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U. S. Department of Agriculture

THE NEW

HYBRID TREE

BUDDY NUT

Cross between the Japanese
Walnut and the Butternut



PROPAGATED BY

The
KESO NURSERIES
CLINTON CONN.



WHILE we may not have been the first ones to cross the Japanese Walnut with the butternut, we are undoubtedly the first to offer this wonderful nut tree to the public. The Buddy Nut tree is a cross between two white walnuts, the Japan and the butternut and, like the hybrid Royal Walnut, is a very fast grower, and makes a most beautiful ornamental tree, growing faster than any other known tree, as the elm, maple, etc.

These trees often grow six or more feet each year and are perfectly hardy, growing as far north as southern Canada.

All of these trees have borne large, fine nuts when five years old. Many of them bear when four years old, and we have some that have borne in their third year.

We transplant both in the spring and fall and fail to see any difference in the growth of trees.

We guarantee every one of these trees to do as we claim and will gladly replace any tree that dies. We have transplanted hundreds of these trees and know they will transplant and live.

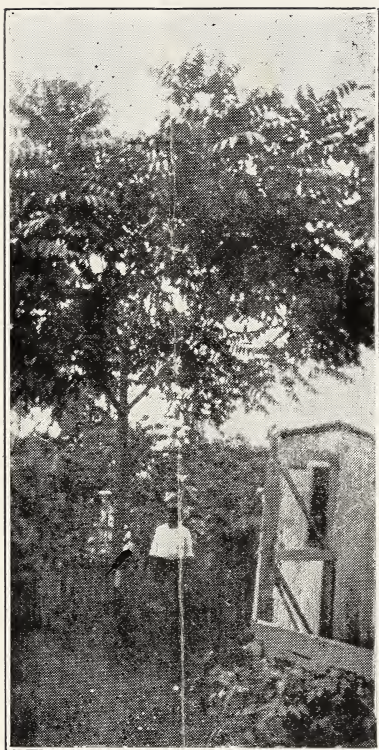


BUDDY NUT TREE

Mr. Charles Stevens of Main St., Clinton, Conn., and a six-year-old Buddy Nut tree. This tree bore nuts when three years old. Mr. Stevens is 80 years young and is planting nut trees every year.

While they last, we will sell the Buddy Nut trees for two dollars apiece; three for five dollars; and twenty dollars a dozen. These trees are about six feet tall.

Prices of these trees in lots of one hundred or more will be sent on request.



SIEBOLDIANA NUT TREE

Mr. Clifford H. Evarts of Main St., Clinton, Conn., and his seven-year-old nut tree. This tree has borne nuts for the last three years.

The Sieboldiana is a seedling from the cordiformis and is a wonderful grower, as above picture shows. These trees reach a height of eighty feet when fifteen and sixteen years old.

Price of this tree is one dollar each; ten dollars per dozen.

A farmer who raises potatoes must plow—fertilize, buy his seed if he has none and plant. He must cultivate, hill and dig them; all hard laborious work and at a very slim profit.

The same applies to corn, beets, onions, etc.

A farmer who raises fruits must spray his trees at least twice a year and then has to pick the fruit (must not let it fall to the ground). This cost of hiring help to pick his fruit cuts his profit. He must keep his fruit carefully or it will rot.

The farmer who plants nut trees can gather his crop himself at spare times and he doesn't have to worry about hiring men to pick it or worry about its rotting. He can put it away until winter and then crack out the meats and sell them for from 50c to a dollar a pound. .

There was over fifty-seven million dollars worth of nuts and nut meats imported into the United States in 1919, the last year for which statistics have been published.

Mr. Farmer, why don't you get your share of this money?

KESO NURSERIES, Clinton, Ct.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
Official Business.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE any tree that fails

WASHI

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY,
Horticultural Investigations.

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M. R. N.