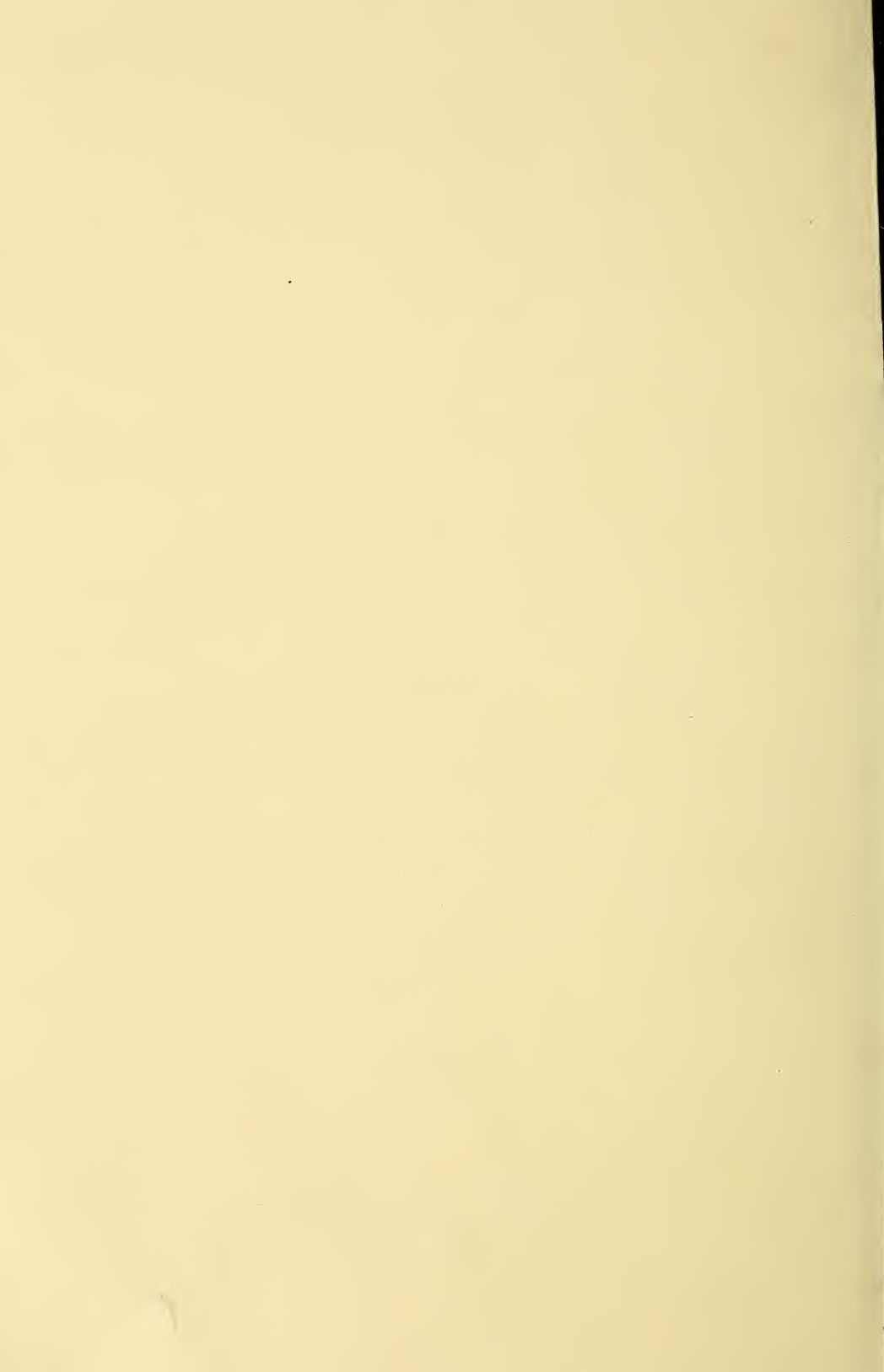


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MAY 6 - 1916

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# Price List of Nursery Stock

Years 1915-16



John Robertson's Nursery

Hot Springs, South Dakota

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### **Statement to the Public**

I have been growing fruit on dry subsoil land for the past eighteen years without irrigation, and now have fourteen acres in bearing orchard.

In offering nursery stock to the public I only offer stock of varieties that have proved successful in my orchard. This is not always what people want. I have many calls for sorts of fruit that are not a success here, and while I could grow and sell them from the nursery at a profit, yet I do not mean to sell anything I would not plant myself.

I grow everything I sell, planting seeds from hardiest varieties in bearing orchard and grafting the seedlings by methods best adapted to success in the northwest.

### **All Stock is True to Name**

I know from experience what it is to get a bill of trees labeled as you ordered, plant and care for them until they come into bearing, and then find you have crabs, seedlings, or worthless sorts, so I am most particular that everything is true to name. I never send to another nursery for stock I may be out of, because I could not be sure of its being true to name.

### **New Varieties**

I have been, and am still trying all new and wonderful varieties of apples, everbearing strawberries and raspberries, tree gooseberries and currants, but most I have got out of it so far is experience. The best new sorts that I have got in late years have come from our State Experiment Station at Brookings.

### **Varieties to Plant**

In the family orchard one should plant a few of most of the sorts I list, but it is a mistake to plant many summer apples, or crabs unless you are situated where you can sell the surplus fruit. Plant more of the late fall and winter sorts. Currants are one of the easiest fruits to grow, and should be more generally planted.

### **Planting**

Early spring is the time to plant in the dry northwest. Apple trees should be planted not less than thirty feet apart each way, so as to allow for spread of roots, in search of moisture.

as the tree grows larger without competition with roots of other trees or plants. After a tree becomes established, its roots always extend as far in all directions as the tree is high, often reaching much farther. As a rule it is a good method to plow the orchard site deeply, leaving a dead-furrow where each row of trees are to be. Dig wide and deep holes, especially if soil is hard. Use fine moist surface soil to fill around roots, setting tree about same depth it grew in nursery, but leaving a basin of some extent around tree to catch water from rains. This plan is especially good where there is a slope that allows water to run off. Do not allow basin to fill in by cultivation for a few years. When finally leveled up the tree is some deeper than it grew in nursery. All limbs of newly set trees should be cut back about two-thirds of last year's growth.

One row of small fruits may be planted between the tree rows and dug out in, say ten years, when the trees will be large so as to need all the moisture. Some little crop, like potatoes or corn may be grown in the orchard the first two or three years, but never plant anything close enough to trees to use the moisture they can reach with their roots. Never allow weeds to grow at any time; you need the moisture for the trees. These rules are mainly for growing fruits with the natural rainfall on dry subsoil land.

### **Order Early**

Do not wait until it is time to plant before ordering. By that time I am sold out in some varieties, and you do not have time to send somewhere else to get trees.

### **Terms**

Orders will be booked at any time if one fourth cash is paid. No order shipped until paid for in full. I do not substitute without permission and all money will be returned for any part of order I cannot fill. I will be pleased to use my judgment as to varieties in filling an order for those who will allow me to do so.

I am the same Robertson that has talked Horticulture at Farmers Institutes in South Dakota for several winters.

Address all orders to  
**JOHN ROBERTSON**  
Box 237, Hot Springs, South Dakota

### Prices of Apple Trees

Size	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 feet	20 cents	\$1.75	\$15.00
4 to 5 feet	25 cents	2.25	20.00
5 to 6 feet	30 cents	2.75	25.00
6 to 7 feet	35 cents	3.25	30.00

### Summer Varieties

**YELLOW TRANSPARENT**—The best early summer apple.

**DUCHESS**—Ripens about ten days after Yellow Transparent. A good hardy apple.

### Fall Varieties

**HIBERNAL**—A large, coarse sour apple, very good for cooking. The hardiest of all apples, especially recommended for trying locations.

**NAMELESS**—A variety that did not prove true to what I ordered, and have not been able to learn correct name yet. A fine large yellow apple, in quality compares to Grimes Golden. Heavy bearer.

**WEALTHY**—While this is not a late keeper, yet it has more good qualities than any other one variety that can be grown in the northwest. More trees of Wealthy should be planted than of any other variety.

### Winter Varieties

**McINTOSH RED**—An apple of very high quality, better keeper than Wealthy, but not quite as hardy in tree.

**JEWELL'S WINTER**—A very hardy, strong growing tree. Fruit of good size and quality. Withstands wind better than any sort I grow.

**BEN DAVIS**—Not altogether hardy, when young, but will stand more cold than Northwestern Greening. The best keeper, and bears young and regularly.

### Crabs

**WHITNEY**—Almost an apple in size. The best all round one variety.

**FLORENCE**—Mainly used as a jelly crab. Bears earliest of all, and every year.

### Cherries

2 to 3 feet, 20 cents each. \$1.75 per 10  
3 to 5 feet, 25 cents each. \$2.00 per 10

I have one red and one black sort that I have grown for a number of years. I have no names for them. They seem to be healthier and longer lived than any named sorts I have tried.

### Plums

2 to 3 feet, 30 cents each. \$2.50 per 10  
3 to 4 feet, 40 cents each. \$3.50 per 10

The varieties of plums I offer are mainly of Prof. Hausen's new sorts from Brookings. The Hanska, Kaga, Opatá, Sapa and Wastesa. The Hanska and Kaga are much alike—good solid fruit, of keeping and shipping qualities; the Opatá is an early and heavy bearer, mainly for home use. The Sapa is just a little tender for this climate, but is a fine plum with black meat, and the Wastesa is the sweetest of all to eat out of hand.

### Currants

1 year old, 10c each. 75c per 12. \$2.50 per 50  
2 year old, 10c each. \$1.00 per 12. \$3.50 per 50

The Wilder and Perfection are two good sized red sorts; rather slow growers, but worth while, considering the size and quality of fruit. The Franco-German is a later red sort, not quite so large in fruit, but the bush is the strongest, healthiest grower I know of.

### Gooseberries

1 year old, 10 cents each. \$1.00 per 12

DOWNING—A fine large berry.

CARRIE—Smaller, but a heavy bearer.

### Raspberries

75 cents per 12. \$2.00 per 50

SUNBEAM—Is one of Prof. Hausen's new red sorts, that stands the winter fairly well without cover,

Cumberland—The hardiest black sort, of good size. These are the best two sorts for the farm garden. I also have the Ohta, St. Regis and Columbian.



As a final word I will say that I do not claim to list all the varieties nor all of the different fruits that may be grown in the northwest, but what I do offer are a success.

Don't plant these small fruits over against the fence, or next the prairie border, nor in reach of the tree roots from a grove. Give each plant ample space. Better set too few plants on the grounds, and have plenty of moisture, than to set too thickly and make a failure. And don't forget about the weeds.

I am not merely growing nursery stock to sell; I wish it to bear fruit

Yours for success,

**John Robertson,**

Box 237,

Hot Springs, So. Dak.



