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1913

# SAMUEL FRASER

\*\*\*\*\* GENESEO, N. Y. \*\*\*\*\*

Field Investigators in Charge  
R. E. C. IV ED  
JAN 20 1915  
Assured



\*\*\*\*\* *High Grade* \*\*\*\*\*

# FRUIT TREES



BE SURE AND ALWAYS  
**BUY YOUR FRUIT** OF THE GROWER  
TREES, PLANTS, VINES, ETC.

**READ CAREFULLY**

**ORDER EARLY.** We are apt to be sold out if you leave the ordering until you need the trees to plant. Write clearly the number, size, age and price of each article required.

**NAME AND ADDRESS.** Write plainly on the Order Sheet in the catalog. Give Post Office, County and State and name of nearest Express Office.

**SHIPMENTS BY FREIGHT.** If shipment is to go by freight give railroad desired and route.

**EXPRESS.** All small orders are best sent by express.

**PACKING.** Packing is free, and with our careful methods stock will reach you in good condition.

**RATES.** Five or more take ten rate; 50 or more take 100 rate; 400 or more take 1,000 rate.

**SUBSTITUTION.** We do not substitute. If sold out we tell you. If you desire us to substitute please mention it.

**SHIPPING SEASONS.** Fall planting is desirable in many cases. Fall shipments begin about October twenty-fifth and continue until frost. Spring shipments begin about April first and last until May.

**INSECTS AND DISEASES.** We have no San Jose Scale. Certificate of Inspection from the New York State Department of Agriculture accompanies each shipment.

**TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE**

All quotations are for immediate acceptance subject to stock being unsold. All agreements and contracts are made subject to crop losses through unavoidable causes.

**GUARANTEE.** We guarantee each tree to be in perfectly healthy condition, up to grade and first class when leaving our hands. All goods are sold F. O. B. Geneseo and travel at the risk of the purchaser, but we stand ready to rectify any error which may occur on our part. All claims for errors must be made within five days after receipt of goods.

**RESPONSIBILITY.** We cannot assume any responsibility for failure arising from defective planting, adverse weather conditions or faulty cultivation. In other words, we sell our trees at the lowest price, consistent with quality and will not replace, free, those which fail to grow. We exercise the greatest care to have all trees true to name and will replace free or refund the money paid should any accidentally prove untrue to label, but at the prices quoted in this catalog it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that our guarantee shall not render us liable for a greater sum than that originally paid for such trees as prove untrue to name.

**RESERVING ORDERS.** When purchasers desire stock reserved for several weeks after shipping opens, cash must accompany the order.

**TERMS OF PAYMENT.** Cash with order or satisfactory reference before shipment. C. O. D. and shipments with sight draft attached will be made when 25% of the amount is remitted before shipment.

**REMITTANCES.** Post Office or Express Money Orders or checks on New York banks. Make all remittances payable to Samuel Fraser.



## Care of the Trees on Arrival

If not ready to plant on arrival, unpack but do not leave the roots exposed to the cold or air, dig a trench, and heel in by carefully covering the roots with earth, and give a copious watering. Trees thus treated can remain in the trenches until ready for planting in the orchard. If frozen when received, do not open the boxes, but place them in a cellar or some cool, dark room that is free from frost and let them remain until all the frost is drawn out. If no cellar or frost-proof room is available, bury the box in saw-dust or soil until thawed. The point is to get the frost entirely out without sudden exposure of the stock to heat, light or air. Even if frozen solid, the stock will not be injured if handled in this manner. If partially dried from long exposure, bury entirely in the ground or place in water from 12 to 24 hours.

### Distance for Planting

Apples, Standard,	30 to 50 ft.	Quinces,	10 to 15 ft.
Apples, Dwarf,	10 to 16 ft.	Grapes,	8 to 10 ft.
Pears, Standard	18 to 25 ft.	Currants,	4 to 7 ft.
Pears, Dwarf,	10 to 14 ft.	Gooseberries,	4 by 6 ft.
Peaches	16 to 22 ft.	Raspberries, Red,	3 by 6 ft.
Cherries, Sweet	18 to 25 ft.	Raspberries, Black,	3 by 6 ft.
Cherries, Sour,	18 to 25 ft.	Blackberries,	5 by 7 ft.
Plums,	16 to 20 ft.		



Part of Our Exhibit at the  
Western New York Horticultural Society,  
Rochester, N. Y.





## Location

Our nurseries are located at Geneseo, N. Y., in the heart of the famous Genesee Valley. This land has never grown trees before. The soil chosen is the Dunkirk loam, one of the richest of the general purpose soils of Western New York, and one of the best adapted for the purpose of growing trees. It has been thoroughly underdrained. The land is being well fitted for its purpose. We have excellent shipping facilities, being on the Erie Railroad and can load on the D. L. & W. and Penn. Railroads at Mt. Morris.

We are fruitgrowers, having 250 acres of various fruits under one management in Geneseo, as well as superintendence of several hundred acres in other states. We know what the fruitgrower needs and are prepared to furnish it.

Also we are nurserymen and some idea of the size of our nursery may be had by noting our plantings for 1912. Apples, 240,000; Pears, standard, 100,000; Cherries, Mazzard stock, 23,000; Plums, 10,000; Peaches, 20,000.

## Selection of Variety

What variety shall I plant? If this important question is answered properly the future orchardist is on the highway to success. If answered incorrectly the mistake can be remedied only by the expenditure of considerable time and money. Several factors enter into the answer to this question, for varieties are affected decidedly by the methods of culture given, type of soil upon which they are planted, and, perhaps, most important of all, the climatic conditions. This factor of climate is one which the grower cannot affect materially. He must, therefore, select varieties which are adapted to his peculiar conditions.

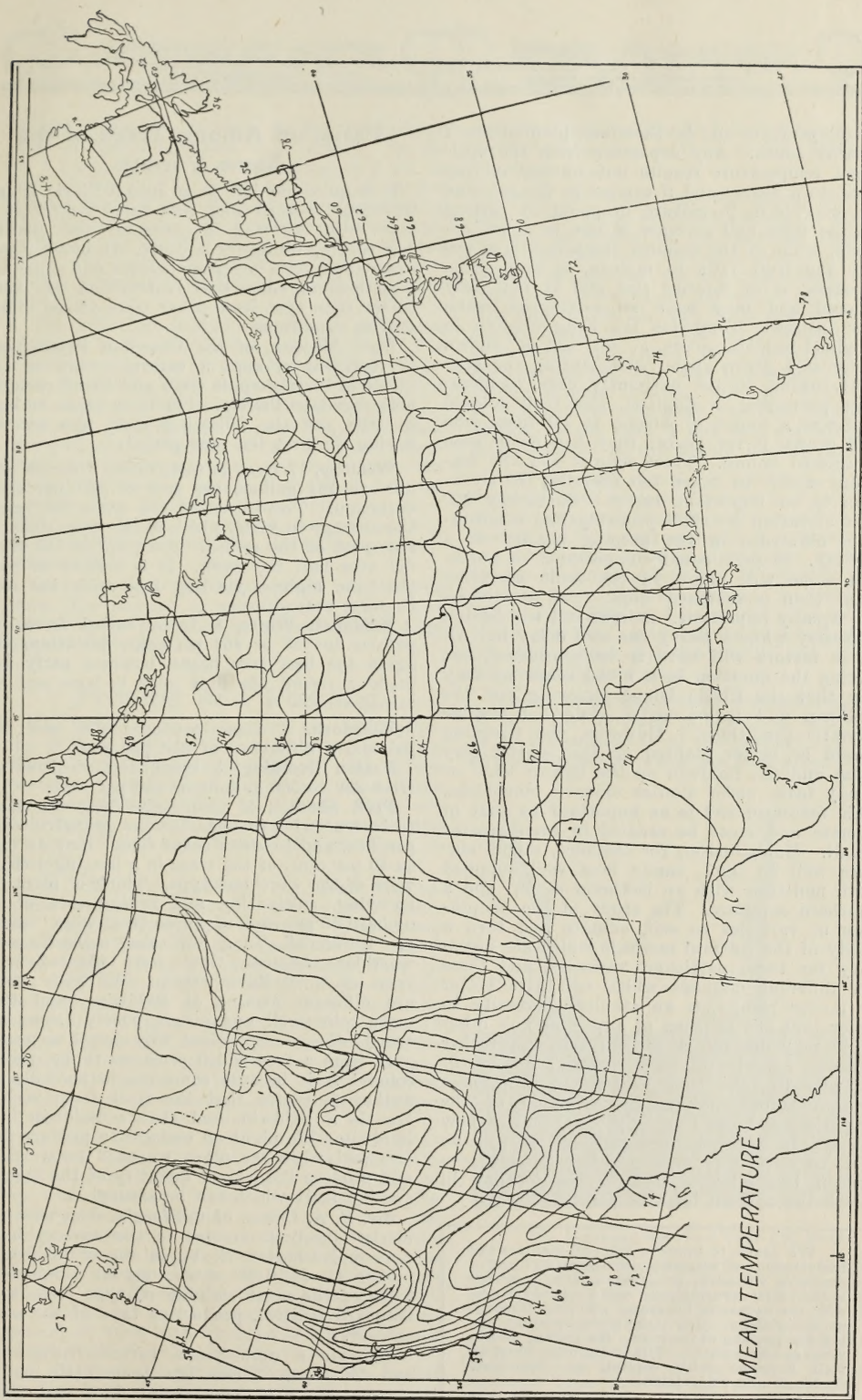
The varieties of apples grown in New England are not those of New Jersey, neither are those found in Wisconsin adapted to Missouri. The best Baldwins, for instance, are found in Southern New England, New York, Southern Ontario and Southern Michigan. The reason for this variety failing when carried further south is that the summer heat is too great for it and it suffers in flavour and keeping quality. It is not well adapted to the country west of Lake Michigan on account of the severity of the winters; likewise, when carried into Northern Vermont it is an absolute failure. It cannot be grown at an elevation greater than 1,200 feet with profit in the State of Massachusetts, so that we have the area adapted to the Baldwin variety fairly well defined. In a similar way there are different sections which are peculiarly adapted to other specific varieties. The Wealthy apple does well over nearly all of the Baldwin belt and in a considerable portion of the states of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Northern Iowa, being able to endure their winters of minimum temperature. The Newtown Pippins thrive in the lower Hudson Valley, in

certain sections of Virginia and in the Hood River Valley in Oregon, and in these locations we find on examination that the conditions of summer temperature are practically the same. With these facts in mind Dr. J. K. Shaw, of the Mass. Agricultural College, has grouped the different varieties according to the isotherm to which they are adapted and these are found in the Report of the Mass. Agricultural Experiment Station, No. 22, Pt. 1, page 194, and No. 23, Pt. 1, page 177, to which the reader is referred for a more extended discussion.

Briefly stated the more important varieties may be grouped as follows:  
Isotherm.

- 52°. Oldenburg.
  - 53°. Baxter, Bismarck, Yellow Transparent.
  - 54°. Alexander, Fameuse, Gideon, Red Astrachan, St. Lawrence, Walbridge, Wolf River.
  - 55°. Black Gilliflower, Cox Orange, Gravenstein, Mann, Northwestern Greening.
  - 56°. Baldwin, Golden Russet, Liveland Raspberry, McIntosh, Northern Spy, Ontario, Rhode Island Greening, Sutton, Tolman, Tompkins Co. King, Wealthy, Westfield Seek-no-Further.
  - 57°. Boiken, Chenango, Holland Pippin, Holland Winter, Hubbardston, Jeffries, Lady Sweet, Longfield, Melon, Monmouth, Porter, Primate, Roxbury Russet, Williams Red.
  - 58°. Bailey Sweet, Early Joe, Early Strawberry, Fall Pippin, Lady, Mother, Twenty Ounce, Winter Banana.
  - 59°. Benoni, Delicious, Esopus Spitzenburg, Jonathan, July, King David, Red Canada, Wagener.
  - 60°. Cooper Market, Fallwater, Minkler, Newtown Spitzenburg, Rambo, Rome Beauty, Smokehouse, Yellow Newtown.
  - 61°. Maiden Blush, Ortley, Roman Stem, Smith's Cider, White Pippin, Yellow Belleflower.
  - 62°. Grimes, Huntsman, Stark, York Imperial.
  - 63°. Arkansas Black, Fanny, Stayman Winesap.
  - 64°. Ben Davis, Gano, Missouri Pippin, Paragon, Willow Twig, Winesap.
- The temperature figures referred to are the average monthly mean for the growing season, that is, for the seven months from March to September inclusive. In explanation we may say that the Baldwin does best with a summer temperature on the average of 56°, while the Ben Davis calls for 64° in order to mature perfectly. Oldenburg will mature further north along the line of 52° and Arctic along the line of 53°, although the variety Oldenburg has the faculty when planted further south of ripening early enough in the season so that it can be planted over a greater range of territory. The same is true of Yellow Transparent, but one cannot plant a variety such as Stayman Winesap where the temperature is 52° on an average because this variety will not mature. It requires a higher degree





MEAN TEMPERATURE

Isotherms of Mean Summer Temperature (Courtesy Massachusetts A. E. S.)





of temperature and is, therefore, planted much further south. Any departure from the optimum temperature results unfavorably on the fruit to a degree and if carried to the extreme we may have premature dropping or rotting on the trees and decrease in size in a hot climate, while if the summer temperature is too low the fruit fails to mature, is acid, lacks richness, is of inferior size and is not fully colored and may have an astringent taste. For instance, Tompkins Co. King planted in England seldom colors at all and is known there as a green apple, while during the year 1911, owing to the extremely high temperature prevailing in England, this fruit colored and was a source of wonder to all those who had grown it for years; they had never seen it colored before. These figures and the diagram cannot be taken too literally, for elevation is an important factor. For every 200 feet elevation we shall probably find a noticeable difference in the keeping quality of a variety. Slope is equally important. A northern slope will result in the fruit maturing later than a southern slope. Soil conditions are equally important. A light soil will hasten maturity while a heavy one will delay it. All these factors will have to be considered, but taking the question in a broad sense we may say that the Rhode Island Greening and the Baldwin will thrive under somewhat similar climatic conditions. However, the Greening would be better planted on the heavier clay loam and the Baldwin on the lighter loam or sandy loam under similar climatic conditions. This factor of soil is as important as that of climate and must be studied in even greater detail. Hubbardston, for instance, might mature well on light, sandy land well supplied with moisture with an isotherm of 56° and a southern exposure. The study of the adaptation of varieties to soil, climate and then a study of the cultural methods which are necessary for these particular varieties, and there are different methods which will give better or poorer results, is an absolute necessity in order that the growing of apples or any other fruit may become a certain business rather than a speculation. The future planter will be wise to take time to study all of these factors before making the selection of the varieties, and until it is proven that a new variety is adapted to conditions he will do well to stick very close to those which have proven themselves suited to the locality in which the orchard is to be planted.

We desire to impress upon all planters the importance of selecting well-grown trees of desirable varieties, propagated from vigorous individuals; securing good well-drained soil and site; the necessity for proper planting, feeding, spraying and pruning of the trees; careful grading and packing of the fruit. No phrase of the work can be omitted. The fruitgrower must be well supplied with capital, an optimist, thorough and a specialist.

## Variation Among Trees of the Same Variety

It is quite possible to go into a Rhode Island Greening orchard and find trees which produce fruit differing in character and quality and varying decidedly in yield. In other words some apple trees are poor bearers and some are good bearers, some bear fruit which will keep better than that from other trees placed under similar conditions.

Prof. Macoun, of the Canadian Department of Agriculture, kept a careful record of the yields of certain apple trees and found remarkable variation therein. The trees began to bear in 1898 and the following yield was secured during the first ten-year period:

**Wealthy**, 17 trees in test, varied from 59 gallons to 154 gallons per tree or 261 per cent. variation. Two-thirds of the trees fell below the average in yield, which is the most remarkable part of the record. One-third of the trees did over half the work. It is worthy of note that the highest yielding tree took the lead the first year.

**McMahan White**, 8 trees, varied from 163 gallons to 753 or 462 per cent. variation, and again the best tree began business early and made a record the first year it bore and retained it.

**McIntosh**, 2 trees produced 230 and 501 gallons, a difference of 218 per cent.

**Patten Greening**, 5 trees, the yield varied from 209 to 502 gallons or 240 per cent.

Prof. Shamel, of California, finds the same to be true with oranges, lemons, grapefruit and peaches, and in some cases found that as high as 50 per cent. of the trees in a bearing orchard were of the worthless type. Think of planting, spraying, cultivating and taking care of an orchard 50 per cent of whose trees were "runts" or "boarders." In a few cases orchards were worthless because they were planted with trees of a worthless strain. We know there are different strains of Baldwins, and that some color well and others poorly; some are small, others large. Now, why should we propagate from a tree which produces runty, poorly colored fruit because some one, supposedly an authority, states that the fruit from such a tree is a Baldwin, and that a Baldwin is a Baldwin. We plant an orchard to produce dollars and when we plant we need trees which will produce the largest quantity of the highest quality fruit which can be secured.

Mr. E. A. Chase, of California, who was formerly largely interested in the nursery business in Rochester, N. Y., in one of his lemon orchards of 16,000 trees, actually rebudded 3,000 of the most striking off-type trees to a standard fruitful, productive type of the same variety.

Here is a nurseryman turned fruitgrower and he says, "There has been little or no thought up to a very recent date that there





is any inherent difference in the productiveness of individual trees in a variety. So far as I have observed and experimented, I am of the opinion that in citrus fruits, in all of our groves, there is not more than ten percent. of the highest type of productive trees, real mother trees, worthy of propagation, and that there are from ten to twenty-five per cent. that are virtually drones, that pay no ground rent."

The orchardist needs facts. We all need more evidence upon this subject. It is vital. The difference between productive and unproductive trees may mean hundreds of dollars per acre to you. Can you afford to neglect it?

At the present time we are convinced that the different characters of the trees are reproduced in the young trees and that the trees propagated from a good individual tend to reproduce that individual in all its characters. With that object in view we are propagating as rapidly as possible from certain known individual trees.

In addition to the value which may accrue from this method of selection we know that the varieties are true to name because they have been fruited.

## Pruning and Planting

The writer is convinced that too much pruning is frequently given a tree before planting. There is no necessity to take off any of the roots except an injured portion and none of the top should be removed save limbs which are not needed. Under no conditions would the writer cut back any of the limbs which are to be left.

Our idea in starting the head of an apple tree is to start the lowest limb about 18 inches from the ground and bring out each limb in the form of a whorl with about 10 to 15 inch intervals, that is, the first limb at 18 inches from the ground and the next one at 2 feet 3 inches, and the next one 12 inches higher, and the next 12 inches higher still, leaving the center in, in the case of those varieties which are apt to tear apart as Wealthy or Rhode Island Greening which is apt to come to the ground, or taking it out in the case of varieties which are apt to grow with a closed head as Sutton, Spy or Baldwin. There should be three or four limbs and a leader. The type of tree will depend upon the ideas of the individual and upon the variety, but under no conditions would the writer advise the cutting back of the limbs which are left because such only results in the delaying of growth in the season they are planted, also in delay in fruiting. If a variety is started in the manner outlined and not pruned or very little pruning be given, merely to keep the shape, a variety such as Baldwin, may be made to produce crops of one bushel per tree in five or six years after planting, and

varieties such as Rhode Island Greening may be brought to bear in three or four years after planting.

One of the most important things and practically the only important thing in planting is that the ground be well pounded round the roots and the trees planted deep enough. Trees should be planted one or two inches deeper than they stood in the nursery row, no more. The land should be well fitted and thoroughly underdrained before planting. Underdrainage is perhaps very much more important than blowing out the hole with dynamite; its effect is much more lasting and it will return a much larger interest on the investment. In fact, if the land is not well drained naturally it should be thoroughly underdrained.

Fall planting should be practised wherever it can be with success. The work is gotten out of the way and the trees are going to grow earlier the following spring and in many cases can make some growth of root the same fall. Wherever spring planting is practised it should be done early, that is, it should be through in May. Late May or June planting, as is sometimes practised, only results in small growth the first season and frequently loss of trees the following winter.

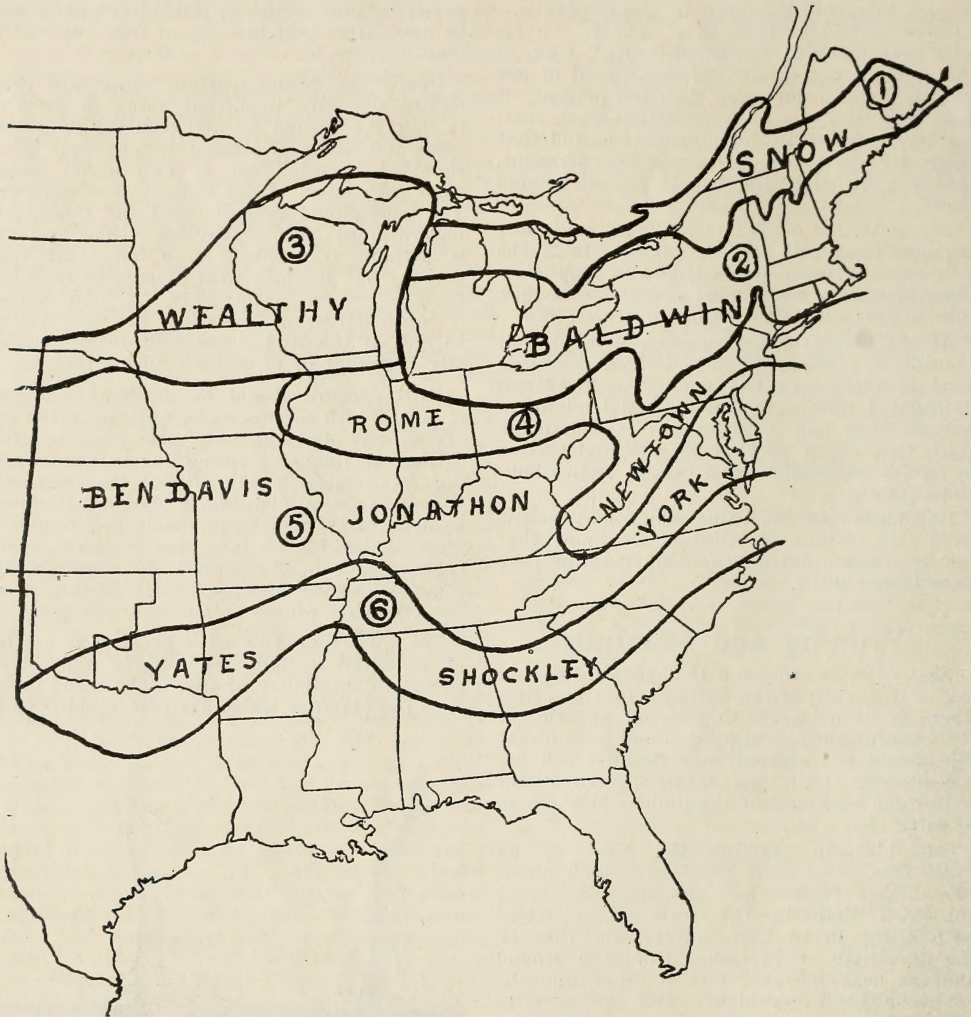
We are prepared to make personal inspection of projected orchard propositions and advise as to the suitability of the location and designate the varieties which are best adapted to it.



The Northern Spy Two Year Old Buds

Two Northern Spy Trees, Two Year Old Buds. The smaller one was as large as the other when one year old and grew alongside it. Its top was cut off 15" from the ground when one year old and it was grafted to Northern Spy, but although the graft grew fairly well it never caught up with the unpruned tree. Severe pruning checks growth. Top-working trees retards growth, and it also delays bearing. These trees are fair samples of one hundred handled alike.





### Distribution of Apple Varieties in Eastern North America

As a brief statement we may say that exclusive of Nova Scotia which falls in line closely with Group 2, we find in

- Group 1—Fameuse or Snow as the typical apple, with Oldenburg, Bismarck, Yellow Transparent, Alexander growing well.
- Group 2—The Baldwin leads, with R. I. Greening, Northern Spy, Tompkins Co., King, McIntosh, etc.
- Group 3—The climate is too severe for Baldwin and Wealthy may be regarded as typical with Oldenburg, Hibernial, North Western Greening, etc., desirable.
- Group 4—Is the Rome Beauty, Newtown belt, with such varieties as Smith's Cider, etc.
- Group 5—Is the largest in area and leads in the production of Ben Davis, Jonathan, York Imperial, Winesap, Grimes Golden, etc.
- Group 6—Is the southern limit of apple production with such varieties as Yates, Horse, Shockley, etc.



## Apples



### Summer Apples

One and two year old buds and two year and three year rootgrafts.

#### PRICES

XXX grade per 100, \$30.00; for ten, \$4.00; each, 50c.

XX grade per 100, \$25.00; for ten, \$3.50; each, 40c.

X grade per 100, \$20.00; for ten, \$3.00; each, 35c.

**RED ASTRACHAN**—A beautiful apple, medium size, yellowish underground with light and dark red coloring; vigorous grower, hardy, fruit apt to be small; excellent cooking apple; handsome in appearance; must be shipped on ice.

**WILLIAMS RED**—Beautiful, dark red apple; fit for dessert, very tender, easily bruised; must be handled in baskets; requires good land and needs to be well fed. Well adapted to local market; early bearer; good seller.

**YELLOW TRANSPARENT**—A popular, well-known Russian variety. Color, when ripe, pale waxy yellow; very tender; must be handled carefully; sub-acid, crisp, fragrant. Tree upright grower, hardy, fairly well adapted to light soil; must be carefully watched against fire-blight; very early bearer; well adapted for local market.

### Autumn Apples

**ALEXANDER**—This magnificent, large, red apple is of comparatively poor quality, and yet, there is probably no apple which is a better money maker when it is planted on soils to which it is adapted. It should be marketed quickly or put into storage as soon as picked, otherwise it deteriorates rapidly. Our trees are propagated from an orchard in Western New York which bore \$1,600 worth of apples per acre.

**DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG**—A well-known Russian variety; skin red-striped on white; has excellent cooking quality. Tree hardy, vigor-

ous, early and prolific bearer; it is usually planted as a filler and can be planted in a solid block. One of the best commercial apples of its season.

**FALL PIPPIN**—We have secured an excellent strain of this old favorite. It is a large yellowish-green apple, well adapted to the home orchard or for such districts as the Hudson River Valley from which it can be readily put into the market.

**FAMEUSE OR SNOW**—This handsome, deep red fruit with its white flesh is well-known and has a good reputation. It is an excellent dessert variety; is very hardy. We have one of the best strains grown in Vermont of the black-red type.

**GRAVENSTEIN**—Fruit is large, light to deep red over yellow ground; is tender, crisp and aromatic and of excellent flavor. Tree is a strong grower; regular bearer, but is somewhat tardy in coming into bearing. The wood used for propagation of our strain was secured from one of the best orchards in New Jersey, which has turned off a yield of \$800 per acre.

**MAIDEN BLUSH**—Medium size, lemon yellow with crimson cheek; of excellent quality, well-known. Tree strong grower, free from blight and where well adapted is an annual or biennial and prolific bearer. We have strains of this variety from one of the best and most productive orchards in New York State, taking them from several of the best trees. These trees have made records and are well-known.

**WEALTHY**—This beautiful, moderate sized, brilliant red apple is of fine quality, one of the best of its season; it is a relatively good keeper in storage and may be held until near Christmas, and, owing to the hardness of the tree, its adaptability to cold climates, and early bearing habits, it can be profitably planted as a filler. In Western New York there are trees 34 years old which are still bearing handsome crops of relatively good sized fruit, although as it increases in age the tree should be pruned vigorously in order that the fruit may be of good size.



APPLES—Continued



Baldwin Well Laden

**Winter Apples**

**BALDWIN**—This variety is peculiarly adapted to New York State. The fruit is large, bright red; firm texture; excellent shipper. Europe will take all we can grow. It cannot be grown south of New York with profit, neither can it be grown very much further north, so that we need not anticipate any over-planting of this variety. It has usually been stated that it is slow in coming into bearing, but we have trees bearing a bushel five years after planting and every tree in the orchard bearing some fruit. As high as half a barrel of fruit have been produced six years after planting.

**BOIKEN**—This old German variety produces fruit beautifully blushed on a green ground; crisp, sub-acid; good quality; generally an excellent keeper. Tree is hardy, healthy; foliage vigorous; bears early and is an annual bearer. We have planted it as a filler.

**HUBBARDSTON NONESUCH**—This large red apple is an early bearer, in fact, one of the earliest bearers we have and can be planted with profit as a filler. It is best adapted to relatively light soils in the New England and New York district. Our strain is one of the

best known in Western New York from trees 60 years old which are still bearing regular crops of handsome fruit.

**JONATHAN**—This handsome red apple of excellent quality and fine, high flavor, is well-known. The tree is a relatively early bearer, long lived, but needs a pollinizer in some sections. It is often planted as a filler for Newtown Pippin and Spitzenburg.

**McINTOSH RED**—This seedling of Fameuse is much larger than its parent and has a bright red skin with white flesh lightly tinted with pink; very tender and delicious and has a delightful aroma. The fruit we have is propagated from some of the best strains in the Champlain Valley, Vermont, where this apple grows to perfection. We have at the present time all our stock budded from two or three selected individual trees.

**NORTHERN SPY**—This large, bright red apple is well-known, being regarded as the highest quality grown; rugged, hardy, although somewhat tardy in coming into bearing, but when given little pruning and planted on soils to which it is adapted, it may be made to produce a barrel per tree seven or eight years after planting.



**APPLES—Continued**

**OPALESCENT**—This large brilliant red apple is peculiarly attractive for some markets; the quality is fair and on account of the large crops it produces and the size of the fruit, it is recommended for trial.

**RHODE ISLAND GREENING**—Our strain of this excellent variety is a green fruit with practically no blush and is not apt to become yellow. The market calls for a green Greening. Those which are yellow either indicate that the variety has been planted too far south or else the strain is relatively poor. It is excellent for cooking purposes or for dessert. The tree is an early bearer and in many cases can be planted with profit as a filler; it is apt to come to the ground and for that reason the tree may be headed somewhat higher than some others, although we are making very little difference in this respect. The tree requires relatively heavy soil in order to produce the highest grade of fruit. I have confidence in stating that we have one of the best strains of this variety on the market. The trees are well-grown and are strong growers and early bearers.

**ROME BEAUTY**—This handsome red apple is being extensively planted as a filler owing to its early bearing habit; the fruit is an ex-

cellent keeper and is in the market after many others have gone. It has made an enviable reputation and can be planted with safety. The fruit hangs well rendering it well adapted to exposed situations. We have the genuine Rome Beauty and one of our strains is of particularly high color. In the early future we expect to have everything of this one strain.

**SPITZENBURG (Esopus)**—Medium sized fruit, bright red, firm, crisp, sub-acid, highly flavored; is regarded as the standard of excellence. Our strain is propagated from a tree of good age, which is bearing high grade fruit in Geneseo.

**STAYMAN WINESAP**—This high quality apple is well adapted to the southern apple-growing section; dark rich red, striped; flesh firm, fine grain, juicy, very tender and excellent quality.

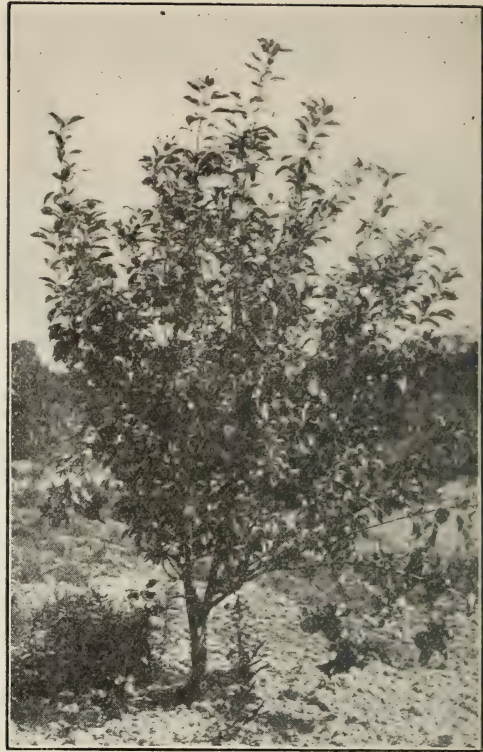
**TOMPKINS CO. KING**—This large, handsome, red apple is of excellent quality and commands a relatively high price but it has not proven remunerative to many growers. The tree is not hardy, frequently apt to go with collar rot and canker; the wood is relatively brittle; it may be planted in certain sections where the soil is gravelly loam to which the variety is well adapted.



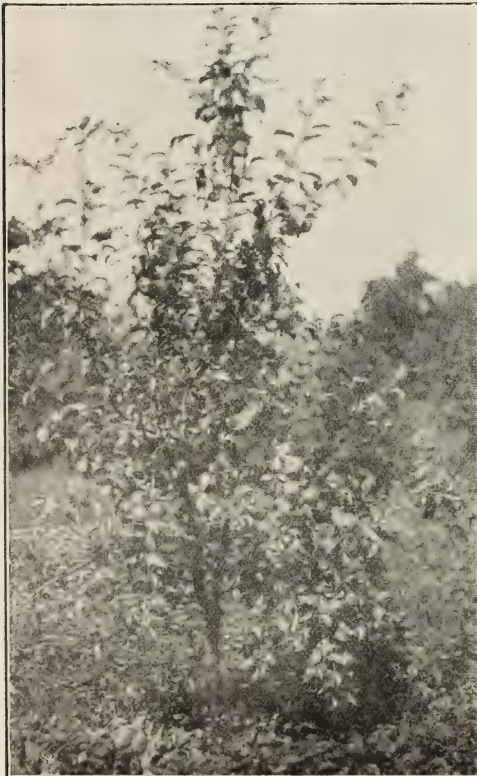
A Fine Wagener Tree



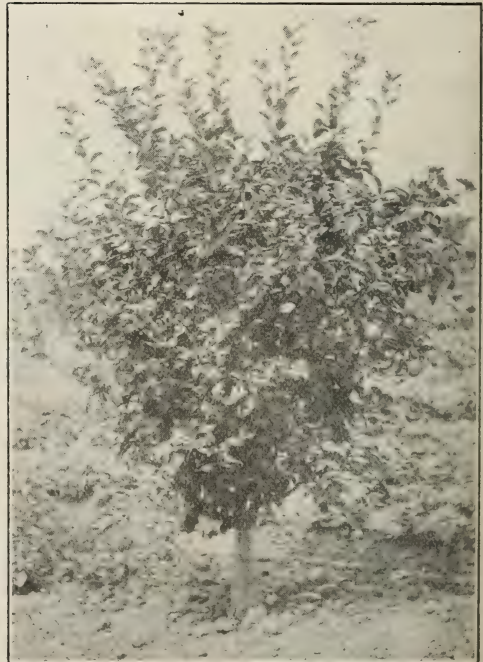
McIntosh (Doucin) 3 Years Planted



Twenty Ounce



Wealthy (Standard) 3 Years Planted



Yellow Transparent





**APPLES—Continued**

**TOLMAN SWEET**—This is one of the best sweet cooking apples we have; large yellow, with a soft blush and is comparatively attractive. Tree is an excellent grower, very hardy, comes into bearing comparatively early and to those wishing a trunk to top-work on there is probably no variety which is more valuable than this; in my judgment it is much better than Spy or Ben Davis, for more varieties will unite well with it and grow well than can be top-worked with profit on Northern Spy. Those wishing to top-work King or Twenty Ounce will find this a very much better stock than Northern Spy, for it has been my experience that Twenty Ounce does not unite well with Spy.

**WAGENER**—This handsome red apple, somewhat resembling Northern Spy, is well adapted to planting as a filler; the tree grows relatively compact and does not spread and on account of its early bearing does not make very large size. It is usually somewhat short lived and should not be planted for any other purpose than as a filler.

**WINTER BANANA**—This is a large, pale yellow apple with a pink blush and is attractive and highly esteemed by those looking for a relatively soft apple. It is one of the earliest bearers we know and for the locality to which it is adapted is an excellent apple to plant as a filler.

We also offer Canada Red, Delicious, Ohio White Pippin, Roxbury Russet, Stark, Wine-sap, York Imperial. These are all from selected trees and the quantity on hand is limited.

For the home garden it is probably advisable to plant a larger number of trees of dwarf habits, rather than one or two standard varieties.

**Dwarf Apples**

Standard apple trees are propagated by budding or grafting onto roots of French Crab which produce the tall growing trees. Doucin and Paradise stocks render the tree dwarf in type. The Paradise stock produces trees which will not grow more than 8 or 10 feet high. On the Doucin stock they may attain a height of 15 or 20 feet but can be kept lower. We offer the following list of varieties on the latter stock:

Astrachan, Yellow Transparent, Duchess of Oldenburg, Snow or Fameuse, McIntosh, King, Twenty Ounce, Wealthy, Baldwin, Spy, Rhode Island Greening, Roxbury Russett, Seek-no-further, Spitzenburg, Sutton Beauty, Chenango Strawberry, Primate. These trees are offered at 75c each, \$5.00 for ten, \$35.00 per hundred. In addition we have a limited number of trees, four and five years old which are now bearing, which we offer at \$2.50 each. These are not cull trees which have been thrown out, but are trees which have been planted as fillers in our own orchard and which we are willing to move for the benefit of customers who desire a tree in bearing. These trees can be taken up carefully in the fall if the orders are placed in time or very early in the spring and moved with very little trouble and they will go into bearing at once.



Primate on Doucin 3 Years Planted

**Relative Profits in Fruit Growing**

Apples are easier to handle than any other fruit; they are not so perishable; can be kept longer if the market is unfavorable. With other fruits there is a greater risk.

Mr. B. J. Case of Sodus, N. Y., as a result of the compilation of six years records, 1906-11, found that his fruits left him the following net returns per acre per year:

Apples— 25 acres	.....\$124.16	Peaches— 20 acres	.....\$ 45.75
Cherries— 4 “	..... 173.55	Pears— 10 “	..... 95.40
Grapes— 21 “	..... 39.80	Plums— 5 “	..... 43.06



**SAMUEL**  
HIGH GRADE FRUIT TREES



**FRASER**  
GENESECO, N. Y.



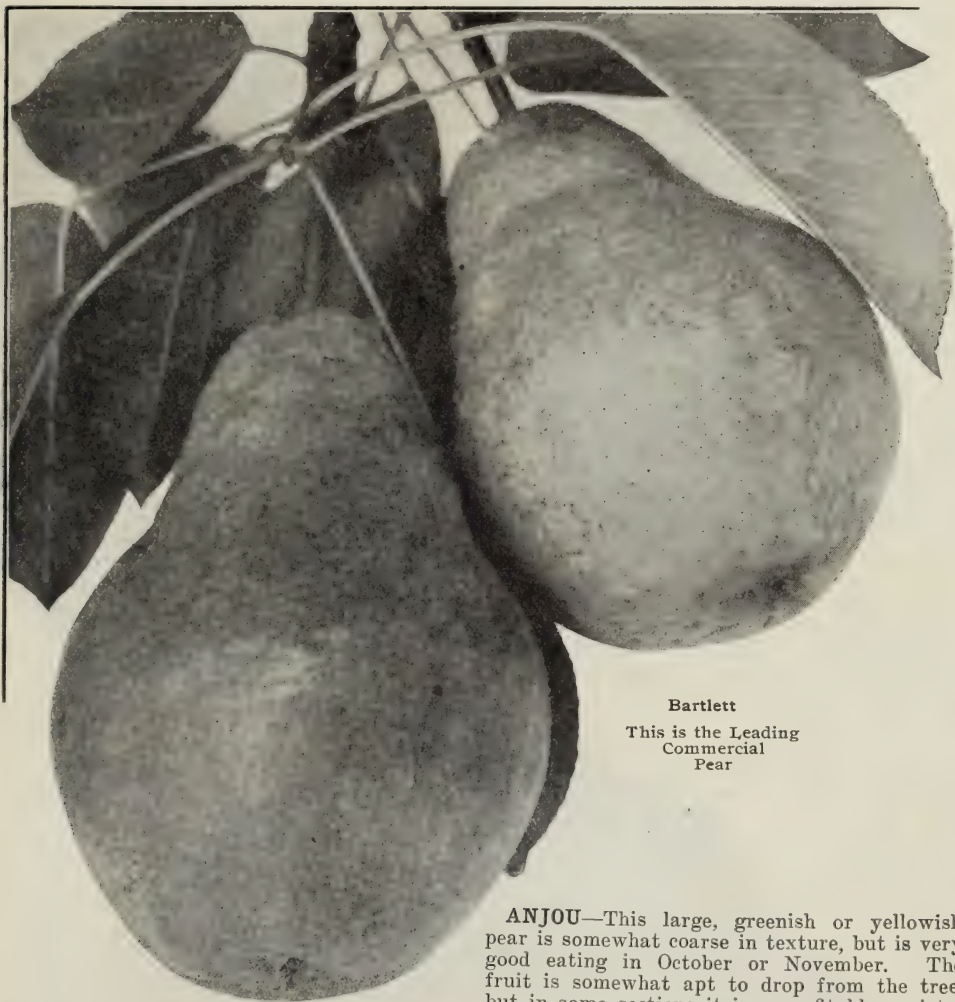
One of Our Baldwins (standard) 5 Years Planted ; Bearing  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Bushels Fine Fruit



One of Our Bartlett Pear Orchards at Geneseo, N. Y. , in Its Second Year



## Pears



**Bartlett**  
 This is the Leading  
 Commercial  
 Pear

**PEARS.**—One and two year old. Standard.

**PRICES**

XXX grade per 100, \$30.00; for ten, \$4.00; each, 50c.

XX grade per 100, \$25.00; for ten \$3.00; each, 40c.

X grade per 100, \$20.00; for ten, \$2.50; each 35c.

We offer pears grown on pear stock to make standard trees or on quince to make the dwarf tree. For business purposes the standard tree is usually planted. Of all pears, the leading commercial variety at the present time is Bartlett.

**ANJOU**—This large, greenish or yellowish pear is somewhat coarse in texture, but is very good eating in October or November. The fruit is somewhat apt to drop from the tree, but in some sections it is a profitable variety, somewhat tardy in coming into bearing.

**BARTLETT**—This large, crisp, yellow pear when ripe, frequently with a blush cheek, is of the highest flavor, juicy and a vigorous grower. It bears at a comparatively early age and is a regular and persistent bearer. The fruit is usually harvested about the last of August or early portion of September. We have 40 acres of this variety and have selected our buds from these trees. We offer an excellent lot of two year old and one year old trees of this handsome fruit.

**BEURRE BOSCH**—This large yellow or rusty pear is one of the best grown; flesh is white, rich and delicious, being one of the best flavored



**PEARS—Continued**

pears we have. Tree is regarded as a poor grower in the nursery and it is rather difficult to get the best type. We have an excellent strain, in fact, all of our stock is from three trees which are of superior merit. We offer this variety at \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per dozen; larger quantities, special quotation.

**CLAPP'S FAVORITE**—This large, yellow pear, frequently with a red blush, is of high quality and is a popular variety with many.

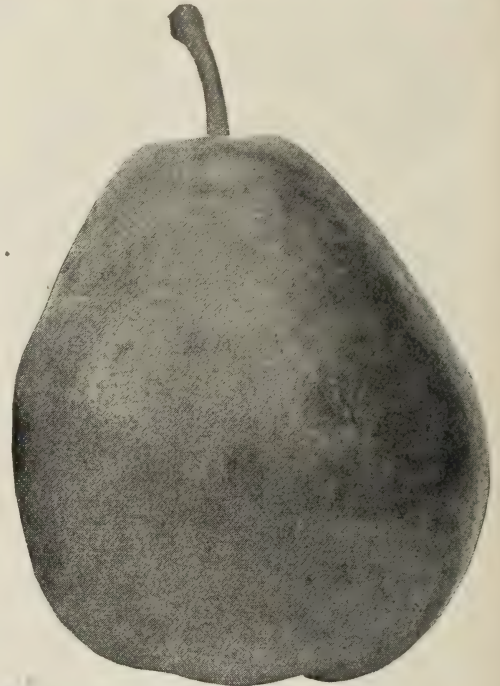
**DUCHESS DE ANGOULEME**—This large fruit has a greenish skin, somewhat rusty; flesh very juicy, sweet and good, and is an excellent pear for holding for winter; it can be harvested in October. This is perhaps one of the best varieties to grow as a dwarf, but is also being planted as a standard.

**KEIFFER**—A large, early bearing, vigorous growing tree; bears medium to large, yellow fruit; somewhat coarse in flavor, but juicy and of medium quality and excellent for canning. It is quite a profitable pear to grow and New York Keiffers take the lead over any others on the New York market.

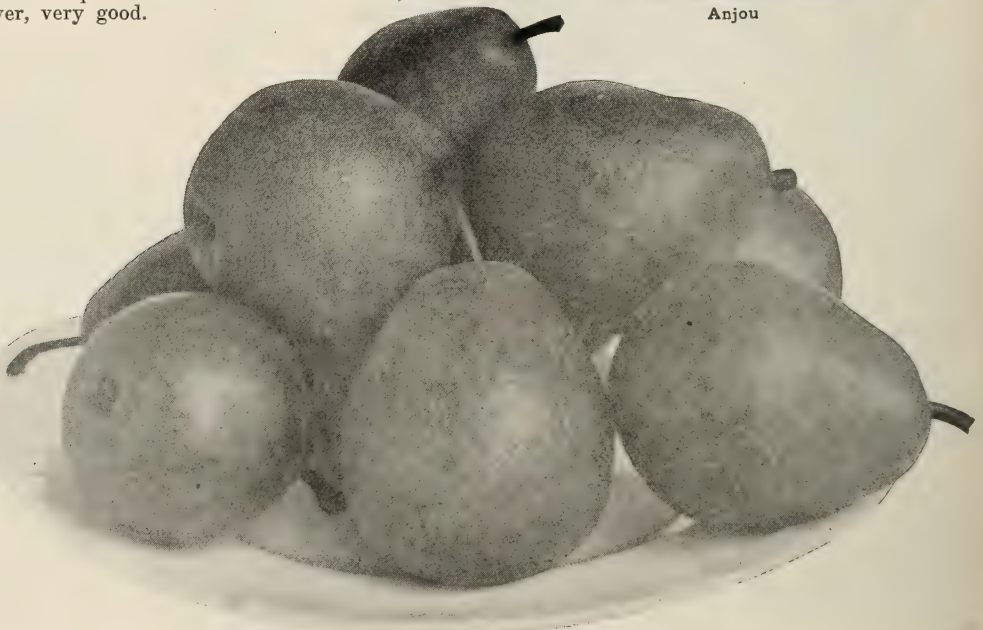
**SECKEL**—This is one of the highest flavored pears we have, in fact, it is the standard of excellence, rather small, yellowish-brown; flesh juicy, aromatic and rich in flavor; quality of the best. It is often called a poor grower in the nursery, but this is due to the fact that it is a stocky grower and does not grow tall.

**WORDEN SECKEL**—The fruit of this variety is somewhat larger than its parent, the Seckel; it is yellowish in color; flesh white, but not quite so rich as Seckel. It is, however, very good.

In addition we can quote on a limited quantity of Lawrence, Sheldon and Vermont Beauty.



Anjou



Seckel Pears





## Quinces

### PRICES

XXX grade per 100, \$25.00; for ten, \$3.50; each, 40c.

XX grade per 100, \$20.00; for ten, \$3.00; each 35c.

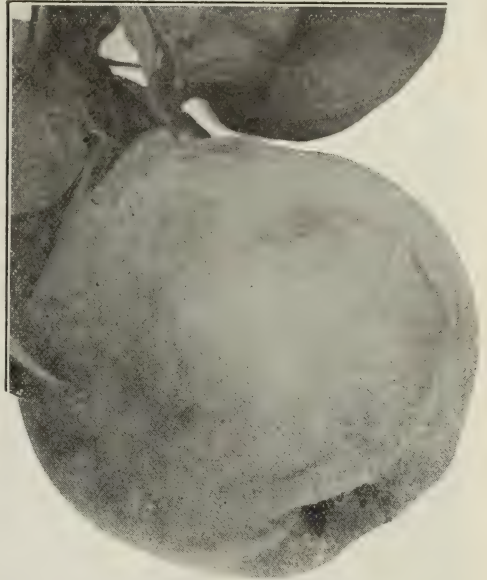
**BOURGEAT**—This is regarded as one of the most vigorous growers; late keeper.

**CHAMPION**—Very early bearer; little later than Orange. Tree is a relatively strong grower.

**ORANGE**—This is the standard quince; fruit large golden yellow, somewhat apt to blight, but this is common to all quinces. For commercial planting this is one of the best.

**REA'S MAMMOTH**—One of the largest quinces.

The Quince is best grown as a bush rather than as a tree, frequently three or four main branches are developed. Fire blight, the main trouble, is controlled by cutting out the affected branch about ten or twelve inches below the apparent point of infection and disinfecting the cut surface with corrosive sublimate, 1 to 1000. The plants may need patrolling twice a week to control this and it will pay. Bordeaux Mixture is the best fungicide and Arsenate of Lead a satisfactory insecticide.



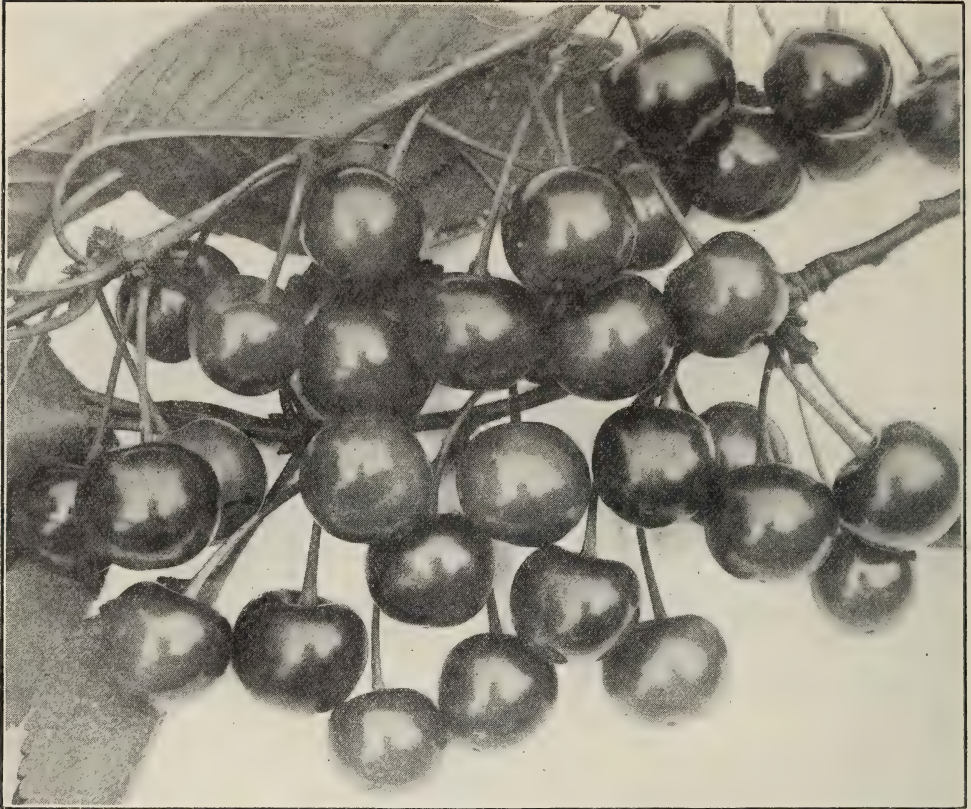
The Orange or Apple Quince



Dwarf Pear Trees (Duchess)  
Fruit Trees May be Used Advantageously for Decorative Work



## Cherries



The Commercial Cherry, Montmorency

**PRICES**—Mazzard Stock. One and two year old.

XXX grade per 100, \$30.00; for ten, \$4.00; each, 50c.

XX grade per 100, \$25.00; for ten \$3.50; each, 40c.

Mahaleb Stock. One and two year old.

XXX grade per 100 \$20.00; for ten, \$3.00; each, 40c.

XX grade per 100, \$17.50; for ten \$2.50; each, 30c.

X grade per 100, \$15.00; for ten, \$2.00; each, 25c.

There are two main types of cherry,—Sweet and Sour. The Sour Cherries are divided into three groups—

1. The Morello, including such varieties as English Morello, Louis Phillippe, Dye House.

2. The Montmorency group, including the Montmorency and Early Richmond, which are usually light colored Sour cherries.

3. The Dukes; these are heart-shaped like

the sweet cherry, but have an acid or sub-acid flavor and are frequently spoken of as sour varieties. In all other respects they can be classified with the sweet varieties.

Sweet cherries are heart-shaped, firm fleshed cherries without an acid flavor. The ideal soil for the Sweet cherry is a deep gravelly or sandy loam, a clay sub-soil may be tolerated if the land is well drained. The soil should have a sufficient quantity of organic matter so that it will retain moisture well and furnish an adequate supply during an adverse season. It is important, however, that the soil be not too rich, for if it stimulates too rank a growth serious injury to the trunk is apt to follow, also the trees are not apt to bear well. The Sour cherry will thrive under similar conditions or it may be grown on clay loam if well drained, with profit. The site is quite important, a northern slope is preferred. Proximity to large bodies of water is desirable in order to ward off early frosts while the plants





**CHERRIES—Continued**

are in bloom. Generally speaking the cherry can be classed as a hardy fruit, for the temperature may fall to 20 below zero without injury to fruit buds. The Sweet cherry is more susceptible to injury than the Sour cherry.

The main varieties of the Sour type are—

**EARLY RICHMOND**—This is a medium sized cherry; light red and is from seven to ten days earlier than the Montmorency; it does not ship well. Tree is hardy, vigorous, profuse and regular bearer.

**ENGLISH MORELLO**—This is classed as one of the best sort, being relatively productive, hardy, firm and excellent shipper, its main advantage being that it comes after Montmorency. It is one of the oldest varieties. Tree is medium in size and spreading, somewhat slender in habit of growth.

**MONTMORENCY**—Of this variety there are at least two types, but the Montmorency Ordinaire is the one which is most generally sold and is the one which should be grown. It is the long-stemmed type. This is the standard variety for canning. The fruit is of good size; fine flavor and has a bright, clear, shining red skin. Flesh is of fine quality and sub-acid. It is a good shipper and attractive in appearance and usually brings good prices.

**MAY DUKE**—One of the most popular of the Dukes and one of the earliest to ripen. Tree good grower, productive; fruit dark red, ripening extends over a long season.

**OLIVET**—Tree strong, spreading grower. Fruit dark red. Season medium. Often reported as not very productive.



Early Richmond

Among other varieties are Baldwin, Ostheim and Wragg, the latter is somewhat like English Morello.

The main varieties of the Sweet type are—

**BING**—This is a very hardy, vigorous growing tree with heavy foliage. It succeeds relatively well in the East; fruit is large, dark-brown or black and of good quality. It is a good shipper and is being suggested for planting with Lambert.

**BLACK TARTARIAN**—This is a well-known, large, black, heart-shaped sweet cherry, upright in growth, vigorous and regular bearer.

**GOVERNOR WOOD**—This variety is better for a nearby market than for shipping. Tree is vigorous and productive; fruit pale yellow.

**LAMBERT**—Fruit large to very large, heart-shaped, dark amber, turning a rich magenta; flesh dark, rich, firm, juicy; flavor good; pit small for so large fruit.

**NAPOLEON OR ROYAL ANN**—A large, sweet, pale yellow cherry with a bright red cheek, one of the best; splendid shipper; excellent for canning or to eat out of hand. Very firm flesh, juicy. Tree a good grower and prolific. Should be planted in the East.

**SCHMIDT'S BIGARREAU**—Fruit very large, mahogany color; flesh dark, tender and very juicy, very good flavor; excellent shipper; good variety.

**WINDSOR**—Fruit large, liver colored, handsome, firm, fine quality; comes into bearing early. Tree hardy, vigorous, prolific. Should be included in almost all cherry orchards in the Eastern States.



An Early Richmond Cherry Orchard in Bloom



## Gooseberries



**Industry**  
Leading English  
Gooseberry, Quite  
Profitable  
When Properly  
Handled

**PRICES**—15c. each, \$10.00 per 100, \$80.00 per 1000. Except for Industry and Whitesmith, which are 20c. each, \$15.00 per 100, \$120.00 1000.

Gooseberries must be planted on the best land on the farm, the richer it is the better. There is no use placing them, however, on a site where there is poor air drainage; a northern exposure is preferable, but air drainage is absolutely necessary. If planted in a small inclosure with a fence around as in a garden or inclosed by woods, the European varieties are apt to mildew.

There are two main classes, the European (E) and the American (A). Of the Europeans but few varieties are of much commercial importance.

**CHAUTAUQUA**—A hybrid, partaking of many of the European characteristics and one of the best. Very large. Superior in quality and productive. Yellowish-white when ripe.

**COLUMBUS**—Similar to Chautauqua in size and appearance.

**DOWNING (A)**—One of the largest and best. Good size; fine quality; good appearance; vigorous grower; free from mildew. Color light green; good flavor; much larger than Houghton.

**HOUGHTON (A)**—Good grower. Berries apt to be small, dark red; thin skinned, juicy, sweet, good flavor.

**PEARL (A)**—Somewhat larger and more prolific than Downing. Light yellowish-green; good quality.

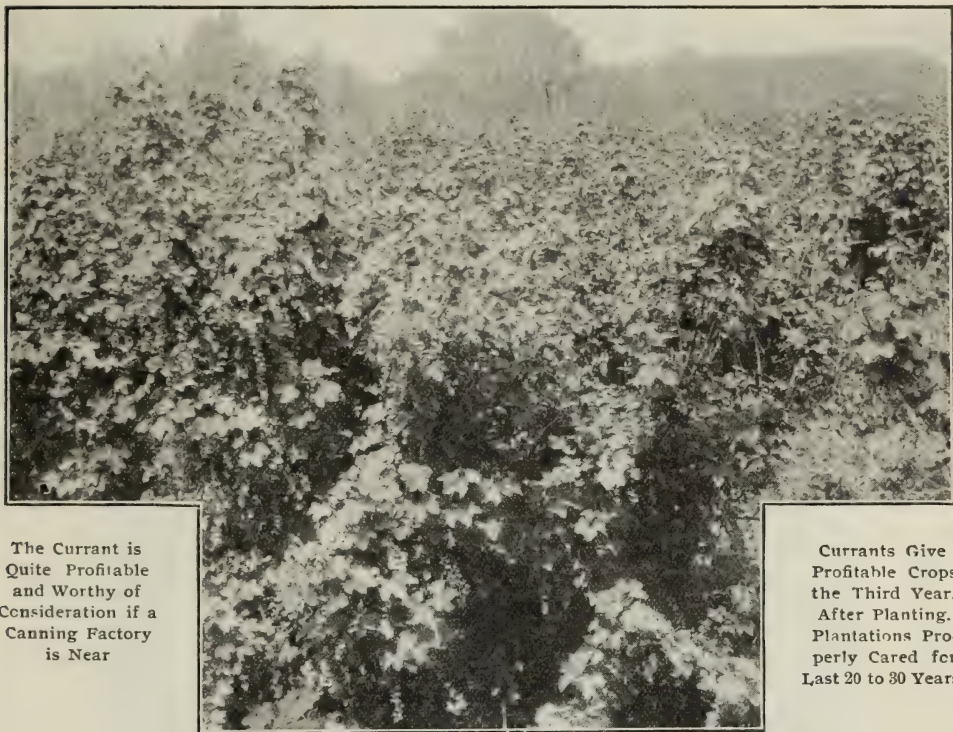
**INDUSTRY (E)**—A large red berry when ripe.

**RED JACKET (A)**—Large sized, prolific, hardy and good quality; relatively good cropper. Berries pale red when ripe.

**WHITESMITH (E)**—A greenish-white berry.



## Currants



The Currant is Quite Profitable and Worthy of Consideration if a Canning Factory is Near

Currants Give Profitable Crops the Third Year, After Planting. Plantations Properly Cared for Last 20 to 30 Years.

**Victoria Red Currants in Bloom**  
This Bush 5 Years Planted Yielded 21 Lbs. of Fruit

**PRICES**—10c. each, \$7.50 per 100, \$55.00 per 1000, except for Perfection, which are 20c. each, \$15.00 per 100, \$100.00 per 1000.

Currants are grown on a variety of soils. Different varieties often showing varying degrees of adaptability. Selection of the right variety is the important feature of the business. Adequate air drainage must be furnished. There is no use planting them in a frost pocket. Some of the standard varieties are—

**CHERRY**—Is not so large as Fay; color red; strong grower.

**DIPLOMA**—Red, large, good quality, strong grower.

**FAY**—Large red, strong growing variety, somewhat apt to droop, but is generally well adapted to conditions; needs to be well fed.

**LEE'S BLACK**—An improvement on Black Naples. Large, black; bush vigorous grower, productive.

**PERFECTION**—Large, red, rich, somewhat mild, fewer seeds than some other varieties; good bearer; easily harvested.

**POMONA**—Bright red, good quality, juicy; hangs well after ripening; frequently a heavy bearer.

**PRINCE ALBERT**—Red; bunches are apt to be short; fruit medium size; canes strong; very late; hangs on a month after Fay.

**VICTORIA**—Red; fruit apt to be small; foliage shows more resistance to leaf troubles than some other varieties, also greater freedom from borers.

**WHITE IMPERIAL**—One of the best white, sweet, rich, fine for dessert; satisfactory in growth and foliage, hardy and productive.

**WHITE GRAPE**—Large, good quality, slightly acid, productive.

**WILDER**—It is regarded as one of the strongest growers and as a most productive variety; the fruit hangs on well; red, fine quality; more upright in growth than Fay.



## Plums



The Plum Tree is a Handsome Sight When in Bloom

**PLUMS**—One and two year old.

### PRICES

XXX grade per 100, \$25.00; for ten, \$3.50; each, 40c.

XX grade per 100, \$25.00; for ten, \$3.00; each, 35c.

X grade per 100, \$16.00; for ten, \$2.50; each, 30c.

The Plum will thrive on a large variety of soils, the chief requisite is good drainage. The two types most prevalent are the Japanese (J) and the Domestic. The Domestic (D), in the Eastern part of the country, do best on rich clay

loam, while the Japanese will do best in the same locality on a lighter soil; those well adapted to peaches, the ideal being sandy or gravelly loam. In any event the soil must be well drained. The site must have good air drainage, a northern slope being preferred in order that there may be every possibility of freedom from frost at the time of bloom.

**ABUNDANCE (J)**—Fruit large, amber to bright red color with decided bloom; highly perfumed; flesh light color, juicy, tender; stone small, parts readily from the flesh; season early, ripening in advance of other plums.



**PLUMS—Continued**

**BAVAY, GREEN GAGE (D)**—One of the best of the green plums; excellent for dessert; high flavor; good canner; keeps well. Tree medium grower, vigorous; late in bearing.

**BRADSHAW OR NIAGARA (D)**—A dark violet plum, juicy, good; excellent for canning. Tree vigorous, productive. Good market variety. Ripens in peach season, which is against it.

**BURBANK (J)**—Fruit large, oval; skin reddish purple; flesh yellow, juicy, good; one of the best of the Japanese varieties; good bearer.

**DIAMOND (D)**—Large, well-formed, coarse flesh, poor to moderate flavor, vigorous grower, hardy, productive; ships well; it is frequently a good money maker.

**CRITTENDEN OR FARLEIGH DAMSON**—An excellent strain, similar to the Shropshire Damson, but more productive under certain conditions.

**FRENCH DAMSON**—The largest of the Damsons; one which is probably destined to have a larger place in the future because of its size.

**SHROPSHIRE DAMSON**—An excellent market plum, small, blue, excellent bearer, hardy; one of the best of the Damsons; highly prized for canning and preserving. Tree is not a very rapid grower.

**GUEII (D)**—A standard variety. Poor in quality; bears early and abundantly; tree large, vigorous, healthy, hardy; fruit an excellent shipper; good money maker; season of ripening rather late; color purple; size large; sub-acid.

**LOMBARD (D)**—One of the most easily grown of all plums, hardy and productive, handsome, reddish plum; flesh yellow, juicy and pleasant; abundant yielder, vigorous grower, hardy; much used as a stock upon which to graft weaker growing varieties. Frequently grown for canning.

**GERMAN PRUNE (D)**—Purplish black fruit; tree medium to large; one of the best known plums in the East; flesh yellowish-green. This variety or strains of it have been developed all over the country.

**MILLER'S SUPERB (D)**—One of the highest flavored yellow plums grown; it should be in every home garden.

**MONARCH (D)**—One of the most popular of the recent introductions; moderate in quality; purple color, large, roundish oval, free-stone; good bearer; season October.

**REINE CLAUDE (D)**—The highest in quality and somewhat difficult to secure true to type. Tree moderate grower, quite productive, needs to be headed low in order to protect the trunk from sun scald; it deserves a place in every orchard. It is one of the best of the Green Gage types.

**ITALIAN PRUNE, YORK STATE PRUNE and FELLENBURG** are strains of the German Prune, but are somewhat larger. We quote on all these strains.



A Well Kept Vineyard Showing Method of Staking



## Grapes

**AGAWAM**—Vigorous, hardy; fruit red, ripens soon after Concord; excellent keeper; skin tough.

**BRIGHTON**—One of the leading red grapes for the garden. Vine vigorous, hardy, somewhat subject to mildew. Fruit midseason. Berries medium size. Skin tender. Bunch large, good quality. Strong grower.

**CAMPBELL'S EARLY**—Black. Matures two weeks before Concord. Large bunch and berry. Good keeper and shipper. One of the best of the early blacks. Strong grower.

**CATAWBA**—Red. One of the best keepers, lasting until March. Excellent quality. Vine vigorous, hardy, productive. Berries large.

**CONCORD**—The standard black grape. Succeeds generally; hardy; matures before frost. Bunch and berry good size, good color, handsome. Quality medium. Requires rich soil and good care. The best commercial grape.

**DELAWARE**—Red. One of the finest flavored grapes grown. Matures early. Hangs well and ships well. One of the most popular for gardens, vineyard and winepress. Its faults are the small size of the berries and its slowness of growth. It should be planted closer than other varieties. Needs deep, rich, well drained soils.

**DIAMOND**—Green. Unsurpassed in quality and beauty. Early, hardy, productive and vigorous; medium in size. The leading early white grape.

**LINDLEY**—Red. Excellent quality; good size. Bunches medium size; berries fine grain, juicy, tender; skin thick. Fruit hangs well. Vigorous grower.

**McPIKE**—Black. Vigorous in vine, hardy, productive. Fruit large, good quality, ripens with Concord.

**MOORE EARLY**—The standard early black grape. Two or three weeks earlier than Concord. Needs a rich, well drained soil.

**NIAGARA**—The leading green grape. Vigorous, productive; somewhat subject to mildew. Ripens with Concord. Medium size.

**WORDEN**—Black. Of the Concord type. Vine vigorous, hardy, productive. Fruit ripens ahead of Concord.

Grapes are usually planted in rows 8' wide, the plants 6' to 10' asunder. They need spraying after they bloom with Bordeaux Mixture to ward off Black Rot. Three or four sprayings at intervals of ten to fourteen days are given. Arsenate of Lead is used to control chewing insects. The land should be well fertilized and cultivation maintained from early spring until August when a cover crop may be sown, and plowed under the following spring.



Niagara

No grounds are so small but that the owner can grow at least a few grapes. Grapes should be planted in a dry, warm soil, where they will have a free circulation of air, an eastern or southern exposure is preferable. Where the formation of the land will permit, it is well to plant rows so that they will be parallel with the direction of prevailing winds. Grapes may be trained to buildings or any cheap and simple arbor or even on single poles or stakes, but commercially grapes are trained on wires, two being generally used. Of all grapes none exceed the Concord in importance, although for the home garden other varieties should be planted in addition.

### Prices

Two year olds No. 1. Concord—10c each, ten for 95c, one hundred for \$5.00, 1,000 for \$45.00. Other varieties—15c each, ten for \$1.25, one hundred for \$7.50, 1,000 for \$60.00. One year olds Nos. 1 and 2 and two year olds No. 2—Special prices.





## Blackberries



**Erie Blackberry**

Strong, well-rooted plants. Three for 25c; ten for 75c; one hundred for \$2.00.

**ANCIENT BRITON**—Hardy, productive. One of the old good ones.

**BLOWER**—Large, jet black. Good shipper and good quality. \$3.00 per 100.

**ELDORADO**—Vine hardy and vigorous. Large, jet black. Very good. \$3.00 per 100.

**EARLY HARVEST**—One of the earliest.

**MINNEWASKA**—Hardy, productive and early. Strong grower.

Among other varieties are Erie, Snyder, Wilson's Early, Kittatiny and Ward.

Every farmer and fruitgrower needs a raspberry and blackberry patch. Raspberries have been high priced for sometime now, and the clearing up of woodlands is forcing the cultivation of the blackberry, if we would enjoy blackberry pie, and a lot of people want these fruits. That man is wise who goes into small fruit growing intelligently. He has a future. Put out large blocks of single varieties and look after them, in one word "concentrate."

## Raspberries

### PRICES

Ten for 50c; one hundred for \$2.25.

**CUTHBERT**—The best red raspberry for market. Large, crimson, firm; excellent quality; strong grower.

**LOUDON**—Hardy, productive, large.

**MARLBORO**—One of the best early red raspberries.

### Black and Purple Varieties

**COLUMBIAN**—Strong grower, hardy; fruit large, dark red bordering on purple; productive.

**CUMBERLAND**—Black, hardy, good shipper. Ripens ahead of Gregg.

**DIAMOND**—Very productive. One of the most productive ones; largely grown for evaporating.

**GREGG**—Good size; quality good. One of the standard.

**NEMAHA**—Black. Late. Is considered better than Gregg by many.

**OHIO**—Strong, hardy; fruit medium to large, productive.

**KANSAS**—Black, firm, good quality. One of the hardiest known and one of the best.

**PLUM FARMER**—One of the best of the recent introductions.

**SHAFFER'S COLOSSAL**—Purple. Canes wonderfully vigorous, productive. Berries large.



**Plum Farmer**





## Hedges

### California Privet—Two year plants.

18-24" high, 5c each, 10 for 45c, 100 for \$3.00, 1000 for \$25.00.  
24-30" high, 8c each, 10 for 65c, 100 for \$4.50, 1000 for \$40.00.

### Barberry Thunbergii—Excellent for dwarf hedges

6-12" high, 15c each, \$1.00 for 10, \$8.00 for 100, \$75.00 for 1000.  
12-15" high, 20c each, \$1.50 for 10, \$10.00 for 100.

### Japan Quince

12-18" high, \$6.00 for 100. 18-24" high, \$8.00 for 100.

### American Arbor Vitae

12-18" high, 25c each, \$2.00 for 10, \$10.00 for 100.  
18-24" high, 35c each, \$3.00 for 10, \$20.00 for 100.

## Shade Trees

	Each	Ten	100	1000
NORWAY MAPLE. 4'-5' 1/2" .....	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$22.00	\$200.00
7'-8' 1" .....	.75	7.00	60.00	500.00
10'-12' 2" .....	2.00			
SILVER MAPLE. 4'-5' 1/2" .....	.15	1.25	12.00	100.00
6'-8' 1" .....	.30	2.50	22.00	200.00
SUGAR MAPLE. 4'-5' 1/2" .....	.30	2.50	22.00	200.00
7'-8' 1" .....	.75	7.00	60.00	500.00
SCHWEIDLER'S MAPLE. 5' .....	.75			
WEIR'S CUT LEAF MAPLE. 6'-8' .....	.60	5.00		
PURPLE BEECH MAPLE. 3'-4' .....	.80	4.50		
4'-5' .....	1.00	6.00		
CATALPA SPECIOSA. 4'-5' 1/2" .....	.15	1.25	12.00	100.00
7'-8' 1" .....	.30	2.25	20.00	175.00
AMERICAN ELM. 6'-8' .....	.40	5.00	40.00	
HORSE CHESTNUT. 4'-5' .....	.50	5.00		
AMERICAN LINDEN. 5'-6' .....	.60	5.00	40.00	
6'-8' .....	.75	7.00	50.00	
CAROLINA POPLAR. 8'-10' .....	.25	2.00	15.00	
10'-12' .....	.35	3.00	18.00	
NORWAY SPRUCE. 6"-12" .....	.15	1.25	12.00	100.00
12"-18" .....	.20	1.75	15.00	125.00
24"-30" .....	.30	2.25	20.00	175.00
3'-4' .....	.40	2.75	25.00	225.00
COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE. 6"-12", 75c; 1', \$1.00; 2', \$2.00; 3', \$3.00; 4', \$6.00.				

If you decide to make a planting of ornamentals around the house or grounds, please submit your list to us. We shall be glad to quote on same.

## Peaches

We have this year budded a number of peach trees taking the buds from our own orchard and will continue this line. We shall offer these in the fall of 1913 and book orders for same now. We have most of the leading varieties. For those who desire a few peaches included in their orders we have secured a quantity from a reliable grower, some of which we intend to plant and offer same at 16c each, 10 for \$1.40, 100 for \$13.00, including such varieties as Mayflower, Carman, Greensboro, Champion, Belle of Georgia, Elberta and Salway.

## Strawberries

I offer reliable plants from one of the best growers at 75c per 100, \$5.00 per 1,000. Varieties: Senator Dunlap, Jessie, Sharpless, Glen Mary, Marshall, Brandywine, Sample, Warfield, Wm. Belt. Strawberries are best sent by express.

### No. 1152 STATE OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION OF NURSERY STOCK — This is to certify that the Stock in the Nursery of Samuel Fraser, Geneseo, County of Livingston, State of New York, was duly examined in compliance with the provisions of Section 305 of the Agricultural Law, and it was found to be apparently free from any contagious or infectious disease or diseases, or the San Jose scale or other dangerously injurious insect, pest or pests. This certificate expires September 1, 1913.

Dated, Albany, N. Y., September 19, 1912.

CALVIN J. HUSON,  
*Commissioner of Agriculture*





### PLANTING SCENE IN ONE OF OUR NURSERIES

For apples and pears we use imported stock of the best grade. The land is fall plowed and well fitted in spring. The rows are marked off and a narrow furrow made by a marker drawn by the two horses shown. The men follow in couples, one opening the trench with the spade and the other placing the young tree behind the spade, pushing it into the ground to the right depth. After this the firmer is drawn through the rows to compact the soil around the roots of the trees and the rows are cultivated. The sturdy, stocky seedlings used can be seen in the illustration. These are the foundation of a good tree.



### HAVE YOUR TREES GROWN TO ORDER

If you have or know of any desirable tree, bush or shrub, with a record for productivity or some other important factor and desire plants propagated from same we will contract to do it. If you have a special strain of apple or pear and want to plant more we can grow it for you, you furnish the buds or scions and we will guarantee to deliver you the trees therefrom at a reasonable price.



RHODE ISLAND GREENING TREE WHICH BORE FOURTEEN BARRELS (ONE OF OUR TYPICAL TREES)

