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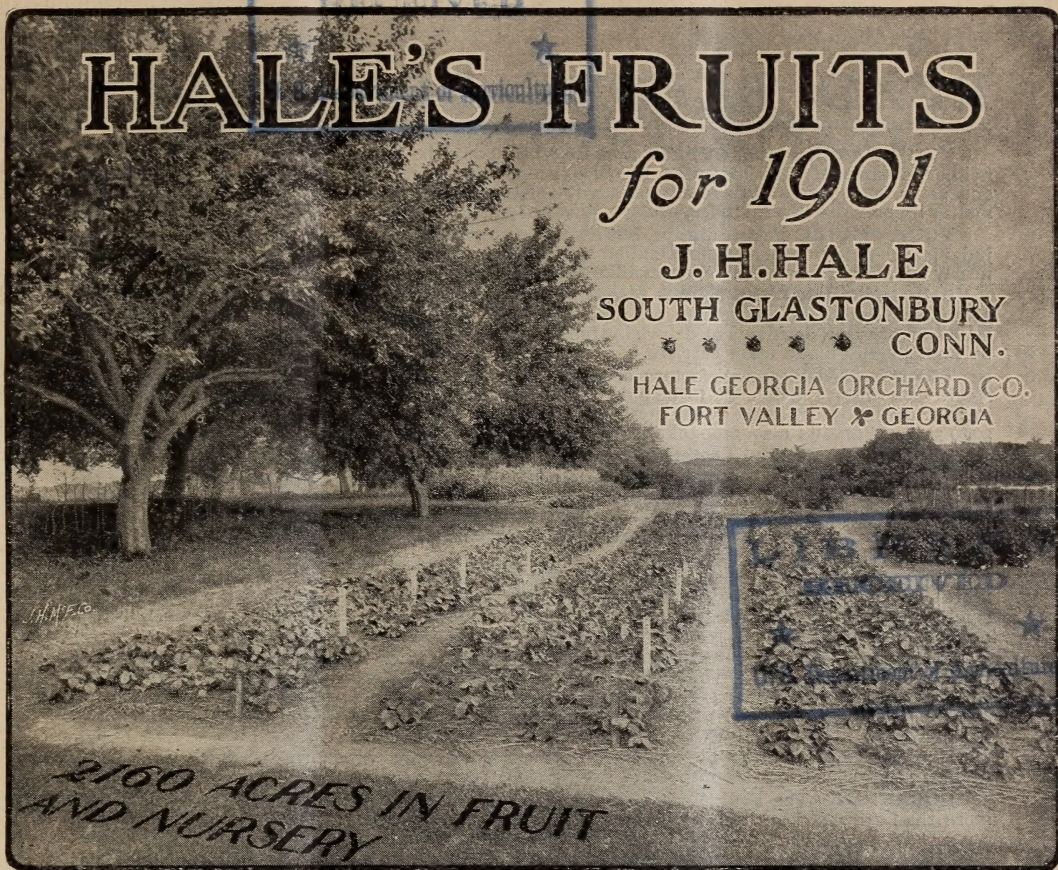
HALE'S FRUITS

for 1901

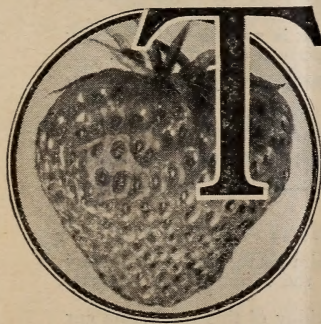
J. H. HALE

SOUTH GLASTONBURY
CONN.

HALE GEORGIA ORCHARD CO.
FORT VALLEY GEORGIA



FRUIT FACTS FROM THE GROWER OF HALE'S FRUITS



THE coming of another year necessitates a new plant list and with it a word of cheer, and perhaps caution to my brother and sister fruit-growers. Good health and right living demand a liberal ration of fruits as part of one's daily food supply. Knowledge of varieties, methods of planting, culture and production, so freely furnished by individuals, the press and the horticultural societies, now enable the owners of a bit of land anywhere in America to cheaply supply themselves with the choicest fruits of earth, fresh from the tree, plant or vine, at the lowest possible cost. The same skill and knowledge applied to commercial horticulture will enable one who loves trees, plants and vines, and who has a reasonable business capacity, to supply the markets and reap a rich cash reward for his products.

Census figures just now being published indicate strongly the rapid increase of wealth and prosperity of the country. This, and the equally rapid increase of culture and refinement, which demands more and more of fine fruits and less of the coarser food products, are all factors of cash value to the commercial fruit-grower. Thirty years ago, with an acre of small fruits and less than an acre of orchard, I heard the cry of "overproduction" only a little way ahead; fifteen years ago, with ten acres of small fruits and thirty of orchard, "overproduction" was no nearer in sight; and now with nearly 2,500 acres in fruits, I am seldom able to more than half supply the daily demands for choice fruit! More than \$100,000 worth of fruits were sold from the Hale farms in the season of 1900, and that great product was just as quickly consumed as was the \$100 worth from the same farm in 1870. The small local markets are no nearer being fully supplied than they ever were; indeed many times their demand is not half supplied. On every hand there is a chance for the small farmer to mix in fruits, and to turn them more quickly into cash in the small, nearby markets, than any other product of the farm, while the great markets of the world are always open to the specialist and more extensive planter. Out of a life full of experience I am able to point out the best and most profitable varieties, be your operations large or small. May I help you make some money in fruit culture? Only the best will now satisfy! That best is plainly described on the following pages.

READ BEFORE YOU ORDER

YOUR NAME, POST OFFICE and STATE should be distinctly written, and be sure that neither is omitted. This may seem to many an unnecessary request, yet we receive many letters, and sometimes orders with remittances, with either signature, post office or state omitted. No matter if you write several times, *always give full name and post office address.*

YOUR CHOICE of sorts always, but if you so request, we will make selections, using our best judgment. When orders cannot be filled to the letter, we exercise our judgment as to sending as nearly similar sorts as possible, or another size of the variety wanted.

SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS please give explicitly. When no particular directions are given, we exercise our judgment; but in no case do we assume responsibility for safe delivery and condition of stock, accidents or delays in transportation. When loss or delay occurs, claims should be immediately made upon carriers.

TERMS—CASH, or satisfactory security. We require at least one-fourth the price of the stock with order, the balance to be paid on delivery, except where the customers are well known to us or are favorably rated by the mercantile agencies. In such cases we will, with pleasure, give 20 to 30 days' credit; also, on bankable note or on your banker's guarantee.

Remit by Registered Letter, P. O. Order, or Draft on New York.

THE PRICES in this Catalogue abrogate previous quotations. The prices affixed are for the quantities specified, but half-dozen, fifty and five hundred of a variety will be supplied at dozen, hundred and thousand rates respectively, *unless otherwise quoted.* Single plants are not supplied at dozen rates. Where not quoted separately, they are furnished at **double** the rate per dozen.

PLANTS BY MAIL. Parties living at a distance from railroad or express office often find it a convenience to have plants sent by mail. **We pack safely, so as to go to any part of the United States,** at the following rates: Strawberries at the price per dozen, and Grapes at the rates of single vine, free; Strawberries at 10 cents per 50, 15 cents per 100; Raspberries and Blackberries, 10 cents per dozen; Gooseberries and Currants, 1-year, 15 cents per dozen.

SUMMER PRICES of Strawberry Plants. Dozen rates double during June and July. Balance of year same as here quoted. Hundred rates doubled during June and July, and one-half added to quoted price during August, after which present hundred prices prevail, except that on some of the newer varieties prices will be reduced and special quotations given on application. No thousand rates after June.

ESTIMATES. During the busy season making estimates consumes too much time. This Catalogue is priced for the purpose of saving time; order from it.

LOCATION. The Fruit Farm and Nursery is located at the old home farm of the Hales for more than 250 years, on the main street of Glastonbury, midway between the north and south villages, 8 miles south of Hartford. Electric cars from north side of Post Office, Hartford, every half hour. The Hartford and New York line of steamers makes daily landings at South Glastonbury, and Rocky Hill station, of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. is two miles away. **Railroad station, Rocky Hill, Conn. Money Order office and P. O. address, South Glastonbury, Hartford County, Conn. Telegraph address, "HALE, HARTFORD, CONN."** A long-distance telephone in our office delivers telegraph messages promptly, and at the same time gives us direct communication with our patrons all over the northeastern states.

HALE'S STATION, on the Hartford & Glastonbury Electric Line, is an office of the New York & Boston Despatch Express Co., landing and receiving goods directly at our office door.

"The best is good enough for us all." Therefore, SEND ALL ORDERS for Small Fruit plants to



Registered Telegraph Address,
"HALE, HARTFORD, CONN."

J. H. HALE,
SOUTH GLASTONBURY, HARTFORD CO., CONN.

Fancy Melon Seed

In growing about 250 acres fancy Cantaloupe melons for market, I aim for the best only. How well I have succeeded is shown by the following notice, taken from the *Fruit Trade Journal* (N. Y.), July 15, 1899:

"R. E. Cochran & Co. sold for the Hale Georgia Orchard Co., Friday of this week, one car Cantaloupes, consisting of the Paul Rose, Osage and Netted Gem, at \$5 per crate. This was without doubt the finest car of melons that ever arrived in New York, as the price shows." Our 1900 crop was even better, and many car-loads were sold at three and four times the price that any other shipper received. In saving our own seed from this year's planting, we have a little surplus. **NETTED GEM** (true name for so-called Rocky Ford), 50 cts. per pound. **PAUL ROSE**, 75 cts. per pound; mailed to any part of the United States for 10 cts. per pound extra.

☞ If you receive two copies of this Catalogue, pass a good thing along by handing one to some friend who will appreciate and be benefited by the truth about HALE'S FRUITS—"Always the Best." I will gladly mail a Catalogue to any of your friends if you will send name and P. O. address.

STRAWBERRY TALK

LAST year I gave the "tip" of a considerable advance in the prices of Strawberries for some years to come, and urged more extended plantings and better methods of culture, so that customers and friends might be in shape to reap some of the profits, and then divide with me by being able to purchase more and better plants from year to year.

The world has little use for the fellow who is always saying "I told you so," but the fact remains that the average selling price of Strawberries in the season of 1900 showed an advance of from 10 to 20 per cent all over the country. New plantings were not in proportion to the market demands for fruit, and the prices for fruit are sure to be still higher this coming season. Low-priced Strawberries, during the years from 1895 to 1898, set everyone to eating them, and now, with more money and greater general prosperity, the people will keep right on eating, even at much higher prices than before. Aside from the Strawberry specialists, who are sure now to enlarge their plantings, many a small farmer can easily add \$300 to \$500 to his income by a little planting of Strawberries—about the quickest of all catch-crops to bring in the cash. Low prices five years ago sent many out of business; now there is lots of room and profit for new plantations.

Early spring is the best time to plant Strawberries in all northern latitudes. Almost any variety of soil will produce luscious Strawberries in profusion if thoroughly pulverized and well enriched before planting. **Distance to plant** is largely a local question, to be settled according to size and shape of plot, quantity and variety planted, or method of culture to be followed; but, generally, if the plants are set in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart, and 15 to 18 inches apart in the row, a horse and cultivator can do most of the work of tillage best and cheapest.

For largest and finest berries let only a few runners root from the original plants, so as to get a narrow matted row, with plants at least 8 inches apart, and then keep all other runners from rooting. Wider matted rows will give more fruit, not quite so large or bright colored.

The more thorough and frequent the cultivation, the better the fruit returns. A liberal mulching after the ground is frozen in the fall furnishes winter protection; yet, better than all, it helps to keep the ground loose and moist through the fruiting season that follows. Strawberries require a great amount of moisture to come to highest perfection, and irrigation pays.

There is no ONE best Strawberry, though some combine more good qualities than others. The ideal Strawberry for nine situations would fail on the tenth, while the berry that fails nine times out of ten captures the tenth place and holds it against all comers.

I have tested more than 1,000 varieties, and have had more than 300 varieties of Strawberries in my grounds at one time, and now, after consultation with the most successful cultivators in every part of the United States, **I have cut down my list to less than twenty**; and if this list was cut in two again it would be still better for most sections of the country—three or four sorts are enough for any one farm or particular soil.

It still pays to keep testing the novelties, for 90 per cent of the standard varieties of today were novelties less than ten years ago; but all large plantings should be of well-tested varieties.

A List of the Best Strawberries in America

The great market berries, and finest of family varieties; if there are any better the leading experts don't know it, for I have asked them.

The Best EARLY Strawberries

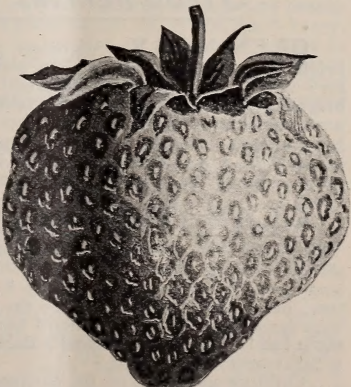
THE BUSINESS FIVE

Don't waste time or land with any others; you will finally discard them for these. That's what most experienced cultivators have done.

EXCELSIOR.

This is a wonder of earliness, size and productiveness. While in years past we had some good extra-early Strawberries, all have lacked either size or productiveness. In the Excelsior we have a plant of great vigor and perfect health; a rampant grower that, like the Crescent, persists in making good, strong, healthy plants on any soil, rich or poor, yet does not overcrowd itself like Michel's or Earliest.

It is a perfect bloomer, with an abundance of strong stamens in every flower, resulting in such thorough pollination that every berry is a perfect one; large, rich, dark glossy red, perfectly round-conical, with flesh red all through, and of very sprightly, acid flavor. **The largest, best-shaped and most beautiful extra-early berry ever known.** In productiveness it will rank with Crescent, Haverland, Clyde, Splendid and other great yielders. Here in matted rows it ripens fully ten days ahead of most early sorts. No use planting any other sort for extra-early—this is double the size and twice as productive as any other extra-early variety. 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. for 50, 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

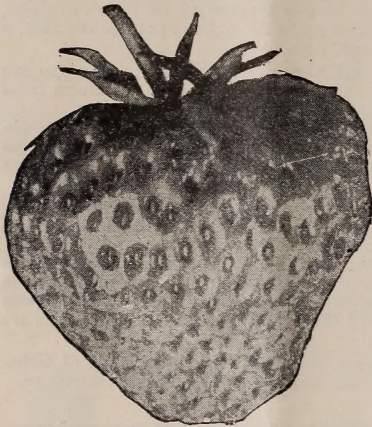


EXCELSIOR.

HAVERLAND. Exceedingly vigorous, imperfect-flowering; produces a great number of long fruit-stalks, loaded with medium to large, long, conical, pale scarlet berries. Very regular and uniform in size, making a superb show in the basket or on the table. Has something of the wild subacid flavor that made the old Charles Downing so popular as a family berry. Makes rather too many plants and foliage on heavy moist soils, but for medium and light soils it ranks today as one of the few great Strawberries not to be omitted from any collection. Always a money-maker. 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. for 50, 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

CLYDE. A strong-growing, perfect-blooming, healthy plant, with light green foliage. Everywhere tested it proves to be exceedingly productive of large, globular, perfectly formed, light scarlet berries of fine quality. Always inclined to overbear; some plants have more fruit-stalks than leaf-stalks. A light application of nitrate of soda in early spring, before fruiting, or a top-dressing of stable manure in winter, will stimulate greater foliage growth, and so help the fruiting of this remarkable variety. There are but few Strawberries that succeed as well over as wide range of country as Clyde; no family collection can be complete without it, while as a market money-maker, it's "way up yonder," except where only dark-colored berries are wanted. 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. for 50, 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

SPLENDID. Yes, yes; it is splendid! Plant of luxuriant growth and Crescent type, but more stocky, with fewer runners; bloom perfect. Tremendously productive of medium smooth, round, bright scarlet berries that are firm and good. All who fruit it call it "Splendid." If there is a better and more reliable berry for rough and ready culture, on about every variety of soil, I would like to know it; not a big family berry, but one that will "shell out" the bushels of fine shipping stock. A sure cropper for everybody; you make no mistake in planting it largely. 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. for 50, 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.



CLYDE.

CRESCENT. It is a sort of "coming back to Eden" to talk about the dear old Crescent! It may not be the biggest or sweetest or most perfectly formed Strawberry on earth, but when Baldwin apple, Concord grape, Bartlett pear and Oldmixon peach are wiped off the list, then it may be time to drop the Crescent Strawberry. An imperfect bloomer; a plant that will grow or fruit anywhere, on any kind of soil. Bushels upon bushels of medium-sized, good-flavored berries may always be had where Crescent is planted. There are so many calls for pure-bred plants of this fine old variety that I have propagated a special lot to supply the demands of those who want to renew their stock. All sorts of stuff has been sent out as Crescent, at all sorts of prices. My plants are all right. 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. for 50, 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Strawberries for the Great Midseason

GLEN MARY. Vigorous, perfect-blooming, enormously productive of large to very large, bright, deep red berries. Yellow seeds on surface; flesh very firm. Light red clear to the center; sweet, rich and high-flavored; a decidedly good berry in point of plant, yield, great size, bright color, firmness and good quality. Some of the largest are at times combed, and others are somewhat irregular in shape; yet if all these be rejected for market, the yield of perfect berries is enormous. It may not do to depend on Glen Mary on very light, dry, sandy soil, but on all others it's a grand berry, either for home or market. Those who have tested it longest, plant it most. One of the very best, sure! 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. for 50, 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

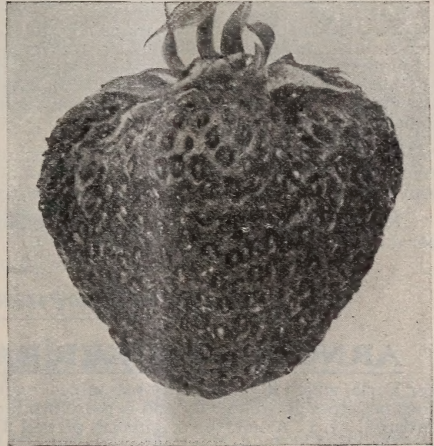
GLADSTONE. I planted this strong-growing, perfect-flowering variety very extensively, on the recommendation of my friend Collingwood, editor of *The Rural New-Yorker*, the best horticultural paper in America. After visiting the originator's plantation of Gladstone he wrote: "Of course one cannot tell just how the Gladstone will behave away from its native place, but as it grows and fruits there, it is certainly one of the great varieties; head and shoulders above the crowd, and able to maintain its position. Only two or three have been good enough a'l-round berries to carry the flag. The Gladstone is a color-bearer, or all signs fail! As early as Michel's Early, as large as Bubach, and of high quality. What more could a Strawberry grower ask?"

Collingwood is off on its earliness, for here it is a midseason berry of great size, beauty and high quality. The plant is a "buster," and full of go, and I have heard only words of praise of Gladstone from all over the country; yet I would not recommend planting it on very light, sandy soils. Medium loam and the heavier soils are needed for such strong plants and big berries. 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. for 50, 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

ENORMOUS. Of Bubach type, both in plant and fruit, but is more vigorous and a better plant-maker. Fruit much the same style as Bubach, but averages larger and is deeper red. Productive; late; showy. 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. for 50, 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

SAMPLE. Of the newer Strawberries I know of none so quickly and extensively planted as this, and from every section come good reports. The plant is a rampant grower, midway between Sharpless and Crescent in size of foliage and vigor. Each plant sends up a number of tall, strong fruit-stalks, which are filled with large, open pistillate blossoms. These, when perfectly pollenized with such shapely varieties as Clyde, Excelsior or Splendid, yield a fruitage that is astonishing; a tremendous crop of very large, conical-globular berries of rich, bright red, about as firm as Bubach, and of about the same quality. Great productiveness, large size, beautiful form and color, and an apparent ability to thrive on almost any soil, are the strong points of the Sample as a family provider and money-maker. They are likely to place it in the Crescent class for vigor and yield, while in size and beauty it is immense. If but two or three varieties of Strawberries are planted, one of them should certainly be Sample, for it appears to thrive on every variety of soil. The introducer says: "Large, firm, and long fruiting, with berries large to the last. For marketmen it is the best berry ever grown. Foliage perfect; fruit perfect; will yield as many berries as Haverland or Clyde, and average larger than Bubach; with me it has been yielding 500 bushels per acre two years in succession." 25c. per doz., 50c. for 50, 75c. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

MAMMOTH. Perfect-flowering plant of the heavy, robust Sharpless-Maximus type; thick, tough, leathery foliage; equally vigorous on light or heavy soil. Each plant has one or two extra-strong fruit-stalks, and these are heavily loaded with great, dark red berries of the largest average size that I have ever seen, reminding one almost of tomatoes! One of the great big fellows that ought to make a mint of money for growers of fancy fruit, and of such great size and beauty as to grace and delight the family table. Mammoth plants, Mammoth berries, Mammoth profits, Mammoth pleasure, if you plant Mammoth Strawberries! 35 cts. per doz., 75 cts. for 50, \$1 per 100, \$3 per 500, \$5 per 1,000.



MAMMOTH.

PRIDE OF CUMBERLAND. A perfect-flowering plant, very productive of large, obtuse-conical, bright, glossy red berries, firm enough for long-distance shipment. Ripens in midseason and thrives on any soil, but delights in a deep, rich one. Large size, perfect form, rich deep red color and superb shipping and keeping qualities make this one of the leaders in the long-distance class. It is also equally valuable for near-by market. 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. for 50, 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

MORGAN'S FAVORITE. This variety gives promise of a great future. Perfect-flowering; quite a free plant-maker; productive of extra-large, light red, broad-conical berries, about as firm in texture as Bubach or Princess; very rich, sweet, and of sprightly flavor. This, combined with great size and beauty of fruit, tremendous vigor and productive habit of plant, gives it great value. A grand, good berry. From thickly matted beds I had superb large fruit, such as we usually get only from plants in hill culture. Any one who plants Morgan will be sure of extra-large and superb berries in great abundance, and can strike a market with plenty of handsome, money-catching fruit; while extra size, great beauty and high quality commend it to the family berry-patch and table. 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. for 50, 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

BUBACH. This once most popular sort has lost so much in plant vigor of recent years that most people are abandoning it for newer varieties of equal size and production and greater plant vigor. Yet some will have Bubach, and for these, after selecting stock from many parts of the country, I have propagated a selected strain of Bubach, having the old-time vigor, of which I can supply a limited stock at 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. for 50, 75 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

STAR. A perfect bloomer; plants very stocky, with heavy fruit-crowns. Moderately productive of large, firm, rich red berries of high quality. Of great promise. 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. for 50, 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

MAXIMUS. A robust, broad-leaved, perfect-blooming plant of great vigor; one of the big fellows in both plant and fruit. For three years in my trial bed, when I had over 300 varieties, it was the largest and most beautiful of all. Berries broadly conical, deep glossy scarlet, seldom misshapen, flesh-pink, very tender, of mild, sweet flavor; ranks among the few extra select table berries. Great size, beauty and high quality, ought also to make it a profitable family market berry.

Wilmer Atkinson, of Farm Journal, Philadelphia, who spent several days making notes and taking samples from my fruiting beds, says: "The most striking variety in the lot was Maximus, remarkable for great vigor and size of plant, and for the very large size of fruit. It is quite attractive, and must prove a good seller." 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. for 50, 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

WARFIELD. Perfect bloomer, great plant-maker; very productive, medium size, dark glossy red; superb canning berry. 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100.

SENATOR DUNLAP. I have not fruited this remarkable Strawberry, but the plant is such a strong, healthy grower of the rough-and-ready Crescent and Warfield type, that I have been favorably impressed with it all through the past growing season. Then, from sections of the West, where it has been tested, come such strong words of praise that one has to believe it a very remarkable Strawberry. Matthew Crawford, the noted expert of Ohio, says: "To me, the most important result of my observations last season is the conviction that Senator Dunlap is now the greatest all-round variety ever introduced. What I had seen and heard before led me to this belief; now it is confirmed. Dunlap will take its place, not with Haverland, Clyde and Bubach, for it is in a class above them—at the top of the class that contains Sample and Nick Ohmer. It is of the Warfield type, has a perfect blossom, is hardy, productive, a splendid keeper, and is able to hold its own in any rough-and-tumble method of culture. Plant is one of the brightest I ever saw, wonderfully productive, and usually brings every berry to maturity." It is not one of the out-of-shape, great big fellows for shows and exhibitions, but a sort of **everybody's business Strawberry**. When an expert like Crawford says it is in a class **above** and **better** than such grand varieties as Clyde, Haverland and Bubach, it must be a great Strawberry! 50 cts. per doz., \$1.25 for 50, \$2 per 100, as long as they last—I have only a few thousand and shall plant most of them myself.

RUBY is taking front rank as a large market and family berry. Plant large, like Sharpless, free-running, with perfect blossoms; fruit large to very large, regular, deep, dark red clear through, retaining its rich color when canned; superb in quality, abundantly productive. Professor Green, of Ohio Experiment Station, says: "The fine color and firmness of Ruby command a place for it anywhere." The 1899 record of Ruby emphasized its large size, firmness, high quality, and ability to hold out well. A very valuable berry. 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. for 50, 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

LOVETT. Very productive of medium-sized, roundish conical, dull crimson berries, sub-acid, without flavor. A valuable all-round market berry, especially firm for long shipments. Blossom perfect. 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

MCKINLEY. Strong, perfect blooming plant; fruit large, conical; high quality. 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. for 50, 75 cts. per 100.

Later-Ripening Strawberries

ARNOT, or PARKER EARLE IMPROVED. Perfect bloomer. Seedling of Parker Earle, which it very clearly resembles, except that the plant makes runners rather more freely, does not stool up so heavily and is more productive; the berries have shorter necks and are better flavored. J. L. Arnot, the originator, picked 11,968 quarts from two acres at one picking, which was the third of the season. A wonderful yielder. With me it does not rust so much as the original, and while it will thrive best on deep, heavy soil, does not appear to be so particular about location as its parent. It is a "sho' nuff" money-maker as a very late-ripening Strawberry. 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. for 50, 75 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

BRANDYWINE. Very vigorous, perfect-blooming plant; tall fruit-stalks; broad, heavy, dark green foliage. Plants very productive, having four or five fruit-stalks heavily loaded with large, firm, medium to quite late berries. 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. for 50, 75 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

ROUGH RIDER. Oswego county, N. Y., the one section of America especially devoted to the production of very late strawberries, is where some growers make a mint of money, if they get something extra late. These growers say: "Rough Rider originated here, a seedling of Eureka and Gandy; it is a perfect bloomer; enormously productive and the latest and finest Strawberry in existence." Pointers like this indicate that this may be the one extra late Strawberry we have all been looking for. My plants grow strong and look well; try it. 75c. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000.

NICK OHMER. "A large, stocky, thick-leaved plant; a very large, showy, perfect bloom. Productive of very large, deep rich red berries of very high quality. Under hill culture, Nick Ohmer promises to be exceedingly valuable, as it will thrive grandly where Marshall and other berries of that class fail entirely in growth as well as in fruiting." A great yielder of big family berries. 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

GANDY. A perfect-blooming, stocky plant of moderate vigor. Of late years it is becoming more productive, yielding even from 4,000 to 6,000 quarts per acre on heavy, moist loam or mucky lands. Every year the demand for Gandy plants increases; never yet have we been able to supply all demands. It is the best shipping, long-keeping variety known, and is as late as the latest of the well-tested kinds. 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. for 50, 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

11:59 P. M. is the latest thing out. For three years I have been testing a Haverland-Parker Earle cross seedling, that is certainly most remarkable. Very strong plant that neither makes runners as freely as Haverland, or stools up like Parker Earle, yet each plant throws up 5 to 8 strong fruit-stalks, and each is loaded full of extra large, broad, flat conical berries, bright scarlet on sunny side and lighter on the shady side, like the Downing. Firm, meaty, rich and sweet, and the entire crop ripening after all the late varieties are mostly out of the way. Larger than Sharpless, productive as Clyde or Sample; fine eating as Morgan or Nick Ohmer, and **LATER THAN THE LATEST.** Is not **11:59 P. M.** about right? Single plants, \$1, \$5 for 6, \$8 per doz., \$50 per 100. For this season not more than 100 plants will be sold to any one party, or to more than two in any one state.



A DISH OF WORTHY RASPBERRIES.

Red Raspberries

Lands suitable to best Raspberry production are not quite so abundant everywhere as are strawberry lands; however, in the northern section of our great Union—and it is here that Raspberries thrive best—there is usually an abundance of good Raspberry land all about the farm.

WORTHY.

One of Connecticut's most successful small fruit-growers has been loading the markets with fine red Raspberries before any of the rest of us had them in any quantity. I find that his heavy early pickings and profits come from the **WORTHY**, a vigorous plant, with tougher, broader and more healthy foliage

than any other red Raspberry of modern times. Its stocky, free-branching habit undoubtedly accounts for its wonderful productiveness. In central Connecticut, where often the mercury has been 20 degrees or more below zero, not one single **WORTHY** cane was ever injured by winter.

Worthy is the most productive Raspberry known, one of the earliest to ripen, is one-fourth larger than Miller or any other early Raspberry. It has a deep red color and a sprightly acid flavor, that cause it to be appreciated where the "red flannel," flavorless types are not. Judged with Loudon and Miller, Worthy is far earlier than either, twice as productive, and midway between them in average size. I am now permitted by the originator to offer plants for sale.

It is sure to be a money-maker for market planters. \$1 per doz., \$4 per 100.

Loudon. For years Cuthbert has easily held first place as the one general-purpose red Raspberry; yet it is a little too tender for northern latitudes. Loudon, a seedling of the ironclad Turner, crossed with Cuthbert, is now crowding for first place, and many there be who think it has already won. It is rather more stocky than Cuthbert; very productive of extra large, dark red, firm berries. The largest, firmest and best-flavored midseason red Raspberry now well tested. 50c. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

Cuthbert. Plant vigorous, very prolific; fruit very large, conical, deep red, delicious and firm. Season medium to very late, which is somewhat of an objection in sections where only early ripening is required to make fruit culture profitable. Is certainly a fine berry for family use or select markets. 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

Golden Queen. Berries of largest size, firm, creamy yellow, solid, of a rich, sweet flavor. A superb market or family berry, its fine appearance commanding a ready sale at high prices. It is becoming very popular in the best markets as a fancy fruit. Planted in deep, rich soil, and given plenty of room, astonishing results can be obtained. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$12 per 1,000.

Columbian. A newer berry of the Shaffer type; side by side in my test plot last season, the plant was one-fourth stronger in growth, leading canes being $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter at base; both cane and berry brighter red than Shaffer, much the same in productiveness and quality. The growth is rampant. For a market berry its brighter color makes it more desirable; it is also a good preserving variety. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.



CLUSTER OF CUMBERLAND RASPBERRIES.

BLACKCAP RASPBERRIES

These hardy and reliable Raspberries are productive almost everywhere, being easily and cheaply grown on a great variety of soils, yielding prodigiously. They are fine for family use and very profitable in many markets. My list comprises only the best varieties, having discarded all other for these three.

CUMBERLAND. This new blackcap is a wonder of size and vigor in plant growth and is apparently as hardy as any known variety. It appears to have no disease of either cane or foliage, grown luxuriantly wherever planted and is tremendously productive of extra large, coal black berries, not approached in size or beauty by any other known variety. Kansas and Gregg, remarkable for size as they are, are simply "not in it" with Cumberland, except that their seasoning of ripening gives each a distinct place. Largest specimens of Cumberland are elongated like a blackberry, and the great, rollicking fellows seen in baskets or crates a little way off, would easily be mistaken for blackberries.

Cumberland's season of ripening just follows the Kansas, and its fruit has about the same texture and high quality as that superb variety. I had known the Cumberland on the grounds of the originator before it was introduced and was so favorably impressed that I told some of my fruit-growing friends who are on the lookout for good things that show gilt-edge profits, to go in heavy on Cumberland as soon as plants were for sale, no matter how high the price. Every family should have from a dozen to a hundred Cumberland bushes, while money-seeking market planters cannot possibly have too large a patch of this great money-maker. Prices of plants have been put very low for such a grand new berry. Book orders early. 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 for 50, \$2.50 per 100, for extra strong, fine-rooted plants.

PALMER. Canes a little more vigorous and branching than Souhegan; hardy and extremely productive; berries large, very solid, compact-grained; rich, glossy black; rather more sprightly flavored than most blackcaps; the best early variety. 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$6 for 500, \$10 per 1,000.

KANSAS. The one best blackcap of midseason. Next to Cumberland, it is the heaviest grower of all; branches freely, is healthy, hardy; productive of very large, glossy, jet-black berries. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

Blackberries

I offer only the few varieties which I believe best for the north-eastern sections of the United States.

When to be sent by mail, add 10 cts. per doz., 30 cts. for 50 and 50c. per 100 to the prices affixed.

Snyder. The one great Blackberry for market in the far north. Most vigorous, hardy, productive and reliable of all. Fruit of medium size and good quality; ripens medium to late. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

Erie. The largest of all. Thrifty, nearly hardy, quite productive. Berries extra large, firm, quite acid, but a great seller. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

Eldorado. Hardy at the far north; productive of medium large, long berries; tender, sweet, melting, without core; the best table berry. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

Minnewaski. Hardy, spreading growth, vigorous, healthy. The best extra large berry. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

Ohmer. Produces freely medium large, firm berries of excellent quality. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

Lucretia Dewberry. The plant is hardy and healthy and remarkably productive. The berries are far larger and incomparably better than any Blackberry, and ripen earlier. Extremely profitable as a market berry at the north. One of the indispensable varieties for any use. 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$8 per 1,000; extra strong plants, 75 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

CURRENTS

I have abandoned all but the three most popular standard varieties. There are no others so good.

Wilder. Probably the one best of all. A strong, upright grower, very productive of large, long bunches of berries of largest size, bright red, that keep a long time on the bush. 1-year size, 75 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100; 2-year size, \$1 per doz., \$7 per 100.

Victoria. Very vigorous, prolific, large, late variety. This we think the most valuable of any of the older sorts for all soils and conditions of

culture. It always gives a fair crop, and the better the culture the better the crop. 2-year, 75 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100.

Fay. Under high culture very prolific of medium to large bunches of very large, deep red Currants; sprightly, but quite acid. Far better than the Cherry Currant, but not suited to light, thin lands; must have strong soil and strong culture. 1-year, 75c. per doz., \$4 per 200, \$30 per 1,000.

Hardy Grapes

GREEN MOUNTAIN. Berries white, of fine quality; medium early; fruits superbly when many others fail. 1-year, 35 cts. each; 2-year, 50 cts. each.

BRILLIANT. A strong grower, healthy and hardy. Bunches and berries large, light red; good; medium early. 1-year vines, 35 cts. each; 2-year vines, 75c. each.

CENTENNIAL. A medium large, fine, white Grape, ripening with Concord, and resembling Delaware in flavor. 1-year vines, 35 cts. each; 2-year vines, 50c. each.

ESTHER. A medium early, extra large, showy white Grape of fine quality. 1-year, 75 cts. each; 2-year, \$1 each.

ROCKWOOD. A healthy, hardy and prolific early black Grape, that ripens with Moore's Early; large size and delicious quality. 1-year, 50c. each; 2-year, 75c. each.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY. This new extra-early Grape has the strongest growing vine of the 30 varieties in my family collection. Bunches and berries extra-large, shouldered, compact. Good, but not best. 1-year, 75 cts. each; 2-year, \$1 each.



GREEN MOUNTAIN GRAPE.

Standard Grapes

BRIGHTON. Large, red; very fine; early.

CONCORD. Large, black, good; succeeds everywhere; midseason.

COTTAGE. Large, early, black; excellent quality.

DELAWARE. Medium, light red; delicious; a feeble grower; early.

EARLY VICTOR. Strong grower; medium size; black; very early.

EATON. Large, black, medium late; showy, fine.

EMPIRE STATE. Medium white, sweet; productive; early.

GAERTNER (Rogers' No. 14). Bunch and berry large, brilliant red; early; of fine quality.

LADY. Large, white, of good quality; good grower; early.

MARTHA. Large, white, foxy; vigorous; midseason.

HARTFORD. Black; very early.

MOORE'S EARLY. Large, black; vigorous; very early.

MOORE'S DIAMOND. Large, white; fine quality, excellent grower; medium season.

NIAGARA. Large, greenish white.

POCKLINGTON. Large, whitish amber; a vigorous grower.

SALEM (Rogers' No. 22). Bunch and berry large; chestnut-colored, of high flavor; ripens with Concord; keeps till December.

ULSTER. Medium, red, productive; sweet; good.

VERGENNES. Large, red, productive; sweet; long keeper.

WILDER (Rogers' No. 4). Large, black; good grower; mid-season.

WOODRUFF. Very large, red, showy; vigorous; early.

WORDEN. Resembles Concord; larger, of better quality; early.

WYOMING. Medium, light red; fine; early.

One-year vines of any of the above, 15 cts. each (6 of any one kind 60 cts.), or \$1 per doz.; 2-year vines, 25 cts. each, 6 for \$1, or \$1.50 per doz. 100 or 1,000 rates quoted on application.

Gooseberries

Downing. Very productive of large, pale green berries of excellent quality. The most reliable American variety. 1-year, \$1 per doz.; 2-yr., \$1.50 per doz., \$5 per 100.

Smith's Improved. Berries large, yellowish green, of most excellent quality; very productive. 1-year, 75 cts. per doz.; 2-year, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

Columbus. A native American seedling of the English type; large, oval; skin greenish yellow, smooth; of fine quality. Strong plants, 50 cts. each, \$3 for 6, \$5 per doz., \$30 per 100.

Industry. Undoubtedly the best English Gooseberry for this country. An enormous cropper of large, dark red berries. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

APPLES. Trees of all the leading standard varieties. 35c. each, \$20 per 100.

Crab Apples. Leading standard sorts; good trees either for fruit or ornamental planting. 50 cts. each, \$20 per 100.

CHERRIES. Trees of leading sorts, sweet and sour. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

PEARS. All the leading varieties, both Standard and Dwarf. First-class trees. 50c. each, \$5 per doz., \$25 per 100.



HALE PLUM.

red on sunny side. Flesh yellow, tender, melting, sweet, delicious; by all odds the best in quality of any Japanese Plum known. Equal to Imperial Gage or the very best European varieties. Season varies from a little later than Abundance to almost as late as Satsuma.

THREE THOUSAND MILES OF FLAVOR

An expert fruit cultivator from California, traveling in the interest of California fruits through the east last season, visited me just as the Hale Plum was ripening. In reporting to the fruit-growers of California, he said:

"When I saw the different varieties of Japanese Plums (about the size of the thumb) that came into market from eastern orchards, I flattered myself that, whatever befell other fruits from California, nothing could take from her the monopoly of the markets of the nation for Plums of that class; but when I came to extend my pilgrimage to the shrine of that Prince of American fruit-growers, Mr. J. H. Hale, of South Glastonbury, Conn., my confidence was changed to anxiety, and anxiety to almost a certainty of defeat in the markets of the far east.

"His young orchards, only three years old, were well loaded with fruit as large as the best from California, and having a flavor the memory of which abides with me yet."

WICKSON. A beautiful, upright-growing, vase-shaped tree that needs a yearly thinning out of leaders to keep the head open enough to sunlight and air; moderately productive; fruit large—the one great big fellow of the whole race. Originally of deep crimson color, it now seems inclined to drift to a light cherry red, covered with a light bloom. The pit is small for so large a Plum; flesh tender, sweet, rather dry, indicating good shipping and long keeping qualities. September 1 to 10.

CHABOT. Tree a strong, upright, somewhat spreading grower, very productive of medium to large, oblong-conical Plums, which are a bright cherry red nearly all over, except on the shady side, which remains yellow. Flesh yellow, firm, sweet and of excellent quality; not quite as sweet as Abundance, but a better Plum every way, and its late season of ripening gives it a great market value. It is a most beautiful Plum, too, which helps it in market. September 10 to 20.



RED MAY PLUM. (See opposite page.)

NORMAND. Strong, upright-growing tree; very productive; fruit large, obtusely conical; skin golden yellow, with slight blush—a beauty; flesh firm, meaty, yellow, of high quality; small pit. Ripens with or just after Abundance, and is the most valuable of the yellow varieties. August 10 to 15.

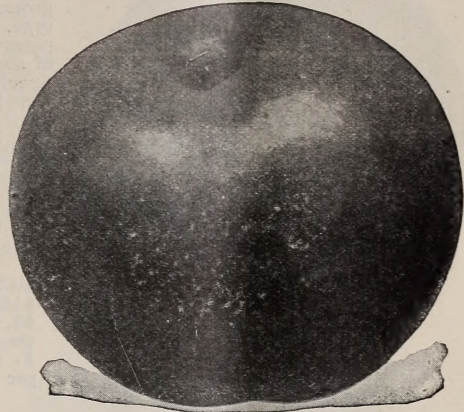
BURBANK. Tree of great vigor, with a broad, sprawling habit; needs close pruning. Without thinning the fruit is the largest of the older varieties; however, as it usually sets too much fruit, it should be thinned for best results. Fruit when well grown is 5 to 6 inches in circumference, nearly globular, often a little lop-sided; color cherry red, with yellow spots; flesh deep yellow, very firm and meaty, not quite so sweet as Abundance. Its firmness makes it a good keeper, grand to ship; fine for family or market. Season here August 20 to September 1. Especially valuable all through the north and west.

HALE. Strongest and most beautiful of all in growth, and, on this account, does not come into full fruitage quite so early as most varieties. Productive of large, round-cordate, pale yellow Plums, splashed and dotted

SATSUMA. Fruit very large, nearly globular ("Broadly conical, with a blunt, short point, suture very deep."—Bailey); skin very dark and dull red all over, with greenish dots and an under-color of brown-red; flesh blood-red, firm, rather juicy, of very good quality, entirely distinct from other Plums. Flesh so firm and solid as to enable it to be kept in fine condition one to three weeks after being picked. A grand market sort. Coming in, as it does, after all the European Plums and the main crop of peaches are gone, it finds a more than ready market. Superb for canning, excelling all known fruits for the purpose. September 15 to October 1.

New Japanese Plums of Great Promise

RED MAY. This new extra-early variety, seedling of Abundance, said to be crossed with Wild Goose, is a Plum of surpassing beauty, fine size and good quality. My first samples ripened ten days ahead of Red June, were larger and of more beautiful appearance, thus tempting me to buy one-fourth interest in this new Plum for propagation, as I thought I saw great profit in it for the early market. Tree very vigorous, resembling Abundance in growth; blooms late, giving a guarantee against early spring frosts. Fruit about the size of Abundance, oblong-pointed, deep red on sunny side and bright cherry red on shady side. Skin thick, tough; a good shipper; flesh yellowish white, of good quality for such extra-early fruit. A Japanese Plum of such size and beauty ripening way ahead of all other good ones, must be very profitable. Plant it sure for one of the early ones. Extra size, 75c. each; No. 1. size, 50c. each, \$5 per doz., \$25 per 100; Medium trees, 35c. each, \$3 per doz., \$16 per 100.

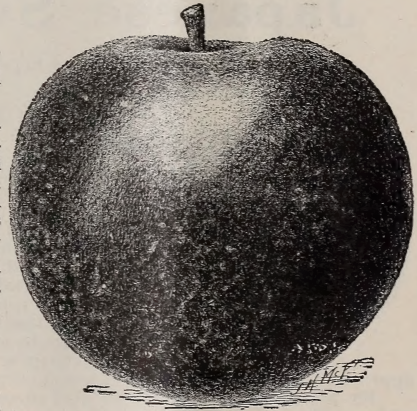


CHALCO PLUM.

BURBANK'S NEW JAPANESE HYBRIDS

These included such promising new Plums that I invested in a lot of grafting wood at \$2 per foot, and can offer a few trees of my own growing this spring.

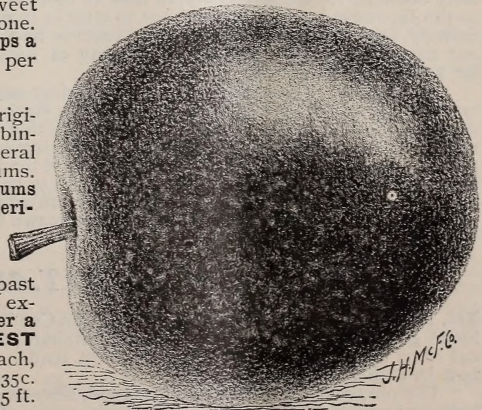
CHALCO. This is the result of a twelve-year attempt to cross the Chinese or Apricot Plum with the Japanese and American Plums. It is a Simoni-Burbank cross, and any one can see at a glance that the two are well combined. A tremendous grower of unsurpassed production; ripens before Burbank, is large, flat like a tomato; deep reddish purple; flesh very sweet, firm, fragrant, yellow. The fruits are as stemless as a peach, and completely surround the older branches like kernels on a huge ear of corn. A superb shipping Plum. No. 1, 4-foot trees, 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz., \$25 per 100; extra 5-foot trees, 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz., \$35 per 100.



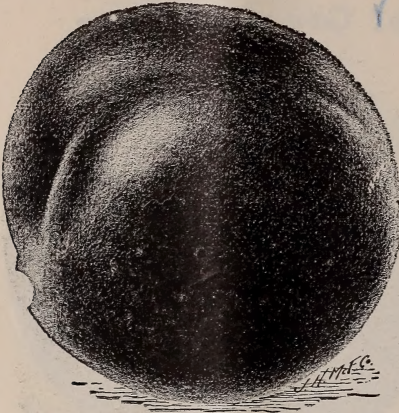
APPLE PLUM.

APPLE. Mr. Burbank says: "The fruit, which averages about 2½ inches in diameter, is striped and mottled like Imperial Gage until nearly ripe, when it turns to a deep reddish purple. The superlatively rich, high-flavored, sweet or subacid flesh is firm, pale red, nearly freestone. Ripens soon after Burbank, and sometimes keeps a month or more." 4-foot trees, 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; 3-foot trees, 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

AMERICA. This giant Plum originated from seed of Robinson, from a cross of Botan. In growth and general appearance the tree is like the American Plums. The fruit is larger than the average Japan Plums and four times as large as the most popular American sorts. Fruit a beautiful, glossy, coral-red; flesh yellow and very delicious. Ripens two weeks before Burbank. This variety was fruited to a limited extent through the east the past year, and there are a number of orchardists who expect it to be the one great market Plum, over a wider range of country than any other. **TEST AMERICA, SURE!** Light, 3-ft. trees, 25c. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$16 per 100; medium, 4-ft. trees, 35c. each, \$3.50 per doz., \$20 per 100; No. 1. 4½- to 5 ft. trees, 50c. each, \$5 per doz., \$30 per 100; extra, 5- to 6-ft. trees, 75c. each, \$7 per doz., \$40 per 100.



AMERICA PLUM.



OCTOBER PURPLE PLUM.

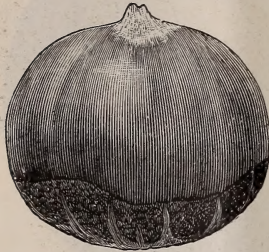
OCTOBER PURPLE.

Next to Hale this is the largest and finest growing tree of any on my grounds; an upright grower, somewhat of Abundance type. Mr. Burbank says: "October Purple bears every season; fruits all over the old wood on spurs, instead of away out on the branches like many other kinds. Specimens of this year were perfect beauties. They were just the same size, measuring a trifle over 7 inches in circumference. We kept them three weeks, showing their long-keeping quality. The fruit is round in form, reddish purple, a little darker than Bradshaw; flesh yellow, stone small, quality superb." Here in Connecticut the season of ripening is not quite so late as hoped for, being about the middle of September, but the Plum is all right. Very large, beautiful and of high quality. Don't miss it in your collection.

PRICE: Light, 3-foot trees, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$16 per 100; medium, 4-foot trees, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz., \$20 per 100; No. 1, 4½- to 5-foot trees, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$30 per 100; extra, 5- to 6-foot trees, 75 cts. each, \$7 per doz., \$40 per 100.

Japanese Sweet Chestnuts

BEAUTY AND PROFIT COMBINED



WITHIN the last few years people residing in regions of the United States natural to the Chestnut, have awakened to the fact that if nuts of such superb quality would grow wild, and such of the little sweet ones as found their way to market be so quickly taken up by the public at good prices, to take some of these natural Chestnut lands and plant them with large nuts of high quality would be a good orchard enterprise; for a Chestnut orchard will come into profitable fruiting earlier than an apple or pear orchard.

In seasons of 1898 and 1899, sprout lands grafted five or six years ago produced nuts in value five times greater than that of the land itself. Here is a chance to utilize our cheap hill lands and make 200 to 500 per cent annually on the small investment required.

The cheapest and best way to start is to buy a few trees of most approved varieties, plant them in a well-cultivated field, and from these trees cut grafts yearly.

My present opinion is that we shall succeed best with stocks less than half an inch in diameter, whip-grafting close to the ground, about the time buds on the stock are bursting into leaf, with dormant cions as near the same size as the stocks as possible. Varieties of Japanese origin unite more readily with our native stocks than do those of European type, like Paragon, Numbo, etc., and as the Japanese are also less subject to attacks from weevil, I conclude, after testing all, to depend entirely upon the Japanese type for success and profit. Hardiness of wood, natural affinity for our native stock, and sweet, rich quality of nuts, place the best of the Japanese in the lead for profitable nut culture.

The late A. J. Coe, of this state, the oldest and most experienced nut culturist in the east, early recognized this fact, and when Luther Burbank, from the finest of Japanese varieties, produced more than 10,000 seedlings (finally selecting three sorts possessing the long-sought valuable qualities of early bearing, hardy trees, producing nuts of great size and high quality), Judge Coe at once bought them at high prices and started the grafting of a large nut orchard, contracting with me to grow nursery trees for him. The death of this great and good man resulted in my purchase of the entire stock of these nuts, and trees are now offered for sale, in the firm belief that they are unquestionably the most valuable Chestnuts known for American planting and grafting.

USEFUL ORNAMENTAL CHESTNUT TREES

Yes, fruitful and profitable ones, too, are the Coe-Burbank Sweet Japanese Chestnuts. Ornament home grounds with them, plant them in orchard, and from the cultivated trees from year to year cut cions and graft native Chestnut sprout lands. It is the most profitable horticultural industry now in sight.

The nuts are beautiful as well as good, smooth and glossy, with none of the "wool" on the tip half, as in Paragon and many other large nuts. This one feature alone will cause them to command higher prices than any other Chestnuts. The quality of all is superior.

MACFARLAND.

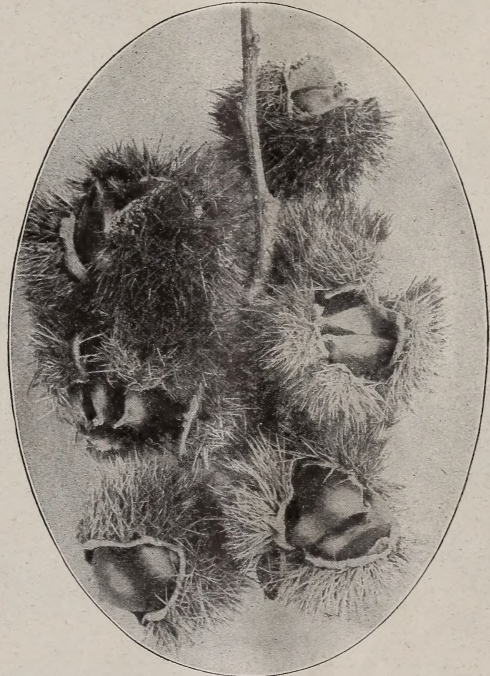
(Coe's Early, Burbank's Early.) This variety has the largest and strongest-growing tree of any of the Japans; about midway in appearance between the slender, graceful Japanese type and the coarse, jointed Paragon and Numbo. Burs medium large, thickly studded with medium long, light-colored spines, with usually three large, well-formed nuts to each bur; nuts light glossy brown, sweet and good. Ripens very early, about middle of September here in Connecticut. Mr. Burbank speaks of it as being of excellent flavor and so early that it is all gone before the American, Spanish or average Japan Chestnuts ripen. The editor of *The Rural New-Yorker*, after testing nuts of this variety, as received from Mr. Coe, says they are "fully as large as Paragon and at least its equal in quality."

COE,

or **Mammoth Sweet Japan**, is the one great Chestnut for size, quality and adaptability to American culture. The tree is of upright, somewhat spreading habit. Of it Mr. Burbank says: **The best of more than 10,000 seedlings; a tree which each season bears all it can hold of fat, glossy nuts of the very largest size, and as sweet as any American Chestnut.** A great big fellow like this, sweet as our little Americans, and ripening ahead of them, will please the family and bring big money. Bur large, thin-shucked, with light spines, medium short, stout, not very thickly set. Holds three extra-large nuts to the bur usually. Nuts are medium light brown, marked with darker stripings, as shown on largest single specimen, near upper right-hand corner of picture, next page. Season medium early. The largest of all, and surely a most beautiful Chestnut. None of the Paragon type compare with it in any way.

HALE.

This has been known as the "18-months Chestnut," on account of its wonderful fruiting qualities, the original tree having produced nuts 18 months after the seed was planted! In Georgia 3-inch grafts put in below ground in March produced trees 6 to 8 feet high the same season, and these trees fruited freely the same year! Nothing like this is on record anywhere that I can learn. The tree is the most beautiful of all the Japan Chestnuts that I have seen. It has a willowy, drooping habit that will command a place on the most elegant lawn, and its early and persistent fruiting will make it profitable in field and orchard. The burs are small, with very thin shucks and but very short spines. They are produced in clusters of five or six, each bur containing at least one large, fat nut, often two, and occasionally three. Nuts rich, dark, glossy seal-brown, sweet and good. Beauty of tree and fruit, combined with early fruitage and wonderful productiveness, are its strong points. Plant it for shade as well as for fruit.



NINE BURS IN ONE CLUSTER ON A LITTLE HALE CHESTNUT TREE, SECOND CROP.

Strong 1-year trees, nicely branched, \$1.50 each.

A few extra-strong 2-year trees, 5 to 8 feet high, heavily branched, \$2 each.

Grafting Wood, 25 cts. per foot; 10 feet, \$1.50; 100 feet, \$10.

THE PICTURE ON THE FOLLOWING PAGE

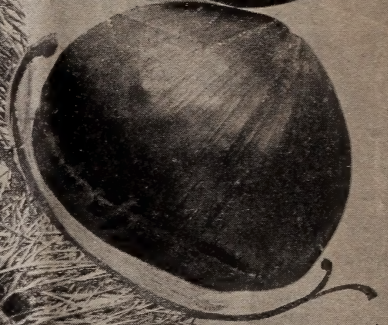
Is an exact reproduction from photographs of these three nuts as produced on my farm, season of 1898; and the nuts shown were produced, too, on young trees in nursery rows! Season of 1899 I had much larger nuts than these shown in picture, and some trees only two years from the graft gave as many as six quarts of these big nuts. The only way you can keep the Coe-Burbank-Hale Sweet Chestnuts from bearing is to stand over the trees with a pair of scissors to cut off the blooms, and then they'll probably beat you by slipping in a few nuts on the sly! Trees of assured parentage and vigor can be had best from

J. H. HALE, South Glastonbury, Conn.

1901

Hale's
New Hybrid
Japanese Sweet
Chestnuts

COE



MAG FARLAND



J.H. HALE
SOUTH GLASTONBURY
CONN.

HALE

