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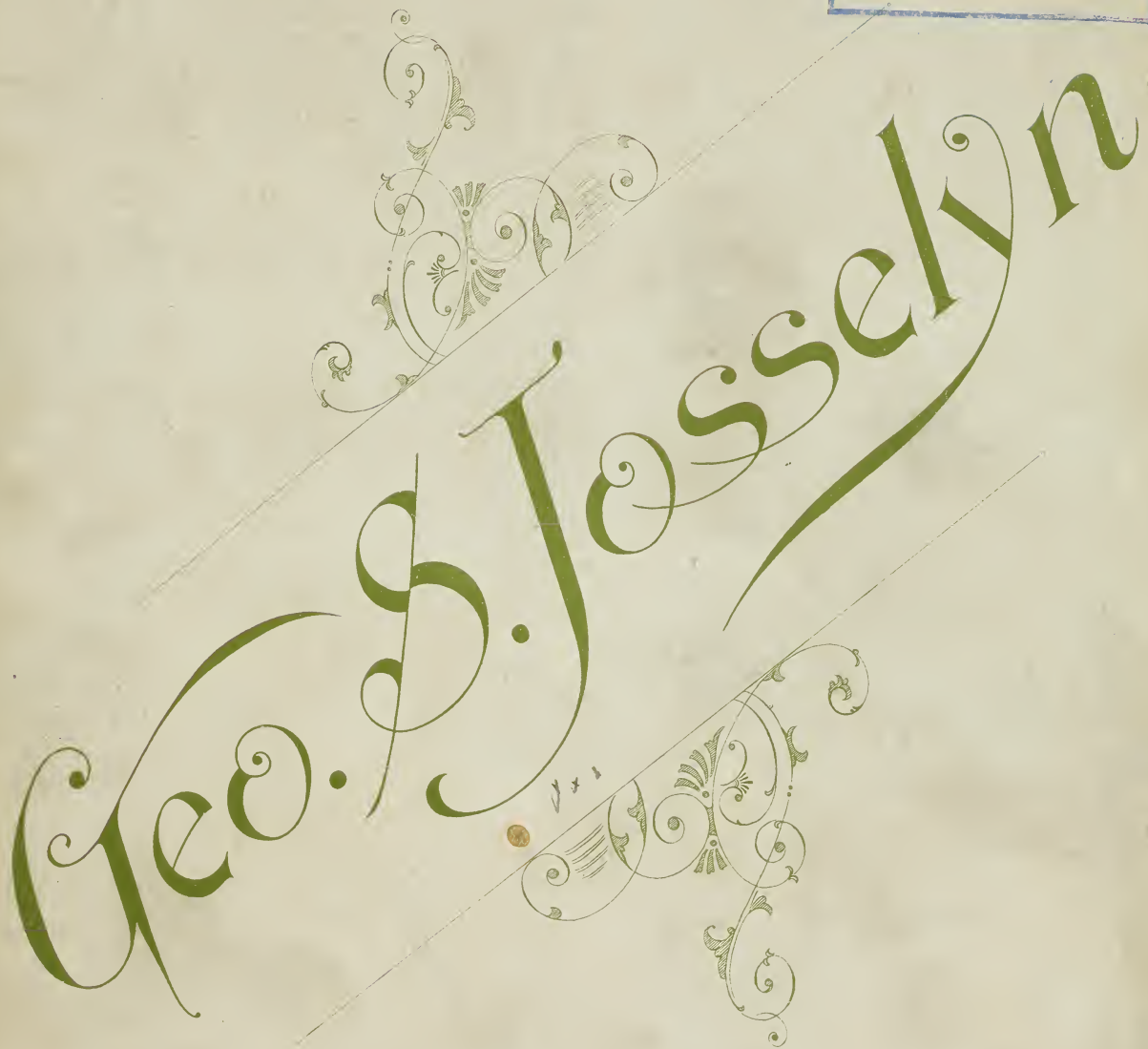
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1897

Geo. S. Messelink





GEO. W. CAMPBELL.



## TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS

IN the year 1879, we commenced the Nursery business in a small way, Grape-Vines being our specialty. We afterwards added Small Fruits, but never found it advisable to grow other stock, because our business increased year

after year, until we became the largest growers of American Grape-Vines in the World. It is now well known that in all important occupations, specialists are most successful. In former times, the old family physician traveled from house to house, armed with his medicines, tooth-extractors and other primitive instruments of torture, and was regarded as fully equipped to "practice" upon any ailment, catastrophe or emergency which might happen to his "patients." In these days, however, the business is largely divided between such specialists as dentists, oculists, surgeons, etc. The old-time country store contained dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, hardware, and perhaps also medicines, millinery and a post-office. In all places of any importance, these modes of conducting business are obsolete.

If there is a single general Nursery, (no matter how large,) which now does a large business in growing Grape-Vines, we do not know where it is located. The trade in our specialties has for several years taxed the capacity of our entire plant to its utmost extent, and we are entirely contented with the situation, and have no desire to go into additional Nursery business. We have found that most purchasers prefer their Grape-Vines and Small Fruits *direct from the grower*; and we decided, some years since, to sell stock of our own growing, exclusively. The Grape-Vines, Currants, Gooseberries, Blackberries and Strawberries offered herein are warranted grown by us, and it is therefore unnecessary to say that it will be the cheapest and best way to order direct, whatever you may desire of our products.

We winter all our salable Grape-Vines, Currants, Gooseberries and Blackberries in our large, frost-proof, stone cellars, which for convenience and capacity, excel all others in our State, used for such products.

And here let us emphasize the fact, that there is no use in leaving more than three buds upon a grape-vine prepared for planting. Never mind what the dealer says. If he delivers you a grape plant with a *long cane*, claiming that it is a "fruiting vine," and really believes that all vines should *not* be cut back to two or three buds at planting-time, he does not understand the business. These long-top vines are generally from localities where a good-sized grape plant cannot be grown in any reasonable time. Our two-year vines have all been transplanted, and by our method of planting and digging, we get nearly every particle of the roots. But the long-cane "fruiting vines" are left in the ground two, three, or four years; the roots run all over the neighborhood, and cannot be dug (except by hand, generally costing more than the price of the vine) without sadly mutilating the roots, leaving only aged stubs, about as destitute of fibre as a billiard ball, which the vendor offers with the offset of a *long cane*. According to our experience, such vines cannot be given away to any intelligent vineyardist. We fully believe that not one grape-vine in twenty which is sold to amateurs, produces a good crop of first-quality fruit, because the top is not cut back sufficiently during the first two years of its life in the garden. Many of our largest customers who buy our heaviest grades of grape-

vines, now order the tops cut back to about six inches in length. *They know that good, large roots, not tops, are needed.*

We have found, from long experience, that the room occupied in our vineyards by the following varieties, was generally more valuable than their company. And although they may be desirable in collections, or in particular localities under certain favorable circumstances, we cannot recommend them for general culture. We have, therefore, eliminated most of them from our grounds and their descriptions from this Catalogue. And as we believe much better selections can be made from our list, we advise our customers that, for various reasons, the following are not generally desirable: viz., Antoinette, Allen's, Alvey, Arnold's, Beauty, Belinda, Black Defiance, Black Pearl, Carlotta, Challenge, Conqueror, Creveling, Croton, Cunningham, Early Dawn, Elsinburgh, Essex, Faith, Golden Drop, Hermann, Highland, Irving, Imperial, Israella, Louisiana, Mary, Maxatawney, Monroe, Montgomery, Naomi, Norfolk Muscat, Northern Muscadine, Norwood, Pearl, Quassaic, Rebecca, Rochester, Rogers Nos. 2, 5, 8, 13, 30, 33, 34, 36 Secretary, Senasqua, Tokalon, Transparent, Uhland, Walter, Waverly, Wilding.

## CARE OF STOCK RECEIVED FROM US.

Should the stock arrive in very cold weather, do not unpack, but cover it up in a cool cellar where the frost will come out very gradually. Remember, it is not the *freezing* which hurts the plants, but rapid thawing, with exposure to light, heat or air.

If weather will permit, the stock can be "heeled in" in some sheltered place, not too cold in Winter, nor warm in Spring or Autumn. The process of "heeling in" is to dig a trench large enough to hold the roots, then cover the roots with earth, and in Winter the tops also, of vines and plants with straw or leaves. If there is no frost in the box, the best way is to unpack the plants within twenty-four hours after arrival; then remove all packing from the box, and without crowding the vines, lay them back in the box, neither too wet nor too dry, (just moist,) in a cellar of about forty degrees temperature.



## GRAPES.

Plant Grapes for vineyards, in rows eight feet apart, and from six to eight feet apart in the row, according to the habit of growth of the variety. Dig holes about ten inches deep, and large enough that the roots may be spread out naturally, without one root crossing another. In dry days, it is better not to have many holes dug ahead of the planting, as the earth will be moister if freshly dug. Put the finest and best earth at bottom of hole and among the roots, and the coarsest and poorest earth at top. While planting, care must be taken that the roots do not become dry. To prevent this, it is customary to carry them about the field in a bucket or tub partly filled with water, after the tops are cut back to two or three buds. Always give good cultivation, and the first Autumn, cut back to four or six buds and cover the vine with earth. Uncover in Spring as soon as frost is out, and after the buds start, leave only the two best buds and rub off all others as they appear. Let two canes grow the second year; they will probably get to be some five or eight feet long; if so, cut one of them back to three buds,

and the other to within four feet of the ground, to bear. This severe pruning in their early youth, together with good culture, will give them such a good send-off, that they will ever after bear you bountiful crops of their luscious fruit. When five or six years old, from three to five canes may be left. Remember always to cut the old wood back, as it is the *young wood* only that bears fruit. Grape-Vines may be trained against buildings, fences, or on stakes, trellises, etc. Wire trellises, about five to six feet high, are best for vineyards.



## DESCRIPTIVE LIST.

In this List we have endeavored to give short descriptions, resulting from extended observations, which will prove of some value to patrons. To praise a grape, and insist that it is just the grape for customers to invest in, because it succeeds in one's own vineyard, or to condemn it for reasons the reverse, only demonstrates inability or unwillingness to see beyond one's own garden fence. There is no grape on this or any other List, which thrives everywhere; neither do we know of one on this List, which has not its friends in some localities.

**AGAWAM** (Rogers No. 15)—One of the most reliable of the hybrid grapes. Bunches large, berries very large. Dark red. Ripens with or soon after Concord, and is of peculiar, aromatic flavor.

**AMBER**—Pale amber. Bunch large, berry medium. Sweet, juicy and of fine flavor; hardy, vigorous and not very productive. Fine table grape; also makes a good white wine. Rather late.

**AMBER QUEEN**—Ripens last of August. Healthy, and of good quality and flavor. Bunch large. Color purple. Not very desirable.

**AMINIA** (Rogers No. 39)—Productive, early, hardy, nearly black. Bunches large, healthy and compact. Desirable for market or home use.

**AUGUST GIANT**—Black. Bunches and berries large and somewhat oblong. Tender, rich and fine. Ripens in September.

**BACCHUS**—Black. Late. A seedling of Clinton, extremely hardy and vigorous. Table or wine grape. Productive. Bunch and berry medium; makes a fine, dark-red wine of great body.

**BARRY** (Rogers No. 43)—Black. Bunch medium large, berry large, sweet and good; a very attractive grape. Vine healthy, hardy, strong grower. Season about with Concord.

**BLACK DELAWARE OR NECTAR**—Vine hardy and healthy. A seedling of Delaware and Concord. Black, with blue bloom; ripens with Delaware. Quality fine.

**BLACK EAGLE**—Black, hybrid. Bunch and berries large, moderately compact; ripens with Concord. Quality fine.

**BRIGHTON**—Dark red. One of the most desirable of the early red grapes. Very large and handsome. Clusters under favorable conditions, are more uniform than those of any other grape we know. Ripens soon after Hartford. Should be planted near by other varieties, as its blossoms do not always fertilize when alone. The quality of its fruit is best at early ripening.

**BRILLIANT**—A beautiful red grape, which has been tested in various States, North and South, receiving high commendation. A strong grower, healthy and hardy. Color much resembles Delaware, but bunches and berries are larger. Quality very good. Medium early.

**CAMPBELL'S EARLY**—See full description, page 12.

**CATAWBA**—Red. Well known. Late, of best quality, but does not succeed in all localities.

**CENTENNIAL**—Nearly white. Bunch medium to large. Quality good. Ripens with Concord and somewhat resembles Delaware in flavor.

**CHAMPION**—Black. Bunch of medium size, berry large, very vigorous and productive. One of the earliest grapes, somewhat similar to Hartford; desirable on account of its early ripening. Quality poor.

**CLINTON**—Black. Late. Desirable for wine or preserving. Bunch and berry small; very healthy and hardy. Fruit should hang on the vine until after first frost, to be thoroughly ripe.

**CONCORD**—This has been for many years the grape for the million. Bunch and berries large. Black, fair quality, medium early. Vine very healthy, hardy and productive. The most extensively planted grape in America.

**CONCORD CHASSELAS**—Amber. Ripens with Concord, tender and melting, berries large and sound.

**CONCORD MUSCAT**—Greenish white. Bunch long, berries very large, tender and high flavor. Medium early.

**COTTAGE**—Similar to Concord, but earlier and rather better in quality. Black, strong and vigorous.

**CYNTHIANA**—A Southern black wine grape, similar to Norton's. Late.

**DELAWARE**—Ripens before Concord. This has been considered by many, one of the best, if not *the* best, American grape. It does not succeed in all localities. Requires strong soil and good culture. Light red, hardy; bunches and berries of medium size.

**DIANA**—Red. Ripens soon after Concord. Bunches medium and compact. Good grower, with peculiar flavor, much liked by some, and disliked by others.

**DRACUT AMBER**—Pale red. Very early and productive. Bunch and berry large. Is quite foxy—valuable only for extreme North.

**DUCHESS**—Pale, greenish yellow. Tender, juicy spicy. Excellent quality and good keeper. Ripens soon after Concord.

**EARLY OHIO**—We never had much confidence in this grape from its start. From what we have seen, heard and read of it, we are not sorry that we did not save its wood for propagation.

**EARLY VICTOR**—Black. Earlier, smaller, and better flavored than Concord. Is vigorous, healthy, hardy and productive.

**EATON**—Large, black; ripens rather later than Concord, which it resembles in many respects; but we have seen the fruit much larger than Concord in bunch and berry.

**EL DORADO**—White, healthy, hardy, vigorous and productive. Ripens about with Concord, or a little before. A grape for amateurs, but does not succeed in all localities. Has imperfect blossoms.

**ELVIRA**—Of more value South than at the North. Pale green, late, very vigorous and productive. Bunch and berry medium and very compact. One of the best white wine grapes at the South.

**EMPIRE STATE**—White, of fine quality; medium early, vigorous and hardy, and is a good keeper. Not valuable in most localities.

**ESTHER**—White. Ripens a few days earlier than Concord. Larger than Niagara or Pocklington. Very showy and fine quality. About the best white grape on our grounds.

**ETTA**—White. Said to be an improvement on Elvira, but is larger and a little later.

**EUMELAN**—Black, of best quality for table or wine. Generally a poor grower; not desirable for extensive planting, but valuable for amateur culture. Early.

**FRANCIS B. HAYES**—Amber yellow. Pure native. Very early, hardy and prolific. Ripens seven to ten days before Concord.

**GAERTNER** (Rogers No. 14)—Red. Bunch and berry medium, early, healthy and excellent.



**GENEVA**—Yellow. Not a very strong grower. Healthy and hardy. Bunch medium; berry large, fair quality, which is improved by keeping. A little earlier than Concord.

**GOETHE** (Rogers No. 1)—Bunch large and rather loose. Berries very large, pale red. This grape, as compared with other Rogers' Hybrids, has more individual character of its own than any other. Excellent for table or for wine. Ripens with Catawba.

**GREEN MOUNTAIN** (or *Winchell*)—White, very early. Berries drop from the stem, and it is not a good shipper. A fine grape for amateurs, however.

**GREIN'S GOLDEN**—Light red. Tender, juicy and sweet. Is later than Concord, and is not very desirable for table or market.

**HARTFORD**—Black. Bunch and berry large. Sweet. Earlier than Concord. Strong grower, healthy, hardy and very productive. Should be picked as soon as ripe, or berries will drop from the stem. Quality poor.

**HERBEMONT**—A Southern wine grape. Bunches large, berries small. Excellent in the South. Black. Late at the North, and requires protection.

**HERBERT** (Rogers No. 44)—Black. Sweet, tender, delicious. Early and productive. One of the best of the Rogers'.

**IONA**—Red. A fine grape of excellent quality. Ripens between Concord and Catawba. Is subject to mildew in many localities, and not reliable for general vineyard culture.

**ISABELLA**—Black. Late. A well known old variety, vigorous and productive. Not entirely hardy.

**IVES**—Black. A popular wine grape. Strong grower, productive. Succeeds everywhere except in extreme North. Late.

**JANESVILLE**—Early. Vigorous, strong grower. Black. Hardy and productive. Largely planted in the North.

**JEFFERSON**—Red. One of the best red grapes. A good grower, hardy and productive. Ripens a little before Catawba.

**JESSICA**—White. One of the earliest; fine quality. Bunch and berry small.

**JEWEL**—Small, black, hardy and healthy. Quality good. Is earlier than Concord.

**LADY**—Greenish yellow, very early. Bunch and berry medium large. Is healthy, hardy, productive and of good quality. One of the best early white grapes.

**LADY WASHINGTON**—White, vigorous and rapid grower. Bunch large to very large; flesh soft, sweet, tender and very good. Ripens soon after Concord.

**LINDLEY** (Rogers No. 9)—Red. Everything desirable as to quality for table or wine. Is a strong grower, healthy and hardy. Should be in every garden, and is desirable for extensive planting. Early.

**MARION**—Black wine grape. In quality an improvement on the Clinton. Vigorous, healthy, hardy and productive. Bunch and berry medium size. Late.

**MARTHA**—White. One of the most popular of the old white grapes. Sweet, quality better than Concord. Fair grower, healthy and hardy. Medium early.

**MASSASOIT** (Rogers No. 3)—Red. Bunch and berries large. Without pulp, tender, sweet. Season same as Hartford. Vigorous, healthy, hardy, productive; good quality. About the earliest of the Rogers' Hybrids.

**MERRIMAC** (Rogers No. 19)—Black. Bunch medium, berry very large. Medium early; quality good; vigorous and productive.

**MILLS**—Black, very weak grower; ripens about with Concord. Bunch and berries very large; quality excellent.

**MISSOURI RIESLING**—A white wine grape; very hardy, healthy and productive. Ripens about ten days after Concord.

**MONTEFIORE**—Red wine grape. Black. Bunch and berry small to medium. Valuable, and ripens a few days after Concord.

**MOORE'S DIAMOND**—Color white. Bunch and berries large. Healthy, strong grower, hardy, and where known, is very popular. Quality excellent. This new grape has evidently come to stay. Ripens with Delaware.

**MOORE'S EARLY**—Black and very valuable. Two to three weeks earlier than Concord. Bunch medium, berries larger than Concord. It has taken first prize at Massachusetts Horticultural Society for many years. Should be in every garden.

**MOYER**—Red. Resembles Delaware in appearance. Vigorous, healthy and hardy; very early. Of not very good quality, and unproductive.

**NIAGARA**—White. Quality about like (and ripens soon after) Concord. Bunch and berry large; vigorous, productive, healthy and hardy.

**NOAH**—White. Healthy, vigorous and very productive. Highly recommended for table and wine. Late.

**NORTON'S**—Black. Bunch long, berry small. Ripens late. Vigorous, healthy, hardy and productive. A valuable wine grape.

**ONEIDA**—Red. Healthy, hardy, and of good quality. Not very valuable.

**ORIENTAL**—Resembles Catawba in flavor and color, but much larger in bunch and berry, and much earlier. Vigorous and hardy. Not valuable.

**PERKINS**—Pale red. Bunch and berries medium. Ripens between Hartford and Concord. Is vigorous, healthy, hardy and productive.

**POCKLINGTON**—White. Very large and showy. Vine very hardy and vigorous. Bunch and berry large. Ripens about with Concord. Quality better than Concord.

**POUGHKEEPSIE RED**—Is somewhat like Delaware in color and taste, but is larger in bunch and berry. Ripens with Hartford. With us it is a poor grower.

**PRENTISS**—Yellowish green. Bunch large, berry medium to large. Tender, sweet, melting and juicy. Hardy and good keeper, but a very weak grower. Ripens with Concord.

**REQUA** (Rogers No. 28)—Red. Bunch large, berry medium. Tolerably vigorous, early and productive. Sweet and good.

**ROCKWOOD**—Black. Ripens with Moore's Early. Large size, healthy, hardy, prolific and delicious in quality.

**SALEM** (Rogers No. 22 or 53)—Red. Bunch and berry very large. Healthy, hardy and vigorous. Early, good keeper, best quality for table or wine.

**TELEGRAPH**—Black. Ripens about with Hartford. Bunch above medium, very compact and extremely attractive. Berry medium; very vigorous, healthy, hardy and productive. Quality poor.

**TRIUMPH**—White. Bunch and berry very large. About as late as Catawba. Quality good. Succeeds well in the South.

**ULSTER PROLIFIC**—Red. Early, of good quality and very productive. Inclined to overbear. If so, a part of the fruit should be picked before ripening.

**VERGENNES**—Red. Bunch and berry large, flavor rich. Medium early, a good keeper, and a very promising grape. A little later than Concord.

**VICTORIA** (Miner's)—In quality one of the best. White. Good grower, hardy and prolific. Medium to large.

**WILDER** (Rogers No. 4)—Black. Bunch and berry large. Early, hardy, healthy and productive; good keeper, profitable and excellent quality. Ripens about with Concord.

**WOODRUFF RED**—Very large and handsome. Color red. Strong grower, very healthy and hardy. If not of the best quality, we have seen the fruit eaten and pronounced delicious by several good judges. A few days later than Concord.

**WORDEN**—Black. Bunch and berry large; fruit better than Concord, also earlier and larger. Vine vigorous, healthy, hardy and productive. Is becoming very popular.

**WYOMING RED**—One of the earliest red grapes. Bunch and berry rather small. Vine healthy, hardy and moderately vigorous. Sweet and desirable.

# GOOSEBERRIES.

The curse of Gooseberries is *mildew*. This mildew comes like a thief in the night, and after it arrives, the damage is done, and there is no use in trying to cure the plants; at least this is according to our experience. Some two or three years since, liver of sulphur was recommended as a preventive. We tried it faithfully, but it was a complete failure, and the experiment cost us more than \$50.00. There are many varieties of Gooseberries which thrive in England, etc.; but practical fruit growers have found, to their sad experience, that English Gooseberries and their seedlings are a failure in America. To avoid mildew and get a crop of Gooseberries, plant Red Jacket, which has never mildewed, to our knowledge. The market for Gooseberries seems to be never half supplied, and the demand for this fruit largely increases each year. The culture of Gooseberries should be nearly the same as for Currants. Use white hellebore, to prevent or destroy worms, same as for Currants. When planted, the tops should be cut back nearly to the crown. In our soil we can grow stronger Gooseberry roots in one year, than can be done in most localities in two years. All that has been previously herein stated concerning the value of "tops and roots" in grape-vines, is likewise applicable to Gooseberries.

**CHAUTAUQUA**—Supposed to be a seedling of English type. Berries large. Color yellow.

**COLUMBUS**—A new variety, resembling Triumph. Said to have larger fruit than Industry. Yellow.

**DOWNING**—Large, best quality for home use and market. Pale green in color.

**GOLDEN PROLIFIC**—Berries large, color yellow. Supposed to be a seedling of some English variety.

**HOUGHTON'S SEEDLING**—Medium size, pale red. Quite sweet and enormously productive with us.

**INDUSTRY**—We have never met a man yet, who has planted this Gooseberry and succeeded with it. It mildews here badly, if it does not die before the mildew arrives. We consider this Gooseberry a failure.

**MOUNTAIN**—Red. In many particu-

lars it resembles Houghton, but is decidedly an improvement on that variety.

**PEARL**—Pale green in color. We are pleased with this Gooseberry on our grounds, and although we do not consider it equal in general value to Red Jacket, it has many good qualities.

**RED JACKET**—The most prolific and most valuable Gooseberry in America; as large as the largest; berry smooth. Very hardy. Quality best and foliage best of any Gooseberry known. For ten years it has stood close to Triumph, Crown Bob, White-smith, Smith's Improved, Downing, and more than a dozen other sorts; and while these others have all mildewed in leaf and fruit, mildew has never appeared on Red Jacket.

**SMITH'S IMPROVED**—Large. Pale yellow. Excellent quality, moderately vigorous.

**TRIUMPH**—Color yellow. Fruit of enormous size. Great productiveness.

## CURRANTS.

Currants should be planted in good, very fertile soil, with liberal manuring, and the tops should be cut back nearly to the crown, allowing only three or four canes to grow the first year. Plant in rows five or six feet apart, and three feet in the row. Prune more or less every year to get rid of the old wood and keep the bushes open. Currant worms should be vigilantly looked for in Spring and Summer. These worms can be destroyed by white hellebore, one ounce to three gallons of water, and applied with a sprinkling can. Be sure and use the remedy *as soon as, or before the worms appear*. In our soil we can grow stronger Currant roots in one year than can be done in most localities in two years. All that has been previously stated concerning the value of "tops and roots" in Grape-vines, is likewise applicable to Currants.

**BLACK CHAMPION**—Black. The largest of the black Currants. Is new here, but much grown and valued in England.

**BLACK NAPLES**—The best old, black variety.

**CHERRY**—Red. The largest of all, except Fay's Prolific. Very popular in market, and brings several cents more per quart than any other old variety. Although others may say that Cherry and Versailles are one and the same, we have both varieties pure and distinct, each with its peculiar characteristics.

**FAY'S PROLIFIC**—This new Currant has greatly exceeded all expectations of the proprietor of this establishment, who is the introducer of Fay's Prolific, and who is often almost blamed by many in the trade who assert that we never claimed nearly enough for it. It is so good, and succeeds so well in so many localities, that not only the introducer but also the heirs of the originator, have received quite a fortune from sales of the plants. That all other varieties of red Currants have been superseded by Fay's Prolific, seems to be a fact, and the constant increase in demand for the plants is the best evidence of this. We have already paid the heirs of Lincoln Fay, the originator, over *forty thousand dollars in cash* as their share from our sales of Fay's Prolific, in which we have much pride, as this is about the first instance where the originator has received anything like a decent compensation from the sales of a good, new fruit. That the Fay Currant is the standard red Currant

seems to be true, as we sell more of them than all other Currants combined, and from other nurserymen we hear like experience. We frequently hear of some old or new Currant destined to supersede all others, especially the Fay. We have tried to keep posted, and have carefully examined the fruit of all these so far as heard from. But, while in some ways desirable, not one of them, on account of size and appearance, will sell beside the Fay, in any city or country market. The ladies have reasons of their own for selecting and paying more per quart for the largest, most attractive and beautiful berries. We shall welcome a better Currant than the Fay at any time, but such has not yet appeared.

In addition to pruning the old wood liberally each year, about one-half of the *new wood* of the Fay should be clipped off each Autumn or Winter. Our original claim and description was:

Color, red. As compared with the Cherry Currant, "Fay's Prolific" is *equal in size, better in flavor, much less acid, five times as prolific*, and from its peculiar stem, *less expensive to pick*. That spurious Fay plants have been sold, doubtless by the million is not the fault of the introducer.

**LEE'S PROLIFIC**—Black. Prolific. One of the best.

**MOORE'S RUBY**—Light red. Late, not very acid. Fine for table or family use.

**NORTH STAR**—Red. A rapid grower, very hardy and excellent quality. On our grounds the size of the fruit has never been large enough to compete with Fay's, Cherry

or Victoria, and we have heard like complaint from others. But in Summer of 1895 we saw at a friend's, a block of North Star, which showed bunches and berries of very good size. Possibly our friend had more suitable soil than others for this particular variety, and we were glad to see the North Star show up so well.

**RED DUTCH**—Very productive, and of good quality.

**VERSAILLES**—Red. Almost as large as Cherry, and very prolific.

**VICTORIA**—The latest red Currant, and is of good quality and prolific.

**WHITE DUTCH**—Medium large. Sweet, fine flavor.

**WHITE GRAPE**—Fine quality, large and productive.

**WHITE TRANSPARENT**—This Currant is of French origin, obtained by us some years since from Benj. G. Smith, who has been for so many years treasurer of the American Pomological Society. We have never seen this currant mentioned in any Catalogue, but for *eleven years* the Massachusetts Horticultural Society has awarded Mr. Smith *first prize* for White Transparent as *best white Currant*. It has a distinct flavor, milder than White Dutch or White Grape. Larger than White Dutch, with longer bunches.



## BLACKBERRIES.

The Blackberry is naturally a stronger bush than the Raspberry, and should be planted in rows eight feet apart and three feet in the row. They should also not be pinched off, until three and one-half feet high, nor should they be so closely pruned in Spring; otherwise their culture is the same. Where land is scarce, they may be planted three by five feet apart and tied up to stakes. When Blackberries are planted, tops should be cut nearly to the crown, allowing only three or four canes to grow, the first year.

**AGAWAM**—Fruit of fair size, tender, sweet to the core. For home use it has no superior. Very healthy, hardy and productive.

**EARLY CLUSTER**—Vigorous, said to be hardy. Is very productive, medium to large size, and of best quality.

**EARLY HARVEST**—Earliest; hardy, very prolific.

**ELDORADO**—Large, sweet, delicious. Hardy and very productive. A very promising variety.

**ERIE**—Large, productive, vigorous, good quality and perfectly hardy.

**KITTATINNY**—Large, good; not quite hardy.

**MINNEWASKI**—A great bearer of large berries. Quality good, and is said to be hardy.

**OHMER**—As large as the largest. Hardy, best quality. Sweet even before fully ripe. Very productive, strong grower. Late.

**SNYDER**—Entirely hardy. Very prolific, early, sweet, and can be relied on for a crop every year.

**STONE'S HARDY**—One of the hardiest. Sweet and productive. Well suited to a cold climate.

**TAYLOR'S PROLIFIC**—Seems to be strong, and entirely hardy with us. Fruit large; very productive and of good quality.

**WILSON'S EARLY**—Very large, early and good. Rather tender at the North.

**WILSON, JR.**—A seedling from Wilson. The original description was: "Larger, earlier and more productive than its parent." We consider it much like the Wilson.



## DEWBERRY.

**LUCRETIA**—Large, very productive and attractive. Fine quality and flavor. Very early, and seems very hardy.

# STRAWBERRIES.

The best time to plant Strawberries is in early Spring, and on fertile, well manured land. If horses are to be used in cultivating, plant in rows three and one-half to four feet apart and one foot in the row; but for hand culture, one by two feet will answer. We have made, and seen a great many failures with new Strawberries. To-day in our locality, the old Wilson is still in the lead, and after Wilson, as favorites, come Sharpless, Bubach's No. 5, Crescent, Downing, and Cumberland Triumph. If we herein included half the new varieties we have bought, tried and thrown aside, our Strawberry list would be a long one. Each bed should produce two full crops; then new beds should be prepared and planted.

**NOTE.**—Those marked (P) are pistillate, "have blossoms imperfect," and should have a row of some staminate variety within fifteen feet, or they will usually produce imperfect fruit.

**BELMONT**—Large, oblong; rich, dark color, and very fragrant. This variety took first prize of a silver cup for best four quarts of berries; also first prize of \$12.00 for largest number of points of excellence over any other best berry, at exhibition of Massachusetts Horticultural Society, in Boston. It is very productive, and a good grower.

**BIDWELL**—Large, productive. Enormous bearer, of true strawberry flavor, and propagates itself rapidly.

**BUBACH'S No. 5 (P)**—Berry large and uniform. Very vigorous and very productive. Almost as early as the Crescent.

**CAPT. JACK**—Very strong grower. Very productive. Needs strong, rich, moist ground.

**CHAS. DOWNING**—A favorite variety for home use and market. Every one growing strawberries should give it a trial.

**CRAWFORD**—Large. A luxuriant grower. Is firm, of good quality and good shipper.

**CRESCENT SEEDLING (P)**—Very productive, good size and quality; enormous grower and bearer.

**CUMBERLAND TRIUMPH**—A beautiful fruit; large, size regular, good quality, productive. Light red in color.

**GREENVILLE (P)**—Fruit large, solid, good quality and good shipper. One of the very best.

**JAMES VICK**—Vigorous, very firm; in productiveness equaled by no other variety. No white tips or cockscombs.

**JERSEY QUEEN (P)**—Late. Large, fine, vigorous. Moderate bearer.

**JESSIE**—Berry very large, very productive. Good in color and quality. Firm. This new strawberry seems to have a host of friends.

**KENTUCKY**—One of the latest and best of the late varieties; very desirable for home use and home market.

**MANCHESTER (P)**—Its original description was: "One of the most valuable. As compared with the Wilson it is one and one-half times the size, of much better flavor, far more attractive. Plant is much larger and more vigorous; yield is one-half more; carries fruit higher from the ground."

**MAY KING**—Much resembles Crescent, but has a perfect blossom. Is rather larger than Crescent, and firmer.

**MINER'S PROLIFIC**—Larger and darker than Downing. Excellent in quality and flavor.

**OLD IRONCLAD**—Resembles Sharpless. Rank grower, very productive.

**PARRY**—Large and fine in appearance, good in quality and very prolific.

**PARKER EARLE**—One of the best berries on the market if its good qualities are averaged.

**SHARPLESS**—Doubtless the most celebrated variety, and we think justly so. Fruit and foliage are immense; berries are irregular in shape. No one who plants strawberries should fail to give this a trial.

**WARFIELD (P)**—Vigorous, very productive. Fruit medium to large; firm, good shipper. Succeeds under ordinary culture.

**WILSON**—The popular market variety. The berry for the million, on account of its reliability and productiveness. It bears the same relation to other strawberries that the Concord has to other grapes.

**WONDERFUL OR WINDSOR CHIEF (P)**—Very prolific and productive. Of good size and firm.



## RASPBERRIES.

Plant Raspberries in rows six to seven feet apart, and two and one-half to three feet apart in the row, and from two to five inches deep according to the nature of the soil. Prune canes back to one and one-half or two feet from the ground, one year after planting. When new growth gets to be about two feet high, the second season, pinch off the tip ends; and when the laterals have grown a foot long, pinch again. This makes them stocky. In the Spring following, prune to a round-headed bush, clipping off about one-third of the wood. In this way, fine crops of large fruit may be grown, and the vigor of the bushes kept up. On sucker-sorts, leave four or five canes to the hill. All others must be hoed off, same as weeds. In small gardens the plants may be planted three by four feet apart, and the canes tied up to stakes. The canes should not be pinched until three feet high.

### BLACK CAPS.

**DOOLITTLE**—A standard variety, valuable and desirable for home use, market or drying, in favorable locations only.

**GREGG**—The largest and latest of all. Very strong grower, valuable, hardy and profitable.

**OHIO**—Very early and productive.

**SOUHEGAN**—Extremely early. Said to be "Iron-clad."

**TYLER**—One of the earliest. Promises well. Much like Souhegan.



### RED RASPBERRIES.

**COLUMBIAN (New)**—Purple. Very vigorous grower; canes often ten to sixteen feet in length and more than one inch in diameter. Very hardy; fruit large and delicious for table or canning. Excellent shipper.

**CUTHBERT**—One of the most popular late varieties. Hardy, very large and productive. Bush a strong grower. Very desirable for home use and market.

**GOLDEN QUEEN**—Yellow. Large, hardy, good quality and beautiful fruit. Said to succeed in all sections, and should be in every home garden.

**LOUDON**—Red. Of the earliest, and hangs to the last. Large size and solid. The *Rural New Yorker* says: "The Loudon is the coming market Raspberry."

**MARLBORO**—Strong grower and very productive. Is said to be earliest and best.

**PHILADELPHIA**—A standard variety. Enormously productive; berries of good size. Very hardy, very strong grower. Does not sucker much.

**SHAFFER'S COLOSSAL**—Late. Purple. Said to be "Largest in the World."

# CAMPBELL'S EARLY GRAPE.



GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Originator.

GEO. S. JOSSELYN, Introducer.



HIS Grape is now offered to the public, with entire confidence that it will be found a truly valuable acquisition to our list of good, native American varieties; and the belief also seems not unreasonable that its introduction will mark an epoch in the substantial advancement of American grape-culture, not less distinct and important than that which followed the appearance of the Delaware or the Concord. It has been observed and tested very carefully since its first growth from the seed—more than a dozen years since—and during that time it has shown no fault, but has exceeded all expectations as to its evident merit and high character. It is now believed to be a grape in all respects better adapted to general use in all sections suited to our native varieties, than any other which has yet been grown and tested. The labor of propagating and introducing this grape will be more pleasant and agreeable, from the fact that without any solicitation on our part, we were the firm selected by the originator for this work.

It is not a *chance* seedling, but the result of carefully conducted experiments by the originator, through successive crossing of the most promising varieties which he had produced or tested within the past thirty years, and which ended in a determined effort to produce a genuine improvement upon the *Concord*; one which should retain all its good qualities, without its faults and failures.

While conceding that for many years the Concord has justly occupied the place of the most popular and valuable grape for general use in this country, all who have grown it largely will recognize these serious defects:

*First.* Skin tender and easily cracked or broken, and berries falling too easily from the stems in handling.

*Second.* Pulp too acid about the seeds; also too soft next the skin, rendering packing and shipping difficult, except under very favorable conditions.

*Third.* Lack of keeping qualities; breaking down or decaying too soon after gathering, or if left to ripen fully upon the vines.

*Fourth.* Too late in ripening for many Northern localities; and,

*Fifth.* Quality not good enough for the most cultivated tastes.

Careful observation and experience, as well as the opinions of competent judges, warrant the confident assertion that Campbell's Early remedies all the above-named defects, and at the same time retains every good point of the Concord, with increased vigor of growth, larger and finer clusters, and more luxuriant and healthy foliage.

Some points of special merit in Campbell's Early are:

*First.* A very strong, vigorous, hardy vine, with thick, healthy, mildew-resisting foliage, and perfect, self-fertilizing blossoms; always setting its fruit well, and bearing abundantly.

*Second.* Clusters very large, usually shouldered, compact and handsome, without being unduly crowded.



*Third.* Berries large, nearly round, often an inch or more in diameter; black, with light purple bloom; skin thin, but very tenacious, bearing handling and shipping admirably. Flesh rather firm, but tender and of equal consistency, parting easily from its few and small seeds. Flavor rich, sweet, slightly vinous; pure, with no foxiness, coarseness or unpleasant acidity from the skin to the center, and as the seeds part readily, they need never be swallowed.

*Fourth.* Its season is very early; often showing color late in July, and ripening, according to the season, from the fifteenth to the last of August, at Delaware, Ohio.

*Fifth.* It has very remarkable keeping qualities. Has hung upon the vines, sound and perfect, for six weeks or more after ripening, with no tendency to shell off or fall from the stems. A few clusters were put in cold storage last season on September 15th, and taken out the 15th of December, apparently as perfect as when stored, and seeming as though they might have been kept in good condition until Spring. As a good keeper and shipper it is believed to be unequaled by any other American grape.

The description and character of this grape are not overstated, neither is its illustration overdrawn. The colored plate is a fair representation of a good cluster from a strong vine in its second bearing, and is below the full size that may be expected from well developed vines in good soil, with reasonably good culture. We ask that our picture *shall not* be classed with the exaggerated and "monstrous impossibilities," which have become too common, and have disgraced so many Catalogues in their introductions of new fruits to public notice.

The declaration of the originator that "Campbell's Early" is the only grape he has ever produced with the character of which he was entirely satisfied to have introduced with the sanction of his name, may be taken for what it is worth.

It is probably unnecessary to say more at this time, than to add some unsolicited and disinterested testimony from reliable sources and competent judges, showing that what has been said in its favor is fully sustained.

Extracts from the *Rural New Yorker* of December 16, 1893:

"One of the bunches alluded to by Mr. Campbell was received October 9. It proves that the size of the berry, as shown in the photo-engraving, is not overdrawn.

"In the *R. N. Y.*'s judgment it is a delicious grape; one that combines all the qualities claimed for it by its originator.

"There is no acidity in the flesh about the seed, as there is in the Concord. As there is a growing and not ill-founded objection to swallowing grape-seeds, this is a strong point in its favor. It is a mild and yet richly-flavored grape, without a trace of foxiness that we can discover. The flesh is inclined to be meaty, with less pulp than the Concord. The seeds—of medium size and averaging three in number—part readily from the flesh. Here, again, it has a decided advantage over the Concord. It is a better grape than the Concord in these important respects, while its earlier maturity is of inestimable value."

Some clusters were sent the *Rural New Yorker* in September, 1894, to which Mr. Carman replied as follows:

"The bunches received. I am really glad that I was the first to tell in print of this grand grape."

October 1, 1894, in a letter to Mr. Josselyn, Mr. Carman says:

"Our respected friend, Mr. Campbell, again sends me a bunch of Campbell's Early. This grape seems to me almost perfect. It is a grand grape."

From the *Rural New Yorker*, October 20, 1894, in an article on CAMPBELL'S EARLY :

"The following notes were made as the result of a careful comparison with Concords: Skin firmer and more tenacious; more 'fat' under the skin; flesh more meaty, more tender, less pulp; scarcely a trace of acidity in the flesh about the seeds; sweeter, richer. A decidedly better grape in every way.

"Mr. Campbell also sent us, October 15, additional bunches of his Campbell's Early Grape. This was to show how well the grapes cling to the vines, and that it may answer for a late, as well as an early variety."

From the *Rural New Yorker*, March 9, 1895:

"Mr. Josselyn will be the introducer of Campbell's Early Grape, which in quality and appearance is the best native black grape we have ever seen."

From the *Rural New Yorker*, May 16, 1896:

"The past Winter was one of exceptional severity. We do not know how low the mercury fell, but we do know that it touched eighteen degrees below zero. It is a great pleasure to be able to state that Campbell's Early—which we believe, though judging from too little knowledge possibly, will prove to be the best black grape at present known—without any protection, has not been injured in the least."

From the *Ohio Farmer*, September 27, 1894—*Report of a meeting of the Ohio State Horticultural Society, September 20, 1894, at Euclid, Ohio*:

"Mr. Cushman said that one thing was still lacking in commercial grape culture, and that was a black grape with all the merits of the Concord, and with perfect packing and shipping qualities in addition. The Concord was lacking in these respects; its disposition to crack open after picking and packing detracted from its value very materially. He thought the grape that would take its place and meet the demand of the commercial grower was now in sight—'Campbell's Early,' the latest production of Mr. Geo. W. Campbell, who regards it as a decided improvement upon the Concord or Worden; being earlier, larger, firmer and having a smaller seed. This grape was on exhibition, and attracted much attention by the large size of both bunch and berry. If it bears out present promise, it will be a great acquisition."

At the above-named meeting, the Committee on Fruit Exhibits reported as follows:

"Your committee also desires to make honorable mention of a new grape, *Campbell's Early*, a large, black variety of excellent quality and of very great promise. (Signed)

"W. J. GREEN,

"M. CRAWFORD,

"FRANK FORD."

At a joint meeting of the Columbus Horticultural Society and the Ohio State Horticultural Society, at Columbus, Ohio, on the evening of September 5, 1895, the Committee on New Fruits reported as follows:

"GRAPES.—Your committee takes pleasure in reporting *Campbell's Early* as one of the finest in quality we have ever tasted. It gives every promise of being a good shipper. The bunches are of good size and very attractive in appearance.

(Signed)

"ISAAC FREEMAN,

"NATHAN MOORE,

"L. B. PIERCE."

The following extracts from letters to the originator, probably need no comment. From Prof. S. B. HEIGES, U. S. Pomologist :

“U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, DIVISION OF POMOLOGY,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 11, 1894.

“*Mr. Geo. W. Campbell, Delaware, Ohio:*

“Your cluster of Campbell’s Early was received September 5th, for which accept my sincere thanks. The cluster was undoubtedly a very fine one, reminding me of a small cluster of Black Hamburg as grown under glass. We found some of the berries to be an inch in diameter. The quality is remarkably fine, pulp sweet to the center, with small seeds easily detached from the pulp; the skin thin, yet remarkably tenacious, making it a very valuable shipper. Color a beautiful black, with heavy bloom.

“We have had a painting made of the largest leaf— $9\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$  inches—with the bunch resting upon it. I should be pleased to receive a sample of the fruit in October, in order that I may judge of its long-keeping qualities. (Signed) S. B. HEIGES, *Pomologist.*”

From Mr. W. N. IRWIN, clerk in the Division of Pomology :

“WASHINGTON, D. C., September 12, 1894.

“I now write you in regard to the Campbell’s Early Grape which we received on the 5th, and I must say that every one who saw and had an opportunity to test its fine qualities was delighted with it. . . . I really believe you have the grape that has more good points than any now in cultivation.”

Mr. Irwin also wrote me from Washington, D. C., October 26, 1895 :

“I have been testing every new grape that I could buy in this market, but have found nothing that would equal Campbell’s Early.”

From Prof. WM. A. TAYLOR, Assistant U. S. Pomologist :

“WASHINGTON, D. C., October 31, 1894.

“*Mr. Geo. W. Campbell, Delaware, Ohio:*

“Yours of the 12th inst., and the specimens of Campbell’s Early Grape, were duly received. The grapes came in good condition, and were duly examined and tested; a portion being held until Prof. Heiges returned on the 15th inst. The berries were plump, and adhered well to the stems; the flesh was tender and sweet, with few seeds; the skin pigment free from the mealiness that characterizes so many of our varieties after the fruit hangs ripe on the vines for a few days or weeks; the flavor was mild and rich, lacking a little in acid, it seemed to me, but otherwise leaving little to be desired. The fact that a variety which was in eating condition in August is as good as this, late in October, certainly speaks volumes for its excellent keeping quality. I hope it will sustain its home record when grown in other localities. If it does, it will leave little to be desired. (Signed) “WM. A. TAYLOR, *Ass’t Pomologist.*”

From report of Pomologist, SAMUEL B. HEIGES, for 1894, U. S. Department of Agriculture :

“GRAPE.—CAMPBELL’S EARLY (*Geo. W. Campbell, Delaware, Ohio.*)—A seedling of Moore’s Early, crossed with pollen of a choice seedling that resulted from a cross of Muscat Hamburg on Belvidere. It is regarded by Mr. Campbell as the finest grape in all respects that he has produced in forty years of experimenting. Cluster large, shouldered, moderately compact; stem large, long, strong; berry large, nearly round, slightly elongated; black, with profuse, light blue bloom; skin thin, with slight pulpiness; flesh translucent, very tender and very juicy; flavor sweet, rich, aromatic; aroma delicate, not foxy; quality best, for both market and dessert. Season, early.”

From Hon. ISIDOR BUSH, of St. Louis, Mo., a life-long grape grower, the senior member of the firm of Bush & Son & Meissner, and author of the celebrated Bushberg Catalogue, believed to be the most valuable and comprehensive manual on American Grapes and Grape Culture yet published.

*Extracts from Letters received in September, 1894:*

‘ BUSHBERG, JEFFERSON Co., Mo., September 19, 1894.

“Merely to acknowledge receipt this day of your photo. of grape and leaves, also sample of two bunches yesterday, with thanks and delight. . . . The grape is magnificent. I can hardly express to you how pleased I am.” (Signed) “ISIDOR BUSH.”

“ ST. LOUIS, Mo., September 22, 1894.

“ *Dear Friend Campbell:*

“Were I to write ever so much, I could not say half as much as I think and feel about your grape. It is *the* grape of the future, excelling *all* American grapes in its ensemble of qualities, and equal in beauty to the Black Hamburg. Your friend,

(Signed) “ISIDOR BUSH.”

From E. B. LEWIS, a veteran fruit grower of Lockport, N. Y., September 15, 1894:

“ *Dear Sir:*

“The sample of your new grape received. I am delighted with the quality. *Much the best I ever tasted!*”

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*Delaware, Ohio, September 3, 1894.*

*I hereby certify that the photographs of Campbell's Early, which I have made for Mr. Campbell, are exact representations of the grape, not exaggerated in any respect.*

(Signed)

CHARLES H. BODURTHA,

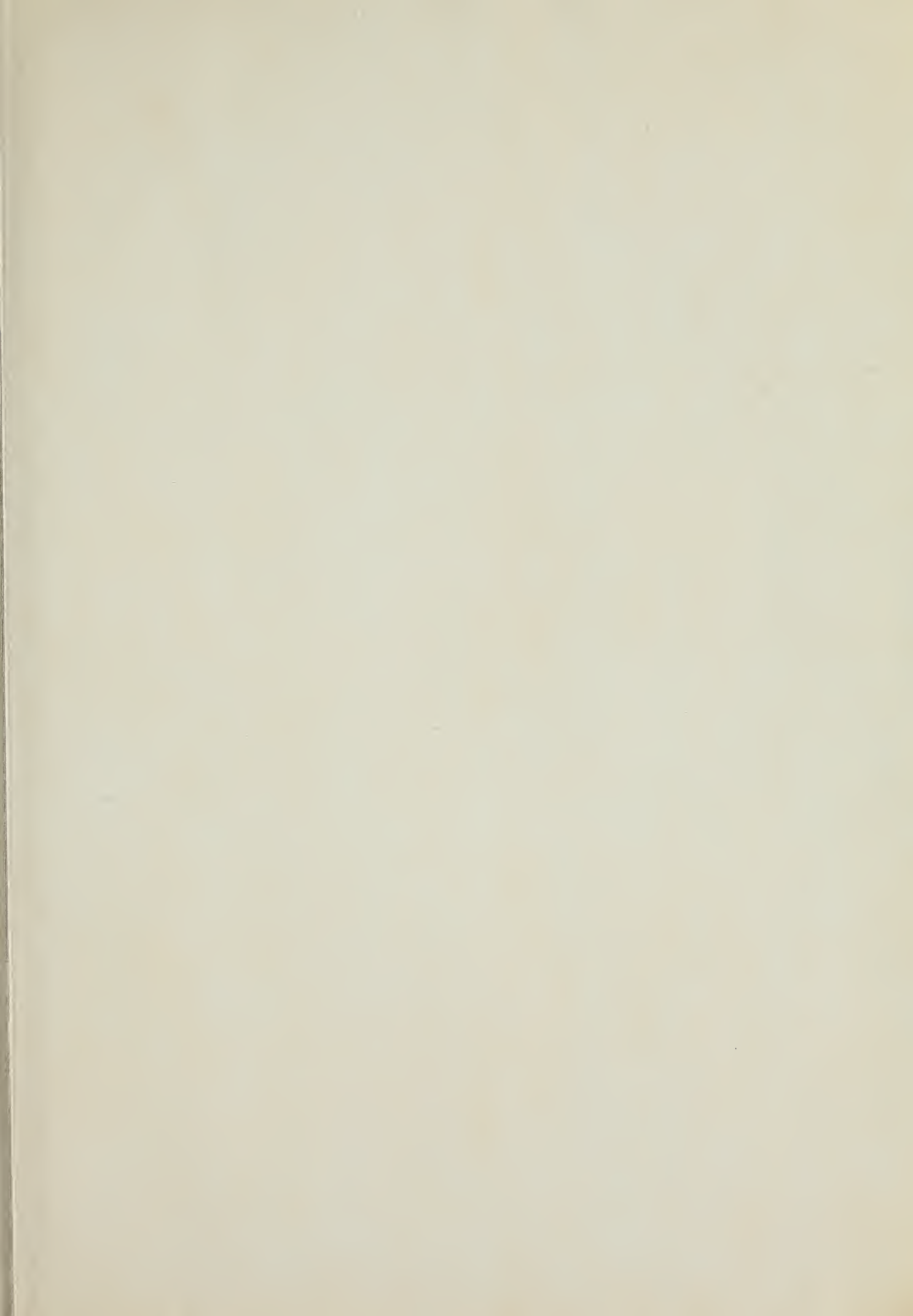
*Photographer.*

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All Campbell's Early vines sold, will have our metal trade mark seals attached, which are represented below. To procure genuine Campbell's Early, insist that every plant bears our seal, showing the age and grade of the vine and the year it is sold.

Positively no buds or cuttings, or No. 2 vines, of this variety for sale. The tops of all Campbell's Early vines will be cut back to about three buds, the right condition for planting.







CAMPBELL'S EARLY.  
PHOTOGRAPHED FROM NATURE; EXACT SIZE.