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= Indexed =
SPRING, 1896

62.15

RECEIVED
CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST

OF THE

Camden and Wyoming Ave.

NURSERIES,



[Three Miles South of Dover]

P. EMERSON, PROP'R

WYOMING

Kent County - - Delaware

"Delawarean" Power Print, Dover.

LILLIE OF KENT

About 30 years ago one James Anderson, living about 3 miles from here, desiring a few more apple trees to fill out his old apple orchard near the mansion, directed several boys (two of his sons being among them) to go out over his farm and dig up some seedling apple trees along the fence or hedge rows, and this was the only one among them that bore fruit worthy of note, and will ever prove a substantial and creditable monument to this and other efforts of his in fruit growing. Although of later introduction by a few years than the Jackson, the local demand for this variety has been so strong among our most intelligent and progressive fruit growers who are thoroughly acquainted with its merit, that my stock has been quickly depleted each year, and the acreage that will be planted and its increasing popularity promises to exceed and surpass that of the Jackson in a few years. It has a greenish, yellow color, with smooth, glossy skin, with faint blush when exposed to the sun; is of good size and quality, pippin shaped, and will keep well till last of May. Its even surface and bright and pleasing appearance makes it a seller, and even our merchants are astonished when told that it is a native seedling.

Price to trade same as on Jackson.

STAYMAN'S WINESAP

One year trees, very nice, clean and healthy, 15c. each, \$10 per 100. This is a large, bright red apple of excellent quality. The tree is a strong grower and a heavy bearer. The Old Winesap, so well and favorably known as a profitable winter apple, does not compare with this in size, flavor or keeping qualities. *There is no better winter apple for this Peninsula in existence.*

The above regarding Stayman's Winesap is the opinion of prominent Peninsula horticulturists.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
RECEIVED
MAR 6
1896

SPRING : 1896

CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST

**CAMDEN AND WYOMING AVE.
NURSERIES,**

**P. EMERSON, Proprietor,
WYOMING, KENT COUNTY, DELAWARE.**



FRUIT, NUT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL.

TREES,

**FLOWERING SHRUBS, VINES, HEDGE
PLANTS, Etc., Etc., ALSO**

ASPARAGUS ROOTS, SMALL FRUITS, VEGETABLE PLANTS.

**HEADQUARTERS FOR
RIDGELY CHESTNUT TREES,
LILLY OF KENT, JACKSON,**

**And other Promising Late Keeping NATIVE
SEEDLINGS, and Best Commercial Varieties
of Apples for Early Summer, Late
Fall, and Mid-Winter, for
... THIS PENINSULA ...**



SPECIALTIES:

Old and New Fruits,
That are likely to last,
And promise to surpass,
All others of their class.

BEAR THE FOLLOWING ANNOUNCEMENT IN MIND.

To my Friends and Patrons:

Through this inexpensive agent (comparatively speaking) I am enabled to quote you very different prices than if I sent an agent in person to sell you at a salary of from \$50 to \$100 per month and expenses, and then allow a sub-agent from 10 to 20 per cent. on your bill for delivering and collecting. The expense of this manner of selling about equals the *cost of producing the stock*. Therefore, if you buy in this way you must pay *twice the cost of production and a living profit besides thereon*. Being RESOLUTE TO EXCEL IN RELIABLE STOCK AT REASONABLE RATES, I have chosen these LEAST expensive agents, which I hope you will receive in the same friendly spirit that prompts their mission, and be as substantially benefited thereby as others have been.

For the further profitable consideration of those who are yet unacquainted with my disposition, integrity and ability to serve them advantageously, I will devote (further on) a *special* page to a few references and testimonials from the many of my patrons whom I have served continuously for years, and who are among the most intelligent, progressive and extensive commercial fruit growers of the Peninsula. Respectfully,

P. EMERSON,
Wyoming, Del.

SEE HOW THIS BOOK FITS.

If "there is an eternal fitness in all things," I desire this book to fit your business wants and desires in a creditable measure as well as

YOUR POCKET.

As a hand-book of reference, I think it will be found helpful if not almost indispensable. Make it your constant companion, and when about worn out and you also, with the unprecedented era of low prices of

GRAIN FARMING,

write for more of them and get your neighbors and friends to do likewise, that they may be induced

TO DIVERSIFY THEIR FARMING

with fruit culture, and when greater *profit, contentment* and *comfort* crown your efforts in this direction, I will feel that I have served you wisely and well.

Leave the markets for grain to those further West,
The markets of the East for fruits hold fast,
With intelligent effort, doing your best,
You come out financially O. K. at last.

IN ORDERING.—Please use the order sheet and envelope enclosed. Write every article plainly, give full name, postoffice, county and State; designate clearly whether your order shall be shipped by freight or express, and give name and office.

TERMS—Cash, or satisfactory acceptance. Cash with order from unknown parties will insure im-

mediate promptness. Prices are made so that you can afford to pay cash or make satisfactory arrangements. As a safe, prompt and cheap method of sending money, would especially recommend P. O. money order.


RESPONSIBILITY—After carefully digging, handling and packing trustworthy trees and plants, and delivering same to the railroad, my responsibility ceases. Delays in transit, accidents, &c., at purchaser's risk.

TREE BOXES—When advisable to use same a charge of \$1.50 to \$2.50 to cover cost only, will be charged. Freight rates are much lower on trees in boxes than in bales or bundles.

BALING—A charge sufficient to cover expense of same.

FRUIT INDUSTRY.

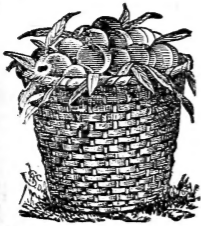
With an orchard, market and nursery experience of 20 years, I find my faith and enthusiasm in the industry growing stronger each year. Beside about 25 acres for nursery purposes, I have been planting almost yearly new plantations and using some of them more especially for experimental purposes, and four years ago I bought a tract of 80 acres near here, then almost covered with pine wood, since which time I have cleared the entire tract and have nearly one-half of it planted to Pear, Apple, Cherry, Plum, Quince, Prune, Apricot, Nectarine and Nut trees, together with Asparagus and Small Fruits, which should suffice to show that my faith and enthusiasm is not limited to supplying you trees alone.

 The varieties given under the different kinds

of Fruit, Nut, Shade and Ornamental trees, Flowering shrubs and Vines, also under the different kinds of Small fruits, Asparagus roots, Vegetable plants, &c, are considered the most popular and profitable of the numerous known varieties in their different classes, and having been thoroughly tested by practical fruit growers, horticulturists and truck farmers, and have received their hearty endorsement.

For your further guidance, notice and observation, I will indicate a Commercial Fruit List in each class by placing in "italics" the varieties considered most profitable for this and other sections.

PEACHES.



I submit the following boiled-down list of well-tested and most profitable varieties, which make a very desirable succession, and is the result of an effort in this direction of years of experience in orchards, and with supplying all the important markets with which this noted Peach centre has become acquainted through this Queen of all Fruits.

Varieties, stated in the order of ripening:
 Troth's Early, Mountain Rose, Foster, Crawford's Early, Moore's Favorite (improved Mixon), Elberta, Reeves' Favorite, Stump, Crawford's Late, Fox's Seeding, Shipley's Late Red, Walker's Variegated Free, Chair's Choice, Beer's Smock and Geary's Hold-on

APPLES.

Varieties, stated about in the order of their ripening: *Yellow Transparent*, *Early Colton*, *Early Ripe*, *Early Harvest*, *Red June*, *Red Astra*, *chan*, *Tetofsky*, *Fourth of July*, *Williams' Early Red*, *Duchess*, *Nyack Pippin*, *White Waxon*, *Summer Hagloe*, *Gravenstein*, *Smokehouse*, *Red Bietigheimer*, *Fallowater*, *Fall Maiden's Blush*, *Grimes' Golden*, *Rome Beauty*, *York Imperial*, *Nero*, *Smith's Cider*, *Carthouse*, *Winesap*, *Lankford Seeding*, *Stark*, *Paragon*, *Delaware Red Winter*, *Jonathan*, *Famuse*, *Stayman's Winesap*, *Lillie of Kent* and *Jackson*.

☞ He is a wise man who will select the best one from the many varieties of each season, and confine his planting for *commercial* purposes to about a dozen varieties, thereby making more of each variety. This suggestion will apply with equal force to fruit lists generally.

My supply of *Fourth of July*, *Williams' Early Red*, *Stayman's Winesap* and *Lillie of Kent* are needed in making assortment and will not be sold separately this spring unless at advanced prices.

PEARS.

For commercial orchards (recognizing that the peach is Queen of Fruits) would advise to select only those most worthy and profitable varieties that can be marketed previous to and after the season when peaches have the greatest control of the markets, viz:

Manning's, *Elizabeth*, *Noll Wilder Early*, *Clapp's Favorite* and *Bartlett*. Then skip over to season

of *Duchess*, *Beurre d'Anjou*, *Laurence* and *Keiffer*.

Lawrence and Keiffer being the best late commercial varieties, cold storage facilities at all heavy shipping points would be an enterprise offering great inducements to capitalists or fruit growers.

List for family use will be submitted upon application.

NOLL (named for awhile for the man on whose farm I first noticed it about three years ago), is nearly twice as large as Manning's, more beautiful, very healthy—trees probably 20 years old, regular bearer, and its season of ripening closely following Manning's, makes it an object worthy of the closest attention which I have and will give it hereafter. Can offer this spring a limited number of one and two-year-old trees — which I have propagated mainly for my own planting.

I believe the *Noll* pear as worthy your consideration as the *Koonce* or any other new *early* variety that I know of. Price, 25c. each; \$15.00 per 100.

There has been big money in early Pears.

PLUMS.

L. H. Bailey, Professor of Horticulture in Cornell University, N. Y. (eminent authority), states:

“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.”

From my own brief experience in plum growing I would advise planters not to confine their selection to the Japan varieties alone, but plant the fol-

lowing varieties of Natives as well as Japans, which are confidently recommended at this time. By planting both I have had plums every year since fruiting age from one or the other different types. The Japans would escape (by their more forward blooming) a continued, disastrous, beating rain storm occurring during the critical pollenization or blooming season of Wild Goose and other Natives, while the next season the Japans would be injured by a late frost, and the Natives escaped, by being less forward. Thus the advisability of planting both to better provide against such disastrous rain storms and frosts, as we are unable to make any fine and safe calculations upon their exact date of occurrence.

NATIVE VARIETIES — *Wild Goose, Newman, American Eagle, Purple, Yosemite, Golden Beauty, Wayland Moreman &c.*

JAPAN VARIETIES—In the order of their ripening—*Willard, Red Nagate, Kerr, Abundance, Maru, Chabut Satsuma and Burbank*

~~Red~~ *Abundance, Satsuma and Burbank* make a good succession and have been most generally planted, but high authorities speak of *Red June* as the greatest market variety among the Japs.

CHERRIES.

“The Peach, Pear and Apple thou mayst have,
Still I like them as well as thee;
But homage I pay the one I love best,
The glorious Cherry Tree.”

Cherries, being the first tree fruit in market, generally command good prices. Farmers and fruit growers are planting sweet cherries along the

roads, in pastures, on lawns, along fences, &c.; and they seem to thrive and do well in such uncultivated places.

SOUR VARIETIES—*Early Richmond* and *Montmorency*, the standard leading sorts for market.

SWEET VARIETIES—In order of ripening—*Gov. Wood*, *Black Tartarian*, *Yellow Spanish*, *Napoleon*, *Bigarreau* and *Windsor*.

QUINCES.

Choice fruit of the Quince is ever in demand at paying prices. By judicious pruning, early and thorough cultivation, manuring bountifully, and spraying each week during June and July with *Bordeaux* mixture, should result in success.

VARIETIES—*Orange*, *Champion*, *Rea's Mammoth* and *Meech's Prolific*.

APRICOTS.

The alarm of warning has been sounded from reliable sources regarding the Russian Apricots; but the *Rural New Yorker*, which don't recommend any fruit unless it has merit, says regarding a native seedling from Central New York:—"If people want to grow apricots for home use or market it would appear that the *Harris* variety is best suited to the situation."

MULBERRIES.

In planting for shade remember the children, chickens and pigs, by planting a few Mulberry trees. *New American* and *Downing* are most hardy and highly endorsed.

RIDGELY CHESTNUT.

If "a thing of beauty is a joy forever," then a thing combining beauty and quality should be a joy forever more, or more in some particular—perhaps a more substantial, profitable joy or condition; and as we are on the outlook for worthy, substantial, profitable and enjoyable things, it is with great pleasure, assurance and gratification that I make this continued effort to more generally introduce and acquaint the horticultural world and public with this, my *specialty* in the nut line.

It is a pleasure, because the old original tree (now nearly seventy years old) is, and has been for nearly a generation, a worthy, substantial, profitable and enjoyable thing.

A pleasure, because the propagation and dissemination of worthy Fruits and Nuts is a feature of my work that I find most congenial and absorbing, and further, I take a special delight in introducing this nut, because the original tree is a Native Seedling of this State, and immediate neighborhood, and is an inheritance to be justly proud of, and too beautiful, enjoyable and creditable, to be confined to the limits of its present acquaintances, and obscured by less worthy and profitable things.

The original tree is yet quite productive, having borne about four bushels of nuts last fall (when our common American crop was almost an entire failure here) and has always been prolific, hardy and an annual bearer. Is not dwarfish in habit like the Japans, but of strong and rapid growth, as its magnificent proportions will attest.

The nut producing the original aforesaid tree is

said to have originated with a Mr. DuPont, of Wilmington, Delaware, and sent to a Mr. Ridgely, who planted it on one of his farms near here, and it is therefore favorably known here as "The Ridgely Chestnut."

It is the opinion of the *Pomological Division, Washington D. C.*, that it is of European type.

The largest crop the original tree ever produced was five and one-half bushels, which sold for eleven dollars per bushel.

Trees of this variety commence to produce nuts two years from time of grafting in the nursery.

The nuts commence to ripen here and drop before frost, usually about the 10th to 20th of September, and are large, smooth, of uniform size and of a beautiful mahogany color.

In reply to fair samples of the "Ridgely Chestnut," sent last fall, I submit the following letter and publications regarding the same:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12, 1894.—"Decidely 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.

“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. These nuts come to us from a stranger, P. Emerson, Wyoming, Kent County, Delaware. His nurseries are known as the Camden and Wyoming Avenue Nurseries, three miles south of Dover. It will prove, undoubtedly, a great acquisition and should be introduced as soon as possible.”—*Rural New Yorker*, Nov. 10th issue, page 715, 1894.

NEW CHESTNUT—“From Mr. P. Emerson, Wyoming, Kent Co., Delaware, we have received some fine 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*, Springfield, O., Nov. 15th, 1894.

“The Ridgely Chestnut is very large and fine and well worth looking after by those who have the chestnut fever. We received some very fine specimens of this variety from P. Emerson, Wyoming, Delaware.”—*Farm Journal*, Dec., 1894, page 213.

Concluding regarding the Ridgely Chestnut, I feel compelled to state that I can produce letters from private individuals (who are growing the Paragon, and to whom I have mailed samples of the Ridgely by request for comparison) stating that

the Ridgely fully compared in size and excelled the Paragon in quality, also substantial testimony from parties (who have had the longest experience in growing and marketing the Ridgely, therefore ought to know, and who also know something of other varieties and strains) to the effect that the Ridgely is emphatically and absolutely according to their observation less affected by attacks of the chestnut weevil.

☞ Think there is sufficient evidence to recommend the planting of one or more species in close proximity to provide for thorough pollenization.

CHESTNUT—(Japan)—Very dwarfish in habit of growth, but are being pretty generally planted, and are likely to prove very profitable. Can be used like Dwarf Pears for close planting or between standard sorts.

WALNUT—(English or Madeira Nut)—Have had very encouraging results from planting and fruiting the English Walnut and can recommend their planting on this Peninsula.

WALNUT—(English Dwarf Prolific)—*Præparturiens*—A dwarf variety of English Walnut, commences bearing very young; very prolific. Nuts like the parent.

WALNUT—(Japan)—*Juglans Sieboldi*—One of the valuable introductions of recent years.

Leaves of immense size, and of a charming shade of green, making an exceedingly attractive tree.

The nuts, which are produced in extreme abundance, grow in clusters of 15 and 20. The meat is sweet, of the very best quality, flavor like Butter-

nuts, vigorous grower, matures early, bears young and regular, transplants as successfully as apple.

JAPANESE (*Juglans Max. Cordiformis*)—This is also a Japanese species of walnut yet little known, resembling in some respects *J. Sieboldi*, but differing considerably in form of nuts, which are broad, slightly flattened, smooth, and somewhat like our Shellbark Hickory.

WALNUT—(American Black)—Valuable for wood and should be planted and protected more generally.

WALNUT—(White)—American Butternut—Of spreading growth, suitable tree for planting about back building and stock enclosures, and desirable nut by way of variety, and the wood is said to be valuable also.

HICKORIES—Not only are these valuable for their fine nuts, but they are among the largest and finest of shade trees, and the wood is highly prized.

PECAN—(Thin shelled)—*Carya olivæformis*—This nut, so very well known and so highly prized by all, is of the easiest culture and hardy at the North. The nuts are large and very thin-shelled.

SHELLBARK—(Tuscatine of Shag-bark)—*Carya alba*—Tree of large growth, entirely hardy and productive. Nuts thin-shelled; kernel sweet and excellent. Always sells readily at good prices.

FILBERTS.—These, frequently termed hazel nuts, are of the easiest culture, and are among the most profitable and satisfactory nuts to grow; of dwarf habit, entirely hardy, abundant yielders, succeeding almost everywhere, and coming into bearing early. The Filbert can be also grown to advan-

tage in a hedge, proving both ornamental and useful.

The *Shellbark Hickory*, *Chestnut*, *Pecan* and *Hazel Nuts* are worthy your most serious consideration and attention. "It seems as if the time might come when all kinds of nuts will be valuable on account of their scarcity."

GRAPES.

No home is complete without a good selection of varieties of this most healthy and delightful fruit. I know of a number of fruit growers of this section who are making them a commercial specialty and can show most encouraging results. The following are the most profitable varieties, according to most reliable information, for commercial planting:

GRAPES,—Black,—*Moore's Early*, *Worden* and *Concord*.

White—*Moore's Diamond* and *Niagara*.

Worden, a seedling of *Concord* and a little earlier, is a valuable grape and destined to be as popular or more so than its parent.

Moore's Diamond, at the *Rural* grounds last season, was pronounced best of its season, which is a little ahead of *Worden* and others.

The *Niagara* is a grand production and immensely popular.

Other varieties furnished as per price list.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

HERE'S MONEY, BIG MONEY, BECAUSE EARLY MONEY

Barr's, or *Philadelphia Mammoth*, is at present considered the best, largest and earliest variety.

Conover's Colossal has been a profitable old standby and should not be ignored.

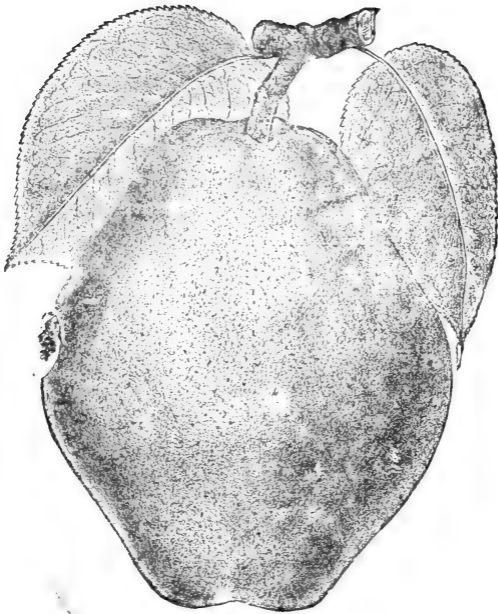
Palmetto, *Elmira* and *Columbian* White Mammoth are making great efforts to forge to the front.

RHUBARB.

This is one of the earliest of spring vegetables, and to facilitate earliness plant to south side of hill, wood, fence, or place a headless barrel over each hill early in the spring, and it will pay handsomely. A dozen roots will supply a family and take up little room. I plant it down tree rows.

HOLT'S MAMMOTH SAGE.

A very strong growing variety; plants grow about one foot high, and will cover a space about three feet in diameter. The leaves are very large and of unusual strength. It never goes to seed and is perfectly hardy. ●



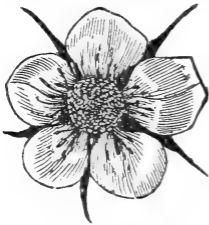
✓ THE KEIFFER PEAR.

For erect, symmetrical, vigorous growth, early bearing, productiveness, time of maturity, keeping qualities, freedom from insects, fungi and blight, handsome appearance and excellent canning qualities, it stands pre-eminently the most desirable and profitable *Commercial Pear* extant. It has justly and appropriately been termed **The Business Pear**, as it has resulted in more business and profit to the grower than any other Pear, in keeping and delicious qualities comparing favorably with the apple and other mid-winter luxuries of tree fruits of the Temperate Zone. It might be truthfully stated (as a business fruit) to have eclipsed the Peach, that heretofore greatest luminary in the horticultural firmament.

SMALL FRUITS.

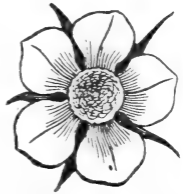
STRAWBERRIES.

“To plant Strawberries, spade or plow early and at least two weeks before planting. After making the soil as fine as possible, plants may be set 18 inches each way, if for garden, or 14 inches in rows three feet wide if for field culture. One row out of every four must be of a perfect flowering variety. Dip each bunch of plants in a bucket of water, deep enough to wet all the roots but not the leaves, just before setting out. Plant in narrow trench about



Perfect Blossom

5 inches deep, spreading the roots somewhat and covering so that the crowns will be slightly above the



Imperfect Blossom

surface of the bed. Firm very carefully. Large beds should be rolled as soon as set out. Cultivate or hoe soon after setting, and often enough to keep all weeds down. Let enough runners take root to make the rows twelve inches wide, with plants standing six inches apart each way; then carefully remove all other runners, and remember that the success of your bed depends largely on the care with which this work is done. Keep this treatment up until stopped by winter, then mulch with straw, and you have only to wait for your crop, one of the

most certain, profitable, delightful and interesting that can be grown. Bone meal, ashes, or well-rotted manure may be applied any time in the early summer to advantage.

Strawberries we now pack in light, strong baskets or rolls, using only young, well-rooted plants from which all dead leaves and runners have been removed. After being carefully straightened they are placed in baskets with roots in moss and leaves exposed to the air. The packages are then so secured that they can neither heat, lose out, or be broken in handling. Strawberry plants so put up will keep in perfect condition for at least two weeks. They should not be wet or unpacked until ready to be used; unless they are to be kept over two weeks, when they may be unpacked and trenched carefully.

Varieties imperfect in blossom need at least every fourth row to be planted with some perfect or staminate sort. Perfect sorts marked are especially good for use as staminates.

Order strawberry plants early, by all means; as early as possible. Let us book your orders while stock is full, and then have them shipped so as to reach you at least one week before they are wanted. It is easy to hold plants over, but delay may be fatal, and it can only be certainly avoided by having the plants on hand in good time."

That I may not be criticised for booming any special varieties because I may have them in heavy surplus, I will submit the following extracts (for your better guidance in this line of most delicious and profitable of the small fruits) from Bulletin

No. 28, July, 1895; Delaware College Agricultural Experimental Station, Newark, Delaware.

Out of a test of about seventy-five different varieties generally fruited in different States, Prof. M. H. Beckwith, Horticulturist and Entomologist, makes the following summary:

Best Early Varieties—Meek's Michel, Smeltzer, Crystal City.

Best for Market and Profit—Bubach, Brandywine, Greenville, Haverland, Meek's Michel and Phillips.

Best for Home use—Beverly, Bomba, Brandywine, Eureka, Greenville, Meek's Michel and Sharpless.

NOTES ON NEW VARIETIES.

“During the strawberry season we visited the grounds of Mr. J. W. Kerr, of Denton, Md., and examined a number of promising new seedlings that he grew from seed obtained by pollenating blossoms of the Bubach with pollen of the Hoffman. These seedlings have been grown and fruited for the past four seasons, under the same conditions as are the other varieties upon his grounds.

Two of them, that have been named Oriole and Ideal, by Prof. S. B. Heiges, U. S. Pomologist, will be introduced this season by Messrs. Slaymaker & Son, of Dover, Delaware. These varieties made an excellent showing on the grounds of the originator, and have every appearance of being valuable acquisitions to the list of profitable varieties.

We add the following descriptions of them as they appeared on the grounds of Mr. Kerr.

IDEAL.—A strong, vigorous plant with perfect blossoms; fruit large to very large, calyx promi-

ment. The berry is broadly heart-shaped, very uniform in shape, never coxcombed; color bright scarlet; flesh very firm, deep scarlet throughout, quality excellent. Vines very productive. Begins ripening about four days ahead of Bubach and continues in bearing much longer.

ORIOLE.—Plant a vigorous grower, with pistillate blossoms; fruit large to very large, very similar in shape to Bubach; dark scarlet color, seeds sufficiently prominent to make it a first-class shipper; flesh very firm, deep scarlet color to the very centre; rich and high flavor, very productive. Season about three days later than Michel.”

SUMMARY OF VARIETIES OF STRAWBERRIES GROWN IN DELAWARE.

“The Bubach is shown by the replies to be the leading variety of strawberry for general cultivation in Delaware.

It is the most productive and profitable variety, Haverland taking second place.

Gandy is considered the best shipper, with Bubach closely following and Meek's taking third place.

Sharpless is the favorite for home use, with Gandy for second choice.

Michel and Haverland are equally popular as early varieties, with Meek's closely following.

Gandy takes the lead as a late variety, with Enhance as second choice.

Of the thirty-nine varieties mentioned by the respondents the following varieties were the most prominent: Bubach, Gandy, Sharpless, Haverland,

Michel, Jessie, Phillips, Cumberland."—*Extracts from Bulletin No. 28, July, 1895.*

Might state here that Lady Thompson and Tennessee Prolific, two new varieties, largely planted last spring by growers of this and other sections generally throughout the Peninsula, have a few months yet to enjoy the strong claims of their more Southern friends before Delaware can justly pass judgment on their commercial value. Although quite a number of the newer varieties were not tested at Delaware Experiment Station. The following varieties received favorable report:—Brandywine, Columbian, Greenville and Smeltzer's Early.

See price list farther over.

The following varieties are especially recommended for pollenizing the imperfect bloomers:

Phillips. Jessie Saunders, Lovett's Tennessee Prolific.

RASPBERRIES.

Raspberries are best planted in hills, about four by six feet, and arranged so as to be cultivated both ways. Set the plant in furrow about an inch deeper than it stood in nursery; firm very carefully and cultivate clean and well. Canes should be pinched back in July, but no lateral branches should be cut before March, when the plant should be trimmed to such dimensions as will enable it to hold up its fruit. Bearing beds should be worked well, but shallow until fruit begins to ripen. A good bed of these berries should last from six to ten years.

Red berries grow from suckers which put up from

the roots. In bearing beds these suckers should be kept down by cultivator and hoe, allowing only about four good strong canes to each hill. Plants of all the cap raspberries are grown from tips of branches, which take root in the soft soil.

Miller Red Raspberry.

Last Spring I mailed you circulars and colored plate of the MILLER RED RASPBERRY and stated its points of superiority as compared with Cuthbert, Thompson's Early and others as follows :

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

Gave a number of testimonials from well-known horticulturists, commission men and fruit growers who had seen, handled and grown the berry, and will further state that during a wet, unfavorable spell of weather the past Summer, which so softened and affected the Turner, Hansell and Cuthbert as to unfit them for shipment, we continued our pickings and shipments profitably of the MILLER for nearly two weeks afterwards.

As an *early* red raspberry it commands the highest praise, each year demonstrating its superiority over other varieties.

For early market it has no rival.

The MILLER has been so much sought after by berry growers, as to lead to the sale of *doubtful* plants—I can guarantee my customers that my plants are *pure* and *true* to name.

Other well-known varieties well tested by fruit growers generally are the following :

RED—Cuthbert, Hansel, Turner.

BLACK—Eureka, Palmer.

YELLOW—Golden Queen.

BLACKBERRIES.

Plant in early Spring or late Fall. Should be in rows each way so as to cross cultivate, 4 by 6 feet apart. Set carefully and firm well. Cultivate and trim like raspberries. Manure and fertilize ground abundantly, and don't let more than three canes grow to each hill. Remove old fruit canes as soon as possible after picking and before cultivating season the following Spring.

Lucretia Dewberry.

Every year growing in favor in all parts of the country. Large black berry, produced on running canes that lie close to the ground through the Winter, safe from all danger of injury from cold, but should be thrown over and supported by wires strung to posts in the Spring. Productive, healthy plant, easy to grow and very satisfactory to gather, and was my most profitable crop among all the small Fruits.

Early Harvest.

Earliest Blackberry. Sure bearer, small, sweet berry of fine uniform shape, bright color and good carrier. The acme of perfection for culinary purposes.

Wilson's Early.

Most Popular Blackberry. There is yet no substitute for the Wilson. Large, handsome berry, good quality and heavy bearer.

GOOSEBERRIES.

The Gooseberry has been a neglected fruit. We can profitably extend their culture beyond a few bushes planted in the gardens for sauces, pies and jams. Fruit growers have not learned how readily they can be sold, how easily gathered and shipped, and how profitable they are. For commercial planting advise Downing and Houghton's seedling, although we need for market a variety that will ripen a little sooner—for which meritorious place several very promising new varieties are competing, notably *Orange* and *Keepsake*. For late season, the *Columbus* appears to be the most desirable new seedling.

CURRENTS.

One of the most healthful and desirable of the garden fruits. The demand is said to be increasing more rapidly than the supply. Will always be a favorite with the housewife. Would name Cherry, White Grape, Red Dutch, Fay, Prince Albert and Victoria as the best selection of the well-known varieties.

✓ NORTH STAR—The introducers and numerous other reliable parties say that this variety is the HARDIEST, the BEST GROWER, the MOST PROLIFIC bearer, and SWEETEST and BEST currant grown.

VEGETABLE PLANTS.

Grow largely for commercial purposes, early and late cabbage, lettuce, egg plants, pepper, early and late tomato, celery, and sweet potato plants.

ONION SEEDLINGS.

PRIZETAKER and NEW WHITE PRIZEWINNER—
To those who wish to try the *new* and very profitable method of growing onions from the *seedlings* instead of the sets, I can supply well-hardened *seedlings* in large quantities.

MISCELLANEOUS WORTHY NOVELTIES.

TRY A FEW OF EACH OF THE FOLLOWING:

Eleagnus Longipes.

A native of Japan, belongs to the Olive family; highly ornamental in form and foliage, and its bright showy fruit is useful, which is produced in abundance.

Japan Raspberry—(Wineberry).

A very interesting plant, native of the mountains of Japan; not only useful for its fine fruit, but is highly ornamental.

Buffalo Berry.

This is the hardiest fruit-bearing shrub we have; the intense cold of the far North—(60 below zero) and the scorching suns of the South, do not prevent its bearing a wonderful crop of bright red fruit each year, which literally covers the twigs and branches to the very tips. If not gathered will remain on the bush all the winter and improve in taste by freezing.

Rocky Mountain Cherry.

A very hardy, dwarf growing cherry from the western mountains; a species of the sand cherry, but wonderfully productive of fruit, and a highly ornamental shrub.

Hardy Orange.—(*Citrus Trifolata*).

A dwarf growing shrub; fruit too sour to eat. The blossoms, which appear to some extent during the whole season, are large, pure white, with exquisite fragrance.

New Japanese Climbing Rose.

CRIMSON RAMBLER—This is the most decided novelty in roses we have had for years. It has been a source of wonder and admiration wherever exhibited. Don't fail to secure a few.

POULTRY.

The Poultry industry is no doubt agitating the minds of many, especially grain farmers, as it was *the* crop that carried them over the chasm of difficulties, and gave them a footing for a continuance and a brighter prospect for the future. From various sources come encouraging reports of the financial success of this almost indispensable industry. And being interested in your welfare, I would advise you to plant a good vigorous sprout of the

Wyandotte

variety among your flock. Having owned and bred this variety for a number of years, and made a careful study of all their qualities, as layers, setters, mothers and for table use. They are content and healthy in confined limits, and I believe them superior to any other breed for town or village purpose, less disposed to become too fat and unhealthy from confinement, and for general purposes they hardly have an equal.

Can supply eggs from both the *Silver Laced* and

Buff. They will cost you 50c. per 13, if you call for them, or 75c. if packed and shipped.

Cockerels and Pullets for sale next Fall and following Spring.



ADVICE TO PLANTERS.

Preparation for Planting.

Plow and subsoil repeatedly so as to thoroughly pulverize to a depth of 12 to 18 inches. When planting upon the lawn or grass plots, remove the sod for a diameter of 4 to 5 feet and keep this space well worked or mulched and free from weeds. Dig the hole deeper and larger than necessary, to admit all the roots in their natural position, keeping the surface and subsoil separate. Cut off broken and bruised roots, and shorten the tops to half a dozen good buds, except for fall planting, when it is better to defer top pruning until the following spring. If not prepared to plant when your stock arrives, "heel in," by digging a trench deep enough to admit all the roots, and setting the trees therein as thick as they can stand, carefully packing the earth about the roots and filling carefully all crevices, taking up Fall or Spring, when required. Never have the roots exposed to the sun and air, and "puddle" before planting.

Planting.

Fill up the hole with surface soil, so that the tree will stand about as it did when in the nursery after the earth has settled, except Dwarf pears, which

should be planted deep enough to cover the quince stock upon which they are budded two or three inches. Work the soil thoroughly among the roots, and when well covered tramp firmly. Set the tree firm as a post, but leave the surface filling (of poorer soil) light and loose. No staking will be required except with very tall trees. Never let manure come in contact with the roots.

Mulching.

A covering of course manure, straw, marsh hay, or loose chip dirt, during the early Summer of the first season, will effectually prevent injury from drouth, and is a great benefit.

Damaged Trees.

If stock is frozen when received, place the package in a cellar and entirely bury in sand until frost is removed. If dried from long exposure, bury in the ground or keep in water until the shriveled appearance disappears.

How to Winter Trees Procured in the Fall.

The practice of procuring supplies of trees in the fall is becoming more and more general as each season demonstrates its wisdom. It is a more favorite time than spring, because of the colder weather, and the lighter pressure of business with nurserymen, the freighting companies and the planter. Even when fall planting is not desirable, the stock may be *procured* in the fall and "heeled in" as above and thus be on hand ready for the opportune moment in the spring. In the spring the roots will be found to have formed the granulation necessary to the production of new spongioles,

and when planted at the proper time will start to immediate growth.

If the trees are frozen when received, they should be buried immediately in the earth, tops and all, and allowed to thaw in this condition.

Pruning Trees.

When planting do not overlook this, the most essential work next to planting. Trim off bruised portion of the roots and put the stem in condition for the formation of a good top. The head may be left high or low according to the taste of the planter, but *cut back all the branches at least one-half*. Stock planted in the fall should not be pruned until the following spring.

Distances for Planting.

Standard Apples, 30 feet apart each way.

Standard Pears and strong-growing Cherries, 20 feet apart each way.

Duke and Morello Cherries, 18 feet apart each way.

Standard Plums, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines, 16 to 18 feet apart each way.

Dwarf Pears, 10 to 12 feet apart each way.

Dwarf Apples, 10 to 12 feet apart each way.

Grapes—rows 10 to 16 feet apart—7 to 16 feet in rows.

Currants and Gooseberries, 3 to 4 feet apart.

Raspberries and Blackberries, 3 to 4 by 5 to 7 feet apart.

Strawberries, for field culture, 1 to 1½ by 3 to 3½.

Strawberries, for garden culture, 1 to 2 feet apart.

NOTE—A most excellent way in planting an

apple or pear orchard 30 feet apart is to plant peaches in between. By the time the apples require the ground the peaches will have passed their prime, and can be removed.



USEFUL INFORMATION.

Approximate Value of Household Measure.

1 teaspoonful equals 1 drachm.

1 dessertspoonful equals 2 drachms.

1 tablespoonful equals 4 drachms.

2 tablespoonfuls equals 1 ounce.

1 comon size wine glass full equals 2 ounces or $\frac{1}{2}$ gill.

A teacup is estimated to hold 4 fluid ounces or 1 gill.

1 pound of wheat is equal to about 1 quart.

1 pound and 2 ounces of Indian meal is equal to 1 quart.

1 pound of soft butter is equal to 1 pint.

1 pound of sugar is equal to 1 pint.

Weight of Trees and Plants Packed.

Fruit Trees, 5 to 7 feet, weight about 100 lbs. to 100 trees.

Fruit Trees, 3 to 5 feet, weight about 25 to 50 lbs. to 100 trees.

Grape Vines, Currants, Gooseberries, Blackberries, weight about 10 to 25 lbs. per 100 plants.

Raspberries, weight about 5 to 10 lbs. per 100 plants.

Strawberry Plants, weight about 20 to 25 lbs. per 1000 plants.

AVERAGE COMPOSITION OF THE MOST IMPORTANT FARM MANURES.

Farm Manures.	Nitrogen.	Ammonia.	Potash (K ₂ O).	PHOSPHORIC ACID (P ₂ O ₅).	
				Total.	Lime (CaO)
Cow Manure (fresh)...	0.34	0.41	0.40	0.16	0.31
Horse Manure (fresh)..	0.58	0.70	0.53	0.28	0.21
Sheep Manure (fresh)..	0.83	1.00	0.67	0.23	0.33
Hog Manure (fresh)...	0.45	0.54	0.60	0.19	0.08
Hen Dung (fresh).....	1.63	1.98	0.85	1.54	0.24
Mixed Stable Manure.	0.50	0.60	0.63	0.26	0.70

NUMBER OF PLANTS PER ACRE AT VARIOUS DISTANCES.

DIST. INCHES.	PLANTS	DIST. INCHES.	PLANTS	DIST. FEET.	PLANTS	DIST. FEET.	PLANTS.
1 X 1	6,272,640	10 X 48	13,068	4 X 5	2,178	9 X 10	484
1 X 3	2,090,880	15 X 15	27,878	4 X 6	1,816	9 X 11	440
1 X 4	1,568,160	15 X 30	13,939	4 X 2	1,556	9 X 12	403
1 X 5	1,254,527	15 X 36	11,616	5 X 5	1,742	10 X 10	435
2 X 2	1,568,160	18 X 36	9,680	5 X 6	1,452	10 X 12	363
2 X 3	1,045,440	18 X 48	7,260	5 X 7	1,242	10 X 15	290
2 X 4	784,080			5 X 8	1,081	10 X 18	242
2 X 5	627,264			5 X 9	968	10 X 20	217
3 X 3	696,960	FEET.		6 X 6	1,210	12 X 12	302
3 X 4	522,720	1 X 1	43,560	6 X 7	1,037	12 X 15	242
3 X 5	318,175	1 X 2	21,780	6 X 8	907	12 X 20	181
4 X 4	392,040	1 X 3	14,520	6 X 9	808	15 X 15	193
4 X 5	313,642	1 X 4	12,890	6 X 10	726	15 X 18	161
4 X 5	250,905	1 X 5	8,712	7 X 7	888	15 X 20	145
5 X 5	174,240	2 X 2	10,890	7 X 8	777	18 X 18	131
6 X 6	128,013	2 X 3	7,260	7 X 8	691	18 X 20	121
7 X 7	98,010	2 X 4	5,445	7 X 9	622	18 X 24	100
8 X 8	77,440	2 X 5	4,356	8 X 8	680	20 X 20	108
9 X 9	62,726	3 X 3	4,840	8 X 9	605	20 X 24	90
10 X 10	51,362	3 X 4	3,630	8 X 9	574	20 X 30	72
10 X 20	26,132	3 X 5	2,904	8 X 10	495	30 X 24	60
10 X 24	20,908	3 X 6	2,420	8 X 11	453	30 X 30	48
10 X 30	17,424	3 X 7	2,074	8 X 12	537	30 X 30	40
10 X 36		4 X 4	2,722	9 X 9			

Amounts of Phos. Acid, Nitrogen and Potash Annually Removed from 1 Acre by Various Crops.

CROP.	GRAINS.	STRAW.	CHAFF.	PHOS. ACID.	NITRO-GEN.	POTASH.
Wheat.....	35 bushels.....	2700 lbs.....	300 lbs.....	24 lbs.....	59 lbs....	31 lbs
Rye.....	30 "	4000 "	250 "	26 "	51 "	45 "
Barley.....	40 "	2300 "	390 "	21 "	46 "	38 "
Oats.....	60 "	2900 "	275 "	22 "	55 "	62 "
Corn.....	50 "	4100 "	950 " cobs.....	31 "	67 "	80 "
Buckwheat.....	30 "	2200 "	.....	30 "	35 "	9 "
Potato.....	200 "	1450 " leaves and stubble	.....	21 "	46 "	74 "
Sugar Beets.....	15½ tons.....	3 tons.....	.....	32 "	69 "	143 "
Mangel-Wurzel.....	22 "	6 "	.....	46 "	150 "	264 "
Meadow Hay.....	GREEN.	DRY.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Timothy.....	6 tons.....	2½ tons.....	.....	23 "	83 "	85 "
Green Corn.....	11½ "	2 "	.....	32 "	89 "	94 "
Red Clover in bloom.....	8 "	2 "	.....	46 "	85 "	114 "
Lucerne.....	8 "	2 "	.....	28 "	105 "	96 "
Crimson Clover.....	7 "	1¾ "	.....	26 "	113 "	71 "
Sugar Cane.....	20 "	.....	.....	11 "	60 "	36 "
Sorghum.....	15 "	.....	.....	15 "	153 "	44 "
Cotton.....	750 lbs. seed.....	250 lbs. lint.....	.....	24 "	121 "	153 "
Hops.....	600 " strobile.....	1200 " leaves.....	1,500 lbs. Ramber	9 "	26 "	10 "
Tobacco.....	1,600 " leaves.....	1300 " stems.....	.....	23 "	84 "	53 "
Grapes.....	2 tons grapes.....	1½ T. tops.....	.....	23 "	89 "	103 "
Cabbage.....	31 " heads.....	.....	.....	11 "	32 "	39 "
Cucumber.....	25 "	.....	.....	88 "	150 "	360 "
Onions.....	1¼ tons.....	.....	.....	30 "	86 "	116 "
Oranges.....	20,000 lbs. (fruit).....	.....	.....	37 "	72 "	72 "
				16 "	24 "	103 "

PRICE LIST.

PEACHES.

	EACH	DOZEN	100	1000
First class 1 year, 4 to 6 feet.....	10	\$ 1 00	\$ 6 00	\$ 45 00
Second class 1 year, 3 to 4 feet.....	8	75	5 00	35 00
Third class 1 year, 2 to 3 feet, nice little trees.....	5	50	3 00	25 00

PEARS

First class, standard, large.....	25	2 50	15 00	130 00
First class, standard, medium.....	20	2 00	12 00	100 00
First class, standard, 1 year old, largest size.....	15	1 50	10 00	80 00
First class, dwarf, large size.....	15	1 50	8 00	60 00
First class, dwarf, medium.....	10	1 00	6 00	50 00

PLUMS.

JAPAN—On plum stock, first class, large size.....	25	2 50	15 00	130 00
JAPAN—First class, medium size.....	20	2 00	12 00	100 00
JAPAN—First class, third size.....	15	1 50	8 00	60 00
NATIVE—Wild Goose, Newman, Golden Beauty, &c.....	20	2 00	12 00	100 00

APPLES.

First class, large size.....	15	1 25	8 00	
First class, medium size.....	12	1 00	6 00	
First class, third size, good trees.....	10	75	4 00	

CHERRIES.

	EACH	DOZEN	100
First class, large size.....	20	2 00	12 00
First class, medium size.....	15	1 50	10 00
QUINCE.			
First class, large size.....	25	2 50	18 00

APRICOTS.

Harris and Acme, hardiest varieties known.....	25	2 50	
Downing and New American, hardy, highly recommended ...	35	3 50	

MULBERRIES.

DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL AND SHADE TREES.

MAPLE—Norway, street or lawn, 8 to 10 feet.....	40	4 00	30 00
MAPLE—Norway, street or lawn, 10 to 12 feet.....	60	6 00	50 00
MAPLE—Sycamore, { handsome tree, rapid growth } 10 to 12 ft.	50	5 00	35 00
“ “ { resembling Norway,..... } 12 to 14 ft.	60	6 00	45 00
MAPLE—Sugar or Rock, { popular Am. tree, } 8 to 10 feet.....	50	5 00	39 00
MAPLE—Sugar or Rock, { for lawn or ave, } 10 to 12 feet.....	60	6 00	45 00
MAPLE—Wier's Cut Leaved, { the most remarkable } 6 to 7 ft.	35	3 00	20 00
MAPLE—Wier's Cut Leaved, { and beautiful of trees } 7 to 9 ft.	50	4 00	30 00
LINDEN—American, rapid growing and beautiful tree, 7 to 9 ft	50	5 00	30 00
“ American, rapid growing and beautiful tree, 10 to 12 ft	50	6 00	40 00
“ { White leaved, one of finest ornamental } 7 fo 8 ft.	50	5 00	
“ { good companion to the Norway Maple, } 8 to 10 ft.	50	6 00	
“ { holds leaves till late in the fall, } 10 to 12 ft.	60	7 00	

	EACH	DOZEN	100
ARBOR VITÆ—American, 18 to 24 inches, once transplanted	1 00	1 00	5 00
“ American, 4 to 5 feet, 50c. fo	1 00		
DOUGLASS—Pyramidal, 3½ to 4 feet, twice transplanted	75		
GLOBOSA—2 to 2½ feet, twice transplanted	50	4 00	
SIBERIAN—2 to 2½ feet, twice transplanted	50	4 00	
FIR—Normanniana, 2 to 2½ feet, twice transplanted	75		
“ Best of Firs, 2½ to 3 feet, twice transplanted	1 00		
PINE—Austrian, 2 to 2½ feet, twice transplanted	50	4 00	
SPRUCE—Norway, 2 to 2½ feet, twice transplanted	50	4 00	

EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

Box—Chinese, var. latifolia, 15 to 18 inches	2 50	15 00	
RHODODENDRONS—Named kinds 2 to 3 feet	15 00		
“ Seedlings 2 to 3 feet	12 00		
YUCCA—Filamentosa, strong and well rooted	2 00	12 00	

DECIDUOUS SHUBS.

ALTHEA—Double, five distinct named varieties, 2 to 3 feet	25	2 50	
“ Double, five distinct named varieties, 3 to 4 feet	35	3 00	
AZALEA—Ghent, mixed colors, 12 to 18 inches	1 00	9 00	
CYDONIA—Japonica (Japan Quince), 2 to 3 feet	25	2 00	
CITRUS—Trifolium (Hardy Orange)	20	1 50	7 00
ELÆAGNUS—Longipes, 2 years, 12 to 18 inches	15	1 50	7 00
HYDRANGEA—Paniculata Grandiflora, 2 to 3 feet	25	2 00	
LILAC—Common purple, 2 to 3 feet	25	2 00	
“ Common White, 18 to 20 inches	25	2 00	

LILAC—Persian, extra fine, 3 to 4 feet.....	25	2 00
“ Quite a list of the most popular foreign varieties, strong, 2 years.....	35	3 00
BUFFALO BERRY—Useful and ornamental.....	15	1 50
PRIVET CALIFORNIA—1 year, 15 to 20 inches.....		1 00
“ 2 years, 24 to 36 inches.....		1 00
“ Branched plants, 3 years, 3 to 4 feet.....		1 25
RHODODENDRONS—Deciduous, new and rare.....	50	
SPIRÆA—Bellardi, Reevesi, 3 to 4 feet.....	25	2 00
“ Anthony Waterer, beautiful novelty.....	50	5 00
VIRBURNUM Plicatum—(Japan Snowball), 2 to 3 feet.....	35	3 00
WEIGELA—Amabilis Alba, Van Houttii,.....	25	2 00
“ Rosca, Nana var., 2 to 3 feet.....	25	2 00
VINES.		
VIRGINIA CREEPER—(Ampelopsis Quinque folia), 2 years.....	20	2 00
BOSTON IVY—(Veitchi), 4 in pots.....	25	2 50
DUTCHMAN'S PIPE—(Aristolochia Tomentosa), 2 year seedlings.....	25	2 00
ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.		
ERIANTHUS RAVERNÆ—Fine foliage, handsome plumes.....	15	1 50
EULALIA—Japonica Zebrina, fine companion for above.....	15	1 50
NUT TREES.		
CHESTNUT—Ridgely, 1 year from graft, 3 to 4 feet.....	75	6 00
“ Ridgely, 1 year from graft, 2 to 3 feet.....	50	5 00
“ Ridgely, 3 years, seedlings, 5 to 6 feet.....	50	5 00
“ Japan, 2 years, seedlings.....	35	3 00

	EACH	DOZEN	100	1000
WALNUT—Japan, 2 years	35	3 00	20 00	
“ Japan, 3 years	40	4 00	30 00	
“ Japan, 4 years	50	5 00	40 00	
“ English (Madeira Nut), 1½ to 2½ feet	20	2 00		
“ English (Madeira Nut), 2½ to 3 feet	25	2 50		
FILBERTS—English, 2 years, 2½ to 3 feet	15	1 25	10 00	
“ English, 3 years old, 3 to 4 feet	20	1 50	12 00	
PECANS—2 years, 1 to 1½ feet	25	2 50	10 00	
“ 4 years, 2 to 3 feet	50	4 00	25 00	
HICKORY NUT (Shellbark)	25	2 50		

GRAPES.

BLACK—Moore's Early, Worden, Concord and Delaware, 2 yrs	15	1 00	5 00	35 00
WHITE—Moore's Diamond, Niagara, Catawba, 2 years	15	1 00	6 00	40 00

STRAWBERRIES.

Bubach, Beverly, Bederwood, Columbian, Cumberland, Crescent, Charles Downing, Dayton, Enhance, Gandy, Greenville, Gov. Hoard, Haverland, Jessie Lovett's, Lady Thompson, Muskingum, Meek's Early, Michel's Early, Princess, Princeton Chief, Phillips, Sharpless, Saunders, Smeltzer, Stayman's, Timbrell, Tennessee, Van Deman, Warfield, Wilson				2 25
Brandywine, H. W. Beecher, Rio, Mary				6 00
Ideal and Oriole	1 50	7 00		

RASPBERRIES.

Miller Red, first selection,	{ among the earliest, very productive, hardy and attractive }	2 50	15 00
Miller Red, second selection,		1 50	10 00
Miller Red, third selection,		2 00	5 00
Cuthbert Red, reliable and productive		1 00	5 00
Hansel Red, good size and early		1 00	5 00
Turner Red, medium size and productive		1 00	5 00
Eureka Black, new, early and well recommended		3 00	
Palmer Black, productive, strong growth		1 00	5 00
Soubegan Black, well known		1 00	5 00

BLACKBERRIES.

Wilson Early, most profitable here	1 00	5 00
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DEWBERRIES.

Lucretia, in great favor here	40	1 00	5 00
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GOOSEBERRIES.

Downing, 1 year	10	1 00	4 00	35 00
Downing, 2 years	15	1 50	6 00	50 00
Houghton, 1 year	10	75	3 50	30 00
Houghton, 2 years	15	1 25	5 00	40 00
Columbus and Keepsake	50			

CURRENTS.

Cherry, Fay's Prolific, White Grape, Red Dutch, Prince Albert and Victoria, 2 years	10	1 00	4 00	30 00
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	EACH	DOZEN	100	1000
North Star, 1 year.....	20	2 00	10 00	
North Star, 2 years.....	25	2 50		
ASPARAGUS ROOTS.				
Barr's Mammoth, 1 year, 1st selection, very strong roots.....			50	2 00
“ “ “ 2d selection, good roots,			40	1 00
Columbian mam. white, 1 yr, 1st selection, strong roots,.....			75	3 00
“ “ “ 2d selection, good roots,.....			50	1 50
Holt's Mammoth Sage,.....	10	75	4 00	
RHUBARB,.....	10	1 00	4 00	

VEGETABLE PLANTS.

Early Cabbage plants, wintered over in cold frame,.....			30	2 50
“ “ “ spring grown,			25	2 00
Late “ “			10	75
Early Lettuce “			25	2 00
Egg plants, transplanted and well hardened,		20	1 00	
Pepper plants, transplanted and well hardened,.....		10	40	
Early Tomato plants, transplanted and well hardened,.....		10	50	4 00
“ “ “ strong seed-bed plants,.....		8	30	2 50
{ Late Tomato plants, for field purposes, }			15	1 00
{ Lots of 5000 and up,				70
Celery Plants,.....			20	1 50
Sweet Potato plants, Early May,.....			20	1 50
“ “ “ Early June,			15	1 00
“ “ “ Improved big stem, (price on application.)				

See If Early Tomatoes, Cabbage, or Egg plants are ordered by mail, add 2 cents per dozen, or 20 cents per 100.

Lettuce or Pepper plants, add 5 cents per dozen, or 10 cents per 100.

CUTTINGS OR SCIONS FOR ROOTING. GRAFTING OR BUDDING.

PEARS, 12 inches—General List,	\$ 50	\$1 00	\$ 6 00
Vt. Beauty, Wilder, Koonce and Noll,.....	1 00	5 00	
APPLES, 12 inches—General List,.....	25	75	5 00
Lillies of Kent, Jackson, Stayman's Winesap,.....	1 00	1 50	
QUINCES, 7-8 inches—Meech's Prolific,.....	50	1 00	7 50
PEACHES, 12 inches—General List,.....	50	1 50	10 00
APRICOTS, 12 inches, Japan,	75	2 00	15 00
Russian and American,.....	50	1 50	10 00
PLUMS, 12 inches—General List,.....	50	1 00	7 50
Japan, (Abundance, Burbank, Satsuma, Willard, &c.)	50	1 00	7 50
Milton,.....	1 50		
CHERRIES, 12 inches—General List,.....	50	1 00	10 00
CHESTNUTS, 12 inches. Ridgely,.....	1 50	5 00	40 00
Pecans, Chinquapins, and English Walnuts,.....	2 50		
ALMONDS, 12 inches—Hard and Soft Shell,.....	1 00	2 50	
MULBERRIES—Downing and Hicks,	75	2 50	20 00

\$640 NET PROCEEDS

FROM ONE AND THREE-FOURTHS ACRES

“Mr. L. E. Anthony, of Smyrna, Del., the past season, obtained from one hundred and seventy Japan pear trees and twelve hundred currant bushes, planted on one and three-fourths acres of ground, \$640 net.”

As indicated at the commencement of this Catalogue, there seems to be sufficient encouragement obtainable to justify the advisability of more generally

Diversifying Farming With Fruit Culture.

With dog and gun, boat and seine,
Hog and Hominy, a little Wheat;
Our fathers furnished us in the main,
Until they taught us the Peach to eat.

This thoroughly revolutionized our brain.
We planted our land to them almost o'er;
And trusting them badly in the main,
They refused to serve us as of yore.

We then planted Berries and Asparagus Roots,
And wisely extended to Plums, Apples and Pears;
And continued extending with the several Small Fruits,
To increase our comfort as well as our heirs.

Now with Cow Peas, Winter Oats, and the good Scarlet
Clover,
Your Berries and Tree Fruits better attended:
You can keep clear of debt and have something over,
And thank the dear Lord that many troubles are ended.

Let us cherish the Peach and attend to the Clover,
And also Small Fruit's, Plums, Apples and Pears:
For many hard times they have tided us over,
Although considered such perishable wares.

Leave the markets for Grain to those farther West,
The markets of the East for Fruit hold fast;
With intelligent effort doing your best,
You'll come out financially O. K. at last.

Let's sport at times with hook and line
And also tramp with dog and gun,
But leave footprints in the sands of time
That others may more safely run.

ONE DOLLAR COLLECTIONS.

PEARS—One Each—Manning's Elizabeth, Noll, Wilder's Early, Clapp's Favorite, Bartlett, Duchess and Keiffer.

PEARS—Two Each—Manning's Elizabeth, Noll and Wilder's Early.

PEARS—One Each—Noll, Koonce, L. Bonnie and Anjou.

PLUMS—(Japan)—Two Abundance, two Satsuma and one Burbank.

APPLES—Two Each—Transparent, Wm. E. Red.

APPLES—Four Each—Ben Davis and Delaware Red Winter.

APPLES—One Each—Transparent, 4th of July, White Waxen, Niack Pippin, Gravenstine, Ben Davis, Lily of Kent and Jackson.

APPLES—One Each—Wm. E. Red, White Waxen, Gravenstine and Stayman's Winesap.

APPLES—Three Each—Ben Davis and Delaware Red Winter.

CHERRIES—Three Early Richmond, one Gov. Wood, one Napoleon, one Windsor and one Elton.

APRICOTS—(Russian)—Six varieties.

GRAPES—Three Each—Moore's Early, Worden, Concord, Moore's Diamond, Niagara (strong two year plants).

GOOSEBERRIES—Half Dozen Each—Downing and Houton.

CURRANTS—One and One-Half Dozen—Standard varieties in assortment.

CURRANTS—One Dozen—North Star.

RHUBARB—One Dozen Roots—(Wyatt Linnæus).

NUTS—Two—Chestnut, Ridgely (1 year grafted) 3 and 4 feet.

NUTS—Three—Chestnut, Ridgely (3 year seedlings) 5 and 6 feet.

NUTS—(Five—Chestnut (Japan).

NUTS—Four—Pecan, thin shell (4 years old) 2 and 3 feet.

NUTS—Twelve—Filberts or Hazelnuts.

NUTS—Six—Walnut (English or Madeira nut).

NUTS—Six—Walnut (Japan).

NUTS—Six—Hickory (Shellbark).

MILLER RED RASPBERRIES—Fifty—Early, productive, hardy, attractive color, and quality unsurpassed.

CUTTINGS OR SCIONS FOR GRAFTING OR
BEDDING (12 INCH).

APPLES—Lilly of Kent, Jackson, Stayman's Winesap (100).

PEARS—Wilder's Early, Noll, Idaho, Vermont Beauty (25).

CHESTNUT—Ridgely (20).

ASPARAGUS ROOTS — Columbian, Mammoth White (100), Barr's Mammoth (100).

ONION SEEDLINGS—Mammoth Prize Winner (1000).

CABBAGE PLANTS—Early assortment (500).

CABBAGE PLANTS—Late assortment (1500).

TOMATO PLANTS—Early assortment, most profitable varieties (250).

TOMATO PLANTS—Medium or late for commercial purposes (1500).

SWEET POTATO PLANTS—Early May (800).

SWEET POTATO PLANTS—June (1200).

Your choice of any 3 of the Dollar Collections for	\$2.75.
“ “ 5 “ “	4.50.
“ “ 6 “ “	5.25.
“ “ 8 “ “	7.00.
“ “ 10 “ “	8.50.

ONE DOLLAR COLLECTIONS OF WORTHY NOVELTIES

One-half Dozen — Buffalo Berry (useful and ornamental shrub).

One-half Dozen—Dwarf Rocky Mountain Cherry (useful and ornamental shrub).

One-half Dozen — Hardy Orange (useful and ornamental shrub).

One-half Dozen—Eleagnus Longipes (useful and ornamental shrub).

One-half Dozen—Crimson Rambler Rose (great climber and profuse bloomer), a new hardy Japanese climbing rose that should be found in every American garden.

For the most Popular Varieties of Deciduous, Ornamental and Shade Trees and Deciduous Shrubs, Evergreens and Evergreen Shrubs, Vines and Hedge Plants, see Price List further back.

Special Page of References

Dr. H. Ridgely, President of Farmers' Bank ; Manlove Hayes, Secretary and Treasurer of Delaware R. R. ; Wm. Denney, Secretary and Treasurer of Kent County Mutual Insurance Co. ; Samuel Wharton, Thos. W. and D. Mifflin Wilson, Robert H. Van Dyke, Esq., Wilson I. Cannon, Henry Pratt, George A. Millington, William G. Postles, Charles Postles, Wm. Ridgway, John A. Nicholson, and others of Dover, Del.

J. M. Reed, Dr. Paris T. Carlisle, S. Warren Darby, B. F. Burton, and others of Frederica, Del.

Edmund Stout, W. M. Prouse, B. T. Conwell, James H. Jester, N. J. Lodge, and others of Magnolia, Del.

G. D. Jackson, J. G. Brown, A. C. Frear, Prof. Chas. Conwell, and others of Rising Sun, Del.

E. H. Bancroft, the Misses Slays, J. W. Stevens, Rev. J. Waugh, J. M. Rickards, W. M. and J. W. Evans, T. Hanson Howell, and others of Camden.

William P. Lindale, Daniel Mifflin, Jno. H. Berry, Jno. B. Nickerson and E. H. Garton, and others of Wyoming, Del.

I. N. Fooks and Calhoun & Jones of Georgetown.

E. J. Morris, Wm. P. Thompson and Wm. P. Carter of Lewes, Del.

A. L. Hutchinson, A. E. Jardine, N. F. Wilc's, L. E. Anthony and J. E. Stokely of Smyrna, Del.

Mrs. A. R. DuPont, Martin Lane, W. C. Spruance and Edward Tatnall of Wilmington, Del.

Ezekiel Hunn, Francis S. Brown, Dr. S. M. Creadick and J. P. Wilson of Philadelphia.

MANLOVE HAYES, ESQ., Secretary and Treasurer of the Delaware Division of P., W. & B. R. R., to whom I sold about 1,000 Pear trees, stated: "They are the finest trees I ever saw."

PLANTING AN APPLE AND PEAR ORCHARD.

In my last setting or planting of Apple trees I had the ground marked out 20 feet each way, and set the longer-lived and more spreading growers at every other crossing or 40 feet apart, and then planted one of the same character in the center of each block formed by the four kinds above mentioned, making these varieties stand 30 feet apart diagonally. Then I planted the early bearing, short-lived and more erect growers of the early summer varieties (such as Yellow Transparent, Fourth of July and Summer Hagloe) in each vacant crossing, making the trees stand when planting was finished 20 feet apart each way. The objects in view were to more profitably utilize the ground, and to have greater assortment of varieties to better provide for more thorough pollenization, that the early bearing varieties of upright growth would expend their most profitable period and effort and could be taken out before the longer lived varieties would come in contact with them in root or branch.

The most vigorous growing varieties of Standard Pears I have planted 20 feet apart each way, alternating varieties every few rows and set a Dwarf Pear midway between each standard one way for the purpose of further pollenization and utilizing the ground by doubling the amount of trees, which does not seriously interfere with cultivation, and still leaves the 20 foot space one way clear for greater convenience in the general cultivation, rotation and gathering of crops. Another plan I would recommend in planting vigorous growing varieties of Standard Pears would be to mark the ground out 15x15 feet, and plant alternate rows of Peach trees. The Pear being a much slower grower would allow a lease of from six to eight years or longer with the Peach to fulfill its mission and expectations of the planter. They then could be pulled up, and you will then have a Pear orchard standing 15x30 feet, allowing plenty of room for the branches to spread with fruitfulness and age.

GEORGE W. BAKER,

DOVER, DELAWARE.

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How to turn Light Oak into Walnut;
How to turn Cherry into Antique Oak;
How to turn Mahogany into Cherry;
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How to turn Walnut into Redwood.

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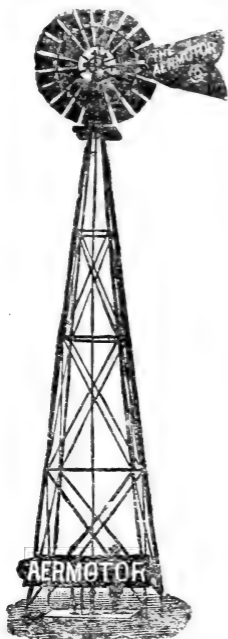
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Delaware is not Surpassed.

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I have constantly on hand Wash Stands, Bath Tubs, Water Closets, Pipes, Valves, Fittings, Etc. Telephone, Burglar Alarm and Electric Supplies.

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3—BECAUSE THE WASHINGTON offers only the best forms of policies, discarding such forms as "make a promise to the ear and break it to the hope."

4—BECAUSE THE WASHINGTON will pay the policy at my death, and not involve my family in a law suit to obtain their rights.

5—BECAUSE THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE Co. will give me an *incontestable* policy, free from technicalities of any kind.

6—BECAUSE THE WASHINGTON desires to make my policy a blessing to me, not a burden, and is always ready to help me pay my premiums by loans, extensions or other accommodations.

N. B.—Avoid any form of insurance contract or policy that you cannot comprehend readily, and that is capable of a double meaning. Remember **you may not be here to defend your rights.**

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These wheels are the best made for the prices asked. They have all the improvements, adjustable bars, tool steel bearings, nickel plated finish, weighs 22 to 24 pounds. Colors—Black, maroon, dark blue and brown with striping, and our guarantee goes with them for one year.

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He does not sell any cheap, trashy goods, but good, reliable articles at very low prices.

Special attention given to the Repairing and Regulation of Watches and Clocks.

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THE JACKSON APPLE.

Thomas Jackson, now deceased (upon whose beautifully located farm—adjoining the western limits of the town of Wyoming—the original Jackson Apple Tree stands), said: “That it was purchased with a few other trees for Winter Grixon, of one Burchenal (a local nurseryman), by his father, Alexander Jackson, in 1847, and planted out among and with same, and while always excelling the others in fruitfulness, shows to-day a much *hardier* nature, and a more fruitful condition, and bids fair to *far* outlive them. While similar to the Grixon in richness of flavor, and strikingly characteristic in color, size and shape, it differs by having a much shorter grained and crisper pulp, and in the possession of keeping qualities exceeding those of any other apple of equal merit with which I am acquainted. From the number of young trees of this variety that I have in bearing you can judge what we think of it.” In addition to what Mr. Jackson has said and to more fully describe, I would state that this apple has always impressed me as a hybrid, or cross of the Grixon and Grindstone; for its weeping habit of wood growth and the tenacity of the fruit to hang long on the tree is strongly characteristic of the Grindstone, and in fact the fruit, in color, shape, pulp and flavor, is a strong blend or mixture of both apples—and the memory of these two well-known varieties will ever be perpetuated by the Jackson apple.

Mr. J. G. Brown, near Wyoming, Del., a very extensive fruit grower, made the remark a few years ago in the Cereal and Fruit Building at the Delaware State Fair: “That out of nearly 100 varieties now in bearing upon my farms, considering the rich flavor, the good size, the perfect condition maintained, the tenacious union of stem and twig, causing them to withstand heavy wind storms and remain on the tree until time to gather and store away, and the long keeping qualities (90 per cent. of them coming out of storage sound), the Jackson apple stands ahead.”

Mr. E. H. Bancroft, near Camden, Del., who has fruited the apple for several years and thoroughly tested its merits, says: “Of all the varieties with which I am acquainted, claiming special notice as late keepers, the Jackson excels as a dessert apple. I would encourage its growth upon every homestead and farm upon this Peninsula, as one possessing qualities and merits peculiarly and specially adapted to our wants.”

A friend of mine near here has several trees about ten years from graft, and declares if his few acres were entirely planted to them and the revenue therefrom in proportion to what he now annually receives, it would make him a competence.

“A Competence is All We Can Enjoy. Oh! Be Content When Heaven Can Give No More!”

especially when it requires so small an outlay and so short a time to arrive at this substantial and comfortable condition.



THE RIDGELY CHESTNUT

Here we have a chestnut as large as it is needed for 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. These nuts come to us from a stranger, P. Emerson, Wyoming, Kent county, Delaware. His nurseries are known as the Camden and Wyoning Avenue Nurseries, three miles south of Dover. It will prove, undoubtedly, a great acquisition and should be introduced as soon as possible.—*Rural New Yorker*, Nov. 10th issue, page 715, 1894.