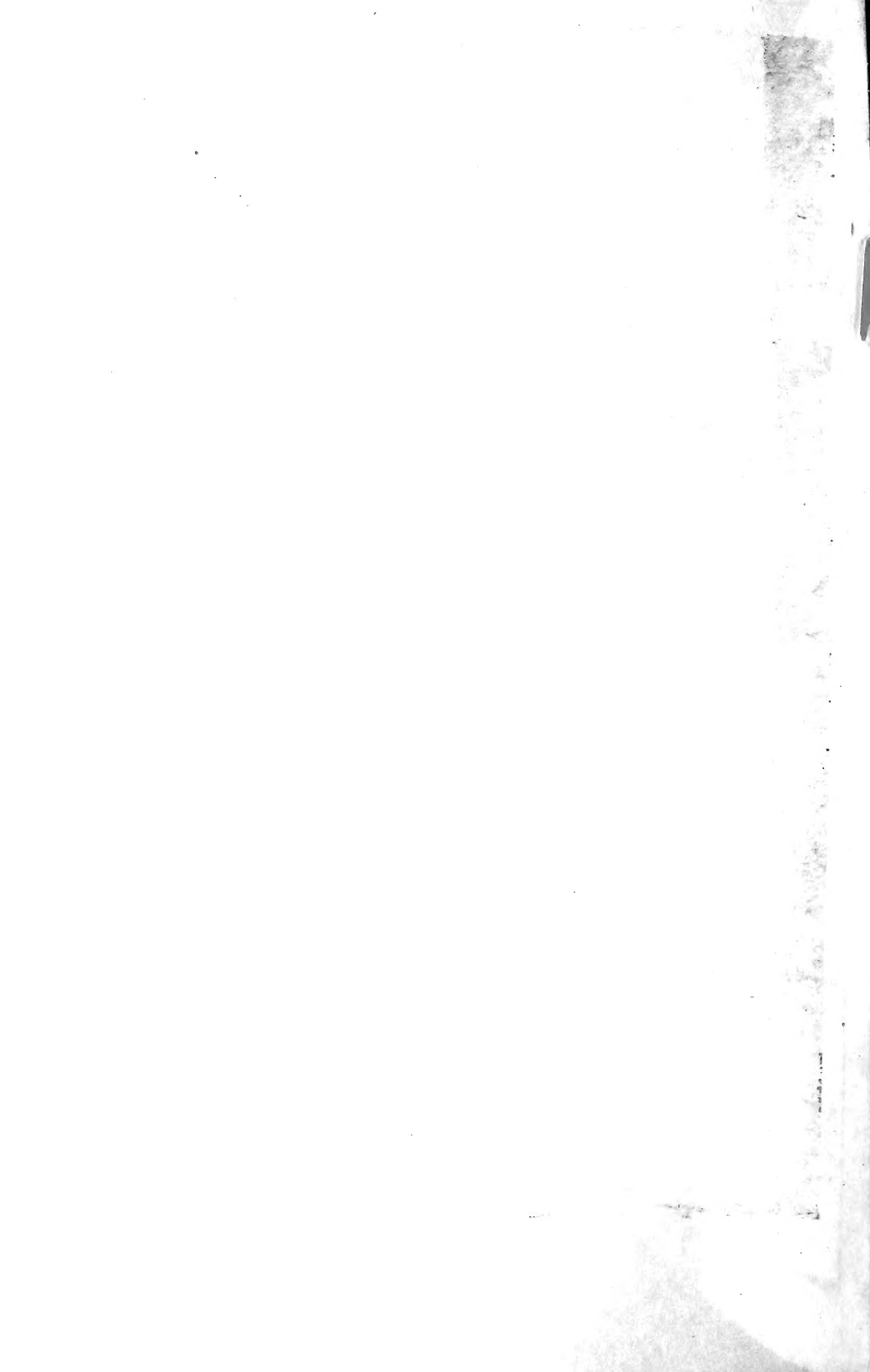


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Recd 2/12. '96 N.Y.

ANNALS, MAY '95

1896

340 ACRES IN FRUIT TREES, FRUITS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK



DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE
OF THE
PEACHLAND NURSERIES.

CHARLES WRIGHT,

SEAFORD

SUSSEX COUNTY

DELAWARE

DELAWARE COLLEGE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

M. H. BECKWITH, Horticulturist and Entomologist.

NEWARK, Del., August 26, 1895.

MR. CHARLES WRIGHT, Seaford, Del.

DEAR SIR- I am pleased to state that I have carefully examined the trees and nursery stock upon your place and find it free from San Jose scale, rosette and yellows.

Very truly yours,

M. H. BECKWITH, *Horticulturist and Entomologist.*

THE LARGEST TRIAL PEACH ORCHARD IN THE WORLD.

A PROMISING ENTERPRISE.

ONE of the most promising enterprises of the kind with which we are acquainted has recently been undertaken by Mr. Charles Wright, of Seaford, in the shape of an extensive nursery business. Every detail of the business has been carefully studied and every step is carefully considered in the light of the best advice that can be obtained, guided by rare judgment, and prosecuted with untiring zeal and well directed energy. A few years ago, fresh from school, Mr. Wright took charge of the home place which was in a neglected and somewhat dilapidated condition. Hard work has done wonders for it; the orchards have been pruned and fertilized till they are thrifty and productive, fertilizers applied and now the place is becoming one of the best fruit farms in the State.

Two or three years ago a peach nursery was started in a small way, and it has grown so rapidly that next year Mr. Wright will have for sale half a million of as healthy, thrifty trees as were ever set, all of approved and successful varieties, all budded with the most minute and painstaking care, all so labeled and arranged that they can be guaranteed true to name.

All of 500,000 trees now in the nursery are not only vigorous and healthy but are "stocky" and well formed, just the kind of trees that make the most satisfactory growth when planted out into orchards.

Besides peach trees Mr. Wright has a nice lot of 5000 plum trees, Botan, Maru, Satsuma, Prunus Simoni, Kelsey and the whole list of native plums or *Chicasa* varieties. He also does quite a business in small fruit plants, strawberries, blackberries, and raspberries and his stock always gives satisfaction because the plants are carefully selected and packed so they will arrive at destination in good condition. The success of this enterprise serves to illustrate the principle that energy properly directed and guided by strict honesty make their own conditions and win success while careless methods and duplicity always invite failure—*Delaware Farm and Home*, 1889.

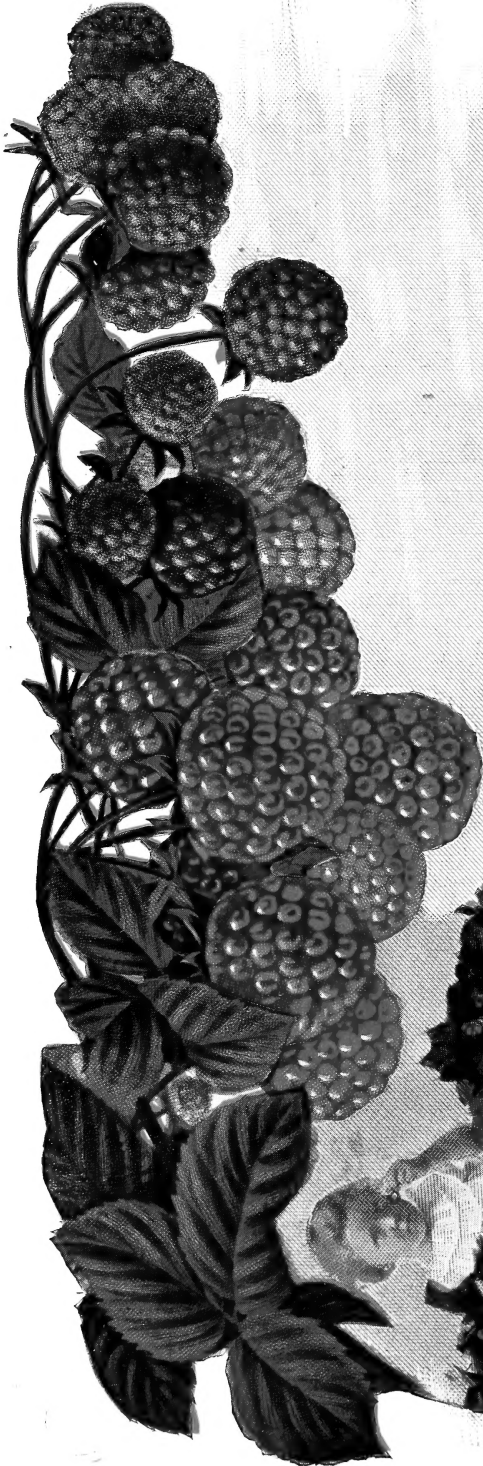
A trip down Delaware Railroad to Seaford this peach season showed fruit marts at the principal stations, where many car loads of peaches were being shipped daily to the city markets. One of the extensive, and most successful growers, as well as being an enterprising nurseryman, is Mr. Charles Wright, whose farm of nearly 400 acres is about a mile from Seaford. His orchards are composed largely of peach trees but contain also a fine collection of apples and pears. Nearly all of these trees of all varieties, are loaded with handsome fruit, all showing not only that the land is in good order but that it has been kept in excellent condition during the season by constant cultivation.

Mr. Wright is in Chicago, as our readers know, superintending the display of the fruits of the world at the great fair, and his place is, during his absence, in the charge of his brother, J. Turpin Wright, himself an experienced fruit man.

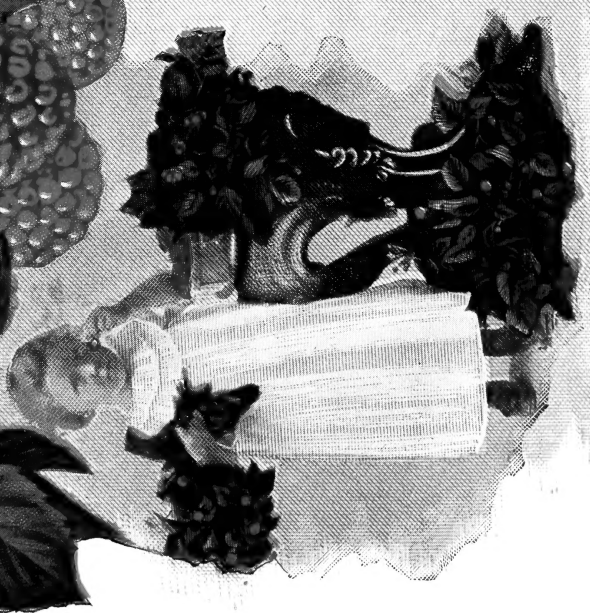
The most notable variety of fruit on the whole place was the Elberta peach, then not quite ready for picking. One large block of young trees were as full of fruit as they should be, and all of it was coming up fine and handsomely colored. Another block, somewhat older, was so loaded that the branches were bent over until many of them rested on the ground, yet few were breaking, as the wood seems to be unusually tenacious. But the mere fact of even young trees breaking down under their loads of maturing fruit is not at all extraordinary. The wonderful part of this instance is that all this fruit is of very large size and very beautiful in color. The Elberta has borne every year.

So great is the demand for Elberta trees that Mr. Wright is budding nearly 100,000 of them for sale next year. Besides his orchards and nurseries he has extensive trial grounds in which are now 250 varieties of peaches, besides many pears, apples, plums and nuts. He has also 136 varieties of strawberries. The results of these trials are of great value and are freely given to the public as fast as correct conclusions can be drawn.

A careful examination of a number of orchards in this vicinity failed to show any yellows, and it is believed that the disease does not exist in the neighborhood, nor nearer than Milford and Harrington. This is an important point for purchasers of nursery stock, for it is doubtless true that this disease may be introduced through the nursery when the trees are brought from infected districts. No one need have such a fear when ordering from Mr. Wright.—*Farm and Home*, Sept. 28, 1893.



→ MILLER ←
RED RASPBERRY



WORLD'S COLUMBIAN COMMISSION.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE EXPOSITION,
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, JACKSON PARK,

CHICAGO, Ill., U. S. A., November 3, 1893.

CHARLES WRIGHT, ESQ.,

Dept. of Horticulture, World's Columbian Exposition.

DEAR SIR—I am in receipt of your resignation, and in accepting same I beg to thank you for the very satisfactory and valuable service you have rendered the Exposition as Superintendent of the Bureau of Pomology, and to desire you equally good success in your future undertakings.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE R. DAVIS,

(Signed)

Director-General.

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WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE EXPOSITION.

DEPARTMENT OF HORTICULTURE, J. M. SAMUELS, Chief.

CHICAGO, Ill., U. S. A., November 3, 1895.

MR. CHAS. WRIGHT,

Supt. of Pomology.

DEAR SIR—I regret exceedingly that the time has arrived for you to sever your connection with the Department of Horticulture. I wish to express my heartfelt gratitude to you for your efficient work and excellent management of the Bureau of Pomology. By the exhibit made at the World's Columbian Exposition, fruit culture has been advanced many years, and you have been largely instrumental in causing this advance. Even more than in an official way do I regret severing the social ties that have existed between us.

Wherever you go I wish you the greatest success and prosperity.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed)

J. M. SAMUELS,

Chief Dept. of Horticulture.

SITUATED in one of the most famous fruit growing districts in the United States, I have ample means to study horticulture in all its branches. Visitors at all times are welcome. Come in June, July and August, and see the fruit you buy, on the trees.

Reader = = =

When about to purchase nursery stock would you not prefer to deal with a practical fruit grower? Many men engaged in the nursery business have not a *single specimen*, much less an orchard, on their grounds. Many do not even grow a small part of the stock they sell. A comfortable office in the city, an elaborate advertisement in the leading horticultural journals, and an extensive catalogue of fruits and plants which they never saw grow and could not recognize if they did, complete their outfit, and they are ready to sell you anything from a "tree currant" to an "ever-bearing" apple.

While I have not the "largest nurseries in the world," as many of our enterprising firms like to imagine theirs, and have not planted the entire surface of little Delaware with trees, I have some 100 acres in peaches, 20 in apples, 15 in pears, 15 in plums, 50 in small fruits, large collections of grapes, cherries, quinces, apricots, persimmons and nuts; in fact, nearly everything that grows in this climate.

My trial orchard of peaches comprises nearly 300 *varieties*—the largest collection on this continent, if not in the world.

The above does not include ground occupied by growing nursery stock.

From the preceding it will be readily understood I have not the temptation to use scions for budding or grafting from untried blocks of nursery trees.

Extensive orchards and trial grounds furnish fruiting specimens for propagating purposes at all times, thus insuring the greatest degree of certainty for *trees true to name*.

In 1885 I began to grow nursery stock. With a fondness for horticulture I have continued to follow the pursuit with more or less pleasure, but not always with profit. From a very modest beginning I now number among my customers the largest and best fruit growers in nearly every State and Territory of the Union. Canada and Mexico even furnish purchasers, and some have gone into far-away South Africa.

The best evidence I have that my stock generally pleases is from men who have continued to deal with me every year from the start. "You can fool some of the people all the time and all of the people some times, but you can't fool all of the people all the time." If Abraham Lincoln had inserted the word "please" for "fool" he would have uttered a sentence that would apply to nurserymen as well as to voters.

From the quantity of testimonials of some firms we are led to believe that all nursery stock gives satisfaction; but just here human nature steps in and the man who buys a Jackson apple tree expecting to have a tree as beautiful and straight as Red Astrachan will certainly get fooled.

Appearances are often deceiving, and some men propagate varieties because the trees are pretty. My customers want to grow fruit. Some varieties attain as much growth in one year as others do in two. Don't always expect all trees to be the same size and shape.

The soil and climate here are adapted to growing nursery stock of the best quality. Labor is cheap, taxes low, lands reasonable; hence you can understand

how I can sell good stock at lower prices than are asked by other growers. Quality is the first consideration always.

No "Cheap John" business here. All labor is paid for by the day and not by the job.

All Work is under my Personal Supervision at all times.

Mistakes—If I could bud, graft, dig, label and pack every tree and plant I sold myself, with my own hands, I would be willing to say that not many mistakes would occur; but, unfortunately, this must be trusted to other hands. To remedy this I employ the most trustworthy help that can be had, keep all stock plainly marked, and cut or have cut all scions under my own eye. When mistakes do occur I will use all the means in my power to rectify them.

Government Reports show that we have no "yellows," "rosette" or other peach disease here. Orchards over 30 years old attest this fact. Nor has the dreaded San Jose scale invaded our trees

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Advice to Buyers.

Write your name very plainly at all times.

Cash from unknown parties always, or bank reference. No goods shipped C. O. D.

Give plain shipping directions by freight, express or mail.

Situated on the P., W. and B. R. R., the through line South of the Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting with the N. Y., P. and N. R. R., the C. and S. R. R., and in easy reach of Philadelphia, also daily boats to Baltimore, I have good shipping facilities.

Orders placed in advance of shipment must be accompanied by 25 per cent. of the bill, otherwise the goods will not be held.

Packing free. Tree boxes charged for at \$1.00 to \$3.00, according to size.

All claims for damages must be made immediately on receipt of goods.

No substitution is practised, but I will be greatly obliged if customers will in all instances give a "second choice" of varieties in case those ordered cannot be supplied. Varieties and grades become exhausted often before I am aware of it, and this will greatly facilitate shipment. Digging season usually begins about October 15 and lasts till April 15, only stopping for unfavorable weather.

Send money by New York draft or P. O. money orders.

I refer to the Sussex National Bank, of Seaford, Del.; or to the Farmers' Bank, of Georgetown, Del., as to my standing.

In conclusion I wish to state that instead of devoting great space to the description of old varieties, I have tried to make this catalogue a compendium of horticultural information that the fruit grower may call to his aid, and not throw in the waste basket. Always refer to it before asking too many questions, but "if you don't see what you want, ask for it."

TEACHER—What was Washington's object in making the perilous trip across the Delaware?

Dick Hicks—He wanted to see if the peach crop was a failure.—*Puck*.

Fruit Department.

PEACHES.

To use the language of ex-President Kerr, of the Peninsula Horticultural Society, this is the "goose that lays the golden egg;" the great money crop of this Peninsula. No fruit we plant begins to pay the profits that the peach does, taking all things into consideration. Even if the crop fails two years out of five it is then more profitable than anything else here. To show some of the profits of peach culture I give below facts gleaned from some of our successful peach growers:

"A 70-acre orchard belonging to James Hurdt, of Locust Grove, Md., now 19 years old, has borne twelve successive crops at an average yearly value of about \$6,000."

"An orchard belonging to Thomas D. France, of Chestertown, Md., is said to have netted its former owner over \$40,000. The trees are between 21 and 26 years old and appear to be healthy enough to bear peaches for another five years."

"Dr. Henry Ridgely, of Dover, Del., one year realized nearly \$2,000 from ten acres of Troth's Early peaches. In 1873, from 70 acres of peaches, he sold \$10,200 worth, although the Early Yorks, which were very full, were all lost by heavy rainfall. In 1884, from 400 trees of Fox Seedlings, he netted \$820. This fruit was all sold in four days, the highest price being paid for any was 65 cents per basket."

"From the farm of William Hudson, near Clayton, Del., \$16,000 worth of peaches were sold in two years, 1883 and 1884, from orchards containing 100 acres."

I myself cleared, in 1886, from the Mountain Rareripe alone, over \$200.00 per acre. Hundreds of other instances might be given, but I deem the above sufficient.

To grow a peach orchard successfully the ground should be a sandy loam with a clay subsoil, but any well-drained land of even moderate fertility will often grow good orchards. Plow the ground and put in perfect order; run the rows 20 feet each way. I am planting all my orchards now 22 feet, believing they require more room, but 20 feet is the usual distance; North they are planted much closer as the tree does not attain the size or live as long as it does here. Dig the holes sufficiently large to admit the roots without crowding; set the tree no deeper than it stood in the nursery but heap the dirt some to allow for settling. Fill in with fine top soil; a handful of bone meal in the bottom will give the tree a good start. A shovel full of fine barn yard manure scattered around the tree during the winter is also good. Wood ashes is another excellent fertilizer; may be applied broadcast when trees become larger. I prefer for this section to plant trees in the fall; they always live and grow better for me. The tree should be cut back to a mere cane and topped from 18 inches to 2 feet; this should be done in February or March. The ground between the rows may be planted in tomatoes, potatoes,

beans, corn or any cultivated crop that will not crowd the trees. Do not, if you want a good orchard, plant small fruit in it unless you are compelled to do so.

The trees should be fertilized if they need it and thoroughly cultivated each year; the pruning may be done in February and a moderate thinning of the branches is recommended. Head the tree low so that it will not blow over from storms and that the fruit will be easy to pick. In packing make three assortments of the fruit; first "Extra," second "Prime" and third "Culls." Have the fruit to run uniform throughout and do not face. Then you can always obtain the best prices. Plant no more trees than you can cultivate and fertilize properly, select varieties adapted to your soil and market, and success is sure. Many persons in planting orchards merely lay the ground off and plant a certain number of trees of each variety. To avoid long rows of a single variety and to have them in more compact and regular form in the orchard I have adopted the block system of setting. I give on 6th page my plan of setting an orchard. A certain number of rows of each variety may be set, or if more of one kind is wanted, plant more rows. This plan avoids having odd trees of one variety in the row with others, and places each sort in a block to itself. The plan can be varied to suit different sized fields and other varieties substituted at the will of the planter. It has not been my intention to present a glaring array or long list of varieties without regard to their merit; my trade extending over a great many sections of the country demands that I grow varieties adapted to all purposes and soils. There is hardly a spot where they would all succeed and even if they did no grower wants so many kinds. Ten or twelve sorts is enough no matter how largely one wishes to plant, and more only adds to the confusion of varieties. When growers unacquainted with the selection of varieties wish to leave it to me, I will do my best to please them, in no case putting in a variety merely because I happen to have it on hand. Being quite largely engaged in fruit culture I claim to be familiar with the different varieties, and when the selection is left to me, will use my best judgment.

REMEMBER you don't pay 35 per cent. commission to me as you would to an agent. You get the goods at first hands at the lowest possible rates.

IF YOU are a novice and in doubt what to plant, tell me what kind of soil you have; whether fruits are wanted for family or market; just how much money you have to invest, and I will send you a collection that cannot fail to please.

"I SHOULD look to men who made a reputation for sending out sound, healthy stock, grown under their own eyes from pits and wood which they know to be free from disease. Do not try to save a few pennies on the first cost of trees, for the probabilities are that such economy will result in little more than the yellows."

—E. P. ROE.

AT A recent meeting of the West Michigan Fruit Growers' Association, Mr. Roland Morrill, of Benton Harbor, read a paper on the reforms needed in growing and marketing fruits. He alluded at almost the outset to the great mistake made by the majority of the fruit growers in the manner of buying nursery stock. The farmer who would not plant poor seed, will make a great hunt for cheap trees, which the wide-awake, careful grower would not set if he could get a bonus for doing so. He recommends well grown, neat trees, and believes in paying a fair price for them, and that they should be guaranteed to be true to name and in good condition.

VARIETIES.

Alexander—Medium, white with red cheek; good in some localities, worthless here. NOTE—After testing them all I retain the above as the best of its type.

Rivers—Good size, white with red cheek; hardy and productive.

Hale—Good size, red and white; hardy, worthless here.

John Haas—Large freestone, red and white, rots but little; hardy.

St. John—Large freestone, yellow with red cheek; most valuable early yellow peach yet introduced.

Lewis—A Michigan peach similar to Troth in all respects; hardy.

Mountain Rose—Large, red, prolific, valuable.

Amelia—Fair size, red and white.

Large Early York—Medium, white, red cheek; productive.

Lady Ingold—Large, yellow, red cheek; good.

Crawford Early—Large, yellow, red cheek; popular. I have the genuine, propagated from trees over 30 years old.

Foster—A duplicate of the preceding, better, I think.

Barnard Early—Small, yellow, red cheek; hardy.

Conklin—Large, yellow, red cheek; a little later than Crawford early.

Reeves Favorite—Very large, yellow, high color; shy bearer; a beauty.

Mary Choice—Similar to above every way.

Belle (of Georgia)—Large size, white, red cheek; prolific, hardy, valuable; Chinese type.

Thurber—Somewhat similar to the preceding; heavy bearer.

Chinese Free—Similar to but better than preceding and larger; rapidly growing in popularity.

Chinese Cling—Very large, white, high flavor; hardy and prolific.

Moore Favorite.

Old Mixon—Free.

Mountain Rareripec.

So nearly identical as to need but a single description. Large, white, red cheek; popular, valuable, prolific everywhere. I am prejudiced in favor of Mountain Rareripec. Sold for 75 cts per basket at our station when Mixon sold for 40 cts. Comment unnecessary.

Red Cheek Melacoton—Medium, yellow, red cheek; prolific, good.

Snow Orange—Medium, yellow; hardy, a favorite in Michigan.

Elberta—Very large, yellow; hardy, prolific. The acme of *peach* perfection.

Wheatland—Immense size, yellow, red cheek; a beauty, good. Admired by visitors more than any other variety I have.

Susquehanna—Very large, yellow; shy.

Stump—Large, red and white; prolific, good.

Peninsula—Good size, yellow, red cheek; an immense bearer and must be thinned to get size.

Crawford Late—Large, yellow, red cheek; good.

Chairs Choice—Very similar to above; better bearer, I think, and later.

Brandywine—Immense size; yellow, red cheek.

Prize—Said to have been propagated from the same tree as Brandywine.

Globe—Immense size, but no better than the preceding.

Prince Rareripec—Very large, red and white; prolific and profitable.

Pool Large Yellow—Larger and ten days later than Crawford Late; good.

Fox Seedling—Medium, white, red cheek; prolific and good.

Walker (Variegated Free)—Larger than above, but apt to overbear; good.

Couper—Large, red and white; better than two preceding.

Shipley—Similar to three preceding sorts.

Hill Chili—Medium, yellow; very productive, hardy, valuable in Michigan.

McCullister—Immense size, yellow; cross between Crawford and Smock; popular.

Gold Drop—Medium, bright yellow; prolific, popular in Michigan, hardy.

Stevens Rareripe—Large size when thinned; popular New York variety; white with blush; hardy.

Beer Smock—Large size, yellow and red; popular, prolific and profitable.

Garey Hold On—Perhaps larger than above, otherwise similar.

Wonderful—Duplicate of preceding.

Salway—Large, yellow; prolific, good.

White Heath Cling—Large, white; valuable, prolific.

Henrietta—Immense size, yellow, cling; hardy, valuable.

Bilyeu October—Large, red and white; good for evaporating.

A NEW PEACH.

TRIUMPH.

Here is a yellow peach as early as Alexander, produced some years ago by a Georgia peach grower—a cross between Hale Early and Early Michigan. Specimens received by me from middle Georgia on June 25 were of fine size, color rich yellow with considerable of a red cheek; quality fair for an early sort. The tree is said to be productive and an early bearer. Where early sorts succeed I would recommend this, as it is a well-known fact that yellow peaches sell much higher than red or white ones; hence this cannot prove less than a bonanza to those who plant it first. The following from W. F. Heikes, one of the largest and best-known nurserymen in the world, and J. H. Hale, the world's largest peach grower, will show what place the Triumph occupies in their estimation.

Having secured a stock of the Triumph from the originator direct, I can assure my patrons of their purity.

Following is what other growers thought of it in 1892 :

OPEN LETTERS.

JUNE 21, 1895.

Dear Sir—I send you by express to-day a basket of Triumph peaches. We trust same will reach you in good condition. The Triumph goes even ahead of what we expected—especially as to size; ripens here with our Alexander. Our season here is very late this year. Triumph hugs very firm to stem, foliage heavy, globose glands. The trees from which these specimens were picked were heavily loaded and only two years old.

FORT VALLEY, GA., June 26, 1895.

Dear Sir—Yours of the 21st received, and I went yesterday to see the Triumph peach in fruiting. It ripens there right with the Alexander, and is more than one-

half larger than that variety. It is a very large yellow peach, ripens well to the pit, but not so free as the sample I tested last year. From careful inspection of many different trees I was very favorably impressed with its vigor, hardiness, productiveness and large size of the fruit for one so early. Such a large yellow peach, coming so early, must be a valuable market variety, and I think we can all be safe in propagating and selling it.

Yours very truly,

J. H. HALE.

The Triumph peaches were received in good condition on the 23d. In size they average considerably larger than Alexander; color yellow, mostly overspread with mottled red, with very dark red cheek; flesh yellow; freestone if well ripened upon the tree. A yellow peach ripening as early as Alexander is the thing long wished for by the peach grower. The originator deserves a monument for this triumph over nature's deep reluctance to produce a yellow peach so precocious. Georgia peach growers are making arrangements to plant the trees in large numbers.

JULY 1st.—Another basket of Triumph peaches received with a note saying: "Begun picking on the 18th and finished on the 28th." The last picking, judging from the samples received, compare well in size and beauty with the first to ripen.

W. F. HEIKES.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

I kept your peach until to-day (about ten days) and it was only half rotten. I believe it will be a good peach.

DIETZEN BROS.

MARIETTA, GEORGIA.

I can truly say it was of a delicious flavor for an early peach. Ripened perfectly to the seed. Was of fair size and good color—yellow with red cheek and yellow flesh.

J. D. CUNNINGHAM.

POMONA, GEORGIA.

I have seen the new peach, Triumph. It ripens as early as Alexander, is fair size, color deep yellow, flesh yellow, good quality and ripens evenly to the pit.

S. M. WAYMAN.

TADMOR, OHIO.

Specimens sent to F. G. Withoft, Tadmor, Ohio, and in his absence examined by N. H. Albaugh, who says: Fine, freestone, good flavor, splendid shipper, good size. Have you buds for sale?

N. H. ALBAUGH.

For so early a peach and a freestone, it should be very valuable.

T. T. LYON,

President Michigan State Horticultural Society.

SOUTH GLASTONBURY, CONN.

Your peach reached here in my absence, but they report here it was quite satisfactory for so early a peach. It ought to prove a valuable peach.

J. H. HALE.

GRAND CENTRAL NURSERIES, NASHVILLE, TENN.

If the yellow fleshed peach is as represented in circular it will be of more value than the Elberta.

J. I. NEWSON.

HIGHTSTOWN, N. J.

A firm growing a million or more peach trees annually, says: "If peach is as reported in circular will take at least one hundred shares, or will give \$200 for 1,000 buds next year."

JOSEPH H. BLACK, SON & CO.

Charles Downing, the noted author and horticulturist, wrote in 1880: "A freestone as large and handsome and early and good in quality as Alexander would be worth a million dollars to the public. I think in time, with careful breeding, you will obtain the early yellow peach you desire."

[And here is the peach so long sought after.]

VINEYARD, GEORGIA.

Dear Sir—I saw your new peach¹ (Triumph) about the fifteenth of June. It was then ripe and soft to the pit, color deep yellow, flesh yellow, of medium size, excellent quality and a freestone. I believe it will prove very valuable.

JAMES BEATTY.

EXPERIMENT, GEORGIA, October 1, 1892.

Dear Sir—I saw and tasted your early peach. It was free seeded, of medium size, yellow flesh, evenly ripened to the pit, and in texture and fine eating qualities entirely superior to Alexander, with which variety it ripened.

S. D. RIEGEL.

VARIETIES OF RECENT INTRODUCTION.

Crosbey—Medium size, yellow with red cheek, of good quality and appearance; immense cropper, and said to be hardy in New England. Introduced by J. H. Hale, the largest peach grower in the world. Ripens with Old Mixon.

Champion—I fruited this peach the past season, and while not as early as represented by the introducers, it will fill a place where a good peach is needed. Large, red and white, oblong in shape, of Old Mixon type; ripens between Mountain Rose and Old Mixon and is a productive freestone; and I consider it desirable to take the place of L. E. York; hardy.

Jennie Worthen—New. A fine, large, yellow freestone, with red cheek; resembling Wheatland, about a week earlier. Tree seems to be a good bearer, and time of ripening will make this a valuable variety, as it comes just in advance of Elberta, is equal in appearance and size, better colored and much better quality than Elberta. Has fruited for me.

Ellerd—Procured from the Olden Fruit Company, of Missouri. A very large peach, somewhat similar to Rivers, of the Chinese type; ripens with Rivers, freestone, hardy, prolific, and good shipper. I believe it is worthy of planting.

Family Favorite—Not new, but valuable; freestone, hardy, prolific, good. Red and white.

Sneed—A seedling of the above. The earliest peach grown. Fair size, white

skin, good bearer; does not rot like other extra early sorts. Planted largely in Georgia and Kentucky.

Japan Dwarf Blood—Another "extra early" that J. W. Kerr, of Maryland, says is good and does not rot; red and white; ripens with Alexander.

Berenice—Light yellow; freestone, of Chinese type; hardy, productive, and is believed good for this section.

Late Rose—A New Jersey peach which is exceedingly good. Large, and white, very productive, fine every way. Comes ahead of Smock.

Boyd Early—New, very large, similar to a well-grown Mountain Rose; ripens two weeks ahead of that variety; freestone.

Bishop Early—A California peach that I have fruited. Is a large, red freestone, similar in all respects to Mountain Rose; comes ten days to two weeks ahead of that sort; desirable every way. U. S. Pomologist S. B. Heiges says of specimens I sent him July 31: "Bishop Early peach is found to be of quality equal to Hale Early in its very best condition, and if two weeks earlier than Mountain Rose it should prove a valuable variety for your section. Boyd Early we found to be of good quality. The whitish pit, white color of flesh near the pit, and the beautiful tinge of red beneath the skin, are characters that will lead to its easy identification."

Bokara No. 3—Said to be the hardiest peach ever introduced; said to have stood 28 degrees below zero and produced a crop.

Below will be found select varieties of peaches that, with slight variation, will be found profitable for orchard planting in the several localities named.

FOR DELAWARE, MARYLAND, PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW JERSEY.

No. 1.	No. 2.
St. John.	Champion.
Mt. Rose.	Crawford Early.
Foster.	Thurbur.
Mt. Rareripe.	Reeves Favorite.
Stump.	Old Mixon.
Wheatland.	Crawford Late.
Elberta.	Pool Late.
Chairs Choice.	Walker.
Couper.	Beer Smock.
Garey Hold On.	Salway.

For New York, Connecticut, Illinois, or Ohio, add Wager, Crosby, Hill Chili, Stevens Rareripe to either of these lists and you have a good selection.

FOR MICHIGAN.

	HALF TENDER.
Alexander.	Rivers.
Hale Early.	St. John.
Lewis.	Foster.
Barnard Early.	Mt. Rose.
Jacques Rareripe.	Crawford Early.
Snow Orange.	Old Mixon.
Fox Seedling.	Elberta.
Stevens Rareripe.	Chairs Choice.
Hill Chili.	Wheatland.
Gold Drop.	Smock.

For Kentucky, Missouri, Southern Kansas and Colorado, the list for Delaware suits admirably, with the addition of Ellerd, Family Favorite, Susquehanna; and for Colorado, Alexander; for Georgia and the South (Florida excepted):

Alexander.	Sneed.
Rivers.	John Haas.
St. John.	Foster.
Mt. Rose.	Crawford Early.
Lady Ingold.	Old Mixon.
Belle.	Stump.
Amelia.	Crosbey.
Thurber.	Crawford Late.
Chinese Free.	Fox Seedling.
Elberta.	Beer Smock.

NOTE.—As a rule, late varieties succeed well, but are not grown in competition for the Northern markets.

PLUMS.

To grow a plum orchard to perfection it is necessary to follow such directions as are given under the heading of "Peaches." In this locality it is next to impossible to grow plums of the European, or *Prunus domestica* species; but with the recent introduction of so many new varieties of American and Japanese origin it is now both possible and profitable to grow them in paying quantities in localities heretofore considered not adapted to plum culture. After considerable experimenting myself, and at the same time watching the experiments of others, I have selected the following propagating list as the best adapted to our present needs, both for orchard planting and family use. Some startling profits have been realized from the production of both native and Japan plums, and when such men as J. H. Hale plant a 100-acre orchard of Japan plums, others will not go astray if they do likewise. The following clipping from the "Transactions of the Peninsula Horticultural Society for 1890" will show the status of plum culture at that date:

"Plums are not generally grown in a commercial sense on this Peninsula, and only because the masses do not know how easily paying crops of plums of the Chickasaw or native type can be produced, and my candid judgment is that more general experiment with this fruit would astonish many well-settled Peninsula fruit growers. I have been growing and shipping this fruit for twelve years in a small way, and I confess to considerable skepticism regarding its value as a market fruit until within the last six years. Every year, seemingly with as much certainty as the seasons come and go, my "Native" plums produce a crop. Even in '81 I marketed a fair crop of Wild-Goose Plums. Last season while in nearly all other sections within reach of Baltimore market, the plum crops graded down from very light to none, my trees manifested a truly gratifying disposition to produce an extra fine crop. Twenty-three old trees, standing as the remains of a broken orchard, averaged six 32-quart crates to the tree, which were sold in grape baskets holding 5½ quarts each at 75 cents per basket in Baltimore market. I had but few trees that did not produce a crate (32 quarts) of plums, the exceptions were young trees just coming into bearing. With such results I may be pardoned for suggesting more general experimenting."—*Pres. J. W. Kerr's address before the Peninsula Horticultural Society.*

PLUMS—NATIVE.

American Eagle—Very large, one of the earliest; deep, dull red; oblong; quality good. A valuable market sort.

Cheney—Very large, purple, early, cling.

De Soto—Large size; mottled yellow and purple; mid-season. Good.

Forest Garden—Large, purple, mid-season, cling. Good.

Chas. Downing—Large, light crimson, midseason; good. Prolific.

Golden Beauty—Large, yellow, good quality; immense bearer. Valuable, very late.

Milton—Described as one of, if not the most valuable natives for Eastern growers and perhaps succeeds elsewhere as well. Large, red cling, much earlier than Wild Goose and valuable for market.

Roulette—This I find of large size, light mottled red, good quality, and desirable every way. Ripe last of July here.

Prairie Flower—Large, dull red; mid-season or later; prolific, desirable, cling.

Moreman—Medium, very rich, dark red. An immense cropper; ripens late and resembles a black-heart cherry in bearing. Will prove desirable for any use to which Damsons are put, and is certain to bear immense crops under all conditions.

Reed—Somewhat similar to preceding, lighter color, larger size, quality good; ripens here all during September. Trees of this variety the past season were beautiful to behold, with their immense crops of fruit.

Wayland—Full medium size, brilliant red, cling, late; desirable for both market and home use.

Hawkeye—Large, purplish red; rather productive and desirable.

Purple Yosemite—Large; dark purplish-red; mid-season, cling, valuable for market.

Wolf—One of the best; yellow, somewhat mottled with crimson; mid-season, free, productive and desirable.

World Beater—Said to be a duplicate of Wayland.

Whitaker—Thought to be an improvement on Wild Goose, with which it ripens, and resembles in every respect, both in tree and fruit, on my grounds. Large, brilliant red and good quality.

Wild Goose—Large; light red; fine, early sort; very productive when trees are properly planted to insure proper fertilization of their blossoms.

Newman—Rather large, fine red cling; profitable for market; late.

Marianna—Medium early, red, used as stock for grafting principally.

NOTE—It has been found that many varieties of plums, like strawberries, have imperfect flowers; hence, to insure a crop of fruit, it is advisable to plant several varieties, alternating the rows in the orchard. Never plant an orchard of a single variety if you expect good crops of fruits.

NOTHING has so far been discovered that is the equal of Scarlet or Crimson Clover for orchard fertilization. It may be seeded in August or September, allowed to grow all winter and plowed under the following spring, furnishing a rich supply of nitrogen. If potash and phosphoric acid are needed, use equal parts of muriate of potash and fine ground bone, or S. C. rock—500 to 1000 pounds per acre sowed broadcast on the clover in September. This will develop size and color in the fruit and the clover will sustain growth of the trees.

PLUMS—JAPAN.

Abundance (YELLOW-FLESHED BOTAN)—Medium size, often large; yellow,

mostly covered with crimson; juicy, sweet and high flavor; cling. Tree a strong, upright grower, and the best-known of the Japan plums. Ripe middle to last of July here. An immense cropper and comes into bearing very

young.

Babcock (BOTANKIO) Medium to large; round, conical, skin thick; color purplish-red on a yellow ground, of good quality; cling; ripens later than Burbank.

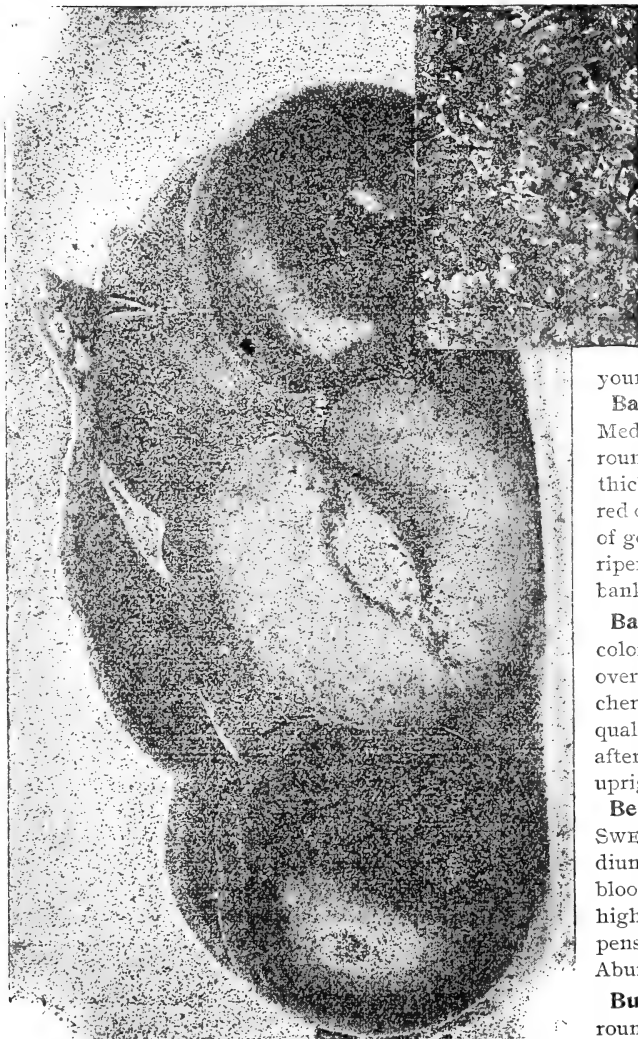
Bailey—Large, round; color orange, nearly overspread with bright, cherry-red; excellent quality, cling; ripens after Burbank; strong, upright grower; prolific.

Berckmans (TRUE SWEET BOTAN)—Medium size, conical, deep blood red, sweet, juicy, high flavor, cling. Ripens with or ahead of Abundance.

Burbank—Large, roundish, conical, yellow, covered with brilliant cherry-red; flesh

yellow and rich, cling; tree strong, spreading grower; not a pretty tree in the nursery, but an immense bearer, ripening immediately after Abundance.

Chabot—Medium to large, conical, pinkish-red in color, flesh yellow, juicy, acid, good quality, cling. Ripens later than Burbank. J. W. Kerr finds this one of the best for this locality.



ABUNDANCE (Yellow-Fleshed Botan).



BURBANK.

Georgeson—Medium to large, conical, golden-yellow, cling; one of the earliest.

Hale (BLOOD No. 3)—Medium, round, light-red, flesh red, sweet, cling.

Heikes (BLOOD No. 4)—Similar to preceding, darker color, flesh acid.

Kelsey—The largest Japan plum; roundish conical, always pointed; reddish-purple on yellow ground, good quality, slightly cling; season usually late. Not reliable, but has stood our climate and fruited here. Still, I would not recommend it for orchards this far North. South it is valuable and productive.

Kerr (HATTOKIN No. 2)—Medium, conical, orange-yellow, sweet, cling, good. Early.

Maru (MASU, MASSU)—Medium; round, orange-red or vermilion; quality fair, nearly a freestone; early. The hardiest in bud of any of the Japan plums and blooms considerably later.

Munson (HATTANKIO)—A large, broad or conical plum; color yellow, cling; medium early and productive.

Normand—Medium to large, conical, yellow, freestone, prolific, early.

Ogon—Medium to large, lemon yellow, freestone, moderately productive, second quality; good for canning.

Orient—Large, conical; high color, red; flesh yellow, high flavor. Ripens after Burbank.

Red Nagate (SHIRO-SMOMO, OR RED JUNE)—Medium, conical, deep redish purple, flesh yellow; good quality, cling, very early; productive, handsome and



MARU (Maru, Mass.)

good. It is not settled whether this and Red June are identical. I have the two varieties from different sources, but have not fruited either. They are kept separate in propagating. This is fully as early and superior every way to Willard, and pronounced one of the best Japans.

Satsuma (BLOOD)

—Rather large, nearly round; color deep blood-red, flesh red, quality fair to good, cling; tree strong, rambling grower and productive. Late.

Willard (BOTAN, 26)—This is not only the earliest Japan, but the earliest plum of any kind to ripen; medium size, round, dark red, freestone; quality fair; tree strong grower; hardy and productive. Ripens in Central New York late in July, and is being largely planted by the best plum growers. Undoubtedly one of the

most profitable for orchard planting.

Yosebe—Earliest, size of Wild Goose; pointed, color dark purple, yellow flesh, good quality; late bloomer and hardy. Stark Bros. report that the Japanese varieties, Yosebe and Red June, bore well at Louisiana, Mo., this year. The late spring frost which damaged other fruits so badly did not injure them. The extremely early sorts of Japanese plums seem to stand late frosts better than varieties ripening later. Push the early sorts. They ripen before Wild Goose or any of the European plums.

Shipper—New. One of Burbank's seedlings—parent, Satsuma. Tree sturdy, handsome grower; remarkably firm and a good shipper. Fruit oval, light red.

White bloom, firm, sweet and juicy, and may be handled like apples. No one should fail to make a trial of this plum.

Juicy—New. One of Burbank's cross-bred plums; cross between Robinson (native) and Botan (Japan). Strong, rapid grower; fruit three times larger than Robinson, very juicy, sweet and rich, color resembles Wild Goose.

The Japan plums in fruiting in my orchard the past season were the admiration of all visitors. Perfect ropes of fruit, large and fine every way. Burbank and Abundance led off, with Ogon, Chabot and Maru closely following. These trees were among the oldest. Most of the recent introductions bore enough specimens to recognize the varieties. Red June promises to be one of the best.

Following is about the order of ripening of Japanese plums, though will vary with the season and situation:

Yosebe (ripe about July 10 to 15).	Maru.
Berger.	Normand.
Strawberry.	Yellow Japan.
Willard.	Burbank.
Red Nagate.	Chabot.
Ogon.	Satsuma.
Kerr.	Bailey.
Berckmans.	Kelsey.
Abundance.	

NOTE.—Some of these varieties are rather too small for propagation.

The following list of Japanese plums is what Prof. Bailey recommends for orchards: Abundance, Burbank, Willard, Kerr, Berckmans, Maru, Red Nagate, Chabot, Satsuma; and for the South, Kelsey.

“Amongst their advantages are partial immunity from black knot and leaf blight, and often partial freedom from curculio injury. Altogether the Japanese plums constitute the most important type of fruit introduced into North America during the last quarter of a century, and they should receive careful tests in all parts of the country.”—BAILEY.

PLUMS—EUROPEAN OR DOMESTIC.

Spaulding—A productive yellow plum; strong grower.

Lincoln—Large, red; excessively productive. Origin, Pennsylvania.

Holms—New, early blue plum; from North Carolina. Said to be of large size, fine quality; follows Wild Goose in ripening.

Green Gage.	Moore Arctic.
Lombard.	Richland.
Imperial Gage.	French Damson.
Shippers' Pride.	Blue Damson.

Prunus Simoni—Resembles a small tomato in shape; color dark red, handsome and fine flavor. Of no value here; of Asiatic origin. As a novelty I would plant a tree. Ripens here July 25th.

I HAVE not attempted to enumerate in this catalogue every novelty that was ever offered the public. No doubt many good things have been left out, but I have the satisfaction of knowing that such varieties as I offer have, as a rule, proved a profitable investment when properly taken care of.

APPLES.

Prepare the land as for peaches; lay off rows 30 x 30 feet. A good plan is to set a short-lived variety between the trees one way, or, say 15 x 30 feet. At the end of fifteen years when trees begin to crowd, cut out the short-lived trees, leaving all 30 feet apart. Plums or dwarf pears may also be set in apple orchards, to be removed later. Erect growers, like Shockley or Red June, should be cut to an *outside bud* when pruning; and spreading growers, such as Winesap, should be cut to an *inside bud*. This will make all the trees assume a more regular form and make a prettier orchard. I am not an advocate of apple or any kind of orchards seeded down in grass; keep them thoroughly cultivated, manure highly and *spray* always. The apple grower here has a bright future; it is now a settled question. If we select the proper varieties success will crown our efforts. By all means plant apples of such varieties as are known to succeed here. Plant orchards large enough to attract buyers, too; not merely a few trees for family use.

EARLY APPLES.

Red June—Rather large, conical, dark brilliant red; quality good. Exceedingly productive.

Red Astrachan—Large, red; poor quality; shy.

Yellow Transparent—Large, yellow, early bearer; prolific.

Fourth of July—Large, red and yellow striped; good.

William Early—A fine, large, red striped second early variety. Highly praised in Kent county, Delaware. Profitable.

Chenango (Strawberry)—One of the most beautiful early sorts I have fruited. Large, conical, yellow, with red stripes; good bearer.

Early Harvest—Large, yellow; old standard sort.

FALL APPLES.

Mother—Large, red, conical; of most delicious flavor; heavy cropper, September. For family use this is unexcelled.

Smokehouse—Very large, red striped on yellow ground. Finest quality; heavy bearer.

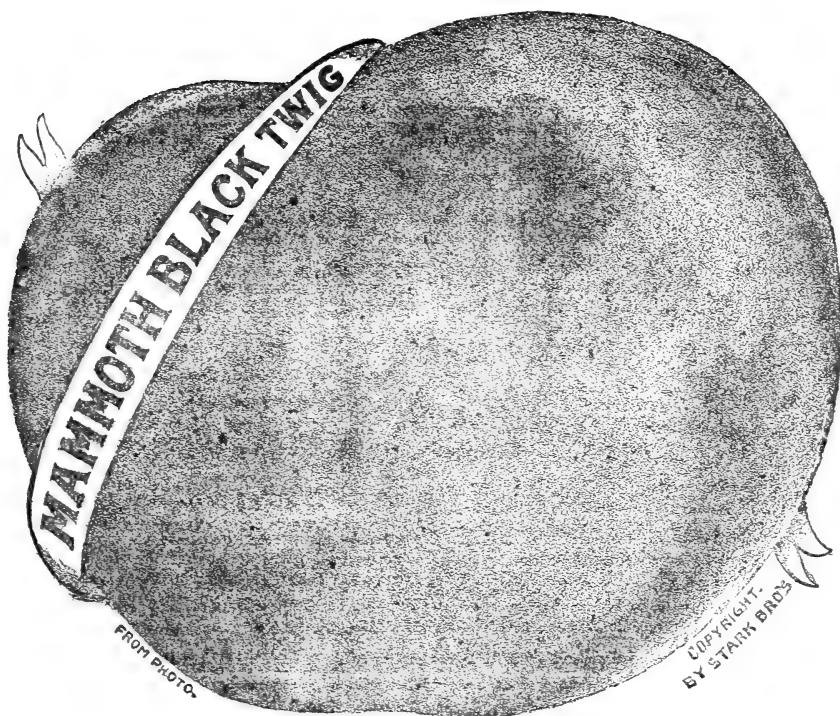
Id. Maiden Blush—Medium, conical, yellow with dark grey spots on skin; fine.

Fall Pippin—Very large; greenish yellow; fine.

Grimes Golden—Good size, conical, golden yellow; of highest quality, but don't hang well on tree.

WINTER APPLES.

Stayman Winesap—The acme of perfection for Peninsula growers. One-half larger than the old Winesap; conical; light yellow with heavy shading of red all over; a beauty. Mild flavor, of best quality; keeps till April or May. A strong grower and a heavy bearer. No one will regret planting this.



Paragon (MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG)—Still another of the Winesap class that is admirably adapted to our wants. Very large, conical, somewhat flattened, very dark red, good quality and a most excellent keeper. Tree is a strong grower, an early bearer and exceedingly productive.

Missouri Pippin—Rather large; deep, rich red, sometimes a few green stripes; fair quality, an immense bearer, keeps till May. For market unexcelled here. Trees often bear in the nursery row.

York Imperial—Rather large, lopsided, round, flattened, yellow shaded with light red; quality of the very best. A good bearer; keeps till mid-winter.

Winesap—Too well known to need description. Medium, brilliant dark red, conical; of the highest flavor. Immense bearer and good keeper; lacks only size.

Ben Davis—An admirable variety here; very large, conical, light red and yellow stripes, quality poor. Keeps till mid-winter; an immense bearer.

Rome Beauty—Large red, somewhat specked and striped; fair quality. Favorite with many growers; profitable.

Horn—Rather large, flattened, deep red; fine.

Shockley—Small to medium, conical, striped red on yellow ground; quality only fair, but a good bearer and may be kept till apples come again.

Kinnaid—A seedling of the Winesap, retaining its good qualities with the addition of size. Rather large, conical, deep red, good keeper; desirable.

Lawver—Large, deep red; good keeper.

Lankford—Very large, conical; deep, heavy green, changing to red; a good keeper, heavy bearer.

Yellow Siberian Crab—For cider purposes.

PEARS.

Well-drained land, deep soil, clean culture, liberal applications of non-stimulating manures, are all necessary to successful pear culture. Well rotted compost, muriate of potash, bone, clover turned under in May, followed by a light coat of lime, are all good. Cut out all blighted branches in winter, cutting well back beyond the diseased parts. Spray *every year* with Bordeaux mixture for leaf blight and scab; use dust or white hellebore for the slug, and success is reasonably sure. The Bordeaux mixture used three times every spring will prevent the leaves from falling until late autumn; and this loss of foliage has been the great drawback to pear growing. With spraying all the finer varieties of pears can be grown without any difficulty.

The range of varieties is so great that pears may be had in eating condition the year round. Summer pears should be gathered ten days before they are ripe; autumn varieties two weeks. Standards are best for permanent orchards and should be set 20 feet apart each way; pruned to a pyramidal shape. Set no deeper than they were in the nursery. Dwarfs should be set deeper that roots may put out above the quince stock.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

Lawson (COMET)—A beautiful pear that has sold for fabulous prices to those who could afford to pay for beauty; fair quality; brilliant color; ripens very early. I have several hundred trees planted. D. and S.

IF YOUR order is a large one send list of varieties wanted, and ask for *cash quotations* on it.

Some enterprising Western firms call great attention to the fact that their strawberry plants "are not to be compared with the poor, cheap stuff offered by New Jersey, Maryland or Delaware growers," when the fact is these same people have made what reputation they now possess on plants purchased in the above-mentioned localities and sold to their patrons at an advance of 50 to 100 per cent. Why a trip of a few hundred miles can so transform a worthless (?) plant, I was never able to account for.

My business is to grow fruits, fruit trees and plants. I am not a trucker or a florist, hence I cannot supply vegetable, or flower plants, or seeds, or cut flowers. Nor am I engaged in the manufacture of crates, implements, or fruit packages, or in breeding live stock or poultry. I believe to be successful a man cannot be a "Jack-of-all-trades," hence I am engaged in growing trees because I love it, and plant these trees and plants into orchards and berry fields because I love to market their products. My nurseries enable me to propagate that which is best, and my orchards to test the various varieties so as to be able to furnish my patrons good fruit that will reward them for their trouble, and enable me to obtain HONEST DESCRIPTION before placing them on the market.

Bartlett—Almost too well known to need description. Large size, juicy, rich and high flavor, bright yellow when ripe. One of the leading market varieties. D. and S.

Clapp Favorite—Large, greenish yellow; a dull red cheek on the sunny side; rich, juicy and good. Should be gathered early. D. and S.

Garber—Late summer and early fall; of the Kieffer class; exceptionally fair every way. Good grower, immense cropper, and better flavor than others of its class. S.



Koonce—An exceedingly early pear, two to three weeks in advance of Lawson; similar in shape, size and color, of much better quality. This is doubtless a valuable acquisition, and will be popular as it is free from blight; a strong grower and productive. S.

Leconte—Of the sand pear type, and no value here. Good in Southern localities. S.

Manning Elizabeth—Small size; bears in clusters; rich yellow and red color; juicy, excellent and very productive. One of the best early pears. D and S.

Wilder—A bell-shaped, yellow skinned, red blushed pear, ripening after Lawson; quality fairly good, strong grower and good bearer. S.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

Belle Lucrative—Very fine, large size, greenish yellow; slightly russeted, melting, delicious and productive. D and S.

Clairgeau—Very large, yellow skin, shaded with orange and crimson, covered with russet dots; fleshy, yellow, juicy and sweet. An early bearer, very productive and beautiful. S.

Duchess d' Angouleme—Largest size, dull rusty yellow, good quality, juicy; A No. 1 market variety. D.

Anjou—Very large size, dull rusty yellow, high flavor, juicy, rich and excellent. Succeeds everywhere. D. and S.

Kieffer—More largely planted in upper Delaware and Maryland than any other variety, very large, skin yellow when ripe, fair quality, very showy, bears very young and is very productive. The tree is a beautiful grower, hardy and free from blight, and we know of no pear that is more profitable. Does not rot at the core and is the best variety for canning. S.

Howell—Large; light waxen yellow, red cheek, rich, sweet and melting, early bearer, productive, hardy and valuable. D. and S.

Seckel—Small; skin yellowish brown; of excellent quality, very productive. D. and S.

Sheldon—Large, greenish yellow with rusty cheek, melting and juicy.

WINTER VARIETIES.

Easter—Large; yellow, russet brown color; quality good. One of the best keepers, a regular bearer and productive. D. and S.

Lawrence—Of the very best quality, hardy, healthy, productive and good. Fairly large; skin yellow; succeeds everywhere. D. and S.

Josephine de Malines—Medium; yellow, fleshy, juicy and sweet; good keeper and productive.

Winter Nelis—Medium; greenish yellow; fine grained, rich and delicious; one of the best winter pears and productive. D. and S.

APRICOTS.

This fruit rarely succeeds here unless protected from late frosts. Culture similar to peaches.

VARIETIES.

Shense (ACME)—A novelty that I have never seen. Said to be of Chinese origin and to equal the best California production.

Can supply any of the following varieties: Moorepark, Roman, Peach, and Royal. Russians are of no value here, and Japan varieties bloom too early.

AN EXTENSIVE grower of peach trees in New Jersey advises his patrons not to use Delaware trees as they have "yellows," and are propagated from canning house seeds, but finds it perfectly legitimate, whenever he can buy them cheap enough, to invest in a lot to sell to his patrons elsewhere. It is a settled fact that "yellows," wherever now known, has been spread from New Jersey grown trees in the first instance. See my clean bill of health on first page of cover.

QUINCES.

Under favorable conditions this is a profitable fruit. Requires heavy manuring, clean cutting and a judicious spraying to have it in perfection.

VARIETIES.

Orange—The most popular sort; large, orange shape, good bearer; early.

Champion—Very large, pear shaped, productive, an early bearer; late

Meech Prolific—Claimed to be a superior variety. Originated in New Jersey, the State that produces so many *wonderful* things.

PERSIMMONS.

Japan sorts have fruited here entirely unprotected, producing fruit as large as small oranges; dried they are said to equal figs. I have the Japan; also the American Seedling.

CHERRIES.

Black Tartarian—Large, late, purplish black; a standard variety.

Gov. Wood—A magnificent cherry; very large, yellow with red cheek; delicious, juicy, rich. Mid-season.

Napoleon Bigarreau—Late; pale yellow and red, productive and sweet.

Downer Late—Large, late and good.

Rockport—An Ohio variety, highly prized; large, red, juicy and delicious.

Yellow Spanish—Mid-season, large, yellow, red cheek and productive.

English Morello—Latest, dark red, juicy, acid and profitable.

Early Richmond—Popular; early variety, red, juicy, acid.

Early Purple—The earliest fine variety, medium size, heart shaped, tender, juicy, sweet; productive.

NUT TREES.

CHESTNUTS.

Ridgely—A native of Delaware, which comes into bearing very young; I have had trees fruit in the nursery row at one year old. It is of large size and fine quality, better than any other sort I have ever tasted, unless some American Sweets excel it. Ripens here in September; is an immense cropper. Tree is a strong grower, making an elegant lawn tree when well cared for. I have planted an orchard for profit; favorable mention has been made of it by the *Rural New Yorker*, *Country Gentleman*, *American Agriculturist*, *Farm Journal* and *Farm and Fireside*. Specimens submitted to the following well-known horticulturists have elicited much comment:

A LARGE SEEDLING CHESTNUT.—Mr. Charles Wright, Seaford, Del., sends us samples of a chestnut called the "Ridgely," and stated to be a seedling "originated near Dover, Del., of unknown parentage. It often nets the owner \$25 from the single tree in a single season. Young trees grafted come into bearing at 3 to 4 years, and are very productive." The nuts sent are nearly as large as French or

Spanish chestnuts, or over an inch in diameter, making the ordinary chestnuts of the market here appear exceedingly small in comparison.—*Country Gentleman*.

THE RIDGELY CHESTNUT.—The culture of edible nuts is a promising industry, and is worthy of greater development in America. The chestnut is an important food nut, containing much starch and but little oil. The accompanying engraving is one-half the natural size of the Ridgely chestnut, a chance seedling of unknown, though probably European, parentage, growing on the Ridgely farm, near Dover, Delaware. The original tree, though many years old, is still thrifty, and bears large crops every year. The tree often blossoms in the nursery row, and fruits in great profusion at from five to seven years. The nut is sweet and well flavored, with no bitter taste, and is about the size of the Paragon. The burr and nuts shown in the illustration were grown on the original tree. This variety is sometimes erroneously called the Dupont, instead of the Ridgely. We are indebted to Mr. Charles Wright, of Seaford, Delaware, for the original specimens for the use of our artist.—*American Agriculturist*.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12, 1894.—Decidedly the finest and handsomest really good large chestnut received. The Ridgely has evidently come to stay and is worthy of far more general cultivation.—*Pomological Division*.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1894.—My attention has been called to the Ridgely chestnut for the last three or four years and I have had several samples of it to test. I have always been very much pleased with it both in the quality of the nut and the size; and from what I have seen of it I should judge that it is an acquisition.

Yours very truly, L. H. BAILEY.

A SURPRISE—Now comes to us a little box of chestnuts which will average (if this sample may be taken as the average of the tree's product) nearly as large as the Paragon; of quality fully equal to any of our American chestnuts if eaten with the skins on. We are not told whether it is of American or foreign origin. It doesn't matter. Here we have a chestnut as large as it is needful the nut should grow, of excellent quality. That is, we have size and quality combined, and that is just what *The Rural* has been hoping for—expecting, indeed, as the result of the Chestnut Celebration which *The Rural* inaugurated years ago. It is undoubtedly a great acquisition and should be introduced as soon as possible.—*Rural New Yorker*.

NEW CHESTNUT.—We have received specimens of a new Chestnut named the Ridgely. The nuts are large and of good quality, and drop from the trees before frost. The Ridgely is not dwarfish like the Japans, but of rapid and large growth, making a tree of magnificent proportions. It is early and annual and very productive.—*Farm and Fireside*.

THE Ridgely Chestnut is very large and fine and well worth looking after by those who have the Chestnut fever.—*Farm Journal*.

SANTA ROSA, CAL., October 16, 1892.

MR. CHARLES WRIGHT.

DEAR SIR—Sample of the Ridgely Chestnut received. I judge from appearance that they are improved American chestnut. If so they surpass in size and appearance any that I have ever seen. The quality is rich and sweet, like the American, though approaching the Italian chestnut in size and surpassing it much in beauty.

Respectfully,

LUTHER BURBANK.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

MR. CHARLES WRIGHT.

DEAR SIR—I find the Ridgely Chestnut quite good, and of much larger size than the ordinary American.

Yours truly,

P. J. BERCKMANS.

FORT COLLINS, COLORADO.

MR. CHARLES WRIGHT.

DEAR SIR—The Ridgely impresses me as being a very fine chestnut, and so with every one on the place to whom I passed them round. They each and all clamored for more. The flavor is excellent. Please quote me prices on trees.

Yours very truly, CHAS. E. PENNOCK.

LOUISIANA, MO., October 19, 1892.

MR. CHAS. WRIGHT.

DEAR SIR—Chestnuts are certainly very large and fine. The quality is very good indeed.

Truly,

PIKE CO. NURSERIES.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., October 12, 1892.

MR. CHAS. WRIGHT.

DEAR SIR—I think those nuts very fine, and if American the finest I have ever seen.

W. F. HEIKES.

American Sweet.**Spanish.****Japan Giant**—This last is very large, but quality poor. Dwarfish.**FILBERTS.****Kentish Cob**—Oblong. Excellent quality.**English**—The sort usually sold on fruit stands.**PECANS.**

Tree similar to hickory; succeeds well here; all the following very thin-shelled, large fine nuts: Stuart, Van Deman, Mexican.

WALNUTS.

For illustration and description see third page of cover.

ALMONDS.

Hard Shell.

Soft Shell.

GRAPES.

Concord (M)—Black, strong grower and productive.

Worden (E)—Earlier than Concord; good quality, good grower, black.

Moore's Early (E)—Large berry, small bunch, not productive.

Wilder (M)—Very large and fine; black.

Delaware (M)—Red, and best quality.

Brighton (M)—Red, very good.

Woodruff Red (E)—Very large, compact bunches, delicious quality, productive.

Wyoming (E)—Red, productive and very fine.

Lady Washington (L)—White, bunch very large and fine quality.

Catawba (L)—Large, red, delicious quality.

Niagara (M)—White, and very fine.

Pocklington (L)—Very large, compact, bright yellow, and fine.

Empire State (E)—Medium size, small bunch, good quality, white.

Eaton (E)—Very large, black, of recent introduction, valuable.

Moore's Diamond (M)—New, white, fine, highly endorsed.

Moyer (E)—New red, and said to be very fine.

Green Mountain—"An extra early variety; originated in the Green Mountains, vine hardy, prolific and an early bearer, berries and bunch medium size, shouldered; color yellowish green; skin thin, pulp tender and unexcelled in flavor. Ripens ten days ahead of Hartford Prolific." E, early; M, medium; L, late.

STRAWBERRIES.

I grow this fruit for market as well as for plants, hence try to select nothing but good, reliable varieties. Plants dug from young beds that have never fruited, roots straightened, trimmed, and tied in bunches of 50. Can furnish in any quantity. Among the most reliable and popular sorts I have fruited, I recommend Tennessee Prolific, Greenville, Leader, Gov. Hoard, Edgar Queen, Meeks, Gandy, Bubach, Lovett, Enhance, Woolverton and Haverland.

Of the more recent introductions, Brandywine is excellent. I also call especial attention to J. W. Kerr's new seedlings, Oriole and Ideal. I took a 24-mile drive the past season to see them, and their condition was truly wonderful on his grounds. I would not hesitate to set largely as soon as plants can be had. Both are the results of careful hand pollination, a cross between Bubach and Hoffman, and have the good qualities of both.

LIKEWISE, a few years ago, California made a great fuss over peach yellows and quarantined all stock coming from such sections as were thought to be diseased, especially against Eastern growers, but she makes no effort to keep the much-dreaded San Jose scale at home, and seems glad to have it disseminated among the Eastern States.

Ideal—(Per.)—

Named by Professor Heiges, U. S. Pomologist, is of large, uniform size, each berry looks as if moulded; dark, rich red all through; high flavor. Plant resembles Greenville, fruit resembles Greenville in size and quantity; a week earlier than that popular sort. A decided advantage.



IDEAL.

Orioie—(Imp.)—Ripens only two or three days behind Michel and possesses decided advantage for Peninsula growers. An extra early berry of large size, nearly every specimen being perfect, not quite so good shape as Ideal, though by no means ill-shaped; fruit dark red, fine flavor, firm and rich. Plant is a picture of health, vigor and productiveness.

Brandywine—Strong, vigorous grower, very productive, very large, dark red, shape perfect. Late.

Tennessee Prolific—This was the best berry I fruited last year; fruit immense, dark red, resembles the best Sharpless though more regular in form, three times as productive and holds its size. Very early, only a few days behind Michel. I have planted largely for market. Blossom perfect and plant all that can be desired.

Leader—Similar to well-grown Jessie. Very early and a beauty. Per.

Columbian—New, from the South. An extra early sort of promise.

Tubbs—From Anne Arundel county, Md. Said to be an exceedingly productive early sort; high quality, good grower and prolific. Per.

Banquet—Praised for its high flavor.

Berlin—A seedling of Bubach, produced by the late Albert H. Clark, of Cambridge, Md. Very large, strong, vigorous grower; productive; three days later than Bubach.

Mary—Said to be of immense size. The plant is all that can be looked for.

Greenville—Being the introducer of this in Delaware, I am proud to know it is such an acquisition. Stout grower, leaves cup-shaped. ~~An extra early berry of large size, nearly every specimen being perfect, not quite so good shape as Ideal, though by no means ill-shaped.~~ Fruit dark red, fine flavor, firm and rich. Plant is a picture of health, vigor and productiveness; exceedingly prolific. Berry large and fine flavor; early to mid-season. Imp.

Lady Thompson—Largely planted, but I cannot recommend it.

Marshall—Is a failure with me. Berry large but plant rusts terribly and is not prolific or desirable.

Grant—Large, vigorous growing, healthy plant, perfect blossom. Berry similar to Cumberland, much larger, more productive and ten days later. On my grounds this promises to be an acquisition.

Timbrell—Is an utter failure. Won't grow, and if it did the fruit won't ripen. I can see no place for it. The following are too well known for description:

Crescent. Imp.	Gov. Hoard. Per.
Sharpless. Per.	Enhance. Per.
Edgar Queen. Imp.	Woolverton. Per.
Smith's Seedling. Per.	Warfield. Imp.
Michel Early. Per.	Mrs. Cleveland. Imp.
Princess. Imp.	Gillespie. Per.
Phillips Seedling. Per.	May King. Per.
Meeks. Per.	E. P. Roe. Per.
Haverland. Imp.	Wilson. Per.
Bubach. Imp.	Gypsy. Imp.
Gandy. Per.	Beeder Wood. Per.
Lovett. Per.	

The following are new and not fully tested:

Grant.	Enormous.
Edith.	Ona.
Estego.	Noble.
Oscar.	No Name.
Ivanhoe.	Duo.
Belle.	H. W. Beecher.
Bisel.	

RASPBERRIES.

VARIETIES

BLACK

Souhegan.
Gregg.
Progress.
Palmer.

RED

Thompson Early.
Cuthbert or Queen.
Turner.
Golden Queen.
Miller.

Mills, No. 15—A new blackcap from New York. Seems to be of great promise. I have not fruited it.

Turner—Early, vigorous grower.

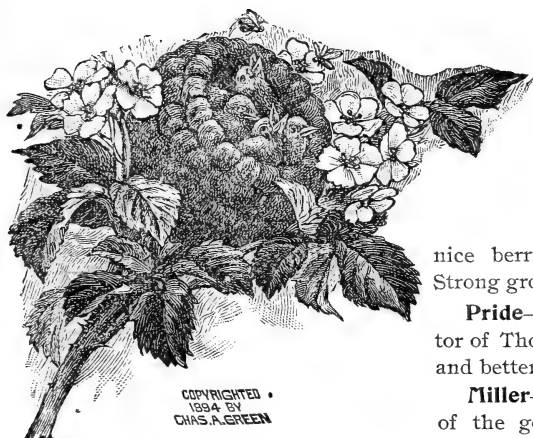
Cuthbert—Very large, mid-season; the standard sort.

Royal Church—Rather large, deep red, crumbles; is not productive; plant too weak to be of value here.

Thompson—Too soft and not sufficiently productive to pay here.

MARION'S FAVORITE, KENYON and WINANT are on trial; from Ohio.

IN OUR trip through six counties in the berry season of 1893 the only strawberry patch that was better than ours was at Mr. Wright's, and they were true to name as well as vigorous and well cared for. Mr. Wright has the largest collection of peaches in America, and the best feature of his business is that as he fruits so many varieties himself he has stock true to name and varieties best adapted to this Peninsula. His connection with the Worlds' Fair, at Chicago, last year, as Superintendent of Pomology, and his wide field of observation, have given him a knowledge which is of great value to his patrons.—*Peninsula Farmer*.



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1894 BY
CHAS. A. GREEN

LOUDON.

Loudon—A new, red berry, cross between Turner and Cuthbert. Size very large, very firm, quality good, an excellent shipper and early. All things considered, it has all the requirements for a good market sort. I had some

nice berries on it the past season. Strong grower.

Pride—Originated by the originator of Thompson and said to be earlier and better than that variety.

Miller—Here is an instance of one of the good things of life that has been kept from the public for some

years past by a few growers who preferred to market the fruit rather than sell the plants. This berry has been fruited in this locality for some ten years past, and would probably have remained in seclusion for as many more if it had not been brought to public notice by a few enterprising fruit men, who desired that the horticultural world should know more of its good qualities and reap some of the profits thereof. A short description only is necessary.

The bush is a stout, healthy, vigorous grower, not quite so tall as Cuthbert, rather more stocky and dwarfish. It is well calculated to hold up the immense crop of fruit with which it loads itself.

As compared with Cuthbert and Thompson, growing in the same field, it has never yet shown any signs of winter killing, whilst these have both suffered the past mild winter considerably. Berry is as large as Cuthbert, holding its size to the end of the season, round in shape, color bright red, does not fade, but will hold its color after shipment longer than any other red variety; core very small, does not crumble, making it **the firmest and best shipping berry in existence**; has not the flat taste of some varieties, but a rich fruity flavor entirely its own. The time of ripening is with the very earliest, the first picking being with Thompson Early, June 11th, the Miller producing double the quantity of berries at each picking that Thompson did, in the same field under the same conditions, continuing until August 3—Thompson having been gone three weeks—fully as prolific as Cuthbert. It does not seem particular as to soil, having been fruited on light, sandy, gravelly and heavy clay soils with equal success. To sum up, in conclusion, it possesses the following points of superiority as compared with other varieties:

- 1st. Ripens with the very earliest.
- 2d. Productiveness equal to any.
- 3d. Has no equal as shipper.
- 4th. Perfectly hardy.
- 5th. Quality Unsurpassed.
- 6th. Attractive color.

The above is the claim that I made for this raspberry last year.

Another season's trial only proves all I claimed for Miller. U. S. Pomologist Heiges made a special trip here to see for himself and went home convinced it was all ever claimed for it and that it would soon supersede all others here, at least, if not elsewhere.

CAUTION—It is now certain (September 30, 1895) that parties who have no reputation at stake are offering inferior varieties or old sorts for Miller at greatly reduced rates, merely to injure it and at the same time pocket some money. Unless such firms can give the *true origin* of their plants you will doubtless be humbugged. I recommend prospective buyers to purchase direct from headquarters or from such firms as purchased their stock direct from headquarters last season.

Below will be found a few testimonials from well-known horticulturists, commission men and fruit growers who have seen and handled this berry:

TESTIMONIALS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Division of Pomology, Washington, D. C., July 3, 1894.

DEAR SIR—Your letter of July 2d describing the Miller raspberry received, for which, and the berries, accept my thanks.

It has every appearance of being remarkably productive, in fact, your trial with it and Thompson's Early establishes its fruitfulness; is of a beautiful color, which it retains even when berries are crushed in transportation, is of good size, of remarkable firmness and should prove a valuable addition to our list of red raspberries. In quality I consider it superior to Cuthbert.

Yours truly, S. B. HEIGES, Pomologist.

LATER—July 6th—Since reading your letter of July 4th I am doubly impressed with the merits of the Miller. Mr. Taylor reports as follows: "Resembles Brandywine in general appearance, but is firmer. Its earliness, firmness, productiveness, bright color and good quality combine to make it a very promising variety for market."

Yours truly, S. B. HEIGES, Pomologist.

Prof. Taylor is assistant U. S. Pomologist.

PARSLEY, VA., July 13, 1894—*Dear Sir*: Your letter of the 2d and the box of the Miller Raspberry came all right. It is indeed a good berry. The size, color and flavor are good, and it is quite firm enough to ship well. I had been to Richmond to see a new raspberry on the grounds of M. T. Thompson not long before your specimens came, and there saw the Thompson (Early Prolific) to which you refer. I think the Miller better, if it bears generally as it does with you.

Yours sincerely, H. F. VAN DEMAN, late U. S. Pomologist.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,
Orange Judd Co., 52 and 54 Lafayette Place.

NEW YORK, July 11, 1894—*Dear Sir*: The berries came to hand this morning and were in very fair condition. It seems like a solid, good colored and good quality fruit of good size. I should be glad to have the history of the berry, its origin, etc., and if possible, would like two or three plants next spring to test it here.

Sincerely yours,

E. G. FOWLER.

OFFICE OF THE FARM JOURNAL,
Editorial Department, Philadelphia, July 3, 1894.

Dear Sir:—We received in good order the little box of Miller Raspberries. They are certainly very large and fine. Yours truly,

WILMER ATKINSON CO.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4, 1894—*Dear Sir:* Your letter received. We think without exception you have sent us the finest red raspberries we have handled, and yesterday while all Queens were soft, your Miller was firm and hard.

SMITH & MILLER, Produce and Commission Merchants.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 13, 1894—*Dear Sir:* Your raspberry called the Miller is the best raspberry that ever came to this market, for color and size. Their keeping qualities have never been equalled, as I have found that they are as firm after twenty-four hours' standing as the general run of raspberries are at picking.

Yours, THOS. H. TOWNSEND, Commission Merchant.

PHILADELPHIA, July, 1894—*Dear Sir:* The Miller Raspberry, which we have handled for you this season, we consider an excellent berry, surpassed by none in size, flavor and durability in shipping. We would recommend the cultivation of this variety, as it cannot but prove a very profitable undertaking for the grower.

Respectfully, J. P. MOYER & CO.,

Wholesale Commission Merchants.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1894—*Dear Sir:* The red raspberries we have been handling for you, called the Miller, we have found to give the best satisfaction to our trade of any berry we have handled this season. They have been of good color, very large and firm, and we always had them engaged on arrival. Every one who has bought them of us has praised them very highly and has engaged them ahead. We have always been able to get from two to four cents per quart more for them than any of the other berries we have handled at same time. Wishing you success with your berries, we remain,

Yours, DENNEY & WRIGHT, Commission Merchants.

BLACKBERRIES.

VARIETIES.

Early Harvest (Genuine)—The first to ripen, small size, firm, very productive, a good grower, profitable, when ripe of the best quality but it is not ripe as soon as it turns black. Best for Delaware and Maryland.

Erie—I have so far been unable to see where this new berry possesses any qualities superior to our old varieties. Further testing is necessary.

Wilson—Too well known to need description, the largest of any, good quality; succeeds everywhere but North, where the winter kills it.

Lincoln—Here is a blackberry I have fruited several seasons with great satisfaction. The bush is the most rampant, stout, vigorous grower ever seen here; will measure at least one inch or more in diameter at the base; grows in perfect tree form and lives to the tips. No rust, blight, or double blossom has ever ap-

peared on it. Fruit rather large, jet black, quality fairly good; shape and size of medium size Wilson, and for productiveness unexcelled; in fact, I never saw its equal. Ripens a few days later than Wilson. Prof. S. B. Heiges and other fruit men who have seen it were enthusiastic over its vigorous growth and productiveness.

Eldorado—A new sort from Ohio that seems to be all that can be desired so far as health, vigor and productiveness are concerned, but lacks size and is not quite early enough to pay here. Ripens later than Wilson.

Maxwell—A dwarfish growing plant; rather productive, large, jet black, very early.

Spaulding—**Dallas**—Both from Texas and not yet fruited.

Lucretia Dewberry—A trailing blackberry which is early, large and productive. Requires to be tied and staked to give best results.

CURRENTS.

Fay's Prolific—Has fully come up to all claims made for it and is without doubt the best red currant to-day. A strong grower, an early bearer and productive. Fruit large, bright red, less acid than the cherry which it is rapidly superseding.

Cherry and Versailles—Are so near alike that one description does for both. Bunches large, berries very large, crimson, beautiful and acid. Good growers but only fairly productive.

Ruby—The finest red currant I have ever seen. From New York and excels Fay every way on my grounds.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Industry—New, a foreign variety of very large size which succeeds better North than South.

Downing—The best of the American varieties, fruit large, pale green, good quality; bushes stocky, vigorous, hardy and productive. Best for general purposes.

Houghton—I have also in stock, a good sort.

ASPARAGUS.

VARIETIES.

Conover's Colossal—A standard variety.

Barr's Mammoth—Very large and fine, from Pennsylvania.

Palmetto—From South Carolina; largely planted; very early and large.

RHUBARB.

Myatts Linnaeus—The best, fit for use longer than other varieties.

Eleagnus Longipes—A rapid-growing bush with light green leaves, of somewhat silvery appearance. Fruit red, suitable for tarts, pies, etc. Exceedingly ornamental.

Japan Wineberry—A raspberry of Japanese origin that bears in a husk. Berry small, red, tart; quite good as a novelty only. Ripens August 1st.

Burbank's Golden Mayberry, Japan Mayberry, Logan berry, Albino dewberry, all on trial.

ORNAMENTALS.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

Ash, blue.	Maple, Norway.
Beech, American.	Maple, sugar.
Beech, purple.	Maple, silver.
Catalpa, speciosa.	Maple, Sycamore.
Dogwood, white.	Poplar, tulip.
Elm, English.	Larch, American.
Horse Chestnut.	

SHRUBS.

HYDRANGEA, P. G.

A hardy white flowering shrub; invaluable for lawns. Beautiful, large, white flowers. Have a fine stock; cheap.

Privet.	Purple Lilac.
Altheas.	Honeysuckle.
Spirea.	

EVERGREENS.

Arbor Vitæ, American.	Douglas Spruce.
“ “ Compacta.	White Pine.
“ “ Chinese Golden.	Austrian Pine.
Norway Spruce.	Scotch Pine.
Colorado Blue Spruce (a beauty).	English Yew.
Concolor Spruce.	

HAVING many inquiries from parties in other localities for farms here, I would respectfully call the attention of those about to make a change from city life, or from the cold North or drouth-stricken West, to the Peninsula. Its genial climate, fertile soil, cheap labor and nearness to the largest markets in the world make it a most desirable place of residence. Fruits of every description, live stock, grain, grasses, poultry—in fact, all branches of farming may be engaged in here. To all home seekers,

H. MARTIN WRIGHT,
SEAFORD, DEL.,

Will be pleased to furnish information in regard to lands here.

FALL 1895.

PRICE LIST

OF THE

PEACHLAND NURSERIES

CHAS. WRIGHT,

SEAFORD, DEL.

Subject to fluctuations of the market, and may be changed at any time without notice.

PEACHES—LEADING VARIETIES.

ONE YEAR FROM BUD.

	Each	Per 12	Per 100	Per 1000
3½ to 5 feet.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$7 00	\$50 00
3 to 3½ feet.....			6 00	40 00
2 to 3 feet.....			5 00	30 00
1 to 2 feet.....			4 00	20 00

Elberta, Crosbey and Champion.

At above prices when one-half of order is for leading varieties; if for these varieties alone, add one cent per tree to above prices.

Triumph, Bishop's Early, Boyd's Early, Jennie Worthen.

In dormant bud only.

APPLES—LEADING VARIETIES.

	Each	Per 12	Per 100
5 to 7 feet.....	\$0 25	\$2 50	\$15 00
4 to 5 feet.....	20	2 00	12 00
3 to 4 feet.....	15	1 50	10 00

Strayman Winesap.

Best winter apple known to this locality.

	Each	Per 12	Per 100
4 to 5 feet.....	\$0 50	\$5 00	\$25 00

Special quotations on 1000 lots.

PLUMS—LEADING VARIETIES.

	Each	Per 12	Per 100
Native.....4 to 6 feet.....	\$0 25	\$2 50	\$15 00
Japan.....4 to 5 feet.....	25	2 50	15 00
Domestic.....4 to 5 feet.....	50	5 00	

Any of above, Native or Japan, 3 to 4 feet, \$12 00 per hundred.

Willard, Milton.

New extra early Japan and Native, 50 cents each.

PEARS—STD. LEADING VARIETIES.

	Each	Per 12	Per 100
5 to 6 feet.....	\$0 50	\$3 00	\$30 00
4 to 5 feet.....	40	4 00	25 00
3 to 4 feet.....	25	2 50	20 00

Koonce.

New extra early \$1 00 each; doz. \$10 00.

Kieffer

In any quantity, fine, one and two year old trees,

	Each	Per 12	Per 100
4 to 6 feet.....			\$15 00
3 to 4 feet.....			12 00

Have upwards of ten thousand on Japan pear stocks.
Dwarf pears same price as for standard.

APRICOTS—LEADING VARIETIES.

	Each	Per 12	Per 100
4 to 6 feet.....	\$0 25	\$2 50	\$15 00
Shense.....	50		

PERSIMMONS.

	Each
Japan.....	\$1 00

CHERRIES.

	Each	Per 12
4 to 5 feet.....	\$0 25	\$2 50

NUT TREES.

CHESTNUT.

	Each	Per 12
Ridgely.....	\$1 50	\$15 00
Paragon and Numbo.....	50	12 00
Spanish and American seedlings.....	25	

WALNUT.

	Each
Black, silver skin.....	\$0 25
English or Persian.....	50
Japan, 4 to 8 feet.....	50
Pecans.....	1 00
Almonds, hard and soft shell.....	25
Butternuts.....	25
Filberts.....	25
Shellbarks.....	50

RASPBERRIES.

BLACK.

	Per 12	Per 100	Per 1000
Sonbegan.....	\$0 50	\$1 50	\$15 00
Progress.....	50	1 50	10 00
Palmer.....	50	1 50	10 00
Kansas.....	1 00	2 00	15 00
Mills' No. 15.....	1 00	3 00	20 00

RED AND YELLOW.

MILLER, prices on application.

	Each	Per 12	Per 100	Per 1000
Cuthbert.....		\$0 50	\$1 00	\$7 00
Thompson.....		50	1 00	7 00
Turner.....		50	1 00	7 00
Brandywine.....		50	1 00	7 00
Loudon, new red.....	\$0 50	5 00		
Royal Church.....	25	2 50		
Kenyon.....				
Winant, Marion's Favorite and Pride.....	50	5 00		
Golden Queen.....	25	2 50		
Japan Wineberry.....	25	2 50		

BLACKBERRIES.

Lincoln.....	\$0 50	\$5 00
Spaulding.....	50	5 00
Dallas.....	50	5 00

	Each	Per 12	Per 100	Per 1000
El Dorado.....	25	2 00	\$8 00	
Maxwell.....	15	1 50	5 00	
Early Harvest.....			75	\$ 6 00
Wilson Early.....			75	6 00
Erie.....			2 00	10 00
Lucretia Dewberry.....			2 00	10 00
Albino Dewberry.....	25			

GRAPES.

	1 year		2 year	
	Each	Doz.	Each	Doz.
Concord and Catawba.....	\$0 10	\$0 75	\$0 15	\$1 00
Wordon, Moore's Early, Wilder, Brighton, Niagara, Wyoming, Lady Washington and Pocklington.....	15	1 50	25	2 00
Woodruff.....	25	2 50	30	3 00
Empire State.....	20	1 50	25	2 00
Green Mountain (prices on application).				

CURRENTS.

	Each	Per 12	Per 100
Fay, one year.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$10 00
Cherry and Versailles.....		50	3 00
Ruby, superior to any other.....	25	2 00	10 00

GOOSEBERRIES.

Industry.....	\$0 25	\$1 50	\$15 00
Downing, Houghton, Champion.....	25	1 00	6 00

QUINCES.

Two Years.....	\$0 25	\$2 50	\$20 00
One Year.....	20	2 00	15 00

ASPARAGUS.

	Per 12	Per 100	Per 1000
Palmetto, one year roots, very strong.....	\$0 50	\$0 75	\$4 00
Barr's Mammoth, one year, very strong.....	50	75	4 00
Conover's Colossal, one year roots.....	20	25	2 00
Special prices on 10,000 lots.			

STRAWBERRIES.

Prices will be given on the above about February 1st, 1896, as I do not care to dig plants before Spring of '96. Have a large supply of Greenville, Tennessee Prolific, Haverland, Bubach, Enhance, Crescent, Gandy, Gov. Hoard, and others, including Oriole, Ideal and Grant.

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS.

Beech, native.....		Each.	\$ 50
Dogwood, native.....			50
Elm, English.....			1 00
Horse Chestnut.....			1 00
Maple, Norway.....			50
Maple, sugar.....			50
Maple, Sycamore.....			50
Maple, silver.....			50
Tulip Poplar.....			50
Blue Ash.....			50
Catalpa Speciosa.....			50
Larch, American.....			1 00
Altheas.....			50
Lilac.....			50
Spirea.....			50
Privet.....			25
Hydrangea, P. G. Fine large plants.....		Each.	50
		Per doz.	\$5 00

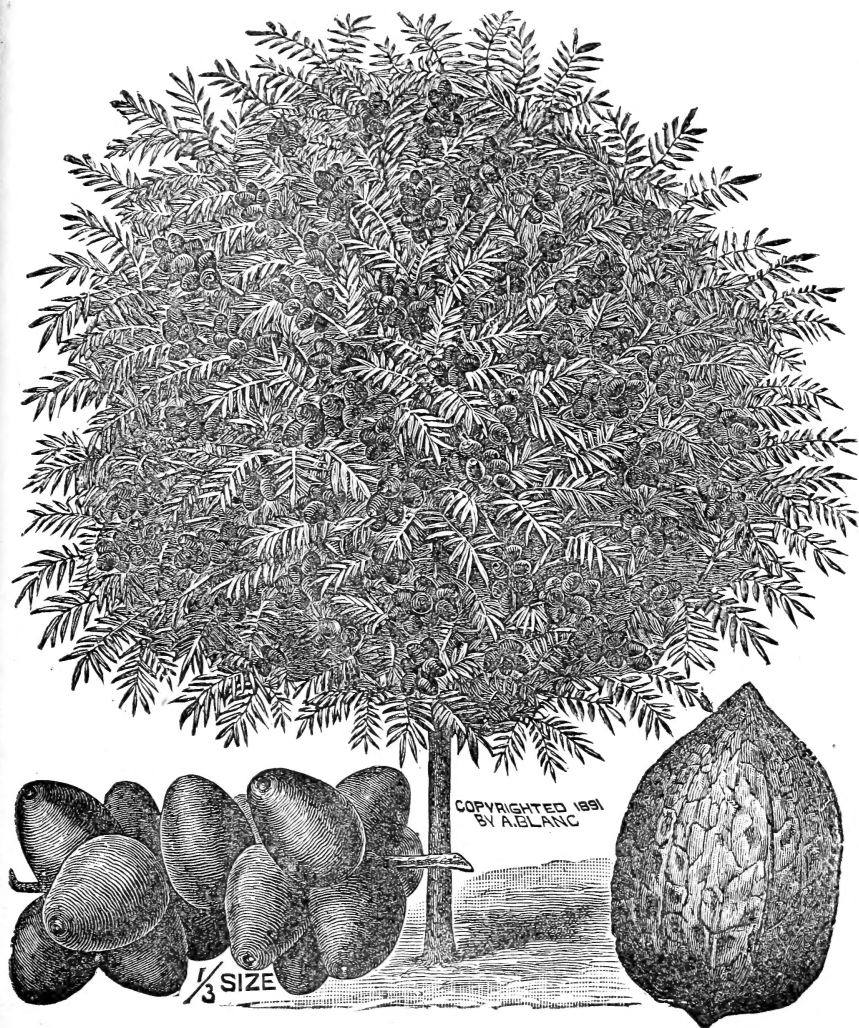
EVERGREENS.

	Each.
Norway Spruce, Austrian Pine, White Pine, Douglas Spruce, A. Arbor Vitæ, Chinese Golden, Arbor Vitæ, etc.....	\$1 00
Blue Spruce.....	1 50
Silver Cedar.....	1 50

NOTE.—It is best where a quantity of stock is needed to send for special quotations, which will be cheerfully given, especially on trees in carload lots, strawberries or other plants in 50,000 to 100,000 lots. I have surplus in many varieties I can sell cheap.

CHAS. WRIGHT.

JAPAN WALNUT.



A strong, upright, rapid grower. Early bearer, nut large, kernel rich, sweet, high flavor. For yard or avenue planting cannot be excelled as a shade tree. The fruit is all good. I also have PERSIAN, commonly called the English Walnut and the Black (Silver Skin).

