Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific
knowledge, policies, or practices

1895.

SPRING PRICE LIST

OF THE

Camden and Wyoming Ave. Nurseries,

P. EMERSON, Wyoming, Kent Co., Del.

PASTE THIS IN YOUR HAT.

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. The high-salaried silver-tongued agent (in behalf of his success) must not allow you to consider and dwell upon this truth, "the whole truth and nothing but the truth," and figure *yourself* for YOUR best interest and to YOUR best advantage, but often emphatically and unreservedly disregards the truth, and commences to tingle and jingle upon your sensational nature, *to thrill you into the belief that the stock he sells, is more scientifically propagated, handled, &c., &c., &c.*, and in his further efforts shows you through magnifying jars and upon the pages of his beautifully and extravagantly colored plate book, samples such as you or any other individual never saw suspended from *tree, bush or vine*.

For the further profitable consideration of those who are yet unacquainted with my disposition, integrity, and ability to serve them advantageously; I will enclose on separate sheet for your reference, a few testimonials and names of patrons I have been supplying continuously for years, and who are the most intelligent, progressive and extensive commercial Fruit growers of this immediate vicinity.

TERMS.—Cash, or satisfactory acceptance. Cash with order from unknown parties will insure immediate 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., are at purchaser's risk.

TREE BOXES.—When advisable to use same a charge of from \$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.

IN ORDERING.—Please write order on separate sheet from the body of letter. Order early and make doubly sure of getting desired assortment.

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 entire confidence is not limited to supplying you trees alone.

The varieties given under the different kinds of Fruit Trees and Small Fruits are the most popular and profitable of the numerous known kinds, and indicate about the limit of my endorsement.

PEACHES.

Having sold my entire stock of Peaches last fall, think it unnecessary to quote prices, but will 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 with, 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), Reeve's Favorite, Elberta, Stump, Crawford's Late, Fox's Seedling, 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 Astrachan, Tetofsky, Fourth of July, William's Early Red, Duchess, Nyack Pippin, White Waxon, Summer Hagloe, Gravenstein, Smokehouse, Red Bietigheimer, Fallawater, Fall Maiden's Blush, Grime's Golden, Rome Beauty, York Imperial, Smith's Cider, Carthouse, Winesap, Lankford Seedling, Stark, Paragon, Delaware Red Winter, Jonathan, Famuse, Stayman's Winesap, *Lillie of Kent* and *Jackson*.

Red Astrachan as yet is more generally and largely planted and thus far has eclipsed (commercially speaking) all competitors, with Fourth of July and William's Early Red close rivals. Gravenstein heads the list of second earlies and is a most enormous yielder and its season of ripening is quite extended. Its best companions are Nyack Pippin and Hagloe. *Lillie of Kent* and *Jackson* are two well tested and most profitable long keeping native seedlings of best quality known to us.

My supply of *Fourth of July*, *William's 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, Clapp's Favorite, and Bartlett. Then skip over to season of Duchess, Beurre d'Anjou, and Keiffer. Although the Lawrence is the finest eating late pear we have, they have little commercial value if put on the market at picking time here.

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 will give it hereafter. Can offer this spring a limited number of one-year-old trees—which I have propagated mainly for my own planting. Price, 25 cts. each; \$15.00 per 100. THERE IS 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 following varieties of natives as well as Japan, which are confidently recommended at this time. By planting both I have had

VEGETABLE PLANTS.

Grow largely and can furnish at popular prices, Early Cabbage, Tomato, Sweet Potato, Late Tomato and Cabbage plants.

ONION SEEDLINGS.

PRIZETAKER and NEW WHITE PRIZETAKER.—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.

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.

Try a few of each of the following worthy novelties :—

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.

HEN FRUIT.

At this date it is worth 30 cents per dozen, and probably the scarcity or good supply with you is agitating your minds as much as tree fruit, and being interested in your welfare as well as my own, would advise you to plant a good vigorous sprout or two of the Wyandotte variety among your flock, or better, get a setting of eggs. They will cost you 75 cents per 15 if you will call for them, or \$1.00 if to be packed and shipped.

Having owned and bred this variety for nearly ten consecutive years, and taking into consideration all of their qualities as layers, setters, mothers, and for table use, I believe them superior to any other breed for general purpose. Can supply eggs from both the Silver Laced and Buff.

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.

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 Trees and Small Fruits are the most popular and profitable of the numerous known kinds, and indicate about the limit of my endorsement.

PEACHES.

Having sold my entire stock of Peaches last fall, think it unnecessary to quote prices, but will 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 with, 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), Reeve's Favorite, Elberta, Stump, Crawford's Late, Fox's Seedling, 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 Astrachan, Tetofsky, Fourth of July, William's Early Red, Duchess, Nyack Pippin, White Waxon, Summer Hagloe, Gravenstein, Smokehouse, Red Bietigheimer, Fallawater, Fall Maiden's Blush, Grime's Golden, Rome Beauty, York Imperial, Smith's Cider, Carthouse, Winesap, Lankford Seedling, Stark, Paragon, Delaware Red Winter, Jonathan, Famuse, Stayman's Winesap, *Lillie of Kent* and *Jackson*.

Red Astrachan as yet is more generally and largely planted and thus far has eclipsed (commercially speaking) all competitors, with Fourth of July and William's Early Red close rivals. Gravenstein heads the list of second earlies and is a most enormous yielder and its season of ripening is quite extended. Its best companions are Nyack Pippin and Hagloe. *Lillie of Kent* and *Jackson* are two well tested and most profitable long keeping native seedlings of best quality known to us.

My supply of *Fourth of July*, *William's 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, Clapp's Favorite, and Bartlett. Then skip over to season of Duchess, Beurre d'Anjou, and Keiffer. Although the Lawrence is the finest eating late pear we have, they have little commercial value if put on the market at picking time here.

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 will give it hereafter. Can offer this spring a limited number of one-year-old trees—which I have propagated mainly for my own planting. Price, 25 cts. each; \$15.00 per 100. THERE IS 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 following varieties of natives as well as Japan, which are confidently recommended at this time. By planting both I have had

plums each year since fruiting age of one of 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 escape 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 and Whitaker.

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

Abundance, Satsuma and Burbank make a good succession and are being most generally planted.

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.

QUINCE.

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."

SHADE TREES.

MAPLE.—(NORWAY).—A handsome tree, with broad, deep green, shining foliage. One of the most desirable species for the street, park or garden.

MAPLE.—(SYCAMORE).—Of rapid upright growth, with large foliage.

MAPLE.—(SUGAR).—A desirable shade tree, and on account of its pyramidal habit, one of the best trees for street planting.

NUT TREES.

CHESTNUT.—RIDGELY.—A Delaware seedling, of European type, and my *specialty* in the Nut Tree line.

"Decidedly the finest and handsomest, really good, large Chestnut received."—*Pomological Division, Washington, D. C., Oct. 12, 1894.*

"Here we have size and quality combined, just what the *Rural* has for years been hoping for. This splendid nut is sure to create a sensation."—*Rural New Yorker.*

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.

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

WALNUT.—(ENGLISH OR MADEIRA NUT.)—Have had very encouraging results from planting the English walnut and can recommend their planting on this Peninsula.

WALNUT.—(JAPAN.)—One of the valuable introductions of recent years.

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.

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.

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.

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.

GOOSEBERRIES.

The Gooseberry has been a neglected fruit. We can profitably extend their culture beyond a few bushels 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 HARDEST, the BEST GROWER, the MOST PROLIFIC bearer, and SWEETEST and BEST currant grown.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

☞ HERE'S MONEY, BIG MONEY BECAUSE EARLY MONEY.

BARR'S or PHILA. 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.

VEGETABLE PLANTS.

Grow largely and can furnish at popular prices, Early Cabbage, Tomato, Sweet Potato, Late Tomato and Cabbage plants.

ONION SEEDLINGS.

PRIZETAKER and **NEW WHITE PRIZETAKER**.—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.

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.

Try a few of each of the following worthy novelties :—

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.

HEN FRUIT.

At this date it is worth 30 cents per dozen, and probably the scarcity or good supply with you is agitating your minds as much as tree fruit, and being interested in your welfare as well as my own, would advise you to plant a good vigorous sprout or two of the Wyandotte variety among your flock, or better, get a setting of eggs. They will cost you 75 cents per 15 if you will call for them, or \$1.00 if to be packed and shipped.

Having owned and bred this variety for nearly ten consecutive years, and taking into consideration all of their qualities as layers, setters, mothers, and for table use, I believe them superior to any other breed for general purpose. Can supply eggs from both the Silver Laced and Buff.

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.

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 an 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 15th to 20th of September, and are large, smooth, of uniform size and of a beautiful mahogany color.

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.

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.—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. 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, un-

doubtedly, 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 nice specimens of this variety from P. Emerson, Wyoming, Delaware.—*Farm Journal*, Dec., 1894, page 213.

Price-list.

PEARS.

	EACH.	DOZEN.	100.	1000.
First class, standard, large,.....	25	\$2.00	\$18	\$150
“ “ “ medium,.....	20	1.75	14	125
“ “ “ one year old, largest size, ..	20	1.50	12	100
“ “ dwarf, large size,	20	1.75	10	90
“ “ “ medium,.....	15	1.50	8	75

PLUMS.

ON PLUM ROOTS.

Japan, First class, large size,.....	25	\$2.50	\$18	\$150
“ “ “ medium “	20	2.00	15	125
“ “ “ third “	15	1.75	8	75
Native, Wild Goose, Newman, Golden Beauty, &c.	25	2.00	15	

APPLES.

First class, large size,.....	15	\$1.50	\$10	
“ “ medium size,.....	12	1.20	8	
“ “ third size, good size,	10	1.00	5	

CHERRIES.

First class, large size,	25	\$2.50	\$18	
“ “ medium size,.....	20	2.00	15	

QUINCE.

First class, large size,.....	25	\$2.50	\$18	
-------------------------------	----	--------	------	--

APRICOTS.

Harris and Acme, hardiest varieties,	25	\$2.50		
--	----	--------	--	--

MULBERRIES.

Downing and New American, most hardy and highly recommended	25	\$2.50		
---	----	--------	--	--

SHADE TREES.

Maple—Norway, most desirable for street or lawn,				
6 to 8 feet,.....	40	\$3.00	\$25	
8 to 10 feet,	50	5.00	35	
“ Sycamore, a handsome tree of rapid growth resembling Norway, 6				
to 8 feet,.....	15	1.50	10	
8 to 10 feet,	20	2.00	15	
10 to 12 feet,.....	25	2.50	20	

NUT TREES.

“Plant nut trees instead of the nuts, and save three or four years time; besides it is almost as important to plant grafted chestnuts as grafted or budded apples, peaches and pears.”

Chestnut—Ridgely—1 year from graft (only few to offer).....	\$1.50; next fall \$1.00.
“ “ Seedlings, 2 yrs., handsome, 50	\$5.00
Japan—Seedlings from very fine nuts,.....	25 2.50

	EACH.	DOZEN.	100.	1000.
Walnut—Japan, 1 year,	25	2.00	\$15	
“ “ 2 years,	35	3.00	25	
“ “ 3 years,	50	5.00	40	
“ English, (Madeira nut) 3 years,	35	3.50		
“ White, (Butternut),	25	2.50		
Filbert, English, 1 year,	15	1.50	10	
“ “ 2 years,	25	2.50	15	
Pecans, 2 years,	25	2.50	15	
“ 3 years,	50	5.00	25	

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

Barr's Mammoth, 2 years old, 3000-lots up,		.50	\$3.00
“ “ 1 year size, “ “		.40	2.00
Conover's Colossal, 2 years old, “ “		.50	2.50
“ “ 1 year size, “ “		.40	2.00
HOLT'S MAMMOTH SAGE,	10	.75	4.00
RHUBARB,	10	1.00	4.00

GRAPES.

Black—Moore's Early, Worden and Concord,	15	\$1.00	\$5.00
White—Moore's Diamond and Niagara,	15	1.00	5.00

GOOSEBERRIES.

Downing, 1 year,		\$1.90	\$6.00
“ 2 years,		1.50	7.00
Houghton, 1 year,		1.00	4.00
“ 2 years,		1.25	6.00
Keepsake,	50	4.00	
Columbus, (new), highly endorsed American seedling,	50		

CURRENTS.

Cherry, White Grape, Red Dutch, Fay's Prolific, Prince Albert and Victoria,	15	\$1.00	\$4.00
NORTH STAR,	25	2.00	

VEGETABLE PLANTS.

Early Cabbage Plants, wintered in cold frame, ..			\$3.00
Early Cabbage Plants, spring grown,			2.50
Late Cabbage Plants,			1.00
Early Tomato Plants, well hardened,	10	.50	4.00
Late Tomato Plants, for field planting,			1.00
Sweet Potato Plants, ready May 1st,		.20	1.50
“ “ ready in June,		.15	1.00
Celery Plants,		.25	2.00

NOVELTIES.

Japanese Raspberry (wine berry)	10	\$1.00	
Eleagnus Longipes,	25	2.00	
Buffalo Berry,	15	1.50	
Dwarf Rocky Mountain Cherry, ..	25	2.50	
Hardy Orange, (Citrus Trifolata) ...	25	2.50	
The New Japanese Rose "Crimson Rambler," ..	35	4.00	

ONION SEEDLINGS.

Prizetaker and New White Prizetaker,			\$2.00
--	--	--	--------

P. EMERSON, Proprietor,
Camden and Wyoming Avenue Nurseries,
WYOMING, DELAWARE.