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A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF

FRUIT-TREES

(BY THOMAS RIVERS)

CULTIVATED FOR SALE

BY

THOMAS RIVERS & SON

THE NURSERIES, SAWBRIDGEWORTH, HERTS



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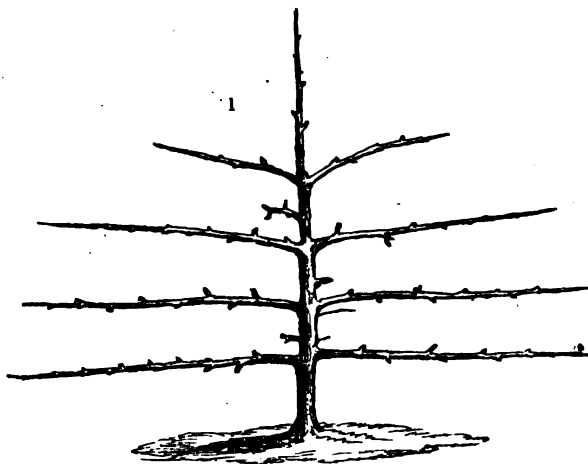
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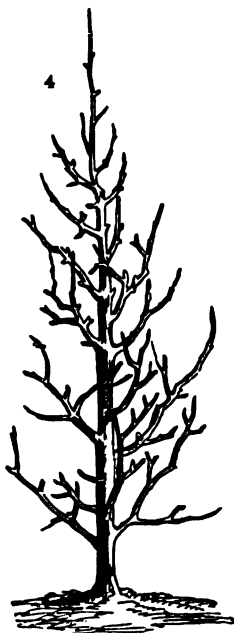
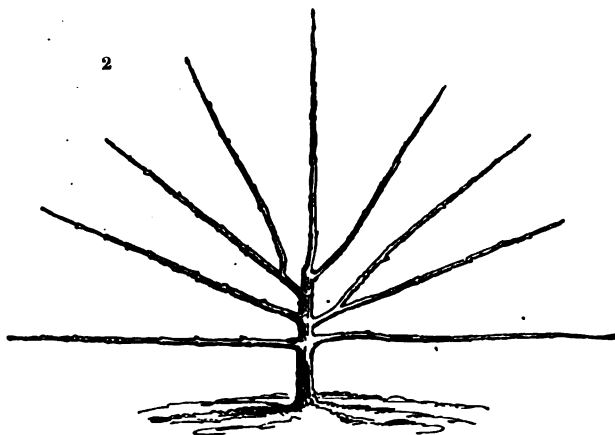
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No. 1. A dwarf horizontal trained tree. This is the description of tree employed for espallers to train to rails by the sides of garden walks; the pear tree is also generally trained after this method for walls.

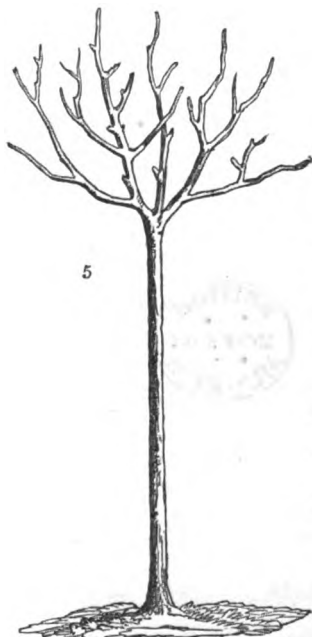


No. 2. A dwarf fanned trained tree. This mode of training is used for peaches, nectarines, plums, and cherries for walls.

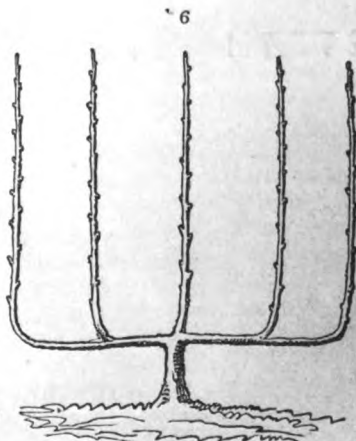
No. 3. A dwarf bush tree.



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



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



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.







Bush Pear Tree on the Quince Stock (Beurré D'Amanlis), from a Photograph, Sept. 1862.



Bush Apple Tree, 4 years old, on the English Paradise Stock (Cox's Orange Pippin), from a Photograph, Sept. 1863.



Pyramidal Apple Tree on the English Paradise Stock (King of the Pippins), from a Photograph, Sept. 1862.

# 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 1,000 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 "Journal of Horticulture," 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 synonyma.

## 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.

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, and other cultural directions, see "Miniature Fruit Garden;" pyramidal trees of this description may be made ornaments to any lawn.

1. *Aglæ Grégoire*. (2s. 6d.)<sup>1</sup> Medium size, a hardy melting pear, which succeeds well on the quince as a pyramid. Mar.
2. *Alexandre Bivort* (Esperen). Medium size, a new hardy melting pear; flavour rich and exquisite. Forms a diffuse pyramid on the quince, and a most prolific bush. Dec. and Jan.
3. *Alexandre Lambré*.<sup>2</sup> 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.
4. *Anna Nelis*. Large, a new hardy late melting pear, which succeeds well on the quince as a pyramid. April and May.
5. *Avocat Nelis*. Medium size, a Passe Colmar-like hardy melting pear, which succeeds well as a pyramid on the quince. Mar.
6. *Baronne de Mello*. Medium size, a hardy melting pear, which succeeds admirably on the quince, and forms a compact and most ornamental pyramid. Nov.
7. *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. Perfumed, melting, and excellent. Oct.
8. *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.
9. *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.
10. *Bezi Mai* (2s. 6d.) Large, a new hardy melting pear, likely to prove of great value; succeeds well as a pyramid either on the pear or quince. May.
11. *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.
12. *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.
13. *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.
14. *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.
15. *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.
16. *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.
17. *Beurré d'Amanlis*. Very large, melting, excellent, and one of the best and hardest 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.
18. *Beurré de Caen*. Large, a hardy variety of the Brown *Beurré*, and, like *Beurré Rouge*, a most delicious pear, which succeeds perfectly as a pyramid on the quince. Oct.
19. *Beurré de Rance*. Often very large, a most excellent late melting pear; requires double-working, and forms a better bush than a pyramid. March to May.
20. *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.
21. *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.
22. *Beurré Giffurd*. 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.

<sup>1</sup> In the following 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.*

23. *Beurré Goubault.* Medium size, melting and excellent, and wonderfully prolific as a pyramid on the pear stock. Middle of Sept.
24. *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.
25. *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.
26. *Beurré Sterckmans.* 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.
27. *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. Sept. and Oct.
28. *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 compact pyramid and also a prolific bush. Sept.
29. *Calebasse d'Été* (Esperen). Medium size, a half-melting good early pear, forms a handsome and prolific pyramid on the quince. Middle of Sept.
30. *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.
31. *Colmar Delahaut.* Large, a new hardy late melting pear, which forms a nice pyramid on the quince. Mar.
32. *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.
33. *Commissaire Delmotte.* Large, a new hardy melting pear, which succeeds on the quince and forms a healthy pyramid. Feb.
34. *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.
35. *Comte de Flandres* (Van Mons). Large, a very handsome and excellent melting pear; succeeds better on the pear than on the quince. Dec.
36. *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.
37. *Conséiller 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'Orléans (Van Mons), if not the same, is much like it. End of Nov.
38. *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.
39. *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.
40. *Dr. Trousseau* (Van Mons). Large, a new, excellent, and most delicious hardy melting pear, which succeeds on the pear and on the quince, and forms a handsome pyramid. Dec.
41. *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.
42. *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.
43. *Doyenné d'Été.* Small and remarkably handsome, and the best very early pear; succeeds tolerably well on the quince, and forms a small pyramid, but it bears so freely that it is better on the pear stock for a pyramid. As a bush on the quince it is most prolific and quite ornamental. July.
44. *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.
45. *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.
46. *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.
47. *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.
48. *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.
49. *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.
50. *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.
51. *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.
52. *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.
53. *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.
54. *Gratioli* of Jersey. Large, a melting pear of honeyed sweetness; succeeds well on the quince, is better cultivated as a bush. Oct.

## PEARS—continued.

55. *Huyshe's Bergamot*. A fine hardy melting pear, a seedling from Marie-Louise, and like its parent in shape, but with more russet. Jan.
65. *Huyshe's Victoria*. A fine hardy melting pear, of the same origin as the preceding Nov. Dec.
57. *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.
58. *Iris Grégoire*. Medium size, a new hardy melting pear of the *Passe Colmar* shape; succeeds well as a pyramid on the quince. Jan. to Feb.
59. *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.
60. *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.
61. *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.
62. *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.
63. *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.
64. *Madame Millet (2s. 6d.)*. Very large, a new and delicious melting pear, as large or larger than *Easter Beurré*, and succeeds well on the quince as a low pyramid or bush. April to May.
65. *Marie-Louise*. 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.
66. *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.
67. *Morel*. Medium size, a very hardy new pear, melting, vinous, and very good. April and May.
68. *Napoléon Savinien*. Large, a new hardy melting pear, which succeeds well as a pyramid on the quince. Dec. to Jan.
69. *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.
70. *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; requires a wall in cool climates. March to April.
71. *Nouvelle Fulvie*. Large, a new hardy melting pear, like *Passe Colmar* in form and flavour, but larger and more hardy. Jan.
72. *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.
73. *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.
74. *Prince Albert*. Medium size, a new hardy late melting pear, not always good; 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.
75. *Rokeyby*. Medium size, early, remarkable for its fine bright red colour; melting, juicy, and very good; succeeds well on the quince, and forms a prolific bush. Aug.
76. *Seckle*. Small, a highly-perfumed melting pear from America; does not succeed on the quince, but bears profusely as a pyramid on the pear. Oct.
77. *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.
78. *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.
79. *Tyson*. Medium size, a handsome and good early melting pear from America. Aug.
80. *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.
81. *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.
82. *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.
83. *Vineuse*. Medium size, or large; a very juicy, rich, and delicious pear, which succeeds well on the quince. Early in Oct.
84. *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.
85. *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.
86. *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.

Trees are kept, and can be supplied, of all the common and well-known sorts of pears, such as the *Swan's Egg* and *Autumn Bergamot*, for orchards; the *Crassane St. Germain*, *Brown Beurré*, and *Colmar*, for walls.

## PEARS PLACED AS NEARLY AS POSSIBLE IN THEIR ORDER OF RIPENING.

## JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER.

Doyenné d'été	Bon Chretien (Williams)	Jalousie de Fontenay Vendee
Jargonelle	Beurré Goubault	Peach, or Poire Pêche
Beurré Giffart	Beurré d'Amanlis	Yat
Tyson	Calebasse d'été	Beurré Superfin
Rokeyb	Colmar d'été	

## OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, AND DECEMBER.

Louise Bonne of Jersey	Délices d'Hardenpont	Glou Morceau
Gratioli	Fondante d'Automne	Chaumontel
Vineuse	Thompson's	Alexandre Lambré
Beurré Hardy	Doyenné Gris	Beurré Clairgeau
Comte de Lamy	Urbaniste	Doyenné du Comice
Seckle	Beurré Bosc	Beurré Diel
Suffolk Thorn	Comte de Paris	Dr. Trousseau
Beurré de Caen	Eyewood	Beurré Bachelier
Doyenné Boussoch	Van Mons Léon le Clerc	Comte de Flandres
Marie Louise	Baronne de Mello	Passe Colmar Doré
Duchesse d'Orleans	Forelle	Beurré Berekmans
Gansel's Bergamot	Beurré Léon le Clerc	Gansel's late Bergamot
Délices de Jodoigne	Huyshe's Victoria	Beurré d'Aremberg
Gansel's Seckle	Maréchal de la Cour	Beurré d'Anjou

## JANUARY TO MARCH.

Beurré d'Aremberg	Beurré Sterckmans	Victoria (Langelier)
Winter Nelis	Leopold the First	Josephine de Malines
Doyenné Defais	Nouvelle Fulvie	Zepherin Grégoire
Huyshe's Bergamot	Napoléon Savinien	Iris Grégoire
	Knight's Monarch	

## APRIL AND MAY.

Zepherin Louis Grégoire	Commissaire Delmotte	Colmar Delahaut
Inconnue	Avocat Nelis	Prince Albert
Beurré Easter	Aglæ Grégoire	Madame Millet
Ne plus Meuris	Beurré de Rance	Bezi Mai
	Bergamotte d'Esperen	

## Remarks.

No. 7, when double grafted, or, to use the more familiar term, "double worked," bears most abundantly. The pear Prince Albert should be grafted or budded on the quince, and then regrafted with this sort; healthy free-bearing trees are thus formed. So great is the tendency in this double grafting to give fertility, that even that old sort so slow in coming into bearing, the Autumn Bergamot, forms a prolific bush when double worked. No. 10 is a large free-bearing, fine-growing late pear, likely to prove of great value.

The variety of 16 called Orpheline d'Enghien is to be preferred to its type; it bears more freely, and its fruit is generally finer. 19 is seldom of fine flavour, from trees trained to walls; in all gardens situated in a favourable climate it should be grown as a bush on the quince stock; it will then give fruit of the most exquisite flavour. 24 is a most remarkable and beautiful pear, scarcely ever found correct to name on the Continent; its habit is most vigorous, and its foliage large and striking. 27.—There is no pear, ripening early, that can excel this very beautiful sort; the tree is so hardy that it will grow and do well in the most unfavourable soils. 39 is a variety unlike any other in its habit, its foliage is so abundant and of so dark a green. 40 is a very fine late pear, with a robust hardy habit; it succeeds, and is very fruitful, either on the pear or the quince; no winter fruit can be more delicious. 44.—This, with 24 and 63, should be in every garden where handsome and prolific pyramidal pears are desired; no pears can be wished for of finer quality. 45 is a sort not yet sufficiently known; it ripens after 21, and is infinitely superior in flavour. 55 and 56 are kinds likely to be in general cultivation, more particularly the former, which should have been named the Winter Marie-Louise. They will form prolific bushes when double worked, for, like 65, they require that mode of culture, and are more likely to take the bush form than the pyramidal. 57 is much like 19, and is a very excellent late pear. 61 is still unrivalled (a journey to Malines twenty years since to procure this sort is still fresh in my memory), and should, with 69, be in every garden; in the south it succeeds perfectly in the open air. 66 is slow in coming into bearing; it should be double worked when cultivated as a pyramid, unless trees of several years' growth on the pear stock can be purchased. 64 is remarkable for its dwarf compact habit; bushes in pots not more than 18 inches high bear fine crops of fruit, which are large, and covered with a light coat of russet. 67 is a most remarkable late sort; it forms a handsome pyramid on the quince, and keeps firm and sound till May, when it becomes melting and agreeable.

Pears that may be planted against walls, even in the south of England, are 7, 9, 10, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 26, 30, 40, 45, 53, 60, 61, 64, 65, 66, 67, 69, 70, 72, 74, 81, and 85.

Pears grafted on quince stocks, grown in pots, suffered to bloom in the orchard-house, and removed to the open air in June, succeed here admirably, the fruit of Winter Nelis measuring 9 inches in circumference.

## SELECT NEW PEARS.

These are all reckoned first-class pears, but few of them have borne fruit here. Trees are from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. each, according to the size of the trees.

Name.	Size.	Season.
1. Amedée Leclero - - - - -	medium	Jan.
2. Amelie Leclerc - - - - -	medium	Nov.
3. America - - - - -	very large	Dec.
4. Angélique Leclero - - - - -	large	Dec.
5. Anniversaire de Leopold (Grégoire) - - - - -	large	Nov.
6. Auguste Royer - - - - -	medium	Nov.
7. Autumn Nelis (5s.) - - - - -	small	Oct.
8. Barbe Nelis - - - - -	medium	August.
9. Bergamotte Hertrich - - - - -	medium	May
10. Beurré de Jonghe - - - - -	medium	Jan.
11. Beurré Mauzion - - - - -	large	Sept.
12. Beurré Perreau - - - - -	large	Feb. and Mar.
13. Clemence or Franzman - - - - -	medium	Jan.
14. Comte Victor de Marnix - - - - -	medium	Nov.
15. Dana's Hovey - - - - -	medium	Nov. and Dec.
16. Doyenné Jamin - - - - -	medium	Jan. and Mar.
17. Dr. Lindley - - - - -	medium	Dec.
18. Dr. Nelis - - - - -	medium	Oct.
19. Duchesse d'Hiver - - - - -	very large	March.
20. Fondante de Comice - - - - -	medium	Oct.
21. Fondante de Mars - - - - -	medium	Mar.
22. General Duvivier - - - - -	medium	Mar.
23. General Todleben - - - - -	large	Jan.
24. Iris Grégoire - - - - -	medium	Dec. and Jan.
25. La Quintinie - - - - -	medium	Mar. and April.
26. Léon Grégoire - - - - -	large	Jan. and Feb.
27. Lieutenant Poitevin - - - - -	large	Feb. and Mar.
28. Louis Grégoire - - - - -	medium	Dec. and Jan.
29. Louise Bonne de Printemps - - - - -	large	Mar. and April.
30. Madame Trévy - - - - -	large	Aug.
31. Marie-Louise (D'Uccle) - - - - -	large	Oct.
32. Milan de Rouen - - - - -	medium	Aug.
33. Monseigneur de Hons - - - - -	medium	Aug.
34. Monseigneur Sibour (Grégoire) - - - - -	medium	Nov.
35. Olivier de Serres - - - - -	medium	Feb. and Mar.
36. Passe Crassane - - - - -	medium	Feb.
37. Poire Gendron - - - - -	large	Feb. and Mar.
38. Poire de Hert - - - - -	medium	April.
39. Poire du Voyageur - - - - -	medium	Aug.
40. Poire le Berriays - - - - -	medium	Aug. and Sept.
41. Précoce Goubault - - - - -	small	July.
42. President Deboutteville - - - - -	medium	Jan.
43. Prince Camille de Rohan - - - - -	medium	Dec.
44. Prince Imperial (Grégoire) - - - - -	large	Oct.
45. Sheldon (American) - - - - -	medium	Oct.
46. Thérèse Kumps, grows freely on the quince - - - - -	medium	Nov.
47. Van de Weyer Bates - - - - -	rather small	Mar.

## Remarks.

Nos. 1, 2, and 4 are seedlings raised by the late Léon le Clerc, of Laval, and dedicated to his children. 7 is a rich and juicy pear, and an abundant bearer. 15, an American pear, is a sort of Winter Seckle pear, likely to be popular. 23 is a fine large and good pear, which has not yet been fully proved; it forms a fine pyramid. 29 is exactly like our favourite Louise Bonne, but keeps well till spring. 31 is a delicious pear, a great bearer, and perfectly hardy. 33 will probably prove one of our finest late pears; and lastly, 36, a late variety of one of our oldest choice pears, the Crassane, is quite worthy of culture.

## BAKING AND STEWING PEARS.

1. *Bellisime d'Hiver*. Large, very handsome and of good quality; succeeds well on the quince, and forms naturally a compact, beautiful, cypress-like pyramid. April.
2. *Bon Chrétien Ture*. Large and good; succeeds on the quince, and forms a handsome pyramid.
3. *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.
4. *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.

## PEARS—continued.

5. *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.
6. *St. Lezin*. Large and handsome; succeeds well on the quince, and forms a prolific bush. Oct.
7. *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.
8. *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.
9. *Verulam*, or Spring Beurré. Large, very juicy, in some seasons half melting, and a tolerable dessert pear; it is a most abundant bearer. Feb. and March.
10. *Vicar of Winkfield*. Large, very handsome; forms a most ornamental large pyramid on the quince. Dec. and Jan.

## Remarks.

There is no baking pear that can surpass No. 3; it should be cultivated as a bush on the quince stock. In spring, its large showy flowers are most ornamental; and in autumn, the beauty and size of its fruit, which on a bush will hang a long time undisturbed by the wind, are remarkable. 4 is also a most valuable late baking pear. 9 is almost equal to 3 in its sugary flavour when cooked. 10, in some places with warm soils, as, for instance, at Audley End, is one of the most esteemed dessert pears—here it is only fit for cooking.

## PRICES OF PEAR TREES.

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

## ON PEAR STOCKS.

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

## ON QUINCE STOCKS.

Pyramids, one year old, fine trees, 3 to 4 feet high - - - - -	-	1 6 "
Pyramids, two to three years old - - - - -	-	2 0 "
Pyramids, three to four years old, full of blossom buds - - - - -	-	3 0 "
Dwarf bushes, full of blossom buds - - - - -	-	2 0 "
Dwarf trained trees, for walls or espaliers - - - - -	-	3 6 "
Dwarf trained trees, full of blossom buds - - - - -	-	5 0 "
Dwarf upright trained trees, for cordons - - - - -	-	3 6 "
Dwarf upright trained trees, larger trees - - - - -	-	5 0 "
Pyramids and bushes, double worked <sup>1</sup> - - - - -	-	3 6 "
Pyramids in pots, bearing trees - - - - -	-	3 6 "

## SELECT DESSERT 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 lists are of first-rate quality.

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. [See fig. 7, page 5.]

1. *Ashmead's Kernel*. Below medium size, forms a pyramid or bush. Nov. May.
2. *Astrachan, Red*. Large, beautiful, with a fine bloom on its rosy cheek, bush. Aug.
3. *Brownlee's Russet*. Medium size, sweet and aromatic, pyramid. Jan. to March.
4. *Calville Blanche*. Large, a favourite French apple for tarts, and when grown under glass a first-class dessert fruit, bush. Dec. March.
5. *Cockle Pippin*. Medium size, a favourite Sussex apple, excellent. Jan.
6. *Cornish Aromatic*. Medium size, pyramid. Dec.
7. *Cornish Gilliflower*. Medium size, rich and aromatic, with very firm flesh, bush. Jan. to May.
8. *Court-pendu Plat*. Medium size, a handsome pyramid and compact bush. May, June.
9. *Court of Wick*. Medium size, very handsome, pyramid. Feb.
10. *Cox's Orange Pippin*. Medium size, flavour of Ribston Pippin, a very handsome pyramid. Nov. Jan.
11. *Duke of Devonshire*. Medium size, crisp, juicy, rich, and sugary. Feb. to May.

<sup>1</sup> The following sorts are supplied as double-worked trees, at 3s. 6d. each:—Autumn Bergamot, Beurré Berckmans, Beurré Clarté, Beurré de Rance, Duchesse de Orleans, Eyewood, Gansel's Bergamot, Gansel's Late Bergamot, Gansel's Seckle, Huyshe's Bergamot, Huyshe's Victoria, Marie Louise, Monarch (Knight's), Ne Plus Meuris, Seckle, Suffolk Thorn, Van Mons (Léon le Clerc).



APPLES — *continued.*

12. *Dutch Mignonne.* Large and handsome, pyramid or bush.
13. *Early Harvest.* Medium size, a spreading bush. Aug.
14. *Early Joe.* Below medium size, striped with red; an early American apple, tender, juicy, and vinous. Aug.
15. *Early Julien.* Medium size, a good early apple, spreading bush. Aug.
16. *Early Strawberry.* Medium size, an excellent early dessert apple, pyramid. July.
17. *Forfar Pippin.* Below medium size, or small, a handsome pyramid. March.
18. *Golden Drop* (Coe's). Small, a delicious apple, a beautiful pyramid. March.
19. *Golden Harvey,* or *Brandy Apple.* Small, very firm flesh, sugary and rich, a beautiful pyramid. April.
20. *Golden Pippin.* Small, well known for its excellence; this is the true old sort; forms a good and prolific pyramid. Jan.
21. *Golden Pippin* (Hughes's). Small, of excellent flavour, pyramid. Feb.
22. *Golden Pippin,* *Pitmaston.* Small, pyramid. Dec. Feb.
23. *Golden Pippin* (Small's). Small, pyramid. Dec.
24. *Golden Pippin,* *Screeveton.* Small, very rich and good, pyramid. May.
25. *Golden Pippin,* *Summer.* Small, an excellent summer apple, pyramid. Aug.
26. *Guernsey Pippin.* Small, brisk, sugary, and aromatic, pyramid. Dec. to Feb.
27. *Isle of Wight Pippin.* Medium size, rind and flesh yellow, aromatic and rich. Dec.
28. *Juneating, Red.* Medium size, early and excellent, pyramid. July.
29. *Juneating, White.* Small, the earliest apple and very good, a small prolific pyramid. July.
30. *Keddestone Pippin.* Small, flavour delicious, pyramid. March to May.
31. *Kerry Pippin.* Small, rich and excellent, pyramid. Sept.
32. *King of the Pippins.* Medium size, very handsome, pyramid. Nov.
33. *Lodgemore Nonpareil.* Small, rich, sugary, and aromatic, pyramid. Feb. to May.
34. *Margil.* Medium size, good bearer, pyramid. Nov.
35. *Melon Apple.* Large, an American apple, flesh soft, juicy and rich, excellent, bush. Feb.
36. *Mela Carla,* or *Male Carle.* Medium size, flesh soft and melting, with a perfume of rose-water, adapted for orchard-house culture only. Dec. to March.
37. *Mother.* Medium size, an American apple, juicy, melting, and excellent, bush. Oct. to Nov.
38. *Newtown Pippin, Yellow.* Large, American, requires a warm situation or wall, bush. Dec. March.
39. *Nonpareil* (Braddick's). Small, keeps sound, pyramid. Feb.
40. *Nonpareil, Early.* The "Haute Bonté" of Miller. Has been cultivated here a century; flesh very tender, sweet, and juicy.
41. *Nonpareil, Old.* Medium size, tender, juicy, and excellent, a prolific pyramid. April.
42. *Nonpareil,* *Pitmaston.* Small, exceedingly brisk and rich, pyramid. Feb.
43. *Nonpareil, Scarlet.* Medium size, very handsome, pyramid. Jan.
44. *Nonpareil, White.* Medium size, one of the most delicious of this race. March to April.
45. *Northern Spy.* Large and delicious, American, a large pyramid. April.
46. *Peach Apple, Irish.* Medium size, an excellent, juicy, and good early apple, pyramid. Aug.
47. *Peach Apple, Winter.* Medium size, an excellent late American apple, flesh tender, juicy, and good, pyramid. May.
48. *Pearmain, Claygate.* Medium size, excellent, has the Ribston Pippin flavour, bush. Nov. to May.
49. *Pearmain* (Grange's). Large, a profuse bearer, bush. Nov. Feb.
50. *Pearmain,* *Herefordshire.* Large, an old and excellent variety, bush. May.
51. *Pearmain* (Hubbard's). Small, a favourite Suffolk apple, very rich, bush. April.
52. *Pearmain, Lamb Abbey.* Medium size, keeps well without shrivelling, bush. April.
53. *Pearmain* (Mannington's). Medium size, a new and excellent sort, flesh yellow, rich, and sugary, pyramid. Nov. March.
54. *Pearson's Plate.* Small, handsome, and excellent dessert apple, pyramid. March.
55. *Pine Golden Pippin.* Small, very rich and good. Oct. and Nov.
56. *Pitmaston Pine Apple.* Small, very rich, pyramid. Oct. to Dec.
57. *Prince Albert.* Small, a seedling from Golden Harvey, very rich, pyramid. May.
58. *Quarrenden,* *Devonshire.* Medium size, a most agreeable and handsome early apple, pyramid. Sept.
59. *Reinette du Canada.* Very large, an excellent dessert fruit, although large; in May and June it is peculiarly fine; spreading bush. April, June.
60. *Reinette, Golden.* Medium size, an old and favourite apple, pyramid. Nov.
61. *Reinette Van Mons.* Below medium size, received from Belgium from the late Van Mons; rich, aromatic, and excellent, a handsome pyramid. Jan. May.
62. *Ribston Pippin.* Medium size, rich, aromatic, and excellent; in most soils the trees require biennial removal to prevent canker; bush. Dec.
63. *Ribston Pippin, Spring,* or *Baddow Pippin.* Medium size, very sugary and rich, a compact pyramid. May, June.
64. *Russet, Boston.* Medium size, very sugary, and rich, with the Ribston Pippin flavour. Jan.
65. *Russet, Pine Apple.* Large, flesh yellow, tender, and aromatic, pyramid. Oct.
66. *Russet, Syke House.* Small, an excellent dessert apple, pyramid. Jan.
67. *Sam Young.* Small, a delicious dessert apple, pyramid. Dec. Jan.
68. *Stamford Pippin.* Large, a new and desirable sort, flavour brisk, with an agreeable aroma, pyramid. Dec. to March.
69. *Sturmer Pippin.* Medium size, a most excellent late apple, partaking of the Ribston Pippin and Nonpareil, pyramid. April to June.
70. *Victoria* (Hubert's). Small, very firm and rich, a seedling from the Golden Harvey, pyramid. April to May.
71. *Wyken Pippin.* Below medium size, aromatic and rich, compact pyramid. Nov. to Dec.

## SELECT KITCHEN APPLES.

1. *Baldwin*. Medium size, a fine American apple. Nov. May.
2. *Beauty of Kent*. Very large bush. Jan.
3. *Bedfordshire Foundling*. Very large, a vigorous grower, spreading bush. March.
4. *Betty Geeson*. Large, a valuable kitchen apple, bush. Dec. to March.
5. *Blenheim Orange, or Pippin*. Very large and handsome, spreading bush and large orchard tree. Nov.
6. *Bess Pool*. Large, pyramid; a most excellent late apple. May.
7. *Brabant Belle Fleur*. Very large and excellent, spreading bush. April.
8. *Cellini*. Large and very handsome, pyramid, and prolific bush. Oct.
9. *Codlin, Keswick*. Large, early, excellent pyramid. Sept. to Oct.
10. *Codlin, Manx*. Medium size, a compact and most prolific pyramid. Nov.
11. *Cox's Pomona*. Large, very handsome, bush.
12. *Dumelow's Seedling*. Large and excellent, always retains its acid, pyramid. March.
13. *Duchess of Oldenburg*. Large, a very handsome striped Russian apple, bush. Sept. Oct.
14. *Emperor Alexander*. Very large and handsome, forms a spreading bush. Oct.
15. *Fearn's Pippin*. Medium size, very handsome, compact handsome pyramid. March, April.
16. *Flanders' Pippin*. Very large and handsome, of a deep red, spreading bush. Dec.
17. *Forge Apple*. Medium size, an excellent apple, pyramid. March.
18. *Gooseberry Apple*. Large, excellent, retains its gooseberry-like acid till the summer, pyramid. May to Aug.
19. *Gravenstein*. Very large, a spreading prolific bush. Nov.
20. *Greaves's Pippin*. Very large, a vigorous prolific bush. April.
21. *Hanwell Souring*. Medium size, a brisk acid, good kitchen apple. Dec. to March.
22. *Hawthornden*. Large and excellent, a most prolific bush. Aug. Nov.
23. *Hawthornden, New, or Winter*. Very large and excellent, a fine pyramid. Dec. Jan.
24. *Large Yellow Bough*. Medium size, a good early sort, bush. Aug.
25. *London Pippin*. Medium size, very hardy tree, bush. March.
26. *Lord Suffield*. Very large, nearly white, spreading bush. Nov.
27. *Mère de Ménage*. Very large and handsome, bush. Dec.
28. *Nonesuch*. Large, a very old sort, excellent for apple jelly, bush. Oct.
29. *Norfolk Bearer*. Large, excellent, a profuse bearer, pyramid.
30. *Norfolk Beefing*. Very large, excellent for drying, bush.
31. *Northern Greening*. Medium size, a great bearer. April.
32. *Pearmain (Baxter's)*. Medium size, a good bearer and excellent apple, bush. Dec. March.
33. *Pearmain, Winter*. Large, an excellent old variety, pyramid. Jan. to March.
34. *Rostocker*. Large, like Norfolk Beaufin, bush. June.
35. *Rymer, or Caldwell's Keeper*. Large, keeps well, has a peculiarly brisk acid, bush. April.
36. *St. Sauveur*. Very large, handsome, and excellent, bush. Dec. Jan.
37. *Small's Admirable*. Large, bush. Nov. Dec.
38. *South Carolina Pippin*. Very large, a spreading bush. Dec.
39. *Striped Beefing*. Very large, an excellent sort, bush. Oct. to May.
40. *Tower of Glammis*. Large, a most excellent kitchen apple, bush. Nov. to Feb.
41. *Wadhurst Pippin*. Large, a great bearer, and excellent, bush. Oct. to Feb.
42. *Waltham Abbey Seedling, or Golden Noble*. Very large, handsome, requires but little sugar, pyramid. Dec.
43. *Warner's King*. Very large, one of the largest of apples, spreading bush. Nov.
44. *Winter Colman*. Medium size, very hardy and good, bush. Nov. to April.

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

### DESSERT APPLES PLACED AS NEARLY AS POSSIBLE IN THE ORDER OF THEIR RIPENING.

#### JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER.

Juneating Red	Early Strawberry	Early Julien
Juneating White	Early Harvey	Kerry Pippin
Irish Peach	Early Joe	Red Quarrenden
Red Astrachan	Summer Golden Pippin	

#### OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, DECEMBER.

Mother Apple	Golden Reinette	Ribston Pippin
Silver or Pine Russet	Early Nonpareil	Sam Young
Pitmaston Pine Apple	Warwickshire or Wyken Pippin	Stamford Pippin
Pine Golden Pippin	King of the Pippins	Isle of Wight Pippin
Margil	Cornish Aromatic	Small's Golden Pippin
	Cox's Orange Pippin	

APPLES — *continued.*

## JANUARY, FEBRUARY, MARCH.

Golden Pippin	Pitmaston Golden Pippin	Duke of Devonshire
Old Nonpareil	Hughes's Golden Pippin	Pitmaston Russet
Scarlet Nonpareil	Ashmead's Kernel	Mela Carla
Braddick's Nonpareil	Brownlee's Russet	Melon Apple
Boston Russet	Cornish Gilliflower	Newtown Pippin, Yellow
Syke House Russet	Court of Wick	Winter Peach
Van Mons Reinette	Coe's Golden Drop	Northern Spy
Grange's Pearmain	Golden Harvey	Mannington's Pearmain
Herefordshire Pearmain	Forfar Pippin	Pearson's Plate
Lamb Abbey Pearmain	Guernsey Pippin	Keddlestone Pippin
Cockle Pippin	Calville Blanche	Hubbard's Pearmain

## APRIL AND MAY.

Ribston Pippin, Spring	Prince Albert	Victoria, Hulbert's
Reinette du Canada	Lodgemore Nonpareil	Sturmer Pippin
White Nonpareil	Golden Pippin, Screveton	Allen's Everlasting

## KITCHEN APPLES PLACED IN THE ORDER OF THEIR RIPENING.

## AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER.

Hawthornden, Old	Duchess of Oldenburg	Cox's Pomona
Codlin, Keswick	Large Yellow Bough	Emperor Alexander
	Nonsuch	

## NOVEMBER, DECEMBER, JANUARY.

Codlin, Manx	Small's Admirable	Flanders Pippin
Blenheim Orange	Wadhurst Pippin	Hawthornden, New
Gravenstein	Warner's King	Mère de Menage
Lord Suffield	Waltham Abbey Seedling	South Carolina Pippin
	Betty Geeson	

## FEBRUARY, MARCH, APRIL, MAY.

Baldwin	Bedfordshire Foundling	London Pippin
Dumelow's Seedling	Brabant Belle Fleur	Northern Greening
Hanwell Souring	Fearn's Pippin	Winter Colman
Rymer	Forge Apple	Bess Poole
Striped Beefing	Greave's Pippin	Gooseberry

The following sorts of American apples, all first-class fruit, have recently been imported. Young trees can be supplied at 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. each:—

American Golden Russet	Lady's Sweeting	Vandervere
Benoni	M'Clellan	Wells's Sweet
Fall Harvey	Maiden's Blush	Williams's Favourite
Fall Pippin	Summer Rose	Yellow Bellflower
Hawley	Summer Queen	

## 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 "
Dwarfs trained for espaliers - - -	2	6 "
Ditto ditto bearing trees - - -	3	6 "

## ON PARADISE STOCKS.

Pyramids <sup>1</sup> - - -	1	6 "
Dwarf maiden trees <sup>1</sup> - - -	1	0 "
Bushes full of blossom buds <sup>1</sup> - - -	1	6 "
Dwarfs trained for espaliers - - -	2	6 "
Ditto bearing trees - - -	3	6 "
Bearing trees in pots - - -	2	6 "

<sup>1</sup> As these three kinds of trees will be planted very extensively in gardens, and, in fact, revolutionize apple tree culture, their price per 100 will be given on application.

APPLES — *continued.**Remarks.*

The American varieties of apples named in the above lists deserve a few words of commendation, and more attention in their culture than they have hitherto received. Their culture in orchard-houses, in pots, is most interesting; they bear profusely, and the fruit they give when thus cultivated is most superb. The trees *should not be removed to the open air in summer.* 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. The Melon Apple trained against a south wall at Bromley, Kent, has given fruit far surpassing the imported Newtown Pippins. 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. 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 be grown under glass.

Every gardener knows the difficulty of cultivating the Ribston Pippin, the Golden Pippin, and the Old Nonpareil, 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 or bushes 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) carefully, and replanting it in the same place without any manure or compost, unless the soil be poor and exhausted. 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*, 11th edition, p. 62.

## 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 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.

1. *Alberge de Montgamet.* Medium size; early; round, juicy, and excellent; very hardy.
2. *Beaugé.* Large; later than Moor Park; juicy, and rich.
3. *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.
4. *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.
5. *Canino Grosso* (3s. 6d.) Large; juicy and rich; tree, robust and hardy.
6. *Early Moor Park* (3s. 6d.) Medium size; very early and excellent.
7. *Hemskerk.* Large; rich and juicy; very nearly allied to the Moor Park: the tree is, perhaps, a little hardier.
8. *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.
9. *Large Red, or Gros Rouge.* Large; juicy and rich; skin of rather a deeper colour than the Moor Park; the tree hardier.
10. *Moor Park.* Large; juicy, rich, and excellent; one of the best.
11. *Oullins' Early Peach* (3s. 6d.) Large; juicy, rich and excellent; very early.
12. *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.
13. *Roman, or Gros Commun.* Large; rather dry, but hardy; a most abundant bearer, and useful for preserving.
14. *Royal.* Large; rich and juicy; ripens just before the Moor Park, and is a very valuable hardy sort.
15. *St. Ambroise.* Large; juicy and agreeable; fruit a little pointed: this ripens just after the *Large Early*, and is one of the best second early apricots.
16. *Sardinian* (3s. 6d.) Small; rich, but not juicy; the earliest.

*Remarks.*

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,

APRICOTS — *continued*.

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.

Nos. 5, 6, 11 and 16 are new varieties, the three latter remarkable for their earliness. No. 16 is better adapted for orchard-house culture than for a wall. The following new varieties will, I think, prove worthy of culture:— Belle de Toulouse, a large oval apricot; and ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> Blanc Hatif d'Auvergne, a large hardy early kind. Trees are 2s. 6d. each.

*Prices* PRICES OF TREES.

	s.	d.
Standards - - - - -	2	6 each
Ditto, trained for walls - - - - -	5s. to 7	6 "
Half Standards, trained - - - - -	5	0 "
Dwarfs, except those sorts priced - - - - -	1	6 "
Ditto, 1 and 2 years trained, trained for walls - - - - -	5	0 "
Dwarf bushes in pots, fine bearing trees - - - - -	5	0 "
Ditto, bearing trees, in pots - - - - -	3	6 "
Pyramids, in pots - - - - -	5	0 "
Standards, in pots - - - - -	5s. to 7	6 "

## SELECT HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES.

In the following select lists, only those that have been well proved are inserted. Many other varieties are cultivated, trees of which can be had.

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 NW. or SE. aspect do very well; a north aspect suits the Morello only.

1. Belle Agathe, or Autumn Bigarreau (3s. 6d.) Medium size, or about the size of the Kentish. Flesh sweet and firm, yet juicy and agreeable. It does not ripen until the middle of September, and hangs well on standards till the middle of October.
2. Belle d'Orléans. Large; sweet, and very good: the earliest of all cherries, and ought to be in every collection.
3. Bigarreau. Large and excellent; a most abundant bearer; ripens about the third week in July.
4. Bigarreau Gros Cœur. Very large; rich and excellent; flesh firm; one of the finest of the Bigarreus.
5. Bigarreau Reverchou (3s. 6d.) Large; dark red, rich and good. End of July till August.
6. Bigarreau Napoléon. Large; rich and good; much like, if not the same as, Bigarreau d'Esperen; a most abundant bearer.
7. Bigarreau, White. Large; very rich and excellent; this does not commence to bear so young as the Bigarreau: a very fine cherry.
8. Black Eagle. Medium size; a very nice rich cherry: a great bearer.
9. Brant (2s. 6d.) Large; dark red, rich and good. Early in July.
10. Black Tartarian. Very large; sweet and good; a noble-looking cherry: tree a great bearer.
11. Cleveland Bigarreau (Dr. Kirtland). Large; clear red and yellow; juicy, sweet, and rich: tree a fine grower and great bearer.
12. Downton. Very large; rich and excellent: tree inclined to be pendulous.
13. Early Amber Heart (Rivers.) Large; rich and sugary: ripens just after Belle d'Orléans.
14. Early Purple Guigne. Medium size; juicy, sweet, and excellent; requires a wall, and ripens earlier than Belle d'Orléans.
15. Early Red Bigarreau (3s. 6d.) Large; red, rich and excellent. Middle to end of June.
16. Elton. Very large; very rich and excellent; tree inclined to be pendulous: ripens eight or ten days before the Bigarreau.
17. 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.
18. Governor Wood (Dr. Kirtland), a new American variety. Light red; flesh tender and delicious: a great bearer of high excellence.
19. Juc-o-sot (2s. 6d.) Large; brownish black, rich and sweet. Middle of July.
20. Kirtland's Mary (3s. 6d.) Large; pale red; a tender fleshed, sweet, excellent variety.
21. Knight's Early Black. Large; tender, juicy, and rich; a fine early cherry; ripens just after the Early Purple Guigne.
22. Ludwig's Bigarreau (3s. 6d.) Large; pale red, rich and very good. Early in July.
23. Mammoth (3s. 6d.) Very large; a new American sort.
24. Ohio Beauty (Dr. Kirtland), a new American variety. Large; marbled red; flesh tender and good; ripens with Knight's Early Black.
25. Osceola (2s. 6d.) Large; purplish red; juicy, rich and sweet. End of July.
26. Pontiac (2s. 6d.) Large; dark red, juicy and good. End of July.
27. Red Jacket (2s. 6d.) Large; pale red, juicy and good. Middle of August.
28. Rival (3s. 6d.) Medium size; black; flesh firm, rich and good. Middle to end of August.

## CHERRIES—continued.

29. **Rockport Bigarreau** (Dr. Kirtland), of American origin. Large; pale amber and red; sweet and good.  
 30. *The Doctor* (Dr. Kirtland). Pale yellowish, white and red; flesh tender; very early.  
 31. **Werder's Early Black**. Large; juicy, sweet, and good; an excellent early cherry.

*Remarks.*

No. 1 is one of the most remarkable fruits of recent introduction. At this moment (Sept. 20) I have two standard trees of about seven years' growth, covered with bright red fruit, fast approaching to ripeness, and looking like cherry trees in June. It is proposed to call this the Autumn Bigarreau, as it is a sweet, juicy, firm-fleshed cherry. 2 is a very early but tender variety, requiring the orchard-house or a south wall; it is the sweetest cherry known. 3 and 7 differ slightly, the former being much the most abundant bearer, even when the tree is young; the latter is perhaps the finer sort, but does not give fine fruit till the tree is old. One of the original trees of this excellent sort still exists here, but hollow and decayed. The scion which produced it was given to my grandfather by Baron Dimsdale, on his return from Russia, about the middle of the last century; it is presumed he brought the sort from the south of Russia. 14 is at present the finest early cherry in this class, its flavour is so rich yet piquant; it requires a wall or orchard-house to bring it to perfection; in the latter it is perfectly delicious. The American cherries were raised in Ohio by Dr. Kirtland; they are all tender-fleshed sorts, and most agreeable in flavour. 18 is a prodigy of fertility. Nos. 15 and 22 are new early Bigarreus of fine quality; 6 and 27 are new firm fleshed sorts which ripen in August. The cherries in this list require the common wild cherry stock

## SELECT DUKE AND KENTISH CHERRIES.

1. **Aigre Hative**. A very early culinary sort, cultivated largely at Suresnes and Puteaux, near Paris.
2. **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.
3. **Belle de Choisy**. Large; sweet, and very agreeable; a Duke cherry, a luxuriant grower; forms a large bush on the Mahaleb, and requires biennial removal.
4. **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.
5. **Carnation, Coe's Late**. Large; very late, but a most agreeable subacid cherry; it forms a pretty bush on the Mahaleb, and deserves a wall. August and September.
6. **Dauphine**. Medium size, like the Royal Duke; flesh transparent, and very juicy and sweet.
7. **Duchesse de Palluau**. Large; a robust growing variety of the May Duke, of excellent quality.
8. **Empress Eugénie**. Large; an early variety of the May Duke, of the same quality; ripens about ten days before it; an excellent early cherry.
9. **Griotte de Chaux**. Large; subacid, very juicy and agreeable; forms a fine prolific bush on the Mahaleb.
10. **Jeffrey's Duke**. Medium size; sweet, juicy, and good; tree forms a most compact bush on the Mahaleb.
11. **Kentish**. Medium size; acid, useful for culinary purposes; the tree is a most abundant bearer, and soon forms a prolific bush or pyramid on the Mahaleb.
12. **Late Duke**. Large; subacid, and most agreeable when fully ripe; will hang with care till late in September; forms a fine bush on the Mahaleb.
13. **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.
14. **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.
15. **Morello de Charmeux**. Larger than the Late Duke, which it resembles; a greater bearer and a superior variety.
16. **Nouvelle Royale** (2s. 6d.) Large; a hybrid between the Kentish and May Duke, with dark glossy leaves, and a compact habit of growth; the latest and largest of the Duke cherries.
17. **Planchoiry**. Medium size; a very excellent and free-bearing sort; keeps sound on the tree till September.
18. **Reine Hortense**. Very large, with a refreshing sweetness; forms a fine bush, but does not bear profusely.
19. **Royal Duke**. Large; very juicy and agreeable; succeeds the May Duke; forms a compact prolific bush on the Mahaleb.
20. **Transparent** (2s. 6d.) Large; a fine new late variety, a hybrid between Reine Hortense and May Duke; a great bearer.

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 Palluau, Royal Duke, Transparent, 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 if they grow too freely. Duchesse de Palluau, Transparent, and Nouvelle Royale are new cherries remarkable for their fertility and beauty. All in the above list grow freely on the Mahaleb (*Cerasus Mahaleb*) stock, in soils very unfavourable to the common cherry stock.

CHERRIES—*continued.*

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. 72. 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.

No. 11 is now comparatively rare in Kent, the old trees on the common Cherry stock having in many cases died. On the Mahaleb stock it may be cultivated in gardens with great success; it is a most useful variety for the kitchen. 17 is a new kind well worthy of cultivation, it bears so abundantly, and its fruit has a very agreeable subacid flavour. 20 is a fine hybrid, partaking of the nature of both its parents, and bearing abundantly.

## PRICES OF TREES.

## ON COMMON CHERRY STOCKS.

							<i>s. d.</i>
Standards for orchards	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 0 each.
Ditto trained	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 0 "
Dwarfs (except those priced)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 6 "
Ditto trained	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 6 "
Pyramids	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 6 "

ON MAHALEB STOCKS. <sup>(1)</sup>

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

## C U R R A N T S.

*Black Naples.* Very large and good.

*Black, Ogden's.* Large and good; the tree hardier than the preceding.

*Cherry.* Very large, the largest red currant; bunches short: early and very good.

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

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

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

*La Versailles.* Red; very large and good: abundant bearer.

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

*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.

*White Dutch.* A well-known and good sort, nearly or quite equal to the preceding.

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.

## F I G S.

1. *Adam (5s.)* Very large; turbinate; brownish-purple; leaves very large; a new variety from France, said to be the largest fig known.
2. *Angélique.* Medium size; pale-greenish yellow; not very rich; but really good, forces well, and bears abundantly: this is the Madeleine of France.
3. *Brown Ischia.* Medium size; rich and excellent.
4. *Brown Turkey,* or *Lee's Perpetual.* Brownish-purple; large; rich and excellent: bears most abundantly in pots and on walls, and forces well.
5. *Brunswick.* Brownish purple; very large and good; well adapted for walls: does not force well.
6. *Dwarf Prolific.* Medium size; like the Brown Turkey, but more dwarf: a great bearer.
7. *Early Violet.* Brownish purple; small; very hardy, and bears abundantly: in the forcing-house it often gives three crops in one season.
8. *Golden* or *Figue d'Or.* Bronzy yellow; very large; very rich and excellent.
9. *Singleton.* See *White Ischia.*

<sup>1</sup> This is the *Cerasus Mahaleb* of Botanists—a very valuable stock for all the Duke and Morello cherries.

## FIGS—continued.

10. *White Ischia*. Pale yellow; small; very sweet and rich: the tree dwarf, and a most abundant bearer, but requires heat.
11. *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 from the open ground - - - -	1	6 each.
Ditto, in pots, bearing trees - - -	3	6 "
Ditto, ditto, largest size, bearing trees - -	5	0 "

## GOOSEBERRIES.

## OLD VARIETIES, WITH SMALL HIGH-FLAVOURED BERRIES.

Black Damson.	Golden Drop, or Early Sulphur; the earliest.
Champagne; large, pale, very good.	<i>Green Gage</i> , Pitmaston; smooth, high-flavoured.
<i>Champagne, Red</i> ; of unequalled richness.	Ironmonger.
Champagne, White.	<i>Keens' Seedling</i> ; good bearer, earlier than Warrington.
<i>Champagne, Yellow</i> ; excellent.	Old Rough Red; excellent for preserving.
<i>Early Green Hairy</i> , or <i>Green Gage</i> ; early and good.	Rumbullion; great bearer, much grown for bottling.
Early Red, Wilmot's.	<i>Warrington Red</i> ; one of the best late varieties.

## RED GOOSEBERRIES.

## Lancashire Prize Sorts.

(The following are selected from 100 varieties.)

<i>Atlas</i> ; late.	Huntsman; early.	Overall; late.	Top Sawyer; late.
<i>Crown Bob</i> .	<i>Hopley's Companion</i> .	Prince Albert; early.	Young Wonderful.
Echo; late.	Lancashire Lad.	Prince Regent; early.	
Guido; very large.	Miss Bold.	Roaring Lion; late.	

## WHITE GOOSEBERRIES.

## Lancashire Prize Sorts.

Bonny Lass.	<i>Ostrich</i> ; early.	Smiling Beauty.	Wellington's Glory.
Freedom.	Queen Caroline.	Tallyho, Riley's.	<i>Whitesmith</i> ; early.
Lady Delamere.	<i>Sheba's Queen</i> .	<i>Wandering Girl</i> ; late.	White Lion.
Nailer.			

## GREEN GOOSEBERRIES.

## Lancashire Prize Sorts.

<i>Angler</i> ; early.	Glenton Green.	Keepsake.	<i>Thumper</i> , Riley's; very late.
<i>Conquering Hero</i> ; late.	Green River; late.	Massey's Heart of Oak; excellent.	<i>Wistaston Hero</i> ; early.
Elijah; early.	Independent.	Profit; late.	
Favourite.	Jolly Cutler; late.		

## YELLOW GOOSEBERRIES.

## Lancashire Prize Sorts.

<i>Banks' Dublin</i> .	<i>Husbandman</i> ; late.	Scorpion; early.	Two-to-One, Whittaker's; early.
Briton.	<i>Marigold</i> ; early.	Sovereign; early.	Viper; very late.
<i>Broom Girl</i> .	<i>Pilot</i> ; early.	Teazer; late.	
Duck Wing; late.			

Mixed Sorts, 3s. per dozen. Named sorts, 4s. per dozen; 25s. per 100.

## SELECT GRAPES.

H.V. at the end of paragraphs denotes that the variety is only adapted for a heated vinery.

C.V. denotes that the variety may be grown in vineries without artificial heat, but this applies only to the southern and eastern counties of England. When "or wall" is added, the sort will ripen in the same districts when planted against a wall with a south or south-east aspect. All the varieties that are marked C.V. may be cultivated in ground vineries (under glass ridges) with perfect success. This method of growing grapes, which will ere long be universal in our southern and eastern counties, is described in the *Miniature Fruit Garden*, 11th edition, page 96.



## CLASS I.—WHITE MUSCAT (1) GRAPES.

1. *Bowood Muscat*. Berries very large, oval, often pear-shaped; of a rich amber when ripe, and quite equal in flavour to No. 6. It is harder and sets its fruit more freely than that sort. H.V.
2. *Canon Hall Muscat*. Berries very large, roundish oval, rich, with a fine muscat flavour, of a pale amber when ripe; requires strong heat, and does not set so freely as Nos. 1 and 6. H.V.
3. *Chasselas Musqué* or *St. Alban's*. Berries round, medium sized, and of a very rich muscat flavour; the richest of all; requires brisk day-heat and abundance of air. The berries should be severely thinned, or they will crack and rot. H.V.
4. *Early Saumur Muscat*. Berries round, medium sized, very juicy and agreeable, with a pleasant slight muscat flavour; a very early grape, which will ripen in a house without fire-heat. C.V. or wall.
5. *Muscat Escholata*. Berries large, oval; bunch larger and long. A fine grape, later than No. 6.
6. *Muscat of Alexandria*.(2) Berries large, oval, unequal in size; when fully ripe of a fine pale amber, covered with a thin white bloom, and very beautiful; flesh firm, not very juicy, but very rich with a full muscat flavour. H.V.
7. *Muscat St. Laurent*. Berries oval, small size, pale amber when ripe; juicy, with a high muscat flavour; very early; will ripen in a vinery without fire-heat, or against a wall. C.V. or wall.
8. *Otonel Frontignan*. Berries round, small size, bunches short and compact, a great bearer, and a very early sort, with an agreeable slight muscat flavour. C.V. or wall.
9. *Tokay Frontignan*. Berries round; medium sized; juicy, with a slight muscat flavour; a great bearer, and early. C.V. or wall.
10. *Trovénen Frontignan*, or *Muscat Trovénen Blanc*. Berries roundish oval, rather above medium sizes; very juicy and agreeable, with a slight muscat flavour; bunches large and handsome. It requires the same heat as No. 3. H.V.
11. *White Frontignan*. Berries round, medium sized; very rich with a high muscat flavour; a most abundant bearer, but requires the treatment recommended for No. 3, to ripen it in perfection.

There are some novelties in this class probably worthy of culture, such as *Muscat de Puy de Dome*, *Muscat Eugénien*, and *Muscat à Gros Grain*. Vines can be supplied at the usual prices.

## CLASS II.—PURPLE AND RED MUSCAT GRAPES.

(The varieties in this class to which the colour is not added have deep purple berries.)

1. *Angers Frontignan*. Berries medium size, flesh tender, juicy, richly flavoured with a powerful muscat aroma.
2. *August Muscat*. Berries medium sized, round, rich and juicy, with an agreeable muscat flavour, bunches small and short, the vine dwarf in habit, much like a small currant bush when full of fruit. C.V.
3. *Black Frontignan*. Berries medium sized, round, flesh juicy, with a very rich vinous muscat flavour; a very excellent and free bearing grape. H.V.
4. *Blue or Violet Frontignan*. Berries round, light purple, juicy, with a brisk slight muscat flavour, bunches short, a prodigious bearer, a very old variety. H.V.
5. *Early Black Muscat (M. Précocé d'Avût)*. Berries round, small; flesh rich and juicy, hardy and a great bearer. C.V. or wall.
6. *Grizzly Frontignan*. Berries large, yellowish, clouded with red when fully ripe; flesh juicy, with a very rich frontignan flavour; requires the treatment recommended for *Chasselas Musqué*. H.V.
7. *Ingram's Prolific Muscat (5s.)* Berries medium sized, oval, juicy and sweet, with a slight muscat flavour. H.V. or wall.
8. *Jura Muscat*. Bunches long and tapering; berries above medium size, oval and well set; flesh richly flavoured with a fine muscat aroma.
9. *July Frontignan (M. de Juillet)*. Berries round, medium sized, flesh juicy and rich; a very early grape, but it will not ripen in July in this country without heat; a good bearer, but slender and delicate in habit. C.V. or wall.
10. *Meurthe Frontignan*. Berries round, medium sized, flesh crisp and juicy, with a rich muscat flavour. This is one of the grapes so highly esteemed by French amateurs, from its flesh being "croquant" or crackling; our melting grapes are not in esteem in France, according to Comte Odart, a great authority on grapes. H.V.
11. *Muscat Hamburgh*. Berries large, roundish oval, flesh juicy, rich and excellent; requires good culture or its bunches are apt to be small. H.V.
12. *Muscat Lierval*. Berries round, medium size, deep purple, with a light bloom; flesh rich and sugary, with a slight muscat flavour; a new and very early sort. C.V. or wall.
13. *Muscat Rose*. Berries round, large, bright red, flesh sugary and rich, with a slight muscat flavour; a new sort, much earlier than *Grizzly Frontignan*. C.V.
14. *Purple Constantia*. Berries round, rather large, bunch long and tapering, flesh very juicy, with a rich muscat flavour. This fine grape was introduced from the Cape of Good Hope by one of the Dukes of Portland, and is doubtless a seedling from No. 3. H.V.
15. *Sarbelle Muscat (M. de Sarbelle)*. Berries round, medium size or small, flesh juicy, with a very rich and high muscat flavour, an early and excellent sort, a great bearer, the best hardy muscat grape known. C.V. or wall.

<sup>1</sup> This and the following division include the *Frontignan* grapes, all of which are very properly classed with the *Muscats* by the French Pomologists.

<sup>2</sup> The *Tottenham Park Muscat*, reckoned by most authors a synonym of this, is undoubtedly distinct. It has been growing in a vinery here for nine years alongside of No. 6; its berries are rounder, its bunches are shorter, and it generally sets more freely than that sort, still it is scarcely worth a distinct name. It is the variety known as the *Charleworth Tokay*. There are two varieties of No. 6 in cultivation, viz. *Muscat Escholata*, and *Scott's Ryton Muscat* (much alike), both of which bear very large bunches, but are later in ripening than that sort.

CLASS III.—MUSCADINE AND SWEETWATER GRAPES.<sup>1</sup>

(All the varieties in this class have white or yellowish berries, except Nos. 2 and 5.)

1. *Chasselas Duhamel*. Berries round, large, pale amber, rich, juicy and good; much like No. 4. C.V. or wall.
2. *Chasselas Rose de Falloux*. Berries round, large, pale red, sweet and agreeable. C.V.
3. *Chasselas Royal*. Berries round, large, of a pale amber when ripe; bunches short and thick, with shoulders; a great bearer, a new and excellent grape. C.V. or wall.
4. *Chasselas Vibert*. Berries round, very large, of a fine golden amber when ripe; flesh juicy, rich, and agreeable; a robust grower, and excellent grape. C.V. or wall.
5. *Chasselas Violet*. Berries round, large, of a deep purple; flesh juicy, sugary, and agreeable; a most prodigious bearer, and well adapted for growing in ground vineries. C.V. or wall.
6. *Duc de Malakoff*. Berries round, sweet, and agreeable; a very early kind of *Sweetwater* grape, and a great bearer. C.V. or wall.
7. *Dutch Sweetwater*. Berries round, large, sweet, and good. This is a more robust grower than the old *Sweetwater*, which gives very short bunches, and sets its fruit very badly. C.V. or wall.
8. *Early Chasselas*. *Early Teneriffe*, or *De Bar-sur-aube*. Berries round, medium sized, of a pale amber when ripe; flesh crisp or "croquant," juicy, and very agreeable. C.V.
9. *Foster's White Seedling* (5s.) Berries full sized, roundish oval, sweet and richly flavoured; superior to the *Royal Muscadine*. C.V.
10. *Golden Bordeaux*. Berries round and large, when ripe of a rich golden amber; flesh juicy, rich, and excellent. C.V.
11. *Early White Malasia* or *Grove-End Sweetwater*. Berries roundish oval, rather large, when well thinned; flesh very juicy and sweet, a great bearer. C.V. or wall.
12. *Le Mamelon*. Berries round, very large; flesh juicy, sweet, and agreeable, with the *Chasselas* flavour; bunches very large, the plant most robust and vigorous. C.V.
13. *Le Sucré*. (5s.) Berries round, medium sized; flesh remarkably sugary and rich. C.V.
14. *Royal Muscadine*, or *Chasselas de Fontainebleau*. Berries round and large, when well thinned; flesh juicy, sweet, and excellent, with the aroma peculiar to this class fully developed. C.V. or wall.
15. *Prolific Sweetwater*, *Froc Laboulaye*, or *Gros Coulard*. Berries round, large; flesh very juicy, sweet, and agreeable; bunches with a very thick foot stalk; the plant most vigorous and robust. Like all the near allies of the *Dutch Sweetwater*, it is apt to miss setting<sup>2</sup> its fruit in some seasons. C.V. or wall.

CLASS IV.—PURPLE GRAPES.<sup>3</sup>

1. *Barbarossa*. Berries round, very large; flesh juicy and sweet, but devoid of piquancy; a very late sort. H.V.
2. *Black Champion* (5s.) Berries oval, bunch long; flesh juicy, sweet and rich; it ripens earlier than No. 4. C.V.
3. *Black Damascus*. Berries round, very large; flesh juicy, sweet, and very rich; sets badly, and requires strong heat. H.V.
4. *Black Frankenthal* or *Hamburg*. Berries roundish oval, very large; flesh very juicy, vinous, and rich. This is the sort generally known as the *Black Hamburg*, the most popular, and one of the best grapes in cultivation. C.V.
5. *Black Hamburg*, or *Richmond Villa Hamburg*. Berries very large, more oval than those of the preceding, of the same quality; leaves rather deeply serrated. This is the true kind. C.V.
6. *Black Monukka*. Berries "obovate, oblong"; sweet, but not rich, stoneless; colour a dull chestnut. H.V.
7. *Black Morocco*, or *Kempsey Alicante*.<sup>4</sup> Berries large, oval; requires being fertilised to make it set well. H.V.
8. *Black Prince*. Berries roundish oval, flesh juicy, with a rich aroma peculiar to this sort; bunches long and tapering. C.V.
9. *Burchhardt's Prince*. Berries medium sized; flesh firm, juicy and rich; bunches long and tapering. H.V.
10. *Cambridge Botanic Garden*. Berries oval, large; flesh juicy and sweet; bunches short and compact; an abundant bearer and very hardy. C.V. or wall.
11. *Duc de Magenta*. Berries oval, very large, covered with a white bloom; flesh juicy and very rich; a vigorous growing fine new grape. C.V.
12. *Esperione*. Berries large, round, irregular in size on the bunch, flesh very juicy, sweet and rich; a most abundant bearer and good hardy grape. C.V. or wall.
13. *Gros Colman*. Berries round and of a monstrous size; flesh juicy and sweet, but coarse, with a peculiar flavour; bunches very large, habit vigorous and robust. C.V.
14. *Gros Maroc*. Berries oval, very large, covered with a thick bloom, flesh sugary and very rich; a great bearer and a hardy good grape. C.V.

<sup>1</sup> The French pomologists seem to abjure our word *Muscadine*, which conveys to English growers the peculiar flavour incident, more or less, to all the grapes classed as above; they call them all *Chasselas Grapes*.

<sup>2</sup> The term used by the French vigneron for this defect is "couler," literally to flow, but as applied to vine blossoms, as it seems figuratively, it means to blight. We require some word to express this fault in grapes, which is common to many kinds.

<sup>3</sup> The grapes in this class have no *Muscat* or *Muscadine* aroma, but are all juicy and sugary, with various shades of flavour, scarcely any two exactly alike.

<sup>4</sup> This grape acquired its new name from its being sent to the Pomological Society with short well-set bunches, and its berries remarkably large, and more like roundish-oval plums than grapes. The bunches had probably been carefully fertilised.

## PURPLE GRAPES—continued.

15. *Lady Downe's Seedling* (5s.) Berries large oval, flesh firm, sweet, and richly flavoured with a fine aroma; one of our best late grapes. H.V.
16. *Mill Hill Hamburg*. Berries round, very large; bunches large; flesh juicy, rich, and sugary when fully ripe; a fine grape, but requires heat to ripen it well. H.V.
17. *St. Peter's*. Berries round, large, sometimes irregular in size in the same bunch, flesh tender, very juicy, with a rich piquant flavour, most agreeable. A fine late grape, ranking with No. 14. H.V.
18. *Trentham Black*. Berries round, large; flesh abundantly juicy, rich, and sugary, with a remarkable flavour resembling the *May Duke Cherry*. A great bearer, and a good grape. C.V.

CLASS V.—WHITE GRAPES.<sup>1</sup>

1. *Buckland Sweetwater*. Berries round, large, when ripe of a pale amber; flesh tender, melting, juicy, sweet and well flavoured, habit vigorous, a great bearer and excellent sort. C.V.
2. *Chaptal*. Berries round, large, amber when quite ripe, bunches large and long, flesh sweet and juicy, a
3. *Chavousk* (7s. 6d.) Berries large, long and oval; juicy, rich and good. H.V.  
vigorous grower and great bearer. C.V.
4. *Early Malingre*. Berries roundish oval, medium sized, pale amber, flesh sugary and agreeable, a very early grape and a great bearer. Wall.
5. *General Della Marmora*. Berries round, large, flesh tender, sweet and good; habit very vigorous, a great bearer. This, like No. 1, seems to be a *White Hamburg* Grape, judging from its foliage and habit. C.V.
6. *Golden Hamburg*. Berries roundish oval, large, when well ripened of a fine pale amber; flesh melting, very juicy, sweet and agreeable; habit not so vigorous as No. 1, neither does it come into bearing so quickly. C.V.
7. *Gros Romain*. Berries, large round, of a rich amber when ripe, croquant, rich, and juicy. H.V.
8. *Madeleine Royale*. Berries medium sized, roundish; one of the best early grapes. C.V. or wall.
9. *Marshal Bosquet*. Berries round, large, very rich and sugary. C.V.
10. *St. John's*, or *Macready's Early White*. Berries medium sized, more oval than round, skin very thin, flesh thin, juice not rich but sweet and agreeable. Wall.
11. *Syrian*. Berries oval, very large, skin thick, of a pale amber when quite ripe, bunches enormous, requires strong heat. H.V.
12. *Trebbiano*. Berries large when well thinned, flesh firm and crisp, sweet and rich, bunches large, a good late grape, hanging well till March. H.V.
13. *White Nice*. Berries round; medium sized; hanging loosely on the bunch; flesh sweet and juicy, bunches enormously large. H.V.
14. *White Romain*. Berries oval, rather small, of a rich amber, and quite transparent when ripe; bunches short, flesh remarkably sugary and rich; this sort is allied to the *Verdelho*, but is not so vigorous in its growth, and is a prodigious bearer. C.V. or wall.
15. *White Tokay*. Berries oval, large, bunch very large, flesh tender, juicy and rich, habit very vigorous; requires strong heat. H.V.

## HOW TO GROW VINES IN POTS.

As much disappointment is often experienced by the purchasers of vines with rods full of fruit buds, which yet fail to give a crop the first season, as they should do, it will not be out of place to give here a few words as to their management.

Vines are now grown largely with well ripened rods, to fruit in pots for one year only, and are sold at prices varying from 5s. to 10s. 6d. each. To use a common expression, they "pay well," for from vines bought at 10s. 6d. in December, from 6 to 8 pounds of grapes have been sold in May at 10s. per pound.

If a good and full crop of grapes be wished for the first season, the vines should be purchased either in November or December (the time to purchase will depend upon whether they are for early bearing or not); and if they are in No. 8 or 12-inch pots, or in No. 12 or 10-inch pots (if bought in larger pots they are expensive to pack), the hole at the bottom of the pot should be enlarged to a diameter of 3 inches, and the vine in the pot, with its surface and all its roots untouched, should be placed in an 18-inch pot, first placing some crocks for drainage at the bottom, and some of the compost used for potting, quite rough and unsifted, to the depth of 4 inches, pressing it down firmly; on this, the vine in its pot will stand about 2 inches below the rim of the large pot; then fill up the sides—ramming in with a stick—and up to the top of the large pot, so that the vine in its pot is surrounded with compost on which it will feed in due season, and give a fine crop of grapes. A near neighbour had a very fine crop of grapes last year from young well-ripened vines, managed as follows:—He placed them in linseed cake tubs, 16 inches in diameter and 30 inches deep, boring a few holes in the bottom of each, and placing drainage at the bottom 9 inches in depth, of lime rubbish and broken bricks, and on these turfy loam and manure to such a depth as to allow the vine in its pot, when placed on the compost, to stand about 3 inches below the rim of the tub; the compost was then rammed down the side, between the pot and the tub, and filled in to the top. It will be seen that the object is not to disturb the roots of the vine while they are dormant. When a vine in a pot has made shoots long enough to show the bunches of blossom, it may be repotted with safety, but vines do not succeed so well if their roots are disturbed when in a dormant state.

<sup>1</sup> Like the purple grapes just described, these white varieties have no *Muscat* or *Muscadine* flavour, but are all sweet and agreeable with an aroma varying in each sort.

GRAPES — *continued.*

If vines to fruit in pots can be placed on a warm surface as well as in a warm house, all the better.

I have mentioned the 18-inch pot as the proper size. I may add, that vines in 10-inch pots may be fruited in great perfection in 14 and 15-inch pots.

Vines in the ground vineries, described in "Miniature Fruit Garden," p. 96, succeed here admirably; Black Hamburgs ripen their fruit thoroughly.

## PRICES OF VINES.

Vines from eyes, established in pots, with rods 8 to 9 feet in length, capable of bearing next season (if cultivated in pots),<sup>1</sup> from 10 to 12 bunches each, 7s. 6d.

Ditto, with rods 6 to 7 feet, with fruit buds, capable of bearing a good crop, 5s.

Ditto, with rods 6 to 7 feet (not so stout as the preceding), but well adapted for planting in vineries, ground vineries, &c. 3s. 6d.

Bushes, for orchard-house culture, 3s. 6d.

Vines, from the open ground, of Burgundy, St. John's, Royal Muscadine, and some others, 1s. 6d. each.

## 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.

					s.	d.
Standards	-	-	-	-	2	0 each.
Pyramids	-	-	-	-	1	6 "

## SELECT NECTARINES.

Nectarines and peaches may be cultivated as follows: — Trained to walls — and for that purpose walls with S., SW., or SE. 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.

1. *Balgowan*. Large; melting, and excellent: a hardy sort, well worthy of cultivation.
2. *Bowden*. Very large; round, like the *Hardwicke*, but larger, melting, rich, and sugary, with a slight astringent aroma.
3. *Downton*. Large; melting, rich, and very good: a seedling of Mr. Knight's, between *Elrue* and *Violette Hâtive*: tree very hardy.
4. *Du Telliers*. Large; oval; melting, and very good: the tree hardy, and a great bearer.
5. *Elrue*. Medium size; melting, rich, juicy, and excellent: one of the best.
6. *Hardwicke Seedling*. Large; melting, rich, and excellent: a seedling from the *Elrue*: the tree is very hardy.
7. *Hunt's Tawny*. Melting; not rich; flesh yellow: earlier than most.
8. *Impératrice*. Large; melting, juicy, and when dead ripe and shrivelled is very good.
9. *Murray*. Medium size; melting, rich, and good: tree hardy.
10. *Newington, Early*. Very large; clingstone; very rich: rather earlier than the *Old Newington*.
11. *Oldenburg*. Medium size, melting, juicy and rich; ripens after *Elrue*.
12. *Pine Apple, Rivers's (5s.)*. Large, nearly oval, pointed; colour, deep orange and crimson, very rich; ripens from a week to ten days later than 13.
13. *Pitmaston Orange*. Large; melting, juicy, and good; skin bright-red next the sun; flesh golden-yellow: a good bearer; flowers large and beautiful.
14. *Prince of Wales, Rivers's (5s.)*. Large, roundish oval; green, with blotches of red. Early in October.
15. *Rivers's Orange (2s. 6d.)*. Large, melting, with the rich saccharine flavour of its parent, the *Pitmaston Orange*. It ripens about a week earlier.
16. *Roman*. Large; clingstone; rich when quite ripe.
17. *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.
18. *Violette Hâtive*. Medium size; melting, rich, excellent: one of the best.

<sup>1</sup> If these vines are planted in vineries to be permanent, they should not be allowed to bear more than two or three bunches each. If cultivated in large pots they may bear a full crop, and after ripening their fruit they may be destroyed, unless it is thought proper to restore them by giving them a year's rest.

## NECTARINES—continued.

19. *Victoria*, Rivers's (10s. 6d.). Very large; roundish, flattened at the top; very rich and sugary, with the flavour of the *Stanwick*.  
 20. *White* (Rivers's). Large; melting, juicy, and vinous, inclined to be acid, requires a dry warm soil: well adapted for pot culture under glass.

## Remarks.

No. 12 is one of the finest of its class; its orange-coloured flesh is transparent, like that of a ripe pine apple, whence its name. 14 was raised here from a peach stone; it is the latest melting Nectarine we have, and requires a warm climate and aspect. 19 is a seedling, raised here from 18, crossed with the *Stanwick*. It has the small flowers of 18, and, like that, is of a deep crimson next the stone; ripens about a fortnight later and about three weeks before the *Stanwick*, its male parent. It is the most perfect cross-bred fruit ever raised. Some specimens grown here this season (1863) on trees in pots measured 9½ inches in circumference. A first-class certificate was awarded to this sort by the Fruit Committee of the R. H. S., 1861. 20 is an improved variety of the *White Nectarine* raised here: it is some days earlier, and the tree more hardy and vigorous.

## PRICES OF TREES.

	s.	d.
Standards	-	3 6 each.
Half Standards	-	3 6 "
Standards, trained for walls	-	7 6 "
Half Standards, trained for walls, fine bearing trees	-	7 6 "
Dwarfs, except those priced	-	1 6 "
Ditto, 1 and 2 years, trained for walls	-	5 0 "

## Nectarine Trees in pots.

Dwarf bushes, large bearing trees	-	7 6 "
Ditto, bearing trees, very fine	-	5 0 "
Ditto, 1 year, bearing trees	-	3 6 "
Pyramids	-	5 0 "
Miniature trees	-	3 6 "

## NUTS.

Name.	Remarks.
<i>Cosford</i>	Good bearer, quality good, shell remarkably thin.
<i>Filbert, Purple</i>	Leaves and fruit of a deep purple, equal to the <i>Red Filbert</i> in size and flavour.
<i>Filbert, Red</i>	This and the following are well known to be really good.
<i>Filbert, White</i>	
<i>Lambert Filbert</i> , or <i>Kentish Cob</i>	A very late and good kind.
<i>Merveille de Bolwyller</i> (1s. 6d.)	A large free-bearing Nut of a good flavour.
<i>Prolific, Dwarf</i>	Raised by Mr. Pearson, of Chilwell, near Nottingham; smaller than the <i>Cob Nut</i> ; dwarf, and a great bearer.
<i>Prolific Cob</i>	A very large and free bearing <i>Cob Nut</i> .

## PRICES OF TREES.

	s.	d.
Plants 2 to 3 feet in height, on own roots	-	6 0 per dozen.
Grafted on the <i>Spanish Hazel Nut</i> , 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, LEMONS, &amp;c.

1. Egg orange.
2. Embiguo or Navel orange.
3. Lemon.
4. Maltese Blood. Very large, pulp and juice of a deep red.
5. Maltese Common Oval. Very large, pulp and juice pale and very rich.
6. Pernambuco orange.
7. Persian Lime.
8. Saint Michaels. Medium size, rind very thin.
9. Silver orange.
10. Sweet lemon.
11. Tangerin orange. Small, very rich, with a fine aroma.
12. White orange.

ORANGES, &c.—continued.  
PRICES OF TREES.

	s.	d.
Lemons, two feet - - - - -	-	2 6 each.
Maltese Blood orange - - - - -	5 0	to 7 6 "
Maltese Common Oval orange - - - - -	-	5 0 "
Saint Michaels, two feet - - - - -	5 0	to 7 6 "
Tangerin orange, bearing trees, pyramids, three to four feet - - - - -	-	7 6 "
Tangerin orange, bearing trees, bushes - - - - -	5 0	"
Tangerin orange, bushes, two feet - - - - -	-	3 6 "

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, in the south of England, in warm seasons; but if required to ripen their fruit in one summer, they require strong heat. Nos. 1, 2, 7, 9, 10, and 12 are varieties recently received from the Azores, and described as of the finest quality. Young trees are 5s. each

### SELECT PEACHES.

The severe frost of December 1859, and the still more severe frost of December 1860, destroyed here about 40,000 young peach and nectarine trees and buds, all propagated from my bearing trees, and all true to their names. I was therefore in 1861 compelled to make large importations, from the Continent and from America, of trees for potting for orchard-house culture. To my regret I have found many of these trees incorrectly named, although bought of honourable men. I can only attempt to make compensation by offering to replace such trees, or any that are found to be of inferior sorts, with bearing trees in pots of sorts true to their names; and deeply regret the heavy loss that compelled me to buy and send out trees some of which, I hear, have proved to be of inferior sorts.

1. *Abec* (2s. 6d.) Large; melting, rich, and excellent: early in August.
2. *Acton Scott*. Medium size; melting, rich, and good; a nice early peach: end of August.
3. *Admirable, Late*. Large; pale yellow, with a little red; melting, rich, and good: end of September.
4. *Barrington*. Large; melting, and excellent; middle or end of September: succeeds *Royal George* and *Noblesse*.
5. *Comet, Rivers's* (2s. 6d.) Large, nearly round; orange, with a crimson cheek; melting, sweet, and good; ripens early in October, a fortnight before its parent, No. 22.
6. *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. End of August and beginning of September.
7. *Early Albert, Rivers's* (3s. 6d.) Large, nearly oval; melting and good, succeeds No. 8 and 9.
8. *Early Savoy*, or *Précoce de Savoie*. Very large; of a deep red next the sun; a fine early peach: end of August.
9. *Early Victoria, Rivers's* (3s. 6d.) Medium size, nearly round, rather larger than 10; very juicy, melting, and good.
10. *Early York*. Medium size; melting, rich, and excellent: a most valuable early peach, ripening early in August.
11. *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.
12. *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.
13. *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.
14. *Leopold the First*. Very large; melting, and rich: ripens the end of September, just before the *Late Admirable*.
15. *Malta*. Large; melting and excellent: keeps well after being gathered, and bears carriage well: early in September.
16. *Mignonne, Grosse*. Large; melting and excellent; forces well, and is one of the finest sorts in cultivation: ripens early in September. *Mignonne Grosse Tardive*, of equal goodness, succeeds it closely.
17. *Mignonne, Grosse, Early*. 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.
18. *Monstrueuse de Doué*. Very large; deep crimson; melting, juicy, and good; remarkable for its size and beauty: middle of September.
19. *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.
20. *Prince of Wales, Rivers's* (5s.) Very large, colour deep crimson; melting, rich, and excellent; one of the finest peaches known.
21. *Royal George*. Large; melting and excellent; this, and the *Madeleine de Courson*, are all varieties of the same race—the *Madeleine* peaches of France.
22. *Salway*. Large; flesh yellow, melting, sweet, and agreeable. Like all the yellow-fleshed peaches it has 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: middle to end of October.
23. *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.

SELECT PEACHES—*continued.*

## PRICES OF TREES.

	s.	d.
Standards - - - - -	3	6 each.
Standards trained - - - - -	7	6 "
Half Standards trained for walls - - - - -	5	0 to 7 6 "
Dwarfs, except those sorts priced - - - - -	X	6 "
Dwarfs, 1 and 2 years trained for walls <sup>1</sup> - - - - -	5	0 "

*Peach Trees in pots.*

Dwarf bushes, large trees for forcing - - - - -	7	6 "
Ditto, fine bearing trees - - - - -	5	0 "
Ditto, bearing trees, very good - - - - -	3	6 "
Pyramids, very fine - - - - -	5	0 "
Half Standards, fine - - - - -	5	0 to 7 6 "
Standards, fine trees - - - - -	7	6 to 10 6 "
Miniature trees, in 6-inch pots, for the table - - - - -	3	6 "

All the above are full of blossom buds, and have been grown under glass.

*Remarks.*

There are several late peaches of the race of No. 3; of these the most popular sort in France is the Boudin, which is imported by the London fruiterers largely in October. No. 12 is of this group, and then we have Ward's Late, a good American variety, Desse Tardive, Montagne Tardive, and some others. No. 9 was raised here from 8. Till this season it has ripened earlier than its parent; but owing, I presume, to the hot summer, which seemed to ripen many kinds of peaches all at one time, it was not earlier. To the south of London both these hardy early sorts ripen well on bushes or standards in the open air. No. 5 is a very interesting hardy, good, late, yellow-fleshed peach, which ripened its first fruit in 1858 while the comet was so brilliant. No. 7 is also a very hardy kind, a great bearer, and early. No. 20 was raised here from the Pitmaston Nectarine, and is one of the largest and finest of peaches.

There are some good novelties in peaches selected from a crowd of medium sorts introduced here every season. Among them are some large, yellow-fleshed, melting kinds from America—the Golden Rareri, large, and very rich, the Susquehanna, the Canary, and Exquisite (the two latter I received from Augusta, Georgia, U.S.), Bergen's Yellow, and Crawford's Late. These all have the rich sugary flavour peculiar to the yellow-fleshed peaches, and all ripen well in this country. Among pale-fleshed peaches, the Honey Peach from China, sent to me from America by Mr. C. Downing, is very remarkable for its sweetness. Stump the World measures from 9 to 10 inches in circumference. Van Zandt's Superb and Gorgas are very large, and rich in flavour. Trees of all or nearly all the above can be supplied at 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. each.

## SELECT DESSERT 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 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. NW. or W., SE. 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 SW. 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.

1. *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.
2. *Autumn Gage.* Oval; medium size; yellow; rich, juicy, and excellent; very hardy. Middle of October.
3. *Belgian Purple.* Roundish-oval; purple; large; juicy and very rich. Middle of August.
4. *Belvoir Plum.* Small round; dark purple; a rich juicy late plum. Middle to end of October.
5. *Brahys Green Gage*, or *Reine Claude de Brahy* (2s. 6d.) 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.
6. *Brandy Gage.* Medium size; roundish oval; greenish yellow: a very rich juicy plum, with a distinct smack of brandy. August.
7. *Bryantone Gage.* Large; round; green, blotched with red; juicy, rich, and excellent. End of September.
8. *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.
9. *De Montfort.* Round; medium size; purple; juicy, rich, and excellent: much like *Royale Hâtive*, but larger. Middle of August.

<sup>1</sup> Of several of the new kinds of peaches trained trees cannot be supplied.

SELECT DESSERT PLUMS—*continued*.

10. 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.
11. 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.
12. Fulton. Medium size; oval; yellow: a new American plum, very late and hardy. End of October.
13. Golden Esperen, or Cloth of gold. Oval; of a fine golden yellow; rich, juicy, and good; freestone. Early in September.
14. Green Gage, Reine Claude of the French. Round; green; medium size; juicy and very rich; the richest of all plums. End of August.
15. Guthrie's Aunt Ann. Roundish oval; large; greenish-yellow; freestone; rich and juicy; very hardy and productive. Middle of September.
16. Guthrie's Late Green Gage. Roundish-oval; large; yellowish-green; rich, juicy, and excellent; tree very hardy and productive: a valuable late plum. September.
17. 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.
18. Impératrice, Blue. Oval; medium size; purple; rich, not very juicy: requires a wall, and hangs long on the tree. October.
19. Impératrice, Ickworth. Roundish-oval; purple; medium size; rich, juicy, and excellent: may be kept a long time after being gathered, if wrapt in paper in a dry place. October.
20. Jefferson. Oval; large; yellow, spotted with red; juicy, rich, and delicious; a great bearer. Beginning of September.
21. Jodoigne Green Gage. Round; very large; green, tinted with purple; rich and juicy. Ripens just after the Green Gage.
22. July Green Gage, or Reine Claude Hâtive. 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.
23. Kirke's. Roundish-oval; purple; rich, juicy, and excellent: very hardy. Middle of September.
24. 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.
25. 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.
26. McLaughlin's Gage. Large; greenish-yellow; a new American plum; juicy and rich. Middle of September.
27. Oulins' Golden Gage, or Monstrueuse d'Oulins. Large; roundish-oval; bright greenish yellow, streaked with green: not rich, but a beautiful and excellent early plum. Early in August.
28. Peach, or Prune Pêche. Round; red; large; juicy and agreeable: a good early plum. Beginning of August.
29. Perdrigon Violet Hâtif. Roundish-oval; purple; medium size; rich, juicy, and excellent: tree very hardy and bears abundantly. Middle of August.
30. Poupert's Plum. Round; purple; rich and good, of the same race as 23, but a more abundant bearer. September.
31. Précoc de Bergthold. Roundish-oval; yellow, small; juicy and sweet: the earliest yellow plum, as early as and better than Jaune Hâtive.
32. 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.
33. Reine Claude de Bavay. Round; greenish-yellow; very large, rich, and delicious: tree very hardy, and an abundant bearer; forms a fine pyramid. Beginning of October.
34. Reine Claude Rouge (Van Mons). Round; purple; large; very rich, juicy, and delicious; freestone. Beginning of September.
35. Saint Etienne. Oval; bright yellow; small; juicy, sweet, and agreeable: a nice early plum. Beginning of August.
36. Transparent Gage, or Reine Claude Diaphane. Large; roundish oval; greenish yellow; marbled with red; flesh transparent; rich, juicy, and of high excellence; tree remarkably robust and vigorous. Middle of September.
37. Violette de Galopin. Roundish-oval; purple; a remarkably rich and juicy plum; allied to Purple Gage, but ripens a fortnight earlier, or towards the end of August.
38. Woolston Black Gage. Round; below medium size; black; very juicy, rich, and sugary: a shy bearer. September.

There are, in addition to the above, a few novelties quite worthy of culture, and which trees can be supplied. Such are Liegel's Apricot Plum, which is fully described in Hogg's Fruit Manual, second edition; the Early Green-gage, received from France as Reine Claude Précoc. This is earlier even than the July Green-gage, and is smaller than the Green-gage, round, and mottled with red: it is a delicious little plum. The Early Mirabelle (Mirabelle Précoc) is the earliest of all, and when cultivated in a pot in the orchard-house, for which it is admirably adapted, commences to ripen early in July. The little bushes, covered with their small bright golden fruit, are charming objects, and the fruit, although small, is sweet and rich, with a nice aroma.



SELECT DESSERT PLUMS—*continued*.

Too much cannot be said in recommendation of Nos. 5 (which grows fruit of an uncommon size), 7, 21, 22, 24, and 36, all gage plums of great excellence. No. 12 is a new sort, allied to Coe's Golden Drop: it is rich and good, and ripens a fortnight earlier.

## SELECT KITCHEN PLUMS.

1. American Damson or Frost Gage. Nearly round; purple; small; freestone; sweet, and juicy: forms a prolific pyramid. October.
2. *Autumn Compote* (Rivers'). Oval; very large; bright red and handsome; abundant bearer: ripens two or three weeks after Victoria: a valuable late kitchen plum.
3. *Autumn Beauty*, or *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.
4. Bullace, New Large. Round; larger than the common bullace; forms a compact fruitful pyramid. End of October.
5. 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.
6. *Damson, Cluster*. Roundish oval; a variety of No. 7, which has been recently brought into notice for its goodness and extraordinary fertility; it forms a charming and fruitful pyramid. Middle of September.
7. *Damson, Common*. Roundish oval, small; much esteemed for preserving. Middle of September.
8. *Damson, Prune*. Oval, small, a great bearer and much esteemed in the North. End of September.
9. *Damson, White*. Roundish oval, larger than 7; acid; good for preserving. October.
10. *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.
11. *Diaprée Rouge*, or *Mims*. Large; oval; red; a free bearing good plum. Early in September.
12. Dove Bank. Large; roundish oval; deep purple; a handsome good plum, from Derbyshire. End of August.
13. *Early Prolific* (Rivers'). Oval; purple; medium size; juicy and good; freestone; this was raised here from a stone of the *Précoce de Tours*: hardy and a prodigious bearer. End of July.
14. Fellenberg, or *Quetsche d'Italie*. Oval, deep purple, medium size; a valuable late plum. Early in September.
15. Gisborne's. Roundish oval; medium size; greenish yellow; a most abundant bearer even in the North. Middle of August.
16. Isabella. Oval; very large; a fine handsome plum. Early in September.
17. *Impérial de Milan*. Oval; purple; large, juicy, and rich: a fine late plum. Beginning of October.
18. *Magnum Bonum*. Pale yellow; oval; very large: a valuable kitchen plum. Middle of September.
19. *Mirabelle*. Oval; yellow; small; abundant bearer, and highly esteemed for preserving; the tree forms a beautiful pyramid, excellent for pot culture. Middle of August.
20. *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.
21. *Mitchelson's*. Medium size; oval; deep purple, almost black; juicy, and agreeable; a most abundant bearer. End of August.
22. *Nectarine*. Round; very large; purple: a great bearer, and a good kitchen plum. Middle of August.
23. *Orleans*. Round; medium sized; a well known sort, a great bearer. Middle of August.
24. *Orleans, Early*. Round; purplish red; medium size; juicy and agreeable: a good early plum. Beginning of August.
25. *Orleans, Late or Black*. Round; dark purple; large; juicy and good: a valuable late plum. End of September.
26. *Overall*. Roundish oval; reddish purple; large; a free bearing hardy variety. End of August.
27. *Pershire*. Oval; pale greenish yellow; a variety of 18, with smaller fruit; a prodigious bearer, thousands of bushels are sent annually from Pershire to the North. September.
28. *Pond's Seedling*, or (*Fonthill Plum*). Oval; bright red; enormously large; a great bearer. Beginning of September.
29. *Prince of Wales*. Round; red; medium size: tree very hardy, and a great bearer: a good kitchen plum. Beginning of September.
30. *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. August.
31. *Prune Tardive*. Medium size; oval; dark purple; very juicy, good. End of October.
32. *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.
33. *Standard of England*. Much like 11, if not the same.
34. *Victoria*, or *Alderton*. Oval; red; very large; sweet and juicy: a most abundant bearer. Beginning of September.
35. *Washington*. Roundish oval; yellow; very large; juicy and good, but scarcely rich enough for the dessert. Middle of September.
36. *Winesour*. Oval; below medium size; dark purple; much esteemed in the limestone districts of Yorkshire, in the South it is not so good.
37. *Yellow Magnum Bonum*. Oval; bright yellow; very large; a noble-looking plum; sweet and juicy, a kitchen or dessert plum. End of August.

SELECT KITCHEN PLUMS—*continued.*

## 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, bearing bushes	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0 "
Upright or pyramidal trees	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6 "
Bushes in pots, bearing trees	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6 "
Pyramids ditto		ditto	-	-	-	-	3	6 "

Some few in the above list call for especial notice owing to their usefulness, and among them Nos. 9 and 3 are most excellent for their lateness, fine flavour when cooked, and great fertility. Nos. 7 and 8 are well known as good for preserving, but it is not generally known that the latter is much finer flavoured in the north and north-west of England than in the south: it seems to luxuriate in a cool moist climate. In 1860, when rain and wind and fog were the concomitants of the summer, this damson was of high excellence. No. 28 is a good plum, although of the most monstrous size, five fruit weighing more than one pound ( $17\frac{1}{2}$  ounces). No. 30 is an earlier plum than hitherto stated, ripening early in August. This will in a few years be the most popular market plum known. No. 13 still maintains its position as the hardiest, most fertile, and best early kitchen plum known, and, when well grown, good even as a dessert plum.

## QUINCES.

No.	Name.	Remarks.
1.	Orange - - -	Apple-shaped; colour bright orange.
2.	Pear-shaped - - -	The sort in common cultivation.
3.	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.

*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.

*Fullbasket* (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 dozen). Red; large; firm, and very good.

*Prolific* (Carter's, 4s. per dozen). Red; large, and very good.

*Sweet Yellow Antwerp* (4s. per dozen). Large; yellow; the sweetest of all: shoots very slender.

*Vice President French* (6s. per dozen). Large round; deep red; rich and good.

## AUTUMNAL RASPBERRIES.

*Autumn Black* (Rivers') (1s. each). Medium size or large, dark purple, very juicy, and agreeable.

*October Red*, or *Merveille des Quatre Saisons* (3s. 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.

AUTUMNAL RASPBERRIES—*continued*.

*October Yellow*, or *Merveille des Quatre Saisons à Fruits jaunes* (3s. 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* and *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; it is about the fifth generation from the summer black, which was raised from seed in Essex, some thirty or forty years since. 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 propagated 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.

## CLASS I.—SELECT EARLY STRAWBERRIES.

*Note.*—All the varieties not priced in a parenthesis in this Catalogue are sold at 4s. per 100 if a single hundred of each sort is taken; if larger numbers are required the price will be reduced. If, however, sorts priced by the hundred are ordered in small quantities, they will be charged at a slight advance.

1. *Black Prince*. Below medium size; very early; and in some soils good. Here it is insipid.
2. *Keen's Seedling*. Large; colour deep crimson; early; with a brisk grateful flavour.
3. *May Queen*. Below medium size; very early; the earliest of all; flavour brisk; an abundant bearer.
4. *Princess Frederick-William* (*Niven*). Medium size; flavour brisk and agreeable; a most abundant bearer.
5. *Princess Alice Maud*. Medium size; ripens a little earlier than No. 3.
6. *Prince Impériale* (1s. 6d. per doz.). Above medium size; colour bright crimson; flavour remarkably sweet and rich for an early strawberry.

Early strawberries are always more or less acid, and require to be eaten with powdered sugar, more particularly when forced. Nos. 2 and 6 in the above list are, however, generally sweet and agreeable.

## CLASS II.—SELECT DESSERT STRAWBERRIES.

7. *British Queen* (5s. per 100). Very large; flavour excellent.
8. *Carolina Superba* (5s. per 100). Large; equal to No. 8, but slightly different in flavour.
9. *Crimson Queen* (*Myatt's No. 3*) (10s. per 100). Very large; of a deep crimson colour; very firm flesh.
10. *Eclipse* (*Reeve*) (1s. 6d. per dozen). Large; mixed; bright red; flavour good; a great bearer; rather early.
11. *Emily* (*Myatt's No. 2*) (10s. per 100). Large; of a pale rose; very rich and good.
12. *Filbert Pine* (*Myatt's Seedling*). Medium size; flavour delicious.
13. *Frogmore Late Pine* (10s. per 100). Very large and handsome; flavour good, but not very rich. Not later than No. 14.
14. *La Constante* (6s. per doz.). Large; conical; and of a deep crimson. Its peculiar aroma is remarkable. A great bearer.
15. *La Chalonaise* (10s. per 100). Large; of the exact flavour of No. 8, but much more hardy and prolific in soils unfavourable to No. 8.
16. *Myatt's Pine* (3s. per doz.). A fine but rare variety.
17. *Old Pine*. Large, rich, and excellent.
18. *Princess Royal* (*Cuthill*). Medium size; dark red; rich and excellent.
19. *Seedling Eliza* (*Rivers*) (6s. per 100). Large; early; rich and excellent; one of the finest in cultivation.
20. *Stirling Castle Pine*. Larger than 17, and of the same very excellent flavour.

*Remarks.*

In writing my descriptions of the flavours and habits of the above varieties, I have been guided entirely by the experience I have gained here. The soil in which my strawberries are cultivated is a deep, loose, dark “vegetable soil,” stony, calcareous, and very fertile; and yet in this some kinds refuse to grow kindly. I may mention for example *Oscar*, which, so robust in most soils, scarcely makes any progress in growth here, although the plants give very large fruit. The flavour of all above described is really exquisite; I may mention 7, 8, and 9 as remarkably so. But I need not enumerate—every sort from 8 to 20 has proved here for several seasons perfect. I may point out 14 as a new flavour, most remarkable; when eaten it fills the mouth with a most agreeable and distinct aroma, perfectly distinct from any other. No. 19 made its appearance here some twelve or fifteen years since, in the midst of a bed of many hundreds of seedlings raised from *Myatt's Eliza*. It was then remarkable for its robust tufted habit, as it is now, but it was not forced into notice. No. 14 much resembles it in its peculiar robust growth.

## CLASS III.—VARIOUS DESSERT STRAWBERRIES.

21. Admiral Dundas. Very large and handsome; acid.
22. Bicton Pine (5s. per 100). A Chili variety; large white; and with a peculiar flavour.
23. Bonté de St. Julien (10s. per 100). Large; colour deep crimson; flavour very good.
24. Duc de Malakoff. Very large, and of a richer flavour than other very large sorts.
25. Deptford Pine. Medium size; rich and good.
26. Empress Eugénie (10s. per 100). Very large and handsome.
27. Marguerite (3s. per doz.). Very large and handsome; flavour good for a large strawberry.
28. Nimrod (5s. per 100). Large; a very distinct sort, and very good.
29. Prince Arthur (*Ingram*) (10s. per 100). Medium size; a good bearer.
30. Rifleman (*Ingram*) (10s. per 100). Large and handsome.
31. Sanspareil (5s. per 100). Medium sized; early; rich and good.
32. Sir Charles Napier. Large; of a bright vermilion; very handsome; a little acid; but a fine prolific sort.
33. Sir Harry. Large; colours early; but it should not be eaten till quite black with ripeness, and then only is it good.
34. Victoria (*Trolope*). Large; handsome; very hardy and prolific; like No. 32, it is never rich and sweet here.
35. Wonderful (*Jeyes*) (5s. per 100). Large and good; very prolific.

*Remarks.*

There are doubtless several among the above which some amateurs will think should be in Class 2, and as produced in some soils they might with justice be there. I can only state that I have judged of their quality as produced here in the soil I have described, and have endeavoured to be just, although I must confess that one is apt to become fastidious when tasting strawberries day after day.

## CLASS IV.—CULINARY STRAWBERRIES.

36. Comte de Paris. Large, round, and remarkably handsome; hardy and prolific.
37. Eleanor. Very large and handsome; rather late.
38. Elton. Large, late; one of the best for preserving.
39. Gelineau (10s. per 100). Large; a very remarkable sort; flesh very firm; flavour brisk; excellent for preserving.
40. Oscar. Large and very handsome; flesh firm.
41. Prince of Wales (*Cuthill*). Below medium size; late.
42. Prince of Wales (*Ingram*). Rather large; hardy; and a most abundant bearer.
43. Princesse Royale. Large and handsome; early and very prolific.

*Remarks.*

Strawberries now form such a useful store for winter when preserved, that I have thought it quite necessary to point out those peculiarly adapted for culinary purposes: Nos. 37, 38, 39, and 42 are recommended. All in this class are more or less acid, and if for the dessert require sugar, which is eaten in France with such sorts as Nos. 39 and 46, to an enormous extent.

## CLASS V.—HAUTBOIS STRAWBERRIES.

44. Belle Bordelaise. Medium size; dark red; with the true Hautbois flavour, very vigorous.
45. Royal Hautbois (*Rivers*) (4s. per doz., 30s. per 100). Very large, with the true Hautbois flavour; a most abundant bearer.

*Remarks.*

The Royal Hautbois, which made its appearance among a thousand seedlings from *Belle Bordelaise*, is of great value, as it is very large, bears most abundantly, and is of excellent flavour. Hautbois Strawberries, if lifted and replanted annually in September, with some fresh rich compost to their roots, will in general give a more abundant crop than those not removed.

## CLASS VI.—ALPINE OR AUTUMNAL STRAWBERRIES

46. Blanche d'Orleans (3s. per doz.) A new white Alpine strawberry, giving larger fruit than 52.
47. Brune de Gilbert (10s. per 100.) Small; dark red—almost black; very fertile.
48. Galande (5s. per 100). Small; very dark red; a most abundant bearer; flavour very agreeable.

SELECT STRAWBERRIES — *continued.*

49. Gloire de St. Génis (1s. 6d. per doz.). Small; dark red.  
 50. Red Alpine. Small; dark red.  
 51. Stephanie Beauharnais (1s. 6d. per doz.). Small; dark red.  
 52. White Alpine. Small; white.

*Remarks.*

No. 48 at present is one of the largest and most productive of all this race. Nos. 49 and 51, are new, and have not yet shown their true characters; they all bear profusely in the Autumn, and their delicate tender-fleshed fruit, eaten with any of the light French red wines and sugar, are a nice addition to the dessert in September.

## CLASS VII.—FRENCH AND BELGIAN STRAWBERRIES.

*Plants of the following are from 1s. 6d. to 3s. per doz.*

Angélique	Emma (De Jonghe)	La Sultane	Napoleon III.
Auguste Retemeyer	Eliza Champin	La Grosse Sucrée	Orange Chili
Baronne d'Attenrode	Filmore	Lecoq Pine	Princess Sapietra
Belle Artesienne	Hélène Jamin	Lucus	Robert Trail
Belle de Vibert	Impériale	Lucie	Sanspareil
Belle de Croncelles	Imperial Scarlet	Madame Vilmorin	Scarlet Pine
Belle de Paris	Kaminski	Marquise de Latour	Triomphe de Liege
Bicolor	L'Elite des Amateurs	Maubourg	Triomphe de Gand
Comtesse Kicka	La Perle	Merveille de Flandre	Triumph
Dr. Karl Koch	La Reine	Meudon	Vicomtesse Hericart

## 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 "
Mulberry, Black, standards	-	5 0 "
Ditto, half-standards, in pots	-	5 0 "
Ditto, trained for walls	-	5 0 "
Mulberry, Everbearing <sup>(1)</sup>	-	7 6 "
Service (Sorbus domestica)	-	1 6 "
Spanish Chesnut, Downton	-	1 6 "
Ditto ditto, Banks's Prolific	-	1 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 <sup>(2)</sup> (Juglans præparturiens), or Noyer Fertile of the French	1	6 "

Table trees, i. e. small trees, full of blossom buds, in 6-inch pots, to be placed on the table with fruit on them, can be supplied of Apples, Apricots, Cherries, Nectarines, Peaches, Pears and Plums, all in 6-inch pots, the trees only 9 inches in height, prices from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. each.

*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.

<sup>1</sup> This was raised from the seed of *Morus Multicaulis* by Mr. C. Downing, in America. It bears freely in pots in the orchard-house, and ripens in July and August; its fruit is of a maroon colour, not so large as the Black Mulberry, and is juicy and agreeable.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

*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. In the gardens of the Horticultural Society, at Chiswick, there are fine healthy trees more than forty years old. 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.

## 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:—

	s.	d.
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 "

C

APPENDIX — *continued.*

## PEAR TREES ON QUINCE STOCKS.

The pyramids at 3s. are mostly trees that have been removed, so that their roots are very fibrous and their stems full of blossom buds. All the pyramids are pruned ready for planting.

The bushes 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," 11th Edition, page 16. 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 horizontal trained trees are adapted for horizontal cordons,<sup>1</sup> either for walls or espaliers; these require scarcely any winter pruning, but merely summer pinching, i. e. every shoot, during the whole of summer, on the cordon or branch, as soon as it has made five or six leaves, must have its top pinched off, leaving three or four.

The upright trained trees or vertical cordons should be managed by summer pinching as above. They are well adapted for planting in the spaces between other trees against walls, or in lieu of horizontal cordons, as in small gardens they occupy but a small space, and bear abundantly. Any self-taught gardener may manage them.

Trained pears on the quince stock should not have their shoots cut back when planted.

## PEAR TREES ON PEAR STOCKS.

There are few kinds of pears that make handsome and fertile pyramids on this stock. Beurré Clairgeau is remarkable in this respect, as are also Doyenne d'Été, Leopold I., Seckle, Thompson's, and Zepherin Grégoire. The dwarf horizontal trees on this stock are calculated for large spaces, either as espaliers or against walls, if subjected to cordon training, by summer pinching; they should be root-pruned, otherwise they become too full of unripe shoots.

## APPLES ON THE PARADISE STOCK.

All the varieties enumerated can be supplied as pyramids, bushes, and horizontal trained trees, for espaliers trained *en cordon*. These may be managed by summer pinching, as recommended for cordon pears on quince stocks—the best and simplest method of managing fruit trees ever thought of. Apple bushes on this stock bear profusely when only 18 inches high, and their fruit is always large and fine. They are well adapted for town gardens, as they may be planted  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 feet apart.

## APPLES ON THE CRAB 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," 11th Edition, page 65. 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. Standards for orchards are grafted on this stock.

## 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," 11th Edition.

## CHERRIES.

The pyramids on the common cherry-stock are Bigarreus and Hearts. For their management by pinching and frequent lifting, see "Miniature Fruit Garden," 11th Edition, p. 75. Those on the Mahaleb stock at 2s. 6d. 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.

## 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," 11th edition.

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

<sup>1</sup> A cordon is the bearing branch of a trained tree. It may be horizontal, as with espaliers planted alongside of garden walks; or vertical, as with the upright trained trees. By summer pinching, the branch forms itself into a cordon or "rope" of blossom buds.

APPENDIX — *continued.*

## GRAPES.

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

## NECTARINES AND PEACHES.

The dwarf-trained trees at 5s. 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 half-standard trained trees have stems from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 feet in height, and are admirably adapted for trellis training in peach-houses, and they will ultimately be preferred for walls, as their lower branches can be depressed so as to form a tree nearly circular.

The pyramids in pots are all beautifully shaped trees, full of blossom buds from bottom to top. They are well adapted for pot culture; if planted out they are apt to become too vigorous, which no pinching can restrain. The bush trees are all of fine growth, and full of blossom buds; they have all been cultivated in orchard-houses, as have also the pyramids.

## 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. 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," 11th 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, and then trodden down firmly. 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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\* \* *The Carriage of all Packages paid to London.*



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