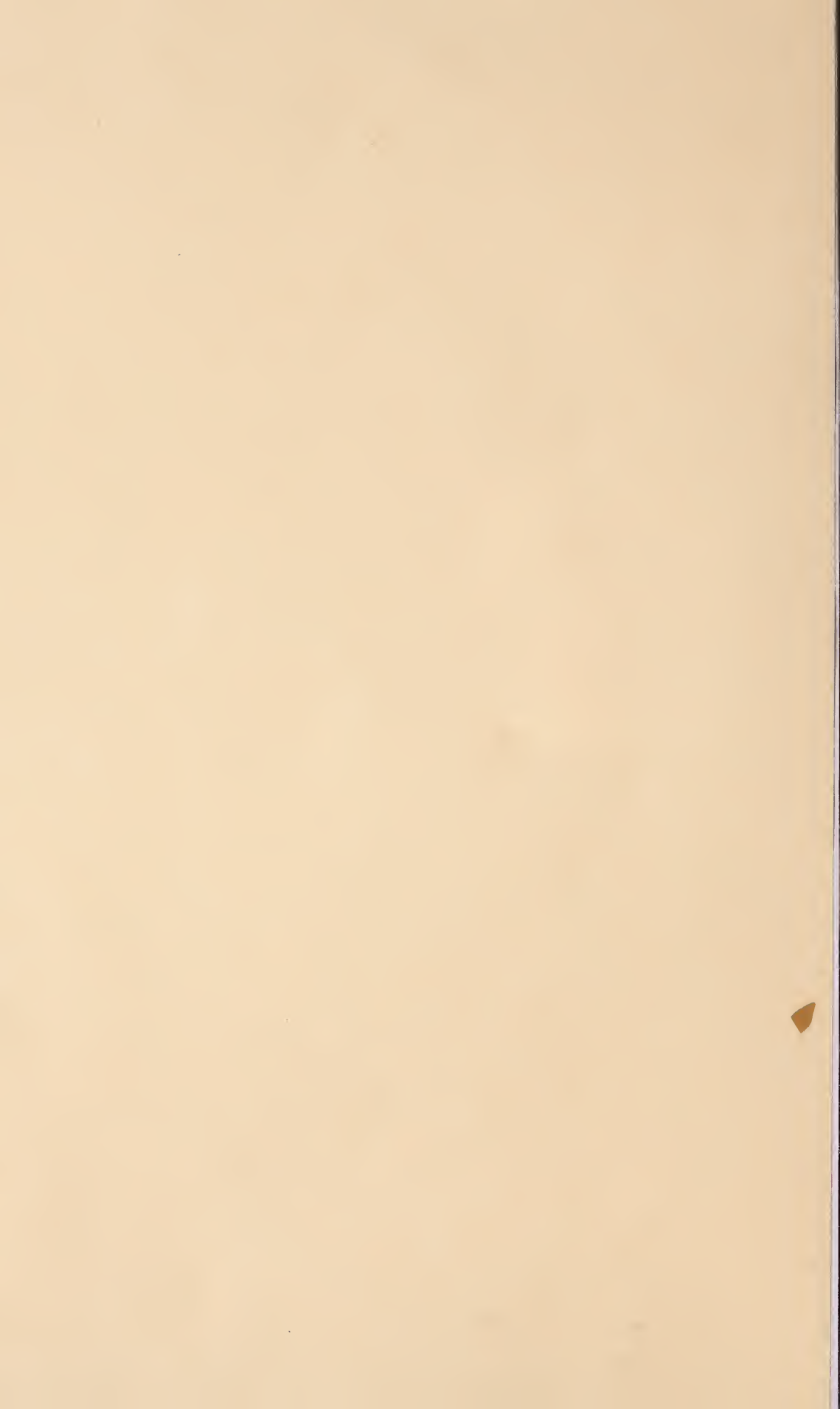


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62.19

1908

FALL OF 1907.

SPRING OF 1908.

PEEK'S PECAN CIRCULAR.

RECEIVED
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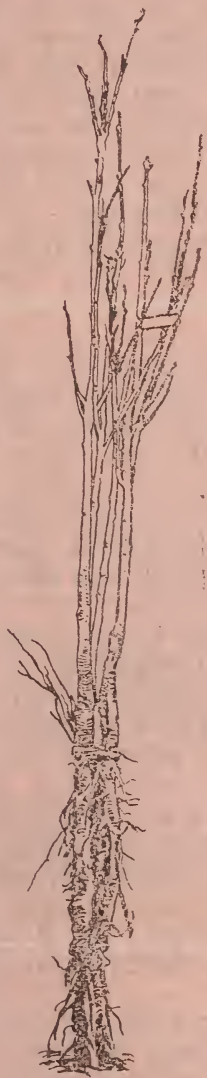


Figure No. 1.

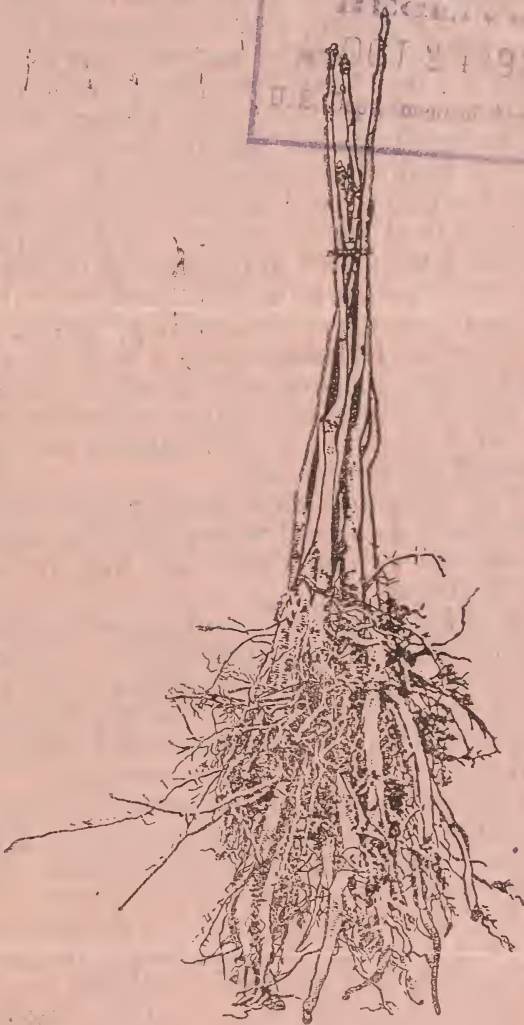


Figure No. 2.

HARTWELL PECAN NURSERIES.

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S. W. PEEK, Proprietor.

HARTWELL, GA.

Established in 1882.

THE PECAN AND ITS CULTURE.

In 1882, twenty-five years ago, I first became interested in the pecan,—interested to such an extent that I planted 1,000 pounds of select nuts in my nursery. It is not likely that this quantity of pecan nuts had ever been planted in a nursery, in one season, previous to that time.

Then very little was known of the pecan, except that it grew wild in portions of Texas and a few other States. It was very natural at this period that a great many questions should be asked about pecan culture by persons who became interested in the industry. Since that time, however, so much has been said and written on the subject, most persons who give attention to matters horticultural are familiar with the details of pecan growing. There is really no mystery about it. The nut was growing here when Columbus paid us his first visit and we have had 400 years in which to study its habits. But until recently very little attention has been given to the culture of the pecan. We have just now awakened to a realization of its merits, and have just begun to give it the attention that it deserves.

The pecan succeeds over a wide area of our country, taking in the cotton belt and several other States farther north and west. The trees will probably thrive wherever the hickory grows, but how far north the nuts will mature is a matter that must be determined by experiment.

The trees will grow more rapidly and attain to greater size when planted on land where fertility and moisture abound, but they will do well on almost any soil, if well fertilized and carefully cultivated.

It is important in pecan culture, as in every other enterprise, to begin right and continue right. First get good trees of the best kinds from a reliable nurseryman, then plant them carefully in well prepared ground; after this, fertilize and cultivate. Anything in the way of fertilizers that will be good for an apple orchard will be good for a pecan grove.

The best results are obtained by planting trees of small or medium size. In planting the trees it is important to dig large holes and refill them with surface soil. If manure is used, spread it around the tree and dig it in lightly. A pound or two of some good fertilizer may be used in the hole with the tree. In dry weather during the first summer after the trees have been planted in the grove, they should be watered freely.

As pecan culture is yet a young industry, only a few kinds have been sufficiently tested to prove their merits. A much larger number has been introduced with great claims to merit, but the only safe plan is to invest sparingly in the newer kinds till they are known to be worthy of cultivation.

Pecan growing is no longer in the experimental stage, but is now recognized as one of the most profitable industries in the line of horticulture, and the enterprising persons who plant groves of the best varieties now and give them proper attention, will surely reap their reward.

“There are many risks in fruit culture which the pecan grower avoids. His crop is not perishable, and can be marketed at leisure. A cold wave does not ruin his prospects. His market

is never overstocked. He has but few 'off years,' besides his profits keep on increasing without the need of additional labor or further investment."

The following is a paragraph taken from the "Modern Guide for Fruit and Truck Shippers," a book recently published at Houston, Texas, by the editor of the "Southern Shipper's Guide."

"The pecan is a hickory with thin shell and of finer quality than the hickory. It naturally belongs to the Southern States, and is better adapted to the lower Southern States. For the last few years it is commanding attention from planters of profitable fruit, and no fruit is growing in interest faster than the pecan. The pecan is the only fruit planted that will last a century. It is not a perishable fruit, and does not have to be gathered in a rush and shipped, or kept in expensive cold storage, like other fruit. Not restricted in its sale, it takes the world for its markets. It is the best eating of all nuts; most used of all nuts; most profitable of all nuts."

The whole tree is profitable. The wood is in demand at any age. The nuts are used for desert, for oil, for confectioneries, and are lately being used extensively for nut foods which will furnish an unlimited demand for the nuts."



The following article on "Pecan Trees" is taken from the Texas Farmer, published at Dallas, Texas.

"Grafted or budded pecan trees, in the opinion of up-to-date nut growers, would be cheaper at \$5 each than seedlings as a gift. But young trees budded from bearing trees of the best thin-shelled varieties, can be had from reliable nurserymen at from \$1 to \$2 each, with a reduction from these figures when bought in lots of a dozen or more. Budded or grafted trees come into bearing about as soon as apple and pear trees, and after ten to fifteen years the annual product of the pecan tree is worth several times more than that of the apple and pear at the same age. Improved pecans also bear more regular crops than wild trees. A great many progressive citizens in Texas, both in town and country, are making plantings of these trees, and those who do so are making no mistake. Time goes on whether one plants trees or not, but, once planted, time and the tree pull together, and in the course of the years work wonders. Happy are they who can labor and wait, as did our fathers, who planted seedling apple trees in the long ago and patiently abided full bearing twenty-five years in the future."

Large pecan trees sometimes bear from 500 to 600 pounds of nuts in one year.

Remember this and plant your grove, but do not expect every tree to produce 600 pounds of nuts in a single season. A very conservative estimate of the yield to be expected from an established pecan grove is from 1,500 to 2,000 pounds per acre. This quantity of nuts at prices that can be obtained for the best varieties would produce an annual income of which almost any one might well be proud.



[Copy.]

STATE OF GEORGIA,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
ATLANTA, GA.

March 1st, 19 5.

Mr. S. W. Peek,
Hartwell,

Dear Sir:—

I take the pleasure of enclosing you herewith a list of awards procured by the exhibitors with the State of Georgia at the St. Louis Exposition.

The Secretary of Awards informs me that in a short time the medals and diplomas will be forwarded to me, and I will take pleasure in seeing that they reach you.

Thanking you for the co-operation you have given in this movement and trusting that you will be benefited thereby, I am

Very truly yours,

GB | W.
Enclosure

GLASCOCK BARRETT,
Executive Commission



STUART

My specialty is STUART, the most popular pecan nut in cultivation.

The owner of the largest pecan grove in the United States says:

"Taking all things into consideration, Stuart is the finest pecan in the world.

The nut is very large, thin shelled, well filled and of excellent quality, while the tree is a vigorous grower and an early bearer. No one can make a mistake in planting STUART. I sell more of this variety than all others combined.

In addition to Stuart I grow—

Money-Maker, Georgia Giant, James' Papershell, San Saba, Centennial, Capital, Frotsher, Texas Prolific, Van Deman, Schley, Russell, Pabst, Pride of the Coast.

PRICES

One-year buds on four-year roots.

	Each	10	100
1 to 2 feet	\$1.00	\$ 9.00	\$ 85.00
2 to 3 feet	1.25	10 00	90.00
3 to 4 feet	1.50	12 50	100.00
4 to 6 feet	2 00	15 00	125.00

PECAN TREES ARE NOT ALL ALIKE.

When the intelligent orchardist buys trees, he wants roots, not tops; but when he buys PECAN trees he does not want all TAP roots and no LATERALS.

Figure No. 1 represents a bunch of grafted pecans, 3 to 4 feet, 2 years old. The tops are good enough, but what about the roots? Hunt for the laterals. They are fair specimens of thousands that are sold as first-class stock. They did not come from the Hartwell Pecan Nurseries. Very little exposure kills trees of this kind.

Figure No. 2 represents a bunch of budded pecans, 1 to 2 feet, grown at the Hartwell Pecan Nurseries. Look at the roots. See the laterals. Trees like these are hard to kill.

In buying trees, especially pecan trees, look after the roots. If the ROOT is all right a TOP will come.

The following is an extract from a letter received from one of my Georgia customers:

"The 10 budded pecan trees I bought of you last December are all living and doing well. One tree bloomed and set a bunch of six nuts this spring. I planted these ten trees in a square with ten trees from each of 10 other nurseries, and I noticed that yours had the best root system, and are now growing faster than any of the others. Every one is living so far. I like your trees very much and will want more next December."

GUARANTY.

All trees shipped from the Hartwell Pecan Nurseries are guaranteed true to name, but if any should by accident be sent out under wrong label, they will be replaced free of charge or money repaid. No further responsibility is assumed.