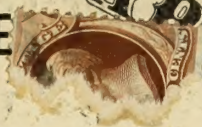


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No. 1.

KNOX FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIE



MARTHA (WHITE CONCORD) GRAPE.

DESCRIPTIVE AND
Illustrated Catalogue.

1871.

DESCRIPTIVE
AND
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
OF THE
Knox Fruit Farm and Nurseries,
R. CUMMING & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

A CARD.

WISHING to retire from business, I have disposed of my entire Nursery stock to Messrs. R. CUMMING, J. DERMITT, J. T. ROWLEY and JAMES F. GRIMES, to whom I have also permanently leased my farm, so admirably adapted to the growth of fruit and the production of vines and plants.

Three of the above gentlemen have been connected with my establishment for some time, and are thoroughly conversant with its management. I can cheerfully commend the new firm of R. CUMMING & Co., to my numerous friends and customers, as worthy of all confidence. I feel assured that the high reputation the Knox Fruit Farm and Nurseries have achieved in the past, will not suffer in their hands.

I bespeak for them a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to me in the past.

The stock they have purchased is the largest and best I have ever grown.

J. KNOX

IN issuing this, our first Catalogue, we feel the great responsibility resting upon us, and we shall endeavor to present to our customers a work that shall contain much valuable information on Small Fruit culture, and that will be a Hand Book for ready reference on all subjects relating to it, we feel that we should not meet the expectations of the thousands who will peruse it if we did not draw largely on the experience of the illustrious "Small Fruit King," whom we succeed, and in whose footsteps we shall endeavor to follow. Perhaps now that he is relieved from cares of business we may be able to reap more benefits from his immense stores of knowledge than heretofore.

We will give a plain description of all varieties of fruits that shall come under our notice, and shall commend those that do well. Condemn those that do not

Special.

FOR MANY years Mr. Knox has made the cultivation of Small Fruits a specialty, being satisfied that this department was sufficient for any one establishment. By pursuing this course he has been able to pay more attention to these fruits than it is possible where a general Nursery Stock is grown, and to this as to anything else is attributable his wonderful success. His methods of growing Vines and Plants in many respects differ from that pursued by any other establishment, and by making Small Fruits a specialty, he has studied to grow his stock by the best methods, so as to produce an article of superior merit, in this he has achieved enviable success, and Knox's Vines and Plants have a national reputation.

There are three considerations that should guide purchasers of Nursery Stock:

First. It is of vital importance to obtain a **pure article**—*true to name*. No risk should be run in this respect. That a vast amount of *spurious* stock has been, and is still being scattered over the country by *unreliable* nurserymen and *unprincipled* dealers, is too evident to need proof.

Secondly. Next to purity, it is important to obtain stock of **good quality**. A well grown, healthy, vigorous plant or vine, is worth a dozen feeble, sickly ones. Indeed it is bad economy to plant the latter, if the former can be had at any price.

Thirdly. It is essential to secure **careful and proper packing**. For the want of this, thousands of dollars' worth of plants are lost every year.

We claim that all articles sent from our establishment are what they profess to be—*true to name*—and of good quality. And we engage to ship all articles bought of us in such condition as to secure their safe transmission, if no accident befalls them, or they are not detained on the way. We charge *cost* for boxes and packing.

CAUTION.

We have learned that in some sections of the country, unauthorized parties are representing themselves as our agents. We furnish many honorable and reliable dealers with stock to sell again, and employ some agents, to whom we furnish certificates setting forth that they are authorized to sell for us. The mere fact of persons having our Catalogue is not evidence that they are our agents or sell our stock.

Choice of Varieties and Quality of Stock.

It should be borne in mind by those engaging in fruit culture, that as a general rule the cost of land, expense of preparation, planting, and all after attention, are the same for inferior kinds and character of stock as for the best; while the earlier, more abundant and superior yield of the best will very soon more than pay the difference of cost,

and all after results will be every way more satisfactory. It is therefore good policy to plant *none but the best varieties and the best quality of stock*. Better plant less than depart from this rule.

MAIL.

We invite special attention to our liberal offers in Price List of sending Vines and plants by Mail. In localities where there are no express facilities, or where but small packages are wanted, the advantages of ordering by mail are very great. Parties wanting articles sent in this way must so direct in their order.

EXPRESS.

The most usual way of shipping is by express. Having special arrangements with the Express Companies for carrying of all goods from our establishment, we think there will be no complaints of over-charges.

SOUTH.

To meet the rapidly increasing demand for our stock South, we have built a large frost-proof house, from which we can ship any time during the winter or early spring, in double cases, with entire safety and at very moderate charges.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We usually send out with our shipments the following circular,

"We will be greatly obliged to parties ordering, if they will write us immediately on the reception of stock, stating—

1. **The time of its arrival.**
2. **Its condition.**
3. **The satisfaction it gives."**

We aim to make the filling of every order an advertisement for our establishment, and are greatly gratified with our success. Every effort will be made to give entire satisfaction to our customers. Our facilities for growing, storing, packing, and shipping stock are rapidly increasing, and not excelled by any other establishment in the country.

GRAPES.

What we *do not* and what we *do* claim for our vines:

We *do not* claim that they are superior to all others in the market. Other propagators, with *similar advantages*, may produce equally as good.

We *do* claim that the quality of our vines is unsurpassed by any in the country, and that they will give entire satisfaction to the purchaser in their growth and yield of fruit

Having been produced in the right kind of soil, by the right kind of culture, they have most remarkable roots, which are taken up entire in

lifting. This is rather a tedious process, but secures to the purchaser a much more valuable vine than one with mutilated roots from careless handling.

The demand for our vines is largely increasing every year. But we have increased greatly our facilities for propagating, and hope hereafter to have a supply fully equal to any requirement.

As we have fruited most of the kinds we now offer in our extensive vineyards, we have peculiar advantages in determining their correctness and also their merit. We cordially invite persons interested to visit our grounds and judge for themselves. We will take great pleasure in showing them, not only our stock of vines for sale, but also our vineyards of different ages. We pledge ourselves to show vines in their third year averaging ten pounds of fruit; those a year older, with from twenty to twenty-five pounds each. As we plant nearly 1,000 vines to the acre, and the fruit never fails to bring from 12½ to 25 and even 50 cents per pound, it can easily be seen that \$1,000 is not an over-estimate of the annual yield of an acre.

SUCCESS.

Extract from Catalogue of J. Knox.

The people are tired of theorizing and experimenting, and are anxiously looking for successful results in the growth of Grapes and vines. As we never fail to produce, on our extensive vineyards, large crops of fruit of the best quality, which bring the highest prices at home and in distant markets, we claim.

Success in Grape Growing.

As evidence of our success, we refer:—To our extensive vineyards of healthy, vigorous and prolific vines—To the thousands of intelligent fruit growers who visit our grounds, including among them Dr. John A. Warder, Geo. Hussman, Wm. Saunders, Prof. Geo. Thurber, Chas. Downing, Dr. Trimble, Thos. Meehan, Rob. Buist, and many others—To our annual Grape Exhibitions, both at home and abroad—To the Fruit Markets of Pittsburgh, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c., where tons of our Grapes are sold every day during the fruit season, at the highest price.

OUR SUCCESS WE ATTRIBUTE TO :

First. A judicious selection of varieties.

Second. The character of our vines.

Third. proper culture and pruning.

We select *varieties* that are healthy, hardy, of good quality, and on which we can depend for a crop every year. *We plant vines for fruit*,—an abundance every year of the best we can grow.

That the *Character* of the vine has much to do with its successful fruitage, we have no doubt. A vine with a sickly constitution will never produce satisfactory results. If such a vine has been planted, the sooner it is rooted out and thrown away the better.

We grow our own vines, and claim their superiority on the following grounds :

First. They are grown from *mature wood* taken from our *bearing vineyards*, thus securing not only health of vine, but correctness of

variety. We use no *green wood* in propagating, neither do we damage our vines by layering them. We guard by every possible means the healthy constitution of our parent vines, that we may produce not only satisfactory crops of fruit, but young vines of the most healthy character.

Second. We start our vines in *propagating houses*, that they may have the advantage of early growth, but as soon as the weather will permit, we turn them out into the open ground; where they are carefully cultivated during the entire growing season. We regard this system of producing vines as the very best, and much preferable to that of growing them under glass, or with their roots cramped in pots.

We secure by our mode, healthy, stocky, and well rooted vines; which give satisfaction when planted, in their growth and yield of fruit.

Third. Our soil is peculiarly adapted to the production of vines of the best quality, and we use no stimulents to excite unnatural growth.

There is no mystery connected with the "*proper culture and pruning*" of the vine. Many persons have been bewildered and discouraged with what has been written and said on the subject. *But we unhesitatingly say, there is no more mystery in growing Grapes than Grain, and that it is as easy to grow a vineyard as a field of corn.* Any one visiting our vineyards can be satisfied of this fact.

We distinguish between *table* and *wine* Grapes. Some varieties well adapted to wine purposes are of no value for the table. A proportion of the *earliest* are planted, though they may not be quite equal in quality to some that are later. We find it also desirable to have good keepers, with which we may continue a supply during the winter, and even till strawberries come, thus securing *Small Fruits the year round*.

Concord.—The results of the past year has more fully than ever proven that the Concord is the most profitable Grape in America. There has been many new varieties brought out within the past few years, with a great flourish and claims of superiority over all others but the failure of most of them has served to more fully fix the Concord in the affections of the people.

Mr. Knox's opinion of it is well known, we however append an extract from his catalogue of 1869 :

This we regard as the most valuable Grape in the country. The hardiness and vigor of the vine—its capability to suffer hard usage and neglect—its productiveness and freedom from disease—the early and uniform maturing of the fruit—its unrivaled beauty, large size and superior flavor, have given it a popularity unequalled by any other variety. No other Grape has so rapidly grown in favor, and been so generally planted. The demand for vines is now greater than ever.

Our opinion of the Concord is well known, and we unhesitatingly re-affirm all we have said in its favor, and pronounce it the most valuable grape in America yet tested. It is to be hoped that seedlings from it will take the highest rank among the grapes of the country.

The proper place to determine the merits of a grape is in the vineyard when in fruit.

For a number of years we have held on our grounds, during the fruiting season, Grape Exhibitions, which have been largely attended by the most prominent fruit growers of the country, all of whom, in their examination of our vineyards, have been enthusiastic in their praise of the Concord.

The Concord is no longer on trial. If it were, overwhelming evidence could be produced in its favor from all parts of the country. It increases in excellence in the South and West.

Hartford Prolific.—This is the most valuable very early grape yet tested. It ripens from ten days to two weeks earlier than other varieties, and brings a high price in our markets. The fruit is of very fair flavor beautiful appearance, and entirely free from disease. The vine is a most vigorous grower, healthy, and enormous bearer. Every collection, however small, should include the Hartford. For family use or market, enough should be grown to meet the requirements, till the Concord ripens, which is about ten days later. Best early grape in the South.

Creveling.—This most excellent variety is rapidly becoming a general favorite. It is the *best flavored very early* grape of which we have any knowledge. Its only fault of not fertilizing itself perfectly can be remedied by planting it in alternate rows with the Hartford. We have seen as showy a crop produced in this way as any one could desire. As a grape coming between the Hartford and Concord we regard it as of great value.

Ives.—This variety fully sustains its reputation as the leading Wine Grape of the country, uniformly producing immense crops, and is entirely free from disease.

We quote from Catalogue of J. Knox:

"It is claimed for this grape:

"1st. That it is an old variety, its merits have been strangely overlooked, as is often the case with valuable fruits. It has in this respect the advantage over new kinds, as its reputation in many important requisites is well established.

"2d. It is healthy, hardy and very productive, never suffering from mildew or freezing, and uniformly yielding large crops.

"3d. It is a superior wine grape—THE wine grape of America, producing an average annual yield of 500 gallons per acre.

"It received the LONGWORTH PREMIUM 'as the best wine grape for our whole country,' which was awarded by a very competent committee, at Cincinnati, Sept. 1868. We have found it a much better table grape than we expected, and ship it to great advantage to Eastern markets. It ripens a few days earlier than the Hartford."

Delaware.—This variety has for some years done very poorly milder- ing badly. It requires a rich soil and good care. In the South it does much better than here. All are acquainted with the fine quality of the fruit.

Diana.—A very excellent grape both for wine and the table. It is a very good keeper, and with a little care can be kept until late in the spring.

Elsingburg.—This variety should be more popular than it is. It is the favorite table grape of Mr. Knox. The vine is a healthy, vigorous grower, and bears an abundant crop every year—berry small.

Herbemont.—This is a favorite wine grape in some sections, and with some it is relished as a table grape. The vine is a rampant grower and entirely healthy, bunch very large, berry medium. It succeeds well in the South.

Taylor or Bullitt.—In many localities this grape is regarded as invaluable. The vine is unsurpassed for growth and freedom from disease. Fruit of medium size, white and of excellent flavor. It makes a superb wine.

York Madeira.—An early grape of promise; vine healthy and a good grower. Fruit of medium size, black, of very pleasant flavor, and good keeper.

Clinton.—This grape is attracting considerable attention in some sections of the country as a wine grape. It is very hardy, a vigorous grower, quite productive, and entirely healthy. It succeeds where other varieties fail. Valuable in the South.

Union Village.—A grape of most remarkable size, fully equaling the Black Hamburg. Though not of the finest quality, yet its enormous size and handsome appearance make it a very desirable kind. The character of this grape has been injured by the dissemination of spurious varieties. We propagate from wood taken from our own bearing vines which precludes the possibility of mistake.

Alvey.—In the excitement over other varieties, this noble grape has been overlooked. The vine is a vigorous grower and free from disease. The fruit is of medium size and excellent quality; good for both wine and the table. It will give satisfaction wherever planted.

Rogers' Hybrids.—These interesting varieties continue to attract much attention, and some of them are very superior grapes. The vines are healthy and vigorous growers, and produce good crops every season.

With but few exceptions, (which are noted) the bunches are large and open, the berries enormous. The flavor is distinct in all, and in some is delightful. They seem to adapt themselves well to the different climates.

The notes below are from Mr. Knox's Catalogue, with a few alterations, as suggested by the results of the past season.

No. 1 (**Goethe.**)—Bunch large; berries above medium; oblong in form; color bright amber, with a beautiful tinge; skin thin, slightly acid; flesh tender, juicy vinous, sweet, with a musky aroma; remarkably fruitful and the nearest approach to a foreign type. This variety should have a warm situation, the crop reduced to induce perfection.

No. 2—Immense bunch and berry, very productive; color a rich purple black; pulp rather firm; slightly acid, with an apple flavor; only second-rate.

No. 3 (**Massasoit.**)—Large loose bunch; large berry; color light Catawba; flesh tender, sugary and soft when fully matured; flavor musky and sweet; ripens immediately after the Hartford; should produce a light aromatic wine.

This we regard as the best flavored of any of these varieties.

No. 4 (**Wilder.**) This variety has an established reputation; the bunches are large and compact; berries about the size of the Concord; ripens before the latter; color a deep blue black; pulp tender, sweet and piquant; skin thick; the fruit hangs well, quite productive and profitable.

No. 5—Amber colored, very sweet, skin tough; a slow grower, and poor bearer.

No. 9 (**Lindley.**)—Resembles a well ripened Catawba; pulp tender, sweet and luscious; ripens early; hangs well on the vine, free from imperfect berries, and is very fruitful. I am favorably impressed with this variety, both for dessert and wine.

No. 13—Bunch large and loose; berry large, dark amber; early; flesh sweet, vinous and palatable; the fruit hangs on the vines until dried; has some of the qualities of a wine grape.

No. 14 (**Gaertner.**)—Fruit large; amber color; flesh sprightly, tender and pleasant.

No. 15 (**Agawam.**)—Large bunch and berries; dark amber; skin

thick; pulp crisp, sprightly and sweet; a great bearer; one of the best.

No. 19 (**Merrimac**).—A large black grape, flesh firm like a plum; when very ripe, sweet and good; seems to succeed everywhere.

No. 28 (**Requa**).—Bunch and berries large; hangs well to the stem, pulp juicy, piquant and delicious; skin thick; it does not ripen well in all localities, being late.

No. 30—Large loose bunch; large berries; amber color, with a rich bloom; skin thick and tough; flesh tender, sprightly; moderate.

No. 32—Has some of the characteristics of No. 9, but is a sweeter grape, the skin, however, is quite astringent.

No. 33—Bunches and berries large; purple with a black bloom; pulp firm; flavor spicy and pleasant.

No. 34—A superb looking grape; the largest of the hybrids; color black; skin thick; flesh tender; very productive; entirely too acid.

No. 36—A beautiful large black grape; the berries covered with a glossy purple bloom; pulp tender, with a spicy, acid flavor; skin thick; productive and vigorous; late in maturing.

No. 39—Very early, large bunch and berries; flesh firm; quality very good; color black, one of the best.

No. 41 (**Essex**).—Similar to No. 36 in size and productiveness; flavor rather acid, yet when fully ripe of a pleasant piquancy.

No. 43 (**Barry**).—One of the most attractive, with unfortunately a thick, astringent skin; the pulp tender and juicy; may improve.

No. 44 (**Herbert**).—Bunch and berries of medium size; somewhat larger than the Concord; a deep blue black, with a thick skin and firm flesh; flavor sweet; very pleasant; vigorous, hardy and fruitful; one of the most desirable of the hybrids.

Salem.—Large bunch; berries very large and showy; skin thick and astringent; flesh firm, sweet and pleasant; color blue, with a violet amber tint.

Maxatawney.—A white grape of most excellent flavor. A vigorous grower, healthy in vine and fruit with us, and of great promise.

Rebecca.—Another white grape of great merit. Fruit about medium size, very beautiful and of the best flavor.

Anna.—Also a white grape, of most excellent quality. Mixed with the Delaware it makes a wine of a beautiful amber color, delightful fragrance and exquisite flavor.

Iona, Israella and Adirondac.—Much has been written and said in regard to these varieties, and in consequence much was expected of them. The Iona is a beautiful amber grape of fine quality. The Israella and Adirondac are black grapes of good quality, and handsome appearance; but notwithstanding their superior qualities, they have all failed to give that satisfaction that was expected of them. In some localities they succeed well, and of course are very valuable, while in other localities they mildew so badly as to be almost worthless. They should do well generally in the South.

Eumelan.—We have not fruited this variety yet. It is described as follows:

Bunches large size, double shouldered, elegant form and sufficiently compact. Berries, large size, fine bloom, clear surface, adhering firmly long after ripening, and do not fall off in picking or packing.

If it is all that is claimed for it by those who originated it, it will be valuable. It needs testing.

MARTHA (White Concord) and BLACK HAWK.

The following history and description of these varieties are taken from Mr. Knox's Catalogue:

It is well known that we bought all the stock of these two varieties a few years ago from Mr. Miller, at a high price. If we had forced their propagation by green wood and other detrimental practices, we might have had a large supply of vines to offer. But we preferred to preserve their healthy constitution, and send them out in due time and in good condition, to establish their reputation as the

Two Best New Grapes now before the Public.

In a late report of the *Ad Interim* Committee of the Ohio Pomological Society, they are thus referred to:

"These seedlings of the Concord originated with S. Miller, of Lebanon, Pa. They are respectively white and black, earlier than their parent, and are therefore desirable. The former will be attractive on account of its color—a pale yellow. Both these new aspirants for public favor have the sterling good qualities of their parent—*vigor, hardiness and perfect health.*"

We make the following extracts from an excellent article, written by J. S. Parker, M. D., of Ithaca, N. Y., on "New Varieties of Grapes," and published in the *Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture*, a Washington City.

Miller's Seedlings.—"Next we name the seedlings of Samuel Miller, Esq. of Camdale, near Avon, Pennsylvania. I had supposed the mountain-protected lands of Lebanon Co., Pa., peculiarly favorable to the grape. But in writing to Mr. Miller of the entire freedom of vines in Central New York from mildew, I said that a vine in the Cayuga, Crooked Lake, or other valleys of New York, seriously injured or entirely ruined by this disease, would be a curiosity; he replied, 'I have it by the cart load.' Such being the unfortunate locality of Mr. Miller, on the latitude of mildew, the seedlings he has raised deserves the more notice by every one; and he the credit of perseverance, as well as of being one of our best seed planters of the vine."

The Martha "is probably the best of Mr. Miller's seedlings. It was obtained from Concord seed in the following manner: Soon after eating the Concord for the first time, Mr. Miller found himself reasoning in his own mind, 'If such a grape could be got, as Mr. Bull says, 'in the second generation' of a wild fox grape, will it not go on and improve still more?' He saved and planted seed. Five plants survived the second year: were transplanted into good but unprepared ground, set about six feet apart, staked and numbered I, II, III, IV and V. In a few years number I and II bore a few berries, which 'tasted good.' The next season number I bore a crop that was admired by all who saw it. Number II bore a few berries, as it has still continued to do, but no sufficient crop; and on that account I fear it is not worth propagating. Number IV also bore that year, and was a large, excellent black grape. Since that time numbers III and V have fruited. Number III is a white grape which promises well; number V a black, late grape, resembling, in color and shape, the Concord, but three weeks later than its parent, and of course not as valuable. They have been named—No. 1, *Martha*; No. 2, *Era*; No. 3, *Macedonia*; No. 4, *Black Hawk*; No. 5, *Young America*."

"*Martha*, I named after Mrs. Miller, of Camdale, Pennsylvania. It is large in its berry and bunch, more shouldered than the Concord; pale yellow, with a delicate bloom; few seeds, and these small, no pulp worth the name, and, as many exclaim on eating it, 'sweet as honey with a fine spicy aroma; perfectly hardy and healthy. It is, in a word, a white Concord, with all the excellencies of that grape, with merits of its own. Such being the case, its diffusion must be very extensive. It has, as yet, been proven in but few places, but those have further confirmed its value. No white grape on the whole list of American grapes stands as high in its reputation as this. If in the vineyard and garden, east and west, it sustains its reputation, then at

least we have a white grape worthy the name; for the Rebecca, good as it is, is a mere dwarf in growth; the Lydia, vigorous, but comparatively tasteless; the Cuyahoga, one of the finest imaginable clusters, but late and insipid; the Spencer, small and flavorless; and others with equal faults. But Martha seems a tough, hardy, vigorous, sweet, early grape, just suited to the broadest domain of our grape lands. Its wine is also praised; for at the east though the Concord makes a fair wine, we have yet to see a bottle of the highest wine excellence. Martha makes a delicate white wine, with aroma enough to be called by its admirers, 'superb.' The vine loads itself with its fruit."

The Black Hawk "is a large, black grape, fully equal in size to the Concord, its parent, and 'a week earlier, and much sweeter.' Its bunch is large, berry nearly round, vine perfectly hardy, remarkably vigorous, habits unexceptional. It has the remarkable peculiarity that its leaf is so dark a green as to appear almost black. So far it has proved to be a Concord, with the Concord leaf intensified, a Concord grape slightly enlarged, and much improved.

"If this latter sentence be true, then no more need be said. The Concord is one of the very best, if not the best, of all our grapes; and a grape larger, earlier and sweeter cannot be praised—it can only be had, eaten and enjoyed."

The Martha fills a want long felt for a first-class *White Grape*. We submit a few testimonials in reference to its merits, and might add many more:

"The most promising of all the seedlings."

"This new grape, grown from the seed of the Concord, by that enthusiastic and warm hearted horticulturist, Samuel Miller, of Lebanon, Pa., promises to be one of the greatest acquisitions to our list of really hardy and good grapes which have lately come before the public.

"It has fruited with me the last extremely unfavorable season, and has stood the hardest test any grape could be put to, without flinching. Bunch medium, but compact and heavy shouldered; berry pale yellow, covered with a white bloom; perhaps a trifle smaller than the Concord; round, pulpy, but as sweet as honey, with only enough of the foxy aroma to give it character; juicy—very good. I esteem it more highly than any other white grape I have, as it has the healthy habit and vigorous growth of its parent, and promises to make an excellent white wine. It hangs to the bunch well and will ripen some days before the Concord."—**GEO. HUSMANN.**

"One of the finest grapes I have ever tasted."—**THOS. MEEHAN, Ed. Gardener's Monthly.**

"It will be found the most valuable white grape yet introduced, and is emphatically a grape for the people, as everybody that can grow a vine can have a beautiful white grape of the finest quality."—**GEO. W. CAMPBELL.**

"Taking hardiness, healthiness, and all other good qualities into consideration I regard it as of more value than all the rest of the white grapes put together."—**JOHN A. WARDER, President Ohio State Horticultural Soc.**

The Black Hawk.—"A grape of great promise, a seedling of the Concord, grown by S. Miller. Bunch large, rather loose; berry large, black round juicy, sweet, pulp very tender; ripens full as early as the Concord, is superior in quality, and seems to be healthy and hardy."—**GEORGE HUSMANN.**

The past unfavorable season the Martha has given entire satisfaction, and fully established its high reputation as the MOST VALUABLE WHITE GRAPE GROWN. We sent fruit to the Philadelphia market, which was so popular that a grower bought 5,000 two year old vines for \$5,000. Whoever plants it largely first for market purposes, will reap a rich harvest and it ought to be in every collection, however small. It will likely prove one of the very best wine grapes.

Mr. Knox himself, than whom no other is better able to judge, has pronounced the Martha the most valuable grape produced since the introduction of the Concord. It is no longer on trial, but has fully proven itself to be what its name implies—a white Concord. It is annually in-

creasing in popularity, and from all parts of the country we are receiving letters speaking in the highest terms of praise of its great excellence. We have extensive vineyards of it, which are more profitable than those of any variety we grow. We are satisfied it is the most profitable grape to plant.

The stock of vines we have to offer have been grown with the greatest care, and are unsurpassed by any vines we have ever seen.

List of Varieties for Vineyard.

The following are the varieties we recommend for vineyards for market purposes. The vines should be two or three years old. Not older.

Hartford,) Very early
 Black Hawk)
 Creveling—Early.
 Concord—General crop.
 Martha—Finest flavored.
 Ives & Taylor—For wine.

List of Varieties for Home Consumption.

Martha—Best flavored.

Hartford, Creveling, Concord, Ives, and Taylor.

These varieties will never fail to produce an abundant crop of choice fruit. Many persons planting but a few vines prefer to get the oldest vines possible for immediate bearing. This they can do to advantage where but a few vines are planted, and the requisite amount of care in planting can thereby be given. Such persons we would refer to our List of Large Vines and Plants for immediate bearing. There are some other very excellent varieties included in our collection, and those who want a more extensive list can easily make their selections from descriptions before given.

Directions for Planting.

Vines should be planted in rows eight feet apart and six feet in the rows. Plant from six to eight inches deep. The holes should be dug twelve to fifteen inches deep, and of a size to suit the size of vine to be planted. It should then be filled up to within six or eight inches with fine rich soil. On a one year old vine leave but two eyes, placing the lower one below the surface; on a two or three year old vine leave three or four eyes, and putting one or two below the surface, spread the roots out, about one-third of the length of which should have been previously cut off, and place the stock of the vine at one end of the hole, where a stake should be set to which the vine may be trained the 1st and 2d years. Fill the holes with fine soil, firmly pressing it about the roots.

STRAWBERRIES.

Great progress has been made the past few years in Strawberry culture and since the introduction of new and improved varieties and with greatly improved cultivation and facilities for marketing it has become the most profitable Small Fruit grown. We do not think we have yet

reached perfection, and hope for much greater progress. Each year brings us many new varieties. Some of them worthy of general cultivation, but perhaps, by far the greater number prove entirely worthless, or only valuable as novelties. We always procure all the new varieties, thoroughly testing them on our own grounds, and those that prove worthless or that are not superior to our present standard varieties, are discarded. We now have on our grounds over a hundred varieties, many of which are worthless, some are good, but should give place to those that are best.

It is poor policy and arguing failure for any market grower to plant a great number of varieties, only plant a few varieties and those of the *best*, that are adapted to the particular soil and climate. Many varieties succeed well in some localities that fail in others and in making selections regard should always be had for this fact.

It requires the most vigilant care to prevent the admixture of varieties. We could so grow and handle plants as to furnish them at much lower rates than offered, but we prefer to give our customers a genuine article of the best quality, and in the best condition. And we are sure that it is greatly to their advantage to buy such plants, though paying a higher price for them.

Plants left to take care of themselves, and to struggle through grass and weeds into a feeble growth, are not worthy to be compared in value to those that are laid in, and carefully worked during the whole growing season. We have no hesitation in saying that one plant grown thus is worth more than a dozen produced in the ordinary way.

Our plants are grown in clayey soil, which is much preferable to sand. They are not left to take care of themselves, but are carefully laid in, and well worked during the entire growing season. Only good, healthy plants are selected for our sales, which are so handled and packed, as to secure their safe transmission to distant points in the best possible condition. Keeping constantly on hand a large and superior stock—with the very best facilities for filling orders, and offering liberal terms to purchasers, we confidently expect large sales, and solicit early orders.


VARIETIES.

Our long and varied experience in the cultivation of Strawberries gives us great advantage in the selection of such varieties as will give the best satisfaction to the grower, whether for home or market purposes.

Notwithstanding there are hundreds of varieties offered to the public, a few embrace all that are desirable.

In making a selection the question should be, not what varieties are good, but what are the *best* for our soil, locality and purpose. Some varieties only do well in certain localities and in particular soils, while others do well very generally and in almost all soils. Some are peculiarly adapted to market purposes, while others should be grown only for home use or convenient market.

Early, medium and late varieties should be selected so as to continue the season as long as possible. Regard also should be had to varieties with perfect flowers. It is no objection to a variety that its flowers are imperfect, as there are so many valuable kinds that are perfect with it which it may be fertilized. It will do to plant a pistillate variety anywhere within one hundred feet of a fertilizer.

 The varieties having perfect flowers are called *bi-serva*. They

are designated in our Catalogue by the letter "B." All having imperfect flowers are called *pistillate* and are designated by the letter "P." Thus—Jucunda, our No. 700, B, that is bi-sexual or perfect; Filmore, P., that is, pistillate or imperfect.

The following is an extract from Price List of Mr. Knox, for spring of 1870:

"Is Strawberry culture profitable, is a question now frequently asked, and by many answered in the negative. After a long and thorough experience, we unhesitatingly say IT IS; and likely to become more so from the following considerations:

"1st. There is a greatly increased demand for the fruit, especially of best quality, properly handled.

"2d. Many heretofore engaged in the business have abandoned it, because THEY have not been able to make it pay, and on this account the market will not be glutted with inferior fruit

"3d. The value of certain varieties, modes of culture and system of marketing are better appreciated, and paying prices are much more likely to be secured.

While we value the Wilson's Albany as a variety doing well in most localities and good for *canning purposes*, we have no hesitation in saying that its merits have been greatly overrated, and parties who have grown it exclusively have very generally found Strawberry culture to be unprofitable. The first picking of this variety is of good size, the second is *below medium*, and after gatherings so small that they will hardly pay for the handling, especially when berries of the very largest size, of great beauty, and excellent quality are to be had which cost less money. ☹☹☹ It is cheaper to grow the largest and best berries than the smaller and inferior ones.

"It is well known that we have sent Jucundas to New York, a distance of 400 miles, which readily brought 50 cents per quart wholesale, and retailed at from \$1 to \$2 per quart, while at the same time hundreds of bushels of inferior kinds were being daily thrown into the docks."

JUCUNDA—OUR No. 700. B.

It is not remarkable that this wonderful Strawberry should become so immensely popular as it has. Thousands of persons who have visited our grounds to see it in fruit have went away astonished at the wonderful sight they had seen. From one plantation of three acres, the past season, Mr. Knox realized \$4,000 for the fruit alone, having previously sold over 200,000 plants from the same ground. The demand for plants is so great that we shall hardly be able to meet it, and indeed we are not anxious to sell them at all the present season, preferring to plant them ourselves, being satisfied that it will pay us better to do so.

The following history is taken from Mr. Knox's Catalogue:

At the very head of the list—as vastly superior to any and all other kinds—containing in itself almost every strawberry excellence, we place this wonderful variety. It takes years to establish the reputation of a strawberry. Many varieties have been tried and "found wanting," and many are now being thrust on the public which undoubtedly will fail to give satisfaction.

In 1860, the first discovered on our grounds a single plant of Jucunda. The enormous size, perfect form, and brilliant color of the fruit, at once attracted our attention, and excited great hope in reference to its value. We tested it season after season, giving it all kinds of culture and each



JUCUNDA—OUR No. 700. B.

successive crop increased our estimation of its merit. We now think more highly of it than ever, and unhesitatingly say, that for

**Uniform and Large Size,
Beauty of Form and Color,
Enormous Yield,
Long Continuance in Bearing,
Health and Vigor of Plant,
Adaptation to Shipment,
Great Profit,**

And other desirable qualities.

It is the most valuable Strawberry of which we have any knowledge.

We claim for it, and have an abundance of testimonials to sustain the claim:

- 1st. The plant is healthy, hardy, and of vigorous growth.
- 2d. It is remarkably capable of resisting frosts, cold winds and drought.
- 3d. It never fails to produce an immense crop of the finest fruit.
- 4th. It is bi-sexual, and needs no fertilizer.
- 5th. It continues a long time in bearing—the fruit increasing in beauty and brilliancy to the last.
- 6th. The fruit is of enormous size—ten or twelve berries often filling a pint measure.
- 7th. It is of great beauty, perfect in form and brilliant in color.
- 8th. It is excellent in flavor.
- 9th. Its shipping and keeping qualities are most remarkable. To test it in these respects, berries gathered on our Farm at Pittsburgh on Monday, and shipped the same day to New York—over 400 miles—were kept till Friday and Saturday, and then sold for a higher price than other varieties would bring grown in the neighborhood and taken fresh into the market.
- 10th. It commands the highest price in the best market.
- 11th. It requires no special treatment, is the least expensive to gather, and is greatly the most profitable Strawberry we grow.
- 12th. It has been thoroughly tested, and has greatly the advantage in this respect over newer or recently imported varieties.

As this variety is now attracting much attention throughout the country, and is destined to produce a revolution in strawberry culture, we will give all the information we can in reference to it.

For some years this variety has attracted much attention on our grounds where it was known as No. 700. All varieties grown on our place are numbered. If they are seedlings, or their names are unknown, or there is any uncertainty in reference to them, they are designated by numbers, until they are named, or it is clearly ascertained what they are. We have used every precaution to have every variety correct, before sending it out, and determined not to let a plant of No. 700 off our grounds till we ascertained, if possible, what it was. The necessity of this was made more apparent when we discovered we were entirely mistaken as to what we first supposed it to be. After considerable investigation, we concluded that *possibly* it was the *Jucunda*, and so suggested to some prominent pomologist, who had seen it on our grounds, but could form no conception as to what it was. We requested them to aid us in ascertaining its true name, and with the hints we gave them, they compared it with the *Jucunda* in other grounds but though they saw considerable similarity

they were not positive as to its identity. To satisfy ourselves, we bought, the Jucunda from several parties, and though the plants were mixed we discovered so great a likeness in a portion of them to our No. 700, that we concluded they were most likely the same. True, the published descriptions of the Jucunda do not exactly correspond with that of our No. 700, but this may be attributed to local causes.

Even if we had been able much sooner to ascertain the correct name of this strawberry, we have had no plants for sale, as we were anxious to plant it very largely ourselves. We have not learned how to produce millions of plants from a single one in two years; and if we had, we do not deem it best to do so. We have so increased our stock of this variety, that the *constitution* of the plants has not been injured, and we guarantee all we send out to grow and do well, if properly cared for.

As we offer no plants for sale, we did not feel it incumbent on us to designate it on our own grounds in any other way than by its number. *We did not part with a single plant till the summer of 1866*, though we had very numerous and urgent applications to do so, at fabulous prices.

Fillmore. (P.) The merits of this excellent variety are beginning to be appreciated. We regard it as next in value to Jucunda—our No. 700. The plant is vigorous and hardy, not requiring the frequent renewings, which many other varieties do, and is enormously productive. The fruit is of beautiful shape, uniformly very large, of dark color, solid, and very excellent flavor. Carries admirably, and is very popular in market, always attracting attention, and giving entire satisfaction to the purchaser. Mr. Beeler says: "It is as good as Wilson in size, color and productiveness, and superior in flavor and regularity of size"



FILLMORE.

Charles Downing. (B.) This variety originated a few years ago with J. S. Downer, of Kentucky. It is a most vigorous grower, the foliage remaining green and fresh through the hottest season. It is very productive, fruit very large, and of good flavor. It is rapidly becoming one of the most profitable market varieties. It should do well in the South.

Wilson. (B.) Wilson's Albany is another variety of established reputation. It is a superior berry for canning or preserving, and is used for these purposes to the exclusion of all others, by those who have tested it in our market. Its weight, size, solidity and flavor render it popular for this use.

Golden Seeded. (B.) Is another great favorite with us, and is exceedingly popular in our market. We regard it as the most profitable *early* variety we have. It is not so early, by a few days, as the Jenny Lind, Burr's New Pine, or Baltimore Scarlet, but what it lacks in time, it makes up in size, beauty and other good qualities. It is of dark color; bright, glossy surface, and uniformly bears an abundant crop of large, beautiful and finely flavored fruit, which never fails to bring a high price in our market.

Burr's New Pine. (P.) Is one of the earliest varieties, of good size, an abundant bearer, and of very superior flavor. For home consumption or convenient market, it is invaluable, too soft for distant transportation.

Philadelphia. (P.) This is another most excellent very early variety, fruit large and of very superior flavor. Plant hardy, vigorous grower and productive.

Kitley's Goliath. (B.) One of the very best late varieties. Enormously large; a very abundant bearer, and of excellent flavor. Of very great value.

Agriculturist. (B.) This variety has done well with us, and bids fair to become one of the leading varieties of the country. Large irregular, conical shape; dark crimson, and of good flavor. Does well in the south.

Lenning's White. (B.) The most valuable white strawberry we have, though not equal to Bicton Pine in beauty or flavor.

Russell. (P.) Plants vigorous and healthy. Fruit very large of sprightly and agreeable flavor; crimson color and strong. Very productive.

Naomi. (B.) A new seedling, originated by S. Miller. Large size; beautiful color; of good flavor and very productive. Plant healthy and a vigorous grower.

Trollope's Victoria. Very large and good. Too soft for distant transportation, but for home use and convenient market, of great value. It is largely disseminated as "Golden Queen," "Union," "Boyden's Mammoth," "Empress Eugenie," &c.

Reed's Late Pine. This is proving to be one of our most valuable late varieties. When nearly all others are gone, it is in perfection. The plant is a strong grower and abundant bearer. Fruit of good size and quality, fully equal to the Ladies' Pine.

Green Prolific. This excellent variety deserves more attention than it receives. The fruit is very large and of fine flavor. Plant healthy and vigorous, and productive.

Triomphe de Gand, is another most excellent variety: fruit large, fine

flavor and beautiful appearance. Plant productive and healthy, in some respects this variety is similar to Jucunda.

It would be easy for us to give descriptions of many other strawberries, but we do not deem it necessary. Our collection embraces all desirable varieties, for a list of which and prices we refer to our Retail Price Lists.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS BY MAIL.

The great success that has attended our transmission of plants by mail induces us to continue our offers of this kind. See Retail Catalogue for terms.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS GROWN IN POTS.

Extract from an article in the June No. 1867, of "Gardners' Monthly," written by the Editor, Thos. Meehan, Esq.

It has often been spoken, to the reproach of Americans, that they are to impatient of delay; a 'fast people,' who would 'have the world made in a day.' We confess to sympathizing a little with this fast idea. Life is short and if we can do in one day what it takes two to do in Europe, and do it as well, why not do it and have the next day for something else?

"Allowing therefore our sympathy with the 'fast, who, granting pleasure of seeing things grow, are yet impatient to eat the fruit, we will now suggest that it is not at all necessary to wait two years to get a heavy crop of strawberries, if you are only willing to pay a little more for 'big plants;' and bear in mind that this 'paying a little more' is a very important part of the bargain. Sympathizing with those who want 'large things;' we have nothing in common with those who want them at the price of little things; and we really think it is this which makes nurserymen generally care not to interest themselves in the large tree business; as it brings much trouble and little corresponding profit to them.

"In regard to the strawberries, a prominent grower said to us last fall he would not sell any strawberry runners in fall to plant early, as was recommended in all the agricultural journals, because digging up the primary runners he destroyed the three, four or a dozen which would follow; and he really gave for a dollar and a half, not merely the one hundred plants, but the three, four of twelve hundred that would follow if it remained on his hands; and he added, "the people will pay more for them, and if I attempt to charge it they raise the mad dog cry of a dear place to buy." 'If,' he continued you public educators would but help the people to understand that good things cost money, we could help you, by supplying the good things they want.' And we 'made a note' of this, and now proceed to advise nurserymen generally to keep on hand a supply of strawberries in pots, cautioning the public however that the idea 'will cost money.'

As soon as your first runners appear get small 2-inch pots filled with rich earth and bury them under the runners—burying the thread so as to bring the young germ under the surface of the soil in the pot—and pick off the runners that would start ahead of it. By the early part of September these small pots will be well filled with roots, when they can be taken up and taken out of pots, and sent to any part of the Union and planted; and dry weather or wet, be set so as to produce a full crop the next year. Such plants should be worth forty or fifty dollars a thousand; but we are quite sure there are thousands who would willingly pay the price, near all our large cities, if they could only feel sure that that would save a year's time by so doing.

"Although it is well known that strawberries must be set out early in the fall in order to get any crop at all the next season, how very few are there who get them to grow except regular small fruit growers. The soil is loosely dug, the plants have to be set deep in loose ground are they all dry up under a hot August and September sun; and yet, if they are set too deep the hearts rot; and, in either case, the plants die.

"It is no use trying to teach this to customers. The poor hands too often employed as 'gardeners' to do the work would as soon 'think of flying' as of rolling a

piece of ground to make it firm before putting out the sets; hence they will plant deep in spite of all things, and the plant cannot be saved. It is best to introduce something which even an ignoramus cannot kill. A strawberry plant with a ball is not likely to be set deep; hence, for this reason alone besides assurance of a good crop the next year, we would recommend to nurserymen the universal adoption of small pot strawberry plants for early fall planting."

We keep constantly on hand a large supply of Pot Grown Plants of the leading varieties, which can be shipped at any time.

List of Strawberries for Home use and Convenient Market, Placed in the order in which we esteem them

EARLY.—Burr's New Pine, Golden Seeded, Philadelphia.

MEDIUM.—Jucunda—our No. 700, Fillmore, Charles Downing, Triomphe de Gand, Wilson Agriculturist, Lenning's White, Green Prolific.

LATE.—Jucunda—our No. 700, Reed's Late Pine, Kitley's Goliah, Trollope's Victoria.

For Market Purposes or Home use, Distant or Convenient Market, placed in the order in which we esteem them.

EARLY.—Philadelphia, Burr's New Pine.

MEDIUM.—Jucunda—our No. 700, Fillmore, Triomphe de Gand, Wilson, Agriculturist, Russell, Trollope's Victoria, Chas. Downing.

LATE.—Jucunda—our No. 700, Reed's Late Pine, Kitley's Goliah, Georgia Mammoth.

It will be seen that we include some varieties in both the above lists, and class some as both medium and late. The fact that a variety is peculiarly adapted to market purposes and distant transportation does by no means render it unfit for home use and convenient market, but is rather a recommendation of it for general use. Jucunda—our No. 700, in addition to its superior qualities for home use, is better adapted for market purposes than any other, and is medium and very late. We therefore place it in both the above lists, and at the head of each of these classes.

Our Favorites, in the order in which we esteem them.

Jucunda—our No. 700, Fillmore, Charles Downing, Triomphe de Gand, Wilson, (for culinary purposes,) Philadelphia, Golden Seeded Burr's New Pine, Reed's Late Pine, Kitley's Goliah, Trollope's Victoria, Agriculturist, Lenning's White.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING.

STRAWBERRIES in small quantities may be planted in beds three feet wide, the rows eighteen inches apart, and the plants from ten to twelve inches in the rows. Between the beds leave an alley of two and one-half feet. *Plant Shallow.* Open the ground very slightly and spread the roots out horizontally, which cover closely with a little fine soil, and finish by drawing a little more soil loosely about the plants. *In no case cover the crown of the plant.* Vast quantities of plants are lost every season by *deep planting.* This is true of Raspberries and Blackberries as well as Strawberries

PISTILATE Varieties should be in the neighborhood of *Hermaphrodites*, but within one hundred feet is close enough. Indeed they will do as well at a much greater distance.

If the object is to produce plants they should be set about three feet apart, and the runners all be allowed to grow. But if it is desired to grow fruit of the largest size, best quality and greatest quantity the runners must be pinched off as soon as they appear during the entire growing season; and the ground kept perfectly clean.

Late in the fall cover the plants with straw, which must be removed in the spring and placed about the plants to keep the fruit clean. For field planting it does well to plant in rows two and one-half feet apart and about one foot in the rows

We have planted many acres of Jucunda in beds as above described, and on good ground with good hand culture we have no difficulty in making from \$1,500 to \$2,000 *per acre for the fruit alone*.

RASPBERRIES.

Raspberry culture is rapidly assuming the importance it deserves, coming immediately after strawberries at a time when fruit of all other kinds is scarce they always command a high price.

We have in our collection all the varieties worth cultivating, and without resorting to the "ever-bearing" kinds which we think of but little value, we are able to have an abundance of this delicious fruit for five or six weeks, commencing a week or ten days before the Strawberries are gone, and extending as long into the Blackberry season. We have also nearly all the newer kinds, which when fully tested, we will describe and offer to our customers, or discard, as they may prove valuable or worthless.

Among the earliest is the **Davison's Thornless** and **Improved Black Cap**. The **Naomi**, **Clark**, **Hornet** and **Philadelphia** we esteem the most valuable.

Naomi.—The past season this variety has abundantly sustained its reputation as perhaps the leading variety of the country. It has done remarkably well wherever it was planted, yielding immense crops of the finest fruit, which bore transportation remarkably well. It is certainly one of the most profitable varieties we grow, and should be planted extensively by all growers.

The following account of it is taken from Mr. Knox's Catalogue:

This promises to become the leading Raspberry of the country—hardy, productive, large, of good color and quality, and the *very best for transportation*. We subjoin the following testimonials; and might add many others.

A committee of the Ohio State Horticultural Society, as the result of a critical examination of this variety, report:

"They were highly pleased with the evidence given of the immense productiveness, as well as beauty and excellence of the fruit, and expressed the belief that the firmness of the berries was such as to render it better fitted for transportation than any other variety of equal excellence, while in regard to the hardness of the plants, the testimony of all who have long known the variety is, that no injury has ever been known to result from the winter."

Mr. M. B. Bateham, Secretary of the Ohio State Horticultural Society, after a thorough examination of it, and test on his own ground, says:

"For beauty and excellence of fruit, combined with great productiveness, vigor and hardiness of plant, I know of NO VARIETY THAT EQUALS IT. The fine size, color, flavor, and firmness of the berries, must make the variety PRE-EMINENTLY VALUABLE as a market fruit, as well as for amateur use."

Dr. John A. Warder, President of the Ohio State Horticultural Society, after an investigation with the *ad interim* Committee of the Society, says:

"The fruit is large, of good color and quality, and has borne transportation to great distances. The canes, as seen in the neighborhood of Cleveland, appear to have resisted the severity of the previous winter without shelter, and were bearing a full crop of fruit."

Specimens of the fruit were sent in very hot weather from Cleveland to the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, and their Fruit Committee reported:

"We find these berries to be more firm than any others we have seen. We would recommend them as the best flavored and most firm of any red raspberry that has been brought within our observation."

Other specimens were sent from Cleveland to New York, Philadelphia, Rochester, and Dorchester, Mass., and reported to have reached their destination in good condition.

At a very heavy expense we received nearly the entire stock of *genuine* plants, in the Spring and Fall of 1868. We have planted it largely on our grounds, and are entirely confident of being able to ship the fruit to great advantage, to New York, a distance of over four hundred miles. Fruit sent on from Cleveland—200 miles—looked as fresh as if just picked from the plants.



Hornet.—The largest of all raspberries, rich, crimson color, very

beautiful and of high flavor. It is a strong grower and very abundant bearer. The wonderful size and great beauty, as well as fine flavor of this berry, make it very attractive and popular in the market, where it is much sought after, and brings the highest price. Our stock was imported directly from France, and is undoubtedly genuine.

Pilate.—Another new French variety of great merit, but little disseminated. Very early, large, productive, and of fine flavor. Being quite solid, it is well adapted for market.

Imperial.—Resembling the Horæet, but earlier, and perhaps even more productive.

Souchet, or White Transparent.—No raspberry equals it in beauty, and by many it is regarded as surpassing even Brinckle's Orange in flavor. It is from medium to large, conical of a rich cream color.



Philadelphia.—A very hardy and enormously productive variety, is undoubtedly one of the most profitable market varieties grown. Its great value consists in its entire hardiness, immense yield, large size, fair quality, fine appearance and good market qualities.

The hardy varieties have greatly the advantage in cold climates, over those that are partially so—though they may not be equal in quality—in needing no protection. Tender kinds pay well for all the care they require, but growers often neglect to give them the little attention they need, and lose their crop. The Philadelphia is entirely safe without protection, and may be relied on for a large crop every season.

Clarke.—A very valuable variety, entirely hardy. Fruit large, crimson, and of excellent flavor. Highly esteemed by all who have tested it, and indispensable in any collection, whether for home use or market purposes.

The results of the past season has more fully than ever established the merits of this variety, and it is now undoubtedly one of our very best market varieties.

Duhring.—A seedling of the Hornet, originated by Mr. Henry Duhring, of Philadelphia, who placed the stock in our hands, and *not with any one else*. Parties ordering from us, may depend on securing the genuine variety. It is claimed for it that it is hardy, a vigorous grower and abundant bearer. Fruit nearly as large as the Hornet, bright, red firm, and good flavor.

Kirtland.—Hardy, early, of excellent flavor, very prolific, good size and bright red color.

Brinckle's Orange.—Of the finest flavor, very large, beautiful and productive. It is rather soft to carry a long distance to market, but for home use and convenient market it is invaluable.

Franconia.—A very large red berry, of good flavor, attractive and enormously productive. It carries remarkably well, and is superior for canning and preserving. The genuine Franconia is very scarce, and to be found out in few nurseries.

Improved Black Cap.—Much larger, more juicy, better flavored, with fewer seeds, and every way superior to the common Black Cap. The plant is entirely hardy, wonderfully productive, and the fruit is much sought after in the market. It is yearly increasing in popularity.

Mammoth Cluster.—This variety is the same as Miami, Stonelick and McCormick. Mr. Knox, a few years ago, procured all the different varieties of Black Caps in the country, in order to fully test, and if possible satisfy himself, as was generally claimed that many of them were the same variety under different names, with the result as given above. This variety is the most valuable of all the Black Caps, fruit very large and fine, late in ripening, and, for this reason, always commanding a very high price. The plant is wonderfully productive.

Seneca Black Cap.—Is another very valuable variety. The fruit is very large and of the finest flavor, superior in this respect to any of the Black Caps. It is early and very productive.

Golden Cap.—An entirely worthless variety. We have a large stock of plants which we shall dig up and destroy.

We have many other varieties which we do not think it necessary to describe. See our retail Price List for full list of varieties we offer.

Directions for Planting. &c.

RASPBERRIES may be planted in rows five feet apart and two feet in the rows; except the Black Caps, which should have more space; say rows 7 feet apart and three feet in the rows. *Plant shallow.* After the fruiting season, or in the spring, remove the old wood, and cut back the young cane

to within three feet of the ground. With this treatment no stakes are needed.

The tender varieties should be laid down in the fall and covered slightly with earth; which must be removed in the spring.



WILSON'S EARLY.

BLACKBERRIES.

By the aid of this fine fruit we are able to make the berry season last without intermission, at least three months with us, from the first of June to the first of September, when Peaches and Grapes become abundant, the latter of which we claim as belonging to the "small fruits," with which we extend the season to the first of March, and hope to all the year round. One great advantage of having this succession of fruits is,

that the same boxes will do to market the different kinds. We use our pint and quart boxes for all our berries, and the cases in which these boxes of berries are carried answer an excellent purpose for carrying to our home market, peaches, grapes, and other fruits.

If the same attention were given to the cultivation of the Blackberry as is bestowed on the Strawberry, Grape, and other fruits, it would doubtless prove very profitable. Our own experience has satisfied us that it will repay any labor or care it may require. The demand for the fruit is increasing rapidly, and it commands very remunerative prices.

Kittatinny. (See cut on page 23.) Perhaps the most valuable blackberry now in the market. Large, of most excellent flavor. A strong and robust grower, entirely hardy and very productive. Continues almost five weeks in bearing.

Wilson's Early. Very early, large, sweet and good. A good grower and an abundant bearer. The crop only lasts about two weeks, which is claimed to be an advantage, as it gives place to other varieties, with which the season is continued five or six weeks.

New Rochelle. For size, yield, lusciousness and beauty, of great value. It continues in bearing for a long time.

Dorchester. Has not the dewberry shape of the Rochelle, but is a very long, beautiful and sweet berry, and abundant bearer. It is very early, and perfectly ripe as soon as it turns black.

We have several new varieties that we have not fully tested yet.

Directions for Planting.

BLACKBERRIES may be planted five feet apart each way. If ground is plenty, six by eight feet would be better. The treatment is very similar to the Raspberry. *Plant shallow.*

COOSEBERRIES.

American Seedling.—This variety is entirely free from mildew—A strong grower and an enormous bearer. The fruit is very excellent, and greatly superior to many larger kinds.

CURRANTS.

The demand for this excellent fruit has greatly increased within a few years, and though the market has been glutted with common kinds, we have had no difficulty in obtaining high prices for the finer sorts. The many pur



KITTANNY BLACKBERRY.

poses to which the Currant can be devoted, its cooling and refreshing acidity in the hot summer months—its wholesome influence, and the ease and profit with which it can be cultivated, ought to make it a thousand fold more abundant than it is.

It is good in its green state :

1st. For tarts.

2d. For canning.

No fruit retains its character more perfectly when canned. It can be used the year through in this state in as good condition as the day it was gathered.

It is good in its ripe state :

1st. For the table as a dessert.

2d. For the sick room, being very grateful and often beneficial to invalids.

3d. For jams and jellies.

4th. For wines.

5th. For making a summer drink more palatable and wholesome than lemonade.

If proper attention were given to the Currant in the selection of varieties and cultivation, it undoubtedly would prove to be not only one of our greatest home comforts, but also a most profitable market fruit.

There are comparatively few persons aware of the great superiority of the newer kinds, such as *Versaillaise*, *Fertile de Angers*, *Cherry*, *White Grape*, &c., over the common kinds found in every garden.

It is well known that it is exceedingly difficult to procure varieties true to name. After many years of experience and careful effort, Mr. Knox has succeeded in growing the finest stock of *genuine* plants in the country.

Cherry. (See cut page 28.) Very large, measuring sometimes two and a quarter inches in circumference. *The very best for jelly.* The cut accompanying is a correct picture of a cluster of this currant, as we have often gathered them on our grounds. This cut will also answer for *Versaillaise* and *Fertile de Angers*, which are so similar in appearance to the Cherry that they cannot be distinguished from each other, though the foliage of the plants and the flavor of the fruit are quite distinct.

White Grape. (See cut on page 30.) Very large, beautiful, mild flavor: very palatable: enormous bearer: good for dessert, wine and other purposes. The best white Currant, and truly very valuable.

Versaillaise. This we regard as our very best variety. The cut of the Cherry will answer for this, as there is no perceptible difference between these two varieties and the *Fertile de Angers* in their appearance. But while the *Versaillaise* is as large as the Cherry, and fully equal to it in productiveness—both being enormous bearers—it is not nearly so acid. The acidity of the Cherry renders it invaluable for jams and jellies, but for the table, and other purposes, the *Versaillaise* is preferable. Our stock is from an undoubted source, and the plants of very best quality.

Fertile de Angers. Very similar to the above. By some thought to be even preferable.

Victoria. Long bunches large and very excellent fruit; very late. We have known it to hang on the bushes till frost.

La Hative. A very vigorous grower, coming early and remaining a long time on the bushes. Valuable.



CHERRY CURRANT.

Dana's White. Large and excellent.

Black Naples. Very large and beautiful. Indispensable for jams, jellies and other purposes. One of the finest growers.

We extract the following from an excellent article on the Currant in the *Ohio Farmer* :

"No other fruit-bearing plant in the whole list of fruits so well or so many years endures under complete neglect, as the currant; and we believe no other fruit has in itself quantities of value for so many uses as the currant. It thrives in any soil—shade or sunshine, and if planted in varied exposures may be had in

eating over two months. As a desert fruit it is cooling and grateful to the stomach, ornamental and attractive on the table, valuable for its medicinal qualities—being used to allay thirst in febrile complaints, to lessen an increased secretion of bile, to correct a putrid and scorbutic state of the fluids, to strengthen the stomach and excite appetite. They are used for tarts and pies when green, and can be kept fresh for years in bottles. Ripe, they are not only used as a dessert, for tarts, &c., but are made into jellies and wines.

“With all these good qualities we think the Currant to often meets neglect, and we bespeak for it more favor, more care and attention.

“As a crop for market, planted four by four feet, the Currant yields from one hundred and fifty to two hundred bushels to the acre; and, if sold in market, usually brings about two dollars a bushel. Made into wine and the product sold at two dollars a gallon, they have returned over six hundred dollars to the acre.”

ASPARACUS.

This valuable esculent is now very generally appreciated. Every garden, however small, should have a bed of it. We can furnish one or two year old roots in any quantity.

RHUBARB.

Myatt's Linnæus is very superior, crisp, tender, juicy and requiring less sugar than other varieties.

Victoria, very large long stalks of excellent quality and profitable for market.

ROSES, GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS, SHRUBS &c.

We have an immense stock of all the leading varieties of the above, of superior quality. Our **DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF FLOWERS, &c.**, will be sent to all applicants for five cents.

VINES AND PLANTS BY MAIL.

Mr. Knox for many years has made a speciality of sending Vines and Plants by mail with very flattering success. He by this means placed his nursery at every man's door and the many orders and flattering acknowledgments received from the most remote parts of the country, including Washington Territory and Oregon, show how well his efforts to forward the interest of his customers and supply each family, however remote from the lines of transportation with his most excellent fruits, have been appreciated.

Having unequalled facilities and experience in this branch of our business, we shall continue to devote *special* attention to our mail orders. We trust our success will commensurate with our efforts to please our customers. We invite attention to our offers in Retail Price List, some of which are the most liberal that have ever been made by any establishment in the country. The fact that persons living no matter how remote



WHITE GRAPE CURRANT.

from us can receive our plants as cheaply as if they were present on our grounds, should certainly induce greatly increased number of orders.

The following articles were written by Mr. THOMAS MEEHAN, *Editor of Gardner's Monthly, Philadelphia*, and Mr. H. T. WILLIAMS, *Editor of Horticulturist, New York*, two of the leading horticultural magazines of the country. They present facts that will interest all growers of Small Fruits.

THE KNOX FRUIT FARM.

PITTSBURGH, June 28, 1869.

"So much has been said and written about Pittsburgh Strawberries, and so much discussion held as to the source of their excellence, or indeed, whether they have at all the merits claim for them, that I turned out of my course for a few hours to visit the Knox Fruit Farm. It is situated on the high rocky bluffs behind Birmingham, and overlooking Pittsburgh on the south side. The soil is of a shaly, calcareous nature, and there is nothing in it to give fruit culture here any peculiar flavor, except, perhaps, that the sub-soil is naturally porous, and it is therefore underdrained to perfection. The strawberry crop was just ripening, thus giving about ten days difference between the seasons of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. The crop itself was wonderful. Familiar as I am with superior fruit crops, I have never known anything to equal this. The size of the berries was the largest any one ever saw, and might easily be mistaken by a near-sighted observer for tomatoes. The interest of the matter, however, does not centre so much in the large size of the berries as the number of them. I have seen, probably, as great a weight per acre on the grounds of Philadelphia growers, but nowhere the same measure of large fruit. In most strawberry crops a few large berries come at first and a mass of small ones follow; here there are comparatively few of the latter, and the great advantage is, that while in times of abundance the inferior ones glut the market, and are only sold at a loss to the grower, the superior fruit is never abundant, and readily commands high prices. It was a curious commentary on the merits of excellence that while I left strawberries selling in Philadelphia at ten cents per quart, and hardly saleable at that, they were being here shipped to all parts of the East for one dollar per quart for the first choice, and fifty cents for all that are left of the balance.

"One great feature of interest in a visit to the Knox farms is the generous freedom with which the proprietor explained all his operations for the public benefit. There are no trade secrets, no half telling things, no 'patents applied for.' A sight of these twenty acres, with their thousands of quarts of immense berries reclining in refined elegance on their clean beds of straw, instead of wallowing in the mud and sand of general culture, is a sight worth going miles to see; but to know and feel that all this is what we may have ourselves, without money and without price, certainly adds to the charm." T. M.

THE KNOX FRUIT FARM—An Editorial Visit.

MR. KNOX's name long since has become a household word throughout the country, and few towns but have heard of him and his Jucunda Strawberry.

"His success in fruit culture has made his farm a constant source of admiration from never ceasing throngs of visitors; but like the *general* of old, who "*came and saw, and conquered*," Mr. Knox's equally successful exploits in horticultural experience and enterprise, with yearly crusades into all parts of the land, dropping his plants or catalogues before every door, make him not a *general* merely, but a *generalissimo*, whose conquests have the rare merit of being won not by the sword of war, but by the "*spade of peace*," * * * * *

We had expected a rare sight, but had formed no idea of the magnificence and extent of the "*generalissimo's battle ground*." It reminds one of the famous vine-elad slopes of the Rhine, whose picturesque summits are crowned with the never-failing vine; while the air of romance and beauty lingers around.

It is a significant fact that, although Mr. Knox has tried nearly every variety of merit of the different species of small fruits, yet he discards them all, sooner or later, save only a few popular favorites, *which succeed everywhere*.

The Concord grape, reproached so often by horticultural palates of high dignity

and quality, as not the grape of America, we here, with Mr. Knox's vines before our eyes, throw in our plea in its behalf, and crown it "lord of all."

Its matchless luxuriance, its almost unfailling certainty, its health of foliage and vigor of plant; its noble clusters, produced in remarkable profusion; its admirably adaptation to all parts of the country, entitle it to recognition as *the best grape now known for American cultivators.*

Upon Mr. Knox's place, it has never failed to give a crop; and Knox's Concord enjoys as much reputation in Philadelphia and in Pittsburgh markets as does the Jucunda in New York.

The *Hartford Prolific*, *Ives* and *Creveling* are counted among the most reliable: always sure of a large crop, and being earlier, are more profitable.

The two seedlings of the Concord which have attracted so much attention, the *Martha* and the *Black Hawk*, are found here under most favorable circumstances.

The *Martha* is in every respect a handsome vine, healthy, vigorous, productive, bearing fine bunches of large, clear white grapes, with a fine flavor, much more delicate and sprightly than the Concord. As it appears in Mr. Knox's grounds, we would esteem it superior in value to anything he has yet grown. Still, we cannot judge yet of its success in other localities. We hope for the best, for it appears to be worthy of a wide dissemination.

The *Black Hawk* possesses nearly the same characteristics as the Concord, but is a much ranker variety in growth, leaves of a very deep green, and fruit a week earlier; quality somewhat sweeter.

STRAWBERRIES.—The great feature of the farm is the *Jucunda Strawberry*. Our visit was not made in fruiting season, but just as grapes were ripening, and hence we could not judge of the *Jucunda* as in fruit. We are observers, however, of their growth and cultivation.

We are somewhat surprised to hear that very little manure is used, except in first preparation of the ground, and little or no application yearly as long as the plantation lasts. And yet the production is marvellous. The produce per acre has as yet never been accurately measured; but the opinion of Mr. Knox is, that good stools will average one quart each. During the last fruiting season, the berries seemed to hang and crowd each other upon the vines, all large and of splendid appearance; some of so monstrous a size that eight would fill a pint, while ten or twelve to the pint were frequent.

The reputation of the *Jucunda* has become so great that he has no difficulty in disposing of immense quantities at any price he may choose. Hitherto large quantities have been sent yearly to Philadelphia and New York, commanding uniformly high prices—never less than forty cents per quart, and from that to eighty cents.

The past season proving too wet and unfavorable for shipping, and the home demand being so great, nearly all the entire crop was sold in the market of Pittsburgh, at prices of forty to fifty cents per quart; while very choice fruit, to fill distant orders, was put up in small crates of four-quart boxes each, and large quantities sold for one dollar per quart. As Mr. Knox himself remarked to us, customers seemed willing to pay any price to get handsome *Jucundas* to take home and show to friends and neighbors, as well as to eat.

The receipts from home sales of strawberries have reached as high as \$1,000 per day.

The *Fillmore* is second only to the *Jucunda* in desirability, proving nearly equal in size and productiveness, but of a better flavor. Shape is fine, plant vigorous, dark color, and very firm for market. Is a pistillate variety.

Of all the remaining hundred or more varieties which he has experimented with, the *Wilson*, *Triomphe de Gand* and *Agriculturist* are the best, and have done uniformly well. *Burr's New Pine* is early and bears well; while another variety, called *Reed's Late*, is also thought well of; but all the rest are but dwarfs to the great *Jucunda*.

Mr. Knox's system of cultivation is no secret. We are surprised to see how simple it is, and yet how marvelous the results. The *Jucunda*, even on Mr. Knox's place, is not a rank grower. It is a clean, upright plant, leaves only of medium length, and luxuriance, and not as strong as either the *Agriculturist* or *Wilson's Albany*; but it forms a very compact stool, and seems to concentrate all its vital forces in the production of fruit; and it is often a mystery among visitors how the plants could produce and mature so many and so uniformly large berries upon the stools, and average so well year after year and acre after acre.

It is customary with beginners putting out their strawberry-beds in the spring to expect the next year but a moderate crop, while the second crop is considered by far the best. With such varieties as the Wilson and Agriculturist, the beds need renewing every second or third year; but with Mr. Knox, a Jucunda stool lasts five or six years, and its first crop and last crop are equally as good as the intermediate ones. The production varies very little year after year.

If there is any section in Mr. Knox's system of cultivation, we cannot see it. Our view is, that his success comes simply from careful culture, *thorough hard work, cutting off all runners, keeping in hills, and mulching.*

The mulch is as much an element of success as any other part of the labor. Having used it ourselves, we know its value, and would omit any other part of culture rather than this before giving it up. The mulch is as much needed in summer as in winter; and in times of protracted drought is almost the only salvation of the plants.

The Jucunda in other sections of the country seems to make a varying record. As a rule, it does not seem adapted to light land; and the causes of failure may be attributed either to poor land, or careless culture. If cultivators will choose heavy land, well drained, and grow in hills well mulched, we think the Jucunda will be uniformly successful. As it is, this year has grown in popularity, and is winning golden opinions from those who know how to grow it aright.

RASPBERRIES.—The *Clark* raspberry maintains on Mr. Knox's place every admirable quality claimed for it by other growers. It is healthy, vigorous, very fruitful, and fruit of fine quality. It is pre-eminently a superior family fruit.

The *Philadelphia* is still the raspberry for the million—very hardy, enormously productive, and fruit of reasonable quality. Is exceedingly vigorous, and never known to fail in producing a crop.

The *Hornet* is a great favorite with Mr. Knox; he experiences no difficulty in its culture. It is good, strong grower, very productive, fruit of largest size and fine flavor. He has had the berries so large that people did not know what the fruit was. It requires more care and attention than other more hardy varieties, and it is always well to lay it down during the winter but it will repay for all such painstaking culture.

The *Pilate* is of a better flavor than the *Hornet*, but not as large. Is very early, productive and quite firm.

The *Naomi*.—Mr. Knox has taken considerable pains to obtain a stock of the true *Naomi*, and has several thousand plants now growing in a field, testing them both for fruiting purposes and for comparison with the *Franconia*. The growth is very rank and healthy; and so far as he can judge, is much hardier and stronger than the *Franconia*.

CURRENTS.—These are a profitable crop with him for market, bringing in the Pittsburgh market a price of 20 to 25 cents per quart; while the demand is very large. Nurserymen generally now admit the currant trade is large and profitable. The principal varieties grown are the *Cherry*, *Versaillaise*, *Fertile de Angers*, *White Grape* and *Victoria*. They are all excellent.

As we leave Mr. Knox's place, on our journey home, we cannot help contrasting his place with many other fruit farms we have witnessed this year. He has taken care of his grounds; they none at all. His strawberries have been well grown and well sold; theirs poorly grown and sold at a loss. He is enthusiastic and hopeful; they dejected gloomy.

Likewise we contrast his method of business with other nurseries we know.

He aims to have good stock, and send out nothing poor; they aim to grow large quantities and sell at low prices. He sends his out packed in splendid order, and they arrive in fine condition; they pack in boxes and barrels, jamming them down in one undistinguishable mass, which ferments and rots before it reaches its destination.

