is expanding rapidly in sections of the Southeast. It is profitable and inviting, and is helping to attract more people to this part of the country.

—INDUSTRIAL INDEX.



Books and Catalogs

Road Construction and Maintenance; an illustrated pamphlet

THE NUT GROWER

Vertical Farming PROVED

BY
Effects of
Orchard
Blasting

with



RED CROSS
FARM POWDER

These cuts are made from photos showing comparative growth of pear trees from Spring of 1913 to Aug. 1, 1914, Bellemont Orchards, Inc., Norfolk, Va.



IN DUG HOLE

IN BLASTED GROUND

ALL progressive farmers and orchardists know that trees planted in blasted ground grow much faster than those planted in the old way and bear fruit earlier.

This proves the truth of the principles of Vertical Farming, which aims to cultivate downward as well as to till the top soil.

Three years ago tree planting in blasted holes was experimental—now millions of trees are set out by the Vertical Farming method every spring and fall.

In like manner, blasting the subsoil to increase general crop yields, now regarded as experimental, will in a few years, be common.

To learn how and why Vertical Farming may double the yields of your farm, get the **Free Reading Course** in Vertical Farming, by Dr. G. E. Bailey, one of the best works on soils and soil culture ever published. Sent free with every request for our Farmer's Handbook No. F 325 Write now.

Established 1802 **DU PONT POWDER CO.** Wilmington, Del.



WHY DO

THE LEADING PLANTERS AND NURSERYMEN
RECOMMEND TREES GROWN BY

SIMPSON NURSERY CO?

Because we have always delivered trees as ordered, at the time wanted, and packed them so that they arrived in better condition than is usually expected, and the result is that our

TREES GROW

For years past we have shipped more pecan trees than any other nursery man. At least one third of the pecan acreage in the Albany district is planted with trees grown by us.

Our tree are exceptionally fine this year and we know they will please you. Will be glad to quote you on all standard varieties. Your order will receive our personal attention.

SIMPSON NURSERY CO.

MONTICELLO, FLORIDA



Ocean Springs Pecan Nursery
Season 1914-15

Will be pleased to book orders now for Grafted Pecans

No Seedlings
 Send for Price List

Chas. E. Pabst
 Proprietor
Ocean Springs, Miss.

Established by G. M. Bacon in 1889. Incorporated 1903.
 The Oldest Exclusive Pecan Nursery.

**The G. M. Bacon
 Pecan Company**

DeWitt, Georgia

**Standard Varieties of
 Properly Grown Trees**



Our many years of practical experience combined with the scientific study we have made of the industry enables us to supply to the best advantage the wants of our patrons.

Prompt attention to inquiries.

Send for Price List.



The G. M. Bacon Pecan Co.
DeWitt, Georgia

of 120 pages of general information on an important subject. The DuPont Powder Co., Wilmington, Del.

Modern Silage Methods; a 264 page pamphlet giving a large amount of disinterested information regarding the construction and filling of silos, with a treatise on feeding and rations. Published at a nominal price by the Silver Manufacturing Co., Salem, Ohio.

Agriculture of Massachusetts; sixty-second annual report of the secretary; 1914; a fine volume of over 600 pages with many fine illustrations and complete index. A number of timely and carefully prepared papers by specialists are included with various reports of the activities of the State Board.

The Country Home; A Guide to County Living; by Edward Irving Farrington. Published by Laird and Lee, Chicago, Ill. Size 7x8 1-2 inches, substantially bound. Price \$1.50. This work abounds with practical suggestions and monthly reminders which can be readily utilized by those who wish to have beautiful and profitable homes.



**Issues List of Farms for
 Sale in South Georgia**

"Own a Level Farm," is the title of a very attractive descriptive pamphlet, giving a complete list of farms for sale along its line, just issued by the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad. This pamphlet contains a number of very pretty pictures of growing crops, and it is intended to describe the diversity of crops grown in South Georgia, as well as to give anyone interested in investing in South Georgia farm lands an opportunity to investigate in advance the properties for sale in the fast developing communities served by that line.

A copy of this farm list may be had free of charge by writing to W. W. Croxton, General Passenger Agent, Room 613 Austell Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.—Adv.

PECAN LITERATURE

The increasing demand for information regarding the pecan has been so great that we have compiled a list of publications on this topic, which we can furnish, postpaid, at the prices named:

1. *The Cost of a Pecan Orchard*: by J. F. Wilson; a 12-page reprint of a paper read at the Cairo meeting of the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association in 1909. Price 10c, 12 copies \$1.00.
2. *The Pecan and Its Culture*: by H. H. Hume; a standard work covering every aspect of the business; topics conveniently arranged under different headings; 160 pages; illustrated; cloth. Price \$1.50.
3. *The Use of Nuts*; a book of nut recipes compiled by Mrs. Thomas A. Banning and her committee of ladies, under the auspices of the National Nut Growers' Association; 116 recipes; 50 pages. Price 25c.
4. Proceedings of the 1904 convention of the National Nut Growers' Association, held at St. Louis, Mo. A stenographic report containing a great variety of information. Illustrated with halftones of the original officers of the association. 124 pages. Price 25c.
5. Proceedings of the 1906 convention, held at Scranton, Miss. A full and interesting report of a largely attended meeting at a historic pecan center. 124 pages. Price 25c.
6. Proceedings of the 1907 convention, held at the Jamestown Exposition. One of the most complete volumes of the kind ever published. 112 pages. Price 25c.
7. Proceedings of the 1909 convention, held at Albany, Ga. All the formal papers and reports, with story of trip to the largest pecan orchards in the world. 68 pages. Price 25c.
8. Proceedings of the 1910 convention, held at Monticello, Fla. Gives stenographic report of discussions, with papers and reports of this intensely interesting and most important convention. Contains Judge Whipple's famous paper, "Why Pecans?" and a carefully prepared historical sketch of the association. 115 pages. Price 25c.
9. Proceedings of the 1913 convention, held at Houston, Tex. 90 pages. Price 50c.
10. Proceedings of the 1914 convention. 82 pages of closely printed matter, containing full stenographic report of the meeting. Price 50c.
11. *The Nut Culturist*; by Andrew S. Fuller; a treatise on the propagation, planting and cultivation of nut bearing trees and shrubs adapted to the climate of the United States, with names and description of edible or otherwise useful nuts known to commerce; 290 pages; illustrated; cloth. Price, \$1.50.

Reprints of selected articles from THE NUT-GROWER, having great educational and advertising value, can be furnished in quantity. Write for titles and prices.

THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY
WAYCROSS, GA.

The Nut-Grower

Volume XIV

October 1915

Number 10



MEN have certain work to do for their bread, and that is to be done strenuously; other work for their delight, and that is to be done heartily; neither is to be done by halves or shifts, but with a will, and what is not worth that effort is not to be done at all.

—RUSKIN.

10c per Copy

\$1.00 per Year

THE NUT GROWER

About the Convention

The meetings of the Association will be held in the Courthouse, which is centrally located and within a short distance of all the hotels.

The Question Box will be one of the features of the meeting. Questions will arise that are not answered in addresses and papers on the regular program. Write these out, hand to the secretary and, if of sufficient interest, they will be answered by some of the many experts present. Some most valuable information is brought out by the questions.

There will be an exhibit of nuts, nut crackers, etc., which will be of special interest to visitors. Those desiring information in regard to exhibits are referred to Mr. C. A. Reed, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C., chairman of the committee on Exhibits, or to Mr. Wm. P. Bullard, Albany, Ga., chairman of the committee of Local Arrangements. Those having nuts, especially new and interesting varieties, are invited to bring or send samples for exhibition. All exhibits will be mentioned in the printed proceedings.

One of the most interesting features of the convention will be a demonstration of the various uses to which pecans can be put in the preparation of various articles of food. These demonstrations will be held in close proximity to the convention hall and at such hours as will enable all to get the benefit of them. They will be under the supervision of Miss Randall, head of the domestic science department of the State Normal College at Athens, Ga., and will be of especial interest to all lady visitors.

Of special interest to visitors and members is the announcement by Secretary Mock of the Albany Chamber of Commerce that on the same dates as those of the convention will occur the Fall Harvest Festival at Albany. A most in-

(Continued on page 140.)

President Pecan--

NONE BETTER

Pecan Growing Made Easy

By planting trees dug with entire tap root and well developed lateral roots. Few nurseries have such trees.

Made Profitable

By planting only genuine budded or grafted trees of best quality and best producing varieties. Some of the biggest, thinnest shelled nuts don't bear—beware of them.

Griffings' Trees are Models-- Root and Top

Our varieties are best. Gold Medal awarded our pecans at Jamestown Exposition. Handsome pecan catalog free.

The Griffing Brothers Co.

NURSEYMEN

Jacksonville, Florida

The W. B. Dukes Pecan Farm

Moultrie, Georgia

Growers and Shippers of

FANCY PAPER SHELL PECANS

One million grafts and buds of Schley, Stuart, Delmas and Moneymaker. Write for favorable prices.

Best Budded Pecan Trees

We have them in great quantity as well as quality. Our stock is especially strong and well-rooted. We have also best budding wood.

Magnolia Nursery

W. C. JONES, Proprietor
Successor to W. L. C. Jones

Cairo, Ga.

Quality Trees

Pecans

Satsumas

General line of Hardy Citrus Trees

Every shipment means a satisfied customer

Your patronage will prove it

Write for prices at once

Florida Nurseries

W. W. BASSETT, Proprietor

Monticello,

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Budding Tool

Patented 1905

A popular tool for budding Pecans, Hickories, Walnuts, Chestnuts, Persimmons and all other trees.

Buds and Grafting Scions

of Schley, Stuart, Alley, Delmas, Van Deman, Teche, Russell, Mobile, Frotscher and Success.

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For particulars and prices write
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SHIPPING POINTS: Baconton, Ga., DeWitt, Ga., Hardaway, Ga., Albany, Ga.


THE NUT-GROWER

VOLUME XIV

WAYCROSS, GA., OCTOBER 1915

NUMBER 10

DEWITT—PIONEER PECAN POINT

 TWENTY seven years ago, to be exact, in October 1888, the writer began his horticultural operations in South Georgia. The growing of nursery stock in a small way, which included seedling pecans and in turn the planting of various fruits in an experimental way was followed up for several years, until the commercial prospects with pecans led to his special work in this line which has since been continuously followed. In the early 90's his place at Poulan, Ga. known as Piney Park Nursery, which was later a part of the Keystone Fruit Company, was visited by Mr. G. M. Bacon, of DeWitt, Ga., who made a purchase of several hundred grape vines. This was our first meeting, and was brought about by a mutual business acquaintance, Mr. R. H. Warren, of Albany, Ga., if memory serves me right, although the name of Nelson F. Tift comes to mind in this connection. While the writer's location was twenty-two miles east of Albany, Mr. Bacon's place was at DeWitt, thirteen miles south of the same railroad center. However, Albany was the touch point, and the years which followed this meeting led to the closer relations which proved fruitful in the founding of a new industry.

At this initial meeting, the pecan was the link which connected these men in a way that subsequently produced history. While the nursery at Poulan was producing general nursery stock, that at DeWitt which had been established two or three years earlier, was specializing in pecans. Pecan orchards were planted at both places as soon as trees were large enough to transplant. At Poulan, one year seedlings were used, and the first nuts were gathered six years later. During this period, and for several years previous, the planting of seedling pecans had been attracting considerable attention and orchards had been started at several other points. This was the time when attention was being directed to choice varieties and when the first budded and grafted trees were being introduced into Georgia territory. It was also the time when the fake pecan dealer was gathering in his harvest of dollars, for which he exchanged inferior seedlings with a guarantee that they would produce nuts like the elegant sample he displayed.

This brings the story up to the organization of the National Nut Growers Association and the found-

ing of the Nut Grower, which has been previously recorded.

With this introduction we reach the objective point of this sketch, DeWitt, the home place of Mr. Bacon and the location of his orchards and nurseries as they now appear after thirty years of pioneer work.

There is a peculiar fitness in our giving at this time a brief story of this place, since it will be visited on one of the convention days by the members and friends of the National Nut Growers Association. We make no claim to writing a history of this interesting place, or to recording all the labors and achievements of Mr. Bacon and his associates. We simply intend to weave a simple story, and that entirely from our observation and memory, which will help the visitors at the convention to appreciate and enjoy the occasion of their visit to DeWitt. Other orchards included in the day's itinerary may be more extensive in area, more modern in the selection of varieties, but it is from DeWitt that the inspiration comes. This is where all of the best known varieties were subjected to the severe test which showed their comparative value; where the demonstration of cultural methods was made and where the early fights on insect foes and bacterial troubles were made; the place where many of the now popular varieties were first fruited in Georgia.

Nuts grown at DeWitt supplied the demands for specimens of pecans, which were effectively used to further the subsequent development work which has since given the Albany pecan district such wide publicity. The seedling nuts produced here were used largely in growing the thousands of nursery trees which were then budded with wood grown on the earlier planted trees of the choice varieties, and again, these budded trees were used to plant other orchards in the neighborhood which will be visited by the delegates to the convention. Many of these seedling trees were sold and shipped to other localities in Georgia and other states.

While all this is important, other vital features of the industry were worked out at DeWitt. The modern orchards, where the gathering, grading and shipping of the nuts will be seen, profit by the results of these earlier operations. Defects in promising

varieties were here detected and in consequence they have not been planted in recent years. Experience in cultivation, fertilization treatment of trees and inter-cropping of land worked out here through years of labor and observation and at no small outlay in cash have been largely available for the benefit of others.

With such a past, the present aspect of this place becomes doubly interesting and the visitor will on this account find the DeWitt orchards and nursery have a distinct and dominant attraction. They are in reality a field for study where days and weeks could be advantageously spent by the student and practical grower. However, this prospective visit will be in the nature of a hurried sight-seeing tour in which a fixed schedule must be adhered to, so no time will be available for detailed observation. Consequently it will be in the nature of a moving picture scene, where stately trees with the dignity of thirty years growth alternate with acres and acres of the earlier successes of top-working, which was here first put into extensive practical operation; then solid blocks of variety after variety of the well known kinds, spreading over hundreds of acres of commercial groves, where the brown beauties are now being gathered and prepared for market.

The scene changes to the nursery, which has all these years been growing pecans, and pecans only, with its stock, ranging from this year's seedlings up to the great masses of budded trees now ready for the approaching planting season, all showing the systematic and clean cultivation so essential at this period of the tree's existence. Then another change. The long rows of nursery stock, the extensive blocks of orchard give place to individual trees of historic interest. The original Georgia Giant tree, despite its susceptibility to scab continues to grow and spread its branches and abide the time when this weakness can be removed, when it will surely resume a commanding position in the list of regular and abundant bearing varieties. Centennial, Russell and other fine nuts which are not now in popular favor can here be seen under actual orchard conditions.

While such splendid growers as Mobile and Van Deman are familiar to many, it requires trees of a mature age—such as can here be seen—to show their grandeur. Georgia's oldest tree of the Alley variety, which by the way is steadily growing in favor, is on these grounds.

To mention all the things which might be seen would be to write the story of the development of the pecan. It should be written in full some day, and it will make a fascinating book of many pages.

The special significance of this place lies in the fact of its being the scene of the initial commercial operations in the pecan development movement. This was the work of Mr. G. M. Bacon, who is now and has been through all these years at the head of the DeWitt business. His initiative made the start;

his vision of the future gave activity and perseverance to his efforts. Then the same elements were put into the organization of the National Nut Growers Association in the fall of 1901.

Early in 1902, Mr. Herbert C. White, as horticulturist, became a member of the company which bears Mr. Bacon's name, and at once became a prominent factor in the subsequent progress which marked the advent of budded trees. It was during Mr. White's connection with the company that the top-working of seedling trees was done and carried on extensively. It was largely through his agency that the accomplished results obtained here were given publicity through *The Nut-Grower* and other publications, while his contributions of scientific and practical papers to the association at various conventions have been very valuable and have exerted a wide influence.


For a number of years the G. M. Bacon Pecan Co., has not only been prominent, but has been the leading nursery firm in this line. Their annual catalogs have always carried much practical data and timely suggestions, which made it a source of standard information and gave it a wide circulation. During recent years this company has also been solving the problems incident to the successful marketing of the increasing crops. In fact, all the difficulties, trials, problems and obstacles which pioneers encounter have come to them, entailing labor, expense and even disappointments, but the same initiative, perseverance and energy which characterized the start has always been brought to bear in overcoming difficulties and has pointed out the way in which so many are now successfully traveling.

It is no easy task to measure the value of the work performed by Mr. Bacon and the various other laborers in this field, or the importance of their achievements. Whether or not they receive due recognition or praise it is certain that "their works do follow them" and succeeding generations will be better fitted to take their true measure.

One of the distinctive characteristics of Mr. Bacon individually is his uniform optimism. This trait necessarily belongs to the pioneer in every line of endeavor, and the early pecan growers were all naturally optimists. While timid or pessimistically inclined people were frightened when rosette appeared in the orchards and nursery he kept evenly on his way or possibly gave better attention to his trees and now he does not regard it as a serious menace. In reference to scab and insect foes his policy is simply to fight and overcome the difficulties as they are encountered.

His vision of ultimate success gave courage to await the results with complacency and confidence. With such a combination of human traits the result now seen at DeWitt materialize to many the vision of the few pioneers and is a tribute to the initiative and labor which produced results far beyond the commercial measure of the undertaking.

THE CONVENTION PROGRAMME

 THE official Program for the Albany Convention, October 27, 28 and 29, covers a variety of subjects and is flexible enough to admit any pertinent topic by way of the question box. As published by the Secretary, the program is as follows. It will be noticed the day for sight-seeing is changed from the second, as originally planned and announced in The Nut Grower, to Friday, the third day of the meeting:

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27TH, 10 A. M.

Call to order.

Invocation.—Rev. L. J. Ballard.

Address of Welcome.

For City of Albany.—Hon. H. A. Tarver, Mayor.

For Chamber of Commerce.—Mr. Joseph Ehrlich

Response to Addresses of Welcome.—Col. S. G.

Mayfield, Bamberg, S. C.

President's Address.—Prof. W. N. Hutt.

The Future of Pecans as Compared to other Standard Fruits.—Prof. H. Harold Hume, Glen St. Mary, Fla.

Some Lessons in Nut Culture from California.—Prof. A. V. Stubenrauch, Berkeley, Calif.

Appointment of Committees.

Announcements by Committee on Local Arrangements.

General Business.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27TH, 2:30 P. M.

Relation of Birds to Pecan Insects.—W. L. McAtee, of the Biological Survey, Washington.

Care and Cultivation of Pecans.—O. P. Mears, Baconton, Ga.

Establishing a Commercial Pecan Orchard.—F. V. Scott, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Self Sterility in Varieties of Pecans.—H. P. Stuckey, Georgia Experiment Station.

Round Table on Orchard Cultivation and Inter-cropping.—Dr. C. A. VanDuzee, Cairo, Ga.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27TH, 7:30 P. M.

Illustrated Lecture on Top-working the Pecan—Prof. E. J. Kyle, College Station, Texas.

My Experience in Top-working.—Jas. D. Evans, Florence, S. C.

Winter Killing of Nut Trees.—S. M. McMurrin, Thomasville, Ga.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28TH, 9:30 A. M.

The Present Status of the Nut Industry in California.—Prof. R. H. Taylor of the California Experiment Station.

Bud Variations in Pecans.—G. M. Brown, Van Buren, Ark.

To What Extent can Natural Enemies be Depended upon to Control the Insect Enemies of Nut Trees.—To be discussed by some government specialist.

Best Varieties of Pecans for the Middle Pecan Belt.—D. C. Turnipseed, Union Springs, Ala., and Sam C. Patterson, Milledgeville, Ga.

Round Table on Tree Planting, Use of Dynamite, Distance of Trees, etc., to be conducted by B. W. Stone, Thomasville, Ga.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28TH, 2:30 P. M.

My Experience with English Walnuts.—F. T. Ramsey, Austin, Texas.

Conditions Affecting Successful Budding.—J. F. Jones, Lancaster, Pa.

Best Varieties of Pecans for the Gulf Coast.—Chas. E. Pabst, Ocean Springs, Miss.

Round Table on Varieties to be conducted by C. A. Reed, Washington, D. C.

The Use of Nuts as Food.—Miss Edna M. Randall, Athens, Ga.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28TH, 7:30 P. M.

Report of Secretary.

The National Pecan Growers Exchange and its Purpose.—William P. Bullard, Albany, Ga.

Some Marketing Lessons Nut Growers May Learn from Orange Growers.—Dr. J. H. Ross, Pres. Florida Citrus Exchange, Winter Haven, Fla., to be followed by general discussion of marketing.

Selection of place for next meeting.

Election of Officers.

Report of Committee on Resolutions.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29TH

This day will be devoted to sight-seeing. Albany is the center of the largest and most extensive pecan orchards in the world. The citizens of Albany will tender an automobile excursion to the members of the National Nut Growers Association, starting from the New Albany Hotel about 8:30 a. m., trips will be made to the most interesting groves in the Albany section, the ride extending among other places to Hardaway, DeWitt and Baconton, eight, twelve and sixteen miles respectively from Albany.

Pecan orchards extend in every direction from Albany; and owing to the extensive territory so planted it will be impossible to see all these orchards in this one day's drive. But enough will be seen to demonstrate something of the magnitude of this great industry in the Albany district.

About noon a stop will be made at Hardaway, where a barbecue-luncheon will be tendered the Association by Messrs. Patterson and Taylor and associate companies. At this point an opportunity will be afforded nut growers to see the processes of gathering, cleaning, grading, drying and packing pecans for market.

The trip will terminate late in the afternoon at Albany in time to take the evening train for home.

The Nut-Grower

Published monthly by The Nut-Grower Company

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Advertisements

Advertisements of responsible parties and firms solicited. Medical advertising not accepted. Rates furnished on application.

Forms close on 20th of month preceding date of publication.



Copies of the 1915 Badge Book were mailed to members of the Association considerably in advance of the convention date. Others can obtain copies on request of the Secretary. It contains the official program, the names of 275 members, information regarding the convention, and a number of pages of advertising matter.



The committee on Program has been alive to the importance of using new material and progressive subjects for the Albany convention. Of the 26 names which appear on the program, seventeen are new, while but nine have appeared on previous programs. Six of these are on for reports or as conductors of conferences, so that it reduces the old timers to a small number. However we can confidently expect up-to-date and interesting addresses from Prof. Kyle and "Fruit Tree" Ramsey of Texas and Hume of Florida.



At the Gulfport convention, when the revised constitution was adopted, the membership in the Association was restricted to individuals, and corporations, companies and firms were thus barred from membership. This change was strongly opposed by a considerable minority on the convention floor. This new order was rigidly enforced and many prominent companies and firms had to be represented by individual names. In the 1915 list of members this constitutional enactment seems to have been overlooked as several company and firm names appear.



Several years ago the custom of holding conferences on subjects of general interest was introduced as a feature of convention programs. The plan work-

ed well and has been continued to advantage. This year a new name has been given this feature of the practical convention work. It is now "The Round Table."



It is easy for The Nut-Grower to regard the localities which afford the publication the most generous and regular advertising and subscription support as the banner pecan centers. On this basis Ocean Springs, Miss., Monticello, Fla., and Cairo, Ga., are the banner sections. Viewed from the subscription standpoint, Chicago is far in the lead, while in actual pecan territory, our home town, Waycross, is in the lead at present, with Atlanta a close second.



The policy we have always followed in soliciting advertising patronage has been and now is to interest only such firms and lines as will be of direct interest and value to the patrons. There must be some touch point with the industry we represent in order to insure desirable results. For suitable lines our medium is, considering the cost, far beyond the results obtained by general publications.



Nuts are the natural food of man and when used with cereals, fruits and vegetables, make a safe and well balanced ration. The high cost and diminishing supply of meat is directing attention to the most available substitute for this standard food supply. Nut meat is the logical, convenient and altogether desirable resource. The only difficulty at present is the inadequate supply of nuts.



October is the month for the chinkapin, the diminutive chestnut which thrives in the lower south. Thus far it is simply a wild product, growing on a dwarf tree or shrub, while the nuts are small and solitary in the burr. They have a sweet flavor and are particularly relished by small boys regardless of age. It is less hardy than the chestnut, which accounts for its restricted area. It is simply a novelty as an edible nut rather than having any commercial importance, but the efforts now being made to select and improve the best varieties may produce interesting if not valuable results.



The top-working of inferior seedling pecan trees to the best known varieties is a feature of the industry which merits greater attention than it has yet received. It is no easy and entire practicable to convert such trees into wealth producers, or from a human view point make them "a joy forever" that we are forced to the conclusion, that people in general do not yet recognize fully what it means to the owners of inferior trees.

THERE ARE NO CLAY HILLS IN DIXIE

Finer than those in the Cottage Hill, Fla., district where our nursery and groves are located.

Our pecan stock is absolutely great and if you are in the market be sure to let us figure with you.

We are bringing in a large number of the celebrated Brewton (blight proof) pear, and will either quote you stock in any size, or contract to bud for you as many as you like. An orchard of Brewton Pears is a sure and big winner.

We develop pecan tracts under a five year installment agreement the prices and terms of which cannot be beaten.

Also develop combination groves, using either peaches, satsumas or grape fruit as fillers between pecans.

About twenty five acre tracts still available.

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We expect to have approximately five tons of high grade paper shell pecans from our 1915 crop. Varieties: Schley, Van Deman and Stuart. Offers solicited or prices quoted on application.

THE NUT GROWER

How to Grow a Pecan

BY BERNIE A. FOHL

Read at the Quincy Convention

We are living in supposedly one of the most highly civilized and enlightened stages in the history of the world, regardless of the war now raging in Europe.

The pecan stands out head and shoulders above any other tree that can be planted in my estimation.

My personal experience dates back fifteen years when I assisted the late and lamented Homer L. Stuart plant pecan nuts in his nursery at Fitzgerald, Ga.

The preparation of the land was very simple and yet thorough. A deep water furrow was thrown out and plenty of black lot manure and some good high grade guano was then put in the furrow. A scooter was then run through this mixing the furrow thoroughly. On top of this was bedded two furrows which was raked off by hand and the seed were dropped four inches apart in the drill. Owing to the lateness of the season and as a precaution against the grass from eating the seedlings up, little pegs were stuck in the ground to indicate where the row was so that we could cultivate the same from week to week and keep the grass subdued before the seedling came up.

With one year's growth several thousand were large enough to graft at the collar with the first season and made trees from three to six feet high with the second year's growth. Thousands of these trees you might say were transplanted and are growing in Fitzgerald, Ga., and vicinity, and have bodies as large as very large telephone poles, thirty-five and forty feet high and where they are planted 40x40 feet apart are now touching each other in the rows. By this experience we learned that no trees on well cultivated land should possibly be planted closer than 50x50 feet.

On land where trees have made this growth, the majority of the

growers grew truck crops and fertilized liberally, and we found that the land could be so used for a period of ten years after fertilizing the tree, after which time, we abandoned all crops except cow peas which we used and turned under as green manure to keep down the grass and weeds and to benefit the trees.

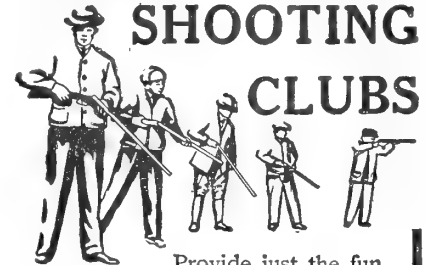
Looking back over the past fifteen years, the out-look and everything connected with the pecan industry, looks brighter and better than anything else that grows in the ground to me, at my age, and if we would all apply ourselves and leave all other trees alone, except the pecan, we would be financially better off and a blessing to future generations that are to follow us.



Col. W. R. Stuart.

Since the pecan industry has developed into such wide proportions, it may be of some interest to the

FARMERS SHOOTING CLUBS



Provide just the fun the farmer needs. Be sociable. Invite the neighbors to a trapshoot in the meadow. Find out who is the best shot. Meet once a week in winter—once a month in summer, and soon all will be good shots.



HAND TRAP

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Great practice for hunters. Fun for everybody. Let the women try. They ought to know how.

The Hand Trap costs only \$4.00 at your dealers, or sent prepaid by us. Write for free Hand Trap Booklet No. S 564, also "The Sport Alluring" (men) and "Diana of the Traps" (women).

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Established 1802

Wilmington, Del.

reading public to learn a few facts regarding the life history of the founder of this new industry, the late Col. W. R. Stuart. He was a native of the Eastern Shore of Maryland; born November 18, 1820; came to Louisiana when a mere youth, and engaged in sugar planting; losing three successive crops by the overflow of the Mississippi river, he moved to New Orleans and embarked in brokerage, later in the commission business, where he continued to reside until 1871, when he was attracted to the beautiful Mississippi coast. He devoted himself to the upbuilding of southern Mississippi; first by the introduction of Merino sheep among the native flocks which ranged at large over these vast uncultivated tracts of pine lands, receiving no care, except the annual spring drive, to get the clip of wool. He made several shipload importations of Jersey cattle from the islands to the port of New Orleans and held sales at the early Meridian fairs. These were two distinct and permanent contributions to Southern progress and advancement.

Various fruitless efforts were made to find some one paying crop, or fruit culture, that would give one something to live on. He planted extensively of pears, pecans, grapes and oranges of the old

Louisiana sweet variety, but the pecan proved "the survival of the fittest." Selling in New Orleans one of his then choicest varieties of pecans at 50 cents per pound, he became so enthused with the possibilities of these fine nuts, he spent the remainder of his life in the search of finer varieties and the propagation of the same. It was thus in keeping with the broadness and generosity of his soul that of these few rare varieties which he had rescued from oblivion and brought into fame, that by the process of grafting he could scatter them over a vast area of territory that thousands might be enabled to see and taste and enjoy. He was too broad a man to live only for himself. While these efforts were undertaken primarily for himself, for his own benefit, they benefitted his own countrymen, and the state at large, and the same can be said of this new industry of grafting the pecan, which owes its existence to his originality, enthusiasm and energy. Whatever subject he touched he made it glow with the fire of his enthusiasm. He was a man capable of great kindness and the tenderest devotion, full of hope and buoyance of spirit he brightened the pathway of life for many. He had faith in himself and unbounded faith in God and was a joyous and earnest Christian. He died March 29, 1894.—Citrus Fruit Grower.



About the Convention.

(Continued from page 134)

teresting program is being arranged, consisting of agricultural displays, farm and business floats, street entertainments, open-air dances at night and numerous novel and entertaining features. There will not be an idle moment during the three days and visitors to the convention will have an opportunity of enjoying themselves while not engaged in the business of the convention.

Reduced railroad rates to the convention are in prospect, pro-

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H. C. White, Putney, Ga.
E. G. Wilson, Waycross, Ga.
M. A. Wilson, Waycross, Ga.

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J. F. WILSON, Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of September, 1915.

J. S. ELKINS,
Notary Public Ware County, Ga.
My commission expires Aug. 11, 1918

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vided you have a certificate showing you paid full fare in going, and as many as 200 of these certificates are available. Be sure and call for your certificates on starting to Albany.



Nuts and Nut Flours

In fresh fruits the protein contents is small. It is increased in dried fruits, and is abundant in those which are crystalized, whilst in oily fruits it is plentiful. Therefore fruit eaters who wish to extract strength from the food they eat should take nut flours in conjunction with fresh fruits, for together they furnish protein in a more wholesome and perfect form than is obtainable from the ordinary mixed inflammatory diet.



Roadside Tree-Planting

A unique and distinctive feature of road-building in the Far West (California) is the planting of nut-bearing trees along both sides of the road-way, such as pecan and English walnut. They serve a double purpose: bearing fruit and furnishing shade. No state in the union has better public highways than California, and, while they cost money, the cost is a mere quibble when the enormous benefits accrued therefrom are considered. In the matter of trees there is none better suited for roadside planting than our native pecan, for it is a most productive fruit-bearer and is almost unsurpassed as a shade tree.



Likes The Nut-Grower

Editor NUT-GROWER:

Inclosed find list of names of folks I am acquainted with. I think most of them might subscribe for a pecan nut journal. I am well pleased with the Nut-Grower and I find it is instructive to any person wanting to learn all about pecans and how to propagate them and take care of them in all details too numerous to mention all at once. The pecan tree is very

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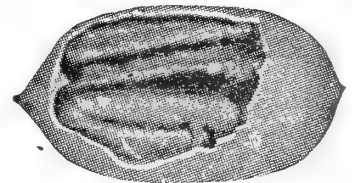
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THE NUT GROWER

much nicer in every way than the cottonwood, willow and thorn bush trees as of yore.

E. D. COOTS

Shreveport, La.



Pecans and Walnuts

It has often occurred to my mind that if the people of Texas, when the country was first settled, had paid attention to pecans and walnuts and the culture of other nuts that are adapted to this climate, we would all have been a great deal better off. Nature indicated in this goodly land of ours, especially in Texas, and in all the states along the coast, that the most valuable tree adapted to the soil and the climate; the best adapted to the needs of the people; the best adapted to commercialism, the soil fertility, to temper the winds and guard against extremes of climate, the one suggested by nature and placed here for us, was the pecan.

It can be demonstrated that the pecan as a whole produces more upon one acre than ten acres of cotton bring in commercial value. It has been demonstrated, over and over again, that pecans will produce more to the ten acres than any other crop that we have adopted for general farm purposes, and still we find that pecan trees were ruthlessly cut down by the pioneers for fire wood and other purposes, and now it becomes necessary for us to go back and restore these very same trees. A most valuable and benevolent sentiment was uttered by that valiant patriot, Governor Hogg, when, on the eve of his dissolution, he wished that Texas should become a land of nut trees.

The inspiration of his perceptive powers impressed him with the ever prevailing truth that nut growing was among the most important of all our natural resources. Not merely a few trees about the home, but millions of trees in groves, in waste places, on highways, in cities, in parks, on banks of streams, on hill and valley, and on every available space. He knew

50,000 Pounds of... Pecans

Is the estimate of our 1915 crop made by those who know.

Our crop consists of finest of the standard varieties of pecans.

We are offering these choice nuts for sale either in bulk or in small lots. :: ::

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Pecan Co.
DeWitt : Georgia

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Our Specialty is growing well rooted budded and grafted trees of best varieties.

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SWEET CLOVER SEED. Greatest, quickest, cheapest fertilizing crop for orchards, groves, cotton plantations, truck lands, hay or pasture on sandy, swampy lands. Booklet, sample. **HASKELL & HASKELL**, Garden City, Kas.

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Fruit of Citrus Trifoliata, the small three leaved orange used for hedges. In any quantity from a peck to a hundred bushels. Write for prices stating how much you can supply.

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FOR SALE. Budded Pecan Trees and Budwood, standard varieties. 45 acres pecan orchard, 2 and 3 years old; also improved farms. **C. W. RANSOM**, Houston, Tex

FOR SALE. Back numbers of **THE NUT-GROWER.** Parties desiring to complete their files should send list of what they need. The Nut-Grower Company, Waycross, Ga.

FOR SALE—Farm on Illinois Central railroad. 100 acres, 26 cleared, 135 budded pecan trees, best varieties, over 100 attained the bearing age. 8 acres in strawberries; large residence. For particulars address, **A. C. DE MONSABERT**, 1216 N. Galvez St., New Orleans, La.

FOR SALE—Six miles of Albany, Ga. 105 acres of pecan lands. 100 acres, trees one and two years old; five acres, trees six years old and bearing. Location, soil and surroundings unsurpassed; trees best varieties; Splendid opportunity to engage in a most promising business; Price right; One-half cash and terms on balance. Address **ROBT L. STEPHENS** 54 West Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.

For Sale

A paper shell pecan orchard of 45 1-2 acres. Best grafted varieties, coming into bearing; in the famous Louisiana alluvial section; half mile from depot. Price right. Reasonable terms. Write **Box 218, Siloam Springs, Ark.**

G. H. Tomlinson
NURSERMAN
Putney, Ga.

Everything Suited to the South

WANTED--VELVET BEANS

all varieties. Write stating quantity and variety.

HAILES SEED STORE,
Monticello, Fla.

Ellwood Pecan Co.

COMBINES all the advantages of an up-to-date orchard; has no obligations to meet except to plant and properly care for the best pecan trees obtainable as extensively and as rapidly as its cash capital will permit.

This company is for the investor who cannot give personal attention to pecan interests. Shares \$10. Send for circular.

J. F. WILSON, Manager and Horticulturist
WAYCROSS, GA.

**Agricultural Lime
Ground Limestone
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When writing to advertisers please mention The Nut-Grower.

we needed protective barriers against the rasping winds; shade to break the heated rays; a system of permanent root growth to hold the soil from the eroding flood and to spread carpets of leaves to regulate moisture and temperature.

Wise men have affirmed that live stock farming was indispensable to the permanent preservation of soil fertility. They forget that the soil covered with heaviest growth of timber is the richest of all soils. Trees restore fertility and establish a better balanced fertility than any other known agency. The tree is feeding from the soil below and from the air above the surface—is continually drawing, preparing, storing and making available large quantities of food for other plants aside from itself. This is shown by the vigorous growth of shrubs, vines, grasses and other plants under the shadow of large trees, as well as the growth that follows the clearing.

The improved varieties of our native black walnut are only second in value compared to the pecan. Each of these trees should find permanent place and should receive special favor near every home.

Nuts are the natural food for man, and the substitution of this natural food for the animal food with its impurities, and for the food that is grown upon depleted soil, will be beneficent and salutatory in result.

Nut trees about the home, with their stately beauty, pleasant shade and rich harvest of delicious nuts, will easily become an inducement to remain on the farm.—E. W. KIRKPATRICK, Farmers' Congress, 1914.

Items of Interest

W. P. Bullard and several other pecan captains are listed in the Badge Book as the Local Committee of Arrangements. Look them up on arrival. If you see anything

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Foreword by Mrs. W. N. Hutt

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C. M. Rood, Pres. Albany, Ga.

you want, ask them for it. If you want something that you do not see, ask them where it is.

The recent coast storms along the Gulf coast flooded districts planted with orchard and various trees. The action of the salt water proved very injurious to many species but the pecan, hackberry and ash trees withstood the injury which killed willows, camphor and privet.

The California Walnut Growers Association on Sept. 30, announced prices for the present season which are slightly below last season's figures. The prices range from 10.60 for No. 2 to 16.60 for Jumbos and 17c for budded. The size of the crop is estimated at 12,500 tons and is supposed to be ten days late. The packing houses will not open until Oct. 15.



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is about to put on the market a simple nut grading machine at a price which will justify the owner of even one bearing tree to use. Mr. White designed this for his personal use to save the trouble, expense and fallibility of hand grading. His budding tool (patented in 1905) which has become so popular, was also designed to save time and inconvenience in his personal work. We do not at present know what the machine is like but we do know that Mr. White would not put on the market any tool unless it's usefulness has been fully determined by exhaustive tests.



Active Walnut Growing in California

California is extending its acreage in walnuts. The crop for several years has exceeded 20 million pounds annually. In the Puente and Covina section 2,200 acres are just beginning to bear, 800 acres are in young trees, while a large additional acreage is now being planted. When this acreage is in full bearing the Puente Walnut Growers' Association, it is stated, will be obliged to operate the largest walnut packing and cleaning house in the world. Imported walnuts are dutiable at 2 cents per pound not shelled, and 4 cents per pound shelled. Imports of the unshelled totaled 28 million pounds and of the shelled 9 million pounds into the United States during the fiscal year 1914. Their total value was \$4,300,000. Although California has attained a large production of walnuts, importations show no diminution. — Commerce Reports.



Nut Recipes

PENUCHIE

Three cups of brown sugar, one cup of milk. After it has cooked for five minutes put in butter, size of egg. Test in water. When done flavor with vanilla, set aside to cool, then beat until it sugars. Work in a pound of pecan nut



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Simpson Nursery Company
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meats and knead well with the hands. Put on plates, smooth and cut into squares.

NUT HASH

Chop cold, boiled potatoes and any other vegetables that are on hand, and put them into a buttered frying pan, heat quickly and thoroughly, salt to taste, then just before taking from the fire, stir in lightly a large spoonful of nut meal for each person to be served. The nut meal is made by grinding nut meats in a food chopper, or rubbing them through a sieve, until they make fine meat.

PECAN CAKE

Cream one-half cup of butter with one cup of sugar and two beaten eggs, one teaspoonful of vanilla, one-half cup of milk and one and one-half cups of flour, sift with three level teaspoons of baking powder. Put the batter into two layer cake pans and press halves of pecan nuts over the top of one pan. Bake and put a caramel and nut filling between. Caramel filling: Butter a sauce pan and turn in one-half cup each of granulated and soft sugar and one-third cup of water. Cook until the syrup threads, then cool partially; stir in one-half cup of chopped pecan meats and beat until creamy. Use as a filling between the cakes and put the cakes garnished with the nut meats on top. When a filling made in this way becomes too stiff by beating, a few drops of water added and beaten in will make it soft again.



Books and Catalogs

Harrisons' Nurseries; illustrated trade booklet; 32 pages. J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md.

The Moncrief Orchard Service; 12 pages of orchard information., The Winfield Nurseries, Winfield, Kans.

Badge Book, Program, Etc., of the fourteenth annual convention of the National Nut Growers Association. 52 pages. J. B. Wight, Secretary, Cairo, Ga.

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But NOT the KERNEL

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CHIS is simply a safe and sound business movement for utilizing the opportunities for profitable and permanent investment. The plan eliminates the risks, expense and worry of individual ownership of orchards. It is available either for the large or small investor.

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G. E. Pleas Plant Co. "GLEN ARDEN FARM"
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Fruitland Nurseries; annual catalog and price list for 1915-1916; 64 finely illustrated pages descriptive of fruit and ornamental stock suitable for the middle and lower south. P. J. Berekmans Co., Augusta, Ga.

Pecans; by H. P. Stuckey. Bulletin No. 116; August, 1915; the Georgia Experiment Station, Experiment, Ga.; Reports record of trees on station grounds with varietal data and other observations.

Louden Barn Plans; a fine illustrated trade catalogue of 112 pages containing plans and much information which will be useful to those who desire modern and efficient farm structures. Price \$1.00. The Loudon Machinery Co. Fairfield, Iowa.

A Practical National Marketing Organization and Rural Credit System for the United States; a hearing before the State Department, June 21, 1915. This pamphlet gives the views of Mr. David Lubin, delegate of the United States to the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.



Issues List of Farms for Sale in South Georgia

"Own a Level Farm," is the title of a very attractive descriptive pamphlet, giving a complete list of farms for sale along its line, just issued by the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad. This pamphlet contains a number of very pretty pictures of growing crops, and it is intended to describe the diversity of crops grown in South Georgia, as well as to give anyone interested in investing in South Georgia farm lands an opportunity to investigate in advance the properties for sale in the fast developing communities served by that line.

A copy of this farm list may be had free of charge by writing to W. W. Croxton, General Passenger Agent, Room 613 Austell Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.—Adv.

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The Nut-Grower

Volume XIV

November 1915

Number 11



THE best reward for having wrought well already is to have more to do; and he that has been faithful over a few things must find his account in being made ruler over many things. That is the true and heroic rest which is only worthy of gentlemen and sons of God. As for those who either in this world or in the world to come look for idleness, and hope that God will feed them with pleasant things, I count them cowards and base, even though they call themselves saints and elect.

—CHARLES KINGSLEY.

10c per Copy

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THE NUT GROWER

Control of The Sap Flow

BY J. F. JONES

A paper read at the Albany Convention

To graft the more difficult nut tree successfully, under northern conditions, the sap must be active in the stocks. If left undisturbed, or not manipulated, let us say, there is but one "best time" to graft stocks of nut trees. This "best time" to graft is when the sap is just in the right condition to give the best possible results, and, at best, covers a period of only a very few days. Again, not all stocks or seedlings start growth at the same time and, while certain stocks may have reached just the right condition of sap, others, possibly only a few feet away, have not reached this condition. I have practiced, for several years, manipulating stocks to be grafted and holding back the sap to prolong the grafting season. This has consisted simply in repeatedly cutting back the stocks as growth started, cutting off only sufficient wood of the previous seasons growth to remove all buds that might have started to grow.

The stocks are gone over every week or ten days and in this way we have been able to greatly prolong the grafting season so that a much larger number of grafts might be set with limited, expert help. In doing this, we have found that we can not only prolong the grafting season, but that we can get much better stands of grafts or manipulated stocks than it is possible get on stocks not so manipulated, even though the stocks not manipulated be grafted at the proper time to give the best possible catch or stand of grafts.

According to my experience, there are four essentials to the successful grafting of the English walnut, shagbark and pecan, under northern conditions. We must have good, well matured scions; the scions must be perfectly dormant; we must have good, vigorous stocks and we must control the sap flow

(Continued on page 155)

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By planting trees dug with entire tap root and well developed lateral roots. Few nurseries have such trees.

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By planting only genuine budded or grafted trees of best quality and best producing varieties. Some of the biggest, thinnest shelled nuts don't bear—beware of them.

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THE NUT-GROWER

VOLUME XIV

WAYCROSS, GA., NOVEMBER 1915

NUMBER 11

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

 THE fourteenth annual convention of the National Nut Growers Association met at Albany, Ga., the city where the initial meeting was held in the fall of 1901, on Wednesday, October 27, 1915. The formal sessions were held in the Dougherty county Courthouse auditorium, while convenient rooms accommodated the exhibits and committees.

The attendance was large, representative and cosmopolitan. The personnel was in keeping with former meetings and bore the stamp of earnest purpose, supported by experience, science and business acumen. The deliberations were carefully directed by a presiding officer who was quick to turn to good account the most commonplace incidents.

Several of the advertised speakers failed to attend. Some of them sent practical and interesting papers which were read by the Secretary. Every moment was crowded full and nothing foreign to the industry was allowed to kill time.

We speak of the attendance as being large, because about twice as many were in attendance as at former conventions. It should be mentioned also that this doubling up was not due to a large local attendance, as Albany evidently relied upon the efficient committee of arrangements for representation. Mr. W. P. Bullard, Dr. J. W. Gillespie and several others were very busy and then some until the last visitor had departed.

There was no doubt about the gathering being a representative one. The far west, the frozen north, the north Atlantic coast, as well as the balmy south came together for a common purpose and that simple word of five letters, p-e-c-a-n, was the lode-stone that drew this truly cosmopolitan gathering to Albany.

The Albany Herald, which carried full and accurate reports of the convention said:

Many expressions have been heard locally to the effect that never in the history of Albany as a convention city, has there been a more markedly manifest interest in the proceedings of a convention than has been evidenced by the visitors on the occasion of the National Nut Growers' meet. It is made plain that they are here for what they can gain in the way of knowledge, from the experience of others and from scientific re-

search, that will lend to their energies in bringing the important industry of pecan and other nut culture to the stage of development it deserves.

At 10:00 a. m., President W. N. Hutt, of North Carolina, opened the exercises, as indicated by the official program. This was followed by the President's Address, which will be published later in these columns. Mr. Hutt mentioned two important lines which now require attention. Since the experimental stage of production has grown into a practical horticultural business the perfecting of marketing arrangements and the advertising of nuts as a staple article of food become the dominant considerations at this stage of the industry's phenomenal development. Both these subjects had a prominent place on the program.

As occasional transpositions in the published program were expedient, we will not attempt to follow the order in which the papers were presented, but will rather group our comments by subjects. Following this plan, The Use of Nuts as Food, is first to receive attention.

Miss Edna M. Randall, of the Domestic Science Department of the Georgia State Normal School at Athens, read a carefully prepared paper on this subject and later gave a practical demonstration. With a model kitchen equipment installed in the convention hall, she analyzed several recipes, assembled the ingredients in proper and measured portions, mixed them as she talked, cooked them and wound up by serving the finished product to the audience. A large number of ladies were present at this demonstration, but the men were by no means slow in demonstrating their appreciation of the viands when they were ready for sampling. Some of the long, lanky fellows, like Stone of Georgia and Bechtel of Mississippi, showed marked ability in sampling the various dishes, while their long arms served them well. It did not need a vote to demonstrate that the demonstration was a demonstrated success.

Winter Killing of Trees was discussed by Mr. S. M. McMurrin, of the Department of Agriculture. Considerable trouble from this cause is said to have developed during the past winter in several prominent pecan centers.

A report of experiments conducted at the Georgia Experiment Station by Prof. H. P. Stucky, on Self-sterility of Varieties, gave original information of much interest and value and opened the way for a general discussion.

The paper by Mr. G. M. Brown, of Van Buren, Ark., on Bud Variation, recorded valuable observations of a careful student.

The subject developed by Mr. O. P. Mears, of Baconton, Ga., in his paper on the Care and Cultivation of Pecans, brought out many and diverse suggestions. Probably more persons got into this discussion than in any other number on the program. This theme, being closely allied to a Round Table subject which followed, brought out several points which will be more closely studied in the future. These points are grouped around several centers, such as the use of lime, legumes and conservation of moisture. It appears that a deficient rainfall reduces the size of the nuts. Legumes and dust mulch are of increasing importance. Deep versus shallow cultivation each had advocates, while a long list of desirable plants for inter-cropping was enumerated and live stock side lines advocated. Bees and birds are also to figure in the equipment of the modern pecan orchard. Mr. C. A. Reed of the Bureau of Plant Industry, lists ample rainfall as the best fertilizer for an orchard.

Birds as a factor in successful pecan orcharding came to the front in connection with the paper of Prof. W. L. McAtee, of the Biological Survey. Even the obnoxious blue jay was given credit for service done in destroying the case-bearer. The blue-bird, although almost exterminated in many localities, destroys the bud worm. The conservation of the birds, it was shown, will greatly help in all orchard work.

The paper on Top-Working Pecans by Mr. J. C. Evans, of Florence, S. C., who has orchard interests in South Georgia, opened up a general and somewhat extended discussion of this subject. While he spoke more particularly on accomplished results rather than the technique of the work, the discussion brought out various erratic views and showed that that highly important feature of the industry needs to be standardized as well as other practical operations. In the particular of cutting back the trees in preparation for top-working there seems to be considerable butchery of the trees.

Establishing a Commercial Orchard came in for a fair share of comment, following the reading of a paper on that subject sent in by Mr. F. V. Scott of North Carolina. The use of dynamite in tree planting has become quite general and the advantage of blasted holes extends beyond mere convenience, having an important part in conserving moisture. From the viewpoint of an entomologist, it seems that bugs and insects are not a serious menace to the in-

dustry, as methods for controlling them are proving effective.

Several papers referring to local adaption of varieties were read and discussed and this made room for some optimistic tributes to the pecan which rivalled the much-quoted epigram of that veteran grower, W. C. Jones, of Cairo, Ga., who claims the nut to be the "fruit of the gods." The genial Dr. Ross, of Winterhaven, Fla., scored on Mr. Jones when he assured his audience that among the orange and pecan groves one could "get so close to nature that he could hear the angels sing." Mrs. T. A. Banning, of Chicago, also joined the class of word-picture painters when she spoke of pecan growing.

Papers by Messrs F. T. Ramsey of Austin, Texas and J. F. Jones of Lancaster, Pa., were read by the secretary.

Mr. C. A. Reed's Round Table Discussion on varieties, as well as his reports at previous conventions are having a marked effect in checking the indiscriminate planting of varieties which do not measure up to a high standard. The list of desirable varieties is being reduced each year by exclusion of those that fail to meet the test and it has now been several years since any new, untried candidates for public favor have been recommended or largely propagated. Schley, Alley, Curtis, Delmas and Success are still in the select list. In the light of experience from longer observation, there are likely to be some of the now unpopular varieties that will "come back." Then the business of marketing nut kernels is likely to bring others to the front. As a preface to Mr. Reed's discussion, he read a paper contributed by a Middle Georgia grower on varieties adapted to that section. The trend of this paper indicated that practically all of the standard varieties are doing well and thus far have escaped serious disease or insect injury.

Mr. Theo. Bechtel, of Ocean Springs, Mississippi stressed the importance of leguminous crops for orchards and, as a part of the plan, the growing of live stock, particularly hogs. In discussing the proper use of lime for improving the production of alfalfa and other legumes, Mr. O. P. Mears, of Baconton, Ga. advocated the use of from one to two tons of ground lime per acre and deep cultivation, claiming that surface pecan roots were not desirable. The well-known volunteer beggar weed, which is prevalent in South Georgia and West Florida received merited mention.

Mr. B. W. Stone, of Thomasville, Ga., persists in advocating the growing of oats as an inter-crop and he has some followers, but an analysis of his case seemed to indicate that Mr. Stone was growing this crop for his Berkshire hogs, rather than for the good of the pecan trees.

As bearing on the self-sterility of varieties, the case of an isolated orchard of 600 Frotchers was

(Continued on page 156)

BUD VARIATIONS IN PECANS

BY G. M. BROWN

A Paper Read at the Albany Convention of the National Nut Growers' Association



IN 1905 I purchased about 40 acres of creek bottom near the pumping station of the Van Buren Water Co., on Lee's Creek, Ark. On this land there were a few wild pecan trees growing that had been protected by the former owner. The trees had evidently passed through some vicissitudes of fortune as the land passed through the hands of different owners. Some of the trees were clumps of two or three trunks that had grown up as sprouts from stumps where some unfriendly hand had cut them down in former days. Of these five clumps of trees, two showed remarkable variations in the bearing habits of the different sprouts from the same roots. On one the more vigorous sprout was also the best bearer, and I think bore a little the largest nut. At the time I attributed the difference to the fact that the smaller tree stood on the north side and was somewhat overshadowed by its larger companion. Some years ago a windstorm came from an unusual direction and blew down the larger tree. Pecan trees are usually not easily blown down where they grow naturally, but where they grow from the side of a stump they are sometimes peeled off when the wind strikes them from the right direction. After the larger tree was blown down, I expected to see the smaller tree improve somewhat in growth, but there has never been any noticeable improvement in the size or quantity of the nuts it bears. It bears some nuts every year, but it has never been loaded like its companion used to be.

On the second clump the variation in the bearing habits was still more marked in regard to quantity but the nuts appeared to be identical in size and quality. On this clump one tree would bear so heavily that the limbs would bend with the weight of the nuts, while on the other and more vigorous tree there would be only a few scattered ones. About once in six or eight years the poor bearer would have a good crop, and the last time this occurred I cut the tree down to more easily gather the nuts and to get it out of the way of its more profitable companion. This last tree has borne as usual since the other was cut down, and is interesting in that it shows a variation in the bearing habits of the different branches. One or two are surer croppers than the others.

To my mind there is scarcely room for doubt that these differences in the bearing habits were caused by bud variations. When a difference in bearing occurs on trees of the same variety on separate roots, it is usually attributed to a difference in the soil, amount of moisture, etc. But is this always correct? We know that with other fruits and flowers

the horticulturist often seizes upon variations or sprouts to obtain new varieties or improve old ones. Why can't something of this kind be done with the pecan? There are several fine varieties that have many good qualities, but are reported as not bearing as well as others. If these could be improved in bearing qualities if not in size, it would be greatly to the advantage of the industry.

Take for instance the much abused Columbian. He is a tree that in this latitude (35 deg. and 30 min. n.) grows vigorously. It does not start growth too early in the spring, and ripens its wood and also its nuts about as early in the fall as our natives. In fact it conforms to our climate better than any other large Southern variety that I have tested, and could be grown considerably farther north. Its great fault is that it is a shy bearer. It has also been condemned as a poor filler. On my trees I have noticed that the majority of the bad nuts have worms in them. It is reasonable to suppose that the nuts would have been well filled if it were not for the weevils. The tree is only partially top-worked, and there are thin shelled native nuts on the same tree, but the weevils seem to prefer the thicker shelled Columbian.

Now if a Columbian tree, or even a branch could be found that bears better than usual, and buds taken to top work some of the poor bearing ones; these would also be likely to show an occasional variation. By taking the best of these and continuing the process I believe it would be possible to correct the faults of this nut so that growers would have a better opinion of it.

I have not fruited the fine varieties long enough to be sure that the variations that I have noticed are permanent. On one of my Georgia Giant trees there is a branch that for the past two or three years has not grown as well or borne as well as the rest of the tree, but this may be attributed to other causes.

Although this is a negative result I am keeping watch on it with a view of correcting it. In budding some small trees with the Stuart I had one bud that started out remarkably red. Some of the Stuart buds are light pink when they start, but most of them are light yellow. I took some buds from the red tree and budded several small trees, and set them out in my test row. It will be several years, however, before I find out whether it varies in any other way than just in the color of the bud.

As far as my observations have gone, the pecan

(Continued on page 154)

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Forms close on 20th of month preceding date of publication.

3

Mr. E. Lee Worsham, Georgia's efficient State Entomologist is authority for the statement that he regards pecan culture as the "finest horticultural proposition in the United States."

◇ ◇ ◇

In some sections the injury to pecan trees by borers has been serious and some times fatal to the trees. Ordinarily the trouble has its beginning with some external injury, and their presence and the damage is not recognized until the trees show the effects. The treatment requires careful inspection and heroic surgical measures, while preventative measures will greatly reduce the injury.

◇ ◇ ◇

According to the late Elbert Hubbard, the pecan grower may be classed as a success, whether he realizes a pecuniary profit from his tree or not. The following extract from his virile pen should be an encouragement to many:

"When I speak of success I do not mean it in the sordid sense—the result of a man's work is not the measure of success. To have worked is to have succeeded—we leave the results to time. Life is too short to gather the harvest—we can only sow."

◇ ◇ ◇

Albany, according to Mr. W. P. Bullard, chairman of the local arrangement committee has cause for congratulations in having the recent convention within her gates. An extract from a letter in the Albany Herald says:

"It should be very gratifying, not only to the local pecan growers, but to the people of Albany as well, to know that this was the most successful meet in the history of the National Association. In fact is is doubt-

ful if Albany ever entertained a convention of men from all sections of the U. S. covering a period of three days that even approached this one not only in point of attendance but in the sustained interest of the delegates from the beginning to the end."

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The Department of Agriculture has sent out the following circular:

The Department of Agriculture desires to secure information concerning individual nut trees, either native or introduced, which bear nuts of such superior excellence as to justify special consideration.

The nuts which are of special interest at this time are the pecans and other American hickories, black walnuts, butternut, chestnut, and hazels, as well as foreign walnuts, chestnuts, and hazels (filberts). It is also important to locate beechnut, chinquapin, and Japanese walnut trees of especial merit.

To be worthy of the attention of the Department, trees must be hardy in the section where found, vigorous, prolific, and bear annually; nuts of medium size or above; uniform in size and shape; thin-shelled, easily cracked; kernels plump, rich in quality, pleasant and agreeable in flavor, and easily removed from the broken shells in unbroken halves.

If you are the owner of such tree or trees and are willing to cooperate in this inventory of nut trees the undersigned will be glad to send franked packing boxes in which to forward samples of the mature nuts from trees considered worthy of record.

If you know of trees not your own, will you kindly give the name and address of the owner or party from whom a description of the tree and samples of its nuts may be obtained?

We shall greatly appreciate any information you may be able to give regarding the size, character, age and bearing habits of the tree, and especially your opinion of what its points of superiority are.

A franked envelope which requires no postage is enclosed for your reply.

Your cooperation in this work will be greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

C. A. REED, Nut Culturist

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Bud Variations in Pecans

(Continued from page 153)

varies in its productive qualities oftener than any other way, and if so this can be turned to advantage in selecting budding wood and propagating trees. The number of variations, however, that would come under the notice of a single observer are comparatively few, and for this reason I would like to get others interested as I believe much could be done along this line.

THERE ARE NO CLAY HILLS IN DIXIE

Finer than those in the Cottage Hill, Fla., district where our nursery and groves are located.

Our pecan stock is absolutely great and if you are in the market be sure to let us figure with you.

We are bringing in a large number of the celebrated Brewton (blight proof) pear, and will either quote you stock in any size, or contract to bud for you as many as you like. An orchard of Brewton Pears is a sure and big winner.

We develop pecan tracts under a five year installment agreement the prices and terms of which cannot be beaten.

Also develop combination groves, using either peaches, satsumas or grape fruit as fillers between pecans.

About twenty five acre tracts still available.

WRITE US

THE PENSACOLA SEED & NURSERY CO.

Cottage Hill, - Florida

KEYSTONE Pecan Orchard Co.



Producers and Exporters of fine PAPER SHELL PECANS



OFFICES:

1 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
Times Building, Florence, S.C.
Groves: Baconton, Ga.



VARIETIES:

Schley, Van Deman, Frotscher, Stuart

We expect to have approximately five tons of high grade paper shell pecans from our 1915 crop. Varieties: Schley, Van Deman and Stuart. Offers solicited or prices quoted on application.

Control of Sap Flow

(Continued from page 150)

in the stocks, if we are to get good, unvarying results.

An excessive flow of sap in the stock may cause any one or all, of the following injuries: Flood and sour the cion or its sap content, and prevent its callousing; by becoming stagnant from being confined, and sour from its starch content, may darken and injure all cut surfaces and thus prevent a union of the stock and cion, or, the excessive bleeding of the stock may, and usually does, exhaust the vitality of the stock to such an extent that it will not be able to callous and form a union with the cion.

In the examination of failures due to the excessive bleeding of the stock, we often find that the cion has calloused perfectly, where good, heavy cion wood was used, while the stock has either failed to callous entirely, or has calloused to slowly to form a union with the cion. To make a union, the stock and cion must callous or start the formation of new wood growth simultaneously, or very nearly so. For instance: If the cion callouses in ten days or two weeks, while the stock must recover from its weakened condition, due to excessive bleeding, and takes a month or six weeks to callous, a very weak or poor union, if any at all, must be the result.

Good, well matured cions of heavy growth, will stand a pretty strong flow of sap without apparent injury and, with this liberal supply of sap, will callous and start growth quickly. At the same time, the stock is being weakened by the extreme flow of sap and consequent waste of vitality, to

such an extent, that it callouse^s very slowly, if at all, with the result that even with the very best material to work on and careful work, the results from grafting may be very disappointing. In this connection, it is well to remember that the strong, vigorous stocks, which have a large reserve of vitality and which, properly manipulated, would give the very best results, are just the ones that will "bleed to death" when cut off and grafted.

Rood Pecan Groves

Albany, Ga.



Pecan Trees
Pecan Nuts
English Walnuts



Write for
Prices . .



C. M. Rood, President

Mrs. W. R. Stuart
Ocean Springs, Miss.

Pecan Nuts and Trees

The true successor of Col. W. R. Stuart

When writing to advertiser's please mention *The Nut-Grower*.

60,000 Grafted Pecan Trees

Wholesale and Retail :: Special Price to Nurserymen

Satsuma Oranges and other Fruit Trees :: Leading Varieties Only
LAFAYETTE PECAN NURSERY, Lafayette, La.

The Fourteenth Annual Convention

(Continued from page 152)

was mentioned where the bearing was not equal to that of trees of the same variety grown in mixed groves.

The Wednesday evening session was by far the most important and interesting. Dr. J. H. Ross, of Winter Haven, Fla., president of the Florida Citrus Exchange, gave detailed, specific and pertinent information regarding the marketing problems which confront the growers in much the same way as they encountered the orange growers. The address was intensely interesting, highly instructive and very suggestive. The necessity for organization was made plain and genuine co-operation was shown to be the ideal and practical way for handling such marketing operations as the citrus growers now have on hand and for that which the pecan growers will soon have to face. The secret of successful operations he tersely summarized in the epigram, "Think for yourself and cooperate with others."

Following this address, Mr. W. P. Bullard, secretary of the recently organized National Pecan Growers' Exchange, outlined its character and purposes as far as complet-

ed. He was followed by Dr. C. A. Van Duzee, who made an appeal for financial support for the organization. He asked for loans from members, on which 6 per cent interest is promised and the revenues of the business pledged as security. The promise was made that an objectionable feature of the charter, which might permit the centralized control of the corporation would be changed as early as practicable. In reply to a question, it was stated that the Exchange would not be ready to handle the present crop.

Officers were elected, resolutions were adopted, the place of next meeting fixed and apparently everything was ready for adjournment when C. A. Reed introduced a resolution changing the name of the organization to the Southern Pecan Growers Association. A lively discussion followed and a fierce parliamentary conflict ensued, which at a late hour was ended by the resolution being tabled. This action was taken when it became apparent that any constitutional change required suitable previous notice. This matter will receive editorial attention in subsequent issues of The Nut-Grower.

The convention selected Jacksonville, Fla., as the place of next meeting, and elected officers as follows:

President, W. N. Hutt, Raleigh, N. C.

First Vice-President, B. W. Stone, Thomasville, Ga.

Second Vice-President, Theo. Bechtel, Ocean Springs, Miss.

Secretary, W. P. Bullard, Albany, Ga.

Treasurer, Nathanael Brewer, Jr., Newport, Fla.

The third day of the convention was given over to sight-seeing. Some of the leading features of the day will make a separate story for our December issue. The exhibits, which attracted much attention, will be dealt with in another article. Practically all the formal papers will appear in successive

N. C. ALSTON
Richland, Ga.

**Standard Varieties
of Pecan Trees**

**Budding Wood
And Nuts**

Pecan Trees
Satsuma Oranges
—AND—
Other Citrus Trees

Also a general line of Fruit Trees, Shade Trees and Ornamental Shrubbery and Field Grown Rose Bushes. No better stock grown. Before placing your orders write for illustrated catalogue.

**Turkey Creek
Nursery Company,**
Box 21. Macclenny, Fla.

Berckmans'
Trees and Shrubs

Are grown by specialists of long experience, who know the requirements of Southern soil and climate.

Only the best tested varieties are grown. Why not get them?

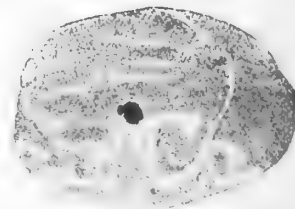
We have a large variety of fruit, pecan and other nut and shade trees, shrubs, evergreens and roses. Can supply in carload lots.

Catalogue for the asking.

P. J. Berckmans Co.,
FRUITLAND NURSERIES,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

Our Landscape department is equipped with competent landscape architects and engineers. If you wish to beautify your grounds, consult us.

SUCCESS



NATURAL SIZE

The nut that has never failed to bear and never failed to fill at both end with kernels of best quality.

BECHTEL PECAN NURSERIES
OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

Transplanted Pecan Trees

The pecan trees we are offering this season were transplanted one year before budding, and have a much better root system than trees grown in the usual way, having two to six short tap roots in place of one long one, as most trees have.

We also grow a full line of citrus trees.

Get our price list.

**THE JENNINGS
NURSERY**

JENNINGS :: LOUISIANA

Budded Pecan Trees Our Specialty...

We grow the old standard varieties—Stuart, Frottscher and Schley. None better. Lowest prices. 400 acres in groves, 2 to five years old for sale. Come to see or write

TUCK BROTHERS
Thomasville : : Georgia

HARDY ENGLISH WALNUT AND PECAN TREES

for planting in the Middle belt or farther North.

Why not plant some of my hardy budded English Walnuts instead of all Pecans, and not put all of your eggs in one basket. My catalogue is free for the asking.

J. F. JONES
The Nut Tree Specialist
LANCASTER, PA.

In the HEART of the Texas Pecan Belt

We have all the leading Texas and Southern varieties of pecans Very best of trees.

We grow a full line of nursery stock and specialize in Peach, Plum, Apple, Pecan and Berries.

Our LEONA PEACH will supplant Elberta. HAUPT BERRY, a hybrid, for the South is unequalled.

Catalog free. We pay express. 420 acres.

The Austin Nursery
F. T. Ramsey & Son
AUSTIN, TEX.

Budded Pecan Trees

Best varieties. Write for price list.

Peach trees 6 cents.

Pear trees 8 cents.

Hartwell Nurseries
Hartwell, Georgia

issues of The Nut-Grower. Much data and many notes regarding incidents and persons also await space for suitable comments.



With Our Advertisers

In our advertising column this month will be found new advertisements for the following firms:

Summit Nurseries, Monticello, Fla.

Leon Latour, Chicago, Ill.

N. C. Alston, Richland, Ga.

Rood Pecan Groves, Albany, Ga.

W. P. Williams, Blackshear, Ga.

Paper Shell Pecan Nurseries, La-Fayette, La.

Southern Pecan & Orchard Co., Chicago, Ill.



Items of Interest

The 1914-1915 citrus shipping season which closed Oct. 31 shows a total of 46,862 cars, being the second largest total for one year. The lemon crop amounted to 6,851 cars being more than double that of the first two seasons.

A bumper crop of California walnuts is moving readily at the prices fixed by the growers Association. The prediction that the crop would be over 13,000 tons is likely to be fulfilled. In quality the crop is below what it has been in more favored seasons.

Mr. Robert Heller, of Chicago, had a camera at work while the nut growers were in action at the Hardaway barbecue. Several interesting pictures have been received from him.

The convention was a favorable one for The Nut-Grower; new subscriptions were in excess of previous conventions, renewals more numerous and new advertising patronage greater.

Three things are necessary to success with pecan trees: (a) healthy, vigorous trees, (b) good land, (c) proper cultivation and fertilization. If these points are carefully guarded the passing years will bring more and more of satisfaction with the investment. There are insects and fungous enemies to



Now is the Shooter's Time

The call of the woods, the fields and the marshes is not to be denied.

Get ready! See that your scatter-gun is oiled and easy. Get shells loaded with



SHOTGUN POWDERS

DuPont :: Ballistite :: Schultze
Du Pont Black Sporting Powder

Each has its good points—each has its friends and all are bound to get desired results if your aim is right.

Write for booklet.

E. I. Du Pont De Nemours & Company
Wilmington, Delaware

Agricultural Lime Ground Limestone Burned Lump Lime Raw Ground Phosphate Rock



Quarries:

Live Oak, Fla.
Luraville, Fla.



Delivered prices made anywhere. Literature and prices cheerfully given on request.



LIVE OAK LIMESTONE COMPANY

SALES OFFICE
Jacksonville, Fla.



The May Nut Cracker

The only dependable and successful cracker manufactured. Easy to operate, rapid and lasting. Postpaid anywhere in U. S. on receipt of \$1. Address F. B. MAY, Patentee, Wharton, Tex.

50,000 Pounds of... Pecans

Is the estimate of our 1915 crop made by those who know.

Our crop consists of finest of the standard varieties of pecans.

We are offering these choice nuts for sale either in bulk or in small lots. :: ::

For price or other information, write to

The
G. M. Bacon
Pecan Co.
DeWitt : Georgia

PECAN TREES

Our Specialty is growing wellrooted budded and grafted trees of best varieties.

Careful attention given all orders.
Write for prices.

**SOUTHERN NUT
TREE NURSERIES**

Thomasville, :: Georgia

watch; but these are not so troublesome as those with which the peach, apple or orange grower has to contend. There are hundreds of growers who witness to the fact that intelligent care and forethought put into the pecan will abundantly reward the labor bestowed.—J. B. Wight.

◇ ◇ ◇

Winter Killing, Sun Scald or Sour Sap of Pecans

BY S. M. McMURRAN.

An address delivered at the Albany convention of the National Nut Growers' Association.

It is not uncommon, in the pecan orchards of the south, to observe here and there and in certain seasons, occasional trees which have made a good growth for from three weeks to three months to suddenly wilt and die. In the meantime, it not infrequently occurs that these trees have thrown up sprouts from the roots or from just below the ground line, either before or shortly after they die.

An examination at this time invariably shows injury to the bark between the ground line and the first limbs and sometimes extending higher.

This injury if observed early in the season has a soft, black, watery appearance and usually a sour odor.

If examined a few weeks later, it is generally found to be riddled with many small holes indicating that shot-hole or pin-hole borer has been at work. This latter stage is the one at which the injury is usually observed by the orchardist, and has led to a common though erroneous impression that the primary damage has been done by these borers. Entomologists assure us, however, that this group of borers rarely attack healthy trees, but almost invariably attack dead or dying trees. We may therefore dismiss the apparent damage done by these insects and proceed to the consideration of the cause of the sudden death of these trees.

The death of plants from extreme temperatures or from sudden changes of temperature not

For Sale

FOR SALE. Budded Pecan Trees and Budwood, standard varieties. 45 acres pecan orchard, 2 and 3 years old; also improved farms. C. W. RANSOM, Houston, Tex.

FOR SALE. Back numbers of **THE NUT-GROWER.** Parties desiring to complete their files should send list of what they need. The Nut-Grower Company, Waycross, Ga.

FOR SALE—Fine paper shell pecans. Varieties: Frostcher, Stuart, Schley and Van Deman. Prices 25 and 30c per pound f. o. b. Chas. Munroe, Tallahassee, Fla.

FLINT RIVER PECAN CO. ORCHARD FOR SALE—Located Albany Ga., 4 acres, set out 1909. Will sell for \$250.00 per acre AT ONCE. \$200.00 cash balance easy payments. Karl Jorgensen, 309½ So. Cedar St., Lansing, Mich.

FOR SALE—Farm on Illinois Central railroad. 100 acres, 26 cleared, 135 budded pecan trees, best varieties, over 100 attained the bearing age. 8 acres in strawberries; large residence. For particulars address, A. C. DE MONSABERT, 1216 N. Galvez St., New Orleans, La.

FOR SALE—Six miles of Albany, Ga. 105 acres of pecan lands. 100 acres, trees one and two years old; five acres, trees six years old and bearing. Location, soil and surroundings unsurpassed; trees best varieties; Splendid opportunity to engage in a most promising business; Price right; One-half cash and terms on balance. Address ROBT L. STEPHENS 54 West Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.

Wanted

WANTED—High grade, thin shell pecans. Will pay spot cash or sell on a commission basis. Submit samples with price on lots of 100 pounds and up. Jas. E. Plew, 436 Webster Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

11-2

WANTED—A young man with ambition to get into a promising Horticultural business, where pecans and Satsuma oranges will be leading features. No investment of cash necessary. Write Horticultural Service Co., Waycross, Ga.

Wanted---to Buy

Fruit of Citrus Trifoliata, the small three leaved orange used for hedges. In any quantity from a peck to a hundred bushels. Write for prices stating how much you can supply.

Citrus Fruit Co., Deer Park, Ala.

G. H. Tomlinson
NURSERMAN
Putney, Ga.

Everything Suited to the South

Horticulture

**A Magazine of Trade News
and Information**

For the Nurseryman, Florist, Seedsman and Gardener. A reliable exponent of advanced Trade and Progressive Horticulture.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
Subscription \$1 per Year

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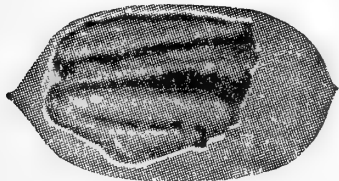
PECAN TREES

Budded Paper
Shells.

BEST VARIETIES

Expert Propagation. Healthy and Hardy Stock.

Write for Prices
T. H. PARKER
MOULTRIE, GA.



The Pecan Business

In a concise booklet **FREE**. Every point mentioned, from planting the nuts to gathering the nuts. Written from practical results, over 20 years experience. Nuts and trees for sale.

B. W. STONE :: Thomasville, Ga.

Grafted Pecan Trees of Select Papershell Varieties

NOT THE MOST—
ONLY THE BEST

Bayview Pecan Nursery
C. FORKERT, Proprietor

OCEAN SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI

necessarily extreme has long been observed. Considerable experimental work has been done in an effort to determine just how cold kills plants and an extensive literature, both European and American, has accumulated in the last half century on this subject. The question yet remains to be answered satisfactorily, but for our purposes here, this is not so important as the observed facts that have been well established.

It is very generally understood that trees that enter the winter in a green, sappy, growing condition are much more liable to injury by cold than those that have been so handled that their wood has been well ripened before the first frost.

Furthermore, it has been noted that the injury to the wood of the tree is most commonly found at the collar and at the crotches or forks of the main limbs. It has been shown by investigators that these portions of the tree are the last to stop growing in the fall, which undoubtedly explains why the injury is so generally localized at these points.

The type of injury most commonly found on pecans is on the body of the tree and extends from the ground line up two or three feet. It varies all the way from a slight injury on one side, which is usually indicated by a roughening of the bark, to a complete girdling of the tree. Depending on the degree and extent of the injury, the tree may be simply checked in growth or it may leaf out and make an apparently vigorous and thrifty growth for, from a few weeks to several months, when it suddenly collapses. The writer has observed trees injured in this manner during the past winter to continue their growth up to the middle of August and then suddenly die. This type of injury has never been observed by the writer on orchard trees over six years of age. However, it is of very common occurrence up to that age throughout the territory in which the paper-shell pecan is grown.

THE . . .

Williams Pecan

A new and most promising variety. Tree commenced bearing in 1911 with a crop of 40 nuts averaging 49 to the pound. Subsequent crops have been as follows:

1912—160 nuts, 40 to the pound.

1913—365 nuts, 43 to the pound.

1914—1584 nuts, 36 to the pound.

In a grove this variety has proved more productive than Success, Stuart, VanDeman, Bolton, Pabst, Frotscher, or Jerome; and has been equaled only by Moneymaker.

A paper shell variety that fills well.

While surrounded by other varieties which have shown considerable disease, particularly scab, it has shown only slight susceptibility to these diseases.

Not as susceptible to the case bearer as most other varieties such as Stuart, Frotscher, Nelson and Pabst.

Specimen nuts mailed for 25c.

250 trees for sale at from \$1.50 to \$2.50 each. Buds in season \$2.50 per hundred.

Also Registered Duroc Jersey Pigs for sale.

W. P. WILLIAMS

Blackshear, Ga.

5,000 Stuart Pecan Trees

6 to 9 Feet Tall

Get Our Special Prices

We have other varieties and a stock of 15,000 Satsuma orange trees for sale. Write Us.

**The Paper Shell Pecan
Nursery, Ltd.**

W. M. Ellison, Mgr. LAFAYETTE, LA.



The Eureka Nut Cracker

Crack Nuts The Easy Way Latest most practical cracker in existence. Kernel is removed whole or in halves. Suitable for all kinds of nuts. Strong and durable. Price 25c Postpaid. Agents Wanted.

Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded.
Southern Pecan & Orchard Co.
110 So. Dearborn St. CHICAGO, ILL.

Another point to be noted in regard to this trouble is that it is usually spotted throughout the orchard. An occasional tree is killed here and there. This distribution of the trouble on the tree here and there throughout the orchard is a source of much confusion to those inexperienced with this trouble. The only explanation that can be given of this spotting of the injury is that of the individuality of the trees.

Not infrequently, however, nursery stock is killed outright and all the trees in fairly well defined areas are lost.

A great deal of this trouble has shown up during the past spring and summer about this section of Georgia and a consideration of the weather conditions during the season of 1914 gives some light on what appears to have been an epidemic of trouble.

The summer of 1914 was considerably below normal in precipitation up to the first of September. Rains began about this time and between Sept. 1 and Nov. 18, the date of the first killing frost, 10.13 inches of rain fell. Many orchards which showed the effect of the dry weather earlier in the summer put out a late summer or early fall growth and had a thrifty, vigorous appearance and retained their foliage in large part until the first frost.

The week preceding Nov. 18th was unseasonably warm. Between Nov. 18th and 22nd there were four days on which the temperature fell below freezing, twenty-three degrees F. being the minimum reached on the 21st. The daily range varied from fifteen to thirty-five degrees and the days were clear. With such a combination of growth and weather conditions, it is not surprising that some trees succumbed or that the loss was serious in certain orchards which received late summer cultivation and fertilization, as some did.

It will be obvious to this audience that the most important single

A Wise Man

profits by the experience of others and the experience of many others is that the man who

Plants

pecan trees is getting himself in a state of preparedness against the hardships and failures that come so unexpectedly.

Pecan Trees

planted ten years ago are now yielding their owners very satisfactory returns with the promise of an income no other line of horticulture affords.

A grove planted

This Winter

brings you much nearer this income and independence.

For information relative to select stock, guaranteed, write to

Summit Nurseries

Monticello, Fla. :: :: :: Foley, Ala.

Largest Distributors of Pecans in The West LEON LATOUR

Receiver and Distributor of

Louisiana Sugar, Molasses, Rice, Pecans
And Other Southern Products

186 North La Salle Street

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

Liberal Cash Advances Made on Consignments. Write for Particulars

REFERENCES

Julius Weis & Son, New Orleans, La. Leon Godchaux Co. Ltd., New Orleans, La. Lehman, Stern & Co. Ltd., New Orleans, La. Mr. Sol Wexler, President Whitney Central National Bank, New Orleans, La. National Produce Bank, Chicago, Ill. Foreman Bros. Banking Co., Chicago, Ill. Wakem & McLaughlin, Inc., Chicago, Ill. North American Provision Co., Chicago, Ill.

Shippers and Growers Are Requested to Furnish Samples
"READ THAT TOP LINE AGAIN"

PRINTING

For Nut Growers and
NURSEYMEN A SPECIALTY...

Write us your wants and let us figure with you on anything you may need. . . .

The Nut-Grower
Waycross, Georgia

Vertical Farming PROVED

BY
Effects of
Orchard
Blasting

with
DU PONT
**RED CROSS
FARM POWDER**

These cuts are made from photos showing comparative growth of pear trees from Spring of 1913 to Aug. 1, 1914, Bellemont Orchards, Inc., Norfolk, Va.



IN DUG HOLE

IN BLASTED GROUND

ALL progressive farmers and orchardists know that trees planted in blasted ground grow much faster than those planted in the old way and bear fruit earlier.

This proves the truth of the principles of Vertical Farming, which aims to cultivate downward as well as to till the top soil.

Three years ago tree planting in blasted holes was experimental—now millions of trees are set out by the Vertical Farming method every spring and fall.

In like manner, blasting the subsoil to increase general crop yields, now regarded as experimental, will in a few years, be common.

To learn how and why Vertical Farming may double the yields of your farm, get the **Free Reading Course** in Vertical Farming, by Dr. G. E. Bailey, one of the best works on soils and soil culture ever published. Sent free with every request for our Farmer's Handbook No. F 325 Write now.

Established 1802 DU PONT POWDER CO. Wilmington, Del.

factor in avoiding this trouble is in so handling the orchard that the trees will be able to thoroughly ripen their wood before the cold weather sets in and that the best way to do this is by planting some gross feeding cover crop, preferably a legume at or a little after mid-summer.

In some places, however, it has been found that even though the orchard was handled most carefully with reference to this particular trouble, injury still occurred. In these cases resort has been had to wrapping the trees from the ground line up about four feet with old sacking and this treatment has, in the cases of which we have record, practically eliminated the trouble.



Philippine Pili Nuts

Some attention is being given by individuals in the Philippines to the larger utilization of the pili nut (pronounced "peelee"). This nut is counted a great delicacy by those who have eaten it. It is native to the islands and is known as *Canarium luzonicum*. It is found in more or less abundance in the Provinces of Camarines, Albay, and Sorsogon. The pili nut has been exported to some extent to Europe and the United States, but no regular exportation is carried on, owing to several obstacles encountered. It has been compared to the pecan nut of the United States, but most persons familiar with both prefer the pili. In Manila it is used extensively on the tables of Americans and foreigners and to some extent by the Filipinos.

Shipments abroad have not been altogether satisfactory because of the unreliability of the local supply. The natives who gather the nut are not careful to let it mature before gathering. As a consequence the mature and the immature nuts are put together and marketed. There is not much difference in the appearance, and it is not easy for the purchaser or the exporter

WHY DO

THE LEADING PLANTERS AND NURSERYMEN
RECOMMEND TREES GROWN BY

SIMPSON NURSERY COMPANY?

Because we have always delivered trees as ordered, at the time wanted, and packed them so that they arrived in better condition than is usually expected, and the result is that our

TREES GROW

For years past we have shipped more pecan trees than any other nurseryman. At least one third of the pecan acreage in the Albany district is planted with trees grown by us.

Our trees are exceptionally fine this year and we know they will please you. Will be glad to quote you on all standard varieties. Your order will receive our personal attention.

Simpson Nursery Company
MONTICELLO, FLORIDA

to detect the immature nut. The nut picked green is subject to a withering or drying up of the meat, which only appears when it is cracked. As a result, those who have exported these unselected nuts have had many complaints of worthless nuts from their patrons.

Practically all the pili-nut trees in the islands are wild. The nut has never been cultivated, so far as known. Some of the nuts have been planted in Manila by private experimenters and have been found to grow well there and to produce nuts at the age of 4 years. It is probable that the pili nut will not become an article of export worthy of consideration until some steps are taken to plant groves of selected nuts, for there are several varieties—some much better than others—and to establish a uniform system of gathering and preparing them for market that shall insure a uniform quality of nut for export. It is estimated by those best informed as to the nature and characteristics of the pili that the nut could be highly developed with but little effort and made to more than rival the pecan in the world's markets.

It is proposed to plant the pili-nut tree along the highways of the Provinces in which it flourishes and is known to thrive and to have it planted by the pupils of the public schools in those Provinces. The tree is easily propagated from seed, which is to be had at ten cents per hundred in the pili-nut Provinces. The trees are very large when mature, and the best informed persons propose to have them planted at intervals of 30 feet.

—Consular and Trade Reports.



Exports of Brazilian Nuts

Exports of Brazilian nuts from Para, Manaus, and Itacoatiara during the period from January 1 to June 30, 1915, amounted to 407,687 bushels. Of this total, 188,542 bushels were from Manaus, 38,117 bushels from Itacoatiara, and 181,028 bushels from Para. Manaus shipped 100,890 bushels to Europe

SQUIRREL NUTCRACKER
· BEST · ON · EARTH ·




CRACKS the SHELL
But NOT the KERNEL

PRICE
\$1.00 Each

WOLDERT GROCERY CO.
TYLER, TEXAS AND CHICAGO, ILL.

Ocean Springs Pecan Nursery

Season 1915-16

Will be pleased to book orders now for Grafted Pecans

No Seedlings
Send for Price List

Chas. E. Pabst

Proprietor
Ocean Springs, Miss.

H. & D. Corrugated Fibreboard Boxes
FOR PECANS AND ALL SORTS OF NUTS



This box will carry safely five pounds of pecans yet it weighs only 14 ounces. Equally convenient for Express and Parcel Post.

Think Of The Saving!
In Postage and Expressage
Write for prices and samples, any size or style you want.

The Hinde & Dauch
Paper Co.

171 MARKET STREET SANDUSKY, OHIO

PECAN TREES

As GOOD as can be grown

And as CHEAP as the best can be grown...

J. B. WIGHT, Cairo, Ga.

Hawkeye St. Paul Company

THIS COMPANY HAS AN ATTRACTIVE PECAN PROPOSITION

HIS is simply a safe and sound business movement for utilizing the opportunities for profitable and permanent investment. The plan eliminates the risks, expense and worry of individual ownership of orchards. It is available either for the large or small investor.

Send for a copy of the HAWKEYE HARBINGER. It gives particulars and valuable information.

Hawkeye-St. Paul Company

68-69 First National Bank Building
DAVENPORT, IA.

and 87,652 to American ports, Itacoatiara 23,274 to Europe and 13,843 to this side of the Atlantic, and the respective figures for Para were 87,496 and 93,532. The total exportation to Europe was 212,660 and to American ports, 195,027. The United States imported during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, 11,431,531 pounds of cream and Brazil nuts, having a value of \$641,825.

◇ ◇ ◇

The Steady Subscriber

How dear to my heart is the steady subscriber, who pays in advance without skipping a year; who takes out his dollars and offers them gladly and casts 'round the office a halo of cheer. Who never says "Stop it, I can not afford it," or "Getting more papers each day than I read"; but always says "Send it, the ranch outfit likes it—in fact, we regard it as an absolute need." How welcome he is when he steps in the sanctum; how he makes our heart throb, how he makes our eyes dance; we outwardly thank him—we inwardly bless him—the steady subscriber who pays in advance.

◇ ◇ ◇

Issues List of Farms for Sale in South Georgia

"Own a Level Farm," is the title of a very attractive descriptive pamphlet, giving a complete list of farms for sale along its line, just issued by the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad. This pamphlet contains a number of very pretty pictures of growing crops, and it is intended to describe the diversity of crops grown in South Georgia, as well as to give anyone interested in investing in South Georgia farm lands an opportunity to investigate in advance the properties for sale in the fast developing communities served by that line.

A copy of this farm list may be had free of charge by writing to W. W. Croxton, General Passenger Agent, Room 613 Austell Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.—Adv.

ALL ABOUT KUDZU



A 3-Ton Cutting of Kudzu at Glen Arden Farm, Showing both the Cut and Standing Hay.

Most wonderful growth. The coming forage crop of the South. Better than alfalfa, red clover or timothy. Better because it succeeds on land too poor for those crops. Better because it does not have to be cut at a certain time to save it. Better, because a shower of rain doesn't ruin the hay. Better, because stock like it better and it contains more protein than wheat bran—from 16.59 per cent to 19.80 per cent. Kudzu is perfectly safe for all stock. Now is the time to place your orders to be sure of plants. Kudzu has great possibilities as a cover crop for pecan orchards, to supply nitrogen for the young, growing trees. For further information and prices write,

G. E. Pleas Plant Co. "GLEN ARDEN FARM"
CHIPLEY, FLORIDA

Established by G. M. Bacon in 1889.

Incorporated 1903.

The Pioneer Pecan Nursery

The G. M. Bacon Pecan Company

DeWitt, Georgia



Standard Varieties of Well Grown Trees

Our many years of practical experience combined with the scientific study we have made of the industry enables us to supply to the best advantage the wants of our patrons.

Prompt attention to inquiries.

Send For Our New Catalogue.



The G. M. Bacon Pecan Co.

DeWitt, Georgia

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NU

Agam.

The Nut-Grower

Volume XIV

December 1915

Number 12



QUIT yourself like a man;
speak up and strike out, if
necessary, for whatsoever is true
and manly and lovely and of
good report; never try to be
popular, but only to do your
duty and help others to do
theirs; and, wherever you are
placed, you may leave the tone
of feeling higher than you
found it, and so be doing good
which no living soul can meas-
ure to generations yet unborn.

—THOMAS HUGHES.

10c per Copy

\$1.00 per Year

KEYSTONE Pecan Orchard Co.



Producers and Exporters of fine
PAPER SHELL PECANS



OFFICES:

1 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
Times Building, Florence, S.C.
Groves: Baconton, Ga.



VARIETIES:

Schley, Van Deman, Frotscher,
Stuart

We expect to have approximately five tons of high grade paper shell pecans from our 1915 crop. Varieties: Schley, Van Deman and Stuart. Offers solicited or prices quoted on application.

The W. B. Dukes Pecan Farm Moultrie, Georgia

Growers and
Shippers of

FANCY PAPER SHELL PECANS

One million grafts and buds of Schley
Stuart, Delmas and Moneymaker.
Write for favorable prices.

Best Budded Pecan Trees

We have them in great quantity as well as quality. Our stock is especially strong and well-rooted. We have also best budding wood.

Magnolia Nursery

W. C. JONES, Proprietor
Successor to Wight & Jones

Cairo, Ga.

Items of Interest

Jacksonville, Fla., is to be the meeting place for the 1916 convention.

A large shipment of Italian nuts designed for the holiday trade at New York was lost by the sinking of the steamship Ancona.

The California Associated Raisin Company is spending \$160,000 in advertising to increase the consumption of this product.

In a Consular report from Marseilles, France, the almond crop is said to be short 55 per cent this season.

Turkeys are coming into favor as an orchard by-product. They are said to rival the famous bob-white in cleaning up insects which injure trees.

Almond growers are finding it necessary to spray their trees on account of the peach blight which has during the past two years seriously injured the almond orchards.

The convention paper by Mr. W. P. Bullard of Albany, Ga., the new secretary of the Association is to be reprinted in leaflet form. Copies can be obtained from the secretary or The Nut-Grower.

December is the month for planting citrus trees. Previous cultivation of the land is desirable and care in planting followed by regular cultivation and ample supplies of plant food are essentials.

Shipping boxes for pecans and nut crackers are two lines of trade which the pecan is building regularly and rapidly. The dealers who advertise in the official organ are getting an increasing trade each year.

No one need go without a practical nut cracker in these days of pecan progress. The Southern Pecan and Orchard Co., of Chicago offer a convenient hand cracker at the low price of fifty cents. This is a move in the direction of helping the industry rather than for profits they might make at this price.

Quality Trees

Pecans

Satsumas

General line of Hardy Citrus Trees

Every shipment
means a satisfied
customer

Your patronage
will prove it

Write for prices
at once

Florida

Nurseries

W. W. BASSETT, Proprietor

Monticello,

Florida

Budding Tool

Patented 1905

A popular tool for budding
Pecans, Hickories, Walnuts,
Chestnuts, Persimmons and
all other trees.

Buds and Grafting Scions

of Schley, Stuart, Alley,
Delmas, Van Deman,
Teche, Russell, Mobile,
Frotscher and Success.

■ Wholesale and Retail ■

For particulars and prices write
HERBERT C. WHITE
Putney P. O. ∴ Georgia

SHIPPING POINTS: Baconton,
Ga., DeWitt, Ga., Hardaway, Ga.,
Albany, Ga.

THE NUT-GROWER

VOLUME XIV

WAYCROSS, GA., DECEMBER 1915

NUMBER 12

THE NATIONAL PECAN GROWERS' EXCHANGE AND ITS MISSION

BY WM. P. BULLARD

A Paper Read at the Albany Convention of the National Nut Growers' Association

LET me apparently digress from my subject a moment to say that every nut grower should subscribe for all the leading nut journals. I am moved to say this for the reason that as Secretary of this Exchange I am in receipt of frequent letters of inquiry that would never have been made if these growers had been readers of these journals. There have appeared from time to time full reports of this Exchange in these journals, whose editors have kindly opened their columns to us so that we might keep the field posted. And any way, every progressive person should take the leading publications pertaining to his work, be that work medicine, merchandising or nut growing. The man who does not take these journals, and who does not attend association meetings of this character because he can not learn anything new is destined to soon land on the dump-
pile of antiquated curios. In a certain city there was a firm that prided itself on its past record, which was hoary with age. Across their store front there was a conspicuous sign like this: "Established one hundred years ago. We are it." Some enterprising up-to-date young men set up a similar store across the street and over their door this sign: "Established yesterday. We do not sell any old goods."

The necessity for a satisfactory selling or marketing association for the pecan growers has been discussed for the past three or four years, and at the annual meeting of the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association, at Thomasville in May, 1914, this thought was crystallized into form by the appointment of a committee to make a complete study of the whole subject. This committee met frequently, investigated market conditions and otherwise considered the problem, and made a report to the called meeting of the Georgia-Florida Association during the annual meeting of the National Nut Growers Association at Thomasville last October. This report was approved and the committee continued and vested with full authority to do whatever seemed expedient and wise. At the next day's session of the National this whole matter was brought before the

meeting, whereupon the action of the Georgia-Florida was approved and the committee made also the committee of the National and similarly invested with full power and discretion. This action of the National broadened the committee's work and made it national in scope and character.

In due time this National Pecan Growers' Exchange was organized on lines as nearly as possible approximating the California Walnut Growers Association; after which the most urgent thing appeared to the establishment of certain grades and standards. This was done in due season, and two grades, numbers one and two, were established for all the leading varieties of nuts. If this Exchange never does anything more, this one action of grade establishment should earn the everlasting gratitude of nut growers and dealers in pecans.

Briefly stated, this Exchange is based wholly upon co-operative lines. While it has a nominal capital stock to comply with the Georgia incorporation laws, yet this stock has a par value of only one dollar, is non-dividend paying, and only one share to each member; the membership is restricted to pecan growers, and the voting power and control made dependent upon the tonnage of nuts marketed and not upon share holding; in other words, the stock is shorn by charter of every characteristic usually attaching to stock, thus making it in virtue and effect simply membership certificates, and might as well have been so called. As thus organized this Exchange can not be construed as a trust prohibited by the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, but on the contrary, it comes within the Clayton Amendment to said Anti-Trust Law, which expressly extends immunity to labor, agricultural or horticultural organizations instituted for the purposes of mutual help and not conducted for profit.

It would be impossible to organize a selling body more favorable to the grower. The only possible profit that can come to any member is from the sale of his own individual pecans, the voting power is based upon the quantity of pecans sold for each member, one extra vote accorded for each ton of nuts

so sold. Thus both membership and control are placed with the growers and can never pass into the hands of speculators or dealers. While the head office is located in Albany, that being the present logical place in point of thinshell production, yet the board of directors may change this head office at any time to any other city or State.

The Exchange has been criticised because it is not profit sharing with stock that may be bought and controlled and run for the private gain of those in control. They ask how it can be financed. Why, it can be financed the same as any other business, either firm or corporation. Instead of buying capital stock, lend funds to the Exchange secured by its promissory notes or bonds, to be paid back with interest at an agreed date. Such an investment in the Exchange would be just as safe and the security just as good as in any other kind of selling organization.

A profit sharing business is conducted on the basis of greed—for the profit of the owners, who must and will buy just as cheaply as possible. They will hammer the life out of your prices, they will buy cheaply and sell dearly, for there lies their margin of profit. While the private selling concern will depress your prices, the Exchange on the other hand will aim to get you the highest prices possible based upon supply and demand and consistent with good business judgment. Too low a market price means little profits to the grower; too high a price means restricted demand; a fair and consistent market price means market extensions and enlarged consumption. This is what the Exchange will stand for.

And it will stand for high ideals as to standards of grade and quality. This will appeal to buyers. Last year a lot of uncured pecans were shipped to the Atlanta markets. They made people not only sick but disgusted them with pecans and the marketing methods in vogue. Very lately stale pecans were on this Albany market. Spoiled pecans may be found in nearly every market at all times, they being holdovers from the previous year. A large eastern buyer for home use wrote me within a fortnight as follows: "I have great difficulty in buying from the larger grocers of New York and Boston an honest pecan. They seemed to be mixed with the crops of a year or more previously gathered." This Exchange stands for the elimination of these practices.

The California Walnut Growers Association is the most successful association the nearest kin to our business. They will handle about seventy-five per cent of the walnut crop this year. That enables them to guarantee stability of prices throughout the year; and to guarantee standards of grade and quality, including cracking standards; in other words, enables them to guarantee every requisite demanded by the trade. This is what the trade wants, and it will welcome and support any organization that can offer them these things. Eight or nine years ago

wholesalers and jobbers were afraid to buy more than a twenty-four hours' supply of raisins at one time. There was no organization; it was every fellow for himself, and the devil for the hindmost. But now, thanks to the raisin association, these buyers will not hesitate to buy their year's supply at one time.

The California walnut crop this year will approximate 27,000,000 pounds, and their association will handle about seventy-five per cent of it; last year they handled about sixty-five per cent at a total cost to the grower of about three per cent, including advertising, salaries, etc. Can you beat it? That looks like a successful organization. They pay one and one-half per cent brokerage, while the larger pecan companies pay from five to seven per cent. We are patterned as nearly as possible after that association as it is near of kin to our business, and we should adopt all their successful methods as far as applicable to our industry. When you go to Rome do as the Romans do. You might improve on the Roman methods after a while, but better not try too many innovations at first.

The California association sells entirely through brokerage connections, of whom they have over a hundred in the United States. They have more than twenty local affiliating associations located in the producing sections. The local growers are members of the local, and the local has a representation in the councils of the head association. The parent association owns and supplies its own graders to these locals, thus insuring absolute uniformity in grading. Through a well worked out system of bank draft connections, they make immediate payment to the local of ninety per cent of each shipment as soon as shipped, the ten per cent being held back to cover expense of office, advertising, sales and possible loss and to equalize the pools and the sum each shipper gets on each shipper gets on each grade in event there is a carry-over. Under their system favoritism is impossible. These are things we should pattern after.

It will not require large capital to finance this Exchange. There is no reason to begin in a spectacular way; make a moderate beginning and gradually but surely build on a firm foundation and ere long it will dominate the pecan markets of the world. If I were to outline the present requirements, I would advise the raising of a fund of, say \$15,000, payable on call, as deemed wise, said sum to be secured by the bonds or indentures of the Exchange, with an agreed interest and returnable to the lender out of the proceeds of the business. As one large grower puts it, this would simply amount to an advance payment of brokerage commission, which would be returned later with interest. The next step would be to employ the right man, if not continuously, then from time to time, for the first few months, as the needs required. Thus equipped the

Exchange should be started on the highway to success for the pecan growers everywhere.

If I should let loose some enemy that would destroy part of your orchards, you would not spare money to destroy me; if by some means I should cut in two the production of your orchards, you would contribute most liberally to condemn me. And now after raising your crops should you sit idly by and allow your income to be decimated by unorganized market conditions which you could and should rectify? One large grower last year was compelled to buy up ten tons of nuts from time to time on the New York market to hold the price to a profitable basis. Very soon the volume will be too great to do this.

Now that you have raised your crops after long years of toil and waiting, you must not expect some genii to pop up and buy your pecans without effort on your part. You have no Aladdin's lamp to open to you the golden markets. The Spartan youth who complained to his mother that his sword was too short, was told to add a step to it. And now we must add one more step to our many others gone be-

fore, and this must be a combined effort to finance this Exchange. If it is not this Exchange that will dominate, then eventually it will be some monster of greed like the United Fruit Company, or the Standard Oil Company; and if it comes to this then may God help us down here in Southwest Georgia, where we pay nineteen cents for gasoline, while our brothers in Chicago pay only nine. The manipulations of these trusts for their own advantage are wonderful to behold and destructive to experience.

My own connection with the Exchange as Secretary is simply an incident to the organization, and I have neither hope nor expectation of any official connection of emolument whatever; but I am privileged now and here to say to you that the success of this Exchange is now up to you. It was fathered and brought into being by this very National Association that is now here in session; and organized for you growers. If wise in business wisdom then you will finance it without grudge or stint; if not then it will be every fellow for himself, and the devil get the hindmost; and that will be the most of you.



THE HARDAWAY PACKING PLANT

THE third day of the Albany Convention was given over entirely to sight seeing so an early start was made in automobiles and many places of interest were visited during the day. No effort will be made to trace the drive or give a report of the day's doings other than the story which centers at Hardaway, the headquarters of the Patterson & Taylor operations. This was the pivotal point for the day for various reasons. The thousands of acres of orchards which surround the town were largely planted shortly before the convention visited the same locality six years previously, and a goodly number of the much larger party for the 1915 inspection had been there on the former occasion. To this contingent of the visitors the wonderful development of the trees and the organized business methods in actual operation in gathering and marketing the nuts was of very great interest.

Then this was the point where the Georgia barbecue was to served at noon. This was one time when everybody was on time. In fact the crowd was so hungry that they began arriving by eleven o'clock, and kept coming until the appointed hour, when something over two hundred brainy and progressive men and scores of sprightly and beautiful women were graciously served by attendants who imparted good will as they dispensed hospitality in the form of Georgia barbecue with finishing touches that would do credit to any chef.

But the meal came to an end before the abundant provisions were exhausted, and the company

was marshalled to a shady lawn where the after dinner speaking was staged. What was there said by representatives of the companies, Prof. Hutt, Senator Butler, Mayor Tarver and others would make another story yet to be written.

However the purpose of this article is simply to give somewhat in detail a description of the initial pecan packing house or factory as it might fittingly be called, where the nuts come in from the orchards and are prepared for market.

This plant is owned by the various parties and interests controlled by the Patterson-Taylor organization, each owner having one share of stock in the plant for each orchard unit they own. It is located on an A. C. L. side track, was designed carefully by Mr. J. A. Miller of Chicago, a civil engineer who is one of the orchard owners and who has been for years a regular subscriber to this journal.

A description of the process from orchard to shipment will describe the plant. Mr. J. M. Patterson, the dominant personality of the enterprise gave personal and courteous attention to the writer in his inspection of plant and process and since other plants will pattern after this initial one to a greater or less extent, a careful memoranda was taken at the time which now takes form in this story.

Beginning in the orchard, large sheets are spread beneath the tree. Nuts are then whipped off clean as the trees are visited but once during the season. The folding of the sheet collects all the nuts which

(Continued on page 171)

The Nut-Grower

Published monthly by *The Nut-Grower Company*

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Subscription Rates

In the United States and Mexico, \$1.00 per year; in Canada and other foreign countries, \$1.12.

No receipts for subscription remittances will be forwarded unless return postage is enclosed. The label on wrapper is a receipt and indicates when subscription expires.

Advertisements

Advertisements of responsible parties and firms solicited. Medical advertising not accepted. Rates furnished on application.

Forms close on 20th of month preceding date of publication.

NOV 3 1916

The increase in demand for fine pecans is growing faster than the production is being enlarged. Each year they sell more readily and, contrary to expectations, the prices obtained are also increasing, rather than diminishing.

◇ ◇ ◇

The 1916 convention to be held at Jacksonville, Fla., will doubtless attract wide attention, and since that city has the facilities and inclination for entertaining large bodies, it may be confidently expected that the meeting there will not only be a record one in attendance, but enjoyable in various ways.

◇ ◇ ◇

During the past twenty-five years the pecan industry has passed through and successfully overcome all the accidents, mistakes and injuries from exploitation incident to the formation of a new industry and is now well established and ready to grow more substantially and rapidly than ever.

◇ ◇ ◇

The quality of pecans is a characteristic of the nut that can well be pressed to the front. With all the native and imported nuts which the pecan must compete it can lead them all in this particular, when proper attention is given to the selection of varieties and proper grading when placed on the market.

◇ ◇ ◇

The competition which now exists between the standard varieties of pecans and the seedlings now found in the markets is one of the problems which promises to be overcome to a great extent, by the increasing consumption of the latter by the cracking factories. This leaves the fine varieties for use in

the more circumscribed dessert nut trade, where they have a commanding position.

◇ ◇ ◇

Among the pecan exhibits at Albany the five plates shown by T. S. McManus, of Waldo, Fla., were conspicuous on account of the unusual size and fine appearance of the specimens. We may talk about quality, plump kernels and abundant bearing as being more important, but the fact remains that the size and fine appearance is what attracts the public eye, and it is the general public that is supposed to pay for what it likes.

◇ ◇ ◇

If more of the old and young men could grade up to the measure of usefulness that is indicated by the following extract from a letter to the editor from Mr. Thomas Bridgen, of Alabama, there would be a great increase in the planting of fruit and nut trees. He says: "It may seem like folly to plant pecans in my 82d year but I presume there will be some one left after I am gone, so I am still interested in fruit and nut culture."

◇ ◇ ◇

With the new year we extend greetings to old and new patrons, wishing each and every one prosperity. We know that happiness is in store from the fact that you are or soon will be the proud possessor of bearing pecan trees. In a material way we know of nothing having greater potentialities, as the high brows call it, for manufacturing Christmas good cheer than a bearing pecan tree. These trees live long, so the planter extends his beneficence to future generations as well as the present.

◇ ◇ ◇

About two years ago we told the story of nine Satsuma orange trees which were planted under the direction of the editor near Waycross. As we recall the mention, it said that ten trees had been planted in the spring of 1911 and that one of them failed to grow. The crop from the nine trees in September and October 1913 was 70 dozen oranges which sold on a local market at 20 cents per dozen. As the owner believes in making records of his creditable trees, we are able to add another chapter to the story. The tree that failed to grow the first year was not dead below the bud, and after getting a good foot-hold started into growth and made up for lost time so that the 1914 and 1915 crops are from the ten trees rather than the nine as formerly stated. The past two season's production shows 160 dozen for the past year and an even 100 dozen in 1914. In addition to the increased crop better prices were obtained, even the culls selling as high as 20 cents per dozen while the average price obtained was close to 25 cents.

THERE ARE NO CLAY HILLS IN DIXIE

Finer than those in the Cottage Hill, Fla., district where our nursery and groves are located.

Our pecan stock is absolutely great and if you are in the market be sure to let us figure with you.

We are bringing in a large number of the celebrated Brewton (blight proof) pear, and will either quote you stock in any size, or contract to bud for you as many as you like. An orchard of Brewton Pears is a sure and big winner.

We develop pecan tracts under a five year installment agreement the prices and terms of which cannot be beaten.

Also develop combination groves, using either peaches, satsumas or grape fruit as fillers between pecans.

About twenty five acre tracts still available.

WRITE US

THE PENSACOLA SEED
& NURSERY CO.

Cottage Hill, - Florida

THE . . .

Williams Pecan

A new and most promising variety. Tree commenced bearing in 1911 with a crop of 40 nuts averaging 49 to the pound. Subsequent crops have been as follows:

1912—160 nuts, 40 to the pound.

1913—365 nuts, 43 to the pound.

1914—1584 nuts, 36 to the pound.

In a grove this variety has proved more productive than Success, Stuart, VanDeman, Bolton, Pabst, Frotscher, or Jerome; and has been equaled only by Moneymaker.

A paper shell variety that fills well.

While surrounded by other varieties which have shown considerable disease, particularly scab, it has shown only slight susceptibility to these diseases.

Not as susceptible to the case bearer as most other varieties such as Stuart, Frotscher, Nelson and Pabst.

Specimen nuts mailed for 25c.

250 trees for sale at from \$1.50 to \$2.50 each. Buds in season \$2.50 per hundred.

Also Registered Duroc Jersey Pigs for sale.

W. P. WILLIAMS
Blackshear, Ga.

THE NUT GROWER

Hardaway Packing Plant

(Continued from page 169)

are emptied into a sack, tied and labelled as to variety. This process is repeated from tree to tree until the entire crop is gathered. Early ripening varieties receive the first attention. These labelled sacks then are gathered and hauled to the factory where varieties are separated, as but one variety at a time is processed.

The first step in the factory is to run the contents of the sack through a fanning mill which cleans out the leaves and rubbish collected on the sheet from the whipping of tree. From this mill the nuts, many of which are still in the hull, pass by means of a carrier to the huller where by means of a mechanical appliance the hull is removed. On the way to the grader the hulls are screened from the nuts. The grader is a sheet iron cylinder about ten feet long with a diameter of about thirty inches. This is placed horizontally with enough inclination to move the nuts from the one end to the other as it revolves. This cylinder has numerous perforations, elliptical in shape and varying in size and corresponding with the established grade which has its basis in a specific number of sixteenths of an inch. The entrance end of the cylinder has small perforations and thus separates all the small nuts. Larger ones move along the revolving cylinder by gravity until a perforation large enough for it to drop out is reached. Immediately beneath the cylinder, and corresponding with the varying size of the mesh are compartments with gravity runs which deliver the nuts of each grade in separate baskets.

They are now clean, graded as to size and ready for the dryer. Nuts which pass through the huller without separating the nut pass entirely through and are treated as varying conditions require.

From this stage the different grades as well as varieties are kept carefully separate and are emptied

5,000
Stuart Pecan
Trees

6 to 9 Feet Tall

Get Our Special Prices

We have other varieties and a stock of 15,000 Satsuma orange trees for sale. Write Us.

The Paper Shell Pecan
Nursery, Ltd.

W. M. Ellison, Mgr. LAFAYETTE, LA.

Rood Pecan Groves

Albany, Ga.



Pecan Trees
Pecan Nuts
English Walnut
Trees



Write for
Prices . . .



C. M. Rood, President

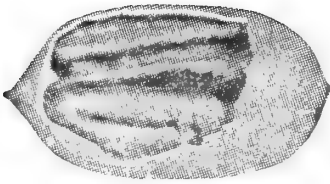
Mrs. W. R. Stuart
Ocean Springs, Miss.
Pecan Nuts and Trees

The true successor of Col. W. R. Stuart



The Eureka Nut Cracker
Crack Nuts The Easy Way
Latest most practical crack-
er in existence. Kernel is re-
moved whole or in halves.
Suitable for all kinds of nuts.
Strong and durable. Price 25c
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Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded.
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The Pecan Business

In a concise booklet **FREE**. Every point mentioned, from planting the nuts to gathering the nuts. Written from practical results, over 20 years experience. Nuts and trees for sale.

B. W. STONE :: Thomasville, Ga.

Grafted Pecan Trees of Select Papershell Varieties

NOT THE MOST—
ONLY THE BEST

Bayview Pecan Nursery C. FORKERT, Proprietor

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Wanted---to Buy

Fruit of Citrus Trifoliata, the small three leaved orange used for hedges. In any quantity from a peck to a hundred bushels. Write for prices stating how much you can supply.

Citrus Fruit Co., Deer Park, Ala.

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Everything Suited to the South

Transplanted Pecan Trees

The pecan trees we are offering this season were transplanted one year before budding, and have a much better root system than trees grown in the usual way, having two to six short tap roots in place of one long one, as most trees have.

We also grow a full line of citrus trees.

Get our price list.

THE JENNINGS NURSERY

JENNINGS :: LOUISIANA

into trays holding probably fifty pounds or more. These trays are about four by six feet in size and four inches deep. As filled they are racked to a height of about five feet on trucks and passed to the drying room where currents of air are circulated by means of a fan. Provision is also made for heating the air to any desired temperature but the constant circulation rather than the temperature is supposed to be preferable. About twelve hours in the drying room cures the nuts. They then go to bins holding specified grades and varieties. The product is now ready for marketing. This company wholesales their supplies through brokers, and offer but three grades for the fancy trade, which they brand on the sack used for handling shipments. The grades are called Extra Fancy, Fancy and Crackers. Any stock that does not classify in the two first named grades goes as Crackers.

Sacks with capacity of 175, 25, 10 and 5 pounds are used, each stenciled as to variety and grade and bearing the name of the company, which handles only its own product. The name of the company is given as the Paper Shell Pecan Growers Association, and membership is limited to the owners or orchards developed by the Patterson-Taylor Company. Expenses of operations are pro-rated on the tonnage basis, each paying in proportion to the size of his crop. Membership is optional, but circumstances are not favorable for individual marketing, although some are handling their own crops. The present officers are J. M. Patterson, president; W. H. Wilder, vice-president and Robert S. Corson, secretary and treasurer.

Shipments in pound cartons packed in cases containing 36 cartons are also made to some extent in the marketing program.

This plant, as now in operation, is invoiced at \$6,000 and is handling the crops from about 4,000 acres. It is modeled on co-operative lines and will be enlarged to

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Richland, Ga.

Standard Varieties of Pecan Trees

Budding Wood
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Pecan Trees Satsuma Oranges

Other Citrus Trees

Also a general line of Fruit Trees, Shade Trees and Ornamental Shrubbery and Field Grown Rose Bushes. No better stock grown. Before placing your orders write for illustrated catalogue.

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Berckmans' Trees and Shrubs

Are grown by specialists of long experience, who know the requirements of Southern soil and climate.

Only the best tested varieties are grown. Why not get them?

We have a large variety of fruit, pecan and other nut and shade trees, shrubs, evergreens and roses. Can supply in carload lots.

Catalogue for the asking.

P. J. Berckmans Co.,
FRUITLAND NURSERIES,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

Our Landscape department is equipped with competent landscape architects and engineers. If you wish to beautify your grounds, consult us.

SUCCESS



NATURAL SIZE

The nut that has never failed to bear and never failed to fill at both end with kernels of best quality.

BECHTEL PECAN NURSERIES
OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

Budded Pecan Trees Our Specialty...

We grow the old standard varieties—Stuart, Frotscher and Schley. None better. Lowest prices. 400 acres in groves, 2 to five years old for sale. Come to see or write

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Thomasville : : Georgia

HARDY ENGLISH WALNUT AND PECAN TREES

for planting in the Middle belt or farther North.

Why not plant some of my hardy budded English Walnuts instead of all Pecans, and not put all of your eggs in one basket. My catalogue is free for the asking.

J. F. JONES
The Nut Tree Specialist
LANCASTER, PA.

In the HEART of the Texas Pecan Belt

We have all the leading Texas and Southern varieties of pecans Very best of trees.

We grow a full line of nursery stock and specialize in Peach, Plum, Apple, Pecan and Berries.

Our LEONA PEACH will supplant ELBERTA. HAUPT BERRY, a hybrid, for the South is unequalled.

Catalog free. We pay express. 420 acres.

The Austin Nursery
F. T. Ramsey & Son
AUSTIN, TEX.

Budded Pecan Trees

Best varieties. Write for price list.

Peach trees 6 cents.

Pear trees 8 cents.

Hartwell Nurseries

Hartwell, Georgia

an investment of \$25,000 as crop increase requires. It is, in fact an interlocking interest represented by the several development companies with the orchard investors.

There are many intricate problems, both commercial and horticultural being wrought out in the operations at Hardaway which are not only of much interest, but must necessarily be influential in various ways in the steady growth of the industry. The arrival of nut crops, which, by the way, came in on schedule time, inaugurates a new era in the industry, though much still remains to be done by the trained horticulturists who have heretofore exclusively held the stage.

The visit to Hardaway was an event of extraordinary interest. It will go into history as did the pilgrimage over these same orchards six years ago. Mr. Patterson and his associates fittingly met a great occasion and the appreciation of his guests for the day will long linger in his memory.



Nut Recipes

NUT BREAD

- 2 1-2 cups flour.
- 2 1-2 teaspoons baking powder.
- 1 teaspoon salt.
- 1-3 cup sugar.
- 2-3 cup milk.
- 1 egg, well beaten.
- 1 cup chopped nut meats.

Sift flour and baking powder; add salt, sugar and nut meats; beat egg well, turn in milk and add to above. Put in bread pan and allow to stand ten minutes. Bake in moderate oven.

NUT-AND-CHEESE ROAST

- 1 cupful grated cheese.
- 1 cupful chopped English walnut meats.
- 1 cupful fine breadcrumbs.

Fine Young Orchards For Sale

Trees now in second year; eight acres; five standard varieties; Splendid location. One-fifth cash, balance in five annual payments. Particulars on request

A. J. Strickland, Blackshear, Ga.

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and Information

For the Nurseryman, Florist, Seedsman and Gardener. A reliable exponent of advanced Trade and Progressive Horticulture.

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PECAN TREES

Budded Paper
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BEST VARIETIES

Expert Propagation.
Healthy and
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Write for Prices
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MOULTRIE, GA.

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Our Specialty is
growing well root-
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grafted trees of
best varieties.

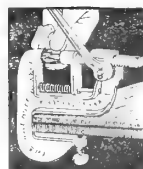
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Write for prices.

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TREE NURSERIES**

Thomasville, :: Georgia

The May Nut Cracker



The only dependable and successful cracker manufactured. Easy to operate, rapid and lasting. Postpaid anywhere in U. S. on receipt of \$1. Address F. B. MAY, Patentee, Wharton, Tex.

- 2 tablespoon chopped onion.
- 1 tablespoon butter.
- 1-2 lemon.
- Salt and pepper to taste.
- 3-4 cupful water.
- A few sprigs of parsley.

Cook the onion in the butter with a little parsley until it is tender; add the nut meat, cheese, breadcrumbs; salt and pepper to taste; add the grated rind and the strained juice of half a lemon. Turn into a buttered fireproof dish, cover with buttered breadcrumbs, and bake in oven for twenty minutes. Decorate with cut lemon and parsley.

NUT LOAF NO. 1

- 1 cupful chopped nut meats.
- 2 cupfuls breadcrumbs.
- 1-2 cupful melted butter.
- 1 1-2 teaspoons salt.
- 1 egg.
- 1-2 teaspoon onion juice.
- 1 teaspoon mushroom catsup.
- 1-4 teaspoon pepper.

Mix these ingredients together and add more seasoning if required. Put into a buttered tin or mold, bake for one hour in moderate oven (covered the first half hour). During the cooking, baste three times with melted butter. Turn out on a hot dish.

MOCK GOOSE

- 1 pint dry breadcrumbs.
- 6 hardboiled eggs.
- 1 pint chopped or ground nuts.
- 1 pint cold boiled rice.
- 1 tablespoon salt.
- 1 tablespoon grated onion.
- 3 well beaten eggs.
- 1 tablespoon finely powdered sage.

Cook one pint of dry breadcrumbs in a pint of water until boiling hot. Take from fire, add six hardboiled eggs, finely chopped one pint chopped or ground pecan, hickory or black walnut; one pint cold boiled rice, one tablespoonful salt, one tablespoonful grated onion, one tablespoonful finely powdered sage. Mix thoroughly and add three well beaten eggs. Place on oiled paper in a baking pan, form into shape of a goose, reserv-

THE NUT GROWER

ing some for legs and wings. Form the legs, stick in the body. Form the wings and press them down near the back on the paper. This may be done the day before cooking. One hour before serving time brush the "goose" with melted butter or cotton seed oil, dust thickly with fine breadcrumbs, and bake in quick oven for an hour, basting several times with melted butter or oil. Serve with apple or gooseberry sauce. In serving, cut off the legs and wings and cut the body in slices, crosswise.



Proceedings Mailed

Editor NUT-GROWER:

I have just mailed the Proceedings of the Albany Convention to all life members of the National Nut Growers Association, and to all those who have paid their dues for the year. This is a volume of

When writing to advertisers please mention The Nut-Grower.

For Sale

FOR SALE. Budded Pecan Trees and Budwood, standard varieties. 45 acres pecan orchard, 2 and 3 years old; also improved farms. C. W. RANSOM, Houston, Tex.

FOR SALE—Fine paper shell pecans. Varieties: Frostcher, Stuart, Schley and Van Deman. Prices 25 and 30c per pound f. o. b. Chas. Munroe, Tallahassee, Fla.

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FOR SALE—Six miles of Albany, Ga. 105 acres of pecan lands. 100 acres, trees one and two years old; five acres, trees six years old and bearing. Location, soil and surroundings unsurpassed; trees best varieties; Splendid opportunity to engage in a most promising business; Price right; One-half cash and terms on balance. Address ROBT L. STEPHENS 54 West Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.

Wanted

WANTED—High grade, thin shell pecans. Will pay spot cash or sell on a commission basis. Submit samples with price on lots of 100 pounds and up. Jas. E. Plew, 436 Webster Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

11-2

15,000 PECAN TREES

In desirable grades and Standard Varieties. Healthy, well grown stock.

Write For Prices

All trees fumigated in accordance with Georgia Laws. Certificate of inspection attached to every package.

D. & O. Lott Co.

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Season 1915-16

Will be pleased to book orders now for Grafted Pecans

No Seedlings
Send for Price List

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PECAN TREES

As GOOD as can be grown

And as CHEAP
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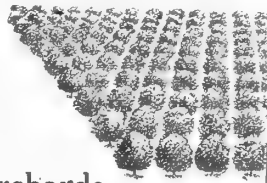
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**Fine
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Five recognized best pecans for the farm or commercial planting; BRADLEY, CURTIS, PRESIDENT, SCHLEY, STUART and other leading varieties.

Our system of growing, digging and handling pecan trees insures success.

Diversify your planting with other nut and fruit trees. Our catalog tells about best kinds; how to plant and care for them.

Inter-State Nurseries C. M. Griffin & Company
Macclenny, Florida

much practical interest, and no member should miss it. If there are those among your readers who have been members of the Association and have not received the Proceedings, the explanation is likely that they have not paid their dues for the year 1915.

J. B. WIGHT

Cairo, Ga., Dec. 10, 1915.



Wight's Frotscher Tree

Mr. J. B. Wight advises that his record Frotscher tree, for the year 1915 produced 162 pounds of nuts and has increased its circumference to 74 inches.

This tree has been visited by more people than any other tree in the realm of pecan culture. Its phenomenal history and production has been attributed to the care and skillful attention bestowed upon it by the indulgent owner.

But Mr. Wight is like others in some particulars, and for the past ten years this tree has not in the judgment of The Nut Grower, been given a square deal in its laudable efforts to make history, simply because the owner has not given it room to spread its branches. A fine Centennial tree of equal age stands within about fifty feet of this Frotscher while other trees of various sizes and ages dot the city block on which it stands. It seems that there is but one direction in which it can reach out and the limbs on that side reach out for nearly a hundred feet, while from appearance at least half of the bearing wood is on this open side.

Such a tree deserves an entire acre of space. Thinning out a pecan orchard when the trees begin to crowd each other is very nice in theory but it does not, as far as we have yet heard, go into actual practice.

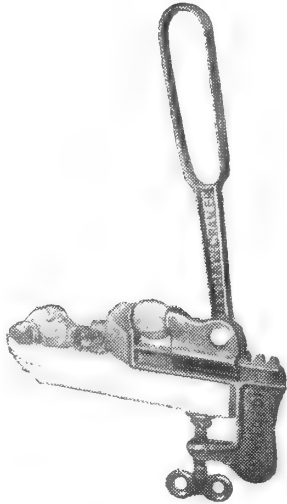


Planting Instructions

One of our advertisers gives the following instructions for planting pecan trees:

In handling and setting out pecan trees, the most important

"O'SHAW"



**Absolutely THE BEST
Cracker ever invented
for cracking pecans. . . .**

Thoroughly breaks the shell
without crushing the kernel

Made of Malleable Iron and finished in nice shape, with two coats of tin.

Everything drops on the table. No muss all over the floor.

An Ideal Xmas Gift

Sent prepaid to any address upon receipt of 35c stamps not accepted. Address

SHAW MANUFACTURING CO.
1500 West Street FAIRFIELD, IOWA

thing to remember is, never let the roots of the young trees get dry. Keep them damp always. If the roots are allowed to dry out, serious damage is sure to follow, and the trees very apt to eventually die.

If explosives are not used in preparing the land, dig holes at least two feet, six inches deep, and two feet square. Fill in with top soil only. Plant the tree so it will be at about the same depth as when it stood in the nursery. It is much better and safer to plant

a little too deep, than not deep enough.

Broken or damaged roots should be cut off. Use a sharp knife or pruning shears. Never a hatchet or ax.

Pack the soil very firm around the roots. If it is dry, it is very important to water well, during and after planting. In any event, it is best to use water as it packs the soil better around the roots. Thorough packing is very essential.

Do not put fertilizer in the tree-

hole. After planting work the fertilizer into the soil around the tree, but not too close to it.

Remember, never let the roots get dry.



New Nursery Firm

The Inter-State Nurseries is the name of the re-organized firm of Griffing Brothers as applying to the non-citrus operations conducted for many years by this firm at Jacksonville and Macelenny Fla. Mr. C. M. Griffing who was formerly secretary and treasurer of

A Wise Man

profits by the experience of others and the experience of many others is that the man who

Plants

pecan trees is getting himself in a state of preparedness against the hardships and failures that come so unexpectedly.

Pecan Trees

planted ten years ago are now yielding their owners very satisfactory returns with the promise of an income no other line of horticulture affords.

A grove planted

This Winter

brings you much nearer this income and independence.

For information relative to select stock, guaranteed, write to

Summit Nurseries

Monticello, Fla. :: :: :: Foley, Ala.

the Griffing Brothers Company becomes manager of the new firm and will continue the progressive policy which during the past nineteen years developed the extensive and varied operations which he managed.



Personal Mention

Mr. J. D. Evans of the Keystone Pecan Orchard Co., which has 60 acres of top-worked trees at Bacconton, Ga., reported at the convention that their 1914 crop of nuts amounted to 7,700 pounds.

Mr. Guy P. Stubbs, of Louisiana, was one of the prominent figures at the Albany convention. While he did not have much to say in a public way, he was alert as an auditor and evidently absorbed the good things the meeting offered.

The election of W. P. Bullard as Secretary of the National Nut Growers Association makes Albany the headquarters of the organization. Mr. Bullard is well qualified for the position by his ability and prominent activities in organized movements.

There seemed to be something lacking at the Albany Convention in the jovial spirit which characterizes the nut growers' meetings. It was explained when a telegram came from Rev. C. M. Ledbetter conveying regrets that he could not be present.

Dr. J. B. Curtis, of Florida, one of the pioneer pecan men of the south and one of the earliest subscribers to The Nut Grower has for some unexplained cause dropped out of the industry and advises to cancel his subscription. Taking his name off our books makes us feel like we do when advised that a beloved patron is dead.

Mr. C. Forkert, of Ocean Springs, Miss., the pecan hybridizer, appreciates other good things horticultural as well as the pecan. He winds up a recent letter with the following comment on oranges: "The Satsuma orange trees laden with their golden globes are beau-

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THE LEADING PLANTERS AND NURSERYMEN RECOMMEND TREES GROWN BY

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Because we have always delivered trees as ordered, at the time wanted, and packed them so that they arrived in better condition than is usually expected, and the result is that our

TREES GROW

or years past we have shipped more pecan trees than any other nurseryman. At least one third of the pecan acreage in the Albany district is planted with trees grown by us.

Our trees are exceptionally fine this year and we know they will please you. Will be glad to quote you on all standard varieties. Your order will receive our personal attention.

Simpson Nursery Company

MONTICELLO, FLORIDA

tiful to look at just now, but still nicer to eat. I have a few trees of the pineapple orange which seems to be a real early ripening variety, and a good bearer. The tree is a stronger grower than the Satsuma, though on trifoliolate; the globes of gold rivaling the Satsumas near by."



Books and Catalogues

The Pecan Business; trade pamphlet by B. W. Stone, Thomasville Ga., 36 illustrated pages.

Report of the Secretary of Agriculture for 1915. 56 pages showing activities of the Department for the past year.

T. H. Parker, Moultrie, Ga. Illustrated price list of select varieties of pecans; four pages. Sent on application.

Blight Resistance among Walnuts; monthly bulletin of the California State Commission of Horticulture, Sacramento; four pages.

The Munson Nurseries, Denison, Texas. Catalogue for 1915-1916; fruits and ornamental stock. Particular attention given to grapes and roses.

Magnolia Nursery, Cairo, Ga., W. C. Jones, proprietor, lists eight popular varieties in a four page price list for season of 1915-1916. Sent on request.

Ravages of the Boll Weevil; A twelve page circular of information. Contains important information. Published by the U. S. Bureau of Census, Washington, D. C.

High Explosives; their Manufacture, Storage, Handling and Use; first section; E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. 128 pages of useful information in this line.

Reasoner Bros., Oneco, Fla., are sending out a beautiful catalogue which is of peculiar interest as it lists tropical fruits and plants offered by the farthest south nursery in the United States.

The Pecan; catalogue of the G. M. Bacon Pecan Co., DeWitt, Ga.;

Grafted Pecan Orchard Farms For Sale

Description of Farm No. 1, Located on Carthage Macadam Road, 2 1-2 Miles South of Marshall, Texas.

This farm contains 52 acres, good new four room cottage, two story barn, stable, sheds, two wells of first-class water. Place all fenced and sub-divided; practically all in cultivation.

On this place there is a pecan orchard containing approximately 750 trees, practically all of which are grafted or budded and of the large varieties such as Stuart, Frotscher, Van Deman, and Curtis. These trees range from two to seven years old, possibly 450 of them being six to seven years old, of which about 100 begun bearing the present year, fine large nuts. Also, have about 7500 nursery stock pecan tree, 5,000 of which will be ready for budding next spring.

Also, have about 200 good peach trees, few plum trees and some fine young apple trees, bearing fruit the first time this year. Fine bermuda grass pasture. Price \$150.00 per acre.

Description of Farm No. 2, Located on Rosborough Springs Road, Four Miles South-west of Marshall, Texas.

This farm contains 42 acres, two good wells of water, good four room farm house with new galvanized iron roof, two small barns, good pasture. Place well fenced and sub-divided.

On this farm there are several hundred bearing peach trees. Also, about 450 fine grafted pecan trees, mostly Schley and Stuarts, from two to six years old, 75 bearing this year which yielded a nice lot of nuts which sold as high as 50c per pound. Price \$125.00 per acre.

As an investment, these farms should pay in the next two or three years a handsome dividend on the investment, or as a home, would make you a living without work, except care of the trees and gathering of crop. If you are looking for a new location come to Texas, the greatest State in the Union, and the native home of the pecan tree, there being more native pecans in this state than all of the other states combined. Terms will be at least half cash, balance vendor lien notes, if desired.

M. LOTHROP

Marshall, Texas

60,000 Grafted Pecan Trees

Wholesale and Retail :: Special Price to Nurserymen

Satsuma Oranges and other Fruit Trees :: Leading Varieties Only

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THIS COMPANY HAS AN ATTRACTIVE PECAN PROPOSITION

THIS is simply a safe and sound business movement for utilizing the opportunities for profitable and permanent investment. The plan eliminates the risks, expense and worry of individual ownership of orchards. It is available either for the large or small investor.

Send for a copy of the HAWKEYE HARBINGER. It gives particulars and valuable information.

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DAVENPORT, IA.

16 pages of elegant illustrations with interesting information, and list of select varieties offered. For free distribution among those interested in pecans.

The Pecan; Some Points, Pointers and Suggestions; by J. B. Wight; the Pecan Grove Farm, Nursery and Orchard, Cairo, Ga. Contains a variety of pertinent information. Will be sent on request.

Melaxuma of the Walnut; Bulletin No. 261; a preliminary report by the Agricultural Experiment Station, University of California, Berkeley, Cal.; by Howard S. Fawcett. This bulletin reports investigations for the control of a comparatively new disease of the Persian walnut in that state.

Proceedings of the Fourteenth Annual Convention of the National Nut Growers Association, held at Albany, Ga., Oct. 27-29, 1915; 96 pages, containing stenographic report of this large gathering with list of members and officers. Price 50 cents. Copies can be obtained of the Nut Grower or from W. P. Bullard, Secretary, Albany, Ga.



Issues List of Farms for Sale in South Georgia

"Own a Level Farm," is the title of a very attractive descriptive pamphlet, giving a complete list of farms for sale along its line, just issued by the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad. This pamphlet contains a number of very pretty pictures of growing crops, and it is intended to describe the diversity of crops grown in South Georgia, as well as to give anyone interested in investing in South Georgia farm lands an opportunity to investigate in advance the properties for sale in the fast developing communities served by that line.

A copy of this farm list may be had free of charge by writing to W. W. Croxton, General Passenger Agent, Room 613 Austell Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.—Adv.

ALL ABOUT KUDZU



A 3-Ton Cutting of Kudzu at Glen Arden Farm, Showing both the Cut and Standing Hay

Most wonderful growth. The coming forage crop of the South. Better than alfalfa, red clover or timothy. Better because it succeeds on land too poor for those crops. Better because it does not have to be cut at a certain time to save it. Better, because a shower of rain doesn't ruin the hay. Better, because stock like it better and it contains more protein than wheat bran—from 16.59 per cent to 19.80 per cent. Kudzu is perfectly safe for all stock. Now is the time to place your orders to be sure of plants. Kudzu has great possibilities as a cover crop for pecan orchards, to supply nitrogen for the young, growing trees. For further information and prices write,

G. E. Pleas Plant Co. "GLEN ARDEN FARM"
CHIPLEY, FLORIDA

Established by G. M. Bacon in 1889.

Incorporated 1903.

The Pioneer Pecan Nursery

The G. M. Bacon Pecan Company

DeWitt, Georgia



Standard Varieties of Well Grown Trees

Our many years of practical experience combined with the scientific study we have made of the industry enables us to supply to the best advantage the wants of our patrons.

Prompt attention to inquiries.

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