

advised him to plant Franquette and Mayette walnuts, which he did, as his soil was well adapted to nut culture. These trees are now eight years old from the nut and yielded this fall two tons of very fine nuts, which he sold at eighteen cents a pound or three hundred and sixty dollars per acre; these trees will increase in productiveness from year to year and eventually make their owner independent. To further illustrate: One tree near Albany, Ore., sixteen years old produced thirty dollars' worth of fine nuts this fall. Another Franquette tree, now nineteen years old, near Brownsville, Ore., produced nearly eight bushels of nuts which were sold for forty dollars, and many others just as productive. These are samples of what walnut trees will do on good and proper soil.

Although this paper was to be on nut culture in general, I have devoted most of the space to the French walnut because it is a larger business proposition for the Pacific Northwest than all others combined, but for the benefit of those who desire to branch out, I will give varieties and my experience with them.

Chestnuts.

My experience in chestnuts has not proven so satisfactory as hoped for as most varieties are too tender, do not bloom uniformly, or in other words the staminate or male blossom comes from two to four weeks before the pistillate or female blossoms appear, hence, no, or at least imperfect pollination; this is especially true to the finer French varieties as the Lyon, Merle and Nouzillard; while the Grosse Precose and Comble produce some very fine nuts for home use but not of sufficient quantity for commercial purposes. Those best adapted for the Pacific Northwest are Numbo, Paragon, Italian and Spanish. The trees require the same soil and treatment as walnuts; are healthy and rapid growers and from an aesthetic standpoint, a most handsome ornamental tree.

Almonds.

You will have noted from the tabulated

statement above, that a large quantity of almonds are imported into the States, notwithstanding that California alone produced in 1905, 4,200,000 pounds. Southern Oregon also produced a large crop, but I have been unable to secure correct figures. I have experimented with these soft shell varieties, such as Princess, Nonpareil, I. X. L., and others, but find the same trouble as with the finer French varieties of chestnuts. While they bloom profusely, there is no pollination, but there is one variety perfectly adapted to our climate—the Grosse Tendre or improved Lanquedoc—a strong, hardy tree, profuse bloomer and abundant bearer every year; the nuts are extremely large, the shell sufficiently soft to be readily crushed by the hand and of excellent flavor. I have two very choice trees, and brought with me some coins which I also will give to our secretary for distribution, as like the chestnuts, they are propagated by grafting only, as seedlings are very different as to the fruit.

Filbert.

This variety of nuts is especially adapted to our soil and climate, as they are first cousins, so to speak, to the hazelnut which grows wild and so abundant

all over the Pacific Northwest. The best varieties are the Barcelona, similar to the old English cobnut, only larger and finer flavor; the red and white Aveline and Du Challu, rapid growers and prolific bearers; filberts are propagated by layering, that is, branches are bent down and pinned to the ground, at intervals covered with dirt where they root, after which they are cut and planted.

Pecans.

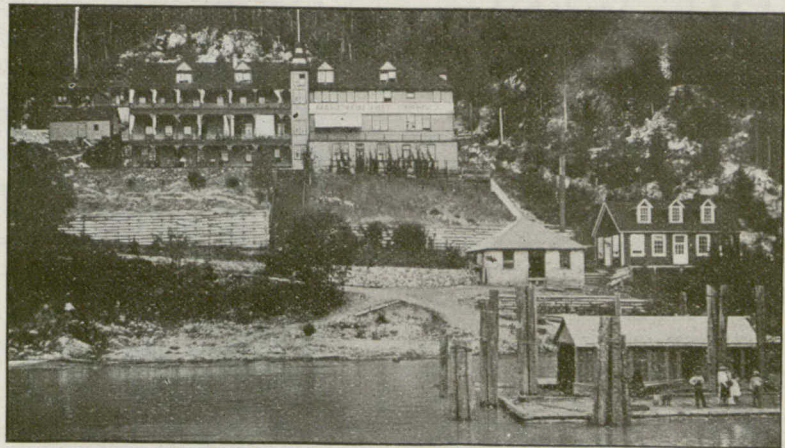
This beautiful and toothsome nut has not received the attention it deserves. With me, the trees have grown nicely but have not yet fruited, which I attributed to the inadaptability of my soil and location; pecans delight in moist soils, preferably bottom lands which are subject to overflows, but a question whether the large fine varieties of the south will fruit perfectly with us, but I have no doubt that the ordinary pecan as raised in Illinois and Missouri, will do well in the Pacific Northwest for which purpose any good sized pecan purchased at the store can be used; they are certainly worthy of a trial.

Butternuts, Black Walnuts and Hickory Nuts.

These nuts grow very nicely with us and bear some fruit, but have not much commercial value.

In conclusion allow me to again caution you in your selection of either trees or nuts, don't take a dealer's assertion for granted, unless you know him to be perfectly honest and reliable. Be sure you are right in your selection and then go ahead, and if you have secured the correct variety and generation and selected the proper soil for planting, you will never regret it.

Notwithstanding that I have repeatedly stated and published, that I have neither trees nor nuts for sale, I still continue to receive many letters asking me to quote prices. My experiments in nut culture are and have been partly for my own pleasure and partly for the benefit of those who are interested or desire to plant and own a good nut growth.



HALCYON HOT SPRINGS, ARROW LAKE, B. C.



A MOUNTAIN LAKE ON THE WAY FROM PENTICTON TO KEREMEOS, B. C.