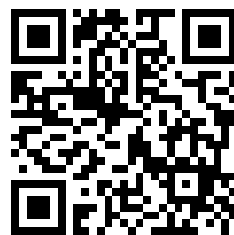

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CATALOGUE OF FRUITS.

BY

THOMAS RIVERS.

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OCTOBER, 1855.

**A DESCRIPTIVE
CATALOGUE OF FRUITS**

CULTIVATED AND SOLD

BY

THOMAS RIVERS, 

OF

THE NURSERIES, SAWBRIDGEWORTH, HERTS.

LONDON:

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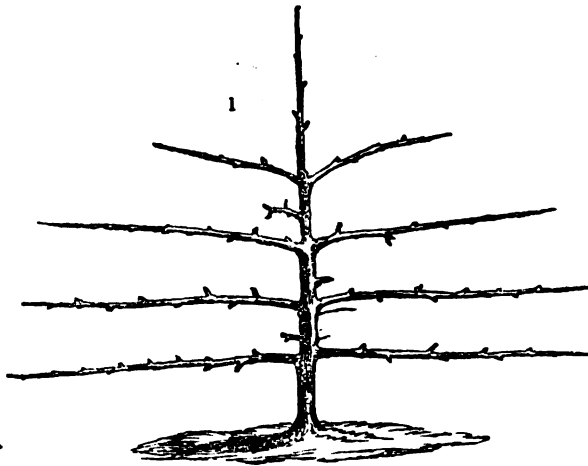
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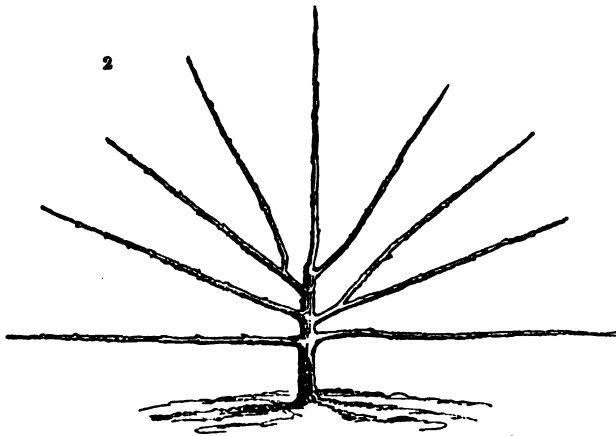
BS.

No. 1. A dwarf horizontal trained tree. This is the description of tree employed for espallers to train to rails by the sides of garden walks; the pear tree is also generally trained after this method for walls.

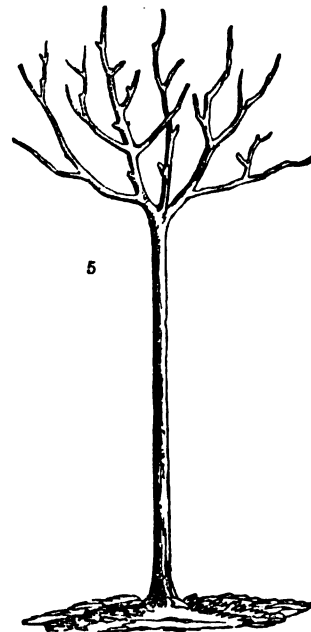


No. 2. A dwarf fanned trained tree. This mode of training is used for peaches, nectarines, plums, and cherries for walls.

No. 3. A dwarf bush tree.



No. 4. A pyramidal tree. It should be mentioned that it is not always possible to find in nurseries trees so regular in shape as the figure, as some kinds will grow irregularly.



No. 5. A standard tree. The usual height of such trees is from five to six feet. Standard trees trained, are often employed to plant against high walls or buildings.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF FRUITS.

INTRODUCTION.

I INVITE my friends to an inspection of my specimen Pear and other Trees, in which early fruitfulness is induced either by the operation of root-pruning, or by biennial removal, so that a collection of fruit trees in full bearing may grow in as small a space as a collection of Standard Roses.

In the following Catalogue I have reduced the number of select varieties; for with fruit trees, as with flowers, and trees, and shrubs, we have by far too many names in our catalogues. It may be urged, that I have not gone far enough, and that some twenty varieties of Pears, and the same number of Apples and other fruits, are all that can be required, so as to give a supply throughout the season; that to have several varieties ripening at the same season is superfluous. In reply to this, it must be recollected that fruits differ much in flavour, and in adaptation to different soils and climates; so that a Pear of very fine flavour, ripening in November, which will succeed in the South, will not in the North; but a variety, nearly as perfect in flavour, and ripening at the same time, has such a robust habit, as to brave the cold winds of the North. A greater variety of sorts, more than at first view seems to be required, is in fact necessary.

The care and attention required in a fruit-tree nursery may be judged of, when I state that the following selections are made from 1000 varieties of Pears, 350 of Apples, 300 of Plums, 250 of Cherries, 60 of Peaches, 20 of Nectarines, 50 of Apricots, and 120 of Grapes, of all of which specimen trees in bearing are kept, so that I am able almost to ensure correctness of nomenclature; but as I know from long experience, that with the utmost care a mistake will occasionally occur, I shall always feel obliged by being made acquainted with it, that it may be rectified promptly.

Pyramids are upright trees, from two or three years old, 3 to 4 feet in height; many of these have bloom-buds, and will bear the first season after planting.

Those double-worked are for the most part smaller trees, *i. e.* from 2 to 3 feet in height only.

Pyramids root-pruned are from three to five years old, from 3½ to 5 feet in height, full of bloom-buds, so as to bear a crop the first season after planting.

Dwarfs are from one to two years old; these are furnished with shoots close to the ground, and can be grown as dwarf bushes.

Trained trees on the Quince are from three to five years old; they are not large trees, but well trained, and will soon come into bearing. In the North, growing Pears on trellises under glass, as recommended for Peaches in the "Miniature Fruit Garden," will be found, perhaps, the *only sure method* to procure Pears of fine flavour; for this purpose those trained on Quince stocks are alone eligible.

In describing Pears as melting and half-melting, the Marie Louise may be cited as a true melting Pear; as half-melting the Beurré Bosc is a good example; these Pears are buttery, but do not dissolve so readily as the melting pears.

In giving the seasons for ripening, the month named is as nearly as possible the period when they are fully ripe; but this varies to an extraordinary extent, for in warm seasons and in dry soils, they will occasionally ripen from one to two months before their usual period. I have seen Crassane Pears ripe in September.

The biennial removal referred to above is the most simple of all methods of root-pruning; it consists in merely digging a trench round the tree early in November, and lifting it out of the ground carefully with all the earth possible attached to its roots, shortening with the knife any that are straggling. If the soil be rich, so that trees unremoved are inclined to grow too vigorously, no fresh compost will be required, and it will merely be necessary to shovel into the hole some of the earth from the surface around it to two or three inches in depth; this will prevent the tree settling down too deeply. If the soil be poor, some rotten dung—at least six months old—and loam or any light earth, equal parts, or moor earth, may be placed at the bottom in the same manner, and some of the same compost, say half a wheelbarrowful to each tree, may be thrown over its roots when replanting it.

SELECT PEARS.

Pears may be cultivated in orchards as standards, in gardens as espaliers trained to stakes by the sides of walks, as espaliers trained to walls, and as pyramids and bushes; the two latter modes are the most interesting in climates warm enough to bring their fruit to maturity. Pyramidal trees are really ornamental, and require but little care and attention in pruning. Dwarf bushes on the quince stock are admirably adapted for gardens exposed to violent winds; and they are also protected with great facility from spring frosts by placing around them so that they rest on and cover the tree—sticking their ends into the soil—branches of deciduous trees with their spray-like shoots on, or young branches of evergreens, or even a square piece of calico, which can be easily thrown over a tree when in bloom. The fruit is on such trees generally of increased size, and not liable to be blown off by the autumnal gales. If the garden be small, they may be planted four feet apart, and kept in a compact, fruitful state by being removed biennially early in November. If larger trees are desired, they may be planted six or eight feet apart; and unremoved they will soon form goodly-sized prolific bushes.

In describing pyramids in the following Catalogue, those described as "diffuse" or "vigorous" grow well on the quince, but do not form ornamental pyramids; those described as "handsome" or "ornamental" grow vigorously and form trees of great beauty if properly attended to by summer pinching, for which see "Miniature Fruit Garden;" pyramidal trees of this description may be made ornaments to any lawn.

The following materials I have found of great service in the culture of pears, whether on the pear or quince stock.

In low situations near brooks and rivers, a black moor earth is generally found. This, unprepared, is unfit for horticultural purposes, but if dug out and laid in a ridge, and one eighth part of unslacked lime spread over it, turning it immediately and mixing the lime with it, it will become in the course of five or six weeks an excellent compost for pear trees. I have in some instances added half a bushel of burnt earth to a barrowful of this moor earth with good effect; in planting, one wheelbarrowful to a tree will be enough.

The only method to cultivate successfully pyramidal pears on pear stocks is by biennial removal; in this way they become nearly as prolific as those on quince stocks, and what is of great importance, in light gravelly or chalky soils they will to a certainty succeed where pears on quince stocks will, if not well cultivated, fail.

- Albertine.** Medium size, a handsome half-melting pear, very hardy. Forms a vigorous and rather diffuse pyramid, a prolific bush on the quince. End of Aug.
- Alexandre Bivort.** (Esperen). Medium size, a new hardy melting pear. Forms a diffuse pyramid on the quince, and a most prolific bush. Dec. and Jan.
- Alexandre Lambré.** Medium size, a new hardy melting pear. Forms a handsome and vigorous pyramid on the quince. Dec., often till Feb. and March.
- Baronne de Mello.** Medium size, a hardy melting pear, which succeeds admirably on the quince, and forms a compact and most ornamental pyramid. Nov.
- Belle de Noël, or Belle après Noël, or Fondante de Noël.** Medium size, very handsome, melting, and good. Forms a compact and rather small pyramid on the quince, deserves a wall, and is then better on the pear. Jan.
- Bergamot, Autumn.** Small, one of the oldest varieties known, hardy, but slow in coming into bearing, unless on the quince, on which it succeeds double-worked. Forms a small prolific bush, perfumed, agreeable, and very good. Sept.
- Bergamot, Gansel's.** Large and very handsome, very slow in coming into bearing, unless double-worked on the quince; it then bears freely and quickly if planted against a wall.* It will bear as a pyramid in the south in warm situations, but cannot be depended upon for a crop. Perfumed, melting, and excellent. Oct.
- Bergamotte Dussart.** Medium size, a most delicious melting pear, does not succeed well on the quince. Succeeds well as a pyramid or espalier, and well deserves a wall. Dec.
- Bergamotte d'Esperen.** Medium size, a most excellent hardy late melting pear, far superior to the March Bergamot of Knight, which at one time was our only late Bergamot pear. Succeeds well on the quince, and forms a handsome prolific pyramid; is equally prolific as a bush, and well deserves a wall. March to May.
- Beurré Berckmans.** Large; a new hardy pear from Belgium. Of a vinous, sugary, perfumed, and exquisite flavour; does not succeed well on the quince unless double-worked. Dec.
- Beurré Bosc.** Large, a delicious half-melting pear. Hardy and bears well, but requires a warm soil and situation, otherwise it would not ripen or become soft. Succeeds on the quince double-worked, and is better adapted for a bush than a pyramid.
- Beurré Bretonneau.** Large, a very hardy late pear, which bears freely as a pyramid on the pear, but seems to require a wall, as it in some seasons does not become soft. Succeeds on the quince double-worked, and then becomes a most prolific bush. May and June.
- Beurré Brown.** Large, a very old and most excellent pear, requires a wall, but may be cultivated as a bush on the quince in a warm corner. The Beurré d'Amboise, or B. rouge, is a variety of this with a more vigorous habit and fruit of the same quality, but tinged with deep red. End of Oct.
- Beurré Claireau.** Large, a very handsome new melting pear, very juicy, but not always rich. Succeeds well on the quince, and forms a fine pyramid; it is, however, preferable as a bush on account of its large fruit. Nov.

* A young double-worked tree, two years trained, was sent from this nursery to Wexford, Ireland; the second year it bore four dozen fine fruit.

† For the guidance of those commencing to plant a fruit garden, a few of the leading and most desirable hardy varieties of each kind of fruit are printed in italics. The pears thus pointed out are hardy, and well adapted for pyramids on the quince.

PEARS—continued.

- Beurré d'Anjou**, or *Ne plus Meuris* of the French. Large, an excellent melting pear. Succeeds well on the quince, and forms a handsome pyramid, a prolific bush, and also deserves a wall in cool climates. Dec. to Jan.
- Beurré d'Arenberg**. Medium size, a delicious and well-known melting pear. Succeeds on the quince, and forms a handsome prolific pyramid. The *Orpheline d'Enghien* is a variety of this pear with a less vigorous habit, and is a most prodigious bearer as a dwarf bush. Dec. and Jan.
- Beurré d'Amanlis**. Very large, melting, excellent, and one of the best and hardiest of early autumn pears. Succeeds on the quince even in adverse soils, and forms a diffuse pyramid and admirable bush. The striped variety of this pear, *B. d'Amanlis panaché*, is very handsome and equally good. End of Sept.
- Beurré Diel**. Very large, often weighing sixteen to twenty ounces, melting, and excellent, forms a diffuse pyramid on the quince, on which it succeeds admirably, but is better as a bush. Dec.
- Beurré de Rance**. Often very large, a most excellent late melting pear, generally large and insipid from a wall; but from a tree on the quince in the open ground its flavour is quite exquisite. Requires double-working, and forms a better bush than a pyramid. March to May.
- Beurré Duhaume**. Medium size, a melting very rich pear. Succeeds well on the quince, but forms a better bush than a pyramid. Feb.
- Beurré Easter**. Large, melting, and perfumed; often mealy and insipid from a wall, but excellent from trees on the quince in the open borders; is better as a bush than as a pyramid, and when in full bloom the trees are pictures of beauty. Jan. to May.
- Beurré Giffart**. Medium size, melting, very juicy, with a delicious *Noyau* flavour; one of our best early pears. Succeeds well as a bush on the quince. Middle of Aug.
- Beurré Goubault**. Medium size, melting, and excellent, and wonderfully prolific when worked on the quince; better as a bush than a pyramid. Middle of Sept.
- Beurré gris d'Hiver Nouveau**. Large, a rich melting pear; requires a warm soil and situation when cultivated as a bush on the quince; deserves a wall. Feb. to March.
- Beurré Hamecher**, or "*Hamacker*." Medium size, a hardy excellent melting pear. Succeeds admirably on the quince, and forms a handsome pyramid. Oct. and Nov.
- Beurré Hardy**. Large, a good melting pear, remarkable for its beauty and vigour of growth on the quince, and forms a very handsome pyramid. Oct.
- Beurré Kennes**. Medium size, a delicious melting pear of vigorous growth. Forms a handsome pyramid. End of Oct.
- Beurré Langelier**. Large, an excellent melting pear, but does not ripen well in cool climates unless against a wall. Succeeds well on the quince, and forms a healthy diffuse pyramid and a prolific bush. Dec. to Jan.
- Beurré Leon le Clerc**. Large, an excellent melting pear; the tree is remarkable for its beauty, and forms a compact handsome pyramid either on the quince or pear. Nov.
- Beurré Sterckman**. Large, a new hardy melting pear, which succeeds admirably on the quince, and forms a handsome pyramid; deserves a wall in cool climates. Jan. Feb.
- Beurré Superfin**. Large, a very hardy and excellent melting pear. The tree is inclined to be thorny when young; it succeeds well on the quince, and forms a vigorous pyramid or prolific bush. End of Sept.
- Beurré Van Mons**. Medium size, a rich and delicious pear, which I received from Van Mons about twenty years since; it succeeds on the quince, and forms a handsome healthy pyramid. Nov.
- Beurré Wetteren**. (*Esperen*). Large, a new hardy melting pear, which forms a prolific bush on the quince; its growth is too diffuse for a pyramid. Feb.
- Beurré Winter** (*Rivers*). Large, raised here from the *Easter Beurré*, a rich vinous melting pear. Succeeds on the quince, and forms a compact beautiful bush. Feb. to March.
- Bezy d'Esperen**. Medium size, a hardy excellent melting pear, something like *Bergamotte d'Esperen*. Succeeds admirably on the quince, and forms a handsome pyramid. End of Dec.
- Bon Chrétien** (*Williams's*). Large, a perfumed and highly-esteemed melting pear; should be gathered before it is ripe. Succeeds on the quince, and forms a vigorous pyramid and also a prolific bush. Sept.
- Bonne d'Ezée**. Large, a good early melting pear, which succeeds well on the quince, and forms a most prolific bush. End of Aug.
- Broom Park** (*Knight*). Medium size, a hardy melting pear, said to partake of the flavour of the melon or the pineapple. Succeeds on the quince double-worked, and forms a prolific bush.
- Calebasse d'été** (*Esperen*). Medium size, a half-melting good early pear, forms a handsome and prolific pyramid on the quince. Middle of Sept.
- Chaumontel**. Large, a well known melting pear grown in Jersey to an enormous size. Succeeds well on the quince and soon forms a prolific bush, but requires a warm soil and situation. Dec.
- Citron des Carmes**. Medium size, a very agreeable juicy early pear; ripens just after *Doyenné d'été*, and is better cultivated as a bush on the quince. End of July.
- Colmar or Poire d'Auch**. A very old melting pear, succeeds well and bears freely on the quince, but requires a wall, Jan. and Feb.
- Colmar d'été**. Medium size, a very agreeable juicy early pear, remarkable for growing vigorously, bearing profusely, and forming one of the most compact and beautiful of pyramids. End of Sept.
- Comte de Lamy**. Medium size, one of our most delicious autumn pears. Succeeds well on the quince, and forms a good pyramid and a prolific bush. Oct.
- Comte de Flandres** (*2s. 6d.*, *Van Mons*). Large, a very handsome and fine melting pear. On the quince it forms a rather diffuse pyramid and a most prolific bush. Dec.
- Comte de Paris**, *2s. 6d.* (*Van Mons*). Large, a fine hardy melting pear, which succeeds well on the quince, forms a good but not a large pyramid, and a prolific bush. Nov.
- Crassane**. Large, an old and well-known fine melting pear, slow in bearing on the pear, but succeeds well and bears quickly on the quince; requires a wall. A new variety of this pear, called *Surpasse Crassane*, is exactly the same in quality, but much harder; it bears freely as a bush on the quince. Nov. and Dec.
- Crassane d'Hiver** (*Bruneau*). Medium size, a high-flavoured, half-melting pear, which succeeds well on the quince and forms a prolific bush, and deserves a wall. March.

PEARS—*continued.*

- Dr. Trouseau (Van Mons).** Medium size, a new and excellent hardy melting pear which succeeds well on the quince and forms a prolific bush. Dec.
- Doyenné Boussoch.** Very large, a handsome and delicious melting pear, which succeeds and bears profusely on the quince and is well adapted for bush culture; its growth is too diffuse for a pyramid. Oct.
- Doyenné d'été.** Small and remarkably handsome, and the best very early pear. Succeeds well on the quince and forms a small pyramid. As a bush it is most prolific and quite ornamental. July.
- Doyenné du Comice, (2s. 6d.).** Large, a new delicious hardy pear raised at Angers; forms a compact handsome pyramid on the quince, on which it succeeds well. Dec.
- Doyenné d'Hiver Nouveau.** Medium size, a melting and delicious late pear, deserves a wall, but will succeed well as a bush on the quince in a warm situation. Jan. to May.
- Doyenné Gris.** Medium size, a very handsome and delicious melting pear, which succeeds well on the quince, and forms a very handsome pyramid. The White Doyenné has the same habit, but in cool situations is not quite so high in flavour. Nov.
- Doyenné Robin.** Large, a hardy and excellent melting pear, which succeeds well on the quince and forms a most ornamental pyramid. Oct.
- Duchesse d'Angoulême.** Very large, a noble-looking pear, but generally insipid from a wall; it succeeds admirably on the quince, and forms a fine pyramid; its fruit is then melting and rich. Nov.
- Duchesse d'Orléans or Beurré St. Nicolas.** Large, a delicious pear with the flavour of Gansel's Bergamot. Succeeds pretty well on the quince, and forms a prolific bush or a pyramid of moderate growth. Oct.
- Duc d'Orléans (Van Mons).** Large, a new hardy melting pear of vigorous growth; succeeds well on the quince, and forms a good pyramid. Dec.
- Eyewood (Knight).** Medium size, a very hardy and delicious melting pear. On the pear stock it is most robust and vigorous and slow in bearing; forms a large standard; succeeds double-worked on the quince; and forms a tolerable pyramid or bush. Nov.
- Fondante d'Automne, Seigneur d'Esperen or Belle Lucrative.** Medium size, a delicious melting pear, succeeds admirably on the quince, and forms a compact ornamental pyramid. Oct.
- Forelle or Trout Pear.** Medium size, a very handsome speckled pear, melting and very good; succeeds well on the quince, and forms a prolific bush or a pyramid of moderate growth. Dec.
- Glou Morceau.** Large, a well-known and excellent melting pear; succeeds admirably on the quince, and bears well as a pyramid or bush near London, but in general it requires a wall. Dec.
- Gratioli of Jersey.** Large, a melting pear of honeyed sweetness; succeeds well on the quince, is better cultivated as a bush. Oct.
- Inconnue (Van Mons).** Medium size, a hardy and good melting pear received from the late Van Mons without a name; succeeds well on the quince, and forms a good pyramid. Feb.
- Jalousie de Fontenay Vendée.** Medium size, a delicious melting pear; succeeds well on the quince, and forms a good pyramid or a most prolific bush. Sept.
- Jargonelle.** Large, a well-known old variety, exceedingly juicy and agreeable; succeeds tolerably on the quince, and forms a prolific bush, in which form it requires care in shortening the shoots in June and July. Aug.
- Josephine de Malines.** Medium size, a delicious hardy melting pear, with a rich aromatic flavour, in my opinion unequalled; succeeds well on the quince and bears well, but does not form a regular or handsome pyramid. As a bush or espalier it is very prolific. Feb. to May.
- Louise bonne of Jersey.** Large. When cultivated on the quince-stock, this is the most beautiful as well as the most delicious melting pears of the season. Every one possessing a garden of six square feet should plant a tree on the quince stock of this variety; it forms a most ornamental pyramid and a compact fruitful bush. Oct.
- Maréchal de la Cour, or Conseiller de la Cour (Van Mons).** Large, a new hardy melting pear, which succeeds well on the quince, and forms a diffuse pyramid; is better cultivated as a bush. Nov.
- Marie Louise, or Marie Louise Nouvelle.** Large, a well-known melting pear of the highest excellence; on the pear-stock it forms a prolific pyramid, and on the quince double-worked a most prolific bush. Oct. Nov.
- Melon de Namur.** Large, a very fine and handsome pear, juicy and agreeable; succeeds well on the quince, and forms a diffuse pyramid and a most prolific bush, to which mode of culture it is well adapted. Sept.
- Monarch (Knight's).** Medium size, a most excellent hardy pear; does not succeed well on the quince, but forms a handsome pyramid on the pear. Jan., often till Feb.
- Nelis, Winter, or Nelis d'Hiver, and Colmar Nelis.** The Winter Nelis is one of the most delicious melting winter pears, perhaps not equalled in its season. Succeeds well on the quince, and forms a very pretty but not a robust pyramid, and a most fertile little bush. Jan.
- Ne plus Meuris.** Medium size, a valuable hardy late melting pear, sometimes keeping till May; makes a handsome pyramid on the pear, but does not succeed well on the quince, even when double-worked, unless in the most favourable soils. March to April.
- Nouveaux Poiteau (Van Mons).** Large, a hardy melting pear, the fruit of which is so tender as to dissolve entirely in the mouth. Its flavour is not quite piquant enough, but still delicious. Succeeds well on the quince, and forms a fine pyramid, but is better cultivated as a bush, on account of the size of its fruit. Nov.
- Paradise d'automne.** Large, a hardy melting pear of exquisite flavour, much like Beurré Bosc; succeeds on the quince double-worked. Nov.
- Passe Colmar.** Medium size, a fine melting pear and a most abundant bearer. Succeeds admirably on the quince, and forms a fine pyramid and a most prolific bush; requires a wall in cool climates. Formerly two varieties were recognised—the Gris and Doré; I cultivate the latter, but am inclined to think the difference in their appearance when first introduced was owing to culture; I cannot now distinguish any. Dec. and Jan.
- Pius the Ninth (Van Mons).** Medium size, a new hardy pear, melting, sugary, and perfumed. Succeeds well on the quince, and forms a compact and rather small pyramid and a most prolific bush.
- Prévost (Van Mons).** Medium size, a new hardy pear, half-melting and highly perfumed; most abundantly productive on the quince and very handsome; when ripe the fruit is scarlet and gold in colour. It forms a good pyramid and a most prolific bush. Jan. to April and May; but in some seasons it does not become soft.

PEARS — *continued*.

- Prince Albert (2s. 6d.). Medium size, a new hardy late melting pear of great excellence, like Beurré Rance, but smaller; succeeds admirably on the quince, and forms a handsome pyramid and prolific bush; deserves a wall in cool climates. March and April.
- St. Denis. Medium size, a very agreeable early melting pear with a slight Noyau flavour; very handsome; forms a most prolific bush on the quince. End of Aug.
- Seckle. Small, a highly-perfumed melting pear from America; does not succeed on the quince, but bears profusely as a pyramid on the pear.
- Thompson's. Medium size, a delicious high-flavoured melting pear; succeeds double-worked on the quince, and bears profusely, but is more healthy on the pear. Nov.
- Triomphe de Jodoigne (Bouvier). Very large, a good melting pear; succeeds well on the quince; is best cultivated as a bush or espalier on account of the large size of its fruit. Dec.
- Urbaniste, Louise d'Orléans (Van Mons) or Henkel d'Hiver (Van Mons). Medium size, a most delicious melting pear; succeeds well on the quince, and forms a handsome pyramid. Nov.
- Van Assche. Medium size, a very handsome and good melting pear: succeeds well on the quince and bears abundantly either as a pyramid or bush. Nov.
- Van Mons (Leon le Clerc). Very large and long, a melting pear of the highest excellence; succeeds better on the pear than on the quince, and, unless in very warm climates, requires a wall. Nov.
- Willermoz (Van Mons). Large, a new and good melting pear, which succeeds well on the quince, and forms a good pyramid or a prolific bush. Nov.
- Zephirin Grégoire. Medium size, a new hardy, late, and excellent pear of the Passe Colmar race; succeeds well on the quince, and forms a beautiful pyramid. Jan.

OTHER VARIETIES OF PEARS.

The following sorts are many of them of first-rate quality; some of them are useful as being hardy and productive in cold climates; others are favourite varieties with some persons, and in some localities. Those marked (O) may be planted as standards in orchards; they are vigorous growers, and form large trees. Trees of all can be supplied.

Name.	Size.	Season, &c.
Adèle de St. Denis -	medium -	forms a fine pyramid. Oct.
Amiral or Arbre Courbé -	medium -	great bearer. Nov.
Ananas or Beurré Ananas -	medium -	very rich and melting. Oct.
Aston Town, (O) -	small -	a great bearer. Oct.
Beadnell's Seedling -	medium -	hardy and good. Oct.
Bell Pear (Williams) -	large -	hardy. Jan.
Beau Présent d'Artois -	medium -	Sept.
Bergamot, Gansel's late (Williams) (O) -	medium -	very hardy. Dec.
Bergamotte Drouet -	medium -	April.
Bergamot, March (Knight), (O) -	small -	very hardy. April.
Besi de Caissoy -	small -	very hardy. Jan.
Besi de Vétérans -	large -	Jan.
Beurré Benoist -	medium -	forms a fine pyramid. Oct.
Beurré de Capiaumont (O) -	medium -	bears freely as a standard. Oct.
Beurré Nantais -	large -	Nov.
Beurré Navez -	medium -	Nov.
Beurré Tuerlinckx -	very large -	Dec.
Bishop's Thumb (O) -	medium -	bears freely as a standard. Dec.
Bon Gustave -	medium -	forms a handsome pyramid. Jan.
Brougham -	medium -	very hardy. Nov.
Calebasse Carafon or Grosse Calebasse -	very long and large -	Nov.
Colmar d' Aremberg -	very large -	sometimes coarse; a great bearer. Oct.
Conseiller Ranwez -	large -	Nov.
Crassane, Althorp (O) -	medium -	very hardy. Nov.
Délices d' Hardenpont d' Angers -	medium -	forms a handsome pyramid. Oct.
Délices de Jodoigne -	medium -	very hardy. Oct.
Doyenné Goubault -	large -	does not always ripen. April.
Duc de Nemours -	medium -	Nov.
Duchesse de Mars -	small -	high perfumed flavour. Jan.
Dunmore (O) -	large -	very hardy, bears well as a standard. Oct.
Elisa d'Heyst -	large -	very hardy. Dec.
Emerald -	medium -	very hardy and good. Dec.
Esperen (Van Mons) -	medium -	handsome and agreeable. Oct.
Flemish Beauty -	medium -	very handsome. Oct.
Fondante de Malines -	medium -	very hardy and good. Jan.
Fondante des Bois, or Poire Davy -	medium -	Nov.
Gansel's Seckle -	small -	Oct.

PEARS — *continued.*

Name.	Size.	Season, &c.
Grand Soleil (Esperen)	medium	a great bearer. Nov.
Green Chisel (O)	small	bears well as a standard, July.
Hagon's Incomparable (O)	large	slow in bearing Dec.
Hessel (O)	small	most abundant bearer as a standard. Oct.
Jean de Witte	medium	forms a handsome pyramid. Feb.
King Edward's	very large	handsome. Oct.
Laure de Glymes	medium	very handsome, a great bearer. Oct.
Lewis	small	great bearer. Jan.
Moccas	medium	very hardy. Jan.
Mignonne d'Hiver	small	Feb.
Napoleon	large	very juicy. Nov.
Onondaga	large	very hardy. Oct.
Poire-Pêche	medium	Sept.
Rostiezer	small	great bearer. Aug.
Rousselet Enfant Prodigue	medium	Nov.
St. Germain	large	requires a wall. Jan.
St. Germain (Van Mons)	large	very hardy. Jan.
St. Herblain d'Hiver	medium	Oct.
St. Michel Archange	medium	April.
Shobden Court	medium	very hardy. Feb.
Soldat Laboureur (Esperen)	medium	a great bearer, and very hardy. Nov.
Suffolk Thorn	medium	hardy and good. Oct.
Swan's Egg (O)	medium	bears freely as a standard. Oct.
Susette de Bavy	small	forms a compact fine pyramid. April.
Vicomte de Spoëlberg	medium	great bearer. Nov.
Welbeck Bergamot (O)	medium	a great bearer as a standard. Oct.
Windsor (O)	large	a very old variety. Aug.
Yat	medium	high perfumed flavour. Sept.

NEW VARIETIES OF PEARS.

The following have been in my collection from two to five years, but have not borne fruit so as to be proved. They are all reckoned first-class pears.

Trees are from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. each, according to size.

Name.	Size.	Season.
Abbé Edouard	medium size	Nov.
Abbé Mongein	very large	April.
Alexandrina		Sept.
Alexandrine Douillard	large	Dec.
Barbe Nelis	medium	April.
Belle Flerrisienne	medium	Oct.
Bergamotte Heimbours	large	Jan.
Beurré Antoinette	medium	Dec.
Beurré Bachelier	large	Feb.
Beurré Bennert	small	Dec.
Beurré Defais	medium	March.
Beurré Delaunoy	medium	Jan.
Beurré Delfosse	medium	Nov.
Beurré Haffner	small	Jan.
Beurré Stappaerts	medium, long	Oct.
Calebasse Tougard	very large	Dec.
Comice de Toulon	medium	Dec.
De Lamartine	large	Sept.
Delavault	large	Nov.
De Tongres	large	Sept.
Desiré Cornelis	large	Nov.
Desiré Van Mons	large	Nov.
Doyenné Sentelet	medium	Oct.
Duc d'Aumale	medium	Nov.
Emilie Bivort	medium	Oct.
Fondante de Comice	medium	Nov.
Frederic Le Clerc	large	Nov.

PEARS—continued.

Name.				Size.			Season.
Gloire de Binche (like Glou Morceau)	-	-	-	medium	-	-	Jan.
Henri Bivort	-	-	-	large	-	-	Sept.
Jules Bivort	-	-	-	large	-	-	Nov.
Madame Elisa	-	-	-	large	-	-	Nov.
Parfum de Rose	-	-	-	small	-	-	Nov.
Reine des Précoces	-	-	-	small	-	-	July
Rousselet de Janvier	-	-	-	small	-	-	Jan.
Rousselon (Esperen)	-	-	-	medium	-	-	Feb.
Sainte Dorothée royale Nouvelle	-	-	-	very large	-	-	Oct.
Souvenir Esperen	-	-	-	medium	-	-	Nov.
Thérèse Kumpa	-	-	-	medium	-	-	Nov.
Triomphe de la Pomologie	-	-	-	large	-	-	Dec.
Victoria (Langelier) (like Glou Morceau)	-	-	-	large	-	-	Jan.
Vineuse d'Esperen	-	-	-	medium	-	-	Sept.
Zepherin Louis	-	-	-	large	-	-	Jan.

BAKING AND STEWING PEARS.

Bellisime d'Hiver. Large, very handsome and of good quality; succeeds well on the quince, and forms naturally a compact, beautiful, cypress-like pyramid. April.

Bon Chrétien Turc. Large and good; succeeds on the quince, and forms a handsome pyramid.

Catillac. Very large; succeeds well on the quince, and forms a vigorous diffuse pyramid; it is, however, in common with most of the baking pears, better cultivated as a bush or espalier on the quince, on account of its large fruit. Feb.

Leon le Clerc de Laval, or "Blanc Pêrné." Large, handsome and excellent, often half-melting, and agreeable as a dessert pear; succeeds well on the quince, and forms a prolific bush; deserves a wall in cool climates. April to June. There is a Leon le Clerc (Van Mons), also a baking pear, besides the Van Mons (Leon le Clerc), the well-known dessert pear.

Poire d'Avril. Large, crisp and juicy, often agreeable as a dessert pear; succeeds well on the quince, and forms a diffuse pyramid and prolific bush. April.

St. Lezin. Large and handsome; succeeds well on the quince, and forms a prolific bush. Oct.

Summer Compote. Large, an excellent summer baking pear, has been in this nursery a century, a great bearer; succeeds on the quince, and forms a prolific bush.

Uvedale's St. Germain. Very large enormous from a wall, often weighing 2 lb., and upwards; succeeds on the quince, and forms a prolific bush or espalier. May.

Vicar of Winkfield. At Audley End it is esteemed as one of their best dessert pears. Dec. and Jan.

PRICES OF PEAR TREES.

	Each.
s. d.	
Standards on pear-stocks for orchards	2 0
Pyramids on pear-stocks	- 2s. Od. to 3 6
Dwarfs on pear-stocks except those priced	1 6
Pyramids on quince-stocks do., one year old	1 6
Pyramids on quince-stocks two and three years old, mostly with bloom buds	2 0
Pyramids on quince-stocks four and five years old, in a bearing state	3 0
Pyramids on quince-stocks seven and eight years old*	- 5s. Od. to 7 6
Dwarf bushes on quince-stocks, mostly with bloom buds†	2 0
Bushes and pyramids on quince-stocks double-worked	3 0
Dwarf trained trees for walls, or espaliers on quince-stocks	3 6
Dwarf trained trees for walls, or espaliers on pear-stocks	3 6
Standard trained trees for high walls on pear and quince-stocks	5 0
Dwarfs on quince stocks, in pots, in a bearing state	3 6

* Only a few varieties can be had of this age; viz. Beurré d'Amanlis, Louise Bonne of Jersey, Beurré Diel, Colmar d'Arenberg, Colmar d'été, Williams's Bon Chrétien, Passe Colmar, Napoleon, and Catillac. These are not all handsome trees, but they are stout, large, and full of blossom buds. They have been called old men's trees; i. e., trees adapted for aged planters.

† These are well adapted for potting for orchard-house culture.

SELECT APPLES.

Apples grafted on crab stocks may be cultivated as tall standards in orchards; and in gardens as espaliers trained to rails, as pyramids, and as bushes. For these three latter modes of culture trees grafted on; the paradise-stock are to be preferred, as they bear very fine fruit, the trees occupy but a small space, and often bear even the first season after planting.

All the varieties in the following list are of first-rate quality.

T denotes dessert fruit; K kitchen fruit. The kinds eligible for both purposes are marked T K. Those with O after the name are vigorous growing sorts, which when grafted on the crab-stock form large orchard-trees, the months named are those in which they are fit for use in the south of England. At the end of the descriptive paragraphs, the words "pyramid" and "bush" denote the sorts adapted for such purposes; but I may observe that all the pyramidal sorts form compact bushes, if that mode of culture be preferred; such compact growing sorts may be planted four feet apart if the garden be small, whereas those marked "bush" require to be planted six feet apart, as they are more spreading in their growth.

These apple-bushes are charming objects, and form with pear-bushes on quince-stocks, real miniature fruit-gardens.

Name.	Use.	Remarks.
<i>Ashmead's Kernel</i> - - -	T	Below medium size, forms a pyramid or bush. Nov. May.
<i>Astrachan, Red</i> - - -	T	Large, beautiful, with a fine bloom on its rosy cheek, pyramid or bush. Aug.
<i>Beauty of Kent (O)</i> - - -	K	Very large bush. Jan.
<i>Bedfordshire Foundling</i> - - -	K	Very large, spreading bush.* March.
<i>Bess Pool</i> - - -	K T	Large, pyramid. May.
<i>Blenheim Pippin</i> - - -	K T	Very large and handsome, spreading bush and large orchard-tree. Nov.
<i>Brabant Belle Fleur</i> - - -	K	Very large and excellent, spreading bush. April.
<i>Calville Blanche</i> - - -	K	Large, a favourite French apple for tarts and compotes, bush. Dec. Mar.
<i>Cellini</i> - - -	K	Large, and very handsome, a pyramid and prolific bush. Oct.
<i>Codlin, Keswick</i> - - -	K	Large, early, excellent pyramid. Sept. to Oct.
<i>Codlin, Manks</i> - - -	K	Medium size, a compact and most prolific bush. Nov.
<i>Cornish Aromatic</i> - - -	T	Medium size, pyramid. Dec.
<i>Court-pendu Plat</i> - - -	T	Medium size, a handsome pyramid and compact bush. May, June.
<i>Court of Wick</i> - - -	T	Medium size, very handsome, pyramid. Feb.
<i>Cox's Orange Pippin</i> - - -	T	Medium size, flavour of Ribstone Pippin, bush. Nov. Jan.
<i>Cox's Pomona</i> - - -	T	Medium size, very handsome, bush.
<i>Dumelow's Seedling, or Wellington</i> - - -	K	Large and excellent, always retains its acid, pyramid. March.
<i>Duchess of Oldenburg</i> - - -	K	Large, a very handsome striped Russian apple, bush. Sept. Oct.
<i>Dutch Mignonne (O)</i> - - -	K T	Large and handsome, pyramid or bush.
<i>Early Harvest</i> - - -	T	Medium size, a spreading bush. Aug.
<i>Early Julien</i> - - -	K	Medium size, a good early apple, spreading bush. Aug.
<i>Early Strawberry</i> - - -	T	Medium size, an excellent early dessert apple, pyramid. July.
<i>Emperor Alexander</i> - - -	K	Very large and handsome, forms a spreading bush. Oct.
<i>Fearn's Pippin</i> - - -	K	Medium size, very handsome, compact handsome pyramid. March, April.
<i>Golden Drop (Coe's)</i> - - -	T	Small, a delicious apple, a beautiful pyramid. March.
<i>Golden Harvey, or Brandy Apple</i> - - -	T	Small, very firm flesh, sugary and rich, a beautiful pyramid. April.
<i>Golden Pippin</i> - - -	T	Small, well known for its excellence, forms a good and prolific pyramid. Jan.
<i>Golden Pippin (Hughes's)</i> - - -	T	Small, of excellent flavour, pyramid. Feb.
<i>Golden Pippin, Pitmaston</i> - - -	T	Small, pyramid. Dec. Feb.
<i>Golden Pippin, Small's</i> - - -	T	Small, pyramid. Dec.
<i>Golden Pippin, Screveton</i> - - -	T	Small, very rich and good, pyramid. May.
<i>Golden Pippin, Summer</i> - - -	T	Small, an excellent summer apple, pyramid. Aug.
<i>Gooseberry Apple (O)</i> - - -	K	Large, excellent, retains its gooseberry-like acid till the summer, pyramid. May.
<i>Gravenstein</i> - - -	K T	Very large, a spreading prolific bush. Nov.
<i>Greaves's Pippin (O)</i> - - -	K	Very large, a vigorous prolific bush. April.
<i>Hawthornden</i> - - -	K	Large and excellent, a most prolific bush. Aug. Nov.
<i>Hawthornden, New (O)</i> - - -	K	Very large and excellent, a fine pyramid. Dec. Jan.
<i>Juneating, Red, or Early Red</i> - - -	T	
<i>Margaret</i> - - -		Medium size, early and excellent, pyramid. July.
<i>Juneating, White</i> - - -	T	Small, the earliest apple and very good, a small prolific pyramid. July.
<i>Kiddlstone Pippin</i> - - -	T	Small, flavour delicious, pyramid. March to May.
<i>Kerry Pippin</i> - - -	T	Small, rich and excellent, pyramid. Sept.

* When cultivated as bushes on the paradise-stocks, these vigorous growers require frequent, often annual, removal.

APPLES—continued.

Name.	Use.	Remarks.
King of the Pippins, or Golden Winter Pearmain (O) -	KT	Medium size, very handsome, pyramid. Nov.
Large Yellow Bough -	K	Medium size, a good early sort, bush. Aug.
London Pippin (O) -	K	Medium size, very hardy tree, bush. March.
Margil -	T	Medium size, good bearer, pyramid. Nov.
Melon Apple -	T	Large, an American apple, flesh soft, juicy, and rich, excellent, bush. Feb.
Mère de Ménage -	K	Very large and handsome, bush. Dec.
Newtown Pippin, Yellow -	T K	Large, requires a warm situation or wall, bush. Dec. March.
Nonesuch -	K	Large, a very old sort, excellent for apple jelly, bush. Oct.
Nonpareil (Braddick's) -	T	Small, keeps sound, pyramid. Feb.
Nonpareil, Old -	T	Medium size, tender, juicy, and excellent, a prolific pyramid. April.
Nonpareil, Pitmaston Russet -	T	Small, exceedingly brisk and rich, pyramid. Feb.
Nonpareil, Scarlet -	T	Medium size, very handsome, pyramid. Jan.
Norfolk Bearer -	K	Large, excellent, a profuse bearer, pyramid.
Norfolk Beaufin (O) -	K	Very large, excellent for drying, bush.
Northern Spy -	T	Large and delicious, a large pyramid. April.
Peach Apple, Irish -	T	Medium size, an excellent, juicy, and good early apple, pyramid. Aug.
Peach Apple, Winter -	T	Medium size, an excellent late apple, flesh tender, juicy, and good, pyramid. May.
Pearmain (Baxter's) (O) -	T K	Medium size, a good bearer and excellent apple, bush. Dec. March.
Pearmain, Claygate -	T	Medium size, excellent, has the Ribstone-Pippin flavour, bush. Nov. to May.
Pearmain (Grange's) -	T	Large, a profuse bearer, bush. Nov. Feb.
Pearmain, Herefordshire (O) -	K T	Large, an old and excellent variety, bush. May.
Pearmain (Hubbard's) -	T	Small, a favourite Suffolk apple, very rich, bush. April.
Pearmain, Lamb Abbey -	T	Medium size, keeps well without shrivelling, bush. April.
Pearmain (Mannington's) (O) -	T K	Medium size, a new and excellent sort, flesh yellow, rich, and sugary, pyramid. Nov. March.
Pearson's Plate -	T	Small, handsome, and excellent dessert apple, pyramid. March.
Pitmaston Pine-apple -	T	Small, "more sugary than the Golden Pippin, but not so juicy," pyramid. Dec. Feb.
Prince Albert -	T	Small, a seedling from Golden Harvey, very rich, pyramid. May.
Quarrenden, Devonshire (O) -	T	Medium size, a most agreeable and handsome early apple, pyramid. Sept.
Reinette du Canada (O) -	T K	Very large, an excellent dessert fruit, although large; in May and June it is peculiarly fine: spreading bush. April, June.
Reinette, Golden -	T	Medium size, an old and favourite apple, pyramid. Nov.
Reinette Van Mons (O) -	T	Below medium size, received from Belgium from the late Van Mons; rich, aromatic, and excellent, a handsome pyramid. Jan. May.
Ribstone Pippin -	T K	Medium size, rich, aromatic, and excellent; in most soils the trees require biennial removal to prevent canker; bush. Dec.
Ribstone Pippin, Spring, or Baddow Pippin -	T	Medium size, very sugary and rich, a compact pyramid. May, June.
Rostocker -	K	Large, like Norfolk Beaufin, bush. June.
Russet, Pine-apple -	T	Large, flesh yellow, tender, and aromatic, pyramid. Oct.
Russet, Syke House (O) -	T	Small, an excellent dessert apple, pyramid. Jan.
Rymer or Caldwell's Keeper -	K	Large, keeps well, has a peculiarly brisk acid, bush. April.
Small's Admirable -	K	Large, bush. Nov. Dec.
South Carolina Pippin -	K	Very large, a spreading bush. Dec.
Striped Beaufin or Beefing (O) -	K	Very large, one of the handsomest and best of culinary apples, bush. Oct. to May.
Sturmer Pippin -	T	Medium size, a most excellent late apple, partaking of the Ribstone Pippin and Nonpareil, pyramid. April to June.
Tower of Glamis (O) -	K	Large, a most excellent kitchen apple, bush. Nov. to Feb.
Victoria (Hubbert's) -	T	Small, very firm and rich, a seedling from the Golden Harvey, pyramid. April to May.
Wadhurst Pippin -	K	Large, a great bearer, and excellent bush. Oct. to Feb.
Waltham Abbey Seedling -	K	Very large, handsome, requires but little sugar, pyramid. Dec.
Warner's King (O) -	K	Very large, one of the largest of apples, spreading bush. Dec.
Winter Colman (O) -	K	Medium size, very hardy and good, bush. Nov. to April.
Wyken Pippin (O) -	T	Below medium size, aromatic and rich, compact pyramid. Nov. to Dec.

Many of the American apples have a soft, melting, yet juicy texture, very agreeable to those with delicate stomachs: this is, perhaps, owing to the warmth of their summers. The Melon Apple, Northern Spy, the Newtown Pippin, and Winter Peach are really delicious apples, and quite deserve a trial on a south wall, although they are hardy, and will bear well as pyramids in warm seasons.

OTHER VARIETIES OF APPLES,

TREES OF WHICH CAN BE SUPPLIED.

Alfreton.	Nonpareil, Ross.
American Fall Harvey.	Nonpareil, Royal (Hunt's).
Beachamwell.	Nonpareil, Stubton.
Brickley Seedling.	Nonpareil, White.
Calville Malingre.	Norfolk Paradise.
Cornish Gilliflower.	Northern Greening.
Codlin, Dutch.	Oslin.
Duke of Glo'ster (Hunt's).	Padley's Pippin.
Dutch Fulwood.	Pearmain, Hormead.
Early Joe.	Pearmain, Scarlet.
Flower of Kent.	Pearmain, Winter.
Forfar Pippin.	Pennington's Seedling.
French Crab or Easter Pippin.	Pine-apple Pippin.
Golden Pippin, Scarlet.	Pomme Royale.
Haggerstone Pippin.	Princess Royal (Hulbert's).
Hambledon deux Ans.	Quatford Aromatic.
Hammond's Jersey Pippin.	Reinette Blanche d'Espagne.
Hoskreiger.	Reinette de Bretagne.
Kentish Pippin.	Reinette de Doué.
Lady Apple, or Pomme d'Api.	Reinette grise dorée.
Lemon Pippin.	Round Winter Nonsuch.
Leyden Pippin.	Russet, Boston.
Little Herbert.	Russet, Golden.
Maclean's Favourite.	Russet, Pitmaston.
Moss's Incomparable.	Russet, Royal.
Newtown Pippin, Green.	Sam Young.
Nonpareil, Downton.	Sops in Wine.
Nonpareil, Early.	Winter Majetin.
Nonpareil, Flat.	Wormsley Pippin.
Nonpareil, Golden.	Yorkshire Greening.
Nonpareil, Redding's.	

PRICES OF TREES.

	s.	d.
Standards for Orchards - - -	1	6 each.
Upright or Pyramidal Trees on the Paradise stock -	1	6 "
Dwarf bushes on the Paradise stock - - -	1	6 "
Do. do. in pots - - -	2	6 "
Dwarfs trained for Espaliers on Paradise stocks -	2	6 "
Dwarfs on crab stocks - - -	1	0 "
Dwarfs trained on crab stocks - - -	2	6 "

SELECT APRICOTS.

There are but two modes in which Apricots can be cultivated in England with advantage:—trained to walls, and in pots or tubs under glass in orchard-houses: this method is at present in its infancy; but success is certain. The trees commence bearing in a very young state and may be kept dwarf compact bushes, if such are preferred; but when the system is more fully understood, and large trees are wished for, fine trees in large tubs, rivalling the orange trees at Versailles, can be grown in houses adapted for them, and the season for their fruit prolonged for three months by retarding or forwarding the ripening period,—the former by removing the trees in June to the north side of a wall in the open air, the latter by keeping the house warm after the fruit has set. Standard Apricots, in the open air, succeed tolerably in the south of England, and bear pretty well about twice in seven years.

The time of ripening is not given in the following Catalogue, as it varies so much in different localities: they may be reckoned in season from the end of July till September.

Alberge de Montgamet. Small; early; round, useful for preserving; very hardy.
 Alsace (2s. 6d.). Very large; rich and juicy; one of the Moor Park family; the largest of that race; tree robust and hardy.

APRICOTS—continued.

- Blanchefin* or *Shingley*. Medium size; juicy and excellent: ripens ten or twelve days before the Moor Park: the tree is very hardy, and not liable to gum.
- Breda*. Small; round; not very juicy, but vinous and agreeable: this and the *Alberge* are the only kinds that succeed in England as standards in the open air.
- Heimskirkke*. Large; rich and juicy; very nearly allied to the Moor Park: the tree is, perhaps, a little hardier.
- Kaisha*. Medium size; juicy, sweet, and agreeable; flesh transparent, like that of the *Musch Musch*: ripens only a few days earlier than the Moor Park.
- Large Red*, or *Gros Rouge*. Large; juicy and rich; skin of rather a deeper colour than the Moor Park; the tree hardier.
- Large Early*, *Gros Précoce*; *Précoce d'Esperen*, or *Précoce d'Hongrie*. Large; juicy, but not very rich; valuable for its earliness only, as it is the first full-sized apricot that ripens.
- Moor Park*. Large; juicy, rich, and excellent; one of the best.
- Musch Musch*. Small; juicy and rich; ripens before the *Kaisha*; flesh transparent: a very nice early apricot.
- Peach* or *Gros Pêche*. Very large; rich and juicy; distinct from the Moor Park in its foliage and habit: it will not grow budded on the same stock: one of the finest of apricots.
- Pine-apple*, *Ananas* of the Dutch (3s. 6d.). A variety of the *Large Early*; very large, rich, and juicy.
- Roman* or *Gros Commun*. Large; rather dry, but hardy: a most abundant bearer, and useful for preserving.
- Royal*. Large; rich, and juicy: ripens just before the Moor Park, and is a valuable, hardy sort.
- Royale Hative* (3s. 6d.); medium size; very juicy and rich: ripens with the *Large Early*; excellent.
- St. Ambroise* (3s. 6d.). Large; juicy, and agreeable; fruit a little pointed: this ripens two or three days after the *Large Early*, and is one of the finest early apricots known.
- Tardive d'Orléans* (2s. 6d.). Large, juicy and good: ripens a week or ten days after the Moor Park.
- Turkey*. Large; rich and good: ripens just after Moor Park.
- Viard* (2s. 6d.). Large; rich, juicy, excellent; an early variety of the peach apricot: tree hardy.

OTHER VARIETIES OF APRICOTS.

Early Peach. Large, ripens a little before the Moor Park.

Orange. Small, dry, and only fit for preserving.

Red Masculine. Small; the earliest of all, ripening in June, but scarcely adapted for a wall: succeeds well in the orchard-house.

PRICES OF TREES:

	s.	d.
Standards	2	6 each.
Ditto, trained for walls	5s. to	7 6 "
Dwarfs, except those sotts priced	-	1 6 "
Ditto, 2 and 3 years trained, trained for walls	-	5 0 "
Ditto, 1 year trained	-	3 6 "
Ditto, in pots, largest trees	-	5 0 "
Ditto, second size*	-	3 6 "
Ditto, bushes for potting	-	2 6 "

SELECT CHERRIES.

In the following select list, only those that have been well proved are inserted. Many other varieties are cultivated, trees of which can be had. All the varieties of the May Duke and Morello tribe make very prolific bushes when grafted on the Mahaleb (*Cerasus Mahaleb*). They should be planted in rows, and, if the trees are required to be kept in a dwarf compact state, removed biennially; they may then be covered with netting with great facility. Haythorn's octagonal netting is the best material, as it excludes flies and wasps.

To obtain cherries very early, such sorts as *Belle d'Orléans*, early *Purple Guigne*, and the *May Duke* should be planted against south walls; for other cherries, walls with a N. W. or S. E. aspect do very well.

Archduke. Large; very rich and good; ripens eight or ten days after the *May Duke*; tree rather pendulous when old: forms a prolific bush,—the finest of the Duke cherries.

† *Bauman's May*. Medium size; a very early heart cherry: ripens ten days before the *May Duke*.

Belle de Choisy. Large; sweet and very agreeable: a Duke cherry; tree a luxuriant grower: forms a large bush on the Mahaleb, and requires biennial removal.

* These, although smaller trees, are full of bloom buds; as are the trees, at the same price, of peaches and nectarines.

CHERRIES—*continued*.

- † *Belle d'Orléans*. Large; sweet, and very good: the earliest of all cherries, and ought to be in every collection.
- Belle Magnifique*. Very large; subacid, and excellent; of the Morello tribe: forms a fine bush on the Mahaleb, and also deserves a wall. Aug. and Sept.
- † *Bigarreau*. Large and excellent; a most abundant bearer: ripens about the third week in July.
- † *Bigarreau de Hildersheim*. Medium size; sweet and agreeable: very late,—will hang till the end of September.
- † *Bigarreau de Hollande*. Large; rich and very good; ripens ten or twelve days after the *Bigarreau*.
- † *Bigarreau gros Cœur*. Very large; rich, and excellent; flesh firm: one of the finest of the *Bigarraeus*.
- † *Bigarreau monstreux de Mézel*. Large; flesh firm and rich: a great bearer.
- † *Bigarreau Napoleon*. Large; rich and good; much like if not the same as *Bigarreau d'Esperen*: a most abundant bearer.
- † *Bigarreau, White*.* Large; very rich and excellent; this does not commence to bear so young as the *Bigarreau*: a very fine cherry.
- † *Black Eagle*. Medium size; a very nice rich cherry: a great bearer.
- † *Black Tartarian*. Very large; sweet and good: a noble-looking cherry: tree a great bearer.
- Carnation, Coc's Late*. Large; very late, but a most agreeable subacid cherry in August and September; forms a pretty bush on the Mahaleb.
- † *Cleveland Bigarreau* (3s. 6d., Dr. Kirtland). Large; clear red and yellow; juicy, sweet, and rich; tree a fine grower and great bearer.
- † *Downton*. Very large; rich and excellent: tree inclined to be pendulous.
- † *Early Amber Heart*. Large; rich and sugary: ripens just after *Belle d'Orléans*.
- † *Early Purple Guigne*. Medium size; juicy, sweet, and good; requires a wall, and ripens very nearly as early as *Belle d'Orléans*.
- † *Elton*. Very large; very rich and excellent; tree inclined to be pendulous: ripens eight or ten days before the *Bigarreau*.
- † *Florence*. Large; flesh very firm, but not very late; will hang till the end of August, or even later, protected from flies and wasps: this makes a nice bush on the Mahaleb.
- † *Governor Wood* (3s. 6d., Dr. Kirtland) a new American variety. Light red; flesh tender and delicious; a great bearer.
- Griotte de Chaux*. Large; subacid, very juicy and agreeable: forms a fine prolific bush on the Mahaleb.
- Jeffrey's Duke*. Medium size; sweet, juicy, and good: tree forms a most compact bush on the Mahaleb.
- Kentish*. Medium size; acid; useful for culinary purposes: the tree is a most abundant bearer, and soon forms a prolific bush on the Mahaleb.
- † *Knight's Early Black*. Large; tender, juicy, and rich: a fine early cherry; ripens just after the early *Purple Guigne*.
- Late Duke*. Large; subacid, and most agreeable when fully ripe; will hang with care till late in September: it forms a fine bush on the Mahaleb.
- May Duke*. Large; juicy, rich, and excellent: forms a most prolific bush, on which, with Haythorn's netting, the fruit may be kept in perfection for some weeks.
- † *Monstreuse de Jodoigne*. Very large; rich and juicy: a new variety, which ripens towards the end of July.
- Morello*. Large; acid, and very useful for the kitchen: for north aspects it is very valuable, and also forms a prolific bush on the Mahaleb.
- † *Ohio Beauty* (3s. 6d., Dr. Kirtland) a new American variety. Large; marbled red; flesh tender and good: ripens with *Knight's Early Black*.
- Reine Hortense*. Very large; with a refreshing sweetness: forms a fine bush, but does not bear profusely.
- † *Rockport Bigarreau* (3s. 6d., Dr. Kirtland), of American origin. (Dr. K. has within a few years raised from seed more than twenty new varieties of cherries, many of which are of great excellence.) Large; pale amber and red; sweet and good.
- Royal Duke*. Large; very juicy and agreeable: succeeds the *May Duke*: forms a compact prolific bush on the Mahaleb.
- † *The Doctor* (3s. 6d., Dr. Kirtland). Pale-yellowish, white and red; flesh tender; very early.
- † *Werder's Early Black*. Large; juicy, sweet, and good: an excellent early cherry.

PRICES OF TREES.

	s.	d.
Standards	-	2 0 each.
Dwarfs, on the Cherry stock, except those sorts priced	-	1 6 "
Dwarfs, grafted on the <i>Cerasus Mahaleb</i> , so as to form dwarf prolific bushes, or for potting	-	2 6 "
Ditto ditto larger trees, in a bearing state	-	3 6 "
Ditto, trained for espaliers or walls	-	3 6 "
Ditto, in pots in a bearing state	-	3 6 "

* This is the *Bigarreau* sold in the streets, often very cheaply. An old tree of this variety exists here in the last stage of decay, but it still bears very fine fruit. The tradition is that the scion which produced it was given to my grandfather by Baron Dimsdale, who brought it from Russia on his return from inoculating the Empress Catherine.

† Marked thus in the margin are *Bigarraeus*, or firm-fleshed cherries

‡ Marked thus are *Heart* or *Guigne* cherries, with tender flesh; those not marked are of the *Duke* and *Morello* tribe.

C U R R A N T S.

Black Naples. Very large and good.

Black Ogden's. Large and good: the tree hardier than the preceding.

Cherry (6d. each). Very large, the largest red currant; bunches short: early and very good.

Houghton Castle or Victoria. An excellent late red currant, and a most abundant bearer.

La Fertile (1s. each). Red; large and a most prodigious bearer.

La Hatise (1s. each). A new very early red currant from France; excellent.

La Versailles (1s. each). Red; very large and good: abundant bearer.

Red Dutch. Bunches short: this is a sweet, rich, and good currant.

Red Dutch, Long-bunched. Bunches very long; berries large: later than the preceding.

Red Grape. Berries large; bunches very long: too acid.

Red, Knight's early (6d. each). Early, and very good.

Red, Knight's large (6d. each). Berries large; bunches long.

Red, Knight's sweet (6d. each). Less acid than most sorts.

Transparent White (1s. each) (Blanc Transparent). A new French currant; bunches long; berries large, nearly amber-coloured; excellent.

White Dutch. A well-known and good sort.

PRICE OF TREES.—4s. per doz., except those priced.

F I G S.

Angelique. Medium size; pale-greenish-yellow; not very rich: forces well, and bears abundantly.

Black Ischia. Medium size; dark purple; very rich and good: tree hardy.

Brown Ischia. Medium size; brown; rich, and very good.

Brown Turkey, or Lee's Perpetual. Brownish purple; large; rich and excellent; bears most abundantly, and forces well.

Brunswick. Brownish purple; very large and good; well adapted for walls: does not force well.

Early Violet. Brownish purple; small; very hardy, and bears abundantly: often gives three crops in one season, in the forcing house.

Figue d'Or. Bronzy yellow; very large, the largest; very rich and excellent: forces well.

White Ischia. Pale yellow; small; very sweet and rich: the tree dwarf, and a most abundant bearer.

White Marseilles. Large; greenish white; of the most luscious sweetness; bears abundantly, and forces well. This, the Brown Turkey, the Early Violet, and White Ischia, are well adapted for pot culture in orchard houses, a most interesting mode of cultivating figs.

P R I C E S O F T R E E S.

	s.	d.
Figs, in pots - - - - -	2	6 each.
do. do. in a bearing state - - - - -	3	6 „

G O O S E B E R R I E S.

OLD VARIETIES, WITH SMALL HIGH-FLAVOURED BERRIES.

Black Damson.

Champagne, large, pale, very good.

Champagne, Red, of unequalled richness.

Champagne, White.

Champagne, Yellow; excellent.

Coe's Late Red; very late and good.

Early Green Hairy, or Green Gage; early and good.

Early Red, Wilmot's.

Golden Drop, or Early Sulphur; the earliest.

Green Gage, Pitmaston; smooth, high-flavoured.

Ironmonger.

Keen's Seedling; good bearer, earlier than Warrington.

Old Rough Red; excellent for preserving.

Rumbullion; great bearer, much grown for bottling.

Terry's Late Red.

Warrington Red; one of the best late varieties.

GOOSEBERRIES—continued.

RED GOOSEBERRIES.

Lancashire Prize Sorts.

Atlas; late.
Bank's London; very large.
Chadwick's Sportsman.
Crown Bob.
Echo; late.
Emperor.

Freeholder; late.
Guido; very large.
Huntsman; early.
Hopley's Companion.
Lancashire Lad.
Miss Bold.

Overall; late.
Pastime; early.
Prince Albert; early.
Prince Regent; early.
Roaring Lion; late.
Shakspeare (Dennis's).

Tiger; very early.
Top Marker.
Top Sawyer; late.
Young Wonderful.
Yaxley Hero.

WHITE GOOSEBERRIES.

Lancashire Prize Sorts.

Bonny Lass.
Eagle.
Fleur de-Lis.
Freedom.
Lady Delamere.

Nailer.
Ostrich; early.
Princess Royal.
Queen Caroline.

Sheba's Queen.
Smiling Beauty.
Snowball; late.
Tallyho, Riley's.

Wandering Girl; late.
Wellington's Glory.
Whitesmith; early.
White Lion.

GREEN GOOSEBERRIES.

Lancashire Prize Sorts.

Angler; early.
Capper's King William.
Conquering Hero; late.
Elijah; early.
Favourite.

Glenton Green.
Green Mountain; late.
Green River; late.
Independent.
Jolly Cutler; late.

Keepsake.
Massey's Heart of Oak; early.
Profit; late.

Thumper, Riley's; very late.
Turkey Cock.
Wistaston Hero; early.

YELLOW GOOSEBERRIES.

Lancashire Prize Sorts.

Bank's Dulin.
Briton.
Broom Girl.
Duck Wing; late.
Globe.

Golden Dart; early.
Gunner.
Husbandman; late.
Marigold; early.
Pilot; early.

Plug out; late.
Rockwood.
Scorpion; early.
Sovereign; early.

Teaser; late.
Two-to-One, Whittaker's; early.
Viper; very late.

Mixed Sorts, 4s. per dozen. Named sorts, 6s. per dozen.

SELECT GRAPES FOR VINERIES.

Barbarossa, Purple; berries large; bunches large: although not rich, this is a most useful late grape, keeping well all the winter.

Black Prince. Berries roundish oval; sweet and rich; bunch long: a good bearer and a good grape. The *Black Prince* *Hamburgh* of Mr. Williams is much like this in all respects; its berries are perhaps a little larger.

Chaptal. Berries round; white; large; juicy and sweet; bunch very large; a great bearer; adapted for pot culture; very good.

Chasselas Musquée, or *Joslin's St. Alban's*. Berries round; white; large, and very rich, with a strong muscat flavour; requires gentle fire-heat and abundance of air, and is then excellent.

Chasselas Vibert (5s. each). Berries round; large; pale-amber; very juicy and refreshing; ripens ten or twelve days before the *Royal Muscadine*, very hardy and excellent.

Chasselas Rose. Berries pale red; round; large; sweet and refreshing; well adapted for pot culture; a great bearer, and very good.

Frontignan, Grizzly. Berries yellow, clouded with red; round; large; with a rich muscat flavour; requires fire-heat and will not ripen well in a cold vinery: excellent.

Frontignan, White. Berries white, round; large; with a rich muscat flavour; requires the same treatment as the preceding: excellent.

Hamburgh, Black. Berries round; deep purple; juicy, sweet, and rich, ripens well in a cold vinery: excellent.

Hamburgh, Mill Hill. Purple; berries large; ripens about a month later than the preceding; a fine late grape; requires fire-heat.

Hamburgh, the Fope. Purple; berries large; ripens about a week before the *Black Hamburgh*: a useful, good grape.

SELECT GRAPES FOR VINERIES.—*continued.*

- Hamburg**, Richmond Villa. Purple; berries large, oval, with a fine bloom, and of first-rate quality; ripens earlier than the Black Hamburg.
- Malvasia**, Early White, or Grove End Sweet Water. Berries round; juicy, sweet, and refreshing; very early even against walls; a most abundant bearer in pots: very good.
- Muscadine**, Royal. Berries round; large; pale amber when fully ripe; juicy, sweet and very refreshing; bears well in vineries as well as against walls in the open air: excellent.
- Muscat**, Canon Hall. Berries very large, the largest of all; oval; rich, with a fine muscat flavour; of a pale amber when ripe; requires the hothouse; does not bear well on the spur system.
- Muscat of Alexandria**. Berries very large; whitish-green; oval; juicy and rich, with a fine muscat flavour; requires the hothouse: excellent.
- Purple Constantia**. Berries round; purple; juicy and rich, with a piquant muscat flavour, like Black Frontignan, but berries larger and bunch longer; imported from the Cape by the Duke of Portland: excellent.
- Raisin de Calabre**. Berries round; large; white; juicy and rich: keeps well during the Autumn: very good.
- St. Peter's** (*Oldaker's*). Berries round; purple; large; juicy and rich; requires fire-heat, and may be kept on the vine till spring if not forced early: excellent.
- Sweet Water**, Dutch. Berries round; white; large; very juicy and refreshing: very good.
- Sweet Water**, Prolific. Gros Coulard of the French. Berries round; white; very large, juicy, and sweet; it sets its fruit better than the preceding; is very early, and well adapted for culture in pots: excellent.
- Syrian**. Berries very large; white; oval, and sweet; bunch enormously large: a magnificent showy grape, and, when fully ripe, good.
- Trebiana**. Berries large; round; white and sweet; bunch very large; will hang on the vine in a dry, warm vinery all the winter, and is a useful grape.
- White Nice**. Berries round; medium size; greenish-white; sweet and agreeable, but not rich; bunch enormous, often weighing several pounds: a great bearer.
- White Tokay**. Berries large; oval; sweet and good; requires the hothouse: a most robust grower.
- White Romain**. Berries medium-sized; oval; juicy and rich: a nice early grape, well-adapted for bush culture in pots.

PRICES OF TREES.

- Vines from eyes, established two years in pots, 3s. 6d. each.
 Ditto strong for fruiting, 5s. each.
 Ditto as dwarf bushes for orchard-house culture, in pots, 3s. each.

SELECT HARDY GRAPES FOR WALLS.

All the varieties in this list ripen their fruit against walls, in the open air, in all the southern counties of England. a S. E. or S. E. by S. is the best aspect. Those recommended for pot culture are for bush culture in orchard houses.

- August Muscat**. Berries slightly oval; deep purple; rich and juicy, with a slight muscat flavour; very early: forms quite a dwarf bush in a pot, but is very delicate in its habit.
- Burgundy**, or *Miller*. Berries roundish-oval, purple, sweet, and juicy; bunch very compact; leaves hoary: one of the hardest and best for walls.
- Cambridge Botanic Garden**. Berries oval; purple; large, sweet, and juicy; bunch large, short, and compact; berries very thickly placed: it thus differs from Black Prince: excellent for pot culture.
- Early Malinsre** (3s. 6d. each). Berries round; white; juicy and sweet: a new French variety, very early: the earliest white grape, forms a most prolific bush.
- Esperione**. Berries round; purple; large; sweet and juicy; bears most abundantly and is well adapted for pot culture.
- Macready's Early White**, or *Blanche*; also *Lashmar's Seedling*. Berries oval; green; very juicy and refreshing; skin thin: an excellent hardy grape.
- Nice Cluster**. Berries oval, purple, juicy, and sweet: raised by Mr. Williams of Pitmaston: very hardy, and a great bearer.
- Pitmaston White Cluster**. Berries round, sweet, and juicy, bunch compact: an excellent hardy grape.
- Purple Fontainbleau**. Berries oval, light purple, sweet, and juicy; very hardy: a prodigious bearer, and well adapted for pot culture.
- Scotch White Cluster**. Berries roundish-oval, sweet, and juicy; bunch short and very compact; apparently a seedling from the Dutch grape *Vandelaen Précoce*, which it much resembles: very hardy, and a great bearer.
- White Rissling**. Berries round; sweet and juicy; bunch short and compact: a great bearer, and good wall grape.
- A few other grapes of this class are well adapted for pot culture in orchard-houses: viz. *Black Alicant*, berries large, sweet, a great bearer — *Knight's Sweet Water*, a sweet, nice grape, and a most abundant bearer. The *Royal Muscadine* and *Prolific Sweet Water*, although arranged under Grapes for Vineria, it must be recollected, succeed well on walls, particularly the latter sort, which succeeds admirably against a S. E. wall: its berries require severe thinning.

Plants from eyes 2 and 3 years old, 4 to 6 feet high, not in pots, 1s. 6d. each, except those priced.

M E D L A R S.

1. Dutch. Very large; flavour not so good as the following.
 2. Monstrous. Large; flavour good: a great bearer.
 3. Nottingham. Small; flavour brisk and good.
 4. Royal. A new sort from France like No. 3, but large, and a prodigious bearer, even when quite young.
- Nos. 2, 3, and 4. make prolific pyramids.

P R I C E S O F T R E E S.

Standards	-	-	-	-	-	2s. 6d. each.
Pyramids	-	-	-	-	-	1s. 6d. "

S E L E C T N E C T A R I N E S.

Nectarines and peaches may be cultivated as follows:—trained to walls—and for that purpose walls with S. S. W. or S. E. aspects are required; trained to trellises in a peach house with or without fire heat; trained to trellises under glass lights after the system of Mr. Ker; and as bushes in pots or tubs in orchard houses: in small gardens where there are no eligible walls, and in situations where the soil and climate are unfavourable, this is a most successful and agreeable mode of culture, at present only in its infancy; for, as with apricots, large peach and nectarine trees may be grown in boxes, and abundance of fruit always secured, as the climate of a well-built orchard is spring-frost proof. As large pots are in some districts difficult to procure, I may mention a very simple mode of making "tubs" or boxes for these trees. Some well-seasoned boards of Memel deal, one inch thick, should be procured and strongly nailed together, so as to make a box two feet over and fifteen inches deep. Deal of the same thickness should be cut into bars two inches wide, and nailed on the bottom about half an inch asunder: this will allow the roots to penetrate into the soil of the border. The boxes should be painted and dried before the trees are placed in them. A box of this kind will sustain a goodly-sized tree, if it has the usual annual surface dressings, for seven years or more. I need scarcely mention that good "heart of oak," will last longer than the best deal boards.

Melting nectarines and peaches are those that part freely from the stone. Clingstone nectarines and peaches have a firm, rich flesh, which adheres to the stone.

Balgowan. Large; melting and very good: a hardy sort, well worthy of cultivation.*

Downton. Large; melting, rich, and very good: a seedling of Mr. Knight's, between Elruge and Violette Hâtive: tree very hardy.

Elruge. Medium size; melting, rich, juicy, and excellent: one of the best.

Hardwicke Seedling. Medium size; melting, rich, and very good: a seedling from the Elruge: the tree is very hardy.

Hunt's Tawny. Melting, rich, and good; flesh yellow: earlier than most.

Impératrice. Large; melting, juicy, and good.

Murrey. Medium size; melting, rich, and good: tree hardy.

Newington. Very large; clingstone; very rich when well ripened.

Newington, Early. Very large: clingstone; very rich: rather earlier than the preceding.

Pitaston Orange. Large; melting, juicy, and good; skin bright-red next the sun; flesh golden-yellow: tree hardy and a good bearer; flowers, large and beautiful.

Roman. Large; clingstone; rich when quite ripe.

Stanwick Seedling No. 3., and Stanwick Seedling No. 4. (5s.). These are seedlings raised here from the Stanwick Nectarine. No. 3. is higher-coloured than its parent, does not crack, and is earlier. No. 4. is very large; both are of exquisite flavour.

Violette Hâtive. Medium size; melting, rich, and excellent; one of the best.

Violette Grosse. Very large; melting, juicy, and very good.

White, New. Large; melting, rich, and very good: well adapted for pot culture under glass.

To the above may be added Fairchild's Early, a pretty little orange-coloured nectarine, adapted for pot culture: also the Stanwick, which bears abundantly, but requires fire-heat to ripen its fruit.*

P R I C E S O F T R E E S.

Standards	-	-	-	-	-	s. d.
Do.	trained for walls	-	-	-	-	2 6 each.
Dwarfs	-	-	-	-	-	1 6 "
Do.	2 and 3 years trained, trained for walls	-	-	-	-	5 0 "
Do.	1 year trained	-	-	-	-	3 6 "
Do.	in pots, largest trees	-	-	-	-	5 0 "
Do.	in pots, second size	-	-	-	-	3 6 "

* Potted trees of this sort may remain in the orchard house, with other kinds, till their fruit is full-grown, and then be removed, about the 1st of September, to a house with gentle fire-heat; the fruit will ripen about the end of the month; it is the most delicious of all nectarines when fully ripe. In all good gardens a house should be appropriated to the Stanwick Nectarines; if gentle firing is commenced in February, the fruit will ripen towards the end of July.

N U T S.

Name.	Remarks.
Bond - - - - -	Very good.
Cosford - - - - -	Good bearer, quality good, shell remarkably thin.
Filbert, Frizzled - - - - -	Small, a great bearer.
Filbert, Purple - - - - -	Leaves and fruit of a deep purple, equal to No. 7. in size and flavour.
Filbert, Red - - - - -	This and the following are well known to be really good.
Filbert, White - - - - -	
Gordon's Thin-shelled - - - - -	Good bearer, excellent.
Prolific, Dwarf - - - - -	Raised by Mr. Pearson, of Chilwell, near Nottingham; smaller than the Cob Nut; dwarf and a great bearer.
Waterloo	
Wellington	

There are some new kinds of nuts which have been received from the Continent, but which have not yet borne fruit in England; among these Merveille de Bolwyller and Fertile de Coutard are described as very large and prolific.

P R I C E S O F T R E E S.

Plants 3 feet in height, on own roots - - - s. d.
 - - - - - 6 0 per dozen.
 Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 10. can be had grafted on the
 Spanish Hazel Nut, on stems 4 feet in height - 2 6 each.
 This stock emits no suckers; and those grafted on it form beautiful and prolific garden trees.

S E L E C T P E A C H E S.

Acton Scott. Medium size; melting, rich, and excellent; a nice early peach: end of August.
Admirable, Late. Large; pale-yellow, with a little red: melting, rich, and good: ripens the end of September.
Barrington. Large; melting and excellent; ripens about the middle of September: succeeds Royal George and Noblesse.
Catherine. Large; clingstone; a good late peach; ripens early in October; requires a warm climate and soil.
Chancellor. Large; melting and very good: ripens about the middle of September.
Early Anne. Small; melting, sweet, and good; valuable for its earliness: ripens first week in August.
Early York (3s. 6d.). Medium size; melting, rich, and good; succeeds Early Anne: a valuable early peach.
Galande or Bellegarde, English, or Violette Hâtive. This is the variety generally cultivated in English gardens under the name of Galande or Bellegarde. Large; melting and excellent: succeeds Grosse Mignonne, and forces well.
Galande or Bellegarde, French. This is the true sort, the Montreuil Peach or Grosse Noire de Montreuil of some of the French catalogues. It is larger than the preceding, much; its leaves are of a darker green; and the fruit is darker in colour (almost black), and a little later.* Melting, juicy, and most excellent.
George the Fourth. Large; melting, racy, vinous, and excellent: ripens about the middle of September.
Gregory's Late Peach. A very hardy late peach raised in Gloucestershire: it closely succeeds the Late Admirable, and is a most abundant bearer.
Hâtive de Ferrières (2s. 6d.). Large; melting, rich and excellent: ripens about the third week in August.
Malta. Large; melting and excellent: keeps well after being gathered, and bears carriage well: early in September.
Mignonne Grosse. Large; melting and excellent; forces well, and is one of the finest sorts in cultivation: ripens early in September.
Mignonne Grosse, Early (2s. 6d.). Medium size; melting and excellent: ripens early in August, one of our finest early peaches.
Noblesse. Large; melting and excellent: one of the best, either for forcing or open wall. The Seedling Noblesse peach is rather larger; but the trees, these two seasons past, have not proved so hardy as expected.
Pêche Abec (3s. 6d.). Large; melting, rich, and excellent: a new early peach from France: early in August.
Reine des Vergers (2s. 6d.). Large; melting, full of vinous juice, and excellent; succeeds admirably in pots: ripens early in September.

* I have two trees in full bearing in my orchard house, in which all these characters are fully developed.

SELECT PEACHES—*continued*.

Royal Charlotte. Large; melting and very good: ripens early in September.

Royal George. Large; melting and excellent: this, with the preceding, and *Madeleine de Courson*, are all varieties of the same—the *Madeleine* peaches of France.

Shanghai. A Chinese peach lately introduced; very large; pale-yellow; melting and sometimes rich, but seems to require a warm soil and situation.

Walburton Admirable. Large; melting and excellent; resembles in its small flowers and glands the *Late Admirable* but the tree is much hardier; ripens the end of September or early in October: one of the best late peaches known.

NEW VARIETIES OF PEACHES.

Young trees only can be had of the following sorts, at 3s. 6d. each.

Angers. Purple, very large; melting; ripens just after the *Chancellor*; an excellent successional peach.

Belle de la Croix. A new early melting peach, from *Bordeaux*; very handsome; ripens early in August, and is remarkably sweet, juicy, and good.

Leopold the First. Very large; melting and rich: ripens the end of September just before the *Late Admirable*.

Mignonne Grosse Tardive. Large; melting and excellent; ripens about ten or twelve days later than the *Grosse Mignonne*.

Monstreuse de Doué. A seedling raised from *Reine des Vergers*; very large; melting, with a rich vinous flavour: it is generally of a deep and very beautiful crimson; ripens middle of September.

Montagne Précoce. Very large; pale-yellow; very early, ripens with the *Early Anne* peach; exceedingly juicy, vinous, and good. A very remarkable peach, as it is nearly a clingstone or *pavie*, although one of the earliest.

Pucelle de Malines. Large; melting, and remarkably rich and excellent; ripens the middle of September.

Rosanne Nouvelle. A new peach from *Bordeaux*; flesh of a bright, orange-colour; melting; vinous and very juicy; larger than the *Alberge*, and early, ripening early in August.

Scott's Early Red. Medium size; an American variety; melting, vinous, and rich; ripens about the middle of August.

PRICES OF TREES.

	s.	d.
Standards - - - - -	2	6 each.
Do. trained for walls - - - - -	7	6 "
Dwarfs, except those sorts priced - - - - -	1	6 "
Do. 2 & 3 years trained, trained for walls - - - - -	5	0 "
Do. 1 year trained, trained for walls - - - - -	3	6 "
Do. in pots* - - - - -	5	0 "
Do. do., second size - - - - -	3	6 "

SELECT PLUMS.

Plums may be cultivated as standards in orchards, as trees trained to walls, as espaliers trained to rails, as pyramids as dwarf bushes, and in pots in the orchard house. The *Damsons* and hardy varieties succeed well as standards. Some of the finer varieties require a wall, even in the southern counties of England; but their fruit is generally of a finer flavour from trees in the open borders. N.W. or W., S.E. or E. aspects answer very well. For very early plums, a tree or two of the earliest kinds, such as *Early Favourite*, should be planted against S. or S.W. walls; they will give ripe fruit early in July. When cultivated as a pyramid, the plum-tree is a beautiful tree. I have at this moment five acres of the finest pyramids ever seen; they are full of fruit, and objects of great beauty. In small gardens pyramids should be lifted biennially; this gives them a proper check, and makes the trees abundantly fruitful: but there is for small gardens, or even for large gardens much exposed, no more interesting or profitable mode of cultivating the plum than as a bush. The biennial removal recommended for pyramids should be adopted; and they then soon become pictures of fertility. I have a green-gage bush this season eight years old, three feet in height, and about four feet in diameter, which is breaking down with its load of fruit. Plum bushes are easily protected from spring frosts by sticking branches of evergreens round them, so as to

* To save the expense of extra package and carriage, these potted trees are taken out of their pots, and sent, with their balls of earth intact, closely packed in baskets.

SELECT PLUMS — *continued.*

rest on and mingle with the branches, or by throwing a square piece of calico over each bush on frosty nights, and from birds by netting. For pot culture in orchard houses, plums succeed admirably; and late sorts, that ripen with difficulty in cool climates, arrive at great perfection, hanging on the trees till November, and shrivelling so as to become like a sweetmeat.

American Damson or Frost Gage. Nearly round; purple; small; freestone, sweet, juicy, and excellent: the best of the damsons; forms a prolific pyramid. October.

Autumn Compote (Rivers). Oval; very large; bright-red and handsome; abundant bearer: ripens two or three weeks after Victoria: a valuable late kitchen plum.

Autumn Gage. Oval; medium size; yellow; rich, juicy, and excellent; very hardy. Middle of October.

Belgian Purple (2s. 6d. each). Roundish-oval; purple; large; juicy and very rich. Middle of August.

Cloth of Gold (Esperen, 2s. 6d. each). Oval; medium size; bright-yellow; juicy and agreeable; freestone, *i. e.* parts freely from the stone. Ripens early in September.

Coe's Golden Drop. Oval; yellow; very large; juicy, rich, and excellent: deserves a wall, but bears well as a pyramid; first-rate for pot culture. End of September.

Coe's Late Red. Round; medium size; purplish-red; freestone; juicy and agreeable: a valuable late plum. End of October.

De Montfort. Round; medium size; purple; juicy, rich, and excellent: much like Royale Hâtive, but larger. Middle of August.

Denniston's Superb. Round; greenish-yellow; large; juicy and rich; ten or twelve days earlier than Green Gage; a great bearer, very hardy, and a delicious plum. Early in August.

Diamond. Oval; purple; enormously large; unfit to eat uncooked, but one of the finest culinary plums known; its agreeable and brisk acid is never destroyed. Middle of September.

Early Favourite (Rivers). Roundish-oval; medium size; purple; juicy and very agreeable; freestone; requires a wall with a S. or S.W. aspect, and is then the earliest of all early plums. Middle of July.

Early Prolific (Rivers). Oval; purple; medium size; juicy and good; freestone (this and the preceding were raised here from stones of the *Précoce de Tours*): hardy, and a prodigious bearer; has withstood the spring frosts of the last five years. End of July.

Fellenberg, or Quetsche d'Italie. Oval, deep purple, medium size; a valuable late plum. Some fruit gathered this day (Oct. 5. 1855) from a tree trained to a wall with an eastern aspect, were slightly shrivelled, and were filled with rich sugary juice, flavoured with a perfume of rose-water.

Golden Gage. Oval; large; pale-yellow; juicy and good. End of September.

Green Gage, Reine Claude of the French. Round; green; medium size; juicy and very rich: the richest of all plums. End of August.

Guthrie's Aunt Ann. Round; large; greenish-yellow; freestone; rich and juicy: very hardy and productive. Middle of September.

Guthrie's Late Green (2s. 6d. each). Roundish-oval; large; yellowish-green; rich, juicy, and excellent; tree very hardy and productive: a valuable late plum. End of September.

Huling's Superb. Round; yellowish-green; very large; rich, juicy, and excellent; freestone: a noble plum; the tree has large leaves, and a vigorous upright habit. Middle of September.

Impératrice, Blue. Oval; medium size; purple; rich, not very juicy: requires a wall, and hangs long on the tree. October.

Impératrice, Ichworth. Roundish-oval; purple; medium size; rich, juicy, and excellent: may be kept a long time after being gathered, if wrapt in paper, in a dry place. October.

Impérial de Milan. Oval; purple; large, juicy, and rich: a fine late plum. Beginning of October.

Jefferson. Oval; large; yellow, spotted with red; juicy, rich, and delicious; a great bearer. Beginning of September.

Kirke's. Roundish-oval; purple; rich, juicy, and excellent: very hardy. Middle of September.

Magnum Bonum. White; oval; pale-yellow; very large: a valuable kitchen plum. Middle of September.

Mamelonné. Shape peculiar, with a neck like a pear, and a nipple-like point; medium size; greenish-yellow spotted with red; rich, juicy, and excellent; freestone: ripens a fortnight before the Green Gage. Early in August.

Mirabelle. Oval; yellow; small: abundant bearer, and highly esteemed for preserving; tree forms a beautiful pyramid. Middle of August.

Nectarine. Round; very large; purple: a great bearer, and a good kitchen plum. Middle of August.

Orleans, Early. Round; purplish-red; medium size; juicy and agreeable: a good early plum. Beginning of August.

Orleans, Late or Black. Round; dark-purple; large; juicy and good: a valuable late plum. End of September.

Peach, or Prune Pêche. Round; red; large; juicy and agreeable: a good early plum. Beginning of August.

Prince of Wales. Round; red; medium size: tree very hardy, and a great bearer: a good kitchen plum. Beginning of September.

Perdigron, Violet Hâtif. Roundish-oval; purple; medium size; rich, juicy, and excellent: tree very hardy and bears abundantly. Middle of August.

Pond's Seedling, or Fonthill Plum. Oval; bright-red; enormously large; a great bearer, and a valuable kitchen plum. Beginning of September.

Précoce de Bergthold (2s. 6d. each). Roundish-oval; yellow, small; juicy and sweet: the earliest yellow plum, as early and better than *Jaune Hâtive*.

Purple Gage, or Reine Claude Violette. Round; purple; medium size; rich, juicy, and excellent; freestone: enclosed in muslin bags on the tree, and suffered to shrivel, the fruit becomes a perfect sweetmeat. Middle of September.

Reine Claude de Bavay. Round; greenish-yellow; very large, rich, and juicy: tree very hardy, and an abundant bearer; forms a fine pyramid. Beginning of October.

SELECT PLUMS—*continued*.

- Reine Claude Rouge (Van Mons, 2s. 6d. each). Round; purple; large; very rich, juicy, and delicious; freestone. Beginning of September.
- Saint Etienne (2s. 6d.). Oval; bright-yellow; below medium size; juicy, sweet, and agreeable: a nice early plum. Beginning of August.
- Saint Martin's Quetsche. Oval; yellow; rich, juicy, and good; tree very hardy, and forms a prolific pyramid; a valuable late plum. End of October.
- Victoria, or Alderton, of Sussex, the Dauphine of France. Oval; red; very large; sweet and juicy; a great bearer, and an excellent kitchen plum: an old variety with a new name. Beginning of September.
- Washington. Roundish-oval; yellow; very large; juicy and good, but scarcely rich enough for the dessert. Middle of September.
- Yellow Magnum Bonum. Oval; bright yellow; very large; a noble-looking plum; sweet and juicy: a good kitchen or dessert plum. End of August.

OTHER VARIETIES OF PLUMS.

Some of the following, although not first-rate, are favourites in certain localities and with some persons. Trees of all can be supplied.

Azure Hâtive.
 Bleeker's Scarlet or Lombard. A great bearer.
 Bleeker's Yellow Gage.
 Bullace, New Large.
 Cant's late Green Gage.
 Columbia.
 Corse's Nota Bene. A great bearer.
 D'Agen or Date Plum.
 Damas Violette Tardive.
 Damson, Common.
 Damson, Prune.
 Damson, White.
 Diapré Rouge, or Mims.
 Dunmore.
 Fotheringham.
 Gisborne's. A great bearer.
 Goliath or Caledonian.
 Guthrie's Apricot.
 Guthrie's Tay Bank.
 Guthrie's Topaz.

Imperial Gage.
 Imperial Ottoman.
 Isabella. Very large and good.
 La Delicieuse.
 Lawrence's Gage.
 Monsieur Gros Surpasse.
 Orange.
 Orleans.
 Orleans, Smith's.
 Overall. A hardy new plum.
 Purple Favourite.
 Queen-mother.
 Red Magnum Bonum.
 Reine Claude d'Octobre.
 Royale Hâtive.
 Saint Catherine.
 Tardive de Chalons. Very late.
 Waterloo.
 Winesour.

NEW VARIETIES OF PLUMS.

- Angelina Burdett (2s. 6d.). Round; medium size; nearly black, spotted thickly with brown spots; very rich, juicy and excellent; skin thick; freestone. Middle of September.
- Belle de Septembre (2s. 6d.). Oval; very large and handsome: an enormous bearer and excellent kitchen plum; forms a prolific bush. Middle of October.
- General Hand (3s. 6d.). Round; very large; yellow; freestone: a new and good American dessert plum. End of September.
- M'Laughlin (2s. 6d.). Large; greenish-yellow; a new American plum; juicy and rich. Middle of September.
- Mirabelle Tardive. Small; roundish-oval; greenish-yellow; freestone: a most interesting and nice little plum; sweet, juicy, and agreeable, which bears most abundantly, forms a pretty pyramid, and will hang on the tree till the end of October.
- Prince Englebert (2s. 6d.). Very large and long; very deep-purple, with a remarkably dense bloom; rich and excellent; delicious when preserved: forms a beautiful pyramid, and bears profusely. September.
- Prune de Lepine (3s. 6d.). Below medium size; round; black; sweet and good: a most abundant bearer, and forms a prolific and pretty bush: one of the latest of plums. End of October, and early in November.*
- Prune Tardive (3s. 6d.). Medium size; oval; dark-purple; very juicy and excellent. End of October.
- Standard of England (1s. 6d.). Oval; large; light-red; sweet and juicy: a most useful culinary plum, but inferior to Victoria. Middle of September.
- Woolston Black Gage (2s. 6d.). Round; below medium size; black; very juicy, rich, and sugary: a free grower and great bearer: this and Angelina Burdett are much alike in their fruit, but differ in the habit of the trees: both have thick skins, which, besides protecting them from flies, induces them to shrivel on the trees and become luscious sweetmeats. Beginning of September.

* Some of these very late plums may be preserved till January, by cutting off the branches with their fruit in dry weather, towards the middle or end of October, and suspending them from the ceiling of a fruit or other room, dry, but free from the outward air.

PRICES OF TREES.

	s.	d.
Standards for Orchards - - - - -	2	0 each.
Dwarfs, except those sorts priced - - - - -	1	6 "
Ditto, trained for espaliers or walls - - - - -	3	6 "
Ditto, bearing bushes - - - - -	2	0 "
Upright or Pyramidal Trees - - - - -	2	6 "
Dwarfs in pots - - - - -	3	6 "
Ditto, bushes for potting - - - - -	2	0 "
Ditto, on Sloe stocks - - - - -	2	6 "

QUINCES.

No.	Name.	Remarks.
1.	Pear-shaped - - -	The sort in common cultivation.
2.	Portugal - - -	Very good and distinct, with very large downy leaves; fruit large and fine.

PRICES OF TREES.

	s.	d.
Portugal Standards - - - - -	2	6 each.
Ditto, Dwarfs or Pyramids - - - - -	1	6 "
Pear-shaped Standards - - - - -	1	6 "
Ditto, Dwarfs - - - - -	6	0 per doz.
Common or French, for stocks - - - - -	3	0

SELECT SUMMER RASPBERRIES.

Antwerp, Red (1s. 6d. per dozen). Large; of fine flavour: of this there are several varieties, round-fruited and long-fruited, &c., all equally good.

Antwerp, Yellow (3s. per dozen). Large; yellow; sweet: excellent for the dessert.

Black (3s. per doz.). Purple; a hybrid raised here: very acid, and very useful to correct the dull sweetness of jam made from other sorts.

Filby or Fastolf Red (1s. 6d. per dozen). Large and excellent: one of the best.

Prolific (Carter's, 6s. per doz.) New variety; large and very good.

OTHER VARIETIES OF SUMMER RASPBERRIES.

Prince of Wales (Cutbush's).
Victoria (Cornwall's).
Franconia

Giant (Knyvett's).
Round-fruited Red Antwerp.

AUTUMNAL RASPBERRIES.

These varieties should not be allowed to bear fruit in the usual season. In fine seasons, in the southern counties, they give an abundant crop towards the end of September, and during the whole of October. The canes should be all cut down close to the ground in February; and in May, if the young shoots from the roots are too much crowded, they should be thinned out to one foot apart, by pulling up the superfluous shoots.

Belle de Fontenay (6s. per dozen). Large; bright-red; habit dwarf; it puts forth numerous suckers, and requires severe thinning.

Large-fruited Monthly (3s. per dozen). Large; bright-red, and of excellent flavour.

AUTUMNAL RASPBERRIES — *continued*.

Merveille de Quatres Saisons (6s. per dozen). Large; bright-red : bears even more abundantly in autumn than the preceding; its spikes of fruit are often twelve or eighteen inches long.

Merveille de Quatres Saisons à Fruits jaunes (2s. 6d. each). Has the same habit as the preceding, but gives yellow fruit of a good size and flavour.

Victoria (Rogers, 6s. per dozen). Large; dark-red : habit more dwarf than the three last-named; bears abundantly, and is very good.

SELECT STRAWBERRIES.

Admiral Dundas (Myatt's, 4s. per dozen). Very large; the best of the very large strawberries, which, with the exception of the Queen, are mostly poor and watery in flavour.

Bicton Pine (8s. per 100). A variety of, or probably the same as, the old White Carolina; it is large, white tinted with blush, and its flavour most peculiar.

Black Prince. Medium size; very early; soft and melting; flavour often flat; a good kind for forcing.

British Queen (Myatt's). Very large; flavour exquisite; a standard of perfection in strawberries.

Carolina Superba, (Kitley's, 6s. per dozen). Large; rich and very good.

Eleanor. Very large, the largest; rather too acid, but a useful late strawberry. Nimrod is exactly like this in every respect.

Elton. Large; acid; very late: a most useful late variety.

Ingram's Prince of Wales. Medium size; rather acid, but juicy and refreshing; forces well.

Keen's Seedling. Large; early and excellent; still one of the best early strawberries known, and forces well. Cole's Prolific is a seedling from it, and in some soils appears to be larger and a little earlier.

Old Pine. Large; rich, juicy, and most agreeable and refreshing: one of the finest strawberries.

Omar Pasha (4s. per dozen). Large; of a fine deep red; high in flavour, and very hardy and productive.

Prince of Wales (Cuthill's, 8s. per 100). Late; good, and very useful for preserving.

Prolific Hautbois (6s. per 100). Medium size; rich; not very prolific in most soils, but quite unique in its peculiar flavour.

Princess Alice Maud. Large; juicy and agreeable: a good early variety.

Seedling Eliza (Rivers). Large; early; rich, juicy, and excellent; raised here from Myatt's Eliza; succeeds Keen's; has a hardy and vigorous habit, and bears most abundantly.

Stirling Castle Pine (6s. per 100). Larger than the Old Pine, and of the same racy, excellent flavour: hardy, and a good bearer.

Swainstone Seedling. Large; flesh peculiarly tender and melting; rich and excellent.

Trollop's Victoria (6s. per 100). Very large; early; juicy and refreshing, but not rich.

PRICE OF STRAWBERRIES.

Plants 4s. per 100, except those sorts priced.

Plants in 6-inch pots, for orchard house culture or forcing, 9s. per doz.

OTHER VARIETIES OF STRAWBERRIES.

There are by far too many varieties of Strawberries possessing no distinctive properties, either in season or flavour. Many in the following list are of this nature; but some of them are good, and favourites in some localities. Plants of all can be supplied at prices charged by other growers.

Ajax.
Belle de Palnau.
Captain Cook.
Comtesse de Marne.
Comtesse Zamoisky.
Comte de Flandre.
Cremont.
Duchesse de Trevisé.
Duc de Brabant.
Ferdinand.
Fillbasket.
Goliath.
Hooper's Seedling.
Honneur de la Belgique.
Hovey's Seedling.
La Reine.
Leopold the First.

Louise Marie (Lorio).
Lorio.
Magnum Bonum.
Marquise de Latour Maubourg.
Merveille.
Merveille de Flandre.
Myatt's Globe.
Prince Arthur.
Reine des Belges.
Ruby.
Scarlet Nonpareil.
Sir Harry.
Surprise, Myatt's.
Triomphe de Gand.
Triomphe de Liege.
Vicomtesse Hericart de Thury.

AUTUMNAL STRAWBERRIES.

The Alpine Strawberries have always given fruit in Autumn; but until very recently the size and flavour of the race have not been improved. The two first-named in the following list are probably the types of a most desirable family of this delicious fruit.

Belle Bordelaise (12s. per dozen). Medium size, or small; dark-red, and of a rich, sweet, and delicious Hautbois flavour — it is a union of the red Alpine and Hautbois.

Délices de l'Automne (12s. per dozen). Large; bright-red, with a most racy agreeable flavour, much like the Old Pine, and not at all acid even late in the season; it does not appear to bear quite so freely in autumn as the preceding, for this autumn only two plants out of ten have borne fruit; but it is likely to prove valuable.

Red Alpine. Small; dark-red; of a peculiar and well known flavour.

White Alpine. White; in other respects like the preceding.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS.

	s.	d.
Almond, Sweet	-	1 6 each.
Do. large-fruited, in pots	-	2 6 "
Do. thin-shelled, in pots	-	2 6 "
Crab, Siberian	-	1 6 "
Do. Scarlet	-	1 6 "
Mulberry, Black	-	3s. 6d. to 5 0 "
Do. large trees, from 30 to 40 years old, two to five guineas each.		
Service (Sorbus domestica)	-	1 6 "
Spanish Chestnut, Downton	-	1 6 "
Ditto ditto, Banks's Prolific	-	1 6 "
Ditto ditto, Large-fruited	-	2 6 "
Walnut, Common	-	1 6 "
Walnut, Dwarf Prolific (<i>Juglans præparturiens</i>), or Noyer fertile of the French	3	6 "

[A dwarf variety raised from seed at Chalons. I have seen plants only two feet in height, in France, full of fruit.]

Directions for the Treatment of Trees received in Winter during Frost.

The trees, closely packed as received, should be placed in a cellar, or some place where the frost cannot penetrate, and remain there till a thaw takes place, and then be unpacked and planted. With this treatment, even if they are frozen through when received, they will not sustain the least injury.

LONDON:
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24 NO 55



