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CATALOGUE OF FRUITS.

BY

THOMAS RIVERS

1860

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OCTOBER 1860

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A DESCRIPTIVE
CATALOGUE OF FRUITS

CULTIVATED AND SOLD

BY

THOMAS RIVERS

OF

THE NURSERIES, SAWBRIDGEWORTH, HERTS

LONDON

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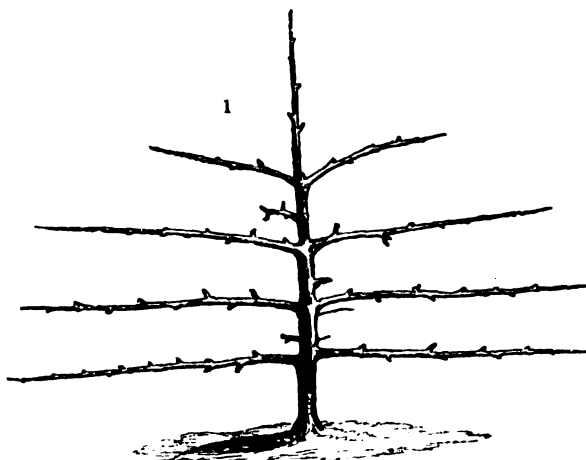
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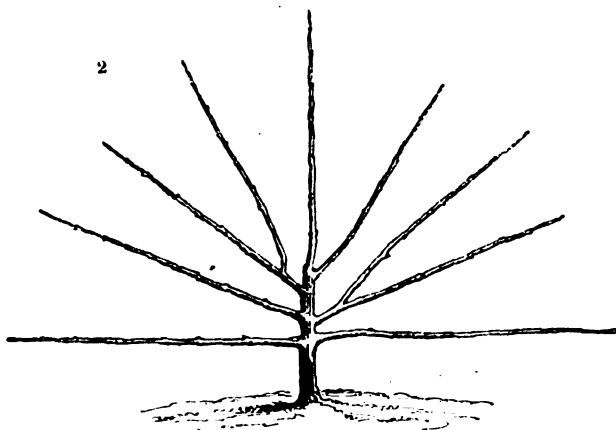
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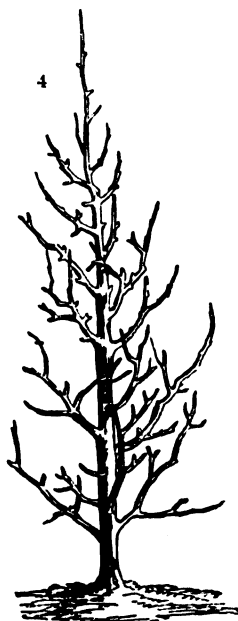
No. 1. A dwarf horizontal trained tree. This is the description of tree employed for espaliers to train to rails by the sides of garden walks; the pear tree is also generally trained after this method for walls.



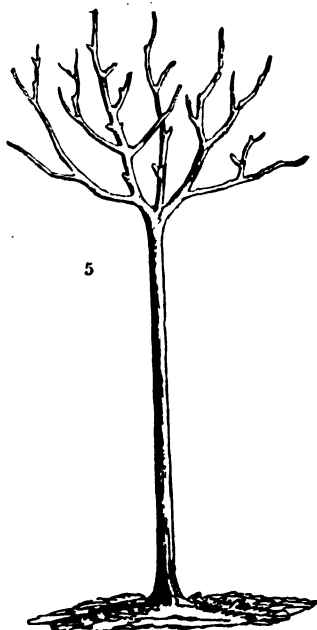
No. 2. A dwarf fanned trained tree. This mode of training is used for peaches, nectarines, plums, and cherries for walls.



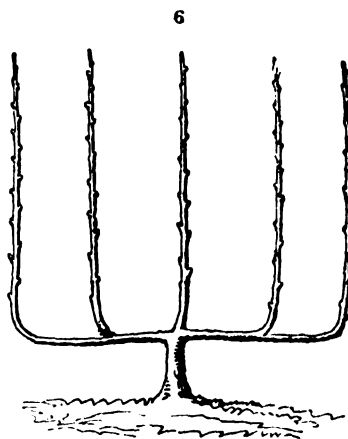
No. 3. A dwarf bush tree.



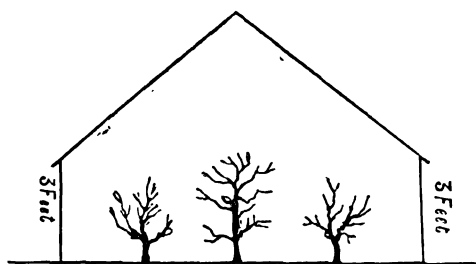
No. 4. A pyramidal tree. It should be mentioned that it is not always possible to find in nurseries trees so regular in shape as the figure, as some kinds will grow irregularly.



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.



Section of Tiffany House.

Houses built with stakes or slight timber, and the roofs and sides covered with tiffany, have very recently been introduced and found efficient in protecting half-hardy plants from severe frost.

I now propose to erect temporary houses of the same materials to protect dwarf and pyramidal fruit trees while they are in bloom, and I have no doubt but that they will lead to a new era in fruit gardening among amateurs, offering, as they do, a very cheap method of protection. A border or bed of fruit trees may be eight feet wide and planted with three rows of bush fruit-trees, as shown in the above section, one row in the centre, and the other rows three feet from it, and the trees three feet apart in the rows, thus occupying six feet of the bed.

A tiffany house to cover the trees in a bed of the above width may be eight feet wide, three feet high at the sides, and five feet high in the centre.

The roof of tiffany should be fastened to the rafters with shreds three or four times double, so as to make a thick pad, and either nailed on with short nails or fastened with screws, so that it may be easily taken to pieces annually the first week in June, for till then we are not safe from spring frosts. The tiffany house should be placed over the trees the first week in March, unless the season be unusually early, when the middle of February would be better. The sides should be loose, and be turned up night and day in mild weather, while the trees are in bloom, but in cold sharp windy weather in the blossoming season they should be kept down, and fastened to the upright stakes by tying or otherwise.

A tiffany house twenty-four feet long and eight feet wide will thus shelter twenty-four trees, either bushes or pyramids; if for the latter, the sides of the house should be four feet, and its centre seven to eight feet in height. If it be thought desirable to keep the trees in a comparatively small space, they may be removed biennially in October. If larger trees are desired, the house may be enlarged as the trees grow. A tiffany house may be from one to 500 feet in length, and twenty in width if desirable, for there are no particular limits to its extent, only the effects of a "March wind" must be thought about when lofty and extensive houses are put up. As measures of economy the timber and tiffany should be placed in a dry place when removed, and the rafters fastened to the plate and ridge board with screws. A tiffany house thus treated—"kindly and gently"—will last for several years, and in places where the climate is sufficiently warm to ripen apricots, plums, pears, cherries, and even early peaches, in the open air, they will, I have no doubt, be extensively employed.

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.

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.

The "Fruit Manual" recently published by Dr. Hogg, co-editor of the "Cottage Gardener," will be found a most useful book to the fruit cultivator, for in addition to its being accurately descriptive it contains a most valuable list of synonyms.

SELECT PEARS.

There is nothing so difficult in Pomology as naming the correct season when fruits ripen, more particularly pears. In 1857 most of our pears that should have ripened in November were fully ripe in September or October. My soil varies from a light calcareous sand to a stiff loamy clay; they are as early on the sand as on the clay. The temperature ranges a little lower than that of the Horticultural Gardens at Chiswick, and the climate is dry; the season given for the ripening of pears is taken from memoranda collected here, nearly all the varieties being grown on pyramids and bushes.

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.

Biennial removal is the most simple of all methods of root-pruning; it consists in merely digging a trench round the tree, about 15 inches from its stem, 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.

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 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.

-
- Aglæ Grégoire* (3s. 6d.) Medium size, a hardy melting pear, which succeeds well on the quince as a pyramid. Mar.
Alexandre Bivort ⁽¹⁾ (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.
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.
Anna Nelis (5s.) Large, a new hardy late melting pear, which succeeds well on the quince as a pyramid. April and May.
Avocat Nelis (3s. 6d.) Medium size, a Passe Colmar-like hardy melting pear, which succeeds well as a pyramid on the quince. Mar.
Baronne de Mello. Medium size, a hardy melting pear, which succeeds admirably on the quince, and forms a compact and most ornamental pyramid. Nov.
Beadnell's Seedling. Medium, a hardy pear, melting, juicy, and agreeable. Oct.
Bergamot, Gansel's. Large and very handsome, very slow in coming into bearing, unless double-worked on the quince. 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. 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. Medium size, a most excellent hardy late melting pear, far superior to the March Bergamot of Knight, which at one time was our only late Bergamot pear. Succeeds well on the quince, and forms a handsome prolific pyramid; is equally prolific as a bush, deserves and requires a wall in wet climates. March to May.
Bezi Mai (5s.) Large, a new hardy melting pear, likely to prove of great value, succeeds well as a pyramid, either on the pear or quince. May to June.
Beurré Bachelier. Large, a new melting pear which succeeds well on the quince, and forms a compact and very nice pyramid; an excellent hardy variety of Glou Morceau. Dec.

¹ For the guidance of those commencing to plant a fruit garden, a few of the 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 and bushes on the quince.

PEARS — *continued.*

- 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. 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, deserves a wall.
- 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. End of Oct.
- Beurré Clairgeau.** Large, a very handsome new melting pear, very juicy, but not always rich. Succeeds best on the pear, and forms a fine pyramid. Nov.
- Beurré d'Anjou,** or "Ne plus Meuris" of the French. Large, an excellent melting pear. Succeeds well on the quince, and forms a handsome pyramid, a prolific bush, and also deserves a wall in cool climates. Dec. to Jan.
- Beurré d'Arenberg.** Medium size, a delicious and well-known melting pear. Succeeds on the quince, and forms a handsome prolific pyramid. The Orpheline d'Enghien is a variety of this pear, 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 de Caen (3s. 6d.)** Large, a hardy variety of the Brown Beurré, like Beurré d'Amboise; a most delicious pear, which succeeds perfectly as a pyramid on the quince. Oct.
- 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 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 Easter.** Large, melting, and perfumed; often mealy and insipid from a wall, but excellent from trees on the quince in the open borders; is better as a bush than as a pyramid, and when in full bloom the trees are pictures of beauty. Jan. to May.
- Beurré Giffard.** Medium size, melting, very juicy, with a delicious noyau flavour; one of our best early pears. Succeeds well as a bush on the quince. Middle of Aug.
- Beurré Goubault.** Medium size, melting and excellent, and wonderfully prolific when worked on the quince; better as a bush than a pyramid. Middle of Sept.
- Beurré 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 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.** 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.
- 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.
- Broom Park (Knight).** Medium size, a hardy melting pear. Succeeds on the quince double-worked, and forms a prolific bush, a pyramid.
- Calebasse d'Été (Esperen).** Medium size, a half-melting good early pear, forms a handsome and prolific pyramid on the quince. Middle of Sept.
- Chaumontel.** Large, a well-known melting pear, grown in Jersey to an enormous size. Succeeds well on the quince, and soon forms a prolific bush, but requires a warm soil and situation. Dec.
- Colmar Delahaut (3s. 6d.)** Large, a new hardy late melting pear which forms a nice pyramid on the quince. Mar.
- 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.
- Commissaire Delmotte (3s. 6d.)** Large, a new hardy melting pear which succeeds on the quince and forms a healthy pyramid. Feb.
- 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. Succeeds better on the pear than on the quince. 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).** 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'Orleans (Van Mons), if not the same, is much like it. End of Nov.
- 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. Trouseau (Van Mons).** Large, a new, excellent, and most delicious hardy melting pear, which succeeds better on the pear than on the quince, and forms a handsome pyramid. Dec.
- Doyenné Boussoch.** 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.

PEARS — *continued.*

- 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'Élé.** 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'Alençon.** 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.
- 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.
- Durandean, 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.** 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.** 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 the country it requires a wall. Dec.
- Gratioli of Jersey.** Large, a melting pear of honeyed sweetness; succeeds well on the quince, is better cultivated as a bush. Oct.
- Huyshe's Bergamot (5s.)** A fine hardy melting pear, a seedling from Marie Louise, and like its parent in shape, but with more russet. Jan.
- Huyshe's Victoria (3s. 6d.)** A fine hardy melting pear, of the same origin as the preceding. Nov. Dec.
- 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.
- Iris Grégoire (3s. 6d.)** Medium size, a new hardy melting pear of the Passe Colmar shape, succeeds well as a pyramid on the quince. Jan. to Feb.
- Jalousie de Fontenay.** 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. Everyone 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.
- Madame Millet (5s.)** Very large, a new hardy melting pear, as large or larger than Easter Beurré, and likely to prove very valuable, succeeds well on the quince as a pyramid. April to June.
- Marie-Louise, or Marie-Louise Nouvelle.** Large, a well-known melting pear of the highest excellence; on the pear stock it forms a prolific pyramid, and on the quince double-worked a most prolific bush. Oct. Nov.
- 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.
- Morel (5s.)** Medium size, a very hardy new pear, melting, vinous and very good. April and May.
- Napoléon Savinien (3s. 6d.)** Large, a new hardy melting pear which succeeds well as a pyramid on the quince. Dec. to Jan.
- 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.

PEARS—*continued.*

- Ne plus Meuris.** Medium size, a valuable hardy late melting pear, sometimes keeping till May; makes a handsome pyramid on the pear, but does not succeed well on the quince, even when double-worked, unless in the most favourable soils. March to April. Requires a wall in cool climates.
- Nouvelle Fulvie (3s. 6d.)** Large, a new hardy melting pear, like *Passe Colmar* in form and flavour, but larger and more hardy. Jan.
- 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. Dec. and Jan.
- Peach, or Poire Pêche.** Medium, an early pear, worthy of cultivation; melting, with a slight aroma, and very juicy; succeeds on the quince, and forms a prolific bush. Sept.
- 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.
- Prince Albert.** 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.
- Seckle.** Small, a highly-perfumed melting pear from America; does not succeed on the quince, but bears profusely as a pyramid on the pear. October.
- Souvenir de la Reine (3s. 6d.)** Large, a new hardy melting pear, of the shape of *Beurré Diel*, succeeds well as a pyramid on the quince. Dec.
- Suffolk Thorn.** Medium, melting, excellent; a reduced Gansel's Bergamot, with the same delicious aroma; does not succeed well on the quince, but forms a thorny, prolific pyramid on the pear. Oct.
- 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.
- Tyson.** Medium size: a handsome and good early melting pear from America. Aug.
- 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.
- Victoria (Langelier's).** Large, a late variety of *Glou Morceau*. The tree is very robust, and like its parent in habit, but much hardier. End of Jan. and Feb.
- 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.
- Yat.** Medium or rather large, a hardy Dutch pear, melting and juicy, with a highly perfumed flavour, much esteemed by some; succeeds on the quince, and forms a prolific bush. Sept.
- 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*.

Trees are kept, and can be supplied, of all the common and well known sorts of pears, such as:—

Albertine.	Fortunée.
Aston Town.	Hessel.
Autumn Bergamot.	March Bergamot.
Bonne d'Ezée.	Napoleon.
Beurré de Capiaumont.	Nouveau Poiteau.
Beurré Langelier.	Prevost.
Beurré Nantais.	Rousselet Enfant Prodigue.
Bishop's Thumb.	St. Germain, for walls only.
Besi Goubault.	St. Denis.
Citron des Carmes.	Soldat d'Esperen.
Colmar, for walls only.	Swan's Egg.
Crassane, for walls only.	Susette de Bavay.
Doyenné White.	

SELECT NEW PEARS.

These are all reckoned first-class pears, but few of them have borne fruit here.

Trees are from 3s. 6d. to 5s. each, according to the size of the trees.

Name.	Size.	Season.
America - - - - -	very large - - -	Dec.
Auguste Royer - - - - -	medium - - -	Nov.
Barbe Nelis - - - - -	medium - - -	August.
Bergamotte Heimbours, forms a handsome pyramid - - -	large - - -	Oct.

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PEARS — *continued.*

Name.	Size.	Season.
Bergamotte Hertrich	medium	May.
Beurré Bennert	small	Feb.
Beurré Defais	medium	Dec.
Beurré de Jonghe	medium	Jan.
Beurré Delicate	medium	Nov.
Beurré Mauxion	large	Sept.
Bronzé d'Enghien	medium	Feb.
Bézy de Louvain	large	Oct.
Clemence or Fransman	medium	Jan.
Comte Victor de Marnix	medium	Nov.
Dana's Hovey	small	Nov. and Dec.
De Lamartine, forms a handsome pyramid on the quince	medium	Dec.
Dr. Lindley	medium	Dec.
Dr. Nelis	medium	Oct.
Fondante de Comice	medium	Mar.
Fondante de Mars	medium	Feb.
General Canrobert, a seedling from St. Germain	large	Jan.
General Totleben	medium	Dec. and Jan.
Iris Grégoire	large	Jan. and Feb.
Léon Grégoire	medium	Feb. and Mar.
Lieutenant Poitevin	medium	Dec. and Jan.
Louis Grégoire	very large	Oct.
Marie-Louise, (D'Uccle)	medium	Dec.
Monseigneur Affre	medium	Aug.
Monseigneur de Hons	medium	April.
Poire de Hert	small	July.
Précoce Goubault	medium	Dec.
Prince Camille	small	Feb.
Robert Trail	small	Dec. and Jan.
Rousselet Vanderweeken	medium	Oct.
Sheldon (American)	medium	Nov.
Thérèse Kumps, grows freely on the quince	medium	Sept.
Vineuse d'Esperen		

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.

Léon le Clerc de Laval. 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.

This and the Catillac are, when cooked, the most sugary and rich of all this tribe of pears. Feb. and March.

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

PEARS—*continued.*

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

Alexandrina.
Baronne de Mello.
Bergamotte d'Esperen.
Bergamotte Heimbouurg.
Beurré Bachelier.
Beurré Hardy.
Beurré Léon le Clerc.
Calebasse d'Été.
Colmar d'Été.
Délices d'Hardenpont.
De Lamartine.
Délices de Jodoigne.

Doyenné Defais.
Doyenné de Comice.
Doyenné, White.
Fondante d'Automne.
Louise Bonne of Jersey.
Monseigneur Affie.
Nouveau Poiteau.
Prince Albert.
Soldat (Esperen).
Susette de Bayay.
Urbaniste.

PRICES OF PEAR TREES.

. The size, age, and quality of the trees are more fully described in the Appendix.

ON PEAR STOCKS.								Each.
								s. d.
Standards for orchards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 0
Pyramids, two to three years old	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 0
Pyramids, four to five years old, bearing trees	-	-	-	-	-	3	0 to 5	0
Dwarf maiden trees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 6
Dwarf trained trees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 6
Standards trained	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 0

ON QUINCE STOCKS.

Pyramids, one year old	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 6
Pyramids, two to three years old	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 0
Pyramids, three to four years old, full of blossom buds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 0
Pyramids, four to five years old, full of blossom buds, five to six feet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 0
Dwarf bushes, full of blossom buds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 0
Dwarf bushes, larger trees, full of blossom buds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 0
Dwarf bushes, large trees, full of blossom buds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 0
Dwarf trained trees, for walls or espaliers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 6
Dwarf trained trees, full of blossom buds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 0
Dwarf upright trained trees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 6
Dwarf upright trained trees, larger trees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 0
Pyramids and dwarfs in pots, full of blossom buds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 6
Pyramids and bushes double worked	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 6

In the list of "Select Pears," commencing page 6, I have this season introduced some new late varieties likely to be of great value, as they are very hardy, and will in all our southern counties ripen their fruit on pyramids. Among these Aglaé Grégoire, Anna Nelis, Bezi Mai, Colmar Delahaut, Commissaire Delmotte, Madame Millet, Nouvelle Fulvie, and Napoleon Savinien are well worthy the notice of the amateur. Among varieties not printed in italics Beurré Bachelier may be mentioned as being a charming variety of Glou Moreceau becoming a beautiful pyramid. Beurré de Caen deserves a place in the garden of every amateur who esteems the old Brown Beurré the type of all Beurré pears and most delicious. Beurré Giffard proves to be one of our best early pears, ripening just after Doyenné d'Été. Dr. Trousseau is a December pear, of the most delicious flavour. Doyenné d'Alençon is quite worthy of a wall; it is vinous, and full of a most refreshing juice. Huyshe's Bergamot is badly named, for it has no relation, either in shape or flavour to the Bergamot family, and like Huyshe's Victoria, is a valuable variety of the Maria Louise pear. Josephine de Malines succeeds so well when grafted on the common hawthorn, that it should be cultivated on that stock in soils unfavourable to the pear or quince stock. Pears that are very late in ripening should be planted against a wall with a warm aspect, in all cool and moist districts.

Among "Select New Pears" will be found General Tottleben, a very large and handsome pear from Belgium, and two new pears from America—Dana's Hovey and America; the former described as almost surpassing the Seckle in flavour and ripening in December; the latter as being as large as Beurré Diel, and superior in flavour.

There are soils in which some kinds of pears, in spite of good cultivation, do not succeed on the quince stock. In such soils trees of some such free growing sort as Prince Albert should be planted and the recalcitrant sorts grafted on them; they will then to a certainty succeed and bear quickly and well. The following method may be followed: young and healthy trees budded on the quince stock, if Prince Albert or Besi Goubault, should be planted and suffered to grow one season, and then early in spring be cut down and grafted with delicate growing kinds. Pear culture is yet but in its infancy.

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.

D denotes dessert fruit; K kitchen fruit. The kinds eligible for both purposes are marked D K. Those with O after the name are sorts which can be supplied as standards for orchards; 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> - - -	D	Below medium size, forms a pyramid or bush. Nov. May.
<i>Astrachan, Red</i> - - -	D	Large, beautiful, with a fine bloom on its rosy cheek, pyramid or bush. Aug.
<i>Beauty of Kent</i> (O) - - -	K	Very large, bush. Jan.
<i>Bedfordshire Foundling</i> ⁽¹⁾ (O) - - -	K	Very large, a vigorous grower, spreading bush. March.
<i>Bess Pool</i> (O) - - -	D	Large, pyramid; a most excellent late apple. May.
<i>Betty Geeson</i> (2/6) - - -	K	Large, a valuable kitchen apple; bush. Dec. to March.
<i>Blenheim Orange, or Pippin</i> (O) - - -	K D	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>Brownlee's Russet</i> (2/6) - - -	D	Medium size, sweet and aromatic, pyramid. Jan. to March.
<i>Calville Blanche</i> - - -	K	Large, a favourite French apple for tarts and compotes, bush. Dec. March.
<i>Cellini</i> (O) - - -	K	Large, and very handsome, a handsome pyramid and prolific bush. Oct.
<i>Cockle Pippin</i> - - -	D	Medium size; a favourite Sussex apple; excellent. Jan.
<i>Codlin, Keswick</i> (O) - - -	K	Large, early, excellent, pyramid. Sept. to Oct.
<i>Codlin, Manx</i> - - -	K	Medium size, a compact and most prolific pyramid. Nov.
<i>Cornish Aromatic</i> - - -	D	Medium size, pyramid. Dec.
<i>Cornish Gilliflower</i> - - -	D	Medium size, rich and aromatic, with very firm flesh, bush. Jan. to May.
<i>Court-pendu Plat</i> - - -	D	Medium size, a handsome pyramid and compact bush. May, June.
<i>Court of Wick</i> (O) - - -	D	Medium size, very handsome, pyramid. Feb.
<i>Cox's Orange Pippin</i> (O) - - -	D	Medium size, flavour of Ribstone Pippin, a very handsome pyramid. Nov. Jan.
<i>Cox's Pomona</i> - - -	K D	Large, very handsome, bush.
<i>Dumelow's Seedling</i> (O) - - -	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</i> (O) - - -	K D	Large and handsome, pyramid or bush.
<i>Early Harvest</i> - - -	D	Medium size, a spreading bush. Aug.
<i>Early Julien</i> - - -	D	Medium size, a good early apple, spreading bush. Aug.
<i>Early Strawberry</i> - - -	D	Medium size, an excellent early dessert apple, pyramid. July.
<i>Emperor Alexander</i> (O) - - -	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>Flanders Pippin</i> - - -	K	Very large and handsome, of a deep red, spreading bush. Dec.
<i>Forfar Pippin</i> - - -	D	Below medium size, or small, a handsome pyramid. March.
<i>Forge Apple</i> - - -	K	Medium size, an excellent apple, pyramid. Oct. to Jan.
<i>Golden Drop</i> (Coe's) (O) - - -	D	Small, a delicious apple, a beautiful pyramid. March.
<i>Golden Harvey, or Brandy Apple</i> (O) - - -	D	Small, very firm flesh, sugary and rich, a beautiful pyramid. April.
<i>Golden Pippin</i> - - -	D	Small, well known for its excellence, forms a good and prolific pyramid. Jan.
<i>Golden Pippin</i> (Hughes's) - - -	D	Small, of excellent flavour, pyramid. Feb.
<i>Golden Pippin, Pitmaston</i> - - -	D	Small, pyramid. Dec. Feb.
<i>Golden Pippin, Small's</i> - - -	D	Small, pyramid. Dec.
<i>Golden Pippin, Screveton</i> - - -	D	Small, very rich and good, pyramid. May.

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

APPLES — *continued.*

Name.	Use.	Remarks.
Golden Pippin, Summer	- D	Small, an excellent summer apple, pyramid. Aug.
Gooseberry Apple (O) -	- K	Large, excellent, retains its gooseberry-like acid till the summer, pyramid. May.
Gravenstein (O) -	- K D	Very large, a spreading prolific bush. Nov.
Greaves's Pippin (O) -	- K	Very large, a vigorous prolific bush. April.
Guernsey Pippin (2/6) -	- D	Small, brisk, sugary, and aromatic, pyramid. Dec. to Feb.
Hanwell Souring (O) -	- K	Medium size, a brisk, acid, good kitchen apple. Dec. to March.
Hawthornden (O) -	- K	Large and excellent, a most prolific bush. Aug. Nov.
Hawthornden, New (O) -	- K	Very large and excellent, a fine pyramid. Dec. Jan.
Juneating, Red (O) -	- D	Medium size, early and excellent, pyramid. July.
Juneating, White -	- D	Small, the earliest apple and very good, a small prolific pyramid. July.
Keddestone Pippin -	- D	Small, flavour delicious, pyramid. March to May.
Kerry Pippin (O) -	- D	Small, rich and excellent, pyramid. Sept.
King of the Pippins (O) -	- K D	Medium size, very handsome, pyramid. Nov.
Large Yellow Bough -	- K	Medium size, a good early sort, bush. Aug.
Lodgmore Nonpareil (3/6) -	- D	Small, rich, sugary, and aromatic, pyramid. Feb. to May.
London Pippin (O) -	- K	Medium size, very hardy tree, bush. March.
Lord Suffield -	- K	Very large, nearly white, spreading bush. Nov.
Margil -	- D	Medium size, good bearer, pyramid. Nov.
Melon Apple (O) -	- D	Large, an American apple, flesh soft, juicy, and rich, excellent, bush. Feb.
Mère de Ménage (O) -	- K	Very large and handsome, bush. Dec.
Mela Carla or Male Carle -	- D	Medium size, flesh soft and melting, with a perfume of rose-water, adapted for orchard-house culture only. Dec. to March.
Mother (2/6) -	- D	Medium size, an American apple, juicy, melting, and excellent, bush. Oct. to Nov.
Newtown Pippin, Yellow	- D K	Large, American, requires a warm situation or wall, bush. Dec. March.
Nonesuch -	- K	Large, a very old sort, excellent for apple jelly, bush. Oct.
Nonpareil (Braddick's) -	- D	Small, keeps sound, pyramid. Feb.
Nonpareil, Early -	- D	Has been cultivated here a century; flesh very tender, sweet, and juicy.
Nonpareil, Old (O) -	- D	Medium size, tender, juicy, and excellent, a prolific pyramid. April.
Nonpareil, Pitmaston -	- D	Small, exceedingly brisk and rich, pyramid. Feb.
Nonpareil, Scarlet -	- D	Medium size, very handsome, pyramid. Jan.
Norfolk Bearer (O) -	- K	Large, excellent, a profuse bearer, pyramid.
Norfolk Beaufin (O) -	- K	Very large, excellent for drying, bush.
Northern Greening (O) -	- K	Medium size, a great bearer. April.
Northern Spy (O) -	- D	Large and delicious, American, a large pyramid. April.
Peach Apple, Irish -	- D	Medium size, an excellent, juicy, and good early apple, pyramid. Aug.
Peach Apple, Winter -	- D	Medium size, an excellent late American apple, flesh tender, juicy, and good, pyramid. May.
Pearmain (Baxter's) (O) -	- D K	Medium size, a good bearer and excellent apple, bush. Dec. March.
Pearmain, Claygate -	- D	Medium size, excellent, has the Ribston Pippin flavour, bush. Nov. to May.
Pearmain (Grange's) -	- D	Large, a profuse bearer, bush. Nov. Feb.
Pearmain, Herefordshire (O) -	- K D	Large, an old and excellent variety, bush. May.
Pearmain (Hubbard's) -	- D	Small, a favourite Suffolk apple, very rich, bush. April.
Pearmain, Lamb Abbey -	- D	Medium size, keeps well without shrivelling, bush. April.
Pearmain (Mannington's) (O) -	- K D	Medium size, a new and excellent sort, flesh yellow, rich, and sugary, pyramid. Nov. March.
Pearmain, Winter (O) -	- D	Large, an excellent old variety, pyramid. Jan. to March.
Pearson's Plate -	- D	Small, handsome, and excellent dessert apple, pyramid. March.
Pitmaston Pine-apple -	- D	Small, very rich, pyramid. Dec. to Feb.
Prince Albert -	- D	Small, a seedling from Golden Harvey, very rich, pyramid. May.
Quarrenden, Devonshire (O) -	- D	Medium size, a most agreeable and handsome early apple, pyramid. Sept.
Reinette du Canada (O) -	- D K	Very large, an excellent dessert fruit, although large; in May and June it is peculiarly fine: spreading bush. April, June.
Reinette, Golden -	- D	Medium size, an old and favourite apple, pyramid. Nov.
Reinette Van Mons (O) -	- D	Below medium size, received from Belgium from the late Van Mons; rich, aromatic, and excellent, a handsome pyramid. Jan. May.
Ribston Pippin (O) -	- D K	Medium size, rich, aromatic, and excellent; in most soils the trees require biennial removal to prevent canker; bush. Dec.

APPLES — *continued.*

Name.	Use.	Remarks.
<i>Ribston Pippin, Spring, or Baddow</i>	D	Medium size, very sugary and rich, a compact pyramid. May, June.
Pippin - - -	K	Large, like Norfolk Beaufin, bush. June.
Rostocker - - -	D	Medium size, very sugary, and rich, with the Ribston Pippin flavour.
Russet, Boston - - -	D	Jan.
Russet, Pine-apple - - -	D	Large, flesh yellow, tender, and aromatic, pyramid. Oct.
Russet, Syke House (O) - - -	D	Small, an excellent dessert apple, pyramid. Jan.
<i>Ryder or Caldwell's Keeper</i> (O) - - -	K	Large, keeps well, has a peculiarly brisk acid, bush. April.
Sam Young - - -	D	Small, a delicious dessert apple, pyramid. Dec. Jan.
Stamford Pippin (2/6) - - -	D	Large, a new and desirable sort, flavour brisk, with an agreeable, aroma, pyramid. Dec. to March.
St. Sauveur (O) - - -	K D	Very large, handsome, and excellent, bush. Dec. Jan.
Small's Admirable - - -	K	Large, bush. Nov. Dec.
South Carolina Pippin (O) - - -	K	Very large, a spreading bush. Dec.
<i>Striped Beaufin or Beefing</i> (O) - - -	K	Very large, one of the handsomest and best of culinary apples, bush. Oct. to May.
<i>Sturmer Pippin</i> (O) - - -	D	Medium size, a most excellent late apple, partaking of the Ribston Pippin and Nonpareil, pyramid. April to June.
Talesien Apple (2/6) - - -	K	Very large, a new and valuable kitchen apple, flavour very brisk; it is much like the Beefing apples, bush. Feb. to May.
<i>Tower of Glamis</i> (O) - - -	K	Large, a most excellent kitchen apple, bush. Nov. to Feb.
<i>Victoria (Hulbert's)</i> - - -	D	Small, very firm and rich, a seedling from the Golden Harvey, pyramid. April to May.
Wadhurst Pippin - - -	K	Large, a great bearer, and excellent bush. Oct. to Feb. !
<i>Waltham Abbey Seedling</i> or Golden Noble (O) - - -	K	Very large, handsome, requires but little sugar, pyramid. Dec.
Warner's King (O) - - -	K	Very large, one of the largest of apples, spreading bush. Nov.
Winter Colman (O) - - -	K	Medium size, very hardy and good, bush. Nov. to April.
Wyken Pippin (O) - - -	D	Below medium size, aromatic and rich, compact pyramid. Nov. to Dec.

The full collection of apples here consists of 400 varieties. Trees or grafts can be supplied of various kinds, not mentioned in the above list.

PRICES OF TREES.

ON CRAB STOCKS.

	s.	d.
Standards for Orchards - - -	1	6 each.
Dwarf maiden trees - - -	1	0 "
Pyramids 5 to 6 feet, full of blossom buds - - -	2	0 "
Dwarf trained for espaliers - - -	2	6 "
Ditto ditto bearing tree - - -	3	6 "

ON PARADISE STOCKS.

	s.	d.
Pyramids - - -	1	6 "
Dwarf maiden trees - - -	1	6 "
Bushes full of blossom buds - - -	2	0 "
Dwarfs trained for espaliers - - -	2	6 "
Ditto bearing trees - - -	3	6 "
Dwarfs in pots, bearing trees - - -	3	6 "

The American varieties of Apples named in the above list deserve a few words of commendation, and more attention in their culture than they have hitherto received. Their flesh is delicate, juicy, and easy of digestion, more so than that of our European sorts, the best of which, such as the Ribston Pippin, the Cornish Gilliflower, and the Brandy Apple, require masticating and digestive powers of the first order. The Melon, the Mother Apple, and the Early Harvest seem to be very hardy and bear well in our gardens in the south as bushes or pyramids on the paradise stock, but are quite worthy of a wall in cold climates. The Northern Spy is a magnificent apple, but it should be grafted on the paradise stock and be planted against a wall with a warm aspect, and the trees removed biennially; it is backward in coming into bearing. The Newtown Pippin requires the same treatment, and when properly cultivated is quite equal in size and superior in flavour to those imported. We have hitherto thought apples unworthy of high culture; the above kinds, with the Mela Carla and Calville Blanche, should be cultivated in the orchard house or trained against walls. The latter is most remarkable for its delicious flavour when grown in the warmer parts of France, whence it is brought to Paris in large quantities in winter. It is also most excellent when cooked.

Many of our old garden walls which are now partly covered with diseased peach and nectarine trees, should be appropriated to the culture of fine apples and pears, and peaches and nectarines grown under glass.

APPLES—continued.

Every gardener knows the difficulty of cultivating the Ribston Pippin, the Golden Pippin, and the old Non-pareil, so as to keep the trees free from canker, and everybody should be told that they can be cultivated most successfully by very simple means. The trees should be pyramids and removed biennially, or if the soil be rich and deep, annually. Nothing can be more simple than this mode of culture; it is merely taking up the tree (or trees) and replanting it in the same place without any manure or compost, unless the soil be poor and exhausted. In such cases some manure should be placed on the surface of the ground in a circle three feet in diameter round the stem. For small gardens, trees grafted on the paradise stock may be planted; but for larger gardens, pyramids on the crab stock are to be preferred. They soon make healthy and most prolific trees.—See *Miniature Fruit Garden*, 9th edition, p. 60.

SELECT APRICOTS.

There are but two modes in which apricots can be cultivated in England with advantage:—trained to walls, and 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, and the season for their fruit may be 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 peculiar disease by which apricots are so often disfigured on the walls by large branches dying, is not peculiar to wall trees, but occurs in France on standards of the Peach apricot, as well as in England on the Moor Park, against walls. From experiments which have occupied me for some years, I am induced to think that this disagreeable malady may be prevented by grafting apricots on apricot stocks. The trees do not grow so readily on them when first grafted or budded, and they never have that over vigorous plethoric habit peculiar to the Moor Park and Peach apricots on the plum stock in rich soils, which seems to bring on the disease. It is a curious fact that the apricot in budding does not take so freely on its own stock as on the plum. I have a few trees on apricot stocks which can be supplied to those who wish to try them.

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

Alberge de Montgamet. Small; early; round, very juicy, and excellent; 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.

Beaugé. Large; later than Moor Park; juicy, and rich.

Blenheim or Shipley. Medium size; juicy and good: 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.

Hemskirke. 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.

St. Ambroise. Large; juicy and agreeable; fruit a little pointed: this ripens just after the Large Early, and is one of the best early apricots.

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. Large; rich, juicy, and excellent; an early variety of the peach apricot; tree hardy.

OTHER VARIETIES OF APRICOTS.

Belle de Toulouse.

Canino Grosse.

Early Wittemberg.

Late 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.

Syrian. A dwarf variety, which gives fruit of excellent flavour.

APRICOTS—continued.

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 - - - - -	-	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 - - -	5s. to	7 6 "
Ditto, second size - - - - -	-	3 6 "
Ditto, bushes for potting - - - -	-	2 6 "
Pyramids in pots - - - - -	5s. to	7 6 "

This rich and excellent fruit is seldom eaten in perfection in England, owing to the trees being trained against walls, on which the fruit ripens unequally, being generally too ripe on the "sunny side" and unripe on the other. Apricots from trees under glass when fully ripe and slightly shrivelled, are perhaps the most delicious of all fruits, and in a few years they will be universally cultivated as bushes and pyramids in orchard houses, either planted in the borders or in pots. The latter will always be a convenient mode of culture, because their ripening can be accelerated or retarded at pleasure. In the south of England they may be grown in the open air, as dwarf bushes under a tiffany house.

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 a good material, as it excludes flies and wasps.

To obtain cherries very early, such sorts as Belle d'Orléans, Early Purple Guigne, Empress Eugénie, 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.

Abbesse d'Oignies (2s. 6d.) Very large, of a dark brownish red, subacid, juicy, and good. Ripens in August.

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

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

† Belle Agathe (5s.) Medium size, or about the size of the Kentish. This is a remarkable sort, with sweet firm flesh, yet juicy and agreeable. It does not ripen until the middle of September, and hangs well on standards till the middle of October. The tree when covered with its bright red fruit is most ornamental.

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 Hildesheim. 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 Bigarraeus.

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

† Bigarreau, White. Large; very rich and excellent; this does not commence to bear so young as the Bigarreau: a very fine cherry.

† Black Eagle. Medium size; a very nice rich cherry: a great bearer.

† Black Tartarian. Very large; sweet and good; a noble-looking cherry: tree a great bearer.

Carnation, *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.

Dauphine (2s. 6d.) Medium size; like the Royal Duke, and very juicy and sweet.

† Downton. Very large; rich and excellent: tree inclined to be pendulous.

Duchesse de Paluau (2s. 6d.) Large; a robust growing variety of the May Duke, of excellent quality.

† 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.

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

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

SELECT CHERRIES—*continued*.

- ‡ *Elton*. Very large; very rich and excellent; tree inclined to be pendulous: ripens eight or ten days before the Bigarreau.
- Empress Eugénie* (2s. 6d.) Large; an early variety of the May Duke of the same quality, ripens about ten days before it: an excellent early cherry.
- ‡ *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 of high excellence.
- 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.
- ‡ *Kirtland's Mary* (3s. 6d.) Large, pale red: a tender fleshed, sweet, excellent variety.
- ‡ *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.
- Morello*. Large; acid, and very useful for the kitchen: for north aspects it is very valuable, and also forms a prolific pyramid on the Mahaleb.
- Morello, Frogmore*. Large, less acid than the Morello, forms a very pretty pyramid.
- Nouvelle Royale* (2s. 6d.). Large; a hybrid between the Kentish and May Duke, with dark glossy leaves, and a compact habit of growth.
- ‡ *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*. 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.
- ‡ *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.

PRICES OF TREES.

ON COMMON CHERRY STOCKS.						Each
						s. d.
Standards for orchards	-	-	-	-	-	2 0
Ditto trained	-	-	-	-	-	5 0
Dwarfs (except those priced)	-	-	-	-	-	1 6
Ditto trained	-	-	-	-	-	3 6
Pyramids	-	-	-	-	-	2 6
Ditto large, full of blossom buds	-	-	-	-	-	3s. 6d. to 5 0

ON MAHALEB STOCKS. ⁽¹⁾

Dwarf maiden trees (except those priced)	-	-	-	-	-	1 6
Dwarf bushes, full of blossom buds	-	-	-	-	-	2 0
Pyramids ditto ditto	-	-	-	-	-	2 6
Ditto larger trees	-	-	-	-	-	3 6
Dwarf trained trees for espaliers or walls	-	-	-	-	-	3 6

There are perhaps no cherries so delicious and so universally liked as those of the May Duke tribe when they can be kept from birds so as to be thoroughly ripe—a rare fact. The only methods to obtain this seem to be “cherry houses,” made like “orchard houses,” or pyramids and bushes covered with netting before the fruit is ripe. The Duke cherries to be recommended for this mode of culture are Empress Eugénie, May Duke, Archduke, Duchesse de Pallau, Royal Duke, Dauphine, and Nouvelle Royale; these give a succession from the last week in June till the last week in August. The trees form most charming pyramids or bushes, and are easily kept in order by summer pinching and biennial removal. Duchesse de Pallau and Nouvelle Royale are two new cherries remarkable for their fertility and beauty.

The culture of the Morello cherry, which has hitherto been confined to the northern aspects of walls, is likely to be much extended by employing pyramids on the Mahaleb stock. They may be planted from three to four feet apart, and cultivated in the smallest suburban garden by summer pinching, as described in the “Miniature Fruit Garden,” p. 67. Under this treatment their shoots do not become bare of buds and leaves as is very common, but every branch is thickly studded with blossom buds, and every tree becomes a pyramid of flowers and fruit.

‡ Marked thus in the margin are Bigarreaus, or firm-fleshed cherries.

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

‡ This is the *Cerasus Mahaleb* of Botanists, a very valuable stock for all the Duke and Morello cherries.

SELECT CHERRIES—*continued.*

The American cherries Governor Wood, Kirtland's Mary, Rockport Bigarreau, Ohio Beauty, and some others, seem to have all the vigour of a new race, and grow and bear most abundantly. The Belle Agathe cherry is a remarkable variety; its bears most profusely, and forms a most ornamental tree. I have two fine trees at this moment (September 20th) covered with fruit not yet ripe, and like cherries towards the end of June. Neither birds nor wasps seem to attack the fruit of this very interesting variety.

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 Versailles.* 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 (Blanche Transparente).* A new French currant; bunches long; berries large, nearly amber-coloured: excellent.

White Dutch. A well-known and good sort.

To produce very large currants, the bushes should be cut in closely, *i. e.* the young shoots should be annually shortened to two inches, so that the trees when pruned are like the stools in an osier bed.

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. Brownish-purple; large; rich and excellent: bears most abundantly in pots and on walls, and forces well.

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

Dwarf Prolific. Medium size; like the Brown Turkey, but more dwarf: a great bearer.

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.

Singleton. See *White Ischia*.

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

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.

Figs may be grown as bushes in the gardens near London, and in the southern and eastern counties, if they are taken up annually the first week in November, with a ball of earth attached to their roots, and placed in a cellar, till about the 10th of May. They should then be planted in the places they were removed from. They will bear one crop, and ripen it in September.

PRICES OF TREES.

	s.	d.
Figs in pots - - - - -	2	6 each.
ditto, ditto, in a bearing state - - - - -	3	6 "
ditto, ditto, largest size - - - - -	5	0 "
ditto, three to four feet, for half standards - - - - -	3	6 "

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

OLD VARIETIES, WITH SMALL HIGH-FLAVOURED BERRIES.

Black Damson.

Champagne, large, pale, very good.

Champagne, Red, of unequalled richness.

Champagne, White.

Champagne, Yellow; excellent.

Coe's Late Red; very late and good.

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

Early Red, Wilmot's.

Golden Drop, or Early Sulphur; the earliest.

Green Gage, Pitmaston; smooth, high-flavoured.

Ironmonger.

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

Old Rough Red; excellent for preserving.

Rumbullion; great bearer, much grown for bottling.

Terry's Late Red.

Warrington Red; one of the best late varieties.

T. RIVERS' CATALOGUE OF FRUITS.

GOOSEBERRIES — *continued.*

RED GOOSEBERRIES.

Lancashire Prize Sorts.

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

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

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

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

WHITE GOOSEBERRIES.

Lancashire Prize Sorts.

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

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

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

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

GREEN GOOSEBERRIES.

Lancashire Prize Sorts.

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

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

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

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

YELLOW GOOSEBERRIES.

Lancashire Prize Sorts.

Bank's Dublin.
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 WITHOUT FIRE-HEAT.

Vine Borders.—It is not generally known that a surface dressing of soot is of great service to vine borders. It should be applied over the whole surface of the border about the middle of March, and suffered to rest on the surface undisturbed during the whole summer. I have employed it about three years, and generally strew it at the rate of a peck to ten square yards. It acts as an absorbent of heat, and as a manure.

Black Champion, or *Champion Hamburgh* (5s.) Berries roundish oval; purple, like the *Black Hamburgh*, but larger and earlier.

Black Prince. Berries roundish oval; sweet and rich; bunch long; a good bearer and a good grape.

Buckland Sweet Water (10s. 6d.) Berries large; round; greenish white; sweet, juicy, and very good; valuable for setting its fruit better than the *Sweet Water*.

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

Chasselas Duhamel (5s.) Berries round; large; pale amber; a twin seedling of *C. Vibert*, and much like it.

Chasselas Vibert. Berries round; large; pale amber; very juicy and refreshing; ripens ten or twelve days before the *Royal Muscadine*; very hardy and excellent.

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

Hamburgh Black. Berries roundish oval; 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.

Muscat Ottonel. Berries round, white, rather small; bunch compact. A very hardy nice *Muscat* grape.

Muscadine, Royal. Berries round; large; pale amber when fully ripe; juicy, sweet and very refreshing; bears well in vinerias as well as against walls in the open air: excellent.

Golden Hamburgh (Busby's). Berries round; large, juicy, and refreshing, not rich: of a rich amber when well ripened.

Madeira Muscat. Berries round, large; of a reddish purple; juicy, with a rich *Frontignan* flavour; early, ripening with the *Hamburgh*, 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.

SELECT GRAPES FOR VINERIES WITHOUT FIRE-HEAT — *continued.*

- Muscat St. Laurent.* 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.* 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.* Gros Coulard of the French. Berries round; white; very large, juicy, and sweet; it is very early, and very robust in habit.
- Trentham Black (5s.)* Berries large; round; purple; juicy and rich, with a peculiar refreshing flavour, like the May Duke Cherry. A great bearer, and likely to prove a valuable sort.
- 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 (7s. 6d.)* 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. Alban's.* 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.
- Hamburgh, Mill Hill.* Berries purple; large; ripens later than the Black Hamburgh. A fine late grape.
- Lady Down's Seedling (5s.)* Berries large; purple; an excellent 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.* Berries oval; very large; pale amber when fully ripe; juicy and rich: most excellent.
- Muscat Hamburgh.* Berries large; oval; purple; of a rich and most delicious flavour.
- 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.
- Syrian.* Berries very large; white; oval, and sweet; bunches enormously large: a magnificent showy grape, and, when fully ripe, good.
- Trebbiano.* 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, 3s. 6d. each, except those priced.
 Ditto strong rods, 8 to 9 feet, full of fruit buds, 5s. to 7s. 6d. each.
 Ditto as dwarf bushes for orchard-house culture, in pots, 3s. 6d. 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.
- 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, or Précoce de Malingre.* Berries round; white; juicy and sweet: a new French variety, very early: the earliest white grape, ripening five weeks before the Burgundy, 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.

SELECT HARDY GRAPES FOR WALLS— *continued.*

Muscat Précoce d'Août. 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 Fontainebleau. Berries oval, light purple, sweet, and juicy; very hardy; a prodigious bearer, and well adapted for pot culture.
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. Knight's Sweet Water, a sweet, nice grape, and a most abundant bearer, and Hâtif de Saumur, with a slight muscat flavour. 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 (see Appendix), 1s. 6d. each: bushes in pots in a bearing state, 3s. 6d. each.

Among grapes for cold vineries, the following sorts may be mentioned as likely to be worthy of culture; the Duc de Malakoff, a large sweetwater grape; General de la Marmora, with berries still larger, and Le Mamelon: these, like the Golden Hamburgh, have no particular aroma, but merely a rich refreshing juice.

The early Saumur Muscat, which I fruited about five years since, and which I did not propagate on account of its not setting freely, proves to be a very nice early grape, with a slight muscat flavour. Muscat Ottonel is also a very prolific early grape. It should be made known that all the recently introduced muscat grapes from France are not like the English type—the Muscat of Alexandria, with large oval berries—but are varieties of the round-berried Frontignan grapes.

Among grapes for vineries with fire heat the Bowood Muscat is likely to prove valuable, but it does not surpass in flavour or productiveness the Muscat of Alexandria, the finest grape perhaps in the known world. The Muscat Hamburgh requires high culture, or its bunches are apt to be small and imperfect. A grape called the Kempsey Alicante is most remarkable for the size of its berries which are purple, and as large as Orleans plums; it requires rather a high temperature, is very juicy and sweet, with a nice aroma, and will hang till May.

Young plants of all the new grapes can be supplied.

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	-	-	-	-	-	2s. 0d. each.
Pyramids	-	-	-	-	-	1s. 6d. „

SELECT NECTARINES.

Nectarines and peaches may be cultivated as follows:—Trained to walls—and for that purpose walls with South 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 or pyramids in pots or tubs in orchard houses.

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 excellent: a hardy sort, well worthy of cultivation.

Bowden (2s. 6d.) Very large; round, like the Hardwicke, but larger, melting, rich, and sugary, with a slight astringent aroma.

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. Large; melting, rich, and excellent: a seedling from the Elruge: the tree is very hardy.

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

Impératrice. Large; melting, juicy, and when dead ripe and shrivelled is very good.

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

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

SELECT NECTARINES — *continued.*

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

Rivers' Orange (2s. 6d.) Large, melting, with the rich saccharine flavour of its parent, the Pitmaston Orange.

Roman. Large; clingstone; rich when quite ripe.

Stanwick Seedling No. 3. (2s. 6d.) 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.

White, New. Large; melting, juicy, and vinous, inclined to be acid, requires a dry warm soil: 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.

PRICES OF TREES.

	s.	d.
Standards - - - - -	3	6 each.
Ditto, trained for walls - - -	7	6 "
Half Standards, trained for walls - - -	7	6 "
Dwarfs, except those priced - - -	1	6 "
Ditto, 2 and 3 years, trained for walls, bearing trees - - -	5	0 "
Ditto, 1 year trained - - -	3	6 "
Ditto in pots, first size - - -	5	0 "
Ditto in pots, second size - - -	3	6 "
Ditto in pots, extra-sized trees - - -	7	6 "
Pyramids in pots, 5 feet - - -	5	0 "

But little progress has yet been made in obtaining early and late nectarines, but some seedlings raised from the Peterborough or Late Melting promise well, and some hybrids raised from the Violette Hâtive, crossed with the Stanwick, give hopes of a new race. Rivers' Orange improves by culture. The tree is more vigorous and the fruit larger and richer than its parent. Another seedling of the same origin, and which it is proposed to name the Pineapple Nectarine, has transparent yellow flesh, and is exceedingly rich and good.

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.	
Lambert Filbert, or Kentish Cob - - - - -	A very late and good kind.
Prolific, Dwarf - - - - -	Raised by Mr. Pearson, of Chilwell, near Nottingham; smaller than the Cob Nut; dwarf, and a great bearer.
Prolific Cob	A very large and free bearing Cob Nut.

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.

PRICES OF TREES.

	s.	d.
Plants 2 to 3 feet in height, on own roots - - -	6	0 per dozen.
Grafted on the Spanish Hazel Nut, on stems 4 feet in height - - -	2	6 each.

This stock emits no suckers; and those grafted on it form beautiful and prolific garden trees.

ORANGES.

Maltese Oval Blood — very large, pulp and juice of a deep red.

Maltese Common Oval — very large, pulp and juice of the usual colour and very rich.

Saint Michaels — medium size, rind very thin.

Tangerin — small, very rich, with a fine aroma.

PRICES OF TREES.

	Each.
s. d.	
Maltese - - - - -	7 6
Saint Michaels - - - - -	5 0
Tangerin, bearing trees, pyramids, three feet - - - - -	7 6
Tangerin, bearing trees, bushes - - - - -	5 0

The Maltese Oranges require the atmosphere of a vinery, with fire-heat to ripen their fruit. The St. Michaels should be sheltered from the frosts of winter in a greenhouse or conservatory. They will ripen their fruit in an orchard house in summer. The Tangerin oranges require the same shelter in winter as the St. Michaels; they bear freely and will ripen their delicious fruit in an orchard house, or even in the open air, in the south of England, in warm seasons.

SELECT PEACHES.

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 dung¹ 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 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.

Abee (2s. 6d.) Large; melting, rich, and excellent: early in August.

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: end of September.

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

Barrington. Large; melting, and excellent; middle or end of September: succeeds Royal George and Noblesse.

Chancellor. Large; melting, and very good: ripens about the middle of September.

Crawford's Early (2s. 6d.) Very large, of a golden yellow, with a crimson cheek, flesh of a deep orange; melting and very juicy, with an agreeable aroma: the finest of all the yellow peaches. End of August and beginning of September.

Pucelle de Malines (2s. 6d.) Large; melting, and of high excellence: the tree has serrated leaves and large flowers, and appears robust and hardy: early in September.

Early Savoy, or Précoce de Savoie (2s. 6d.) Very large; of a deep red next the sun; a fine early peach: end of August.

Early York (2s. 6d.) Medium size; melting, rich, and excellent: a most valuable early peach, ripening early in August.

Galande, English, or Violette Hâtive. This is the variety generally cultivated in English gardens under the name of Galande. Large; melting, and excellent: succeeds Grosse Mignonne, and forces well.

Galande or Bellegarde, French, or Noire de Montreuil. This is the true sort. 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 melting peach raised in Gloucestershire: it closely succeeds the Late Admirable, and is a most abundant bearer.

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

SELECT PEACHES—*continued.*

- Leopold the First (2s. 6d.)** 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 (2s. 6d.)** 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.
- Monstreuse de Doué.** Very large; deep crimson; melting, juicy, and good; remarkable for its size and beauty: middle of September.
- Noblesse.** Large; melting and excellent; one of the best, either for forcing or open wall. The Seedling Noblesse peach is rather larger; but the variety has not proved so hardy as expected. The Sulhamsted variety is the hardiest and best.
- 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 (2s. 6d.)** 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 (2s. 6d.)** Large; melting, rich, and excellent, with a delicious vinous aroma. This is a variety of the Vineuse de Fromentin, with rather small 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 Standards trained for walls - - - - -	7	6 "
Ditto in pots - - - - -	5	0 "
Dwarfs, except those sorts priced - - - - -	1	6 "
Dwarfs, 2 and 3 years trained for walls - - - - -	5	0 "
Ditto, bearing trees - - - - -	7	6 "
Ditto, 1 year trained for walls - - - - -	3	6 "
Ditto, in pots ⁽¹⁾ , bearing trees - - - - -	5	0 "
Ditto, in pots, second size - - - - -	3	6 "
Ditto, in pots, extra-sized trees - - - - -	7	6 "
Pyramids in pots, 5 feet ⁽²⁾ - - - - -	5s. to 7	6 "
Miniature Trees, in pots - - - - -	3	6 "

In addition to the varieties enumerated above, fine trees can be had, both trained and in pots, of the following varieties; the potted peach and nectarine trees are finely grown and full of blossom buds; houses 500 feet in length are filled with them.

- Belle de la Croix.** Quite early; melting, and very rich and sweet.
- 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, or Bourdin.** Very large; melting; ripens just before the Late Admirable.
- Catherine.** Very large, clingstone. October.
- Desse Jardine.** Large; melting: the latest of melting peaches, often hanging till the end of October.
- Early Admirable.** Large, melting, and very good. Early in September.
- Early Newington (American).** A very rich and racy melting peach: early in September.
- Madeleine de Courson.** Large; melting, 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.
- Reine des Vergers.** Large and good, the parent of Monstreuse de Doué.
- Scott's Early Red (American).** Medium size; juicy; vinous and good: middle of August.
- Shanghai.** Large; pale yellow; melting, but not rich.

A great improvement has taken place in peaches so that their season is much prolonged. A few years since I introduced the Early York from America, which must entirely supersede the Early Ann, for many years the only very early peach, with the exception of the Red Nutmeg, which is only fit for pot culture. About the same time, I introduced the early Grosse Mignonne also a capital early variety. I have carefully noticed the best early peaches, and find that they ripen as nearly as possible in the following order:—

First the Early York, closely followed by Abec, Acton Scot, Early Grosse Mignonne, and Early Savoy. The Red

¹ 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 it sometimes happens that all the blossoms drop off without setting.

² These are for training as close pyramids, or "en cordon droit." They take up but little room in the orchard house.

SELECT PEACHES—*continued.*

Nutmeg is the earliest of all, but is only adapted for pot culture; the same may be said of the *Petite Mignonne*, which ripens just after the *Early York*, and is a beautiful little wax-like peach.

I have very recently introduced some peaches from Georgia, U.S., which seem likely to be of interest. Among these are the *Honey Peach*, *Baldwin's Late*, and the *Pride of Autumn*, are freestone sorts; the two latter ripen there towards the end of October. As the *Early York* ripens there in June they will, if they can be matured here in orchard-houses, most probably give us melting peaches in November and December.

"*Stump the World*" is another of these new American peaches, said to be very large and good; and *Mitchell's Mammoth*, a clingstone, "often measures fourteen inches in circumference." *Pool's Late Yellow*, also American, is a valuable late peach, ripening at the same time as the *Salway*, and when compared with it, before the Fruit Committee in 1858, it was thought to be superior in flavour. *Ward's Late* is an American peach likely to be valuable, it is much like the *Noblesse*, but ripens four or five weeks after it. Young trees in pots of these new peaches can be supplied. The *Early York* peach will probably be the parent of some valuable early kinds. I have raised seedlings from it, one of which, No. 1., is as early as the *Red Nutmeg*, and of the most delicious flavour.

This peach, the *Early York*, is remarkably hardy, and may be cultivated as a bush or standard in the open air, in the southern counties, if the trees be protected while in bloom with a tiffany tent. I speak with confidence on this point, for although this season has been so inclement, I have at this moment (September 20, 1860), a small standard, which has had no protection, growing in a place perfectly exposed, studded with two dozen fine crimson fruit, just commenced to ripen. It is to be presumed that in seasons commonly favourable, it will ripen its fruit on bushes or standards in the open air early in September.

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. 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. 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, i. e. parting freely from the stone. 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*. Roundish, oval; very large and handsome; an enormous bearer and excellent kitchen plum; forms a prolific bush or pyramid. Middle of October.
- Belvoir Plum* (3s. 6d.) Small round; dark purple; a rich juicy late plum. Middle to end of October.
- Brahys Green Gage*, or *Reine Claude de Brahy* (5s.) Round; very large; greenish yellow, with a fine whitish bloom; rich, juicy, and excellent; its leaves are very large and glossy; apparently it is a seedling *Green Gage* with something of the habit of the *Washington*. August.
- Brandy Gage* (3s. 6d.) Medium size; roundish oval; greenish yellow: a very rich juicy plum, with a distinct smack of brandy. August.
- 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, but only in the South. 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. Middle of 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. End of July.
- Fellenberg*, or *Quesche 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.

SELECT PLUMS—*continued.*

- Fulton (5s.) Medium size; oval, yellow: a new American plum, very late and hardy. End of October.
- Golden Esperen, or Cloth of gold. Oval; of a fine golden yellow; rich, juicy, and good; freestone. Early in 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. Roundish oval; large; greenish-yellow; freestone; rich and juicy; very hardy and productive. Middle of September.
- Guthrie's Late Green Gage. Roundish-oval; large; yellowish-green; rich, juicy, and excellent; tree very hardy and productive: a valuable late plum. September.
- Huling's Superb. Round; yellowish-green; very large; rich, juicy, and excellent; freestone: a noble plum; the tree has large leaves, and a vigorous upright habit. Middle of September.
- Impératrice, Blue. Oval; medium size; purple; rich, not very juicy: requires a wall, and hangs long on the tree. October.
- Impératrice, Ickworth. Roundish-oval; purple; medium size; rich, juicy, and excellent: may be kept a long time after being gathered, if wrapped 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.
- Jodoigne Green Gage (3s. 6d.) Round; very large; green, tinted with purple; rich and juicy. Ripens just after the Green Gage.
- July Green Gage, or Reine Claude Hâtive (5s.) Roundish-oval; large; greenish yellow, with red blotches; freestone; rich and juicy, with the true Green Gage flavour. This ripened here in 1859 from the 20th to the 25th of July; on a south wall it will probably ripen by the middle of the month.
- 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. Pale-yellow; oval; 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; the 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, and will hang on the tree till the end of October. The tree makes a most ornamental pyramid.
- McLaughlin's Gage. 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.
- Oulin's Golden Gage (5s.) or Monstreuse d'Oulins. Large; roundish-oval; bright greenish yellow, streaked with green: a beautiful and excellent early plum. Early in August.
- Peach, or Prune Pêche. Round; red; large; juicy and agreeable: a good early plum. Beginning of August.
- Perdigron, Violet Hâtif. Roundish-oval; purple; medium size; rich, juicy, and excellent: tree very hardy and bears abundantly. Middle of August.
- Pond's Seedling, or Fonthill Plum. Oval; bright red; enormously large; a great bearer, and a valuable kitchen plum. Beginning of September.
- Précoce de 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 Tardive. Medium size; oval; dark purple; very juicy and a good kitchen plum. End of October.
- Reine Claude de Bayay. Round; greenish-yellow; very large, rich, and delicious: 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; juicy and good; tree very hardy, and forms a prolific pyramid: a valuable late plum, only fit for the south. Middle of October.
- Transparent Gage, or Reine Claude Diaphane (3s. 6d.) Large; roundish-oval; greenish yellow; flesh transparent; rich and juicy; tree remarkably robust and vigorous. Middle of September.
- Victoria, or Alderton of Sussex. 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.
- Violette de Galopin (3s. 6d.) Roundish-oval; purple; a remarkably rich and juicy plum; allied to Purple Gage, but ripens a fortnight earlier, or towards the end of August.
- Washington. Roundish-oval; yellow; very large; juicy and good, but scarcely rich enough for the dessert. Middle of September.

SELECT PLUMS—continued.

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 become 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.

Abricotée de Braunau.
 Azure Hâtive.
 Bryanstone Gage.
 Bullace, New large.
 Cant's Late Green Gage.
 Corse's Nota Bene. A great bearer. Early.
 Damson, Common.
 Damson, Prune.
 Damson, White.
 Diapré Rouge, or Mims.
 Dove Bank.
 Dunmore.
 Fotheringham.
 Gisborne's. A great bearer.
 Guthrie's Apricot.
 Guthrie's Tay Bank.
 Guthrie's Topaz.

Imperial Ottoman. An early, yellow plum.
 Isabella. Very large and good.
 Large Black Imperial.
 Mitchelson's Plum.
 Orleans.
 Orleans, Smith's.
 Overall. A hardy new plum.
 Pershore Plum.
 Quetsche de Dorelle la Grande.
 Red Magnum Bonum.
 Reine Claude d'Octobre.
 Royale Hâtive.
 Saint Catherine.
 Standard of England.
 Tardive de Châlons. Very late.
 Winesour.

PRICES OF TREES.

	s.	d.
Standards for orchards	2	0 each.
Dwarfs, except those priced	1	6 "
Ditto, trained for espaliers or walls	3	6 "
Ditto, ditto, large bearing trees	5	0 "
Ditto, bearing bushes	2	0 "
Upright or pyramidal trees	2	6 to 3 6 "
Dwarfs and pyramids in pots, full of blossom buds	3	6 to 5 6 "
Ditto, bushes for potting	2	0 "

There is no species of fruit which has advanced so rapidly in favour as the plum, and its culture and estimation will continue to increase when it is found that as bushes and pyramids it may be cultivated with success under tiffany houses to shelter the trees from the effects of spring frosts. A few years since only the Green Gage, Coe's Golden Drop, and a few other kinds requiring wall culture were known in our gardens, but now we have late and early hardy varieties of great excellence, keeping our desserts and kitchens supplied from the end of July to the end of October. Their culture in orchard houses is a great triumph. The Green Gage tribe has lately received some most valuable acquisitions. The July Green Gage is perhaps the most valuable plum that has been introduced since the advent of the old Green Gage. It is larger than its type, and has all its fine aroma; it ripens in orchard houses about the middle of July, and in the open air, in the southern counties, towards the end. Oulins' Golden Gage, Lawrence's Gage, M'Laughlin's Gage, Transparent Gage, Brahy's Green Gage, the Jodoigne Green Gage, Guthrie's late Green Gage, and the Reine Claude de Bayay succeed it and carry us through September till late in October, so that we can have these delicious plums on our tables for nearly three months. Late plums should be gathered just as they commence to ripen, and be laid in a greenhouse fully exposed to the sun, they then shrivel slightly and become very rich and good.

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 "
Ditto, trained for walls	3	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.
- Fillbasket* (3s. per dozen). Large; a most abundant bearer, and very good.
- 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, 6s. per doz.) Red; large, and very good.
- Sweet Yellow Antwerp* (6s. per doz.) Large; yellow; the sweetest of all: shoots very slender.

OTHER VARIETIES OF SUMMER RASPBERRIES.

Brinkle's Orange. A new American yellow raspberry; rather acid.

Franconia

Giant (Knyvett's).

Victoria (Cornwall's). Large.

Victoria (Waites'). Very large.

Walker's Dulcis.

The above are 3s. per dozen.

AUTUMNAL RASPBERRIES.

- Autumn Black* (Rivers') (2s. 6d. each). Medium size or large, dark purple, very juicy, and agreeable.
- Belle de Fontenay, or Belle d'Orléans*. Habit dwarf; fruit large and good.
- Large-fruited Monthly* (3s. per dozen). Large; bright red, and of excellent flavour.
- October Red, or Merveille des Quatre Saisons* (4s. 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.
- October Yellow, or Merveille des Quatre Saisons à Fruits jaunes* (4s. per dozen). Has the same habit as the preceding, but gives yellow fruit of a good size and flavour, and bears abundantly in autumn.
- Victoria* (Rogers, 4s. per dozen). Large; dark red: habit more dwarf than the three last named; bears abundantly, and is very good.

The new kinds of autumnal raspberries—the October red or yellow are a great step in advance of our old “double bearing;” both were raised from seed of the Fastolf, and both bear most abundantly in autumn, in the southern counties of England. They do not bear good fruit on the canes of the preceding year, or ripen it in July like our summer kinds, so it is good practice to cut down in February all the canes close to the ground. In May, if the young shoots from the roots are too much crowded, they should be thinned out—by pulling up the spare ones—to about one foot apart.

The Autumn Black is a most interesting fruit raised from seed, here is about the fifth generation from the summer black, which was raised from seed in Essex, some thirty or forty years since. The old gardener that raised it said it was a hybrid, between the blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus*) and the raspberry. I scarcely think this probable, as the blackberry blossoms from three weeks to a month after the raspberry, and he had no means, as I should think, of forcing the blackberry for the purposes of impregnation. I am more inclined to think the original to have been a hybrid, between the raspberry and dewberry (*Rubus cæsius*), which blossoms with the raspberry or about the same time. My Autumn Black seems to have settled down as a permanent and distinct variety, it does not put forth suckers to any extent, and can only be propagative from seed. The plants now offered are seedlings raised from fruit, gathered about the end of October, 1859. If they do not prove quite true and bear well in autumn, I must beg of my friends to inform me, and others will be sent.

SELECT STRAWBERRIES.

- Admiral Dundas* (Myatt's, 7s. 6d. per 100). Very large; inclined to be acid.
- Belle Bordelaise* (7s. 6d. per 100). Medium size; dark red; and of a rich sweet peculiar flavour, a union of the hautbois and Alpine.
- Bicton Pine* (7s. 6d. 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, 7s. 6d. per 100). Large; rich, and of the highest excellence.
- Duc de Malakoff* (4s. per dozen). Very large, juicy, rich, and good.
- Eleanor*. Very large, the largest; rather too acid, but a useful late strawberry.
- 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.
- Gelineau* (4s. per dozen). Large, a French variety, very late, rich, and good.
- 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.
- May Queen* (Nicholson) (3s. per dozen). Medium size. Very early.
- Monstrous Hautbois* (3s. per doz.) Very large, and of the true hautbois flavour.
- Old Pine*. Large; rich, juicy, and most agreeable and refreshing: one of the finest strawberries.

SELECT STRAWBERRIES — *continued.*

- Omar Pacha, or Rival Queen. Medium; of a fine deep red; high in flavour.
- Oscar (7s. 6d. per 100). Large; dark crimson; early: a firm-fleshed useful strawberry, not remarkable for richness of flavour.
- Prince Arthur (Ingrams) (6s. per dozen). Large, bright scarlet, remarkably handsome, and excellent.
- Princess Alice Maud. Large; juicy and agreeable: a good early variety.
- Princess Frederic William (6s. per dozen). Large, very early, rich, and of first-rate quality.
- Princess Royal (Cuthill's, 7s. 6d. per 100). Medium sized; dark red; a high-flavoured good strawberry.
- Seedling Eliza (Rivers). Large; early; rich, juicy, and excellent; raised here from Myatt's Eliza; succeeds Keen's; has a hardy and vigorous habit, and bears most abundantly.
- Sir Charles Napier (7s. 6d. per 100). Very large; bright red; one of the handsomest strawberries known; not rich.
- Sir Harry (7s. 6d. per 100). Very large; dark red, almost black; flavour a little hautboïish, rich, and good: early, ripening with or just preceding Keen's Seedling.
- Stirling Castle Pine (7s. 6d. per 100). Larger than the Old Pine, and of the same racy, excellent flavour: hardy, and a good bearer, but in some soils rather delicate.
- 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, 6s. per doz.

OTHER VARIETIES OF STRAWBERRIES.

There are by far too many varieties of Strawberries possessing no distinctive properties, either in season or flavour. Some in the following list are of this nature; still they are favourites in some localities. Plants of all can be supplied.

Ajax.
Adair.
Captain Cook.
Comte de Paris.
Cremont.
Cuthill's Prince of Wales, late.
Excellent.
Fillbasket.
Goliath (Kitley's).
Highland Mary.

Hooper's Seedling.
Magnum Bonum.
Myatt's Globe.
Ne Plus Ultra (Nicholson).
Princesse Royale.
Ruby.
Scarlet Nonpareil.
Surprise (Myatt's).
Wizard of the North.
Wonderful (Jeyes).

In addition to the above are the following new French Strawberries, at 3s. per doz. :—

Belle Artesienne.	Galande (Autumnal),	L'Élite des Amateurs.	Meudon.
Belle de Vibert.	Imperiale.	La Perle.	Prince Imperial.
Bonté de St. Julien.	La Chalonaïse	La Reine.	Triumph.
Bicolor.	La Constante	Madam Elisa.	

AUTUMNAL STRAWBERRIES.

The Alpine Strawberries have always given fruit in Autumn; but the size and flavour of the race have not been improved.

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

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

There are now so many really good kinds of strawberries that it has become difficult to make a selection. It may, however, be a fact worth recording, that not a variety can be found, among the hundreds that have been raised from seed, equal to the British Queen, or even to Caroline Superba—a sort almost equal to the Queen, and a better grower in soils unfavourable to the latter. Owing to some error in Mr. Kitley's nursery, a spurious Carolina was sent out with the true kind. I suppose another seedling, very good, but not equal to the true sort; this spurious kind grows so freely, as to displace its legitimate relative if planted with it. It is much like the true kind in habit, but may be distinguished from it by its leaves being *convex*, more or less, while those of the true kind are *concave* or often quite cupped.

The May Queen has been described by a friend as one of the best early strawberries for orchard-house culture; and Princess Frederic William has proved here a most excellent early sort cultivated in my orchard house.

The two varieties of Hautbois given in the catalogue are, I think, the two best. Belle Bordelain is a very free grower and free bearer; and the Monstrous or "Monstreuse (Robin)," is a very large sort, the plants of which grow in a large compact tuft.

This peculiar race of strawberries will most probably be much improved by raising seedlings, and to it we must look for a race of good autumnal varieties as it is often inclined to bear in autumn. To bring this about the Monstrous Hautbois should be crossed with the Alpine.

The Alpine and the Hautbois are the most decided species we possess, they are most loth to depart from their specific characters, and probably many generations must be raised from seed before a distinct variety can be originated.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS.

	s.	d.
Almond, Sweet	1	6 each.
Ditto, large-fruited, in pots	3	6 "
Ditto, thin-shelled, in pots	3	6 "
Crab, Siberian	1	6 "
Ditto, Scarlet or Cherry	1	6 "
Eugenia ugni	1	6 "
Lawton Blackberry (from America). ⁽¹⁾	2	6 "
Mulberry, Black	3s. 6d. to	5 0 "
Ditto, trained trees for walls	5	0 "
Ditto, half-standards, in pots	5	0 "
Service (Sorbus domestica)	1	6 "
Spanish Chesnut, Downton	1	6 "
Ditto ditto, Banks's Prolific	1	6 "
Ditto ditto, Large-fruited	2	6 "
Walnut, Noyer à Bijou. Very large	1	6 "
Walnut, Noyer de St. Jean. Blossoms after the spring frosts	1	6 "
Walnut, Thin-shelled	1	6 "
Walnut, Dwarf Prolific ⁽²⁾ (Juglans præparturiens), or Noyer fertile of the French	2	6 "

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 it was 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-four years; they are very healthy, 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 nearly forty 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.

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 or pyramids, 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.

¹ This kind of blackberry is very popular in America; it has borne fruit here, 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.

² A dwarf variety raised from seed at Chalons. I have seen plants only two feet in height, in France, full of fruit. As all the trees are, however, raised from seed, they differ much in fertility, some bearing earlier than others.

APPENDIX.

The size, age, and prices of fruit trees are here more fully explained than in the lists of prices given.

In giving orders it is necessary to mention the age and prices of trees, and if dwarfs, standards, trained, or pyramids, &c. As much inconvenience is often experienced by orders being given incorrectly, I beg to suggest that they should be written in column something as follows:—

						<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
2 pears, pyramids, on pear-stocks, at	-	-	-	-	-	3	6 each.
2 do. do. on quince, at	-	-	-	-	-	2	0 "
2 do. do. do. at	-	-	-	-	-	3	0 "
2 do. dwarf trained, on quince, at	-	-	-	-	-	3	6 "
2 do. do. on pear, at	-	-	-	-	-	3	6 "
2 do. dwarf upright trained, at	-	-	-	-	-	5	0 "
2 peaches, dwarf trained, at	-	-	-	-	-	5	0 "

PEAR TREES.

The pyramids on quince at 3*s.* are mostly trees that have been removed, so that their roots are very fibrous and their stems full of blossom buds. Those at 5*s.* each are six feet high, and also full of blossom buds. If these large trees are ordered the choice of sorts should be left to me, as only a few of the leading sorts can be supplied. All the pyramids are pruned ready for planting.

The bushes on quince-stocks of both sizes are equally full of blossom buds, and will bear a crop the first season after planting. These bushes should be planted in every suburban garden; they are more easily cultivated than cabbages.—See "Miniature Fruit Garden," 9th Edition, page 15. When biennially lifted they will not require any winter pruning. It is only necessary, in July, to shorten the young shoots that are made to half their length, and the year's pruning is finished.

The "dwarf trained" trees, both on quince and pear-stocks, are horizontally trained. Their branches are one foot apart.

The upright trained trees on quince-stocks are adapted for planting in the spaces between other trees against walls; they occupy but a small space, and bear abundantly. Trained pears on quince-stocks should not have their shoots cut back when planted.

The double-worked trees on quince-stocks are of the following kinds:—Gansel's Bergamot, Gansel's Late Bergamot, Beurré Bosc, Beurré de Rance, Marie Louise, and Thompsons; these are for the most part young trees not more than three feet in height. All the pyramids and bushes are pruned ready for planting, and should not be cut to pieces by the jobbing gardener.

Huyshe's two new pears, Bergamot and Victoria, can only be supplied as young trees one year old.

APPLES.

The varieties not marked "(O)" cannot be supplied as standards, but only as pyramids, bushes, and trained trees, mostly on the paradise-stock.

The pyramids on the crab-stock are from five to six feet in height, and owing to their having been recently removed, are finely rooted and full of blossom buds.—For their management, see "Miniature Fruit Garden," 9th Edition, page 60. The trained trees are all horizontally trained; the central shoot only should be shortened about half its length when the tree is planted; the horizontal shoots should be left their full length.

APRICOTS.

The pyramids in pots are trees about three feet in height; they have been pinched in closely all the summer, and are studded with blossom buds and spurs all up the stem. This method of growing Apricots under glass will be found most interesting.—For directions for their culture, see "Orchard House," 8th Edition, page 44.

CHERRIES.

The pyramids on the common cherry-stock are Bigarreaus and Hearts. For their management by pinching and frequent lifting, see "Miniature Fruit Garden," 9th Edition, pp. 70, 71. Those on the Mahaleb-stock at 2*s.* 6*d.* are of the Duke and Morello tribe. Morello cherries cultivated as pyramids, and every shoot pinched down to three leaves as soon as it has made four, all through the summer, soon form compact fruitful trees, so that a large number of them may be grown in a small space. They may be covered with long bags of Haythorn's netting tied round the stem at foot, and the fruit be preserved from birds, wasps, and flies.

The pyramids at 3*s.* 6*d.* are of the following kinds:—May Duke, Archduke, Empress Eugénie, Late Duke, and some others of the Duke race. They form beautiful pyramids, and by pinching in their young shoots in the manner recommended for Morellos, soon become not only fruitful but really ornamental.

APPENDIX — *continued.*

FIGS.

The trees at 3*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.* each have clear stems about one foot high, with round heads in a bearing state. These may be cultivated in the open air as dwarf bushes, after the method given in "Orchard House," 8th edition.

The trees for half-standards at 3*s.* 6*d.* each, for open air culture, are stout stems from the open ground.

All the fig trees have been raised from single eyes in the manner that vines are raised.

GRAPES.

The following are the only kinds that are grown in the open ground and sold at 1*s.* 6*d.* each :—Black July, Burgundy, Chasselas Musquée, Early White Malasia, Macready's Early White, Royal Muscadine, White Rissling.

NECTARINES AND PEACHES.

The dwarf-trained trees at 5*s.* and 7*s.* 6*d.* each are trained to low walls and have well-ripened shoots, full of blossom buds, so that they will bear some fruit the first year if not cut in too closely, a very common practice with some gardeners, who when they plant a tree think it necessary to cut off all its branches and make it a mere stump. Trees that have been trained to walls and have well-ripened shoots should have only one third of the length of each shoot cut off. The trees in pots have all been grown under glass, so that even those at 3*s.* 6*d.* each are furnished with blossom buds. The trees at 7*s.* 6*d.* each are adapted for forcing, they have all borne a full crop the past season, and from having been pinched in closely are very sturdy compact bushes.

The pyramids are from three to five feet in height, and have all been pinched in closely, so that their blossom spurs, with which the stems are furnished from bottom to top, are not more than three inches in length.

PLUMS.

Plums are generally trained fan-shaped; these, if required for espaliers, can have their branches brought down to a horizontal direction fit for espalier rails. The "large trained trees" are four and five years old; they have been twice removed, and will bear a crop of fruit the first season after planting. Their shoots should not be shortened, except an occasional one which may have made more growth than its fellows; one-fourth the length of such shoots may be cut off when the tree is planted, and about the same shortening will do for the trained plums of the common size. Pyramidal plums may be pinched in all the summer exactly as recommended for pyramidal apricots in "Orchard House," 8th Edition.

PLANTING.

If the soil in which trees are to be planted be of ordinary fertility no manure should be mixed with the mould in planting, but some fine mould only should be placed on the roots, and the tree shaken so that it enters thoroughly into the mass of fibres. When the hole is filled in level with the surface, some manure should be placed on the soil, round the stem, in a circle three feet in diameter. If the soil be very poor some manure, quite decayed and like mould, may be mixed with it in planting.

In the preceding pages, when a price is given in a parenthesis to a new variety of fruit it means that it is the lowest price charged for even young trees of that kind. Educated trees of such sorts — i. e. pyramids or trained trees—when they can be supplied, will be charged the same as other trained trees.

* * * *The Carriage of all Packages paid to London.*

5 DE60

LONDON

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NEW-STREET SQUARE

APPENDIX — *continued.*

FIGS.

The trees at 3*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.* each have clear stems about one foot high, with round heads in a bearing state. These may be cultivated in the open air as dwarf bushes, after the method given in "Orchard House," 8th edition.

The trees for half-standards at 3*s.* 6*d.* each, for open air culture, are stout stems from the open ground.

All the fig trees have been raised from single eyes in the manner that vines are raised.

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If the soil in which trees are to be planted be of ordinary fertility no manure should be mixed with the mould in planting, but some fine mould only should be placed on the roots, and the tree shaken so that it enters thoroughly into the mass of fibres. When the hole is filled in level with the surface, some manure should be placed on the soil, round the stem, in a circle three feet in diameter. If the soil be very poor some manure, quite decayed and like mould, may be mixed with it in planting.

In the preceding pages, when a price is given in a parenthesis to a new variety of fruit it means that it is the lowest price charged for even young trees of that kind. Educated trees of such sorts — i. e. pyramids or trained trees — when they can be supplied, will be charged the same as other trained trees.

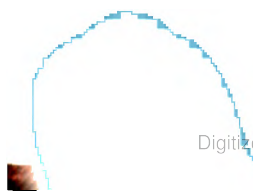
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APPENDIX — continued.

FIGS.

The trees at 3s. 6d. and 5s. each have clear stems about one foot high, with round heads in a bearing state. These may be cultivated in the open air as dwarf bushes, after the method given in "Orchard House," 8th edition.

The trees for half-standards at 3s. 6d. each, for open air culture, are stout stems from the open ground.

All the fig trees have been raised from single eyes in the manner that vines are raised.

GRAPES.

The following are the only kinds that are grown in the open ground and sold at 1s. 6d. each :—Black July, Burgundy, Chasselas Musquée, Early White Malasia, Macready's Early White, Royal Muscadine, White Rissling.

NECTARINES AND PEACHES.

The dwarf-trained trees at 5s. and 7s. 6d. each are trained to low walls and have well-ripened shoots, full of blossom buds, so that they will bear some fruit the first year if not cut in too closely, a very common practice with some gardeners, who when they plant a tree think it necessary to cut off all its branches and make it a mere stump. Trees that have been trained to walls and have well-ripened shoots should have only one third of the length of each shoot cut off. The trees in pots have all been grown under glass, so that even those at 3s. 6d. each are furnished with blossom buds. The trees at 7s. 6d. each are adapted for forcing, they have all borne a full crop the past season, and from having been pinched in closely are very sturdy compact bushes.

The pyramids are from three to five feet in height, and have all been pinched in closely, so that their blossom spurs, with which the stems are furnished from bottom to top, are not more than three inches in length.

PLUMS.

Plums are generally trained fan-shaped; these, if required for espaliers, can have their branches brought down to a horizontal direction fit for espalier rails. The "large trained trees" are four and five years old; they have been twice removed, and will bear a crop of fruit the first season after planting. Their shoots should not be shortened, except an occasional one which may have made more growth than its fellows; one-fourth the length of such shoots may be cut off when the tree is planted, and about the same shortening will do for the trained plums of the common size. Pyramidal plums may be pinched in all the summer exactly as recommended for pyramidal apricots in "Orchard House," 8th Edition.

PLANTING.

If the soil in which trees are to be planted be of ordinary fertility no manure should be mixed with the mould in planting, but some fine mould only should be placed on the roots, and the tree shaken so that it enters thoroughly into the mass of fibres. When the hole is filled in level with the surface, some manure should be placed on the soil, round the stem, in a circle three feet in diameter. If the soil be very poor some manure, quite decayed and like mould, may be mixed with it in planting.

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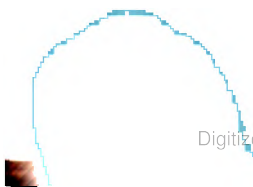
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NEW-STREET SQUARE



APPENDIX — *continued.*

FIGS.

The trees at 3*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.* each have clear stems about one foot high, with round heads in a bearing state. These may be cultivated in the open air as dwarf bushes, after the method given in "Orchard House," 8th edition.

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