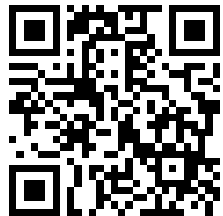

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CATALOGUE OF FRUITS.

BY

THOMAS RIVERS.

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OCTOBER, 1857.

Catalogue - T. Rivers *k*

5-

A DESCRIPTIVE

CATALOGUE OF FRUITS

CULTIVATED AND SOLD

BY

THOMAS RIVERS,

OF

THE NURSERIES, SAWBRIDGEWORTH, HERTS.



LONDON:

PRINTED BY SPOTTISWOODE & CO., NEW-STREET SQUARE.

1857.

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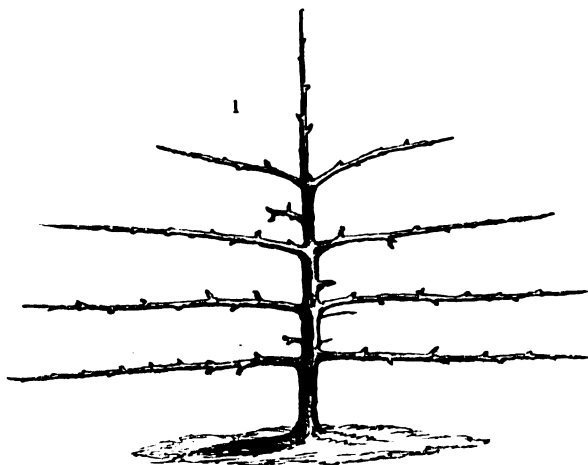
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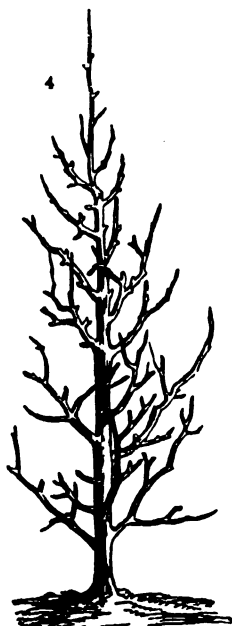
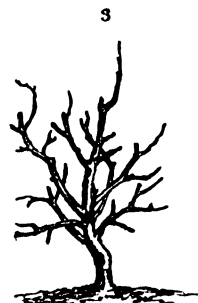
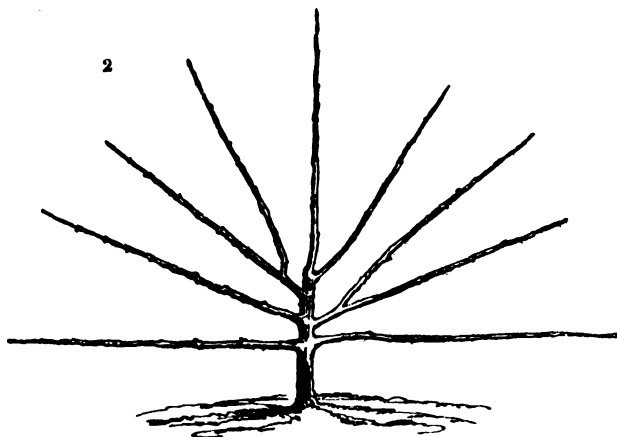
POST FREE.

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

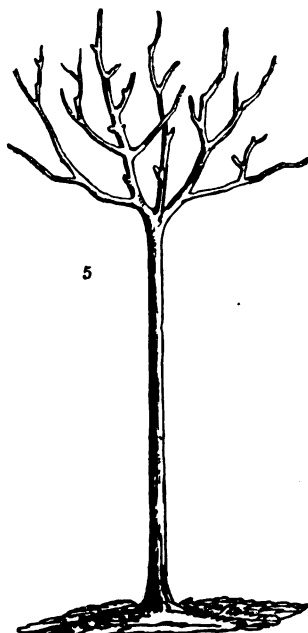


No. 2. A dwarf fanned trained tree. This mode of training is used for peaches, nectarines, plums, and cherries for walls.

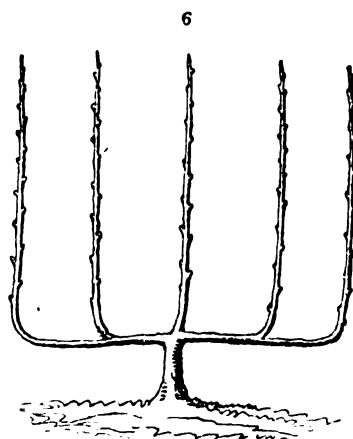
No. 3. A dwarf bush tree.



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.



No. 6. The upright trained pear tree on the quince stock. This kind of tree measures two feet from one outside branch to the other.

24. NO 57

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF FRUITS.

INTRODUCTION.

Owing to the great increase in the number of varieties of fruits it has become a real difficulty, not only with the amateur, who requires only a few of the most recherché, but with the cultivator, who propagates trees for sale, to select the varieties most likely to give general satisfaction.

I have endeavoured to meet this difficulty by planting out a specimen tree of each kind of fruit, so as to be able to taste their produce, and thus select from the vast multitude of names a few varieties worthy of general cultivation. My collection of pears did consist of 1000 varieties, but after some years of trial I have rooted out some three or four hundred varieties, utterly worthless, and from the remainder have selected the sorts as in the following catalogue.

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 to give a supply through the season, and that to have several ripening at the same period is superfluous.

In reply to this it must be recollected that fruits differ much in flavour, and that almost every amateur has his particular favourites. They also differ in their 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 perhaps ripen well in the north; but a variety nearly as perfect in flavour apt to become too ripe, and consequently insipid in the former climate, will ripen well in the latter, and retain its aroma. We have yet much to learn on this subject, but it will be seen that a greater variety than at first view seems to be required is, in fact, necessary. I have at the end of the catalogue of pears, for the first time, made, I fear, an incomplete list of pears likely to succeed in the north as pyramids and bushes on the quince. I need scarcely say that, in an unfavourable climate, a sheltered situation is most necessary for a fruit garden.

Pyramids are upright trees, from two to six years old, 3 to 5 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.

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," or in pots in the Orchard-house, will be found perhaps, the *only sure methods* to procure pears of fine flavour; for this purpose those grafted 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.

Biennial removal 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, before replacing the tree, to shovel into the hole some of the earth from the surface around it 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 compact 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, and the same quantity of rotten dung, 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.

For many years it has been common to hear some gardeners, if lacking energy or enterprise, declaim against pears on quince stocks, I believe, only because they require careful culture. I have no hesitation in saying that in the most adverse soils, if the climate be not too cool, they may be grown with advantage in gardens; with biennial removal and fresh compost they will succeed (as I can shew) in solid clay or in hard stony and gravelly soils; give them a favourable climate, and you may make them independent of the natural soil of the garden.

An idea has also been broached, that as the spring frosts are less severe at ten or twelve feet from the surface of the earth, it may be advisable to cultivate our choice pears as tall standards. From 1845 to 1856 our springs, as is well known, were generally frosty and destructive to the blossoms of fruit trees; during that period I have often had crops of fine pears from my dwarf trees when the standards failed, but *never once*, crops from the standards when the dwarfs failed to bear. The finest pears I have had this season (1857) have been gathered from bushes and low trees, the fruit almost touching the earth. Two hundred bushels of the finest Louise Bonne pears ever seen, have been gathered from my pyramids on quince stocks; the trees are from ten to twelve years old.

Albertine. Medium size, a handsome, half-melting, juicy pear, very hardy. Forms a vigorous and rather diffuse pyramid, a prolific bush on the quince. Sept.

Alexandre Bivort (Esperen). Medium size, a new hardy melting pear; flavour rich and exquisite. Forms a diffuse pyramid on the quince, and a most prolific bush. Dec. and Jan.

Alexandre Lambré. Medium size, a new hardy melting pear of the *Passe Colmar* race and of high excellence. Forms a handsome and vigorous pyramid on the quince. Dec., often till Feb. and March.

Alexandrina. Medium size, a new very handsome melting, early pear, which succeeds well on the quince, is perfectly hardy, and forms a handsome pyramid. Sept.

Baronne de Mello.⁽¹⁾ Medium size, a hardy melting pear, which succeeds admirably on the quince, and forms a compact and most ornamental pyramid. Nov.

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.⁽²⁾ 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.

Bergamot, Gansel's Late.⁽³⁾ Medium size, melting, with the fine aroma of the preceding. Succeeds on the quince, double-worked, and bears freely; on the pear it is most vigorous and forms a large pyramid or standard. Dec.

Bergamotte d'Esperen.⁽⁴⁾ Medium size, a most excellent hardy late melting pear, far superior to the March

¹ This has been cultivated here for some years, and this season (1857) for the first time, I find its fruit so nearly identical with *Adèle de St. Denis* and *Beurré Van Mons*, as not to be worth keeping distinct.

² 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.

³ This was raised from seed by the late Mr. Williams, of Pitmason, and is a valuable addition to our pears, giving, as it does, a true *Bergamot* flavoured pear in December.

⁴ 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*.

- 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 Bachelier**. Large, a new melting pear which succeeds well on the quince, and forms a compact and very nice pyramid. Dec.
- 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 will not ripen or become soft. Succeeds on the quince double-worked, and is better adapted for a bush than a pyramid.
- 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 and hardy habit; fruit larger of the same quality, skin tinged with deep red. End of Oct.
- Beurré Clairgeau**.⁽¹⁾ Large, a very handsome new melting pear, very juicy, but not always rich. Succeeds best on the pear, and forms a fine pyramid; it is, however, preferable as a bush on account of its large fruit. Nov.
- Beurré D'Amboise**. See **Beurré Brown**.
- 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'Enghein** is a variety of this pear, equally good, 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**.⁽²⁾ 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 Goubalt**. 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**. 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 Langelier**. Medium size, 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 Léon 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**. Medium size, 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**.⁽³⁾ 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.
- Bézy d'Esperen**.⁽⁴⁾ 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'Été**. Large, a good early melting pear, which succeeds well on the quince, and forms a most prolific bush. End of Aug.
- Broom l'ark (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**.⁽⁵⁾ 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.

¹ For orchard house culture, on the quince, in pots, this, the most beautiful of all pears, is particularly well adapted. It is of the race of **Beurré de Caplaumont**.

² This pear is seldom eaten in this country in perfection: owing, I think, to its being cultivated as a wall pear. Its flavour is generally flat and insipid; in France it is very popular, always delicious, and keeps longer in spring than any other melting pear. A good method of growing it would be to plant it in 15-inch pots, keep the trees in the orchard house till the middle or end of June, and then place them out of doors in a sheltered sunny place, or near a wall with a southern aspect, to ripen their fruit. The trees should not stand nearer than two feet from the wall.

³ On its first introduction this most excellent sort ripened early in September, but latterly it has kept well till the end of October.

⁴ This is of the same race as **Bergamotte d'Esperen**, and often confounded with it; it is earlier, and very hardy and prolific.

⁵ The orchard house would probably suit this pear, as it often ripens badly in England.

PEARS — *continued.*

- 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 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 (Van Mons).** Large, a very handsome and excellent melting pear. On the quince it forms a rather diffuse pyramid and a most prolific bush. Dec.
- Comte de Paris (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.
- Conseiller de la Cour, or Maréchal de la Cour (Van Mons).** ⁽¹⁾ Large, a new hardy melting pear which grows most vigorously, even on the quince, and forms a diffuse pyramid or spreading bush. The Duc d'Orléans (Van Mons) if not the same is much like it. End of 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.
- Délices d'Hardenpont (d'Angers).** Large, a good melting pear, remarkable for its upright growth, forms a most ornamental pyramid on the quince. Oct. and Nov.
- Délices de Jodoigne.** Medium size, melting and very good; the tree is hardy. Succeeds admirably on the quince and forms a very handsome pyramid. Oct.
- Dr. Troussseau (Van Mons).** Large, a new, excellent, and most delicious hardy melting pear, which succeeds well on the quince, and forms a prolific bush. Dec.
- Doyenné Boussoch.** ⁽²⁾ Very large, a handsome 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 Defais.** Medium size, a new melting pear of great excellence; the tree is hardy. Succeeds well on the quince and forms a handsome pyramid. Dec.
- Doyenné d'Été.** Small and remarkably handsome, and the best very early pear. Succeeds tolerably well on the quince and forms a small pyramid, but it bears so freely that it is better on the pear stock for a pyramid. As a bush on the quince it is most prolific and quite ornamental. July.
- Doyenné du Comice.** 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 favour. 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; it bears freely on the pear. Oct.
- Duc d'Aumale.** Large, a new hardy and very delicious melting pear, which succeeds admirably on the quince, and forms a handsome vigorous pyramid. Oct. and Nov.
- Durandeau, or Poire de Tongres.** Large, a new and good hardy melting pear; very handsome, which bears well either as a pyramid or standard, and is well worthy of a trial in cool climates. Nov.
- 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.
- Gansel's Seckle.** ⁽³⁾ A little below medium size, larger and handsomer than the Seckle, and I think quite equal in flavour, it grows and bears freely double-worked on the quince, but in most soils will do better on the pear. Oct.
- Glou Morceau.** ⁽⁴⁾ 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 honied 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.

¹ This has a most delicious and peculiar aroma, and deserves extensive cultivation. It grows so vigorously on the quince that it requires annual removal to bring it into early fruitfulness. No pear better deserves extra care. Almost the last words of Van Mons about pears were on the label attached to some grafts of this pear, sent to a friend just before his death, viz.: "Maréchal de la Cour, gain de 1841, la meilleure existant."

² This pear, known also as Double Philippe, Beurré de Mérode, is of the same race as Albertine, but ripens a little later. Délices d'Hardenpont (Belge), Melon de Namur and Beurré d'Isenberg, are all much like it in their qualities and season, being very large and handsome, and remarkably sweet and juicy.

³ This is a hybrid between the Seckle and Gansel's Bergamot raised by the late Mr. Williams, of Pitmaston, and a very interesting variety.

⁴ This fine pear may be grown in pots, as recommended for the Easter Beurré.

PEARS—continued.

- 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; bears well on the pear, and 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.
- Leopold 1st.* Medium size, a new melting pear of great excellence, forming one of the handsomest of pyramidal trees, either on the pear or on the quince, on which it succeeds admirably. Dec. and Jan.
- Louise Bonne of Jersey.* Large. When cultivated on the quince stock, this is the most beautiful as well as the most delicious melting pear 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.
- Marie Louise, or Marie Louise Nouvelle.*⁽¹⁾ 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.
- 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. It well deserves a wall, for no Flemish or French pear excels it. 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. Requires a wall in cool climates. Jan.
- Ne plus Meuria.*⁽²⁾ 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. Requires a wall in cool climates.
- Nouveau Poiteau (Van Mons).* Large, 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 its fruit being very large. 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. Sept.
- 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; in some seasons it does not become soft, and therefore requires a warm soil and climate.
- Prince Albert.*⁽³⁾ 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.
- Rousselet Enfant Prodigue.* Medium size, colour orange and russet, handsome, melting and rich, with a racy aroma; tree hardy and vigorous, succeeds well on the quince, and forms a good pyramid. Dec.
- 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, or Louise d'Orléans (Van Mons).* Medium size, a most delicious melting pear; succeeds well on the quince, and forms a handsome pyramid. Nov.
- Van Mons (Léon 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.
- Zepherin Grégoire.* Medium size, a new hardy, late, and delicious pear of the *Passe Colmar* race; succeeds better on the pear than on the quince, and forms a beautiful pyramid. Jan. and Feb.
- Zepherin Louis (Grégoire).* Medium size, a new late pear, raised by M. Grégoire, and with several others bearing his name, likely to prove a valuable and very hardy late melting pear. Jan. and Feb.
- The three most delicious pears for a small garden are *Marie-Louise*, *Winter Nelis*, and *Josephine de Malines*.

¹ The double-worked trees of this are young trees only, as the demand for them is always greater than the supply.

² It is remarkable that this pear, sent to the Horticultural Society many years since from Belgium, is now quite unknown on the Continent.

³ Like the *Conseiller de la Cour* this is a most vigorous grower on the quince, and requires annual removal at the end of October to make it fruitful: this is much preferable to the excessive summer pinching recommended by foreign cultivators; in our moist climate this practice only leads to the production of numerous shoots, which never ripen. It forms a charming pyramid, and deserves the most extensive cultivation.

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.
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.
Belle de Noël - - -	medium - -	Jan.
Bergamot, March (Knight) (O) - -	small - -	very hardy. April.
Bergamotte Dussart - - -	medium - -	Dec.
Bézy de Caissoy - - -	small - -	very hardy. Jan.
Beurré Bretonneau - - -	large - -	May.
Beurré de Capiaumont (O) - - -	medium - -	bears freely as a standard. Oct.
Beurré Kennes - - -	medium - -	very handsome. Oct.
Beurré Nantais - - -	large - -	a handsome productive pyramid. Nov.
Beurré Navez - - -	medium - -	Nov.
Beurré Wetteren - - -	medium - -	Feb.
Beurré Winter (Rivers) - - -	large - -	March.
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 or Poire d'Auch - - -	large - -	requires a wall. Feb.
Colmar d'Arenberg - - -	very large - -	sometimes coarse; a great bearer. Oct.
Crassane, Althorp (O) - - -	medium - -	very hardy. Nov.
Duchesse de Mars - - -	small - -	high perfumed flavour. Jan.
Dunmore (O) - - -	large - -	very hardy, bears well as a standard. Oct.
Emerald - - -	medium - -	very hardy and good. Dec.
Flemish Beauty - - -	medium - -	very handsome. Oct.
Grand Soleil (Esperen) - - -	medium - -	a great bearer. Nov.
Green Chisel (O) - - -	small - -	bears well as a standard. July.
Hacon'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.
Melon de Namur - - -	large - -	Oct.
Napoleon - - -	large - -	very juicy. Nov.
Onondaga or Swan's Orange - - -	large - -	very hardy. Oct.
Poire-Pêche - - -	medium - -	Sept.
Rostiezer - - -	small - -	great bearer. Aug.
St. Germain - - -	large - -	requires a wall. Jan.
St. Michel Archange - - -	medium - -	Oct.
Shobden Court - - -	medium - -	very hardy. Feb.
Soldat (Esperen) - - -	medium - -	a great bearer, and very hardy. Nov.
Suffolk Thorn - - -	medium - -	hardy and delicious. Oct.
Swan's Egg (O) - - -	medium - -	bears freely as a standard. Oct.
Susette de Bavy - - -	small - -	forms a compact fine pyramid. April.
Van Assche - - -	large - -	very handsome. Oct.
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.

SELECT NEW PEARS.

These are all reckoned first-class pears, but have not yet borne fruit here.
Trees are from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. each, according to the size of the trees.

Name.	Size.	Season.
Abbé Edouard - - -	medium - -	Nov.
Aglæ Grégoire - - -	medium - -	Mar. and April.
Alexandrine Douillard, succeeds well on the quince -	large - -	Dec.
Auguste Royer - - -	medium - -	Nov.

PEARS—*continued.*

Name.	Size.	Season.
Avocat Nelis - - - - -	large - - - - -	Mar. and April.
Barbe Nelis - - - - -	medium - - - - -	August.
Belle Fleurisienne - - - - -	medium - - - - -	April.
Bergamotte Heimbouurg, forms a handsome pyramid	large - - - - -	Oct.
Beurré Antoinette - - - - -	medium - - - - -	Jan.
Beurré Bennert - - - - -	small - - - - -	Feb.
Beurré Defais - - - - -	medium - - - - -	Dec.
Beurré Delaunoy - - - - -	medium - - - - -	Oct. and Nov.
Beurré Delfosse, forms a nice pyramid on the quince	medium - - - - -	Jan.
Beurré Stappaerts, forms a nice pyramid on the quince	small - - - - -	Jan.
Calebasse Tougard, forms a robust pyramid	medium, long - - - - -	Oct.
Colmar Delahaut - - - - -	large - - - - -	Dec. to Feb.
Commissaire Delmotte - - - - -	large - - - - -	Dec. and Jan.
Comte d'Esperen - - - - -	medium - - - - -	Nov. and Dec.
De Lamartine, forms a handsome pyramid on the quince	medium - - - - -	Dec.
Delavault - - - - -	large - - - - -	Sept.
Desiré Cornelis - - - - -	large - - - - -	Sept.
Desiré Van Mons, forms a handsome pyramid on the quince	large - - - - -	Nov.
Dr. Grégoire - - - - -	medium - - - - -	Jan.
Dr. Lentier (Grégoire) - - - - -	medium - - - - -	Oct.
Duchesse de Brabant, a great bearer and hardy	medium - - - - -	Sept.
Emilie Bivort - - - - -	medium - - - - -	Nov.
Fondante de Comice - - - - -	medium - - - - -	Oct.
Fondante de Cuerne - - - - -	medium - - - - -	Sept.
Frédéric Le Clerc - - - - -	large - - - - -	Nov.
General de Lourmel - - - - -	medium - - - - -	Nov. and Dec.
Gloire de Binche (like Glou Morceau)	medium - - - - -	Jan.
Hélène Grégoire - - - - -	large - - - - -	Oct.
Henri Bivort - - - - -	large - - - - -	Sept.
Iris Grégoire - - - - -	medium - - - - -	Dec. and Jan.
Jules Bivort - - - - -	large - - - - -	Nov.
Léon Grégoire - - - - -	large - - - - -	Jan. and Feb.
Lieutenant Poitevin - - - - -	medium - - - - -	Feb. and Mar.
Louis Grégoire - - - - -	medium - - - - -	Dec. and Jan.
Madame Adelaide de Reves - - - - -	medium - - - - -	Oct.
Madame Elisa - - - - -	large - - - - -	Nov.
Madame Millet - - - - -	large - - - - -	April and May.
Monseigneur Affre - - - - -	large - - - - -	Dec.
Napoléon Savinien - - - - -	medium - - - - -	Jan. to March.
Nouvelle Fulvie (Grégoire) - - - - -	large - - - - -	Jan. and Feb.
Parfum de Rose - - - - -	small - - - - -	Nov.
Précoce Goubault - - - - -	small - - - - -	July.
Reine des Précoces - - - - -	small - - - - -	July.
Rousselet de Janvier - - - - -	small - - - - -	Jan.
Rousselet Vanderweeken - - - - -	small - - - - -	Dec. and Jan.
Rousselon (Esperen) - - - - -	medium - - - - -	Feb.
Sainte Dorothee Royale Nouvelle - - - - -	very large - - - - -	Oct.
Seraphine Oryn - - - - -	medium - - - - -	Oct.
Souvenir Esperen - - - - -	medium - - - - -	Nov.
Thérèse Kumps, grows freely on the quince	medium - - - - -	Nov.
Tigrée de Janvier - - - - -	small - - - - -	Jan.
Triomphe de la Pomologie - - - - -	large - - - - -	Dec.
Victoria (Langelier) (like Glou Morceau) - - - - -	large - - - - -	Jan.
Vineuse d'Esperen - - - - -	medium - - - - -	Sept.

BAKING AND STEWING PEARS.

Black Pear of Worcester. Very large, keeps well, and is a highly esteemed stewing pear.

Bellissime 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.

Crassane d'Hiver (Bruneau). Medium size, a high flavoured and half-melting pear which cooks well.

Léon le Clerc de Laval, or "Blanc Perné."⁽¹⁾ 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 Léon le Clerc (Van Mons), besides the Van Mons (Léon 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 lbs. and upwards; succeeds on the quince, and forms a prolific bush or espalier. May.

Verulam, or Spring Beurré. Large, very juicy, in some seasons half-melting and a tolerable dessert pear; it is a most abundant bearer, and is called in Suffolk the Black Beurré, and very large and old trees exist in that county. Feb. and March.

Vicar of Winkfield. Large, very handsome; forms a most ornamental large pyramid on the quince. Dec. and Jan.

The following varieties form uniform and handsome pyramids for rows; they are very ornamental:—

Alexandrina.
Baronne de Mello.
Bergamotte d'Esperen.
Bergamotte Heimbouurg.
Beurré Hamecher.
Beurré Delfosse.
Beurré Kennes.
Beurré Léon le Clerc.
Beurré Nantais.
Beurré Stappaerts.
Bézy d'Esperen.
Calebasse d'Été.
Calebasse Tougard.
Colmar d'Été.
Délices d'Hardenpont.

De Lamartine.
Délices de Jadoigne.
Desiré Van Mons.
Doyenné Defais.
Doyenné de Comice.
Doyenné, White.
Fondante d'Automne.
Laure de Glymes.
Louise Bonne of Jersey.
Nouveau Poiteau.
Prince Albert.
Soldat (Esperen).
Susette de Bayay.
Urbaniste.

The following sorts are likely to succeed as pyramids or bushes on the quince; in the North of England and Scotland I assume that they will ripen from three to six weeks later than they do in the South.

Alexandre Lambré.
Bergamot, Gansel's Late.
Beurré d'Amanlis.
Beurré Hamecher.
Beurré Hardy.
Beurré Nantais.
Beurré Superfin.
Bon Chrétien (Williams's).

Calebasse d'Été.
Colmar d'Été.
Doyenné Defais.
Doyenné de Comice.
Doyenné Boussoch.
Fondante d'Automne.
Louise Bonne of Jersey.
Thompson's.

PRICES OF PEAR TREES.

	Each.
Standards on pear-stocks for orchards - - - - -	s. d. - 2 0
Pyramids on pear-stocks - - - - -	2s. Od. to 3 6
Dwarfs on pear-stocks - - - - -	- 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 three and four years old in a bearing state ⁽²⁾ - - - - -	- 3 0
Pyramids on quince-stocks, six to eight years old ⁽³⁾ - - - - -	5s. Od. to 7 6
Dwarf bushes on quince-stocks, mostly with bloom buds ⁽⁴⁾ - - - - -	- 2 0
Bushes and pyramids on quince-stocks double-worked ⁽⁵⁾ - - - - -	- 3 0
Dwarf trained trees for walls, or espaliers on quince-stocks - - - - -	- 3 6
Dwarf upright trained trees ⁽⁶⁾ see Fig. 6. - - - - -	- 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, full of bloom buds - - - - -	- 3 6

This pear keeps sound longer than any other. I have this day (August 25, 1856) eaten some that were soft and really agreeable although gathered last October.

² In giving orders, if handsome and uniform trees in a bearing state are required, the selection of sorts should be left to me. For very often sorts are named and large trees wanted of them, when perhaps they are delicate growers and no bearing trees can be supplied. These pyramids are all pruned early in autumn ready for planting.

³ Only a few varieties can be had of this age: viz. Beurré d'Amanlis, Louise Bonne of Jersey, Beurré Niel, Comte de Lamy, Colmar d'Été, Passe Colmar, Napoléon. 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.

⁴ These are well adapted for potting for orchard-house culture; they will bear a good crop the first season. Pears when grown in orchard-houses should not hang too long on the trees, or they become very deficient in flavour. They should be gathered by the middle of September, if the trees are suffered to remain under glass; but if they are removed to the open air in August to ripen their fruit, they need not be gathered till the end of the month.

⁵ The double-worked trees are nearly all young one and two-year-old grafts.

⁶ These upright trained trees may be planted in small vacancies between other trees, against walls; they bear profusely and are very useful. Against walls appropriated to them only they may be planted four feet apart.

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. ⁽¹⁾ March.
<i>Bess Pool (O)</i> - - -	T	Large, pyramid; a most excellent late apple. May.
<i>Blenheim Orange, or Pippin</i> - - -	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. March.
<i>Cellini</i> - - -	K	Large, and very handsome, a pyramid and prolific bush. Oct.
<i>Cockle Pippin</i> - - -	T	Medium size; a favourite Sussex apple; excellent. Jan.
<i>Codlin, Keswick</i> - - -	K	Large, early, excellent, pyramid. Sept. to Oct.
<i>Codlin, Manx</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, pyramid and 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> - - -		
<i>Margaret</i> - - -	T	Medium size, early and excellent, pyramid. July.

¹ When cultivated as bushes on the paradise-stocks, these vigorous growers require frequent, often annual, removal.

APPLES—continued.

Name.	Use.	Remarks.
<i>Juneating, White</i> - - -	T	Small, the earliest apple and very good, a small prolific pyramid. July.
<i>Keddystone Pippin</i> - - -	T	Small, flavour delicious, pyramid. March to May.
<i>Kerry Pippin</i> - - -	T	Small, rich and excellent, pyramid. Sept.
<i>King of the Pippins, or Golden Winter Pearmain (O)</i> - - -	K T	Medium size, very handsome, pyramid. Nov.
<i>Large Yellow Bough</i> - - -	K	Medium size, a good early sort, bush. Aug.
<i>London Pippin (O)</i> - - -	K	Medium size, very hardy tree, bush. March.
<i>Margil</i> - - -	T	Medium size, good bearer, pyramid. Nov.
<i>Melon Apple</i> ⁽¹⁾ - - -	T	Large, an American apple, flesh soft, juicy, and rich, excellent, bush. Feb.
<i>Mère de Ménage</i> - - -	K	Very large and handsome, bush. Dec.
<i>Newtown Pippin, Yellow</i> ⁽¹⁾ - - -	T K	Large, American, requires a warm situation or wall, bush. Dec. March.
<i>Nonesuch</i> - - -	K	Large, a very old sort, excellent for apple jelly, bush. Oct.
<i>Nonpareil (Braddick's)</i> - - -	T	Small, keeps sound, pyramid. Feb.
<i>Nonpareil, Early</i> - - -	T	Has been cultivated here a century, flesh very tender, sweet, and juicy.
<i>Nonpareil, Old</i> - - -	T	Medium size, tender, juicy, and excellent, a prolific pyramid. April.
<i>Nonpareil, Pitmaston Russet</i> - - -	T	Small, exceedingly brisk and rich, pyramid. Feb.
<i>Nonpareil, Scarlet</i> - - -	T	Medium size, very handsome, pyramid. Jan.
<i>Norfolk Bearer</i> - - -	K	Large, excellent, a profuse bearer, pyramid.
<i>Norfolk Beaufin (O)</i> - - -	K	Very large, excellent for drying, bush.
<i>Northern Spy</i> - - -	T	Large and delicious, American, a large pyramid. April.
<i>Peach Apple, Irish</i> - - -	T	Medium size, an excellent, juicy, and good early apple, pyramid. Aug.
<i>Peach Apple, Winter</i> - - -	T	Medium size, an excellent late American apple, flesh tender, juicy, and good, pyramid. May.
<i>Pearmain (Baxter's) (O)</i> - - -	T K	Medium size, a good bearer and excellent apple, bush. Dec. March.
<i>Pearmain, Claygate</i> - - -	T	Medium size, excellent, has the Ribstone Pippin flavour, bush. Nov. to May.
<i>Pearmain (Grange's)</i> - - -	T	Large, a profuse bearer, bush. Nov. Feb.
<i>Pearmain, Herefordshire (O)</i> - - -	K T	Large, an old and excellent variety, bush. May.
<i>Pearmain (Hubbard's)</i> - - -	T	Small, a favourite Suffolk apple, very rich, bush. April.
<i>Pearmain, Lamb Abbey</i> - - -	T	Medium size, keeps well without shrivelling, bush. April.
<i>Pearmain (Mannington's) (O)</i> - - -	T K	Medium size, a new and excellent sort, flesh yellow, rich, and sugary, pyramid. Nov. March.
<i>Pearson's Plate</i> - - -	T	Small, handsome, and excellent dessert apple, pyramid. March.
<i>Pitmaston Pine-apple</i> - - -	T	Small, "more sugary than the Golden Pippin, but not so juicy," pyramid. Dec. Feb.
<i>Prince Albert</i> - - -	T	Small, a seedling from Golden Harvey, very rich pyramid. May.
<i>Quarrenden, Devonshire (O)</i> - - -	T	Medium size, a most agreeable and handsome early apple, pyramid. Sept.
<i>Reinette du Canada (O)</i> - - -	T K	Very large, an excellent dessert fruit, although large; in May and June it is peculiarly fine: spreading bush. April, June.
<i>Reinette, Golden</i> - - -	T	Medium size, an old and favourite apple, pyramid. Nov.
<i>Reinette Van Mons (O)</i> - - -	T	Below medium size, received from Belgium from the late Van Mons; rich, aromatic, and excellent, a handsome pyramid. Jan. May.
<i>Ribstone Pippin</i> - - -	T K	Medium size, rich, aromatic, and excellent; in most soils the trees require biennial removal to prevent canker; bush. Dec.
<i>Ribstone Pippin, Spring, or Baddow Pippin</i> - - -	T	Medium size, very sugary and rich, a compact pyramid. May, June.
<i>Rostocker</i> - - -	K	Large, like Norfolk Beaufin, bush. June.
<i>Russet, Boston</i> - - -	T	Medium size, very sugary, and rich, with the Ribstone Pippin flavour. Jan.
<i>Russet, Pine-apple</i> - - -	T	Large, flesh yellow, tender, and aromatic, pyramid. Oct.
<i>Russet, Syke House (O)</i> - - -	T	Small, an excellent dessert apple, pyramid. Jan.
<i>Rymer or Caldwell's Keeper</i> - - -	K	Large, keeps well, has a peculiarly brisk acid, bush. April.
<i>St. Sauveur</i> - - -	K T	Very large, handsome, and excellent, bush. Dec. Jan.
<i>Small's Admirable</i> - - -	K	Large, bush. Nov. Dec.
<i>South Carolina Pippin</i> - - -	K	Very large, a spreading bush. Dec.
<i>Striped Beaufin or Beefing (O)</i> - - -	K	Very large, one of the handsomest and best of culinary apples, bush. Oct. to May.

¹ 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.

APPLES — continued.

Name.	Use.	Remarks.
<i>Sturmer Pippin</i> - - -	T	Medium size, a most excellent late apple, partaking of the Ribstone Pippin and Nonpareil, pyramid. April to June.
<i>Tower of Glamis</i> (O) - -	K	Large, a most excellent kitchen apple, bush. Nov. to Feb.
<i>Victoria</i> (Hulbert's) - -	T	Small, very firm and rich, a seedling from the Golden Harvey, pyramid. April to May.
<i>Wadhurst Pippin</i> - - -	K	Large, a great bearer, and excellent bush. Oct. to Feb.
<i>Waltham Abbey Seedling</i> or Golden Noble (O) - - -	K	Very large, handsome, requires but little sugar, pyramid. Dec.
<i>Warner's King</i> (O) - - -	K	Very large, one of the largest of apples, spreading bush. Nov.
<i>Winter Colman</i> (O) - - -	K	Medium size, very hardy and good, bush. Nov. to April.
<i>Wyken Pippin</i> (O) - - -	T	Below medium size, aromatic and rich, compact pyramid. Nov. to Dec.

OTHER VARIETIES OF APPLES, OF FINE QUALITY,

TREES OF WHICH CAN BE SUPPLIED.

Alfreton (K) - - -	Jan.	Nonpareil, Redding's (T) - - -	March.
American Fall Harvey (T) - - -	Dec.	Nonpareil, Royal (Hunt's) (T) - - -	Jan.
Beachamwell (T) - - -	March.	Nonpareil, Stubton (T) - - -	March.
Calville Malingre (K) - - -	Jan.	Nonpareil, White (T) - - -	Feb.
Clebbon Pippin (T) - - -	Dec.	Norfolk Paradise (K) - - -	Jan.
Cornish Gilliflower (T) - - -	May.	Northern Greening. Excellent kitchen apple (K) - - -	April.
Codlin, Dutch (K) - - -	Sept.	Oslin (T) - - -	Sept.
Duke of Glo'ster (Hunt's) (T) - - -	Feb.	Pearmain, Hormead (K) - - -	Feb.
Early Joe (T) - - -	Aug.	Pearmain, Scarlet (T) - - -	Nov.
Flanders Pippin (K) - - -	Dec.	Pearmain, Winter (K) - - -	March.
Flower of Kent (K) - - -	Jan.	Pine-apple Pippin (T) - - -	Feb.
Forfar Pippin (T) - - -	March.	Pomme Royale (K) - - -	Dec.
French Crab or Easter Pippin (K) - - -	May.	Princess Royal (Hulbert's) (T) - - -	March.
Golden Pippin, Franklin's (T) - - -	Nov.	Quatford Aromatic (T) - - -	Nov.
Hambledon Deux Ans (K) - - -	Jan.	Reinette Blanche d'Espagne (K) - - -	Jan.
Kentish Pippin (T K) - - -	April.	Reinette de Doué (K) - - -	Jan.
Lady Apple, or Pomme d'Api (T) - - -	April.	Russet, Golden (T) - - -	Feb.
Lemon Pippin (T) - - -	Dec.	Russet, Pitmaston (T) - - -	Feb.
Little Harbert (T) - - -	March.	Russet, Royal (K) - - -	Jan.
Lord Suffield (K) - - -	Nov.	Sam Young, a delicious dessert apple (T) - - -	Oct.
Maclean's Favourite (T) - - -	Jan.	Sops in Wine (T) - - -	Oct.
Nonpareil, Downton, excellent (T) - - -	April.	Wormsley Pippin (K) - - -	Jan.
Nonpareil, Flat (T) - - -	April.	Yorkshire Greening (K) - - -	
Nonpareil, Golden (T) - - -	Feb.		

PRICES OF TREES.

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

¹ These pyramids are about three feet in height and two or three years old, and will come into bearing at once. No garden trees can be more interesting and beautiful.

² These form very neat and most prolific espaliers, not requiring so much pruning as those on the crab stock.

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, very juicy and good, 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.

Blenheim or Shipley. 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.

Hermiskirke. 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 agreeable; 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 (2s. 6d.) A variety of the *Large Early*; a very large and distinct variety, 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 very valuable, hardy sort. The *Royale* Hative ripens a few days earlier than this, but does not appear to be constant in this respect.

St. Ambroise (2s. 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'Orleans (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, and excellent; an early variety of the peach apricot; tree hardy.

OTHER VARIETIES OF APRICOTS.

Beaugé. Large, a late variety of the peach apricot.

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 tolerably well in the orchard-house.

PRICES OF TREES.

	s.	d.
Standards - - - - -	2	6 each
Ditto, trained for walls - - - - -	5s. to	7 6 "
Half Standards trained - - - - -	5	0 "
Ditto ditto, in pots ⁽¹⁾ - - - - -	5	0 "
Dwarfs, except those sorts 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 ⁽²⁾ - - - - -	5	0 "
Ditto, second size ⁽³⁾ - - - - -	3	6 "
Ditto, bushes for potting - - - - -	2	6 "

¹ These are well adapted for planting out; in orchard-houses they come into bearing at once.

² The partial failure which has taken place in some orchard-houses by the trees dropping their blossoms without setting their fruit, has been, in some cases, owing to want of air, but I now feel convinced it has been mostly owing to the trees being top-dressed in spring. Their surface roots are then disturbed, and as the trees blossom very early, the roots have not made enough progress to feed the germs of the fruit; so for want of food they drop. The middle of October must, in future, be the season for top-dressing orchard-house apricots.

³ These, although smaller trees, are full of bloom buds; as are the trees, at the same price, of peaches and nectarines.

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; a north aspect suits the Morello only.

Archduke.⁽¹⁾ 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 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.

† 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. August and September.

† 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 gros Cœur*. Very large; rich, and excellent; flesh firm: one of the finest of the Bigarreus.

† Bigarreau monstreux de Mézel. Large; flesh firm and rich: a great bearer.

† Bigarreau Napoléon. Large; rich and good; much like, if not the same as, Bigarreau d'Esperen: a most abundant bearer.

† Bigarreau, White.⁽²⁾ 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, Coe's Late. Large; very late, but a most agreeable subacid cherry in August and September: forms a pretty bush on the Mahaleb, and deserves a wall.

† Cleveland Bigarreau (2s. 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 juicy; will hang to the end of August, or even later, protected from flies and wasps: this makes a nice bush on the Mahaleb.

† Governor Wood (2s. 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 (2s. 6d., Dr. Kirtland), a new American variety. Large; marbled red; flesh tender and good; ripens with Knight's Early Black.

Reine Hortense.⁽³⁾ Very large; with a refreshing sweetness: forms a fine bush, but does not bear profusely.

† Rockport Bigarreau (2s. 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.

¹ This very fine cherry is rare in English gardens. It has been in this nursery about a century, and was confounded with the May Duke; but thirty years since I took some grafts from one of the old decaying trees, which used to bear the finest cherries I have ever seen, and thus saved it.

² 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.

³ The Lemerrier seems to be a seedling raised from this fine cherry. It is more erect in its growth, and bears more abundantly.

† Marked thus in the margin are Bigarreus, or firm-fleshed cherries.

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

SELECT CHERRIES—*continued.*

- ‡ The Doctor (2s. 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.

Some new cherries have been recently introduced: among them, *Impératrice Eugénie*, a variety of the May Duke, ripening ten days earlier, and well adapted for pot culture, can be recommended; trees 5s. each. *Cerise Toupie*, *Nouvelle Royale*, *Duchesse de Palnau*, and *Dauphine*, are also new and distinct.

PRICES OF TREES.

	s.	d.
Standards - - - - -	2	0 each.
Ditto, trained - - - - -	5	0 "
Dwarfs, on the Cherry stock, except those sorts priced ⁽¹⁾ - - - - -	1	6 "
Dwarfs, grafted on the <i>Cerasus Mahaleb</i> , so as to form dwarf prolific bushes, or for potting - - - - -	2	0 "
Ditto, trained for espaliers or walls - - - - -	3	6 "
Ditto, in pots in a bearing state - - - - -	3	6 "
Pyramids, full of bloom buds - - - - -	2	6 "

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.* 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.* Red; large, and a most prodigious bearer.

La Hâtive.* A new very early red currant from France: excellent.

La Versaillaise.* 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.* Early, and very good.

Red, Knight's large.* Berries large; bunches long.

Red, Knight's sweet.* Less acid than most sorts.

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

White Dutch. A well-known and good sort.

PRICES OF TREES—4s. per dozen, except those marked thus *, which are 6s. per dozen.

F I G S.

Angélique. Medium size; pale-greenish yellow; not very rich: but really good, forces well, and bears abundantly; this is the *Madeleine* of France.

Brown Turkey, or *Lee's Perpetual.*⁽²⁾ 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: in the forcing house it often gives three crops in one season.

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

Nerii. See *White Ischia*.

Singleton. See *White Ischia*.

White Ischia.⁽³⁾ Pale yellow; small; very sweet and rich: the tree dwarf, and a most abundant bearer, but requires heat.

¹ When the price of trees is placed in a parenthesis after the name, it means that no trees of that kind are sold under the price affixed; in short they are not in this instance included among dwarfs at 1s. 6d.

² This and the *White Marseilles* are two most prolific and excellent figs, either for walls or for pot culture in orchard houses. The *Raby Castle* fig is like the *Marseilles*, and of equal excellence: it differs in having a longer footstalk.

³ Figs, like many of our cultivated fruits, seem to go in races: the *Marseilles*, the *Angélique*, and the *Raby Castle* are of one race; the *Nerii* of most cultivators and the *Singleton* are so like the *White Ischia* in the habit of the tree, and in the shape, size, and flavour of the fruit as not easily to be distinguished. The *White Ischia* for pot culture, when gentle heat is applied, is the most prolific and the most delicious fig known.

FIGS—continued.

White Marseilles. Large; greenish-white; of the most luscious sweetness; bears abundantly, and forces well. This, the Brown Turkey, and the Early Violet, are well adapted for pot culture in orchard houses; for they will ripen two crops in the season, in a common boarded orchard house, without fire-heat.

PRICES OF TREES.

						s.	d.
Figs in pots	-	-	-	-	-	2	6 each.
do. do. in a bearing state	-	-	-	-	-	3	6 "
do. do. large size	-	-	-	-	-	5	0 "

GOOSEBERRIES.

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, Pittmaston; 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.

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.

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

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

SELECT GRAPES FOR VINERIES⁽¹⁾ WITHOUT FIRE-HEAT.

- Black Prince.** Berries roundish oval; sweet and rich; bunch long: a good bearer and a good grape. The Black Prince Hamburg 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.
- Chasselas Vibert** (5s. each).⁽²⁾ 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.
- Hamburg Black.**⁽³⁾ Berries round; deep purple; juicy, sweet, and rich; ripens well in a cold vinery: excellent.
- 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.
- 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.
- Golden Hamburg** (Bushy's) (21s.) Berries round; large, juicy, rich, and refreshing: of a rich amber when well ripened.
- Madeira Muscat** (7s. 6d.) Berries round, large; of a reddish purple; juicy, with a rich Frontignan flavour; early, ripening with the Hamburg, or a little earlier.
- Muscat de Juillet** (5s.) Berries round; purple; of medium size; rich, juicy, and excellent; this grape will ripen on a wall, as it is one of the earliest of the race, and is well adapted for pot culture in the orchard house.
- Muscat St. Laurent** (5s.) Berries oval; pale amber when ripe; below medium size; juicy, with a high muscat flavour; very early, and will ripen on a wall with the Sweet Water: well adapted for pot culture in the orchard house.
- Muscat de Sarbelle** (5s.) Berries round; purple; of medium size, and of a peculiarly rich muscat flavour; this will, like the preceding, ripen well on a wall in the south, and is well adapted for pot culture in the orchard house.
- Sweet Water, Dutch.** Berries round; white; large; very juicy and refreshing: very good.
- Sweet Water, Prolific.**⁽⁴⁾ 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.
- White Romain or Muscat Romain.** Berries medium-sized; oval; juicy and rich: a nice early grape, well adapted for bush culture, in pots. The fruit is like the Verdelho, but the vine is distinct and more prolific.

SELECT GRAPES FOR VINERIES WITH FIRE-HEAT.

- Barbarossa.** Berries large; deep purple; bunches very large, sometimes weighing five pounds. A useful late grape, keeping well all the winter. Flavour not rich; a shy bearer.
- Bowood Muscat** (21s.) Very large, the largest of the muscats; berries pear-shaped; and when ripe of a rich amber colour, with a rich muscat flavour.
- Chasselas Musquée or Joslin's St. Albans.** Berries round; white; large, and of a very rich muscat flavour, the richest of all. Requires abundance of air to prevent cracking.
- Frontignan, Grizzly.** Berries yellow clouded with red; round; large; with a rich Frontignan flavour.
- Frontignan, White.** Berries whitish-green; round; large; with a high Frontignan flavour. A most abundant bearer.
- Hamburg, Mill Hill.** Berries purple; large; ripens later than the Black Hamburg. A fine late grape.
- Muscat, Cannon Hall.** Berries very large, the largest of all; oval; rich; with a fine muscat flavour; of a pale-amber colour when ripe: requires strong heat.
- Muscat of Alexandria.**⁽⁵⁾ Berries oval; very large; pale amber when fully ripe; juicy and rich: most excellent.
- Purple Constantia.** Berries round; purple, juicy and rich; with a piquant Frontignan flavour, allied to Black Frontignan; with berries larger, and bunch longer: most excellent.
- St. Peter's** (Oldaker's). Berries round; purple; large; juicy; piquant and excellent; far superior to the Barbarossa in flavour; bunches not large: will keep on the vine till spring if not forced early.

¹ This is, perhaps, the most eligible method of insuring ripe grapes, for when planted against walls in the open air, grapes are a most precarious crop. A cheap lean-to vinery 30 feet long and 10 feet wide has been built here for twelve pounds.

² A variety raised in France from the Sweet Water; its berries are very large, and when fully ripe of a golden yellow, with the flavour of the Royal Muscadine; its leaves are more deeply serrated than those of its parent.

³ There is really no sweet grape that equals this in general usefulness, for it may be kept till January and February in a dry warm house, is always good, and never fails to ripen. The Pope and the Black Tripoli of Welbeck are varieties of it that are earlier in colouring. The Richmond Villa Hamburg * also colours a little earlier, and carries a fine bloom: there is also the Champion Hamburg, and the Dutch Hamburg, with very large berries; but as far as my experience has gone, the Black Hamburg has yet no equal. The Golden Hamburg raised at Stockwood Park, between this and the Sweet Water, is a fine rich juicy grape, but has no muscat flavour, as expected by some persons.

⁴ This has longer bunches than the preceding, and when first introduced seemed to set better; but this season it has shown the same propensities to "coiler," i.e. to fail to set its fruit properly like its parent. The berries, when thus imperfect, are smaller than they should be, and without stones.

⁵ The Charlesworth Tokay can scarcely be distinguished from this: the vine is said to be hardier. The Tottenham Park Muscat and Barnes's Muscat differ very slightly. The Muscat do Jésus is a rich grape, but requires careful culture.

* Vines of all these varieties can be supplied.

SELECT GRAPES FOR VINERIES WITH FIRE-HEAT — *continued.*

- Syrian. Berries very large; white; oval, and sweet; bunches enormously large: a magnificent showy grape, and when fully ripe, good.
- Trebiana. Berries large; round; white and sweet; bunch large; will hang on the vine in a dry warm vinery all the winter.
- White Nice. Berries round; medium size; greenish white; sweet and agreeable; not rich; bunch very large, often weighing several pounds.
- White Tokay. Berries large; oval; sweet, and good; a most robust grower: useful as a stock to graft weak-growing kinds on.

PRICES OF VINES.

Vines from eyes, established two years in pots, 3*s.* 6*d.* each, except those priced.

Ditto strong for fruiting, 5*s.* each.

Ditto as dwarf bushes for orchard-house culture, in pots ⁽¹⁾ 3*s.* 6*d.* 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.

Black July or Madeleine Noire. Berries small; purple; sweet and agreeable; bunches small; very early, ripened this season, 1857, the end of August, against a S. E. wall.

Burgundy, or Miller. Berries roundish-oval, purple, sweet, and juicy; bunch very compact; leaves hoary; one of the hardiest 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 Malingre. Berries round; white; juicy and sweet: a new French variety, very early: the earliest white grape, forms a most prolific bush, and is a most abundant bearer.

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.

Muscat Précoce d'Août (5*s.*) Berries round; purple; below medium size; rich; juicy, with a rich Frontignan flavour: this is more robust in its habit than the Muscat d'Août, and succeeds well against a wall.

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 Vanderlaen 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, Prolific Sweet Water, Muscat de Juillet, Muscat de Sarbelle, Muscat St. Laurent, although arranged under Grapes for Vineries, it must be recollected, succeed well on walls, and also in pots in orchard houses.

Plants from eyes not in pots, 1*s.* 6*d.* each: bushes in pots in a bearing state 3*s.* 6*d.* each. ⁽¹⁾

MEDLARS.

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.

PRICES OF TREES.

Standards	-	-	-	-	-	2 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> each.
Pyramids	-	-	-	-	-	1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> „

¹ These bushes are 18 inches high, have two and three branches, and are full of fruit buds, so that they will bear a full crop next season.

SELECT NECTARINES.

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.

Du Telliers. Large; oval; melting, and very good: the tree hardy, and a great bearer.

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

Hardwicke Seedling.⁽¹⁾ Large; melting, rich, and excellent: a seedling from the Elruge: the tree is very hardy.

Hunt's Tawny. Melting, and good; not rich; flesh yellow: earlier than most.

Impératrice. Large; melting, juicy, and good.

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

Newington, Early.⁽²⁾ Very large; clingstone; very rich: rather earlier than the preceding.

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

Roman. Large; clingstone; rich when quite ripe.

Stanwick Seedling No. 3. (5s.)⁽³⁾ This is a seedling raised here from the Stanwick Nectarine. It is higher coloured than its parent, does not crack, and is earlier.

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

Violette Grosse. 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: and the Late Melting, a very late freestone variety. The Duchess of Oldenburg is a new kind; melting, and good, ripening with the Elruge and others. Oldaker's Black is also a good, melting, mid-season nectarine. Pitmaston, Improved, is a new seedling raised here: the tree is most vigorous and hardy.

PRICES OF TREES.

		s.	d.
Standards	- - - - -	3	6 each.
Do.	trained for walls	7	6 ”
Half Standards	trained for walls	7	6 ”
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 ”

¹ This has large flowers, serrated leaves, and was raised from seed at Hardwicke House, Bury St. Edmunds, about twenty years ago. Three years since I received from the West of England the Bowden Nectarine, which proves exactly like the Hardwicke. It is, however, said to have been known in Devonshire for many years. The habit of the tree is not so robust as that of the Hardwicke.

² There are three or four varieties of the Newington Nectarine, all clingstones, and requiring hot weather to ripen them on walls; the Early is the best of all. Neither this nor the Roman should be planted in cool climates.

³ 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, Purple - - - - -	Leaves and fruit of a deep purple, equal to the Red Filbert in size and flavour.
Filbert, Red - - - - -	This and the following are well known to be really good.
Filbert, White.	
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. The Dwarf Prolific Nut and the Cosford if planted among the Red and White Filberts, say one to five, cause them to be much more prolific. This I learn from Mr. Pearson: the fact was noticed by his father. It is owing to the nuts producing a vast quantity of catkins, in which filberts are deficient.

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

Plants 3 feet in height, on own roots	-	-	s. d.
Grafted on the Spanish Hazel Nut, on stems 4 feet in height	-	-	6 0 per dozen.
	-	-	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.

How to prepare a Peach Tree Border in light Soils. — In our southern counties, where light sandy soils abound, the difficulty of making peach and nectarine trees trained to walls flourish, is well known; in spring they are liable to the curl and the attacks of aphides, in summer they are infested with the red spider, so that the trees are weakened, and rarely give good fruit; they seem, indeed, to detest light soils. The following method of preparing borders for them in such soils may be "as old as the hills," but I have not seen it described by any gardening author. The idea has come to me from observing peach trees, trained to walls, refuse to do well in the light sandy soil forming a part of my nursery, except near paths, and to grow and do well for years in the stiff tenacious loam forming another part: my bearing trees in pots, for which I use tenacious loam and dung, rammed down with a wooden pestle, also bear and flourish almost beyond belief; and so I am induced to recommend, that in light soils, the peach-tree border should be made as follows: — To a wall of moderate height, say nine or ten feet, a border six feet wide; and to a wall twelve feet high, one eight feet wide should be marked out: if the soil be poor and exhausted by cropping, or if it be an old garden, a dressing of rotten dung⁽¹⁾ and tenacious loam, or even clay, equal parts, five inches in thickness, should be spread over the surface of the border: it should then be stirred to two feet in depth, and the loam and dung well mixed with the soil: the trees may be planted during the winter, and in March, in dry weather: the border all over its surface should be thoroughly rammed down with a wooden rammer, so as to make it like a well-trodden path; some light half-rotten manure, say about from one to two inches in depth, may then be spread over it, and the operation is complete. This border must never be stirred, except with the hoe, to destroy weeds, and of course, never cropped: every succeeding spring, in dry weather, the ramming and dressing must be repeated, as the soil is always much loosened by frost. If this method be followed, peaches and nectarines may be made to flourish in our dry southern counties, where they have hitherto brought nothing but disappointment.

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.

Anger's Large Purple (2s. 6d.)⁽²⁾ Very large; melting, and rich; ripens just after the Chancellor: an excellent successional peach.

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.

† *Pucelle de Malines (3s. 6d.)* Large; melting, and of high excellence: the tree has serrated leaves and large flowers, and appears robust and hardy: early in September.

Early Anne. Small; pale yellow; melting and sweet; valuable for its earliness: ripens first week in August.

† *Early Savoy or Précoce de Savoie (5s.)* Very large; of a deep red next the sun.

† *Early York (3s. 6d.)*⁽³⁾ Medium size; melting, rich, and excellent: a most valuable early peach.

¹ If the border be new or rich with manure, a coat of the loam, or clay only, four inches deep, will be sufficient.

² It must be recollected that these prices in parentheses are for dwarf untrained trees.

³ This is an American peach, with serrated leaves and large flowers, and is a most valuable acquisition; for nearly a century and a half the Early Anne has been our only very early peach fit for a wall (the nutmeg peaches are only fit for pot culture), and its quality only tolerable; but the Early York ripens at the same time, is larger, of a fine red, is melting and of the most racy and excellent flavour. Only young trees of this sort can be supplied; the trained trees are one year old.

SELECT PEACHES—*continued.*

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.⁽¹⁾ 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; 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.

† *Leopold the First* (3s. 6d.)⁽²⁾ Very large; melting, and rich: ripens the end of September, just before the *Late Admirable*.

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 Tardive*, of equal goodness, succeeds it closely.

† *Mignonne Grosse, Early* (2s. 6d.) The true sort is rare; it has globose glands and large flowers. 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. The *Sulhamsted* variety is the hardiest and best.

† *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. The *Monstreuse de Doué* is a large variety of this capital hardy peach.

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 race—the *Madeleine* peaches of France.

Salway (5s.) Medium size; flesh yellow, melting, sweet, and agreeable. Like all the yellow-fleshed peaches it has a slight apricot flavour. Raised by Colonel *Salway* from a stone of one of the yellow peaches so common in the South of France and Italy: end of October.

† *Vineuse de Fromentin* (2s. 6d.) Large; melting, rich, and excellent, with a delicious vinous aroma. This has been generally grouped with the *Grosse Mignonne* race: my variety has medium-sized dark-red flowers, and globose glands: middle of September.

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.

PRICES OF TREES.

	s.	d.
Standards - - - - -	3	6 each.
Standards trained - - - - -	7	6 "
Half Standard trained for walls ⁽³⁾ - - - - -	7	6 "
Do. in pots - - - - -	5	0 "
Dwarfs, except those sorts priced - - - - -	1	6 "
Do. 2 and 3 years trained, trained for walls - - - - -	5	0 "
Do. 1 year trained, trained for walls - - - - -	3	6 "
Do. in pots ⁽⁴⁾ , bearing trees - - - - -	5	0 "
Do. in pots, second size - - - - -	3	6 "

In addition to the varieties enumerated above, fine trees can be had in pots of the following varieties; the potted peach and nectarine trees are this season the finest ever seen; houses 500 feet in length are filled with them.

Belle Bausse. A large variety of *Grosse Mignonne*.

Belle de la Croix. Quite early; melting, and very rich.

Belle Chevreuse. Large; melting: September.

Belle de Doué. From Doué, in the south of France, not Douai. Very early; melting: excellent for pot culture.

Bourdine. Very large; melting: ripens after *Late Admirable*.

¹ I have a tree of each kind in full bearing in my orchard house, in which all these characters are fully developed.

² Of the new varieties marked thus † in the margin, only one-year-old trained trees can be supplied, at the same price as trees two years trained of other kinds.

³ These are about 2 feet 6 inches in the stem, and well adapted for training on trellises for peach houses, or on walls; their lower branches can be brought down by training, so as to form trees nearly circular.

⁴ 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. In ordering trees, if some of the largest size are required, the choice of sorts (of at least part of the order) should be left to me. It must be borne in mind that although the trees called "bearing trees" are well furnished with bloom buds, they will not bear a full crop the first year, and indeed will not bear any, unless they are potted before November is out: if potted too late, they will bloom well, but all the blossoms will drop off without setting.

I must now also take this opportunity of telling my Orchard-House friends to top-dress all their potted trees the middle of October, instead of in Spring, as recommended in the "Orchard-House," 4th edit. p. 38; this will prevent failures from the blossoms dropping. After being top-dressed, they should have abundance of water till the middle of November. The great success with which Peaches and Nectarines are cultivated in pots here, is owing to the loam employed in the compost being unctuous and tenacious. If only sandy loam can be procured, it must be rammed into the pots with a pestle, if tolerably moist all the better: when the soil in my pots becomes dry it is as hard as an earthen floor; the trees seem to revel in it.

Chevreuse Hâtive. Very large; melting.

Desse. Large; melting: the latest of melting peaches, often hanging till the end of October.

Early Newington (American). A very rich and racy melting peach: early in September.

Madeleine de Courson. Large; melting, and excellent, with serrated leaves and large flowers: September.

Petite Mignonne. A very old and rare sort, with reniform glands, and small flowers; small; very juicy and good; forms a charming pot tree; ripens just after Red Nutmeg.

Red Nutmeg. Very small; juicy and agreeable; this and the White Nutmeg are the earliest of all peaches, often ripening in the middle of July.

Scott's Early Red (American). Medium size; juicy; vinous and good: middle of August.

Shanghai. Large; pale yellow; melting, but not rich.

Spring Grove (Knight). Medium size: a nice early peach, like Acton Scott.

SELECT PLUMS.

Plums may be cultivated as standards in orchards, as trees trained to walls, as espaliers trained to rails, as pyramids or dwarf bushes, and in pots in the orchard house. The Damsons and hardy varieties succeed as 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 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 nine years old, three feet in height, and about four feet in diameter; this in 1855 was 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 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.

Angelina Burdett. Round; medium size; nearly black, spotted thickly with brown spots; very rich, juicy, and excellent; skin thick; freestone. Middle of September.

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. Roundish-oval; purple; large; juicy and very rich. Middle of August.

Belle de Septembre. Oval; very large and handsome; an enormous bearer and excellent kitchen plum; forms a prolific bush. Middle of October.

Cloth of Gold. 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 seven 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.

General Hand. Round; very large; yellow; freestone: a new and good American dessert plum. 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 hard and productive. Middle of September.

Guthrie's Late Green. Roundish-oval; large; yellowish-green; rich, juicy, and excellent; tree very hard and productive: a valuable late plum. End of September.

SELECT PLUMS—*continued.*

- 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, Ickworth. 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.
- Lawrence's Gage. Round; large; green; larger than, and equal to the Green Gage. An American variety. The tree forms a beautiful pyramid, with peculiar dark glossy leaves. Beginning 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, excellent for pot culture. Middle of August.
- 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.
- M'Laughlin. Large; greenish-yellow; a new American plum; juicy and rich. Middle of September.
- 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.
- Perdigon, 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 Berghold. Roundish-oval; yellow, small; juicy and sweet: the earliest yellow plum, as early as and better than Jaune Hâtive.
- Prince of Wales. Round; red; medium size: tree very hardy, and a great bearer: a good kitchen plum. Beginning of September.
- Prince Englebert. 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.
- 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.
- Prune de Lepine. Small; 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. Medium size; oval; dark purple; very juicy and excellent. End of October.
- Reine Claude de Bayay. Round; greenish-yellow; very large, rich, and juicy: tree very hardy, and an abundant bearer; forms a fine pyramid. Beginning of October.
- Reine Claude Rouge (Van Mons). Round; purple; large; very rich, juicy, and delicious; freestone. Beginning of September.
- Saint Etienne. 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.⁽¹⁾ 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.
- Woolston Black Gage. 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 becomes luscious sweetmeats. Beginning 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.
- Three rich and excellent plums to succeed each other are Green Gage, Jefferson, and Guthrie's Late Green.

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 and excellent kitchen plum.

Bullace, New large.

Cant's late Green Gage. Very good and late. Columbia.

¹ This plum has been well known in the neighbourhood of Ticehurst, Sussex, for more than fifty years, as the Royal Dauphin or Dolphin, and reported to have been brought from France. At Gloucester I found it under the name of Dauphin, and also said to have been brought from France by the captain of a trading-vessel.

OTHER VARIETIES OF PLUMS—*continued.*

Corse's Nota Bene. A great bearer. Early and excellent.
 D'Agen or Date Plum.
 Damas Violette Tardive.
 Damson, Common.
 Damson, Prune.
 Damson, White.
 Diapré Rouge, or Mims.
 Dove Bank.
 Dunmore.
 Fotheringham.
 Gisborne's. A great bearer, and excellent culinary plum.
 Guthrie's Apricot.
 Guthrie's Tay Bank.
 Guthrie's Topaz. Very rich.
 Imperial Ottoman. Early.

Isabella. Very large and good.
 Large Black Imperial.
 Monsieur à Fruits jaunes. A nice yellow plum.
 Monsieur Gros Surpasse.
 Orange.
 Orleans.
 Orleans, Smith's.
 Overall. A hardy new plum.
 Queen-mother.
 Quetsche de Dorelle la Grande. Large and fine.
 Red Magnum Bonum.
 Reine Claude d'Octobre.
 Royale Hâtive. See De Montfort.
 Saint Catherine.
 Standard of England.
 Tardive de Châlons. Very late.⁽¹⁾
 Winesour.

PRICES OF TREES.

							s.	d.
Standard for orchards	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0 each.
Dwarfs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6 "
Ditto, trained for espaliers or walls	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6 "
Ditto, bearing bushes	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0 "
Upright or Pyramidal Trees	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6 "
Dwarfs in pots, full of bloom buds	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6 "
Ditto, bushes for potting	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0 "

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. The former is the largest and best variety.
 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 (1s. 6d. per dozen). Red, large, and excellent: one of the best.
 Prince of Wales (Cutbush's, 6s. per doz.) Red; large; firm, and very good.
 Prolific (Carter's, 4s. per doz.) Red; large, and very good.
 Sweet Yellow Antwerp (6s. per doz.) Large; yellow; the sweetest of all: shoots very slender.

¹ 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.

OTHER VARIETIES OF SUMMER RASPBERRIES.

Brinkle's Orange. A new American yellow raspberry; rather acid.
Victoria (Cornwall's). Large.

Victoria (Waites'). Very large.
Franconia
Giant (Knyvett's).

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.

Large-fruited Monthly (3s. per dozen). Large; bright red, and of excellent flavour.
Merveille de Quatre 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 Quatre Saisons à Fruits jaunes (1s. Od. each). Has the same habit as the preceding, but gives yellow fruit of a good size and flavour, and bears abundantly in autumn.
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, 3s. per dozen). Very large; inclined to be acid; the best of the very large strawberries, which, with the exception of the Queen, are mostly poor and watery in flavour.
Bieton 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, 3s. per dozen).⁽¹⁾ Large; rich, and of the highest excellence.
Eleanor. Very large, the largest; rather too acid, but a useful late strawberry. The sort received here as Nimrod is exactly like this in every respect.⁽²⁾
Elton. Large; acid; very late: a most useful late variety.
Filbert Pine or Myatt's Seedling (5s. per 100). Large; of the Queen race; rich and excellent.
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.
Monstrous Hautbois (1s. each). Very large, and of the true hautbois flavour: a new and fine variety from France.
Old Pine. Large; rich, juicy, and most agreeable and refreshing: one of the finest strawberries.
Omar Pacha (3s. per dozen). Large; of a fine deep red; high in flavour, and very hardy and productive.
Prolific Hautbois. 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).⁽³⁾ 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.
Sir Harry⁽⁴⁾ (3s. per doz.) Very large; dark red, almost black; flavour a little hautboisish, rich, and good: early, ripening with or just preceding Keen's Seedling.
Stirling Castle Pine (8s. 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.
Trollope's Victoria. Very large; early; juicy and refreshing, but not rich.

PRICE OF STRAWBERRIES.

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

Plants in 4-inch pots, for orchard-house culture or forcing, 6s. per doz.

¹ This was exhibited by Mr. Kitley at the meeting of the Pomological Society in July; it seems to combine the flavour of the Old Pine with the British Queen; it is hardy, and will grow in soils unfavourable to the Queen. Take it all in all, it is the finest strawberry known.

² The Nimrod sent here and to other places from the Exeter Nursery proved to be Eleanor; but I have seen and tasted the true Nimrod, which is really a good strawberry.

³ A neighbour characterises this as the "best family strawberry grown;" it always bears abundantly, and here, growing on a calcareous clay, is most delicious. The effect of soils on the flavour of strawberries should be inquired into.

⁴ This strawberry was exhibited for the second time at the Pomological Society the first Monday in August. A plant in a pot was covered with fruit, some ripe, others ripening; this plant had been forced and had ripened its first crop in March, and was now maturing its second. Mr. Underhill stated that some of his forced plants produced even a third crop. A nice method of producing a crop of autumnal strawberries is as follows: pot some plants in the autumn, bring them forward in the greenhouse or orchard house, so that they bloom in April, then cut off all their flowers, remove the plants to the open air, and about the middle of May plant them out in rich soil; they will then give a fine crop in autumn.

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.
Cinquefolia.
Comtesse de Marne.
Comtesse Zamoisky.
Comte de Flandres.
Comte de Paris.
Cremont.
Cuthill's Prince of Wales, late.
Duc de Brabant.
Duchesse de Trevis.
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 Flandres.
Myatt's Globe.
Prince Arthur.
Princesse Royale.
Reine des Belges.
Rival Queen.
Ruby.
Scarlet Nonpareil.
Sir Charles Napier.
Surprise (Myatt's).
Triomphe de Gand.
Triomphe de Liège.
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 first-named in the following list is probably the type of a most desirable family of this delicious fruit.

Belle Bordelaise (3s. 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, but has not borne here this autumn.
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	-	-
Do. large-fruited, in pots	-	-
Do. thin-shelled, in pots	-	-
Crab, Siberian	-	-
Do. Scarlet or Cherry	-	-
Lawton Blackberry (from America). ⁽¹⁾	-	-
Mulberry, Black	-	-
Do. large trees, from 30 to 40 years old, two to five guineas each.	3s.	6d. to 5 0 "
Service (Sorbus domestica)	-	-
Spanish Chesnut, Downton	-	-
Ditto ditto, Banks's Prolific	-	-
Ditto ditto, Large-fruited	-	-
Walnut, Noyer à Bijou. Very thin shelled	-	-
Walnut, Noyer St. Jean. Blossoms after the spring frosts	-	-
Walnut, Thin shelled	-	-
Walnut, Dwarf Prolific (Juglans præparturiens), 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.]

¹ This kind of blackberry has made a great noise in America; it has borne fruit here two seasons, and proves to be a distinct variety, giving fruit rather more conical in shape than our blackberry, and perhaps a trifle larger. In flavour there is hardly any difference, but it ripens about the middle of August, or a full month earlier than our English blackberries.

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.

The Duration of Pears on the Quince Stock.

I have so often heard from market gardeners and others, the sentence, "It is of no use to plant pears on quince stocks, for they will not live long," that whenever I have seen pear trees of a mature age I have looked to the stock to ascertain its nature, and whether pear or quince or white-thorn, for I know of some healthy free-bearing pears grafted on the latter. I happened lately to pay a visit to the beautiful grounds of the Deepdene near Dorking, and in the kitchen garden I observed a number of fine pyramidal pear trees; these I soon found to be worked on the quince, and Mr. Whiting, the experienced gardener there, informed me that they have been planted about thirty-three years; they are in the most luxuriant health, and are growing in a soil of the dryest and lightest description, being nearly pure sand; the trees were imported from France. Now, presuming their age to have been three years (the usual age) when planted, they are now thirty-six years old, and most certainly appear as if they would live and grow and bear fruit for twenty years to come. A light porous soil resting on a cool subsoil is, I have reason to believe, the most favourable for pears on the quince stock, so that, if the soil of a garden in which they are to be planted be heavy and stiff, they should be planted in a light compost.

A cheap Method of Protecting Wall Trees.

At Twyford Lodge, near East Grinstead, Sussex, the seat of R. Trotter, Esq., is a wall seventy-five feet long covered with peaches and nectarines, which for several years had given no fruit: so about three years ago the gardener, Mr. Murrell, asked my advice about protecting it with glass: and acting upon it, with his own adaptation, has succeeded every season since its erection in securing fine crops of fruit of superior flavour. The following is a description of this simple structure:—

At the top of the wall, which is twelve feet high, is nailed a plate for the ends of the rafters to rest on; four feet six inches from the wall is a row of posts, six inches by four (these should be of oak), six feet apart, and three feet six inches in height from the ground; on these is nailed a plate to receive the lower ends of the rafters; the latter are eight feet long, three inches by one and a half, and twenty inches asunder, and the glass employed is sixteen oz. sheet, twenty inches by twelve. Every fourth square of glass at the top next the wall is fixed into a slight frame of wood ⁽¹⁾, with a hinge at the top of each, and made to open all at once by a line running in a wheel; the front is of three quarters inch deal boards nailed to the posts, one of which near the top is on hinges forming a drop shutter the whole length of the front.

Now comes the management by which red spider, the deadly foe of the peach tree, is discomfited; and let me quote Mr. Murrell,—"All these ventilators, back and front, I leave open day and night after May, except in very wet and rough weather. The first season I had the spider (it was in the walls), but the fruit was of the highest flavour; the second season the fruit was very fine, and the spider never came, I believe owing entirely to my syringing the trees twice a day ⁽²⁾, morning and afternoon, and leaving all the ventilators open: besides this, the boards have shrunk so that there are wide crevices, and the place is always airy: I thank you for your hints about giving plenty of air; the trees are admired by all who see them." The roof, it will be seen, is fixed, and the whole structure a fixture; the trees can be pruned and nailed under shelter, and a crop of fruit always ensured: how superior then is this to all the temporary protectors for walls so often recommended!

¹ I find, on looking into the description given me by Mr. Murrell, that these ventilators are of wood, instead of being of glass in a frame, as I have described them here.

² Modern gardeners are deeply indebted to the makers of the improved syringes now in use.

PROPER DISTANCES

FOR

PLANTING PYRAMIDAL AND OTHER FRUIT TREES.

Pyramidal Pear Trees and Bushes on quince stocks, to be cultivated as root-pruned Trees for small Gardens — four feet apart.

The same in larger Gardens, not root-pruned — six feet apart.

Pyramidal Pear Trees on the pear-stock, root-pruned — six feet apart.

The same, roots not pruned — eight to ten feet; the latter if the soil be very rich.

Horizontal Espalier Pear Trees on the quince-stock, for Rails or Walls — twelve feet apart.

Upright Espaliers on the quince-stock, for Rails or Walls — four to six feet apart.

Horizontal Espaliers on the pear-stock, for Rails or Walls — twenty feet apart.

Pyramidal Plum Trees — six feet apart.

Espalier Plum Trees, for Rails or Walls — twenty feet apart.

Pyramidal Apple Trees on the paradise-stock, root-pruned, for small Gardens — four feet apart.

The same, roots not pruned — six feet apart.

Espalier Apple Trees on the paradise-stock — fifteen feet apart.

The same on the crab-stock — twenty feet apart.

Peaches and Nectarines, for Walls — fifteen to twenty feet apart.

Apricots, for Walls — twenty feet apart.

Cherries, as Bushes on the mahaleb-stock, root-pruned, for small Gardens — four feet apart.

The same, roots not pruned — six feet apart.

Espalier Cherry Trees, for Rails or Walls — fifteen to twenty feet apart.

Standard Pear, Apple, Plum, and Cherry Trees, for Orchards — twenty feet apart.

Bush Trees of Pears on quince, Apples on the paradise, Cherries on the mahaleb, and Plums, may be planted about the same distance apart as Gooseberries and Currants, *i. e.* three feet apart in the rows and four feet from row to row; they should be lifted biennially in November, and they will then form a charming fruit garden.

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