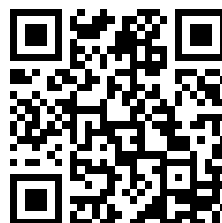

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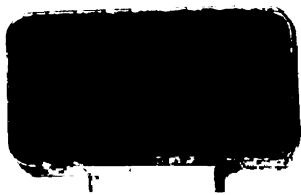
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A DESCRIPTIVE
CATALOGUE OF PEARS,

WITH DIRECTIONS FOR THEIR CULTURE,

AND

SUPPLEMENT TO CATALOGUE OF FRUITS,

BY

T. RIVERS, JUN.

NURSERIES,

SAWBRIDGEWORTH, HERTS.

1843-4.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY KELLY & Co., 19 & 20, OLD BOSWELL COURT,
TEMPLE BAR.

721.133

A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF PEARS,

CULTIVATED

BY

T. RIVERS, JUN.

AT HIS NURSERIES,

SAWBRIDGEWORTH, HERTS.

1843-4.

In the following Catalogue, the excellent method adopted in the catalogue published by the Horticultural Society has been closely followed; the abbreviations in the columns denote as follow:—

SIZE.—1, large; 2, middle; 3, small.

QUALITY.—1, first-rate; 2, second-rate; 3, indifferent qualities; 2 and 3 are agreeable to some palates.

TEXTURE.—*Melting*: those that dissolve in the mouth.

Juicy: tender, but not dissolving so easily as the melting pears.

Crisp: breaking pears, agreeable to some palates.

PRODUCTIVENESS.—P. productive, or good bearers; V. P. very productive, or great bearers.

SITUATION.—S. standard, i.e. bearing well as standards in all the Southern parts of England. W. wall, adapted only for south south-west, east, and west walls.

I am indebted to the Horticultural Catalogue for the descriptions of several sorts recently distributed by the Horticultural Society. I have ventured to differ in a very few instances from that authority, from a humble conviction that I am correct, having acquired some experience in my frequent visits to the pear gardens of France.

PRICES OF PEAR TREES.

Dwarfs	1 6 each.
Dwarfs trained for Walls or Espaliers	3 6 —
Upright or Pyramidal Trees on Pear Stocks*	2 0 —
Do. Do. on Quince Stocks	2 6 —
Do. Do. root-pruned, full of bloom buds	3 6 —
Standards for Orchards	2 0 —

The new varieties are priced in the catalogue; these, for the most part are trees of one or two years growth.

* Many of these are root-pruned. In ordering trees of this description, it will be advisable for purchasers to say whether or not they desire their trees to be pruned into the pyramidal form, before they leave the nursery.



LONDON:

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CATALOGUE OF PEARS.

SPECIMEN trees in bearing are kept of all the varieties here enumerated; so that T. R. is able to ensure correctness of nomenclature. He invites his friends particularly to an inspection of his specimen Pear Trees, in which early fruitfulness is induced by the operation of root-pruning; so that a collection of Pear Trees in full bearing may be grown in as small a space as a collection of Standard Roses. It has been found inconvenient to keep a stock of plants of all descriptions of all the varieties named here; therefore, trained and standard trees, in addition to dwarfs, are kept of those sorts only that are popular; dwarf untrained or "maiden" trees only can be had of those varieties marked thus (*).

Those with (Q) can be had as pyramidal trees on Quince stocks, and many others as pyramidal trees on Pear stocks.

No.	NAME.	Size.	Quality	Texture of flesh.	Season.	Productiveness.	Situation.	Remarks.
228	Ambrette d'Hiver*	3	1	melting	January	P	S	Agreeable perfumed flavour
187	Ambrosia	2	1	melting	September	P	S	
582	Archduke Charles, 3s. 6d. (Q)	1	1	melting	Nov. to Dec.	P	S	
61	Aston Town	3	1	melting	October	VP	S	
153	Belmont.	1	2	juicy	November	VP	S	
141	Belle et Bonne*	1	2	melting	September	P	S	
7	Bergamot, Autumn.	3	1	melting	Sept. to Oct.	P	S	
21	Bergamot, Gansell's	1	1	melting	October		W	
573	Bergamot, Hampden's	1	2	melting	August		S	
15	Bergamot, Summer.	2	1	melting	August		S	
356	Bergamot, Welbeck	1	2	juicy	September	VP	S	[chards A profitable variety for or-
417	Bergamotte Bernard	2	2	juicy	Dec. to May	P	S	
344	Bergamotte Cadette*	2	2	melting	January	P	S	
46	Bergamotte de Hollande*	2	2	crisp	May		W	
472	Bergamotte de Parthenay (Q)	2	2	melting	April	P	S	
382	Bergamotte Fievée*	3	1	melting	September	P	S	
323	Beurré Ananas*	1	1	melting	October	VP	S	
166	Beurré Bosc	1	1	melting	November	P	S	One of the finest flavoured of Pears when fully ripe
372	Beurré Bronze*, 2s. 6d.	2	1	juicy	December	VP	S	
2	Beurré, Brown	1	1	melting	October		W	
206	Beurré d'Amanlis (Q)	1	1	melting	September	VP	S	
95	Beurré d'Arenberg	2	1	melting	Dec. to Jan.	P	SW	
400	Beurré d'Anjou (Q)	1	1	melting	December	VP	S	
390	Beurré de Beaumont (Q)	1	1	melting	September	VP	S	
94	Beurré de Bourdeaux*	2	1	melting	October	VP	S	
158	Beurré de Capiaumont	1	2	melting	October	VP	S	A profitable orchard Pear, often first-rate in flavour
416	Beurré de Montgeron*	2	1	melting	September	VP	S	
358	(b) Beurré de Noirchain (Q)	2	1	melting	April	VP	S	
115	Beurré Diel (Q)	1	1	melting	December	VP	S	Succeeds on the Quince, bearing very large fruit which ripen well
179	Beurré Duval*	1	1	melting	November	P	S	
96	Beurré, Easter (Q)	1	1	melting	Jan. to May	P	S	Always second rate from Standards here on Pear stocks; on the Quince it is much better
583	Beurré Giffart (Q), 5s.	2	1	melting	August		S	
51	(c) Beurré, Golden*	1	1	melting	October		S	
20	Beurré, Grey	1	2	melting	October	VP	S	A profitable orchard Pear
362	Beurré Gris d'Hiver nouveau 2s. 6d.	1	1	melting	February	VP	S	[known One of the best late Pears
142	Beurré Knox*	1	2	melting	October	VP	S	
420	Beurré Moiré, 3s. 6d.	1	1	melting	October	VP	S	A very large and fine Pear
361	(d) Beurré Piqueury (Q)	1	1	melting	November	VP	S	
81	Beurré Rance	1	1	melting	May to June	P	S	
74	Beurré Ronge*	1	1	melting	October	P	S	A hardy variety of the Brown Buerré
380	(e) Beurré Spence	1	1	melting	October	VP	S	
237	Beurré Van Marum*	1	1	melting	November	VP	S	
170	Beurré Van Mons*	1	1	melting	November	VP	S	

(b) Much like Beurré Rance, but seems to do better on the Quince stock than that variety.

(c) A very old variety of the Doyenné family; it has been in this nursery more than half a century.

(d) Much like Urbaniste, but seems larger, and will keep longer.

(e) This is the Beurré Spence of the Parisians. I ate of this Pear in October, 1843, in Paris, and thought it simply a good Pear, scarcely deserving the name given by M. Van Mons to Mr. Braddick.

PEARS—continued.

No.	NAME.	Size	Quality	Texture of flesh.	Season.	Productiveness.	Situation.	Remarks.
112	Bezi de Caissoy*	3	2	juicy	January	VP	S	
224	Bezi Vaet*	2	2	melting	January	P	S	
63	Bishop's Thumb*	1	2	melting	Oct. to Nov.	VP	S	
143	Bon Chretien fondante	1	2	melting	October	VP	S	
25	Bon Chretien, Williams*	1	1	melting	September	VP	S	A most productive and profitable variety for the orchard, should be gathered before it is ripe
22	Bon Chretien, Winter.....	1	2	crisp	March		W	
426	(f) Bonne Ente (Q)	2	1	melting	November	VP	S	
418	Bonne des Zees (Q).....	2	1	melting	September	VP	S	
340	Broom Park	2	1	juicy	January	P	S	"Partakes of the flavour of the Melon and Pine Apple"
332	Brongham	1	1	melting	November	VP	S	
378	Burgermeister	2	1	melting	November	VP	S	
267	Caennais, 2s. 6d.	2	1	melting	November	P	S	
185	Caillot rosat, English	1	1	juicy	August	VP	S	
579	Camerling d'Allemande*	2	1	melting	November	P	S	
366	Capitf de St. Hélène, 5s.	3	1	melting	December	VP	S	A most excellent high flavoured Pear; a variety sent with the same name since this was received, proves very inferior
319	Charles d'Antriche	1	2	melting	October	P	S	
6	Chaumontelle (Q)	1	1	melting	December	VP	S W	
60	Citron des Carnes	2	2	melting	July	P	S	
377	Citron des Carnes, panaché	2	2	melting	July	P	S	[with yellow
3	Colmar (Q)	2	1	melting	January		W	Branches and fruit striped
201	Colmar, Autumn.	1	2	melting	October	VP	S	
479	Colmar d'Aremberg, 5s. (Q)	1	1	melting	December	VP	S	
202	Colmar Neill	1	2	melting	October	VP	S	A very fine new variety
144	Comte de Lamy (Q)	2	1	melting	October	VP	S	A very handsome Pear
1	Crassane,	1	1	melting	Nov. to Dec.		W	
197	Crassane, Althorp	2	1	melting	November	VP	S	
145	Crassane, Winter	2	2	melting	January	VP	S	
342	Delice de la Cour	1	1	melting	November	P	S	
370	Delice d'Hardenpont	2	1	melting	October	P	S	
351	De Lepine, 2s. 6d.*	2	1	melting	January	P	S	
154	Downton	2	2	juicy	January	VP	S	A good late Pear
463	Doyenné d'été (Q)	3	2	melting	July	VP	S	
369	(g) Doyenné d'Hiver, nouveau (Q)	3	1	melting	April	VP	S	An agreeable summer Pear
137	Doyenné Gris	2	1	melting	November	VP	S	
393	Doyenné Sieulle, 2s. 6d.	2	1	melting	January	VP	S	
103	Doyenné, White	2	2	melting	October	VP	S	
80	(h) Duchesse d'Angoulême, (Q)	1	1	melting	February	P	S	
192	Duchesse de Mars, 2s. 6d.*	2	1	melting	February	VP	S	
428	Duchesse d'Orleans, 5s.	1	1	melting	October	VP	S	[voured variety A perfumed and high flavoured variety The exact flavour of Gausel's Bergamot; a long and very handsome Pear
415	Dunmore, 2s. 6d.*	1	1	melting	September	VP	S	
414	Emerald* 2s. 6d.	2	1	melting	December	P	S	
422	Episcopal, 5s.*	2	1	melting	May to June	P	S	
331	Eyewood	2	1	melting	November	P	S	A new late Pear of high
194	Figue de Naples	1	1	melting	November	P	S	
407	Flemish Beauty	1	1	melting	October	P	S	
336	Fondante d'Automne	2	1	juicy	October	VP	S	
220	Fondante du Bois	2	1	juicy	February	P	S	
213	Fondante Van Mons	2	1	juicy	November	VP	S	
133	Forelle	2	1	melting	December	P	S	
177	Forme de Delices	2	1	melting	November	P	S	
208	(i) Fortunée de Paris,	2	1	melting	November	VP	S	
273	Fortunée (Parmentier) (Q)	3	1	melting	April	VP	S	
160	Fourcroy	2	1	juicy	December		S	
140	Franc real, Summer	2	1	melting	August	VP	S	
198	Garnons	1	2	melting	January	VP	S	
183	Gendesheim	1	2	melting	November	VP	S	
92	Glout morceau (Q)	1	1	melting	December	P	S	Seldom ripens here on the Pear stock, on the Quince it succeeds well
5	Green Chisel	3	2	juicy	August	VP	S	
129	(j) Hacon's Incomparable (Q)	1	1	melting	December	VP	S	
	Henkel, see Beurré Rance							
76	Hessel	2	2	melting	September	VP	S	[Pear
175	Inconnue, Van Mons. 2s. 6d.	2	1	melting	February	VP	S	A most profitable orchard
258	Jalvie, 2s. 6d.	1	2	melting	April	VP	S	A valuable late Pear
10	Jargonelle	1	1	melting	August	VP	S W	Will probably prove a valuable very late Pear
346	Jargonelle d'Automne	1	2	melting	September	VP	S	

(f) In the Horticultural Catalogue this is given as a synonyme of the White Doyenné; it is, however, in France a well known and distinct variety.

(g) Given in Horticultural Catalogue as a synonyme of the Easter Beurré; it is, however, quite distinct; of the same family, but much smaller.

(h) As a wall Pear this is quite second-rate; but on a Quince stock, as a pyramidal or conical tree, it is a large and good Pear.

(i) This and the following are distinct varieties received under these names; the latter seems likely to prove a good late Pear.

(j) On a Pear stock this variety will not, however managed, bear till established from seven to ten years. When of sufficient age, however, it abundantly, its blossom withstanding, the most severe frosts of spring. On the Quince it seems inclined to be

PEARS—continued.

No.	NAME.	Size.	Quality	Texture of flesh.	Season.	Productiveness.	Situation.	REMARKS.
383	Jean de Witte	2	1	melting	February	P	S	
178	King Edward's*	1	2	melting	September	P	S	
31	Lammas	2	2	melting	August	V P	S	A profitable orchard Pear
575	Lewis,* 2s. 6d.	2	1	melting	January	P	S	
161	(k) Louise bonne of Jersey, (Q) ..	1	1	melting	October	V P	S	
90	(l) Marie Louise, (Q) ..	1	1	melting	Oct. & Nov.	V P	S	
580	Mansuette,* 2s. 6d.	1	1	melting	October	P	S	
285	Miel de Waterloo*	1	1	juicy	November	V P	S	
55	Monarch, Knight's*	2	1	melting	January	V P	S	
376	Moor fowl egg, Galston	2	2	juicy	November	V P	S	
196	Muscat de Nancy	3	2	crisp	July	V P	S	
176	Muscat Robert	3	2	juicy	July	V P	S	
57	Musk Robin	2	2	juicy	July	V P	S	A very old variety, of erect growth from Suffolk; an agreeable early Pear
78	Napoleon (Q)	1	1	melting	November	P	S	
117	Neill, Van Mons	1	1	melting	October	V P	S	
146	Nellis, Winter (Q)	2	1	melting	January	V P	SW	A most excellent variety
147	Ne plus Meuris	2	1	melting	March	P	S	
132	Passans de Portugal	2	1	melting	August	V P	S	A profitable orchard Pear
375	(m) Passe Colmar d'oré, (Q) ..	2	1	melting	December	V P	S	
85	Passe Colmar gris,	2	1	melting	December	V P	S	
59	Poire d'Auche	2	1	melting	February	P	W	
433	Princess Royal (Groom's), 2/6 ..	2	1	melting	March	P	S	
402	Rigouleau	2	1	juicy	February	P	S	
578	Rondelet,* 2s. 6d.	2	1	melting	October	P	S	
162	Rousse Lench	2	3	crisp	May	V P	S	
164	Rousselet de Rheims	3	1	melting	September	P	S	
9	Saint Germain (Q)	1	1	melting	January	P	SW	Bears well as a pyramidal tree on the Quince stock
345	Saint Germain, Summer ..	2	2	juicy	August	P	S	
399	Saint Marc,* 2s. 6d.	1	1	melting	November	V P	S	
272	Saint Michel Archange (Q) ..	2	1	melting	October	V P	S	
72	Seckel	3	1	melting	September	V P	S	
441	Shakspere*	2	1	melting	September	V P	S	
411	Shobden Court,* 2s. 6d.	2	1	melting	February	V P	S	
483	Soldat Laboureur (Q) 5s. ..	1	1	melting	December	V P	S	A new variety, of much excellence
263	(n) Sucre verte	2	1	melting	February	V P	S	
412	Suffolk Thorn, 2s. 6d.	2	1	melting	October	P	S	
139	Summer Rose	1	1	juicy	August	V P	S	
581	Surpasse Meuris,* 2s. 6d. ..	2	1	melting	October	V P	S	
4	Swan's Egg	2	1	melting	October	V P	S	
200	Thompson's*	2	1	melting	November	V P	S	A delicious, rich, and sugary Pear
384	Urbaniste	2	1	melting	November	P	S	
130	Vallee Franche	2	1	juicy	August	V P	S	[cellent
100	Vans Mons Leon le Clerc (Q) ..	1	1	melting	October	V P	S	Very large, and most ex-
338	Vicar of Winkfield	1	2	melting	December	V P	S	Large, but always second-rate here
53	Virgouleuse	1	1	melting	January	P	W	
310	Wilhelmine,* 2s. 6d.	2	1	melting	February	V P	S	A good late Pear
11	Windsor	1	1	melting	August	V P	S	
223	Yat	2	1	melting	September	V P	S	

BAKING AND STEWING PEARS.

Size.	NAME.	Season.	Remarks.
349	Belle Angevine	April	Very large
352	Bellissime d'Hiver	April	Large, a good bearer
43	Bergamot, Easter	April to May	
18	Black Pear of Worcester	February	Fine red when stewed
102	Bon Chretien Ture or Flemish ..	March	A great bearer
8	Catillac	February	Very large, bears freely on the Quince stock
189	Chaptal	April	Good bearer
574	Franco Real d'Hiver	March	"Stewstender, and of a light bright purple"
134	Gilgil	Nov. to Feb.	Large and handsome"
387	Leon le Clerc	April to May	
577	Ramilies	February	Large, a great bearer
576	Saint Lezin	October	"Large and handsome"
410	Summer Compote	August	Abundant bearer, stewed of a fine red
33	Uvedale's Saint Germain	May	Very large, on walls; often weighs from two to three pounds

(k) This is Louise Bonne d'Avranches of the French; the true Louise Bonne of Jersey is an inferior variety, ripening earlier in the season.

(l) This is Marie Louise (Delcourt) of the French; the old Marie Louise which I lately saw in Paris is longer and more taper, of a pale uniform yellow. Certainly inferior to the above.

(m) This is the better variety of the two, quite distinct. Those fruit which are exposed, are of a rather bright red on the sunny side. The Colmar gris, unripe, is of a uniform grey, and when ripe not so yellow as the preceding; both varieties bear abundantly as standards on the Pear stock, but do not ripen their fruit kindly here; on the Quince stock well.

SOME DIRECTIONS FOR ROOT-PRUNING AND CULTIVATING OF PEAR TREES.

After several years' experience, I feel more than ever convinced of the utility of root-pruning of fruit trees when cultivated in gardens, and more particularly when applied to Pears, which in our moist climate, and in rich and moist soils, are apt to grow so vigorously that no fruit is produced till many years after planting. There are seven eligible modes of cultivating pears in gardens, viz., as espaliers trained to stakes; espaliers trained to walls; trees pruned so as to form more or less of a cone—see Figure, No. 1; pyramidal trees, for which see Figure No. 2; as quenouilles, in which the ends of the branches should be brought down and fastened to the stem by ligatures of copper wire—see Figure No. 3: dwarf bushes, and as half standards: the two latter should have their shoots shortened in summer, so as to form round and compact heads. To make all these fruitful, and to occupy as small a space as possible in the garden, they must be biennially, or in some rich soils even annually, root-pruned.

A valuable auxiliary to precocious fruitfulness in Pears is the Quince stock. Pears grafted on the Quince may be safely recommended for all rich moist soils; the Quince is almost an aquatic tree, and Pears seem to flourish on it even in soils excessively cold and wet; but even for light and sandy soils I am induced to recommend it; only when planted in such soils the trees must have more care and higher cultivation. In such soils I should recommend the surface of the soil round the tree to be covered during June, July, and August with short grass, moss, or manure, and to give them once a week, in dry weather, a drenching with guano water, about two pounds to six gallons, which must be well stirred before it is used; each tree should have twelve gallons poured gradually into the soil; by this method the finest fruit may be produced; and as it is very probable that ere many years elapse, we shall have exhibitions of pears, this will be the mode to procure fine specimens to show for prizes. Our oldest gardening authors have said, that "Pears engrafted on the Quince stock give the fairest fruit;" and they are correct. It has been asserted that the fruit is liable to be gritty and deficient in flavour; I can only say that this season (1845), from my trees growing on a cold clayey soil, I have tasted fruit of Marie Louise, Louise bonne of Jersey and others, all that could be wished for in size and flavour; this, in part, I impute to the season, having been so moist; it, therefore points out the necessity of keeping the trees, even in cold soils, mulched on the surface and well watered in dry hot seasons.

It now only remains for me to give some hints and directions as to the most eligible mode of root-pruning, which has been in use here with much success more than ten years. For immediate effect, the trees should be prepared by annual root-pruning for one, two, or three years in the nursery; but if not so prepared, trees of the usual size and quality may be planted and suffered to remain two years undisturbed; unless the soil is rich and they make vigorous roots the first season after planting, operations may then commence the first season; thus, supposing a tree to be planted in November or December, it may remain untouched two years from that period, and then, early in November, if possible, a circumferential trench ten inches from the stem of the tree and eighteen inches deep should be dug, and every root cut with a sharp spade, which should be introduced quite under the stem at about fifteen inches in depth, so as completely to intercept every perpendicular root. The treddle spade used in this part of Hertfordshire is a very eligible implement for this purpose, as the edge is steeled and very sharp. The following year, the third from planting, a trench may again be opened at fourteen inches from the stem so as not to injure the fibrous roots of the preceding summer's growth, and the spade again used to cut all the circumferential and perpendicular roots that are getting out of bounds; the fourth year the same operation may be repeated at eighteen inches from the stem, and in all subsequent root-pruning this distance from the stem must be kept; this will leave enough undisturbed earth round each tree to sustain as much fruit as ought to grow, for the object is to obtain a small prolific tree. I find that in the course of years a perfect ball of fibrous roots is formed, which only requires the occasional operation of a trench being dug and this ball of earth heaved down to ascertain whether any large feeders are making their escape from it. But it must be borne in mind that this circular mass of soil will in a few years be exhausted, to remedy which, I have had left round each tree a slight depression in the soil, or in other words, the trench has not been quite filled in; this circular furrow I have had filled, in December and January, with fresh night soil, diluted with water, which has had a most excellent effect; any other liquid manure would undoubtedly be equally efficacious, but my soil was poor, and I thought it required strong manure. As it did not come in contact with the roots, no injury resulted from using such a powerful raw manure. There is, perhaps, no absolute necessity for liquid manuring in winter, as common dung may be laid round each tree in the Autumn, and suffered to be washed in by the rains of winter, and drawn in by the worms. In mentioning liquid manure, I give the result of my own practice; the great end to attain seems (to use an agricultural phrase,) to be able "to feed at home," that is, to give the mass of spongioses enough nutriment in a small space, but not too much, so that a tree will make shoots about four inches long in one season (for such I conceive ought to be the maximum of growth), and at the same time be able to produce abundance of blossom-buds and fruit. On trees of many varieties of Pears the former will be in too great abundance; I think removing a portion in early spring would be an improvement in Pear culture. I have not mentioned the necessity of pruning the branches of Pear-trees thus brought into early fruitfulness; all that is necessary is the occasional removal of a crowded branch, the fact being that root pruning almost does away with the necessity of branch pruning. Sometimes, however, a root will escape the spade, and then in the following summer a vigorous shoot or two will make their appearance; these should be shortened in July* to within four buds of their base, and the following Autumn the feeding root must be diligently searched for and pruned.

* Any shoots inclined to vigorous growth should be shortened this month, as it tends to the formation of incipient bloom-buds.

To prune roots with a spade may be thought a rough and ungardenlike operation, but to use a knife would be tedious, In defence of spade pruning, I can only say that it seems to answer perfectly with my trees, and experience is generally a tolerable guide.

I may now be permitted to point out selections of Pears for different situations. I will commence with those adapted for pyramidal trees and quenouilles on Quince stocks. These may be planted in rows, six feet apart, or a square may be allotted to them, giving each plant six feet, which will be found amply sufficient for garden culture, *i.e.* for root-pruned trees. Some few esteemed sorts of Pears do not grow well on Quince stocks, unless "doubled worked," *i.e.* some free growing sorts are budded on the Quince, and after having been suffered to grow one or two seasons, those not so free growing are budded on them. As plants of these are not yet to be had, they are not inserted in the following list, for ten varieties, (their respective seasons are given in the catalogue):—Beurré Diel; Beurré, Easter; Buerré de Noirchain; Bon Chretien (Williams'); Duchesse d'Angoulême, Glout morceau, Hacon's Incomparable, Jargonelle, Louise bonne of Jersey, and Marie Louise. For twenty, add Passe Colmar, Napoleon, Summer franc real; Beurré d'Amanlis; Vans Mons Leon le Clerc; Fortunée (Parmentier); Saint Germain, Chaumontelle, and Beurré Moiré. For ten varieties to be cultivated as pyramidal trees, on Pear stocks, the following will be found very eligible:—Captif de St. Hélène; Beurré d'Arenberg; Beur ré Bosc; Dunmore; Beurré Gris d'Hiver nouveau; Beurré Picquery; Beurré Rance; Broom Park; Thompson's and Althorp Craissane. For twenty, add Doyenné Gris; Duchesse de Mars; Fondante d'Automne; Fondante du Bois; Inconnue, Van Mons; Jean de Witte, Knight's Monarch, Winter Nelis; Ne plus Meuris; and Suffolk Thorn. Several names may be added to these two latter lists, with advantage; or, if early Pears required, Citron des Carnes, Green Chisel, Musk Robin, and Summer Saint Germain may be substituted in lieu of some of the above; in general the very early varieties are inferior in flavour. For espaliers, to be trained to stakes, Marie Louise; Buerré d'Arenberg; Beurré Rance; Easter Beurré, Glout morceau, Hacon's Incomparable; Beurré Bosc; Beur re Diel; and Ne plus Meuris may be selected. For a south wall, where Pears are preferred to Peaches and Nectarines, the more tender varieties should be planted, as these are all of first-rate quality, *viz.*, Crassane, Colmar, Brown Beurré, Saint Germain, Gansel's Bergamot, Chaumontelle, Jargonelle and Passe Colmar, the latter is always rich and sugary when grown on a wall. For a west wall, Marie Louise, Glout morceau, Beurré d'Arenberg, Easter Beurré, Winter Nelis, Ne plus Meuris, Van Mons Leon le Clerc, and Beurré Bosc, are recommended. For an east wall, Beurré Picquery, Beurré Gris d'Hiver nouveau, Delice d'Hardenpont, Forelle, and Napoleon, will not disappoint the planter. As a general rule, much larger fruit will be produced by pear trees trained to walls, but these are often, more particularly in warm dry summers, not of so piquant a flavour as those from trees in the open quarters.

In the extreme north, however, the finer sorts of pears can only be had from walls, consequently situation must in many instances direct the choice of the planter; in recommending Pears on Quince stocks, for all cold soils and situations even in the far north, I may appear theoretical, but from my own experience in some very cold and clayey soils in this neighbourhood, I feel sanguine as to the result, for I have observed in my frequent visits to the Pear gardens of France, that many sorts are often too ripe. Now, this is just the tendency we require. In our cold and moist climate, most certainly Pears will not get too ripe, more especially in the north of England and in Scotland.

Pears seem to require a warm moist climate; Jersey is probably the most favourable site for Pears in Europe, and next to that fertile spot, the low moist situations near London, particularly in the neighbourhood of Rotherhithe; in that deep alluvial soil, the Jargonelle and other fine Pears may be said to attain to the highest possible degree of perfection. In many parts of France the climate is too warm; I observed, when at Nantes, in 1842, the Chaumontelle and several others very small and gritty. On enquiry I was informed that they seldom attained full perfection, as the climate was too warm for them. The neighbourhoods of Cheltenham and Worcester are very favourable for the culture of Pears. Many of the Flemish and French varieties ripen their fruit well, and are first-rate in size and flavour. As a proof that Pears are much influenced by situation, I may perhaps be allowed to give an extract from a note received from a friend living near Ashbourne, in Derbyshire, as follows:—

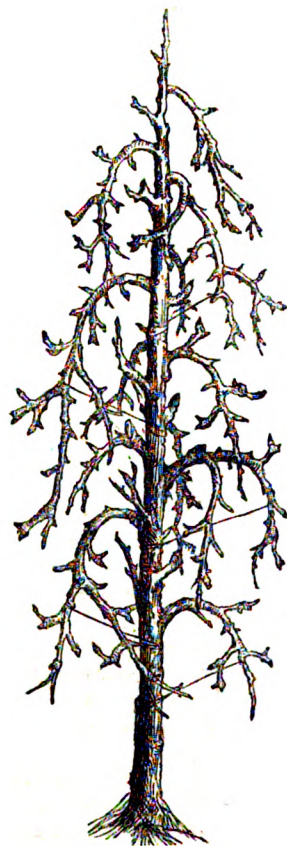
"I have tried Beurré Diel, Beurré de Capiament, Marie Louise, and Williams' Bon Chretien, all of which bear well as standards, but their fruit does not come to perfection, always remaining quite hard till they decay at the core. I have placed the fruit in the hot-house, but have never succeeded in ripening them. Williams' Bon Chretien we can only use for stewing." This seems to show that cold hilly situations are not favourable to the cultivations of pears as standards. I have recommended some Pears on Quince Stocks, and hope to hear of a favourable result. My collection of Pears is now very extensive, amounting to more than 600 varieties, many of which I have proved to be worthless; but I hope to find among them some valuable late Pears, which, when proved, will be offered to the public. No one but the collector of pears and other fruits can properly appreciate the immense expenditure of time and labour required to complete the Catalogue of Fruits lately published by the Horticultural Society. The numerous synonyms there given show how many trees under those names must have borne fruit, all of which must have been gathered, named, preserved till mature, tasted, and their qualities registered. No individual cultivator could have done all this; all gardeners are, therefore, deeply indebted to the Society for clearing up a cloud of doubts. I have received from the continent the Beurré Capiament under at least ten different names, Beurré Diel under nearly as many, and even our English pear, Williams' Bon Chretien, under six or eight french appellations. This arises, I believe, principally from carelessness and a want of method in some of the nurseries of the continent.



No. 1.



No. 2.



No. 3.

No. 1 is a Pear Tree trained conically; this shape is adapted for small orchards into which cattle are not turned, and for large gardens; the lower shoots must be encouraged, and the upper shoots constantly shortened in summer, till the tree has attained the conical form; trees of this shape cannot at present be bought in the nurseries, therefore grafts of one year's growth should be planted (those of two years are generally drawn up, and are bare of shoots at the base); from these all but one shoot should be cut off, leaving that which is most vigorous and erect; this may be shortened to within two feet at the time of planting; the following summer a leading shoot may be suffered to grow till July; this should then be shortened to about one foot, which will encourage the growth of shoots on the lower part of the tree. An annual shortening of the leading shoot in July may continue till the tree has attained the height required, say from six to eight feet; and then, supposing the tree to be well-furnished with branches on its stem, so as to form more or less of a cone, root-pruning may be commenced, and continued annually or biennially as required, its leading shoot being constantly shortened and the tree not suffered to increase in height. By root-pruning, and pinching off the ends of the side shoots in summer, the tree will in time become a compact cone, bearing abundance of fruit.

No. 2 is a portrait of a tree of Louise Bonne, of Jersey, taken here in Autumn, 1843, the tree four years old, six feet in height, grafted on a quince stock and root-pruned; this approaches to the pyramidal shape, so well adapted for small gardens; for trees of this form may be planted six feet apart, either in a square appropriated to them, or in rows by the sides of garden-walks. The above was one of a group, all of which were laden with fine fruit, so much so, that they required to be fastened to stakes; it will be seen that its roots are a mass of fibres, showing the effects of root-pruning; the tree was taken up, that the artist might give it with its roots, exactly after nature, or rather art. The pyramidal form is perhaps, of all shapes, the most eligible for Pears in the open quarters, as scarcely any pruning of their branches is required. By merely going over the trees in June and July, and pinching off the ends of the side-shoots to within two or three buds of their base, they soon become well-furnished with bearing shoots, and assume a close pyramidal form. The height of the trees may be regulated by fancy; from six to eight feet seems the most eligible. Nothing can be more interesting than these pyramidal trees when in full bearing: indeed they are perfectly beautiful, and their fruit, from being fully exposed to the sun, are always fine and high flavoured. Plants calculated to form these pyramidal trees can be purchased here grafted on quince stocks and also on pear stocks.

No. 3 is a tree trained "en quenouille." This is merely the pyramidal tree with its side shoots suffered to grow to a proper length, say from fifteen to eighteen inches, and then brought down gradually and fastened to the stems by stout copper wires, as given in the engraving. This must be done at intervals of some days, otherwise the shoots may be fractured. To prevent the branches and stem from being injured, the loops of the wire should be made sufficiently large to allow the increase in girth by annual growth. Laid-cord, soaked in boiling linseed oil, will answer equally well, as it will last two or three seasons, and by that time the branches will be fixed in their respective positions. Pyramidal trees intended for quenouilles must not be root-pruned till the branches have attained sufficient length to form the curve required; in short, the tree must be made a quenouille before its roots are touched. This will probably require two seasons or more, depending upon soil and culture. Quenouille trees in France are often from ten to twelve feet in height, and as they are not root-pruned they are often, from excessive pruning of their branches, unsightly masses of foliage, with but few fruit-bearing spurs. With root-pruning, six to eight feet seems the most agreeable height; and summer pruning of the shoots, a pleasant occupation, can be followed without inconvenience. Trees formed into quenouilles cannot at present be purchased.

SUPPLEMENT TO CATALOGUE OF FRUITS.*

1.—APPLES.

In the column for "Use," T is for table or dessert apples—K for kitchen.

No.	NAME.	Size.	Quality.	Use.	Season.	REMARKS.
288	Autumn Pearmain s. d. 1 6	2	2	T K	Sept. Oct.	
289	Ashmead's Kernel 1 6	2	1	T	Nov. to May	
290	Claygate Pearmain 2 6	2	1	T	Nov. to Mar.	
291	Cleington 2 6	2	1	T	September	A Pine Apple flavoured variety, raised from the Oslin.
274	Duke of Glo'ster (Hunt's)	3	1	T	Nov. to Mar.	
292	Forfar Pippin 2 6	3	1	T	Nov. to May	An excellent late variety.
298	Gooseberry Pippin 1 6	3	1	K	Apr. to June	Much esteemed in Covent Garden market.
270	Keddestone Pippin 1 6	3	1	T	May	A high flavoured, valuable variety.
39	King Apple 1 1	1	1	K	Nov. to Feb.	Very large.
293	Maclean's Favourite 2 6	2	1	T	Oct. to Jan.	
300	Moss's Incomparable 1 1	1	2	T K	Apr. to June	Will keep from twelve to eighteen months
295	Priestly 1 6	1	2	T K	Dec. to April	
281	Queen Caroline 1 1	1	1	K	Dec. to Jan.	A valuable kitchen Apple.
296	Redding's Nonpareil 1 6	3	1	T	Dec. to Mar.	
297	Stubton Nonpareil 1 6	3	1	T	Jan. to Mar.	
298	Summer Thorne 1 6	2	1	T	Aug. to Sep.	
299	Tower of Glamis 1 6	1	1	K	Nov. to Feb.	

Those of the above not priced, are the usual price for Dwarf Apples, 1s. each. No standards of these are for sale.

The Sturmer Pippin, the origin of which is given in Catalogue of Fruit, p. 6, deserves again noticing for its excellent qualities. It seems to grow and bear well in all soils and situations, and will supply either the dessert or kitchen, from March till July.

2.—APRICOTS.

If the Large Early, Blenheim, and Royal Apricots, are planted on a wall of the same aspect, they will be found to ripen regularly in succession, before the Moor Park. The Large Early, ripening directly after these very small varieties, the Red and White Masculine, which it is calculated entirely to supersede.

3.—CHERRIES.

As with Apricots so with Cherries, no new varieties have been introduced, or at least proved. Battner's October Morello is very late and very acid. The Ostheim is also a dwarf and Morello-like Cherry, of good quality. Bigarreau Gros and Bigarreau de Mai, are said to be valuable varieties. The Florence cannot be too much recommended for a late Cherry; it ripens late in July, and will hang on the tree till the end of August.

Cherries may be made interesting garden trees, by growing them as dwarf bushes grafted on the Prunus Mahaleb "Bois de St. Lucie," or Perfumed Cherry; this stock is used extensively in France; cherries grafted on it will flourish in soils very unfavourable to those grafted on the common wild cherry; they also bear root-pruning well, and can be formed into compact dwarf trees, so as to be easily netted over, without which cherries thoroughly ripe can scarcely be procured in this country, owing to the number of birds in all our wooded districts.

Dwarf Cherries, root-pruned, in Mahaleb stocks, 2s. 6d. each.

4.—CURRANTS.

May's Victoria, 1s. each; bunches 5 to 6 inches in length, berries very large. Hangs on the tree a month longer than other sorts in cultivation.

5.—GRAPES.

The best for walls are the Black Grapes—Burgundy and Black July. As White Grapes, nothing can exceed the Chasselas Musquée, Early White Malvasia, or Grove End Sweet Water, and the Royal Muscadine; several varieties appear to exist of the latter; that cultivated here originated from a very old vine in Cambridgeshire, bearing very large shouldered branches. In France, a cultivator has recently turned his attention to raising from seed early varieties with the Muscat Flower. In July, 1842, I tasted one of these Seedling Grapes, then nearly ripe; its berries were oval, rather small, and of the genuine Muscat flavour. Plants of this variety, the August Muscat, will be fit for sale the ensuing summer.

Small plants from eyes, in pots, of the above (except August Muscat), 2s. 6d. each.

6.—MEDLARS.

It is now well known that the large Dutch Medlar is very inferior in flavour to the Nottingham or Common Medlar; the Monstrous Medlar, Nèfle Monstreuse of the French, is, however, quite equal in flavour to the latter, and, like that, grows freely grafted on the common Hawthorn. In size it is equal to the Dutch, and bears abundantly.

Plants, 2s. 6d. each.

7.—NECTARINES.

The Hardwicke Seedling proves one of the finest and hardiest of free-stone Nectarines; it is like the Elruge in size and flavour, but the tree is much hardier. With this, but ripening at the end of the season, may be recommended the Late Melting, a very valuable late free-stone Nectarine.

8.—PLUMS.

In the column for "Colour," Y signifies yellow—P, purple—G, green.

No.	NAME.	Size.	Quality.	Use.	Season.	Colour.	REMARKS.
82	Abricotine Sageret ..	2 6	3	1	T	Aug.	y
90	(a) Autumn Compote ..	2 6	1	1	K	Oct.	r
91	(b) Bleeker's Yellow Gage	2 6	1	1	T	Sep.	y
84	De-Montfort	2 6	2	1	T	Aug.	p
92	Dennison's Superior..	2 6	1	2	T	Sep.	g
65	Denyer's Victoria.....	1	2	1	K	Aug.	p
81	Fellenberg.....	3 6	1	1	T	Oct.	p
93	Huling's Superb	2 6	1	2	T	Sep.	g
85	Imperiale de Milan ..	3 6	2	1	T	Sep.	p
78	Ickworth Imperatrice	2 6	1	1	T	Oct.	p
79	Knight's green drying	2 6	1	1	K T	Sep.	g y
94	Lawrence Gage	2 6	2	1	T	Sep.	g
87	Mirabelle d'Octobre..	2 6	3	1	T	Oct.	y
70	Peach.....	1	1	1	T	Aug.	p
95	Perdrigon Violet Tardif	2	1	1	T	Aug.	p
96	Queen Mother.....	2	1	1	T	Sep.	p
86	Quetsche d'Italie....	2 6	1	1	T	Oct.	p
88	Reine Claude d'Octobre	2 6	2	2	T	Oct.	y
69	Reine Claude d'Orée	1	1	1	T	Aug.	g
80	(c) Royal Green Gage	1	1	1	T	Aug.	g
67	Royal Hâtive	2	1	1	T	Aug.	p
97	Schuyler's Gage	2 6	2	1	T	Sep.	g
98	(d) Tay Bank (Guthrie)..	5 0	1	1	T	Sep.	y
99	Topaz (Guthrie)	3 6	1	1	T	Oct.	g
100	YellowMagnum Bonum	2 6	1	2	K T	Sept.	y

Those of the above not priced are 1s. 6d. each. No standards or trained trees are fit for sale. Pyramidal trees, root-pruned, can be had of all the popular varieties, (for which, see Fruit Catalogue), 2s. 6d. each.

(a) This is a seedling raised here from La Delicieuse; it hangs on the tree till the middle or end of October.

(b) This, with Nos. 92, 93, 94, 97, and 100, are American plums, received from Mr. Wilson, a Scotch nurseryman settled at Albany, a district famous in the States for plums; the remarks are his words; the remarks to 67, 78, and 79, are from the Horticultural Catalogue.

(c) This is a very fine variety of the Green Gage, from Ingatstone Hall, Essex, the old mansion of the Petre family. There are many inferior varieties of the Green Gage in cultivation, I have, therefore, thought proper to distinguish this by a name; it has a stalk rather longer than any other Green Gage; the fruit is large, and of exquisite flavour.

(d) This and the following have been raised from seed by C. Guthrie, Esq., of Tay Bank, Dundee, who describes them as being, even so far north, of first-rate quality, and most abundant bearers.

9.—NUTS.

The Cosford, Frizzled Filbert, and Dwarf Prolific, and, in fact, all the Nuts and Filberts, form very interesting garden trees when grafted on stocks raised from Spanish Nuts; these do not throw up any suckers, and on stems 2 to 3 feet in height, with occasional root-pruning, they will form compact and very prolific small trees.

Grafted Plants of above, on 2 to 3 feet stems, 2s. 6d. each.

10.—RASPBERRIES.

BLACK.—A hybrid, between the common bramble and raspberry; fruit, dark purple.

GIANT.—A very large and good red raspberry.

VICTORIA (Rogers')—An improved variety of the Double Bearing; if all the canes are cut down close to the ground in February, no fruit will be produced in summer, but a very large autumnal crop will be ensured.

11.—STRAWBERRIES.

NAME.		Size.	Quality.	Season.	REMARKS.
	s. d.				
British Queen (Myatt's)	3 0	1	1	medium	
Deptford Pine (Myatt's)	6 0	1	1	medium	
Eliza.	1 0	2	1	early	
Emperor	6 0	1	1	early	Flavour of Keen's seedling.
Ladies' Finger	18 0	1	1	medium	Singular shape—fine Melon flavour
Prince Albert	2 0	1		medium	Very large
Princess Royal	3 0	1	1	very late	A high-flavoured, dark Strawberry
Swainstone Seedling	3 0	1	1	medium	
Turner's Pine	1 6	1	2	late	

The above prices are per dozen.

12.—WALNUTS.

A new dwarf variety, called the Dwarf Prolific Walnut, or "Noyer fertile," has recently been raised from seed at Chalons. I saw plants only two feet in height in Paris, in September, 1843, full of fruit. This variety will even bear fruit in pots; with occasional root pruning it will form a most prolific tree for the garden.

Plants of above, 7s. 6d. each.



