

NUT CULTURE

By Col. H. E. Dosch, Hillsdale, Ore.

“YOU can help your fellow men; you must help your fellow men.

It is a duty, nay, even a divine privilege to lighten the burden of our fellow laborers, by giving them the results of our best thoughts and experience.”

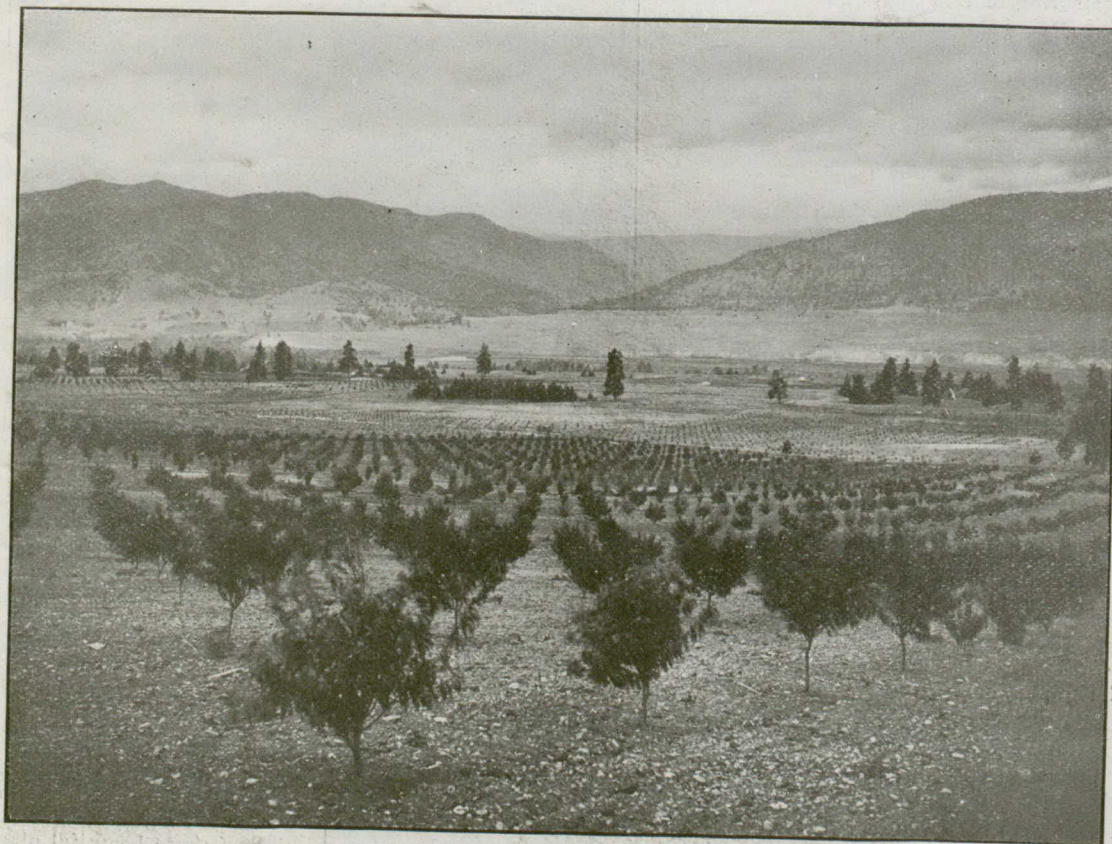
About ten years ago, I think, I had the pleasure to read a paper on nut culture at a horticultural meeting held at Westminster, B. C., and the Dominion government honored me by publishing it, together with several other papers I read at that meeting in pamphlet form for general distribution. Considerable interest was manifested at the time in nut culture, many questions were asked con-

last receiving the attention it deserves and a few who have taken my advice in the beginning, and planted on a commercial basis, are now reaping the benefit, as their products command the highest price in the market, which I will explain later.

True, we have as yet but one grove which has attained to 100 acres, but there are many smaller groves from 5 to 20 acres. All of those which are planted on proper soils and of varieties adapted to our climate have proven revenue producers; even the trees on my own soil which is absolutely unfitted for walnut culture, being a heavy clay soil, underlaid with six feet of hardpan, have

nut culture, all the walnut trees planted since, in Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and even Montana, Wyoming, Idaho and Utah, many of which are now in full bearing, were planted at my earnest solicitation, hence I am doubly gratified to know that my advice has proven so satisfactory to the planters, and that walnut culture has attained the dignity of a horticultural pursuit, alongside of the apple, pear, prune, cherry and peach.

It is not pleasant to repeat myself, but in a paper like this, which in a measure is to be a guide to many persons, who desire to plant nut trees and have no experience, it is absolutely necessary to repeat the fundamental principles and



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cerning it and I also received a number of letters afterwards, where to procure nuts or trees, etc., and I just wonder about the result; how many trees were planted, if any, the progress made and results obtained, but I fear the enthusiasm cooled and the fire finally burned out for the want of some one to add a little fuel, occasionally to keep the flame alive.

It is over twenty years since I first experimented with nut culture, especially English, or more properly speaking, French nut culture, and by persistent effort in keeping this matter before the horticulturists am more than gratified to know that this important industry is at

produced some very fine nuts, some of which I brought with me and you can judge for yourself. These nuts are from first generation grafted trees of Mayette, Franquette, Parisienne, Chaberte and Proeparthurien varieties, which I intend to hand to our Honorable Secretary for distribution as he is better informed to whom to give them for experimental purposes. The Oregon Nursery Co. of Salem were kind enough to give me a few of their Franquettes, which came from the famous Vrooman grafted walnut grove of California, also for distribution and experimental purposes. As I stated in the beginning, it is now over 20 years since I first experimented in

modus operandi in nut culture so that they can start right, and if the instructions herein given are religiously followed, they will be sure to reap a good harvest.

Essentials.

In nut culture of all kinds but more especially walnuts, three things are most essential, and it is difficult to say which is most important, but they are soil, generation and variety. Nut trees of all kinds do well on most soils, even rocky ground, except heavy, stiff clay soils, but do best in fairly rich soil as they are gross feeders, but there must be no "hardpan." The sub-soil must be loose and open so the taproot can grow down