

CATALOGUE  
OF  
FRUIT-TREES AND ROSES

THOMAS RIVERS & SON

1897-98

Part I.—FRUIT-TREES

Part II.—ROSES

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1897-98.

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A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE  
OF  
FRUIT TREES AND ROSES

CULTIVATED

BY

THOMAS RIVERS & SON,

SAWBRIDGEWORTH, HERTS.

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*Post Free on receipt of Three Penny Stamps.*

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## ORDERS FOR EXPORTATION.

Special attention is given to this branch, and our consignments to all parts of the world have hitherto proved successful.

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F. C. denotes that the variety has received a First-class Certificate from the Royal Horticultural Society.

## DWARF FRUIT-TREE ORCHARDS.

The attention which has been directed to the supply of the English Markets with fruit produced on English soil has led to plantations on a large scale for this purpose only, and not, as the practice has been for many years, as an adjunct to a farm, then leaving the trees to a chance of growing into fruit; this system has generally produced the most undesirable result of a very intermittent supply of inferior fruit. With modern requirements, it seems to me that a complete change is necessary, and the uncertain crops of a grass orchard replaced by those of systematic planting.

An acre of land well cleaned, drained, trenched, and fenced if necessary against game, will contain trees enough to pay a fair profit on the capital required for the stocking and preparation. Apples on the paradise stock may be planted nine feet by nine, either in the form of pyramids or bushes, and allowed to grow to the height of ten to twelve feet; if grown as bushes the centres should be kept open to admit the sun and air, and if as pyramids the side shoots should be thinned out for the same purpose; at a distance of nine feet by nine the acre will contain 537 trees. Between the rows of apple trees a row of bush fruit may be planted at a distance of six feet, plant from plant; this will give, as the rows will be nine feet apart, about 720 trees, or an aggregate of nearly 1,400 trees. The bush fruit will return a profit in three years, and the apple trees from three to five years, and it may be expected that the profit will go on in an ascending scale for 20 years.

The following sorts of apples arranged in the order of ripening in this district are free-bearing and of healthy growth, the stocks being the Nonesuch and broad-leaved Paradise, which I am satisfied are the best dwarf stocks in existence:

### CULINARY APPLES—(FROM AUGUST TO MARCH.)

Distance of planting, 9 feet by 9 feet.

Early Rivers	Worcester Pearmain	Blenheim Orange
Lord Grosvenor	Rivers' 'Codlin'	Tower of Glammis
Keswick Codlin	Lord Derby	Bramley's Seedling
Duchess of Oldenburg	New Hawthornden	Lady Henniker
Stirling Castle	Nelson Codlin	Lane's Prince Albert
Ecklinville Seedling	Red Hawthornden (syn. Yorkshire Beauty)	Betty Geeson
Warner's King	Baxter's Pearmain	Dumelow's Seedling
Bismarck		Northern Greening

### DESSERT APPLES—(FROM AUGUST TO MARCH.)

Mr. Gladstone	Williams' Favourite	Braddick's Nonpareil
Red Juneating	Cox's Orange Pippin	Duke of Devonshire
Irish Peach	Mother	Mannington's Pearmain
Quarrenden	King of the Pippins	Scarlet Golden Pippin
Lady Sudeley	Ribston	Allen's Everlasting

Apples on the crab stock should be planted 12 feet by 12 feet, 300 trees to the acre, on stems four feet clear from the ground to the branches, the heads being suffered to grow for the first few years in the ordinary form of orchard trees but kept open and free from confused wood. The following sorts are fruitful and healthy on the crab:

### CULINARY—(FROM AUGUST TO MARCH.)

Early Rivers	Worcester Pearmain	Red Hawthornden (syn. Yorkshire Beauty)
Lord Suffield	Bismarck	Tower of Glammis
Lord Grosvenor	Rivers' Codlin	Betty Geeson
Keswick Codlin	Warner's King	Bramley's Seedling
Duchess of Oldenburg	New Hawthornden	Lane's Prince Albert
Stirling Castle	Small's Admirable	Northern Greening
Ecklinville Seedling	Nelson Codlin	

The plum is quite as important for the market as the apple, and when desiccation is well understood and the proper sorts obtained, it will become an important industry. The following sorts have proved profitable here; they are arranged in order of ripening:

JULY AND AUGUST.  
Early Rivers (Early Prolific).

AUGUST.  
The Czar (Rivers)  
Curlew (Rivers)

SEPTEMBER.

Sultan (Rivers)  
Belle de Louvain  
Victoria  
Autumn Compote (Rivers)  
Pond's Seedling  
Monarch (Rivers)

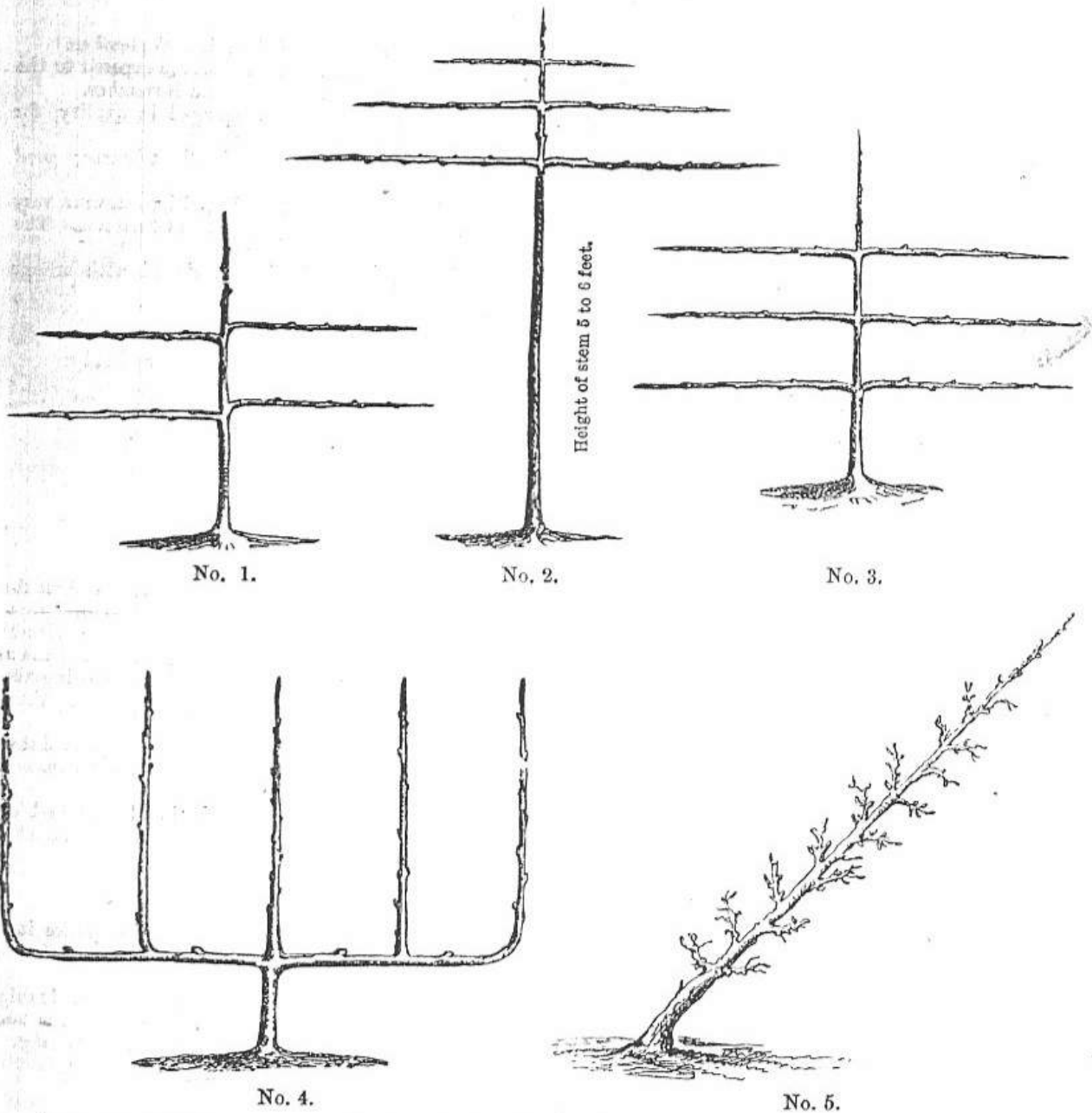
Damsons—

King of the Damsons  
Prune  
Bullace (new large)

OCTOBER.

Grand Duke (Rivers)

Plums should be planted twelve feet by twelve, and grown in the form of round-headed standards with a stem four feet clear from the ground; they require very little pruning, and, when in full bearing, thinning out superfluous branches is all that is necessary.



Pear and apple trees are generally trained after Figures Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, and 10, for espaliers walls, and edgings for borders, each branch being formed into a cordon by summer pinching. No. 5 is adapted for wire fences or walls, and should be planted two feet apart.

## PEARS RAISED FROM SEED

BY MR. RIVERS.

The following Seedlings have been selected by Mr. Rivers from varieties raised during a long course of years. They have been thoroughly tested before being introduced, and are described as accurately as possible; diversity of season and soil will, however, always cause some variation:—

**CONFERENCE.** Fruit large, pyriform; skin dark green and russet; flesh salmon coloured, melting, juicy, and rich. Tree robust and hardy. Very prolific, a good garden and orchard fruit, and a valuable market sort. November 1st to third week. F. C.

**BEACON.** A bright and handsome pear, ripening in August; flavour good; very prolific. *d.g.*

**DR. HOGG.** Small, with a singularly rich flavour, very juicy; colour, bright red, patched with russet brown ripe in September; very prolific. F. C. *d.g.*

PEARS—*continued.*

- FERTILITY.** Brilliant colour and good flavour; a very hardy pear. Ripens first to third week in September.
- MAGNATE.** Fruit very large, pyriform; skin yellow and dark crimson and brown, streaked where exposed to the sun; very handsome; flesh yellow, melting and juicy. Ripe in October and November.
- MARQUIS.** (5s.) Flesh firm, melting, and very rich. The fruit has kept here, unchanged in quality, for two months and twenty days. Medium size. November and December.
- PARROT.** A Bergamot of brilliant colour; flesh melting and very good. Hardy; an abundant bearer; good either for the garden or market. October.
- PRINCESS.** A handsome pear; a seedling from the Louise Bonne of Jersey; large, flesh melting, flavour very good; in size and colour it resembles the parent; the fruit keeps good to Christmas. The growth of the tree is pyramidal.
- RED OCTOBER.** (5s.) A very superior variety of Beurré de Capiaumont. Bright brown tinged with orange red; flesh delicate, smooth, and rich; an abundant bearer.
- ST. EDMUND.** (5s.) Melting, aromatic, sweet, and delicious. November.
- ST. LUKE.** (5s.) Very large. Flesh very juicy, melting, and rich. October.
- ST. SWITHIN'S.** Early in August; small, and sometimes very good; a most prolific bearer, and very hardy.
- SEEDLING BERGAMOT.** A very good, hardy, and productive pear. October.
- SUMMER BEURRÉ D'AREMBERG.** The fruit is very juicy, sweet, and delicious, with a pleasant aroma. The tree makes a pretty pyramid. September.

## SELECT PEARS—DESSERT.

## (ARRANGED IN ORDER OF RIPENING.)

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.

A double-grafted tree is formed by selecting a variety that grows freely on the quince, and regrafting the tree; see 'Miniature Fruit Garden,' 20th edition. All the sorts marked *d.g.* can be had double grafted; these trees are a special cultivation here.

Double-grafted pears seem always to make healthy and prolific trees: it must not, however, be concluded that to graft a free-growing sort of pear on the quince and then to regraft it with the desired sort will always answer. Gansel's Bergamot double-grafted becomes a marvel of fertility.

In some soils the quince stock does not swell equally with the graft; the tree should then be earthed up above the junction of the graft. In all cases the tree should be planted up to the junction. It may be taken for granted that all pears grow well on the pear stock.

## JULY.

- DOYENNÉ D'ÉTÉ.** Small and remarkably handsome, and the best very early pear. As a bush on the quince it is most prolific and quite ornamental, but it must be double-grafted. Makes a good and fertile standard on the pear. *d.g.*
- CITRON DES CARMES.** Below medium size, yellowish green, remarkably juicy and refreshing; when double-grafted it bears very fine fruit. Good as a standard or pyramid on the pear stock. The sort has an ancient history and is very popular in France; few fruit gardens are without it. *d.g.*

## AUGUST.

- JARGONELLE.** Large, a well-known old variety, exceedingly juicy and agreeable. It is a good wall pear, either on the pear or double-grafted on the quince. *d.g.*
- BEURRÉ GIFFARD.** Medium size, melting, very juicy; one of our best early pears; succeeds well as a bush on the quince; good on the pear stock, but is diffuse in growth. A good early wall pear.
- CLAPP'S FAVOURITE.** An American pear of high excellence; large, handsome, and exceedingly good. This is a very valuable addition to our early summer pears; grows well as a pyramid on the quince or pear stock, and is valuable either for wall or orchard.
- MONCHALLARD OR MONSALLARD.** Size, medium; skin, bright red and yellow, green on the shady side; flesh melting and juicy, white and delicate; the fruit will ripen on the tree.

## SEPTEMBER.

- BON CHRÉTIEN, WILLIAMS.** Large, a perfumed and highly esteemed melting pear. A good standard and wall pear.
- DR. JULES GUYOT.** Large, like Williams's Bon Chrétien, without its musky flavour.
- BEURRÉ D'AMANLIS.** Very large, melting, and good; succeeds on the quince even in adverse soils. The tree grows into a good pyramid either on the pear or the quince stock; it is an excellent wall pear.
- MADAME TREYVE.** Large, melting and very rich; a good early dessert pear, hardy and excellent; in shallow calcareous soils the fruit is red and yellow, in deep loam it is green.
- BEURRÉ SUPERFIN.** Large, a very hardy and delicious 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, and is one of the finest of all pears. It is excellent as a wall pear.



PEARS—*continued*.

- COLMAR D'ÉTE.** Medium size, a very agreeable juicy early pear.
- SOUVENIR DU CONGRÈS.** Very large, weighing from one to two pounds; a seedling from Williams's Bon Chrétien; juicy and melting, with a fine aroma. On the quince stock it requires double-grafting; excellent on a wall. *d.g.*
- AUTUMN NELIS.** Medium, a very good autumn pear.
- JALOUSIE DE FONTENAY VENDÉE.** Medium size, a delicious melting pear, with a very pleasant taste of rose water. It is good as an orchard pear, and is equally good as a pyramid in the garden; the fruit is hardly large enough for a wall.
- GRÉGOIRE BOURDILLON.** A very large and fine pear, resembling the Duchesse d'Angoulême in size and appearance. The fruit is very good, and the tree hardy and prolific.
- MARGUERITE MARILLAT.** Large and handsome, with distinct flavour.
- TRIOMPHE DE VIENNE.** Large; skin russety; good flavour; free bearer.

## OCTOBER.

- LOUISE BONNE OF JERSEY.** Large and very good.
- FONDANTE D'AUTOMNE, SEIGNEUR D'ESPEREN OR BELLE LUCRATIVE.** Large, a delicious melting pear; forms a compact ornamental pyramid on the quince; equally good on the pear stock as an orchard standard, and is good on a wall.
- GRATIOLI.** Large and good, sometimes very good; forms a nice pyramid on the quince.
- BEURRÉ HARDY.** Large, an excellent melting pear; the tree remarkable for its beauty and vigour of growth on the quince, forming a very handsome pyramid. On the pear stock it forms a vigorous pyramid and standard, and is very good on a wall.

## OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER.

- BERGAMOT, GANSEL'S.** Large and very handsome, very slow in coming into bearing, unless double-grafted. Perfumed, melting, and excellent. *d.g.*
- THOMPSON'S.** Medium size, a delicious high-flavoured melting pear; succeeds double-grafted, and bears profusely. A good standard on the pear stock, and a good wall and espalier pear. *d.g.*
- SECKLE.** Small, a highly perfumed melting pear from America. *d.g.*
- BEURRÉ BROWN—BEURRÉ ROUGE.** Large. The Brown Beurré, or Beurré Gris, has an extraordinary number of synonyms. It is an excellent pear, but requires a wall or the orchard house to bring it to perfection.
- 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. Good on a wall.
- MARIE-LOUISE.** Large, a well-known melting pear of the highest excellence. On a wall the fruit attains a large size, and is invariably of a good flavour. *d.g.*
- CONSEILLER DE LA COUR, OR MARÉCHAL DE COUR (VAN MONS).** Large, a hardy melting pear. It is very fine on a wall, and grows vigorously.
- BEURRÉ ST. NICHOLAS, OR DUCHESSE D'ORLÉANS.** Large, a delicious pear with the flavour of Gansel's Bergamot. On a wall this is a very fine pear; it requires a warm soil and situation; not adapted for a standard in England. *d.g.*
- COMTE DE LAMY.** A well-known pear, medium size and very good. *d.g.*

## NOVEMBER.

- BEURRÉ BOSC.** Large, a delicious half-melting pear. Requires a warm soil and situation, otherwise it will not ripen. Not to be confounded with the Calebasse Bosc, which is a good market-garden pear of second-rate quality. *d.g.*
- BEURRÉ FOUQUERAY.** A good melting pear; sweet and juicy. F. C.
- BROCKWORTH PARK (BONNE D'EZÉE?).** Large and very good. This pear is so much like the Bonne d'Ezée that it is hardly worth keeping distinct.
- VAN MONS (LÉON LE CLERC).** A fine pear, very large, a melting pear of the highest excellence; except in very warm climates, requires a wall. Requires double-grafting. *d.g.*
- DÉLICES D'HARDENPONT.** Large, a good melting pear, remarkable for its upright growth; forms a handsome pyramid.
- SWAN'S EGG.** A hardy well-known pear, as standard on the pear.

## NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.

- BEURRÉ DUMONT.** Large and very juicy.
- PRÉSIDENT D'OSMANVILLE.** Medium size; rich flavour; free bearer.
- BARONNE DE MELLO.** Medium size, a hardy melting pear, which forms a compact and most ornamental pyramid. A very good pear, but not large enough for a wall; it is, however, an abundant bearer, and makes a good cordon or espalier.

PEARS—*continued*.

- FORELLE, OR TROUT PEAR. Medium size, a very handsome speckled pear, melting and very good; succeeds best on the quince, double-grafted, and forms a prolific bush or a pyramid of moderate growth. On the pear it makes a good standard, and is a good espalier or wall pear. The colour of the skin attractive. *d.g.*
- GLOU MORCEAU. Large, a well-known and excellent melting pear; bears well as a pyramid or bush near a wall, but in the country it requires a wall.
- PITMASTON DUCHESS. Very large, of excellent quality. This pear is good at all points—in an orchard house, as an espalier, or as an orchard standard.
- DOYENNÉ DU COMICE. Large, a delicious hardy pear raised at Angers; forms a compact handsome pyramid. One of our finest pears. The fruit is superb both in quality and appearance, on an espalier, and it is very good as a standard. In the orchard house, in a pot, the fruit will hang on the tree into November, and may then be gathered and eaten.
- GENERAL TODLEBEN. Very large, melting and juicy. Good as an espalier or wall tree, but uncertain quality.
- DURONDEAU, OR DE TONGRES. Very large and handsome; melting, rich, and delicious; forms a fine pyramid. A good wall and espalier pear, and a good orchard standard.
- DUCHESSE D'ANGOULÊME. Very large, a noble-looking pear, but generally insipid from a wall; it forms a pyramid, its fruit is then melting and rich.
- HACON'S INCOMPARABLE. Large, nearly round; in some soils melting and very rich. A good wall and espalier pear, of English origin. *d.g.*
- MARIE-LOUISE D'UCCLE. Large, melting; a hardy and excellent pear. Good as a wall or espalier. In the country standard it is a useful market pear.
- EMILÉ D'HEYST (BEURRÉ D'ESPEREN). A very useful and good pear; fruit large, juicy, and finely flavoured. The tree is hardy, bears profusely, and is good for general cultivation.
- CHARLES ERNEST. A handsome pear of good flavour; one of the best of its season.

## DECEMBER.

- BEURRÉ CLAIRGEAU. Large, a very handsome melting pear, very juicy; succeeds best on the quince, or double-grafted, and forms a fine pyramid. *d.g.*
- BEURRÉ DIEL. Very large, often weighing sixteen to twenty ounces, melting and excellent; forms a pyramid, but is better as a bush. A very well-known and excellent pear.
- BEURRÉ BACHELIER. Large, a melting pear, which forms a compact and very nice pyramid.
- BEURRÉ D'ANJOU. Large, an excellent melting pear; forms a handsome pyramid, a prolific bush, and deserves a wall in cool climates.
- BEURRÉ D'AREMBERG. Medium size, a delicious and well-known melting pear.
- PASSE COLMAR. Medium size, a fine melting pear and a most abundant bearer; forms a fine pyramid and a prolific bush; requires a wall in cool climates.
- CHAUMONTEL. Large, a well-known melting pear, grown in Jersey to an enormous size; requires a wall and situation.

## JANUARY.

- WINTER NELIS, OR NELIS D'HIVER, AND COLMAR NELIS. The Winter Nelis is one of the most delicious winter pears, perhaps not equalled in its season; forms a very pretty but not a robust bush, and a most fertile little bush; requires a wall in cool climates.
- BEURRÉ DE JONGHE. Medium size, yellow, speckled with russet, juicy and melting, with an agreeable and flavour.
- JOSÉPHINE DE MALINES. Medium size, a delicious hardy melting pear, with a rich aromatic flavour, in many soils unequalled; succeeds well on the quince, and bears well, but does not form a regular pyramid; as a bush or espalier it is very prolific.
- MARIE BENOIST. Very large, flesh white, melting and rich. A first-rate pear.
- ZÉPHIRIN GRÉGOIRE. Medium size, a new, hardy, late, and delicious pear of the Passe Colmar race.
- MONARCH (KNIGHT'S). Medium size, a most excellent hardy pear; a prolific bush double-grafted. *d.g.*
- DUCHESSE DE BORDEAUX. Medium size; melting and excellent; in good pear seasons it is an excellent pear.
- BEURRÉ STERCKMANS. A good pear of medium size; grows well on the quince; requires a wall.

## FEBRUARY AND MARCH.

- PASSE CRASSANE. Medium size, melting, rich, and excellent; one of the finest late pears known; does not succeed on the quince.
- BERGAMOTTE D'ESPEREN. Medium size, a most excellent hardy late melting pear; forms a handsome pyramid; is equally prolific as a bush; deserves and requires a wall in wet climates.
- PRINCE NAPOLEON. Large; a seedling from 'Passe Crassane'; melting, with a fine aroma.
- NOUVELLE FULTIE. Large, a new hardy delicious melting pear, like Passe Colmar in form, but larger and hardier. The tree is hardy and grows well; a good wall pear.

## PEARS—continued.

## MARCH AND APRIL.

- EASTER BEURRÉ.** Large, melting, and perfumed; often mealy and insipid from a wall; is better as a bush than as a pyramid, and when in full bloom the trees are pictures of beauty.
- NE PLUS MEURIS.** Medium size, a valuable hardy late melting pear, sometimes keeping till May; requires a wall in cool climates. *d.g.*
- BEURRÉ RANCE.** Often very large, a most excellent late melting pear; requires double-grafting, and forms a better bush than a pyramid. *d.g.*
- OLIVIER DE SÈRES.** Below medium size, roundish, skin greenish yellow and russet, juicy, melting, and delicious; one of the best late pears of its season.
- DOYENNÉ D'ALENÇON.** Medium size; a melting and delicious late pear; deserves a wall, but will succeed well as a bush in a warm situation.

## BAKING AND STEWING PEARS.

- BELLISSIME D'HIVER.** Large, very handsome, and of good quality; forms naturally a compact, beautiful, cypress-like pyramid. April.
- BEURRÉ CAPIAUMONT.** Medium size, a well-known market pear, juicy and agreeable; a most abundant bearer. Oct.
- CATILLAC.** Very large; forms a vigorous diffuse pyramid; it is, however, in common with most of the baking pears, better cultivated as a bush or espalier on account of its large fruit. Feb.
- LÉON LE CLERC DE LAVAL.** Large, handsome, and excellent, often half-melting, and agreeable as a dessert pear; 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.
- SUMMER COMPÔTE.** Large, an excellent summer baking pear; forms a prolific bush. *d.g.*
- UVÉDALE'S ST. GERMAIN.** Very large, enormous from a wall, often weighing 2 lbs. and upwards; forms a prolific bush or espalier. May.
- VERULAM, OR SPRING BEURRÉ.** Large, very juicy, in some seasons half-melting, and a tolerable dessert pear; it is a most abundant bearer. Feb. and March.
- VICAR OF WINKFIELD.** Large, very handsome; forms a most ornamental large pyramid. Dec. and Jan.

## Remarks.

There is no baking pear that can surpass the Catillac; it should be cultivated as a bush on the quince stock. In spring, its large showy anemone-like flowers are most ornamental; and in autumn, the beauty and size of its fruit, which on a bush or low tree will hang a long time undisturbed by the wind, are most remarkable. Uvedale's St. Germain, the Belle Angevine of the French, is remarkable for the enormous size it attains in France, and the high price it makes in the shops of the Palais Royal—30 francs each. It is often sold as a 'melting pear,' the dealers omitting to say that before it melts it must either rot or be cooked.



No. 6.

The engraving is from a photograph of a bush of the Beurré d'Amanlis, about 3½ feet high. These are very fertile garden trees, and may be planted in situations where there is no room for pyramids or standards.

PEARS—*continued.*

The following sorts of Pears may be grown exclusively for Exhibition purposes, being large and hand

BEURRÉ DIEL	DOYENNÉ BOUSSOCH	MAGNATE (Rivers)
" EASTER	DUCHESSE D'ANGOULÊME	MARIE BENOIST
" HARDY	DURONDEAU	MARIE-LOUISE
" SUPERFIN	EMILE D'HEYST	MARIE LOUISE D'UCC
BON CHRÉTIEN (Williams)	GENERAL TODLEBEN	PITMASTON DUCHESS
CLAPP'S FAVOURITE	GLOU MORCEAU	PRINCESS (Rivers)
CONFERENCE (Rivers)	LOUISE BONNE OF JERSEY	SOUVENIR DU CONGR
DOYENNÉ DU COMICE		

Within the last few years exhibitions of pears and apples have become so deservedly popular, that varieties are absolutely necessary for those who intend to exhibit, as without size there is no chance of flavour being entirely set aside. The orchard house enables those who desire to exhibit to do so annually in pots may be grown in a small space; the fruit being thoroughly protected and ripened, has competed successfully with out-of-doors fruit, whether from walls or pyramids: this has been proved by fine examples of fruit from trees in pots which have been exhibited this year.

In the South of England small plots of land may be turned to profitable use by planting pears on stock, nine feet apart. At this distance the trees will require little pruning, which should be done in summer, the first pruning of lateral shoots being made about the end of June and the second pruning beginning of September. Some of the most profitable for this method of culture are

BEACON (Rivers)	DOYENNÉ D'ÉTÉ	LOUISE BONNE OF JERSEY
BEURRE D'AMANLIS	EMILE D'HEYST	MARIE-LOUISE D'UCCLE
BON CHRÉTIEN (Williams)	FERTILITY (Rivers)	SOUVENIR DU CONGRÈS
CONFERENCE (Rivers)		

I mention these because they do not require storing. The late winter pears, if a fruit-room is provided, perhaps realise higher prices; but pears require a properly constructed fruit-room to keep well during the

**CORDON TRAINING.**—Trees trained as cordons produce most satisfactory crops of fruit; indeed in gardens, where fruits are wanted for special purposes, they are admirably adapted, as they can be in places where it is not convenient to plant bushes or pyramids; cordon trees produce fruit intended and for the amateur. My system of pruning cordons, which I have proved again this year, and believe to be right, is very simple; in June, stop the more robust shoots to four or five buds, leaving balanced shoots untouched; early in October, when the fruit has attained its proper size and colour, prune shoots down to three eyes. Under this system, the cordons look rather straggling and untidy during the summer, but neat enough in the autumn and winter. I believe that by the exercise of moderation in pinching growth is more equally distributed; at all events, my cordons, whether single, double, upright, five-foot or lateral, have produced an abundant crop of fine fruit, and I can recommend the system as perfectly successful.

The Editor of the *Journal of Horticulture* was kind enough to insert an article on Cordon Training in 1868. There is very little variation in the practice now and then.

T. FRANCIS

**PEAR TREES IN POTS** (see cut No. 24, p. 32) form a most useful and satisfactory addition to the garden. The method is simple and certain: an orchard house without artificial heat (either a lean-to or a detached house) will shelter the trees until all the danger arising from spring frosts is past. The weather by the end of the first part of June, is generally mild enough to enable the grower to put his trees out of doors; after this a sufficient supply of water and occasional surface-dressing of manure, or manure water, will ensure the production of fine fruit. For the first two or three years of cultivation 13 or 15-inch pots will be large enough; in the autumn, when the fruit is gathered, the trees should be repotted in the same pots and fresh soil added. The pots should be perforated in the sides to allow the emission of roots, which should be removed every autumn. The trees should be either replaced in the house for the winter, or plunged out of doors, protected against severe frost by the surface of the ground with mulch. If replaced in the house the trees should be also protected during the winter by a thick covering of straw round the pots. At the time of repotting many of the straggling roots should be pruned. When selecting a site for a fruit house for shelter, it is advisable, for the easy removal of the trees, to select a spot with sufficient room to have the summer border in a line with the house. This border should



PEARS—*continued.*

of good soil mixed with a large proportion of rotten manure into which the trees will root annually. As a rule the rotten manure should be renewed when the trees are repotted, and at the time of plunging the soil should be stirred as deeply as the pots are plunged: when plunging the pots, place a handful of potsherds or gravel under the pot in order that the drainage may be rapid and effectual.

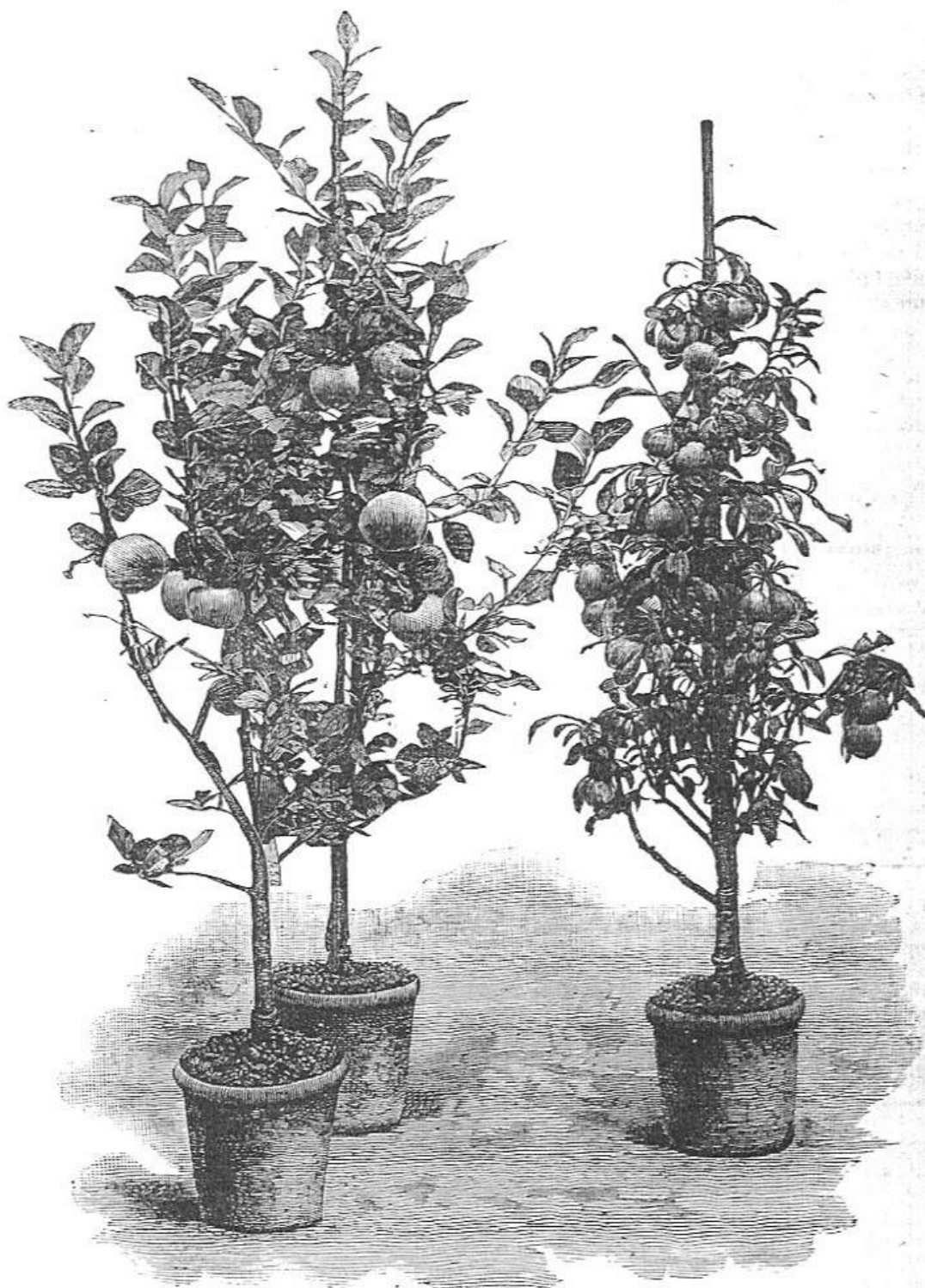
Pear trees in pots are apt to produce more bloom than the tree has strength enough to mature; a large proportion should be removed before the petals are developed. To ensure a constant succession of healthy fruit-bearing trees, an alternate system may be adopted, giving every tree one year's rest and one year's work.

The above system answers equally well for plums and apples. The return is constant and certain; and, with plums, the fruit-bearing season is considerably prolonged, as the slight advantage given by the shelter in the spring advances the maturity of the fruit by fully ten days. This result has been repeatedly proved here.

Pears grown as oblique single cordons on strained wire fences give very good results. In two years a wire fence may be covered with fruiting trees, and, with protection, which may be easily given on a wire fence, will, if properly carried out, ensure a crop.

Pyramid trees of the best kinds are grown on the pear stock for hot gravelly and shallow chalky soils on which the quince stock does not succeed.

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No. 7.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF PEASGOOD'S NONESUCH APPLE AND DOYENNÉ DU COMICE PEAR.

## APPLES RAISED FROM SEED

BY MR. RIVERS.

- THOMAS RIVERS.** (Syn., RIVERS' 'CODLIN'), certificated R.H.S. October 4, 1892. This apple is a cooking variety of singularly rich flavour, large, and brilliant colour; flesh very firm in texture; ready for use in the middle of September, and lasts until December. The tree is very healthy, forming a handsome bush or pyramid; bears abundantly. F. C. (I have changed the name of this apple as it is very superior to the apples known as Codlins.)
- EARLY RIVERS.** This apple, which has been proved here for some years, is identical in form and colour with Lord Suffield; the fruit ripens a week earlier in July, and, unlike Lord Suffield, it does not shrink in cooking; the flavour is brisk and excellent. The tree is robust and fertile, making a very fruitful bush, and is not liable to canker. It is superior to Lord Suffield in all respects.
- RIVERS' 'EARLY PEACH.'** The fruit is identical with 'Irish Peach,' but ripens earlier, and does not bear its fruit on the ends of the branches. The tree makes a very pretty pyramid, and is an abundant bearer.
- ST. MARTIN'S.** Large, conical, dessert; flavour very rich; colour dull red, covered with a grey bloom. November to February. Award of Merit, R.H.S.
- PRINCE EDWARD.** Bright yellow, red next the sun; flavour brisk; flesh tender and melting. November to February. Award of Merit, R.H.S.

## SELECT DESSERT APPLES.

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.

## JULY AND AUGUST.

- MR. GLADSTONE.** Very early, scarlet cheek, yellow flesh; bears freely. A good early market apple for orchards. F. C.
- JUNEATING, WHITE.** Small, the earliest apple and very good; a small prolific pyramid. A very old sort, bears well as a standard. Eaten from the tree it is very good, but the fruit will not keep.
- JUNEATING, RED.** Medium size, early and excellent; pyramid. A very popular apple, better known as the Red Juneating than by its numerous synonyms.
- BEAUTY OF BATH.** Medium size, brilliant colour, very rich and good. F. C.
- IRISH PEACH.** Medium size, an excellent, juicy, and good early apple; pyramid. One of the best early apples; a capital pyramid, and an abundant bearer as an orchard standard.
- CARDINAL (Syn., PETER THE GREAT).** An apple from the Crimea, bears abundantly and makes a pretty fruitful pyramid. Flesh sprightly, sweet, and transparent; colour of the fruit yellow flecked with red.

## JULY, AUGUST, AND SEPTEMBER.

- RED ASTRACHAN.** Large, beautiful, with a fine bloom on its rosy cheek; bush. Makes a very pretty garden pyramid, and has a pleasant subacid flavour; is prolific, but not hardy.
- EARLY HARVEST.** Medium size; a spreading bush. A good bearer. Equally good for cooking or dessert. The flesh is white, juicy, and well flavoured, with a pleasant sharpness.
- GRAND SULTAN (Syn., YELLOW TRANSPARENT).** An early Russian apple of considerable merit, an abundant bearer; fruit brisk, sugary, and refreshing; flesh transparent; common in the Baltic provinces of Russia. A capital boy's apple.
- AKKRÖ.** A Swedish apple of high quality, medium size, handsome salmon colour.
- KERRY PIPPIN.** Small, rich and excellent; pyramid. A very old and popular apple; bears well.
- WILLIAMS'S FAVOURITE.** Bright red, juicy, rich and excellent; a very good and handsome apple.
- BENONI.** An American apple of great excellence. Medium, bright yellow; crimson on the sunny side; flavour sprightly and delicious; ought to be grown largely for market.
- EARLY STRAWBERRY.** Medium size, an excellent early dessert apple; pyramid.
- GOLDEN PIPPIN, SUMMER (Syn., YELLOW INGESTRIE).** Small, an excellent summer apple; pyramid.
- QUARRENDEN, DEVONSHIRE.** Medium size, a most agreeable and handsome early apple.
- LADY SUDELEY (JACOB'S STRAWBERRY).** A good early apple, very productive. F. C.

FOR PRICES OF TREES SEE PAGE 42.

## APPLES—continued.

## OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, AND DECEMBER.

NOTE.—The apples in this list will keep in good order through the winter. Cox's Orange will last until April.

- GOSPATRICK. Tender flesh of good quality.  
 PITMASTON PINE APPLE. Small, very rich; pyramid. A very abundant bearer.  
 PINE GOLDEN PIPPIN. Small, very rich and good. The fruit is of fine quality, perfumed and brisk.  
 MARGIL. Medium size, good bearer, a very old apple of fine flavour. The Cox's Orange Pippin is so much superior that, except in localities excellent for the Margil, it is not necessary to have the two kinds.  
 GOLDEN REINETTE. Medium size, an old and favourite apple of fine quality.  
 WARWICKSHIRE OR WYKEN PIPPIN. Below medium size, aromatic and rich; has always been a favourite apple in this country.  
 RIBSTON PIPPIN. Medium size, rich, aromatic, and excellent; a very well-known apple.  
 COX'S ORANGE PIPPIN. Medium size; a very handsome pippin. There is no better apple grown.  
 CORNISH AROMATIC. Medium size, rich, juicy, and aromatic.  
 MOTHER. Medium size, an American apple, juicy, melting, and excellent.  
 KING OF THE PIPPINS. Medium size, very handsome.  
 WASHINGTON. Large, rich, aromatic, juicy; deserves a wall.

## NOVEMBER, DECEMBER, AND JANUARY.

- ATALANTA. A good dessert or kitchen fruit in use during the winter. F. C.  
 ASHMEAD'S KERNEL. Below medium size; the fruit is very rich and sugary, much esteemed in Gloucestershire, its native county.  
 BROWNLEE'S RUSSET. Medium size, sweet and aromatic.  
 CORNISH GILLYFLOWER. Large, rich and aromatic, with very firm flesh; requires care in management, the tendency of the growth being to produce fruit-buds at the ends of the summer shoots. The bark must be sweet, as it is much sought after by hares and rabbits.  
 COE'S GOLDEN DROP. Small, a delicious apple.  
 GOLDEN HARVEY, OR BRANDY APPLE. Small, very firm flesh, sugary and rich.  
 CALVILLE BLANCHE. Large, a favourite French apple for tarts.  
 GOLDEN PIPPIN. Small, well known for its excellence.  
 KING OF TOMPKINS COUNTY. Very large and handsome; flavour rich, tender, and good; keeps till March.  
 OLD NONPAREIL. Medium size, tender, juicy, and excellent; a prolific pyramid.  
 SCARLET NONPAREIL. Medium size, very handsome; the fruit is very crisp and juicy, and well coloured.  
 BRADDICK'S NONPAREIL. Medium, a very handsome fruit, of excellent quality; is good for some months.  
 SEPTEMBER BEAUTY. Medium size, keeps well, and has a rich spicy flavour. F. C.  
 ALLINGTON PIPPIN. (2s. 6d.) A very good apple, resembling Cox's Orange in flavour. F. C.

## DECEMBER TO MARCH.

- DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE. Medium size, crisp, juicy, rich, and sugary.  
 MELON APPLE. Large, an American apple, flesh soft, juicy, and rich, excellent; not vigorous as a pyramid; very handsome.  
 NORTHERN SPY. Large, tender-fleshed, and delicious, American; very slow in coming into bearing.  
 MANNINGTON'S PEARMAN. Medium size; one of the best apples of its season; the fruit is rich and excellent.  
 ADAMS'S PEARMAN. Large, handsome, juicy, and sugary.  
 ANNIE ELIZABETH. A useful variety for kitchen or dessert.  
 COURT OF WICK. Medium size, handsome; pyramid, and strong orchard standard. An old and popular sort.  
 NANCY JACKSON. Large and handsome, very good flavour.

## JANUARY TO MAY.

- CLAYGATE PEARMAN. Medium size, excellent, has the Ribston Pippin flavour.  
 LODGEMORE NONPAREIL—(Clissold's Seedling). Small, rich, sugary, and aromatic. A good variety of the Nonpareil.  
 RUSSET, BOSTON. Medium size, very sugary and rich.  
 RUSSET, SYKE HOUSE. Small, an excellent dessert apple.  
 WAGENER. A Canadian apple of great merit; flavour very good, colour bright red.  
 SCARLET GOLDEN PIPPIN. Small, bright red, juicy and excellent.  
 BIJOU. A medium-sized fruit; brilliant crimson in colour. A most ornamental apple for pot culture.  
 REINETTE DORÉE DE HEUSGEN. Very rich and good.  
 PECK'S PLEASANT. An American apple of great excellence. Fruit very handsome both in colour and shape.  
 BUCKINGHAM. An American apple; large and excellent. Very handsome both in colour and shape.  
 BELLE DE PONTOISE. A French apple; very brilliant in colour; of excellent flavour when cooked.

## MARCH TO MAY AND JUNE.

- RIBSTON PIPPIN, SPRING.—D'ARCY SPICK OR BADDOW PIPPIN. Medium size, very sugary and rich; a dwarf compact pyramid. Grows very slowly both on the paradise and crab stocks. One of the best spring table apples.  
 REINETTE DU CANADA. Very large, an excellent dessert fruit, although large; in May and June it is peculiarly fine.  
 NONPAREIL, WHITE. Medium size, one of the most delicious of this race.  
 LORD BURGHEY. Medium size, yellow, with a bright crimson cheek; flesh tender and juicy, with a rich pine flavour.



## APPLES—continued.

**STURMER PIPPIN.** Medium size, a most excellent late apple, partaking of the Ribston Pippin and Nonpareil.  
**ALLEN'S EVERLASTING.** Medium size, a valuable late sort; fruit very rich and good, keeping until June.  
**COURT-PENDU PLAT.** Medium size; a handsome pyramid and compact bush.  
**FEARN'S PIPPIN.** Medium size, with a very brilliant colour and brisk flavour.

## SELECT KITCHEN APPLES.

The sorts marked orchard standard have been grown specially for this purpose, and comprise most of those required for a supply of fruit in large quantities.

## AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, AND OCTOBER.

**YORKSHIRE BEAUTY** (Syn., **RED HAWTHORNDEN**). Very large, roundish; skin bright yellow, with a bright red blush; flesh tender and brisk.  
**HAWTHORNDEN.** Large and excellent.  
**CODLIN, KESWICK.** Large, early; good pyramid. Orchard standard.  
**GRNADIER.** A very fine fruit for garden or orchard. F. C.  
**DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG.** Large, a very handsome striped Russian apple; bush; one of the most profitable market sorts. A good orchard standard.  
**NONESUCH.** Large, a very old sort, excellent for apple jelly; bush.  
**LORD SUFFIELD.** Very large, nearly white. A most abundant bearer.  
**LORD GROSVENOR.** Large, early and very productive.  
**GOLDEN SPIRE.** A good apple; very prolific; bright yellow skin. Pyramidal growth.  
**COX'S POMONA.** Large, very handsome; bush. One of the best and most prolific of apples. Orchard standard.  
**EMPEROR ALEXANDER.** Very large and handsome; forms a spreading bush. Orchard standard.  
**STIRLING CASTLE.** A first-rate apple, remarkably fertile on the paradise stock. Orchard standard.  
**WORCESTER PEARMAN.** A large conical apple of brilliant colour, very prolific. F. C.  
**CELLINI.** Large and very handsome; pyramid, and prolific bush. Orchard standard.  
**THE QUEEN.** Handsome; a great bearer; flesh white, tender and excellent. F. C.  
**BISMARCK.** An apple from New Zealand; one of the best apples in cultivation for market or for the garden. It is large, of brilliant colour, and a profuse bearer; the fruit being produced on trees two years old. F. C.  
**FEOSMORE PROLIFIC.** Large, with a clear skin; free bearing. Excellent.  
**GOLD MEDAL.** Large; a new Codlin; hardy, free bearer. Valuable for market.  
**POTT'S SEEDLING.** Large; valuable as a market apple.

## NOVEMBER, DECEMBER, AND JANUARY.

**CODLIN, MANX.** Medium size; a compact and most prolific pyramid. Orchard Standard.  
**ECKLINVILLE PIPPIN.** A great bearer, and excellent. A profitable sort for market. Orchard standard.  
**GLORIA MUNDI, or BELLE DUBOIS.** Very large and good; fit only for the paradise stock.  
**GRAVENSTEIN.** Large; a spreading prolific bush. A popular German apple. Often good for dessert. Orchard standard.  
**JOLLY BEGGAR.** Large, pale yellow, tender and juicy. Dwarf habit and very prolific.  
**LORD DERBY.** Very large; a good apple.  
**SMALL'S ADMIRABLE.** Large; bush. Bears profusely. Orchard standard.  
**GASCOIGNE'S SCARLET.** A remarkably handsome apple, of very fine quality; very large. F. C.  
**WARNER'S KING.** Very large, one of the largest of apples, spreading bush. A profitable market sort. Orchard standard.  
**ALFRISTON.** A very well-known kitchen apple of great excellence. Compact growth.  
**BLENNHIM ORANGE.** Very large and handsome; spreading bush and orchard standard. A very well-known apple.  
**BAXTER'S PEARMAN.** A very valuable apple for dessert or kitchen; one of the best.  
**HAWTHORNDEN NEW.** Very large and excellent; a fine pyramid. Orchard standard.  
**GOLDEN NOBLE.** Large and excellent; very handsome.  
**MÈRE DE MÉNAGE.** Very large and handsome; bush.  
**NELSON CODLIN.** Large and handsome, juicy and sugary.  
**NORFOLK BEARER.** Medium size, a profuse bearer; pyramid. Orchard standard.  
**YORKSHIRE GREENING.** Large, juicy, tender, and good.  
**BEAUTY OF KENT.** Very large; bush. Orchard standard.  
**PEASGOOD'S NONESUCH.** Very large and handsome; of good quality. One of the largest. F. C.  
**LODDINGTON SEEDLING, or STONE'S APPLE.** Very large and good. F. C.  
**JUBILEE.** Large; a very fine apple.  
**DR. HARVEY.** A large useful apple. Very hardy. Well known and extensively grown in Norfolk.  
**DOMINO.** Very large and prolific.  
**NEWTON WONDER.** A recent introduction of great merit. Large and very good. F. C.  
**CHELMSFORD WONDER.** A very handsome apple of superior quality. F. C.  
**TYLER'S KERNEL.** Large, of the Blenheim type; hardy and free bearing. Orchard standard.

## FEBRUARY, MARCH, APRIL, AND MAY.

- HAMBLING SEEDLING. (2s. 6d.) Large, green, of good quality.  
 BRAMLEY'S SEEDLING. Very large and productive; a very fine and good apple. F. C.  
 LADY HENNIKER. Large and handsome, useful for kitchen or dessert. Orchard standard. F. C.  
 TOWER OF GLAMMIS. Large, an excellent apple; bush. Orchard standard.  
 DUTCH MIGNONNE. Large and handsome; pyramid or bush. Orchard standard.  
 WADHURST PIPPIN. Large, a great bearer, and excellent; bush. Orchard standard.  
 TOM PUTT. A popular apple, large and highly coloured.  
 BEDFORDSHIRE FOUNDLING. Very large, a vigorous grower; spreading bush. Orchard standard.  
 PRINCE ALBERT (LANE). Very large and good; very fertile; a valuable apple. F. C.  
 SCHOOLMASTER. Resembles Dumelow's Seedling, but hardier and more prolific. F. C.  
 BETTY GEESON. Large, a valuable apple; a great bearer; bush. Orchard standard.  
 DUMELOW'S SEEDLING. Large and excellent, always retains its acid; pyramid. Orchard standard.  
 NORTHERN GREENING. Medium size, a great bearer. Orchard standard.  
 RYMER. Large, keeps well, has a peculiarly brisk acid; a profuse bearer; bush. Orchard standard.  
 GOOSEBERRY APPLE. Large, excellent, retains its gooseberry-like acid till the summer; pyramid.  
 STRIPED BEEFING. Very large, an excellent sort; bush. Orchard standard.  
 NORFOLK BEEFING. Very large, excellent for drying; bush. Orchard standard.  
 SANDRINGHAM. Large and of fine quality. F. C.  
 HEREFORDSHIRE BEEFING. The best of the Beefings.

CRABS (*Pyrus baccata*).

(Young Trees 2s. 6d. each.)

The following sorts of Crabs are very bright and ornamental during the autumn, and are exceedingly in shrubberies arranged with regard to the colours of the fruits, which hang for some time on the trees. of these sorts make a very good preserve:—

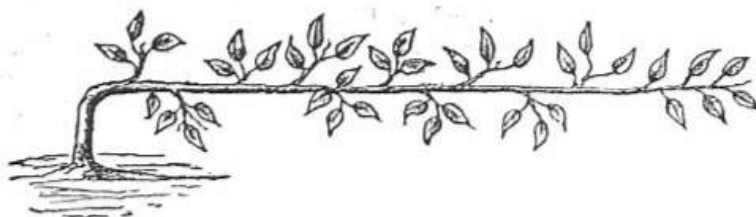
- CHICAGO. } Rich, warm, yellow ground, with a vermilion cheek.  
 CORAL. }  
 DARTMOUTH. Deep purple crimson, large, with a fine bloom.  
 MARENGO. Fruit large, bright, warm, red, on yellow ground.  
 OBLONG. Light yellow, striped with crimson and carmine.  
 PURPLE. Deep purple, very sweet.  
 TRANSCENDENT. Golden yellow, with crimson cheek in the sun, covered with a delicate white bloom.  
 YELLOW (var.) Bright yellow, a most abundant bearer, and very ornamental.  
 MALUS FLORIBUNDA.  
 MALUS FLORIBUNDA: Large-fruited. Differs from the pretty Malus Floribunda in the size and colour fruit. The tree in the autumn is as yellow as a laburnum. The flowers are as [as on the original tree, and are the same bright colour, and very fragrant.]  
 YELLOW SIBERIAN.  
 SCARLET OF CHERRY.  
 JOHN DOWNIE. Great bearer; fine colour.



No. 10.

The illustration is from a photograph of the Dumelow's Seedling Apple on the Nonesuch Paradise stock, the tree, when the [was taken, being three years old.

## APPLES—continued.



No. 8.—The Single Cordon.



No. 9.—The Double Cordon.



No. 11.

A bush tree of the Cox's Orange Pippin on the Nonesuch stock, four years old.

## 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. The trees commence bearing in a very young state, and may be kept dwarf and 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. The Apricot apparently needs a calcareous soil for proper development.

**LENHEIM, 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.

**REDA.** Small; round; not very juicy, but vinous and agreeable. This is the only kind that succeeds in England as standards in the open air.

APRICOTS—*continued.*

- EARLY MOOR PARK. Medium size; very early and excellent.  
 HEMSKERK. Large; rich and juicy; very nearly allied to the Moor Park. The tree is, perhaps, a little  
 KAISHA. Medium size; juicy, sweet, and agreeable; flesh transparent, like that of the Musch Musch; ripens  
 a few days earlier than the Moor Park.  
 LARGE EARLY MONTGAMET. Large; early; flesh firm; juicy and excellent; is not liable to canker.  
 MOOR PARK. Large; early; juicy, rich, and excellent.  
 NEW LARGE EARLY (RIVERS). Large and very good; one of the best.  
 OULLINS' EARLY PEACH. Large; juicy, rich, and excellent; very early.  
 PEACH, OF GROSSE PÊCHE. Very large; rich and juicy; distinct from the Moor Park in its foliage and has  
 the finest of all.  
 ROYAL. Large; rich and juicy; ripens just before the Moor Park, and is a very valuable hardy sort.  
 ST. AMBROISE. Large; juicy and agreeable; fruit a little pointed.

## SELECT HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES.

## SEEDLING CHERRY. (RAISED BY MR. RIVERS.)

- EARLY RIVERS. Large, black; very hardy, early, and rich; small stone. This fine cherry is  
 more popular every year, and will prove the most valuable kind for market.  
 Standards produce large crops of handsome fruit ready for gathering early in July and  
 it has been thoroughly tested in the Kentish orchards. In the orchard house it  
 second week in June, and will hang for a month. F. C.

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

To obtain cherries very early, such sorts as Early Rivers, Guigne Annonay, Empress Eugénie,  
 May Duke should be planted against south walls; for other cherries, walls with a N.W. or S.E. aspect do  
 N. aspect suits the Morello only.

Cherries will last longer in an orchard house than any other fruit except grapes.

All the large Bigarreau and black cherries deserve glass; they have ample time to ripen, secure  
 and the alternations of our climate; they are also free from the attacks of birds, and it is seldom that  
 cherries can be ripened without an extravagant share being claimed by them.

- BEDFORD PROLIFIC. Large; black, much like Black Tartarian, but the tree is hardier. July.  
 BELLE DE ST. TRONC. A tender early cherry; like 'Belle d'Orleans.'  
 BIGARREAU FROGMORE. Early, free bearing, and sweet. F. C.  
 BIGARREAU JABOULAY. Large; dark red; remarkably rich and delicious; the earliest Bigarreau known  
 12 to 14 days before May Duke. June.  
 BIGARREAU NAPOLEON. Large; rich and good; a most abundant bearer. Very late.  
 BIGARREAU NOIR DE GUBEN. Large and good; very lustrous in colour; very prolific.  
 BIGARREAU NOIR DE SCHMIDT. Very large; black, rich and good. July. F. C.  
 BIGARREAU DE SCHREKEN. A very fine early Black Bigarreau.  
 BIGARREAU, WHITE. Large; very rich and excellent; a very fine cherry.  
 BIGARREAU, OLD.  
 BLACK TARTARIAN. Very large; sweet and good; a noble-looking cherry; tree a great bearer, but tender.  
 BOHEMIAN BLACK BIGARREAU. Very large; rich and good. End of June.  
 EARLY BLACK BIGARREAU. Large; rich and good. June.  
 EARLY RED BIGARREAU. Large; rich and excellent. Middle to end of June.  
 EARLY RED GUIGNE. Large; pale red; flesh very tender; rich and good. Early in June.  
 ELTON. Very large; light red, very rich and excellent; tree inclined to be pendulous; ripens eight or  
 before the Bigarreau. July.  
 EMPEROR FRANCIS. A very large and rich, dark red cherry. Late. F. C.  
 FLORENCE. A late cherry of fine flavour.  
 GÉANT DE HEDELFINGER. Very large; a late black cherry of great value; of very fine flavour. F. C.  
 GOVERNOR WOOD (DR. KIRTLAND), an American variety. Light red; flesh tender and delicious; a great  
 of high excellence; grows and bears well on the Mahaleb stock without any tendency  
 GUIGNE ANNONAY. A large rich black cherry, very early; ripening with Early Rivers. F. C.  
 GUIGNE DE WINKLER. Bright red, juicy and sweet; hangs until October.  
 LARGE BLACK BIGARREAU. Very large; flesh firm, juicy, and rich; one of the finest. July.  
 LARGE RED BIGARREAU. Large; flesh firm and juicy. July.  
 LATE BLACK BIGARREAU. Very large and late; excellent. August.  
 MONTREUSE DE MEZEL. A very large and fine Bigarreau; the fruit is enormous.  
 TURKEY BLACK HEART. A popular cherry in Kent; large and good.



## SELECT DUKE AND KENTISH CHERRIES.

- ARCHDUKE.** Large; very rich and good; ripens eight or ten days after the May Duke; tree rather pendulous when old; it forms a prolific bush; the finest of the Duke cherries.
- DUCHESSE DE PALLUAU.** Large; a robust-growing variety of the May Duke, of excellent quality.
- EMPRESS EUGÉNIE.** Large; an early variety of the May Duke, of the same quality; ripens about ten days before it; an excellent early cherry.
- GLOIRE DE FRANCE.** Large; bright red, very juicy and refreshing, a new and vigorous growing sort of May Duke. July.
- KENTISH.** Medium size; acid, useful for culinary purposes; the tree is a most abundant bearer.
- LATE DUKE.** Large; subacid, and most agreeable when fully ripe; will hang with care till late in September.
- MAY DUKE.** Large; juicy, rich, and excellent; forms a most prolific bush; the fruit may be kept in perfection for some weeks.
- MORELLO.** Large; acid, and very useful for the kitchen; for north aspects it is very valuable.
- ROYAL DUKE.** Large; very juicy, and agreeable; succeeds the May Duke.

## CURRANTS.

- CARTER'S CHAMPION.** A large and prolific black.
- BALDWIN'S BLACK.** An excellent market sort.
- BLACK NAPLES.** Very large and good.
- BLACK, LEE'S.** A good and large variety; very productive; very sweet.
- BLACK, OGDEN'S.** The earliest. Large and good; the tree hardier than the preceding.
- CHERRY.** The largest red currant; bunches short; early and very good.
- RUBY CASTLE OF VICTORIA.** An excellent late red currant, and a most abundant bearer.
- LA FERTILE.** Red; large, and a most prodigious bearer.
- LA HÂTIVE.** A very early red currant from France; excellent.
- LA VERSAILLAISE.** Red; very large and good; abundant bearer.
- RED DUTCH.** Bunches short; this is a sweet, rich, and good currant.
- RIVERS' 'LATE RED.'** A very fine late sort; large fruit and small seeds.
- WHITE DUTCH.** A well-known and good sort.

To produce very large red and white 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 stool in an osier bed. Currants make very handsome pyramids, and bear profusely.

## PRICES OF TREES.

Bushes, 4s. per dozen; 25s. per 100.

## FIGS.

- ANGÉLIQUE OF MADELEINE.** Medium size; pale greenish yellow; flesh, rose-coloured; not very rich, but really good; forces well, and bears abundantly.
- BLACK ISCHIA.** Medium size; skin deep purple; flesh sweet, rich.
- BLACK MARSEILLES.** Small, dark purple, richly flavoured; bears freely and forces well.
- BONDANCE PRÉCOCE.** Medium size; brown, early, and a great bearer.
- BROWN ISCHIA.** Medium size; rich and excellent.
- BROWN TURKEY OF LEE'S PERPETUAL.** Brownish purple; large; rich and excellent; bears most abundantly in pots and on walls, and forces well.
- BRUNSWICK.** Brownish purple; very large and good; well adapted for walls, does not force well.
- EARLY VIOLET.** Brownish purple; small; very hardy, and bears abundantly; in the forcing house it often gives three crops in one season.
- FIGUE D'OR.** The Golden Fig.
- NEGRO LARGO.** A very large and good fig; singularly sweet and rich; requires glass. F. C.
- WHITE ISCHIA.** Small, pale yellow; good for forcing and pot culture.
- WHITE MARSEILLES.** Large; greenish white; flesh 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.

## FIGS OF RECENT INTRODUCTION.

- |                          |                      |                         |                        |
|--------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| BARNISOTTE GRISE.        | DE CONSTANTINE.      | MONACO BIANCO. F. C.    | RONDE VIOLETTE HÂTIVE. |
| BOURJASOTTE BLANCHE.     | DRAP D'OR.           | NEBIAN OF GROSSE VERTE. | ST. JOHN. This is not  |
| BOURJASOTTE GRISE. F. C. | DU ROI.              | OSBORN'S PROLIFIC.      | the Brunswick which    |
| BOURJASOTTE NOIR.        | GOURAND ROUGE.       | PINGO DE MEL. F. C.     | is also named St.      |
| COL DI SIGNORA NERA.     | GROSSALE.            | PASTELIERE.             | Jern. F. C.            |
| COL DI SIGNORA BIANCA.   | GROSSE GRISE BIFERÉ. | ROCARDI.                | WHITE GENOA.           |
| CRAYE.                   | HIRTA DU JAPON.      | RONDE NOIR.             |                        |

The varieties in the foregoing list are for the most part new to this country. Descriptions of most of them may be found in Dr. Hogg's Fruit Manual.

FOR PRICES OF TREES SEE PAGE 43.

## GOOSEBERRIES.

OLD VARIETIES, WITH SMALL HIGH-FLAVOURED BERRIES.

BRIGHT VENUS; white.  
CHAMPAGNE, RED; of unequalled richness.  
CHAMPAGNE, WHITE.  
CHAMPAGNE, YELLOW; excellent.  
EARLY GREEN HAIRY, or GREEN GAGE; early and good.  
EARLY RED, WILMOT'S.  
GOLDEN DROP, or EARLY SULPHUR; the earliest.

GREEN GAGE, PITMASTON; smooth, high-flavoured.  
IRONMONGER; dark red.  
KEEN'S SEEDLING; good bearer; earlier than Warrington.  
OLD ROUGH RED; excellent for preserving.  
RUMBULLION; great bearer, much grown for bottling, yellow.  
WARRINGTON RED; one of the best late varieties.

### RED GOOSEBERRIES.

*Lancashire Prize Sorts.*

(The following are selected from 100 varieties, as being the best.)

BEAUTY.  
BRITISH CROWN.  
CARELESS.  
CROWN BOB.  
DENNIS'S SUPRE.  
ECHO; late.  
FORESTER.

GUIDO; very large.  
HIGH SHERIFF.  
HOPLEY'S COMPANION.  
IRONSIDES.  
LANCASHIRE LAD.  
LION'S PROVIDER.  
MERRY MONARCH.

NAPOLEON LE GRAND.  
OVERALL; late.  
PRINCE ALBERT; early.  
PRINCE REGENT; early.  
RIFLEMAN.  
ROARING LION; late.  
SLAUGHTERMAN.

SPEEDWELL.  
TALFOURD.  
YOUNG WONDERFUL.  
YAXLEY HERO.  
WHINHAM'S INDUSTRY.

### WHITE GOOSEBERRIES.

*Lancashire Prize Sorts.*

EAGLE.  
FREEDOM.  
JENNY LIND.  
LADY DELAMERE.  
LADY LEICESTER.

MAYOR OF OLDHAM.  
NAILER.  
OSTRICH; early.  
PATIENCE.

QUEEN ANNE.  
QUEEN CAROLINE.  
SMILING BEAUTY.  
TALLYHO; RILEY'S

WELLINGTON'S GLORY.  
WHITESMITH; early.  
WHITE LION.  
WHITE SWAN.

### GREEN GOOSEBERRIES.

*Lancashire Prize Sorts.*

ANGLER; early.  
CAPPER'S KING WILLIAM.  
CLIFTON GREEN.  
CONQUERING HERO; late.  
FAVOURITE.

GREEN MOUNTAIN.  
GREEN WALNUT.  
GREAT BRITAIN.  
KEEPSAKE.  
MASSEY'S HEART OF OAK.

INDEPENDENT.  
OVERALL.  
PROFIT; late.  
STOCKWELL.

TELEGRAPH.  
TRUMPER, RILEY'S; very late.  
TROUBLER.

### YELLOW GOOSEBERRIES.

*Lancashire Prize Sorts.*

BROOM GIRL.  
BUNKER'S HILL.  
DUCK WING; late.  
GIPSY QUEEN.

HUSBANDMAN; late.  
LEADER.  
LEVELLER.  
LORD ELDON.

MARIGOLD; early.  
MORETON HERO.  
PILOT; early.  
SURETY YELLOW.

TWO-TO-ONE, Whittaker's; early.  
VIPER; very late.

Bushes, 4s. per dozen; 25s. per 100.

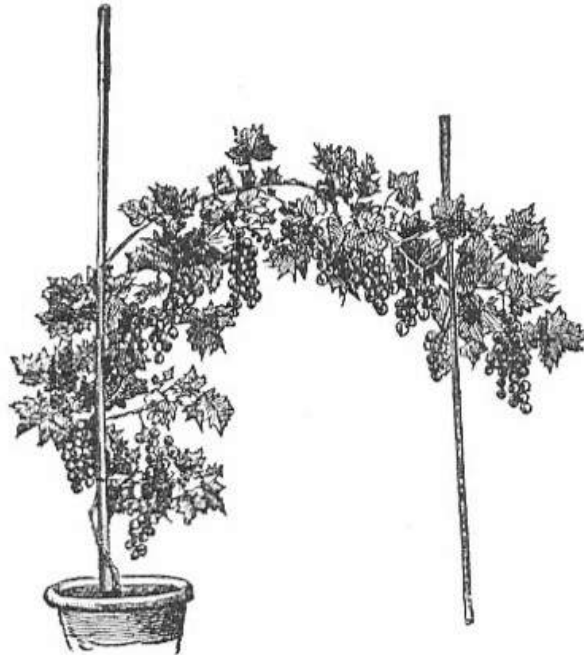
## NEW GRAPES.

APPLEY TOWERS. A late black grape, succeeding Black Hamburg, of good flavour and keeping qualities. F. C.  
DIRECTEUR TISSERAND. Berries large and round, of bright blue colour; very distinct.  
GRADISKA. Berries medium size, transparent, sweet, and very refreshing; very large bunch, and well adapted for exhibition.  
LADY HUTT. Berries round and white; a Sweetwater of excellent quality; hanging late. F. C.

Young Vines of the above, 5s. each.

## 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 (i.e., under glass ridges) with perfect success.



No. 12.

## CLASS I.—TRUE MUSCAT GRAPES.

1. **BLACK MUSCAT** (Syn., **MUSCAT HAMBURG**. **VENN'S BLACK MUSCAT**). Berries medium size, oval; flesh juicy, rich, and excellent. Should be grafted on the Black Hamburg; it often sets its fruit badly, and requires fertilising. H.V. or C.V.
2. **CANON HALL MUSCAT**. Berries very large, roundish oval; flesh juicy and rich; this sort requires the very best culture. H.V.
3. **MADRESFIELD COURT**. Berries very large; muscat flavour when quite ripe, rich; a superb grape. H.V. or C.V.
4. **MRS. PINCE'S BLACK MUSCAT**. Bunches large; stalk very stout; berries medium sized, oval, nearly black, in fine order from September till March. H.V.
5. **MUSCAT OF ALEXANDRIA**. Berries large, oval, often unequal in size, pale amber when ripe; flesh firm and rich. H.V.
6. **RYTON MUSCAT**. Berries large, oval, equal in size; an excellent variety of the preceding; was raised many years ago at Ryton, near Newcastle-on-Tyne. In warm districts this Muscat has ripened in a cold house; it sets well, and bears abundantly. H.V.

## CLASS II.—WHITE FRONTIGNAN GRAPES.

1. **CHASSELAS MUSQUÉ**, or **ST. ALBANS**. 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.
2. **DR. HOGG**. Berries round, above medium size; bunches large and tapering; flesh firm and sweet. H.V.
3. **EARLY AUVERGNE FRONTIGNAN**. Berries round, medium size, of a bright amber when fully ripe; very early, rich, juicy, croquant, and excellent. C.V. or wall.
4. **EARLY SAUMUR FRONTIGNAN**. 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.

## GRAPES—continued..

5. **EARLY SILVER FRONTIGNAN.** Berries large, roundish oval, flesh melting, rich, and very juicy and agreeable. H.V. and C.V. Its berries have a white bloom, hence its name.
6. **EARLY SMYRNA FRONTIGNAN.** Berries round, medium-sized, of a bright amber when ripe, rich, juicy, and delicious; the earliest of the race, ripening with the Royal Muscadine. C.V. or wall.
7. **MRS. PEARSON.** Berries large and roundish oval, of golden colour; forms a handsome bunch; flesh firm, juicy and rich. H.V.
8. **PRIMAVIS FRONTIGNAN.** Berries round, large, amber when ripe, rich, juicy, and excellent; bunches large; the finest of the Chasselas Musqué race. C.V.
9. **TOKAY FRONTIGNAN.** Berries round, medium-sized, juicy, and croquant, with a rich muscat flavour; a great bearer, and early. C.V. or wall.
10. **WHITE FRONTIGNAN.** Berries round, medium-sized, very rich, with a high muscat flavour; a most abundant bearer, but requires the treatment recommended for No. 1 to ripen it in perfection.

## Remarks.

There are few, or indeed no grapes to equal the Frontignans in flavour; when the early kinds, such as Nos. 3, 4, 6, 8, turn to a bright amber, as they do in cold vineries in warm seasons, they are a concentration of richness and delicacy of flavour most remarkable. Nos. 3, 4, 6, and 8 are of one race—the true Frontignan; they differ slightly, but are all delicious. The Frontignan grapes are small in size, and are not profitable for sale in the markets.

## CLASS III.—MUSCADINE AND SWEETWATER GRAPES.

All the varieties in this class have white or yellowish berries. The French pomologists seem to abjure our *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*.

- 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.
- CHASSELAS VIBERT.** Berries round, very large, of a fine golden amber when ripe; flesh juicy, rich, and agreeable; a robust grower, and excellent grape. Ten days earlier than the Royal Muscadine. C.V. or wall.
- FOSTER'S WHITE SEEDLING.** Berries full size, roundish oval, sweet and richly flavoured; superior to the Royal Muscadine. C.V.
- REEVES' MUSCADINE.** Berries nearly round, very large, amber when ripe; rich, juicy, and sweet. C.V.
- 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.

## Remarks.

The Grove End Sweetwater is too small, and the Prolific Sweetwater sets badly: I have withdrawn them from this list.

## CLASS IV.—PURPLE GRAPES.

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.

- ALNWICK SEEDLING.** Berries large, a valuable late grape. H.V.
- BLACK TOKAY,\* or ALICANTE.** Berries very large, round, bunch large; a good late-keeping grape. H.V.
- GROS GUILLAUME** (commonly known as *BARBAROSSA*). Berries round, very large; flesh juicy and sweet, but devoid of piquancy; a very late sort. H.V.
- BLACK HAMBURG, or FRANKENTHAL.** Berries roundish oval, very large; flesh very juicy, vinous, and rich. This is the sort generally known as the Black Hambro, the most popular and one of the best grapes in cultivation. C.V.
- BLACK PRINCE.** Berries roundish oval, flesh juicy, with a rich aroma peculiar to this sort; bunches long and tapering. C.V.
- ESCHERONE.** 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.
- GAOS COLMAN.** Berries round and of a monstrous size; flesh juicy and sweet, but coarse, with a peculiar flavour; not good till very late in autumn, or when fully ripe; bunches very large, habit vigorous and robust. H.V.
- GROS MAROC.** Is now recognised as one of our finest grapes. The berries are large, of a deep black purple, beginning to colour as early as the Black Hambro, and hangs as late as the Black Alicante. C.V.
- LADY DOWNE'S SEEDLING.** Berries large, oval; flesh firm, sweet, and richly flavoured with fine aroma; one of our best late grapes. H.V.
- TRENTHAM BLACK.** Berries oval, large; flesh abundantly juicy, rich, and sugary, with a remarkable flavour resembling the May Duke Cherry. C.V.

\* I received this kind from Devonshire, from a garden in which it had been cultivated two or three generations as the Black Tokay which is undoubtedly its proper name; in its robust habit it is like the White Tokay.



## CLASS V.—WHITE GRAPES.

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.

**DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH.** Skin tender; very large; early. H.V.

**GOLDEN CHAMPION.** Berries very large. H.V. or C.V.

**GOLDEN QUEEN.** A sweet, large, white grape, very distinct. H.V. or C.V.

**RAISIN DE CALABRE.** Berries large and round; flesh firm, of good flavour; very late. H.V.

**SYRIAN.** Berries oval; skin thick, of a pale amber when quite ripe; bunches enormous; requires strong heat. H.V.

**TERREBIANO.** Berries large when well thinned; flesh firm and crisp, sweet and rich; bunches large; a good late grape, hanging well till March. H.V.

**WHITE LADY DOWNES (Thomson).** Berries oval, large; hangs well. H.V.

**WHITE TOKAY.** Berries oval, large; bunch very large; flesh tender, juicy, and rich; habit very vigorous; requires strong heat. H.V.

## MEDLARS.

1. **DUTCH, or MONSTROUS.** Very large; flavour not so good as the following.
2. **NOTTINGHAM.** Small; flavour brisk and good.
3. **ROYAL.** Like No. 2, but larger, and a prodigious bearer, even when quite young. Nos. 2 and 3 make prolific pyramids.

## SELECT NECTARINES.

Nectarines and peaches may be cultivated as follows:—Trained to walls—and for that purpose walls with S., S.W., or S.E. aspects are required; trained to trellises in a peach house with or without fire-heat; and as bushes or pyramids in pots 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.

**ELRUGE.** Medium size; melting, rich, juicy, and excellent.

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

**PITMASTON ORANGE.** See Rivers' Orange.

**VIOLETTE HÂTIVE.** Medium size; melting, rich, excellent.

## NECTARINES RAISED FROM SEED

BY MR. RIVERS.

**EARLY RIVERS** (*see plate*). A Seedling Nectarine raised by Mr. T. Francis Rivers, ripening 21 days before Lord Napier, measuring  $9\frac{1}{4}$  inches in circumference, weight 8 ounces, free-stone, brilliant in colour, flowers large; flavour exquisite. A First-class Certificate was awarded this Nectarine by the Fruit Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society in July 1892. Maiden trees, 3s. 6d. each; Dwarf-trained and Fruiting trees in pots, 7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. each.

## OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Report from the *Journal of Horticulture* on the Royal Horticultural Society's Show at the Temple Gardens, May 1891.

'The trees in pots from Messrs. T. Rivers & Son, Sawbridgeworth, attracted the lion's share of attention. Lord Napier was the earliest of the Nectarines in commerce, and very fine the fruits were; but in size, colour, and earliness they were quite superseded by those of a new variety, one of Mr. Rivers' seedlings, trees of which have not been distributed, and it is not known when they will be, as growing the fruit for sale at 42s. a dozen presumably "pays" better than selling the trees. It was the fruit of the Show undoubtedly. They were bright bronzy red in colour, and as the writer of these lines has had the privilege of tasting the fruit of this variety, he is able to pronounce it as good as it looks, and of first-class excellence. This new Nectarine must rank among the most important fruits yet raised in Sawbridgeworth, and is bound to take the lead in the section to which it belongs. A silver cup was awarded to this collection of trees.'

From the *Gardeners' Magazine*, August 5th, 1891.

'The most recent, and in some respects the most important, of the Nectarines raised at Sawbridgeworth is Early Rivers, which, in consequence of its extreme earliness, promises to become even more popular than Lord

Napier. It is a heavy and certain cropper, and is a freestone. The fruits are of the largest size, some of those produced by pot trees carrying full crops, weighing eight ounces, and measuring nine and a quarter inches in circumference; skin rich crimson next the sun, light yellow marked with red on the shaded side; flesh green, tender, juicy, with a rich and decided Stanwick flavour; the stone very pale. The flowers large and the leafage bold with kidney-shaped glands. The fruit is remarkable for its handsome appearance, as well as for its high quality, and will, therefore, be equally valuable for market and home supplies. The most important point is, however, its extreme earliness, the fruit attaining maturity fourteen or fifteen days in advance of Lord Napier, and practically extending the season by that period. The variety was represented in the magnificent group of fruit trees in pots exhibited by Messrs. Rivers at the Temple Show, at the end of May last, and the fruit was then perfectly ripe, while that of Lord Napier was quite hard. At the beginning of the current month we saw Early Rivers and Lord Napier growing side by side in a cool house, in the nurseries of the firm, and, as at the Temple Show, there was fully a fortnight's difference in the fruit. That of Lord Napier required at least ten days to attain maturity, but the crop of Early Rivers was quite ripe, and some portion had been gathered three or four days previously. The variety promises to be one of the most valuable Nectarines yet introduced.'

From the *Journal of Horticulture*, August 20th, 1891.

'One of the Nectarines especially, Early Rivers, leaves Lord Napier and all the others a long way behind in ripening, as well as in size and colour. The fruit is even in outline, with a distinct though shallow suture, terminating at the apex in a blunt pointed nipple. Skin bright red, except at the base and near the stalk. Flesh greenish yellow, succulent, briskly and richly flavoured. This fine Nectarine ripens three weeks before Lord Napier.'

From the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, June 25th, 1892.

'EARLY NECTARINES.—The proprietors of the nurseries at Sawbridgeworth, past and present, have by their new fruits added considerably to the fruit season by reason of the early and late varieties which they have from time to time raised and brought into commerce. We remember to have observed some Nectarine trees in pots, whose fine fruits were quite ripe, whilst those of Nectarine Lord Napier, also under the same kind of treatment, would require three weeks or a month longer to ripen them. We have lately received some fruits from Mr. Rivers of the Early Rivers Nectarine, from trees in 11-inch pots, large, luscious, well-flavoured, and of rich dark colour—excellent in every respect.'

From the *Gardeners' Magazine*, July 2nd, 1892.

'Nectarine Early Rivers, of which an illustration was given at page 500 in the volume for 1891, fully maintains its character for earliness, productiveness, and high quality. We have before us fruits gathered from a tree growing in an 11-in. pot in the nurseries of Messrs. T. Rivers & Son, by whom it was raised, and they are large enough to take a good position in a close competition, and highly coloured and richly flavoured. This Nectarine, as previously stated, is in the way of Lord Napier, but between two and three weeks earlier than that variety, and in other respects quite distinct.'

CARDINAL. This valuable Nectarine, which we offer as a forcing variety only, has been awarded Certificates by the Royal Horticultural and Royal Botanical Societies. The fruit is of a good medium size, very brilliant colour, and exquisite distinct flavour; flowers large; glands kidney shaped. 'Cardinal' forms a most compact sturdy tree and bears very freely, the fruit ripening ten days before 'Early Rivers.' Fruiting trees in pots, 21s. and 42s. each; one year, ditto, 10s. 6d. each.

#### OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, May 23rd, 1896.

'As is usual at each succeeding "Temple Show," a glorious exhibition of Nectarines in fruit was made by the well-known Firm, Messrs. Rivers & Son. The varieties consisted of the popular Early Nectarine "Early Rivers" and the "Cardinal" . . . .'

From the *Journal of Horticulture*, May 28th, 1896.

'"Cardinal" Nectarine bids fair to become a favourite for forcing purposes. . . . As has been previously stated, the fruits ripen ten days in advance of "Early Rivers." They are not quite so large as that famous variety, but they are equal to it in quality, and more need not be said.'

From the *Garden*, May 23rd, 1896.

'A magnificent lot of well-grown trees in pots, also baskets of fruit of the new "Cardinal" Nectarine, were staged by Messrs. Rivers & Son. . . . This exhibit was much admired, the varieties being the new "Cardinal" and "Early Rivers." . . . There were from two to three dozen fruit on a tree.'

From the *Gardener's Magazine*, May 23rd, 1896.

'"Cardinal" Nectarine has fully justified the high opinion we formed of it when submitted to public notice for the first time at the Temple Show last year. . . . The great merit of the variety is its extreme earliness, and this season the raisers, Messrs. T. Rivers & Son, were able to send many hundreds of fruit to Covent Garden before the first fruits of "Early Rivers," the earliest of the Nectarines in commerce, had made their appearance in the market. The Fruit Committee of R. H. S. confirmed our opinion of this Nectarine by conferring a First-class Certificate upon it, precisely as in the case of "Early Rivers," which also we figured a year in advance of its receiving official recognition from that body. "Cardinal," it must be stated, is suitable for indoor culture only.'

NECTARINES—*continued.*



No. 13. 'EARLY RIVERS' NECTARINE.



## CATALOGUE OF FRUITS.

NECTARINES—*continued.*

## RAISED FROM SEED BY MR. RIVERS.

- ADVANCE. An early green-fleshed nectarine; medium size; ripening before Lord Napier; rich and good.
- ALBERT VICTOR. Large; green, with a dull red cheek; flesh melting and good; season from the first to the second week in September.
- BYRON. A large late orange nectarine, from the Late Melting Nectarine; flavour rich and excellent; beginning of September.
- CARDINAL. For description see page 24.
- CHAUCER. A very large and fine-flavoured nectarine; green flesh, glands kidney-shaped, flowers small. September.
- DARWIN. An orange nectarine, from Rivers' Orange, crossed with Stanwick; handsome and rich, with a distinct Stanwick flavour, delicious. September.
- DRYDEN. A very large and fine-flavoured nectarine; colour deep red and purple, flesh white, glands kidney-shaped, flowers small. August.
- EARLY RIVERS. For description see page 23.
- GOLDONI. Fruit of a medium size; bright orange yellow, streaked and spotted with crimson when fully exposed to the sun out of doors; flesh very rich and juicy. Season, August.
- HUMBOLDT. A very large nectarine, from Pine Apple, larger than it, and equal in flavour. September.
- IMPROVED DOWNTON. Larger, but, like its parent, with a slight Stanwick flavour; one of the finest of nectarines, raised from the Downton Nectarine. August.
- LORD NAPIER. Size very large; colour pale cream, with a red cheek; flesh melting, and parting from the stone; ripening three weeks after the Early Rivers nectarine; flowers large, glands kidney-shaped. Fruit of this sort were  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches in circumference, and weighed  $5\frac{1}{2}$  ounces. July and August.
- MILTON. Fruit very large; roundish oval; skin bright greenish yellow, but deep red next the sun—almost black; flesh greenish white, but pale red next the stone; very juicy, rich, and finely flavoured; ripens after the second week in September out of doors, earlier in the orchard house. A fine exhibition fruit.
- NEWTON. Fruit of the largest size; round; skin transparent greenish yellow mottled and blotched with deep red—brilliant on the sunny side; flesh greenish white, pink round the stone, from which it parts freely; sugary, rich, and delicious, with a strong tinge of the Stanwick flavour; a fine exhibition fruit; ripe in first and second week in September on a wall, earlier in orchard house.
- PINE APPLE. Large, nearly oval, pointed; colour deep orange and crimson, very rich; ripens from a week to ten days later than Pitmaston Orange. September.
- RIVERS' ORANGE. Large, melting, with the rich saccharine flavour of its parent, the Pitmaston Orange. It ripens about a week earlier. September.
- SPENSER. One of the largest nectarines. Fruit beautifully coloured; a deep brown red, mottled on the shady side; very heavy, round; flesh light green, red next the stone; free stone; very rich and good; late, after the second week in September out of doors, beginning of September in orchard house. A superb exhibition fruit.
- STANWICK ELRUGE. Large, melting, and rich, with the Stanwick flavour; a few days earlier than its parent, the Elruge. Early in September.
- VICTORIA. Very large; roundish oval, flattened at the top; greenish yellow, crimson on the sunny side; very rich and sugary, with the flavour of the Stanwick. The finest of all, but requires a warm climate or gentle forcing. End of September.
- WHITE. Large; melting, juicy, and vinous; requires a warm dry soil; well adapted for pot culture under glass or forcing. August.

FOR PRICES OF TREES SEE PAGE 43.

## NUTS.

- COSFORD. Good bearer, quality good, shell remarkably thin.
- FILBERT, PURPLE. Leaves and fruit of a deep purple, equal to the Red Filbert in size and flavour.
- FILBERT, RED. This and the following are well known to be really good.
- FILBERT, WHITE.
- LAMBERT FILBERT, or KENTISH COB. A very late and good kind.
- PRIZE COB. A very large and good nut; a great bearer.
- PROLIFIC DWARF. Raised by Mr. Pearson, of Chilwell, near Nottingham; smaller than the Cob Nut; dwarf, and a great bearer.
- PROLIFIC COB. A very large and free-bearing Cob Nut.

Grafted nut trees are very desirable either for the garden or orchard. In a few years they form most prolific trees and require no pruning. Some trees here are from 12 to 15 feet high, covering a circumference of 45 feet.

FOR PRICES SEE PAGE 43.



## ORANGES.

## VARIETIES OF ORANGES RECEIVED FROM ST. MICHAEL'S, &amp;c.

**St. MICHAEL'S.** The ordinary orange of commerce, thin skinned, large, and well flavoured.

**BOTELHA**  
**DULCISSIMA**  
**EXQUISITE**  
**EGG** } Varieties of the above, differing in foliage and form of fruit.

**SUSTAIN.** Also a variety, but remarkable for the delicacy and high flavour of the pulp.

**SILVER OF PLATA.** A delicious orange. These varieties of the St. Michael's have been selected from several sorts as being the most excellent.

**WHITE ORANGE.** Very distinct, with striped fruit and white pulp; flavour very good.

**VARIEGATED ORANGE.** An ornamental sort, the leaves and fruit being variegated; the fruit is exceedingly good for the table.

**CITRUS CORNICULATA, or HORNED ORANGE.** A curious variety of the orange, not edible.

**JAFFA (7s. 6d.).** The largest orange in cultivation.

## MALTA ORANGES.

**BLOOD.** Pulp stained with deep crimson; fruit large; skin thin; delicious; the foliage and growth differ greatly from the St. Michael's. A story believed by credulous travellers is that the blood stain was produced by the union of the pomegranate with the orange.

**OVAL.** Like the preceding in size and form of fruit, but without blood stains in the pulp. Both these varieties produce flowers abundantly.

**EMBIGUO, or the NAVEL ORANGE.** A singular variety, with a nipple-like excrescence at the apex; fruit large and good; pulp pale in colour.

**TANGIERIN ORANGE.** A delicious little orange. The rind parts freely from the pulp, which produces a delightful aroma.

**St. MICHAEL'S TANGIERIN.** The same size as the preceding; in my opinion, superior in flavour. These sorts are comparatively hardy, and may be grown to perfection in a heated orchard house.

**SEVILLE.** The variety used for marmalade. Produces the finest flowers freely.

## LEMONS.

**LEMON, Common.** Large fruit of excellent quality.

**IMPERIAL.** Fruit very large, with a fine aroma; habit of the tree, robust and vigorous.

**BISOU.** Pronounced to be a lime by some authorities. Fruit small, with a delicious aroma; growth of the tree very dwarf and fruitful; this is a remarkable sort.

**SWEET.** A lemon without acidity.

**SWEET BRAZILIAN.** Like the preceding.

**WHITE.** One of the largest and best.

## LIMES.

**COMMON.** An abundant bearer; fruit excellent for cooling drinks.

**PERSIAN.** Like the preceding, but larger.

**SWEET.** A pleasant fruit without acidity.

**BITTER.** Remarkable for the great fertility and dwarf habit of the tree; resembles the Bijou lemon so closely as to be distinguished with difficulty except by the colour of its fruit.

**CITRON.** A very good variety.

**SHADDOCK (*Citrus decumana*).** Fruit very large.

**FORBIDDEN FRUIT (*Citrus paradisi*).** Globular, related to preceding.

**GRAPE FRUIT (*Citrus paradisi*).** Pear-shaped.

## Remarks.

Oranges can be grown to perfection in England with a portion of the skill and care that is bestowed upon grapes. An orange house should be well ventilated, well lighted, and lofty; and as no excessive heat is necessary it will form a beautiful winter promenade, the evergreen leaves and the golden fruit making a delightful contrast, very different to the dull orangeries in former days.

## SELECT PEACHES.

**ALEXANDER.** Of American origin; this is a very early peach, and is very popular amongst fruit-growers; it is large, of brilliant colour, and is juicy and brisk in flavour; it ripens out of doors about the 12th July. F. C.

**BARRINGTON.** Large; melting and excellent; middle or end of September. Succeeds Royal George and Noblesse.

**BELLE BEAUCE.** One of the largest and best. It ripens ten days after Grosse Mignonne. September.



No. 14. PHOTOGRAPH OF CRIMSON GALANDE PEACH. Tree 16 years old.

## PEACHES—continued.

- DIAMOND.** A large peach, finely coloured and richly flavoured; hardy and prolific. September.
- EXQUISITE.** A large yellow-fleshed peach, freestone, middle of September.
- GALANDE, ENGLISH, or VIOLETTE HÂTIVE.** This is the variety generally cultivated in English gardens under the name of Galande. Large; melting and excellent; succeeds Grosse Mignonne, and forces well.
- GALANDE, FRENCH or BELLEGARDE, or NOIRE DE MONTREUIL.** Melting, juicy, and most excellent. September.
- GOLDEN RATHRIPE.** Very large; melting and rich; the earliest of the yellow peaches.
- HALE'S EARLY.** Large size; melting and very good. Flowers large. July. F. C.
- MIGNONNE GROSSE.** Large; melting and excellent; forces well, and is one of the finest sorts in cultivation; ripens early in September.
- 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.
- NOBLESSE.** Large; melting and excellent; one of the best, either for forcing or open wall. September.
- ROYAL GEORGE.** Large; melting and excellent. This and the Madeleine de Courson are all varieties of the same race—the Madeleine peaches of France. September.
- STERLING CASTLE.** A very hardy peach of the 'Royal George' tribe. September.
- WALCUTON ADMIRABLE.** Large; melting and excellent; resembles in its small flowers and glands the Late Admirable; ripens the end of September or early in October. A shy bearer.
- WATERLOO.** This fine peach ripens with the Alexander. It is large, and brilliant in colour. July.

*Note.*—Amsden June ripens with the 'Alexander.' It is not so good, being a clingstone and slightly bitter.

## PEACHES RAISED FROM SEED

BY MR. RIVERS.

- ALBATROSS.** A very large peach from Princess of Wales; middle of September.
- ALEXANDRA NOBLESSE.** Very large. This fine peach is named in Dr. Hogg's Fruit Manual simply the Alexandra. It is, however, a true Noblesse in its fruit and was raised from that sort; its habit is different, as it has smooth leaves and round glands; hence it is not liable to mildew; flesh melting, rich, and excellent; flowers large; tree very hardy. September.
- CONDOR.** From Early Silver; medium size; colour bright crimson, flavour piquant and rich; an excellent sort for forcing. August.
- CRIMSON GALANDE.** Large; deep crimson; flesh tender, melting, rich, and deliciously flavoured; a freestone peach of the most hardy, prolific, and vigorous habit; middle to end of August; flowers small.
- DAGMAR.** Large; melting and rich; skin very downy and of a deep crimson, very handsome; ripe early in August. This is a seedling from the Early Albert peach; glands kidney-shaped, flowers small.
- DR. HOGG.** Large; firm, yet melting; often stained with red under the skin; flavour rich and sugary; a freestone peach; hardy, vigorous, and most prolific; middle of August; flowers large.
- EARLY ALFRED.** Above medium size; melting, and peculiarly rich and agreeable: a most delicious freestone peach, raised from Hunt's Tawny Nectarine; early in August; flowers large. A very hardy peach.
- EARLY BEATRICK.** Small, very early; with a marbled red cheek; flesh melting, and very juicy; flowers large, glands small, kidney-shaped. One of the earliest sorts known.
- EARLY ALBERT.** Large, nearly oval; melting and excellent; succeeds the Early York peach; flowers small.
- EARLY LOUISE.** Medium size; bright red, melting, very juicy and excellent. This is nearly as early as Early Beatrice, and is a seedling raised from the Early Albert Peach. Glands kidney-shaped or nearly so; flowers small; ripens from July 12 to 16.
- EARLY RIVERS.** Large; colour pale straw, with a delicate pink cheek; flesh melting, or rather dissolving, with a rich racy flavour. It ripens from July 14 to July 18.
- EARLY VICTORIA.** This is much like the old 'Early York,' but has a hardier constitution, and succeeds well in the North of England. August.
- EARLY SILVER.** Very large; melting and rich, with the vinous flavour of the White Nectarine, its parent. Requires a warm position and climate; early in August; flowers large.
- FALCON.** A large peach from the White Nectarine; pale in colour, with a piquant flavour; middle of August.
- GLADSTONE.** A fine late peach; ripens after the Princess of Wales; very large and good. End of September.
- GOLDEN EAGLE.** It is rather lemon colour than golden; is of a rich piquant flavour; very large, measuring 10 inches round from a pot tree; it ripens the first week in October, or perhaps a week earlier.
- GOSHAWK.** A very large peach; colour pale, flavour exquisite; early in September. This is the finest mid-season peach known.

PEACHES—*continued.*

**LADY PALMERSTON.** Large; melting and very good; skin greenish yellow, marbled with crimson, very handsome; flesh pale yellow. It was raised from a stone of the Pineapple Nectarine, and partakes of its flavour. This fine peach ripens towards the end of September, and is a most distinct variety; flowers small; glands small and kidney-shaped, or nearly so.

**LORD PALMERSTON.** Very large, the largest of peaches. End of September. Not adapted for general cultivation.

**MAGDALA.** Size medium, shape inclined to oval, skin nearly smooth like a nectarine; colour creamy white, marbled and blotched with crimson; flavour a combination of the peach and nectarine; quite original and exquisite; season middle to end of August; very hardy; glands kidney-shaped, flowers small.

**MERLIN.** A large, luscious, pale peach from Early Grosse Mignonne; flavour particularly rich; early in August.

**OSPREY.** A very large peach; very rich and good. Early in October.

**PRINCE OF WALES.** Large; deep crimson; melting and excellent. Middle to end of September.

**PRINCESS OF WALES.** Very large; one of the largest and best peaches known, and one of the most beautiful, its colour cream with a rosy cheek; melting, rich, and excellent; flowers very large and beautiful; glands round. Middle and end of September.

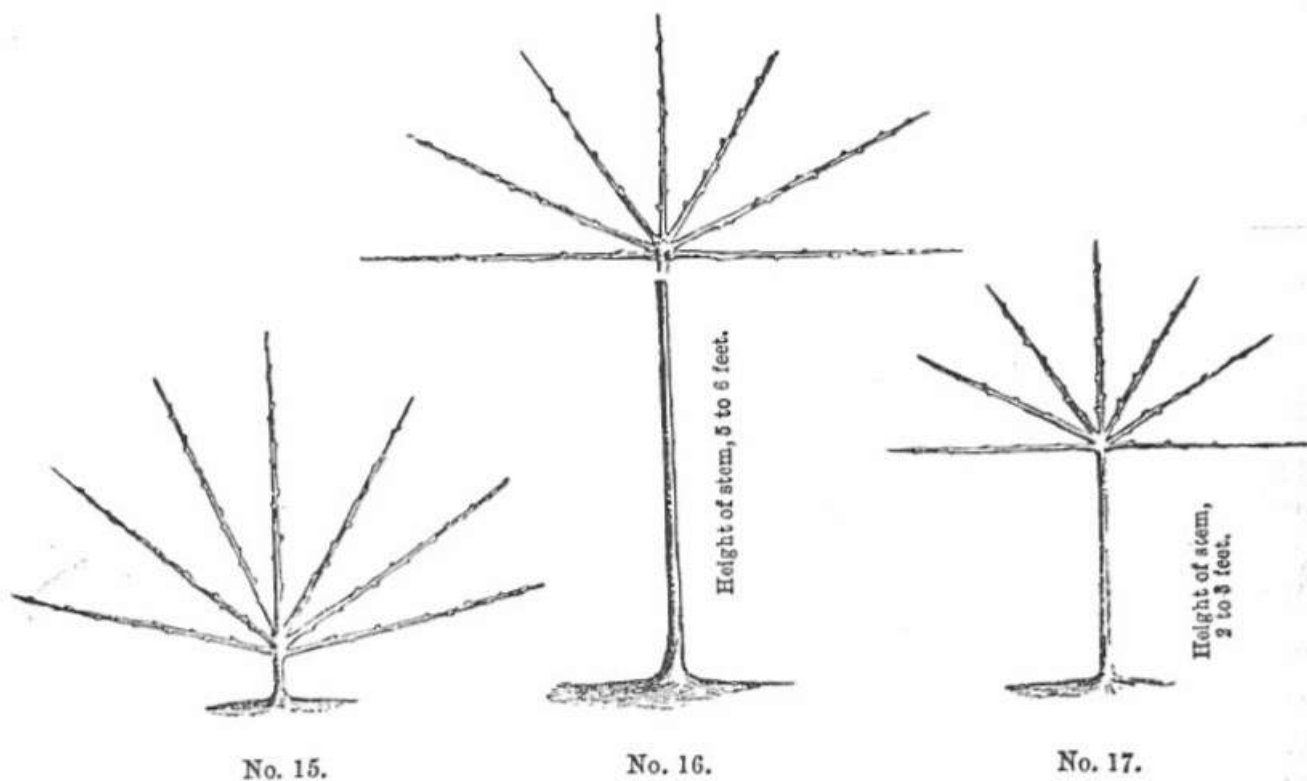
**RIVERS' EARLY YORK.** Medium size; skin marbled with red; melting and juicy; leaves smooth with round glands; flowers large. Season early in August.

**SEA EAGLE.** A very large peach from Early Silver, and of good flavour; it ripens towards the end of September; remarkable for its brilliant colour and size.

**THE NECTARINE PEACH.** Very large; pointed, with a smooth nectarine-like skin; flesh melting, rich, and racy; glands small, kidney-shaped; flowers large. A first-rate late peach. End of September.

*Remarks.*

I have given apparently too long a list of sorts, but in an orchard house the variety is both pleasing and necessary; as no two ripen at once, there is a constant supply of ripe fruit in the house; there is also a perceptible distinction in flavour which the amateur soon learns to appreciate.



Peaches, nectarines, apricots, plums, and cherries are generally trained after Nos. 15, 16, and 17 for walls, and are called Fan-trained Trees.



PEACHES—*continued.*

## PEACHES IN POTS FOR TRAINING.

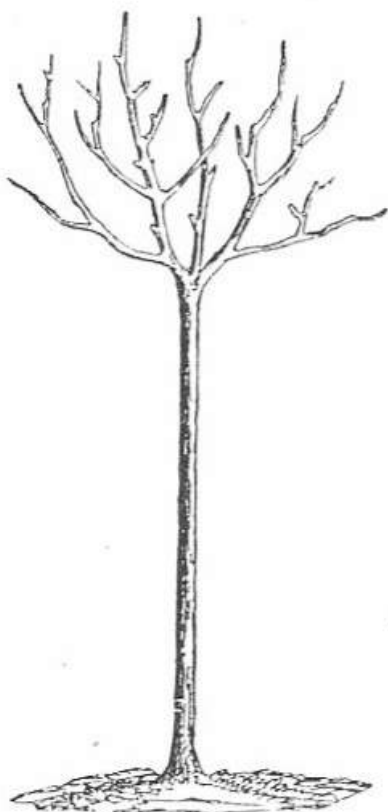
Peaches grown in pots, although not trained trees, are excellent for planting on walls and trellises; having been grown under glass in pots, the wood is thoroughly well ripened and the roots are very fibrous; the plants, therefore, are not checked in their growth by the removal; the shoots can be selected and tied out.



No. 18.

## PEACHES IN PERFORATED POTS.

When planted in perforated pots in orchard houses the border must be well drained; the roots will pass through the holes into the surrounding soil and great additional vigour is given; the roots that have passed through into the soil should be cut off in the autumn and the border dressed with manure. The perforations should be made about 3 inches from the rim of the pot. (*See photograph.*)

PEACHES—*continued*.

No. 19.



No. 20.



No. 21.

No. 19 is that of a standard tree for orchards; apples, pears, plums, and cherries are cultivated in this form. No. 20 is a pyramid, after which form the same kinds of fruit are largely cultivated for gardens. No. 21 is a form particularly well adapted for small gardens, or those exposed to winds. Apples grafted on the English Paradise stock and pears on the quince stock make most prolific bushes, and may be planted 6 feet apart; cherry and plum bushes should be 3 feet apart.



No. 22.



No. 23.



No. 24.

No. 22. A pyramid of the Rivers' Early York Peach, from a photograph.  
 „ 23. A half-standard tree of the Alexandra Noblesse Peach, from a photograph.  
 „ 24. A pyramid of the Louise Bonne of Jersey Pear  
 „ „

## SELECT DESSERT PLUMS.

- ANGELINA BURDETT.** Round; medium size; nearly black, spotted thickly with brown spots; very rich, juicy, and good. Middle of September.
- BELGIAN PURPLE.** Roundish oval; purple; large; juicy and very rich; dessert or kitchen. Middle of August.
- COE'S GOLDEN DROP.** Oval; yellow; very large; juicy, rich, and excellent; deserves a wall, but bears well as a pyramid; first-rate for pot culture. End of September.
- DECAISNE.** Very large; oval; bright yellow; very rich and good, like Coe's Golden Drop, but ripens much earlier. Early in September.
- DE MONTFORT.** Round; medium size; purple; juicy, rich, and excellent; much like Royal Hâtive, but larger. Middle of August.
- EARLY MIRABELLE.** Small; oval; yellow, spotted with red; juicy and rich. Makes a delicious preserve. Very early; middle of July.
- GOLDEN ESPEREN, or CLOTH OF GOLD.** Oval; of a fine golden yellow; rich, juicy, and good; freestone. Early in September.
- IMPÉRATRICE, BLUE.** Oval; medium size; purple; rich, not very juicy; requires a wall, and hangs long on the tree. October.
- IMPÉRATRICE, ICKWORTH.** Roundish oval; purple; medium size; rich, juicy, and excellent; may be kept a long time after being gathered, if wrapped in paper in a dry place. October.
- JEFFERSON.** Oval; large; yellow, spotted with red; juicy, rich, and delicious. Beginning of September.
- KIRKE'S.** Roundish oval; purple; rich, juicy, and excellent; very hardy. Middle of September.

## GAGE PLUMS.

The following kinds are all varieties of the 'Green Gage,' or Reine Claude, and are all dessert plums of great interest:

- BRYANSTON.** Large; round; green, blotched with red; juicy. September.
- 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.
- GREEN GAGE, or REINE CLAUDE.** Round; green; medium size; juicy and very rich. End of August.
- GUTHRIE'S LATE.** Roundish oval; large; yellowish green; rich, juicy, and excellent; tree very hardy and productive; a valuable late plum. September.
- M'LAUGHLIN'S.** Large; greenish yellow; an American plum; juicy and rich; it exhales a pleasant perfume. Middle of August.
- OULLINS' GOLDEN.** Very large; roundish oval; bright greenish yellow, streaked with green; rich; a beautiful and excellent early plum. Early in August.
- 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.
- REINE CLAUDE DU COMTE ATTHEMS, or COMTE D'ALTHAN.** A very fine late red plum, ripening the middle of September; freestone, and of excellent flavour.
- TRANSPARENT.** Large; roundish oval; greenish yellow, marbled with red; flesh transparent; rich, juicy, and of high excellence; tree remarkably robust and vigorous. Middle of September.

## SELECT KITCHEN PLUMS.

- 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. Early in October.
- BELLE DE LOUVAIN.** Large; roundish oval; deep purple; tree vigorous and hardy; a fine plum. End of August.
- COCHET PÈRE.** A very large and fine plum. September.
- DENBIGH, or COX'S EMPEROR.** Very large; red; round; a showy plum. September.
- DIAMOND.** Oval; purple; enormously large; one of the finest culinary plums known; its agreeable and brisk acid is never destroyed. Middle of September.
- GISBORNE'S.** Roundish oval; medium size; greenish yellow; a most abundant bearer, even in the North. Middle of August.
- MIRABELLE.** Oval; yellow; small; abundant bearer, and highly esteemed for preserving; the tree forms a beautiful pyramid. Middle of August.
- MITCHELSON'S.** Medium size; oval; deep purple, almost black; a most abundant bearer. End of August.
- ORLEANS.** Round; medium-sized; a well-known sort, a great bearer. Middle of August.
- ORLEANS, EARLY.** Round; purplish red; medium size; juicy and agreeable. Beginning of August.
- ORLEANS, SMITH'S, MONSIEUR GROS SURPASSE.** Large, succeeds Early Orleans.
- ORLEANS, LATE or BLACK.** Round; dark purple; large; juicy and good. End of September.
- POND'S SEEDLING, or Fonthill Plum.** Oval; bright red; enormously large; a great bearer. Beginning of September.

SELECT KITCHEN PLUMS—*continued.*

- PRINCE OF WALES. Round; reddish purple; medium size; tree very hardy, and a great bearer. Beginning of September.
- PRINCE ENGELBERT. Very large; oval; very deep purple, forms a beautiful pyramid, and bears profusely. August.
- VICTORIA, OF ALBERTON. Oval; red; very large; sweet and juicy; a most abundant bearer. This is the most useful kind of its season. Beginning of September.
- WHITE MAGNUM BONUM. Oval; very large; pale yellow. September.
- WINKESOUR. Oval; below medium size; dark purple; much esteemed in the limestone districts of Yorkshire; in the south it is not so good.
- WYEDALE. Oval; purple; medium size; a very late sort from Yorkshire; very valuable. End of October.
- YELLOW MAGNUM BONUM. Oval; large; golden yellow; juicy, rich, and excellent; an American variety, fit for kitchen or dessert. End of August.

## DAMSONS.

- BULLACE, NEW LARGE. Round; larger than the common bullace; forms a compact fruitful pyramid. End of October.
- CLUSTER, OF CRITTENDEN. Roundish oval; of extraordinary fertility; it forms a charming and fruitful pyramid. Middle of September.
- COMMON DAMSON. The true old variety.
- KING OF THE DAMSONS. Very prolific and large; one of the best.
- PRUNE. Oval; a great bearer, and much esteemed in the North. September.
- WHITE DAMSON. Very rich when cooked.

## SEEDLING PLUMS

RAISED BY MR. RIVERS.

## DESSERT PLUMS.

- EARLY FAVOURITE. Roundish oval; medium size; purple; juicy and very agreeable; freestone; requires a wall with S. or S.W. aspect, and is then the earliest of all early plums. Middle of July. F. C.
- GRAND DUKE. A seedling from the 'Autumn Compote'; a very large purple plum, ripening from the 10th to the 20th of October. The flavour is very fine, and is a valuable addition to late plums either for market or the private garden. A fine wall plum. First-class Certificate, R.H.S.
- LATE RIVERS. Below medium size; round; dark purple, almost black; juicy, rich, and good; the latest good plum. November.
- MALLARD. Fruit large; deep purple; flesh very rich and juicy; freestone. Tree very productive. Season, early in August.
- MONARCH. Fruit very large; roundish oval; dark purplish blue; freestone; of excellent quality. Tree robust, and an abundant bearer, trees three years from the graft bearing large crops of fine plums late in September, ripening from the 24th to the 27th; the fruit does not crack with heavy rain. This plum is one of the most valuable late market plums at present planted. Grown on a wall, the fruit is very large. F. C.
- STINT. Fruit small; reddish purple or red; flesh very rich and juicy; freestone. This is a dwarf and slender grower, and very productive. Season, July and August, occasionally very early.
- THE CZAR. A very large early purple plum, ripening about the end of July; rich and good; very productive. This plum has proved very valuable to all planters; it is as large as the 'Black Diamond,' and the tree is hardy and robust in growth. Now a very popular market plum.
- LATE ORANGE. Skin bright orange, covered with a heavy bloom; very rich and good; freestone. End of October. F. C. (Maidens, 5s. each; two and three years' trees, 7s. 6d. each.)
- BLUE-ROCK. Large and very rich; freestone. End of July. (Two and three years' trees, 7s. 6d. each.)

## GAGE PLUMS.

- EARLY TRANSPARENT. Fruit very large, round, and flattened; greenish yellow, dotted and blotched with crimson, when fully exposed to the sun becomes a very rich colour; flesh firm, very juicy, and richly flavoured, equal to the Green Gage, ripening ten days before the Transparent Gage. Tree robust, and an abundant bearer. This Plum is already well known, and has been described in the Fruit Manual of Dr. Hogg. F. C.
- GOLDEN TRANSPARENT. Fruit large bright golden when ripe; a most delicious late plum, ripening in October. F. C.
- LATE TRANSPARENT. Fruit large, round greenish yellow, changing to purple according to exposure to the sun; flesh firm, juicy, and like the preceding, fully equal to the Green Gage; stone very small. This is a very fine addition to the class of the Transparent Gage, as it completes the season, ripening fully ten days after the Transparent Gage. Tree of dwarf habit and an abundant bearer. F. C.



SEEDLING PLUMS—*continued*.

## KITCHEN PLUMS.

- AUTUMN COMPOTE.** Oval; very large; bright red and handsome; abundant bearer; ripens two or three weeks after Victoria; a valuable late kitchen plum.
- BITTERN.** Fruit large; deep blue; a culinary plum of great excellence. Tree an abundant bearer. Early in August.
- BLUE PROLIFIC; or, RIVERS' BLUE DAMSON.** A medium-sized culinary blue plum; a profuse bearer.
- CURLEW.** Fruit large; deep blue; a culinary plum. Tree an enormous bearer. Early in August.
- EARLY RIVERS, or EARLY PROLIFIC.** 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.
- HERON.** Fruit very large; purple and red; a culinary plum of great excellence. Tree an abundant bearer. August.
- LATE PROLIFIC.** This is a seedling from the Early Prolific, of equal excellence, but ripening three weeks later, thus continuing the season of one of the best cooking plums.
- SULTAN.** A seedling raised from Belle de Septembre. Large; round; deep red; very productive. Middle of August. F. C.
- SWAN.** Very large, red; very productive; freestone. End of August. (Two and three years' trees, 7s. 6d. each.)
- PRIMATE.** Very large; skin bright purplish red, with a bright bloom, thickly spotted with small dots; juicy; a freestone. Will hang on the tree until the middle or end of October. (Maidens, 5s. each; two and three years' trees, 7s. 6d. each.)

## DAMSON.

- RIVERS' EARLY DAMSON.** A seedling from St. Etienne Plum; a charming addition to damsons. Early in August.

## NEW JAPANESE PLUMS.

(Maidens, 3s. 6d. each.)

- |  |                            |
|--|----------------------------|
| <b>BURBANK.</b> Bright red. September. | <b>BOTAN.</b> Red. August. |
| <b>BOTAN.</b> White-fleshed. August.   |                            |

## QUINCES.

- PEAR-SHAPED.** The sort in common cultivation.
- PORTUGAL.** Very good and distinct, with very large downy leaves; fruit large and fine.

## SELECT SUMMER RASPBERRIES.

- |  |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| <b>ANTWERP, RED.</b> Large; of fine flavour.                         | } Per dozen, 2s. 6d.<br>Per 100, 15s. |
| <b>ANTWERP, YELLOW.</b> Large; yellow; sweet; excellent for dessert. |                                       |
| <b>BAUMFORTH'S SEEDLING.</b> Large, red, and productive.             |                                       |
| <b>FILLBASKET.</b> Large; a most abundant bearer, and very good.     |                                       |
| <b>FILBY or FASTOLF.</b> Red, large, and excellent; one of the best. |                                       |
| <b>HORNET.*</b> Red, large; a fine grower, and very good.            |                                       |
| <b>SUPERLATIVE.</b> Large, very great bearer.                        |                                       |

## AUTUMNAL RASPBERRIES.

- |  |                                 |
|--|---------------------------------|
| <b>OCTOBER RED or MERVEILLE DES QUATRE SAISONS.</b> Large; bright red; bears abundantly in autumn; its spikes of fruit are often twelve or eighteen inches long. | } 4s. per doz.<br>20s. per 100. |
| <b>OCTOBER YELLOW.</b>   |                                 |

## AMERICAN BLACKBERRIES.

- KITTATINNY, WILSON'S EARLY, WILSON'S JUNIOR and SNYDER,** 6s. per doz.

\* Report of the Royal Horticultural Society, July 9, 1889.

The Committee inspected several varieties of Raspberries growing in the gardens, and without a dissentient voice accorded a first-class certificate for Hornet (Rivers), for its healthy growth and fine trusses of large firm fruit. It has been long grown in quantity at Sawbridgeworth, and there regarded as the best Raspberry in the collection.

# STRAWBERRIES.

*Note.*—All the varieties not priced are sold at 5s. 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 by the dozen, they will be charged at an advance.

Varieties marked thus † can be supplied in small pots, 2s. 6d. per dozen; 15s. per 100.

## CLASS I.—EARLIEST VARIETIES.

- †ROYAL SOVEREIGN (Laxton). A very early, vigorous, and free-bearing variety, with very large, conical fruit; of great excellence.  
 NOBLE (Laxton). Very large and productive.  
 †SCARLET QUEEN (Laxton). Bright crimson, very early, a free bearer.  
 STEVENS' WONDER. Very early and prolific. (15s. per 100.)  
 †ALPHA. Fruit large, of a bright rosy red, and pinkish throughout; melting, juicy, and of delicious flavour; an excellent early variety; very free bearer.  
 BLACK PRINCE. Very early.  
 †EARLY CRIMSON PINE. Bright crimson; flesh white, sometimes pink, rich and fine flavour; a heavy cropper, and very early.  
 †KEEN'S SEEDLING. Large; colour deep crimson; early, with a brisk grateful flavour.  
 †SIR JOSEPH PAXTON. Large, handsome, and very good.  
 †VICOMTESSE H. DE THURY (Garibaldi). Early; hardy; a deservedly popular sort.  
 COMPETITOR (Laxton). Large; a fine early variety with handsome fruit.  
 MONARCH (Laxton). Very large, and highly coloured, with a rich Queen flavour. (15s. per 100.)

## CLASS II.—MID-SEASON VARIETIES.

- LEADER (Laxton). Very large; dark crimson flesh. (15s. per 100.)  
 †SENSATION (Laxton). A very large dark Strawberry. Abundant bearer.  
 †LORD SUFFIELD (Allan). Dark crimson; a good bearer; of rich flavour.  
 †GUNTUN PARK (Allan). Very large and handsome, with a brisk flavour; dark crimson scarlet.  
 VEITCH'S PERFECTION. A fine new Strawberry of distinct flavour. F. C. (21s. per 100.)  
 †AUGUSTE NICAISE. Large and early.  
 BICTON PINE. A white strawberry; sweet and good.  
 †BRITISH QUEEN. Very large; flavour excellent. No variety is superior to this in flavour; grows admirably in the ferruginous soils of Sussex.  
 CAROLINA SUPERBA. Large; equal to British Queen, but slightly different in flavour.  
 COCKSCOMB. Very large and showy.  
 CRIMSON QUEEN (Myatt). Very large; of a deep crimson colour; very firm flesh.  
 †DR. HOGG. Very large; very rich and good; a hardy variety of British Queen, and one of the finest of the race.  
 DUC DE MALAKOFF. Very large, and of a richer flavour than other very large sorts.  
 EXCELSIOR. Fruit roundish and handsome; very solid, and of a rich vinous flavour.  
 FILBERT PINE (Myatt). Medium size; flesh delicate.  
 †JAMES VEITCH. A large, handsome, crimson fruit; good flavour.  
 LA GROSSE SUCRÉE. Very good and large; and a great bearer.  
 MARSHAL MACMAHON. A very fine strawberry; grows freely, and bears large fruit abundantly.  
 PIONEER. Fruit of medium size, very dark red, flesh firm, brisk rich flavour.  
 †PRESIDENT. Very large; flavour brisk; a useful variety for all purposes.  
 †SEEDLING ELIZA (Rivers). Early; rich and excellent; very productive.  
 †SIR CHARLES NAPIER. Large; of a bright vermilion, very handsome; a little acid; but a fine prolific sort.  
 THE COUNTESS. A handsome, richly coloured variety, of excellent flavour; the best kind for packing yet introduced; a healthy grower and free bearer.  
 LA MONSTREUSE. Very large and good.  
 MONSEIGNEUR DUPANLOUP. Fruit very large; perfumed and good.  
 PHENOMENE. Fruit very large; productive.  
 EMPRESS OF INDIA (Allan). Bright scarlet, with a rich pine flavour.  
 COMMANDER (Laxton). Large; hardy; and prolific. (7s. 6d. per 100.)

## CLASS III.—LATE VARIETIES.

- †ANNA DE ROTHSCHILD. Large, bright scarlet, good flavour; one of the finest. (7s. 6d. 100.)  
 BONNY LASS. Very large and handsome; pale red; flesh pink, very solid, juicy, and of good flavour; free bearer. (7s. 6d. 100.)  
 DR. MORÉRE. As large and like Duc de Malakoff, but better than that variety.  
 †WATERLOO. Late and large. Very dark when fully ripe.

STRAWBERRIES—LATE VARIETIES—*continued*.

- ENCHANTRESS. Large; bright scarlet; very prolific.  
 †FROGMORE LATE PINE. Large, handsome, prolific, and very good. (7s. 6d. 100.)  
 HÉLÈNE GLOEDE. Large and good; later than Frogmore Pine.  
 LOXFORD HALL SEEDLING. Very handsome, finely flavoured; firm and large. (7s. 6d. 100.)  
 MR. RADCLIFFE. Large; bright red; equal to British Queen, but later.  
 SOUVENIR DE KIEFF. Large, good bearer; of excellent flavour.  
 †LATEST OF ALL (Laxton). Large; very late, and of pleasant flavour.

## CLASS IV.—CULINARY VARIETIES.

- †ELEANOR. Very large and handsome; rather late.  
 †ELTON. Large; late; one of the best for preserving.

## CLASS V.—HAUTBOIS AND ALPINES.

- ROYAL HAUTBOIS (*Rivers*). Very large, with the true Hautbois flavour; a most abundant bearer; the only kind of Hautbois worthy of cultivation.  
 GALANDE. Small; very dark red; a most abundant bearer; flavour very agreeable.

## WALNUTS.

	s.	d.
WALNUT, NOYER À BIJOU. Very large . . . . .	3	6 to 7s. 6d. each
WALNUT, thin-shelled . . . . .	3	6 „ 7s. 6d. „
WALNUT, DWARF PROLIFIC ( <i>Juglans præparturiens</i> ), or NOYER FERTILE OF THE FRENCH. A dwarf variety raised from seed at Châlons. 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 . . . . .	2	6 each
WALNUT, common, 6 to 10 feet . . . . .	5	0 to 7s. 6d.

## PROPER DISTANCES FOR PLANTING PYRAMIDAL AND OTHER FRUIT-TREES.

- Pyramidal Pear Trees and Bushes on quince stocks—nine feet apart.  
 Pyramidal Pear Trees on the pear stock, root-pruned—twelve feet apart.  
 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 feet apart.  
 Horizontal Espaliers on the pear stock—for Rails or Walls—twenty feet apart.  
 Pyramidal Plum Trees—nine to twelve feet apart.  
 Espalier Plum Trees—for Rails or Walls—twenty feet apart.  
 Pyramidal and Bush Apple Trees on the paradise stock, root-pruned, for small gardens—six feet apart.  
 Espalier Apple Trees on the paradise stock—twelve to 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—nine feet apart.  
 Espalier Cherry Trees, for Rails or Walls—fifteen to twenty feet apart.  
 Standard Pear, Apple, Plum, and Cherry Trees, for Orchards—twenty-four feet apart.  
 Upright Cordon Pear, Apple, and Cherry Trees—two to three feet apart.  
 Diagonal Cordon Trees, trained to a wire fence (of four wires) five feet or more in height, two feet apart.  
 Horizontal Cordons—single, 5 feet; double, 10.

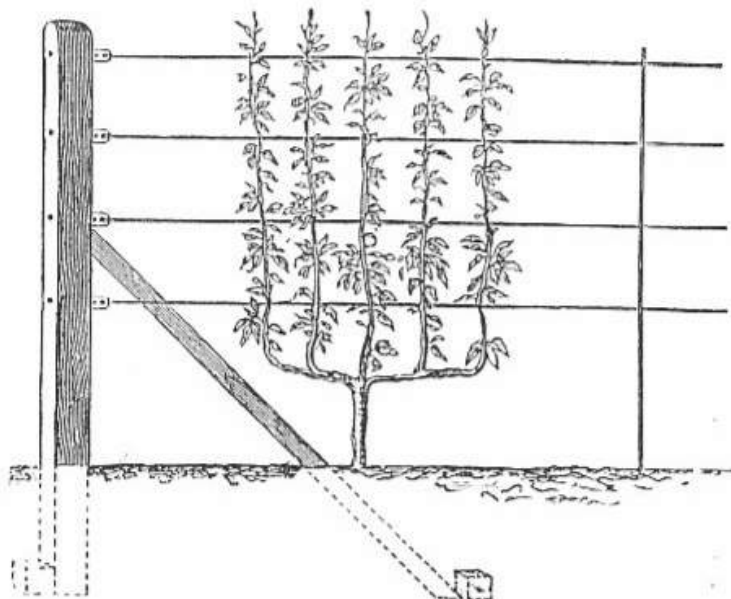
## NUMBER OF TREES PER ACRE.

Planted 3 feet apart . . . . .	4,840 trees	Planted 12 feet apart . . . . .	302 trees
„ 4 „ . . . . .	2,722 „	„ 15 „ . . . . .	193 „
„ 6 „ . . . . .	1,210 „	„ 20 „ . . . . .	108 „
„ 9 „ . . . . .	637 „	„ 24 „ . . . . .	75 „

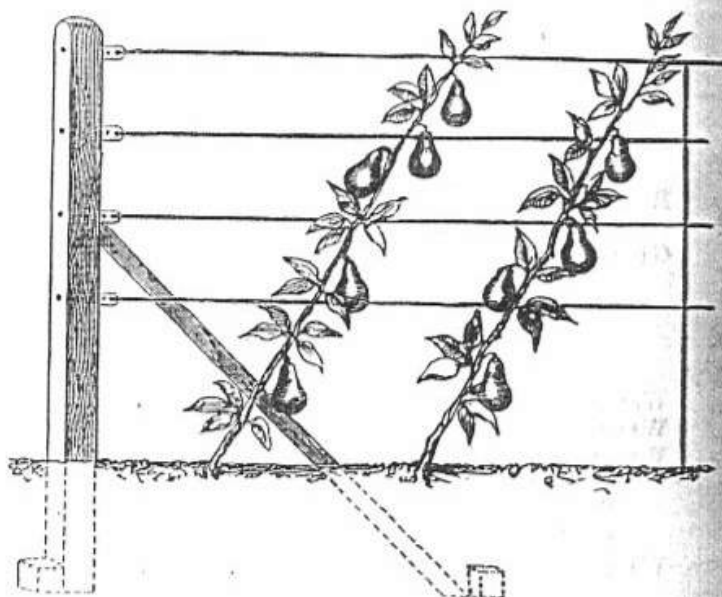
## AMATEUR MARKET GARDENING.

It has now become a fashion for persons with independent means to plant fruit-trees and to sell their produce; a few words of instruction may not be amiss to such who take pleasure in fruit culture and yet wish to derive some profit from their gardens.

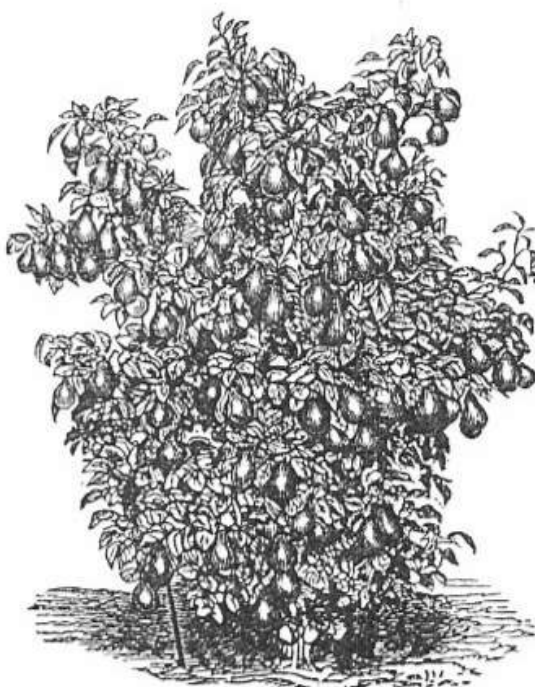
**APPLES.**—These should be grafted on the Paradise stock, and cultivated either as bushes or pyramids. They should be planted nine feet apart in rows. Their pruning should be of the simplest; thin out the shoots in June, and shorten to half their length in October. In winter a few autumnal shoots will still be found that require pruning; these should all be shortened to three or four buds; and if the trees are aged and a little crowded with shoots, they should be thinned with a sharp knife, and this will constitute the whole of the pruning for the year. If the soil be rich the trees may be planted some twelve feet apart. If the trees bear too profusely so as to exhaust themselves, some decomposed manure, about five bushels to twenty-five square yards, should be spread on the surface in winter and left there. I have commenced with apples because they are the fruit of the people, almost a necessary of life.



No. 25.



No. 26.



No. 27.

Bush Pear Tree—Beurré Capiaumont.



**CHERRIES.**—These may be planted as bushes and pyramids, nine feet and twelve feet apart.

**PEARS.**—These should be grafted or budded on the Quince stock, otherwise their growth is by far too vigorous, and the produce a remote and pleasing uncertainty. They may be planted as bushes or pyramids, nine feet apart for bushes, and twelve feet apart for pyramids will be perfect culture.

**PLUMS.**—Next to the apple the plum is the most valuable domestic fruit. The trees may be planted nine feet apart; and if, as is the case with some soils, they make a vigorous growth without bearing fruit, the trees should be taken up early in November and replanted in the same place. If large trees are required, half standards (the best form) may be thinned out so as to stand twelve feet apart. Management of the soil in all these cases must be that recommended for apples. Very little pruning.

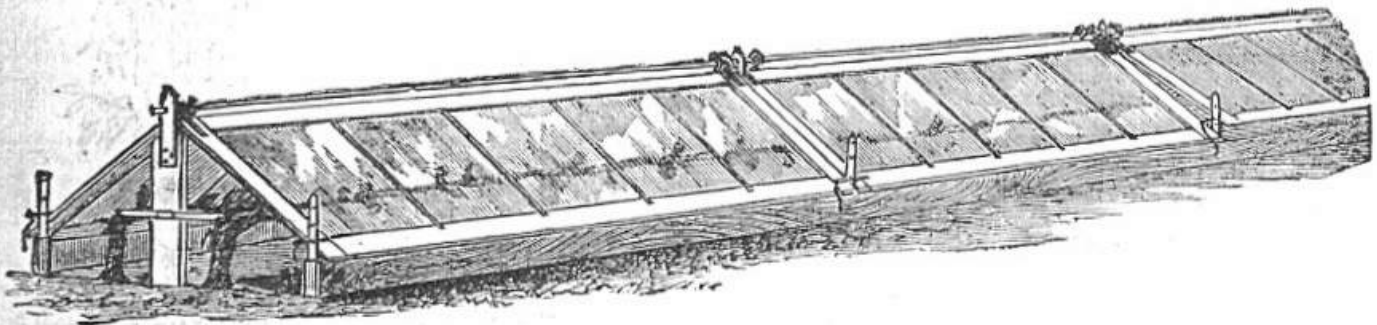
A few words as to market-garden planting will, I think, do good, and I give them as axioms:—Do not plant many varieties, but find out by trial, *i.e.*, planting several sorts, one tree of each sort, and closely observe them, and if you find one or two or three sorts more prolific than others, plant from fifty to five hundred of such a sort. Of new pears for market, Madame Treyve is a great bearer, and most excellent pear; Beacon, Fertility, Durondeau, Beurré d'Amanlis, Souvenir du Congrès, Doyenné du Comice, and Conference are good market pears. Of plums, Sultan, The Czar, Early Rivers or Prolific, Curlew, Victoria, Monarch, and Grand Duke may be planted as pyramids, nine or twelve feet apart, with great advantage.

Condensed orchards are of course intended for small properties. A small orchard well cultivated and well planted will probably be found most productive and most profitable.

A cordon orchard trained on wires will be found to be a charming addition to a fruit garden. The illustrations on the preceding page will explain the two methods of training cordons. No. 25 is the vertical five-branched cordon; it is two feet between the two external branches, and can be planted as a minimum three feet apart. No. 26 is the diagonal cordon, to be planted two feet apart.

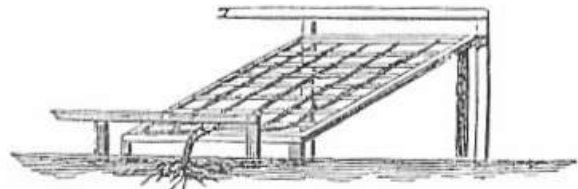
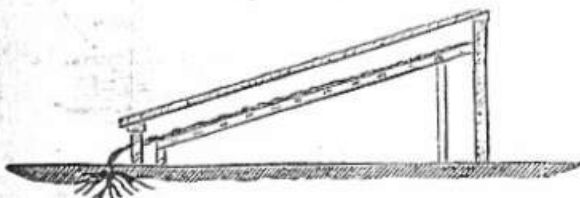
The five-branched cordon, being planted at a greater distance than the diagonal, will probably not exhaust the soil so much, but both the systems require a liberal supply of manure applied to the surface of the soil in the autumn or spring; and, in the event of heavy crops of fruit, surface-dressing should be continued during the summer.

The diagrams below represent a pear trellis and a ground vinery, of which an extended description is given in 'The Miniature Fruit Garden,' 20th edition.



RIVERS' NEW GROUND VINERY.

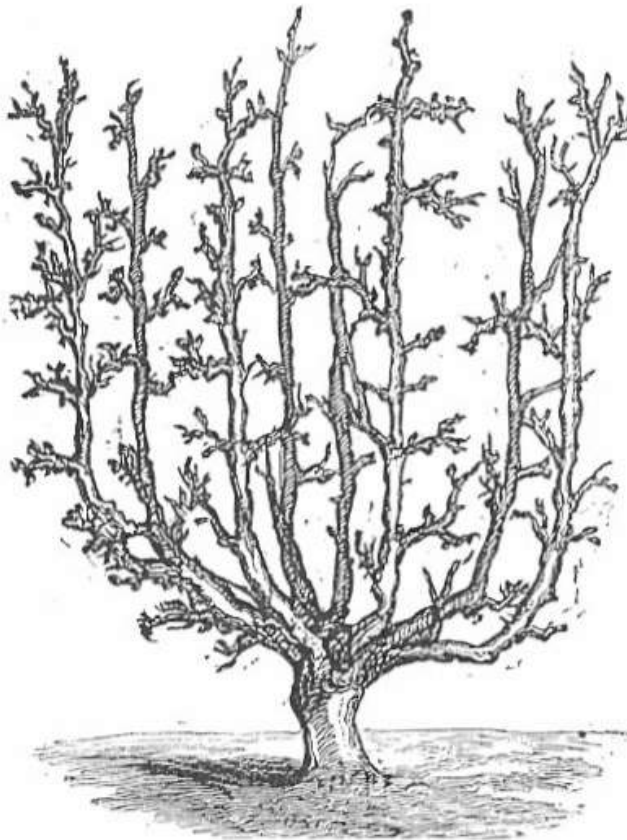
The main feature of this ground vinery is that the ridge is formed of gas piping, on which the lights are hooked; these being perfectly secure, yet easily removed; they may also be turned quite back, resting on the opposite side of the ridge.



Horizontal cordons should be planted in the ground vinery; single vertical cordons and upright trained trees like the annexed figure on the trellis.



No. 28.



No. 29.

APPLE TREE, eight branches, trained to form a vase or goblet.



No. 30.

PEAR TREE, 'Madame Treve,' with 8 branches, trained in the form of a vase or goblet; 10 years old, height 6 ft., circumference 11 ft., carrying 138 fruits. Sept. 1896.

### VASE OR GOBLET TRAINING.

Figures No. 29 and 30 illustrate a method of training which is remarkably easy and efficient; a bush tree from three to four years old will furnish the foundation, if the tree will provide from six to eight shoots. For a few years these shoots will require supports, and should be tied out to stakes, but in time they will be self-supporting. Apple trees at ten years old are extremely ornamental, and form most picturesque avenues; the hollow centre encourages the admission of sun and air; as apple trees will hold their fruit well into October, the effect lasts for some time.

[The engraving of the pear, 'Madame Treyve,' is not a photograph, but it is a faithful portrait.—T. F. R.]

### INSECT WASH.

The following mixture is fatal to all kinds of aphides:—

Steep four ounces of quassia chips in a gallon of soft water for twenty-four hours. Dissolve two ounces of soft soap and add to the infusion. The shoots should be brushed with a painter's brush and carefully washed on the under side of the leaves.

### CURE FOR CANKER.

Superphosphate of Lime	. . . . .	35 lbs.
Nitrate of Potash	. . . . .	21 „
Nitrate of Soda	. . . . .	28 „
Sulphate of Lime	. . . . .	28 „

To be applied in autumn and spring in the proportion of a quarter lb. to the square yard; the mixture should be sown round the tree and lightly pricked in with a fork.

## LIST OF PRICES.

SPECIAL TERMS WILL BE QUOTED ON APPLICATION FOR WHOLESALE MARKET PLANTING IN QUANTITIES OF 500 AND UPWARDS.

### ORCHARD HOUSE TREES.

Peaches, Nectarines, fruiting trees in pots, pyramids	. . . . .	5s., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d.
Ditto ditto ditto bushes	. . . . .	5s., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d.
Ditto ditto ditto half standards	. . . . .	5s., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d.
Apricots, ditto bushes	. . . . .	5s.
Plums, ditto pyramids	. . . . .	3s. 6d., 5s.
Pears, ditto ditto	. . . . .	3s. 6d., 5s.
Apples, ditto ditto	. . . . .	3s. 6d., 5s.
Cherries, ditto ditto	. . . . .	5s.
Figs, ditto bushes	. . . . .	3s. 6d., 5s.

NOTE.—The varieties are specially selected for Orchard-house Culture.

### PEAR TREES.

#### ON PEAR STOCKS.

			s.	d.
1. Standards for Orchards, &c. (see Fig. 19)	. . . . .	24s. per doz.	2	6 each.
2. Pyramids (see Fig. 20)	. . . . .	24s. per doz.	2	6 „
3. Dwarf maiden trees	. . . . .	12s. per doz.	1	6 „
4. Dwarf trained trees (No. 1, p. 5)	. . . . .		3	6 „
5. Ditto of extra size (No. 3, p. 5)	. . . . .		5	0 „
6. Standards trained (No. 2, p. 5)	. . . . .	5s. to	7	6 „

#### ON QUINCE STOCKS.

7. Dwarf maiden and cordons, one year old, fine trees	£4 per 100.	12s. per doz.	1	6 „
8. Pyramids, or upright cordons, two years old	£6 „	18s. per doz.	2	0 „
9. Pyramids, three to four years old, full of blossom buds (No. 20, p. 32)		24s. „	2	6 „
10. Dwarf bushes (No. 21, p. 32)	£6 per 100	18s. „	2	0 „
11. Ditto large trees, three to four years old (No. 21, p. 32)		24s. „	2	6 „
12. Dwarf trained trees, for walls or espaliers (No. 1, p. 5)			3	6 „
13. Dwarf trained trees, of extra size (No. 3, p. 5)			5	0 „
14. Dwarf trained trees, upright (No. 4, p. 5)		3s. 6d. and	5	0 „
15. Diagonal cordons, bearing trees (No. 5, p. 5)		24s. per doz.	2	6 „
Double-grafted trees, marked <i>d.g.</i> in descriptive list:				
Pyramids, 2 and 3 years			3	0 „
Dwarfs, 1 year			2	0 „

LIST OF PRICES—*continued.**Reference to List of Prices.*

Pears on quince stocks.—No. 7 are adapted for single horizontal cordons; No. 8 may be trained as diagonal and vertical cordons, or as pyramids; they are for the most part full of blossom buds. No. 10 are pretty, compact bushes removed in the spring; their roots are a mass of fibres, and their heads full of blossom buds, so that they will bear a crop of fruit next season. No. 12 are trained horizontally to form cordons either for walls or espaliers. This method, although recently claimed as French, has been practised in England for generations—by summer pruning the branch forms itself into a 'cordon,' or rope of blossom buds and fruit, close to the stem. No. 14 are most convenient trees for planting in vacancies against walls; they require but little room, and bear abundantly; or, if a wall is planted with them five feet apart, four trees will take up the space generally given to one horizontal tree. The sorts marked *d.g.* in the Catalogue can be supplied as double-grafted trees, many of them in a bearing state.

## APPLE TREES.

## ON CRAB STOCKS.

s. d.

1. Standards for orchards (see Fig. 19)	£7 10s. per 100.	24s. per doz.	2	6	each.
2. Dwarf maiden trees		12s. per doz.	1	6	"
3. Pyramids, 5 to 6 feet, very fine trees	£6 per 100.	18s. per doz.	2	0	"

## ON NONESUCH AND BROAD-LEAVED PARADISE STOCKS.

4. Dwarf maiden trees, for single cordons	£4 per 100.	12s. per doz.	1	6	"
5. Pyramids, bearing trees	£6 "	18s. "	2	0	"
6. Bushes	£6 "	18s. "	2	0	"
7. Do. and Pyramids, selected trees (bearing)			2	6	"
8. Trees horizontally trained for espaliers (Nos. 1 and 3, p. 5)		3s. 6d. and	5	0	"
9. Upright trained trees (No. 4, p. 5)		3s. 6d. "	5	0	"
10. Double cordons (No. 9, p. 13)			2	0	"

*Reference to List of Prices.*

No. 1 are trees of the usual kind planted in orchards under grass. Such trees may be seen in the cider-growing counties; they should never be planted in small gardens. No. 4 are sold cheaply by the hundred or thousand, and are likely to be used extensively for edgings to gardens; they require being bent down and trained to a strained galvanised wire, one foot from the ground. No. 5 are most eligible trees for gardens, and No. 6 are perhaps the most delightful trees ever invented, they are so well adapted for small gardens; by planting them, every artisan with his suburban garden may grow his own apples. All the trees from 4 to 10 are grafted on the Nonesuch and Broad-leaved Paradise stock, which is remarkable for the fertility given to apple trees.

## CHERRY TREES.

## ON COMMON CHERRY STOCKS.

s. d.

Standards (see Fig. 19)					3	6	each
Standards trained (No. 16)				5s. to	7	6	"
Dwarf maiden trees					1	6	"
Ditto trained (No. 15)				3s. 6d. to	5	0	"
Pyramids (No. 20)					2	6	"

## ON MAHALEB STOCKS.\*

Dwarf maiden trees		12s. per doz.	1	6	"
Dwarf bushes, 3 years old, full of blossom buds (No. 21)		24s. "	2	6	"
Pyramids ditto ditto (No. 20)		24s. "	2	6	"
Dwarf fan-trained trees for espaliers or walls (No. 15)		3s. 6d. to	5	0	"

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



LIST OF PRICES—*continued.***APRICOT, PEACH, & NECTARINE TREES.**

	s.	d.
Dwarf maiden trees . . . . .	2	6 each.
Standards, trained for walls (No. 16) . . . . .	10	6 „
Half-standards, trained for walls (No. 17) . . . . .	7s. 6d. to 10	6 „
Dwarfs, trained for walls (No. 15) . . . . .	5s. to 7	6 „

**MEDLAR TREES.**

	s.	d.
Standards . . . . .	2	6 each.
Pyramids . . . . .	2	6 „

**FIG TREES.**

	s.	d.
Figs in pots, largest size, bearing trees . . . . .	5	0 each.
Ditto, second size . . . . .	3	6 „

**PLUM AND DAMSON TREES.**

	s.	d.
Standards, trained . . . . .	5s. to 7	6 each.
Standards for orchards . . . . . £7. 10s. per 100.	24s. per doz.	2 6 „
Dwarf maiden trees . . . . . £4 „	12s. „	1 6 „
Dwarf trees trained for espaliers or walls . . . . .	3s. 6d. to 5	0 „
Ditto, upright trained trees (fig. 4, p. 5) . . . . .	3s. 6d. to 5	0 „
Pyramidal, 2 and 3 years old . . . . . £6 per 100.	18s. per doz.	2 0 „
Ditto, larger trees, 5 to 6 feet, 4 years old . . . . .	24s. per doz.	2 6 „
Oblique cordons for wire fences . . . . .	1s. 6d. to 2	6 „

**GRAPE VINES.**

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

Strong planting canes, 6 to 7 feet, each 5s.

Hardy sorts for walls, each 3s. 6d.

**NUT TREES.**

	s.	d.
Bushes, on own roots . . . . .	9	0 to 12s. per dozen.
Grafted on stems 4 feet in height . . . . .	2	6 each; 24s. per dozen.

**ORANGE, LEMON, AND LIME TREES.**

	s.	d.
Young trees . . . . .	5	0 each.
Bearing trees 1½ to 2½ feet . . . . .	7	6 „
Ditto 2½ to 4 feet . . . . .	10	6 and 21s. each.

**QUINCE TREES.**

	s.	d.
Standards . . . . .	2	6 each.
Pyramids . . . . .	2	6 „

## APPENDIX.

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### 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, however, be very poor, some manure, quite decayed and like mould, may be mixed with it in planting.

In heavy and wet soils the trees should be planted on mounds and not in holes.

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### SELECTION OF TREES.

Every possible care will be taken to ensure the trees and plants being healthy and true to name; we cannot, however, hold ourselves responsible for damage resulting from disease or error. Complaints must be made on the receipt of the trees and the trees returned if not approved of.

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#### *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.

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## PART II.

# DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF ROSES.

The following Hints as to the Culture of Roses may be found useful.

**WHEN** the plants are received, they should, if the weather is not frosty, be at once unpacked, and the roots and tops wetted; if the ground be ready, plant at once, taking only a few at a time out of the shelter, so that the whole lot may not be exposed for any length of time to cold drying winds.

**STOCKS.**—Some of the finest roses not being vigorous in constitution do not succeed well on their own roots. They therefore require to be budded on some stock which is calculated to impart additional strength. The principal stocks in use are the Briar and the Manetti, and the latter is beyond doubt the finest Stock for the majority of Hybrid Perpetual Roses. Many of the varieties when on the Briar or their own roots, remain almost inactive, and rarely produce a good bloom; when on the Manetti, they appear to gain a new life, and produce shoots quite remarkable. They should, in all cases, be budded on young stocks, and for dwarfs the closer to the ground the better.

**SOIL.**—That which they especially delight in is a rich fibrous loam, that feels greasy when pressed between the fingers; where this is not to be had the soil should be improved—if light, by the addition of loam or even clay well worked in; where heavy, good drainage and the addition of charcoal in small quantities will help it, but in such places drainage is most important. The ground should be deeply trenched, well-rotted animal manure being plentifully added; if the soil be old garden soil, add good fresh loam, rich and yellow; if heavy clay, some burned earth, road sand, or leaf mould should be added. For Briars, the loam if somewhat adhesive in quality, will be all the better.

**DRAINAGE.**—The rose will not thrive in stagnant soil. If drainage does not naturally exist it must be provided for—six to nine inches deep of broken stones or any other coarse material will answer the purpose.

**PLANTING.**—A place apart from other flowers should be assigned to them if possible. Oblong beds not over four feet wide are the best, as the flowers may be cut or examined without treading on the beds. A south-south-east or south-west aspect is the best, the beds being situated so as to receive the morning sun in an open and airy situation, but sheltered from the north or east winds, and not surrounded by trees, as closeness is apt to generate mildew. Roses like free circulation, but are injured by cold draughts. When they are to be planted among other subjects in the borders, a hole should be made about eighteen inches deep, large enough to contain half a wheelbarrowful of a compost of two-thirds strong turfy loam (if it can be procured from an old pasture it is preferable), and one-third well-decomposed animal manure; in the midst of this the tree should be planted and trodden in firmly. Standards should not be planted too deeply, a few inches depth of soil above the roots is sufficient, and a firm stake to each tree is absolutely necessary. The Roses on the Manetti Stock should be planted rather deeper than Roses on the Briar; the collar of the bud, or point of union with the stock, should be fully two inches below the surface of the soil. Above this point the rose will throw out its own roots the second year, which, in addition to the roots of the stock, will give the plant a remarkable degree of vigour and hardiness. In planting, a little sandy mixture near the roots induces the extension of fresh fibre. Let earth, not manure, touch the roots, and choose a fine day for the operation.

**WATERING.**—When coming into bloom, if the weather is dry, give a good drenching twice or three times a week; continue after blooming to prevent mildew; liquid manure also may be used with advantage.

**MANURING.**—Roses are strong feeders, and will take almost any amount of manure. A layer six inches thick of half-decayed hot-bed, laid on the beds in November and forked in the following spring, or decomposed cow or pig manure, are excellent dressings. In warm soils, cow manure is much the best. Diluted drainings from the dunghill, stable, or cow-shed, poured round the plants, but not touching them, are good liquid manures, applied during the growing season and after the first bloom of the Perpetuals is over.

**PRUNING.**—The majority of people do not understand the object aimed at in pruning. It is painful to see some plants cut with no more care or thought than if the operator were pruning a hedge—all the shoots cropped over, big and little, all alike. The result is—the few strong shoots give a few flowers, possibly only wood; the small shoots, a few sickly yellow leaves. The first object should be to select a few shoots (the number depending upon the size or age of the plant) capable of producing good flowers—well ripened shoots, short jointed, not too strong, and the nearer the ground (for dwarfs) the better; then all the soft prematurely ripened wood and the old and weakly shoots should be cut *clean away*, leaving only those described. These should be cut back according to strength of shoots or variety—as a rule from four to twelve inches; the stronger they are the longer they may be left. By this method the plants grow vigorously, flower in profusion, and are kept young and healthy for many years. It is not advisable to prune at the time of planting; in March for Hybrid Perpetuals, and the last week in April for Tea Roses, is the best time.

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Amateurs should bear in mind that the 'Exhibition' Roses which are so constantly before the public in print and at Flower Shows are not always the best for garden ornamentation or for the general purposes of house decoration, as such varieties often bloom sparingly and require a costly and troublesome system of management. The varieties of Roses are so numerous, and the habits and colours so varied, that it will be advisable that purchasers not thoroughly acquainted with them should, when ordering, state the purpose for which they are required; and either leave the selection to us, simply mentioning the colours desired, or if varieties are specified, instruct us to substitute sorts in place of any that may be unsuitable.

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#### THE ENEMIES OF THE ROSE.

Insects are very troublesome to the Rose-grower. In Spring, almost as soon as the plants begin to grow. 'the worm i' the bud' attacks it. This is only to be destroyed by hand picking; after this the *Green Fly* makes its appearance, which should be kept in abeyance by syringing the plants with the following mixture: Steep 4 ozs. of Quassia chips in a gallon of soft water for twenty-four hours; dissolve two ounces of soft soap, and add to the infusion; to this may be added another gallon or two of soft water, and it will then be strong enough. *Mildew* is a fungous disease, caused by sudden changes in the atmosphere, and generally makes its appearance in dull cloudy weather; it is very easily removed by dusting Flowers of Sulphur on the foliage. This should be done in the morning when the dew is on the leaves.

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# AUTUMNAL ROSES.

VARIETIES BLOOMING FROM JUNE TILL NOVEMBER.

## SELECT HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

(E), marked thus, are adapted for exhibition purposes. (P), marked thus, are strong growing varieties that will form good Pillar Roses.

The varieties printed in capitals may be safely selected by those requiring a small but choice selection.

### Group 1.—Dark Crimson.

Name.	Description.
ABEL CARRIERE.....	E rich velvety maroon, large, full, and finely shaped.
A. DRAWELL.....	very dark crimson, large and globular.
BARON DE BONSTETTEN .....	very dark crimson, a free bloomer.
CHARLES DARWIN.....	E deep crimson, with a brownish tint and slightly shaded with violet, good autumnal bloomer, and thoroughly distinct.
CHARLES GATER .....	deep brownish crimson, distinct in colour, flowers large and very globular.
COMTE RAIMBAUD.....	E dark carmine.
CRIMSON QUEEN .....	velvety crimson, shaded with fiery red in the centre and maroon on the outer petals, large and beautiful flowers.
CROWN PRINCE.....	E P deep crimson with bright centre, very large and full.
DR. HOGG.....	P deep violet, growth vigorous and very hardy.
DR. SEWELL.....	E crimson-scarlet shaded with purple, large, full, and finely cupped; very free flowering, and of a vigorous and healthy constitution.
DUC DE CAZES.....	dark velvety-crimson.
DUKE OF CONNAUGHT .....	E deep velvety-crimson, of exquisite shape, and a vigorous grower.
DUKE OF WELLINGTON .....	E dark crimson shaded, flowers large.
EARL OF DUFFERIN .....	E velvety-crimson, shaded with maroon, large and full, vigorous.
EDWARD DUFOUR.....	deep crimson-red, large, full, well-formed, and growth very vigorous; a seedling from <i>Annie Wood</i> .
EMPERESS OF INDIA .....	dark brownish crimson, very double and finely shaped.
FISHER HOLMES.....	E scarlet shaded with dark velvety-crimson.
GLOIRE DE DUCHER .....	purple, shaded with crimson and scarlet, distinct and very fine.
HARRISON WEIR .....	E beautiful rich velvety-crimson, enlivened with scarlet; flowers large and full, with handsome foliage.
HORACE VERNET .....	E dark velvety red.
JEAN LAMBERT.....	dark shaded crimson, full and large.
JEAN LIABAUD .....	velvety-crimson shaded with black, large and good form.
JEAN SOUPERT .....	E deep velvety-purple, fair size and good form.
JOHN D. PAWLE .....	rich velvety-crimson, shaded with maroon, finely cupped.
LORD CLYDE.....	crimson shaded with purple, large and full.
LORD MACAULAY .....	deep velvety-crimson, finely shaped.
LOUIS VAN HOUTTE.....	E rich scarlet-crimson, darkly shaded, good form and habit.
PIERRE NOTTING .....	E dark red shaded with violet, good habit.
PREFET LIMBOURG .....	beautiful dark velvety-red, shaded violet, large, full, very fine form, good bloomer summer and autumn.
PRINCE ARTHUR .....	E deep crimson; large.
PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN ..	E deep velvety-crimson, large and full, beautiful.
REYNOLDS HOLE .....	E maroon, shaded with crimson.
ROBERT MARNOCK .....	P brownish crimson.
ROSIERISTE JACOBS .....	bright velvety-red, with dark shading, vigorous.
RUBENS .....	brilliant velvety-crimson, flowers of medium size, very beautiful, not full.
SIR ROWLAND HILL .....	E claret colour, shaded with maroon, large and full.
SOUVENIR DE DR. JAMAIN .....	crimson and violet, very dark.
SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.....	E blackish maroon, petals edged with scarlet, finely shaped.
VICOMTE VIGIER .....	deep crimson, large and double.
XAVIER OLIBO.....	E dark shaded crimson, flowers very large.

## Group 2.—Bright Crimson and Scarlet.

Name.	Description.
A. K. WILLIAMS .....	E bright carmine red, erect habit, and of perfect form.
ALFRED COLOMB .....	E brilliant crimson, cupped and finely shaped; one of the finest.
ANTOINE DUCHER .....	bright red, large and full.
ANNIE WOOD .....	E P clear red, large and full.
AUGUSTE BUCHNER .....	P bright scarlet, shaded; large, full, imbricated form, growth vigorous.
BARON N. DE ROTHSCHILD .....	bright rosy crimson, good form and substance.
BEAUTY OF WALTHAM .....	E light rosy crimson, much like <i>Madame Charles Crapelet</i> .
BRIGHTNESS OF CHESHUNT .....	very bright crimson, medium size flower, full.
CAMILLE BERNARDIN .....	E bright crimson.
CAPTAIN HAYWARD .....	bright crimson.
CHARLES LEFEBVRE .....	E P brilliant red, flowers finely shaped, most beautiful of all.
COMTESSE DE CAMONDO .....	fine deep rose, shaded with violet, very large, full, and of vigorous growth.
DEAN OF WINDSOR .....	clear rich vermilion, sometimes slightly shaded with crimson, large, full, and of good form, strong and vigorous habit.
DR. ANDRY .....	E bright crimson, flowers large.
DUC DE ROHAN .....	brilliant red, shaded with vermilion, beautiful.
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD .....	E light scarlet-crimson, large, full, and of globular shape.
DUCHESS DE CAYLUS .....	brilliant crimson, flowers double and well shaped.
DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT .....	brilliant crimson, shaded with velvety purple, fine form, flowers freely.
DUKE OF ALBANY .....	bright crimson, shaded with dark velvety crimson.
DUKE OF EDINBURGH .....	E P fine vermilion, large and finely shaped.
DUKE OF TECK .....	E bright crimson-scarlet, flowers large, very double, globular form.
EARL OF PEMBROKE .....	E bright crimson, good shape, distinct.
ECLAIR .....	E bright scarlet, globular and good, free autumnal bloomer.
ETIENNE LEVET .....	E bright crimson, large and full.
E. Y. TEAS .....	E dazzling deep cherry red, large, full and of the most perfect form.
FERDINAND DE LESSEPS .....	E richest vermilion shaded with bright carmine; very large, full and well-formed; very free blooming; a splendid exhibition flower. (Synonyms: Maurice Bernardin and Sir Garnet Wolseley).
FRANCOISE FONTAINE .....	deep crimson with scarlet.
FRANCOISE LACHARME .....	P brilliant crimson, finely shaped, beautiful.
GENERAL JACQUEMINOT .....	E P brilliant crimson, very large, a grand rose, but not quite double.
GLORY OF CHESHUNT .....	P flowers of a rich shaded crimson, very bright and vivid.
JOHN BRIGHT .....	bright crimson, large.
JOHN STUART MILL .....	E bright clear red, large, full and beautiful form, free flowering, a good variety for general cultivation.
LEON RENAULT .....	fine bright cherry red, large, very full, opens very well, growth very vigorous.
LORD BEACONSFIELD .....	large and very double flowers, of the finest form and outline, petals well reflexed, colour deep rosy crimson.
LE HAVRE .....	E bright vermilion-red, imbricated.
MADAME BOUTIN .....	brilliant crimson, flowers large and finely shaped.
MADAME JULIE DARAN .....	very brilliant red or vermilion, flowers finely shaped.
MARECHAL VAILLANT .....	purplish crimson flowers, large foliage, fine.
MARIE BAUMAN .....	E brilliant light crimson, fine form, very good.
MARIE RADY .....	E deep rose, perfect shape.
MRS. HARRY TURNER .....	crimson-scarlet, shaded with maroon, large and imbricated.
MRS. JOWITT .....	brilliant crimson, shaded with lake, flowers very large and globular, of good form and substance, very fragrant.
PRESIDENT THIERS .....	large, very fine form, fiery red.
QUEEN OF AUTUMN .....	crimson, tinted with rosy lake, beautifully shaped and distinct.
RICHARD WALLACE .....	bright crimson, free bloomer, and good form.
SALAMANDER .....	E (Gold Medal N. R. S.) bright scarlet crimson, very vivid in summer, deep and glowing in autumn, large and full.
SENATEUR VAISSE .....	E brilliant light crimson, large, finely shaped, beautiful.
SOUVENIR DE SPA .....	deep red, large and full, fine form.
STAR OF WALTHAM .....	E vigorous grower, deep crimson, rich and effective, large, very double, fine form and substance.
VICTOR HUGO .....	brilliant crimson, shaded with purple, very striking.
VIOLET QUEEN .....	crimson with distinct violet shade, large circular flowers.

## Group 3.—Carmine.

AMERICAN BEAUTY .....	deep rose, a large globular flower, finely scented.
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Name.	Description.
BOIELDIEU .....	beautiful bright cherry-red, of extra large size, very fine form, growth vigorous.
CLIMBING EDWARD MORREN .....	P cherry-red, its robust habit will render it most valuable.
COMTESSE D'OXFORD .....	E bright carmine, very large, a fine rose, well shaped, full.
COUNTESS OF ROSEBERRY .....	E carmine-rose, large, full, finely cupped form.
CRIMSON BEDDER .....	as a crimson bedding rose this variety is valuable; its habit of growth is moderate; shoots short jointed, colour scarlet and crimson; clear glossy foliage.
DUPUY JAMAIN .....	E bright cherry rose, large and double.
EDWARD MORREN .....	cherry red.
GUSTAVE PIGANEAU .....	E rosy-crimson, large, finely shaped. Silver Medal of the National Rose Society.
HELEN KELLER .....	cherry red; petals large and firm; a very fine and fragrant rose.
JOHN HOPPER .....	P rosy-carmine and rose, large and well shaped.
JULES MARGOTTIN .....	P vivid rosy-carmine, large and beautiful, habit very vigorous, a very fine pillar rose.
MADAME CHARLES CRAPELET .....	P bright red, shape good, a fine rose.
MADAME HENRI PEREIRE .....	E bright red.
MADAME NORMAN NERUDA .....	P cherry-carmine, of medium size, perfect form, a good autumnal bloomer, very vigorous.
MADAME PROSPER LANGIER .....	P light carmine, vigorous, good form.
MADAME VICTOR VERDIER .....	E deep carmine, large and very double.
MADAME TREYVE MARIE .....	light red, with orange shading, very beautiful.
MARCHIONESS OF EXETER .....	clear cherry-rose, in the form of <i>Ville de St. Denis</i> , and in the style of <i>Annie Laxton</i> .
MARQUISE DE CASTELLANE .....	E bright rose, double and good form.
MARSHAL P. WILDER .....	cherry-carmine, large and full.
PAUL NERON .....	P dark rose, very large and good habit, a seedling from <i>Victor Verdier</i> .
PRIDE OF BRIGATE .....	E a sport from <i>Comtesse d'Oxford</i> , prettily striped with white, good shape.
QUEEN OF WALTHAM .....	beautiful rose-cherry, distinct and beautiful; large and perfect.
SUZANNE MARIE RODOCANACHI .....	E bright cherry red.
TRIOMPHE DE FRANCE .....	beautiful bright carmine, large and very full; this variety was awarded the Gold Medal.
ULRICH BRUNNER .....	E P cherry-red, very large and good.
VICTOR VERDIER .....	E P bright carmine, very large and beautiful.

#### Group 4.—Rose Colour and Pink.

ABEL GRAND .....	bright rosy-blush, large and double.
CLARA COCHET .....	P flowers very large and full, colour beautiful clear rose with bright centre, vigorous.
COMTESSE CECILE DE CHABRILLANT .....	bright rose, large and finely cupped.
DUCHESS OF ALBANY .....	E deep pink, like <i>La France</i> , but darker.
DUCHESS DE MORNAY .....	E deep rose, large and full.
FRANCOIS MICHELON .....	E deep rose, the reverse of the petals silvery, full, and of good form.
GLOIRE DE MARGOTTIN .....	rosy cerise, medium size, semi-double, fine in bud and forces well.
HEINRICH SCHULTEIS .....	E delicate pinkish rose, large, full and sweet.
HER MAJESTY .....	P E very large flowers and vigorous growth, colour rosy-pink.
LA FRANCE .....	E silvery-peach, large, a beautiful rose; this sort received the most numerous votes in a rose election in France; it grows well and flowers freely.
LYONNAISE .....	very large, fine form, full, light rose, with bright centre.
MADAME ALICE DUREAU .....	bright clear rose, large and globular.
MADAME CLEMENCE JOIGNEAUX .....	P deep rosy-lilac, flowers cupped, large, finely shaped.
MADAME EUGENE CHAMBEYRAN .....	light rose, shaded with copper, large, full, globular, very fine form, growth vigorous, a seedling from <i>Victor Verdier</i> .
MADAME GABRIEL LUIZET .....	E P beautiful satin pink, very large, well shaped.
MADAME EUGENE VERDIER .....	E bright rosy-flesh, reflected soft silvery white, large, full, and fine form, good habit.
MAGNA CHARTA .....	E P bright pink, large, full, and of good form.
MARCHIONESS OF DOWNSHIRE .....	rosy pink, shaded.
MARCHIONESS OF DUFFERIN .....	E rosy pink.
MARGUERITE DE ST. AMAND .....	E rosy flesh-colour, fine form.
MARIE FINGER .....	E bright pink, with deep centre, good form and vigorous. (Syn., Eugénie Verdier).
MARIE VERDIER .....	E beautiful bright rose, very large and full.
MISS HASSARD .....	P beautiful delicate pinkish-flesh colour; large, full, and fine form beautifully scented, free autumnal bloomer.

## DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF ROSES.

Name	Description.
MONSIEUR NOMAN .....	E delicate rose, bordered with white, fine form.
MONSIEUR TRIEVOZ .....	bright rose, with carmine, back of petals silvery.
MRS. C. SWAILES .....	salmon-flesh colour, bright and clear, vigorous.
MRS. JOHN LAING .....	E a very fine rose, colour soft pink, flowers large and finely shaped, very fragrant, blooms late in the autumn.
MRS. GEORGE DICKSON .....	bright satiny pink, good form and free flowering.
MRS. RUMSEY (5s.) .....	a fine new rose, large flowers, satin pink. Strong constitution, proof against mildew.
MRS. SHARMAN CRAWFORD .....	deep rosy pink.
PRINCESS MARY OF CAMBRIDGE .....	bright pale rose, large and full.
PRINCESS LOUISE VICTORIA .....	P very light crimson, shaded with peach, flowers freely in autumn, a good pillar rose.
QUEEN OF QUEENS .....	pink edged with blush, a well-formed rose, blooming most abundantly.
CLIMBING .....	
ROSY MORN .....	delicate peach colour, richly shaded with salmon-rose; very large, very full, fine petals, nicely scented and perfect in shape.
SPENSER .....	beautiful satin pink, the outer petals shaded and reflexed with white very large and full, a fine exhibition rose.

## Group 5.—Blush and Flesh Colour.

ALPHONSE SOUPERT .....	E bright rose colour, large flowers and free.
AUGUSTINE GUINOISEAU .....	E rosy white, and termed the 'White La France,' a very useful rose.
BARONESS ROTHSCHILD .....	E bright rose shaded with white, large, perfect form.
BESSIE JOHNSON .....	P superb light blush, double, good form and habit, highly scented, fine foliage, like its parent <i>Abel Grand</i> .
CAPTAIN CHRISTY .....	E a delicate flesh-coloured rose, deeper centre, and is a very desirable variety.
CLIMBING .....	
CATHERINE SOUPERT .....	white shaded rose, large, full, and of perfect form.
CLIO .....	growth vigorous, large handsome foliage, flesh colour, shaded in the centre with rosy-pink, free bloomer; valuable for decoration or exhibition. Two First-class Certificates.
COMTESSE DE SERENYI .....	delicate shaded rose, fine form and vigorous.
DUCHESSE DE VALOMBROSA .....	E soft rosy hue, with vivid centre, changing to pure white; a beautiful rose.
HELENE PAUL .....	light tinted flesh, changing to pure white; a most beautiful rose, fine form, vigorous.
JEANNIE DICKSON .....	E rosy pink, edged with silvery pink, very large and full.
JULIUS FINGER .....	growth vigorous, large and full, white, centre shaded with pink.
MADAME ALFRED DE ROUGEMONT .....	P white, tinted with rose, large and double.
MADAME LACHARME .....	E P pure white, sometimes slightly tinted, robust habit, and a fine rose.
MADAME RIVERS .....	pale flesh, nearly white, perfect shape, and very distinct and beautiful.
MADAME VIDOT .....	delicate wax-like pink, finely shaped, beautiful.
MARGARET DICKSON .....	E white, centre pale flesh, large well-formed flowers of good substance, very robust.
MARIE COINTET .....	E light silvery rose, distinct in form and colour.
PAUL'S EARLY BLUSH .....	light silvery blush, large flowers of good shape, very early, and valuable for forcing.
SOPHIE COQUERELLE .....	light rosy blush, with deep centre, fine form.
VIOLETTE BOUYER .....	E white, very faintly tinted, large flower, finely cupped.

## Group 6.—White.

BOULE DE NEIGE .....	pure white, perfect and beautiful, the finest.
COQUETTE DES BLANCHES .....	pure white, large and good.
ELISE BOELLE .....	white, tinted with pale flesh.
LOUISE DARZENS .....	pure white, cupped, and pretty.
MABEL MORRISON .....	pure white in the autumn, very delicate and faintly flushed with pink; the petals are very thick.
MADAME FRANCOIS PITTET .....	growth vigorous; beautiful white, medium size, and of perfect form.
MARCHIONESS OF LONDONDERRY .....	pure white; petals firm and large.
MERVEILLE DE LYON .....	E white, slightly tinted with blush, large and finely cupped.
WHITE BARONESS .....	like <i>Baroness Rothschild</i> , but white.



## SELECT BOURBON ROSES.

Name.	Description.
BARON GONELLA .....	lilac pink, a fine hardy variety.
BOUQUET DE FLORE .....	P deep carmine, an old but most excellent rose, forms a fine bush or standard.
CATHERINE GUILLOT .....	very bright rose, shape exquisite, the most perfect known.
LORNA DOONE (2s. 6d.) .....	flowers magenta-carmine shaded with scarlet, full, globular, and very sweet; blooms late in the autumn.
LOUISE ODIER .....	P bright rose, most beautiful in shape, and a vigorous grower.
MADAME JEANNIE JOUBERT ...	P growth very vigorous; fine carmine red, of medium or large size; fine imbricated form, blooms till late in the autumn; a fine garden rose.
MADAME ISAAC PEREIRE .....	E P vivid carmine, large, full, and perfectly imbricated, growth vigorous; a free blooming variety.
MRS. PAUL .....	E P blush white, with rosy peach shading, very distinct. This variety has received very high awards of merit.
QUEEN .....	fawn coloured rose, a most profuse autumnal bloomer.
SOUVENIR DE LA MALMAISON E	pale flesh, very large, very double, and most beautiful.

## SELECT CHINA ROSES.

BLUSH .....	true old variety.
CRAMOISIE SUPERIEURE .....	brilliant crimson, large, of the most perfect shape, forms a fine group.
CRIMSON .....	true old variety.
DUKE OF YORK (1s. 6d.) .....	First-class Certificate. Flowers vary between rosy pink and white, vigorous growth and good habit; very effective for decoration.
MRS. BOSANQUET (1s. 6d.) .....	pale flesh, habit vigorous, forms a fine group.

Few gardens, whether of the cottage or the mansion, are without China Roses; they bloom in the frosts of April and May, and continue blooming until the fogs and frosts of November and December.

### Prices of Hybrid Perpetual, Bourbon and China Roses.

DWARFS (except those priced) .....	1s. each; 9s. per dozen.
STANDARDS (2 ft. to 4 ft. high) .....	2s. " ; 18s. "

(Prices per 100 on application.)

## SELECT TEA-SCENTED CHINA ROSES.

ADAM .....	rose, very large, a splendid and very old variety, with pendant flowers, this and <i>Souvenir d'un Ami</i> are not yet surpassed.
ADRIENNE CHRISTOPHE .....	yellow, copper and apricot; a bizarre variety, pretty in bouquet; the colours are mixed.
ALINE SISLEY .....	varying from deep purple-rose to shaded violet-red, quite a new colour in Tea Roses, a fine variety.
AMAZONE .....	E deep lemon, fine in bud.
ANNA OLIVIER .....	E flesh colour, large and full.
BELLE LYONNAISE .....	P deep lemon, large and full, equal to <i>Gloire de Dijon</i> (from which it was raised), but quite distinct; of vigorous growth.
BOUGERE .....	glossy bronzed rose, very large and robust grower.
BRIDESMAID .....	fine deep pink colour, and a great improvement on <i>C. Mermet</i> ; vigorous grower.
CAROLINE KUSTER .....	E bright lemon yellow, fine form, valuable for the greenhouse.
CATHERINE MERMET .....	E fine fleshy rose, full and perfect form; superb. A variety deserving wide circulation, the flowers are not pendent, and the petals are firm and well defined.
CLIMBING DEVONIENSIS .....	P creamy-white, flowers large, like those of its parent; named from its extraordinary and vigorous growth.

Name.	Description.
COMTESSE DE NADAILLAC.....	E beautiful pale pink, a large globular flower.
— OUVAROFF .....	rose, with deep fawn-coloured centre, large and finely shaped.
CORINNA .....	flesh colour, shaded with rose and suffused with a warm flush of tawny copper, large, full, fine form, very hardy.
COQUETTE DE LYON .....	a charming little rose, the petals are clearly arranged and sometimes imbricated, the colour is a bright canary-yellow; well named "Coquette."
DEVONIENSIS .....	E creamy white, a large and truly magnificent rose.
DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH .....	fine deep crimson, a free bloomer, vigorous, a valuable addition. This rose gives a charming variation in a bouquet of Tea Roses.
ETOILE DE LYON .....	E sulphur yellow, outside petals of a paler color, large and full. One of the finest Tea Roses.
ETENDARD DE JEANNE D'ARC .....	creamy-white, changing to pure white, compact habit.
ETHEL BROWNLOW.....	E rosy-flesh, shaded with yellow at the base.
FRANCISCA KRUGER .....	E copper shaded yellow and rose, good shape, and free flowering.
GLOIRE DE DIJON .....	P fawn tinted with salmon and rose; a very fine rose. Few roses have attained such wide and well-deserved popularity as this sort, which seems to be grown anywhere and everywhere.
HON. EDITH GIFFORD.....	E white, tinted with rose. Very fine.
INNOCENTE PIROLA .....	E very light fawn, changing to white.
HOMER .....	white, tinted with rose and fawn, very striking and distinct.
ISABELLA SPRUNT.....	sulphur yellow, flowers freely.
JEAN DUCHER .....	E salmon-yellow, shaded with rose, large and globular.
JEAN PERNET .....	yellow, a cousin of the <i>Gloire de Dijon</i> , and well deserving of the honour; it is a beautiful rose of pronounced yellow, and good either for walls or pillars.
JULES FINGER .....	E beautiful salmon pink.
LADY CASTLEREAGH .....	soft rosy yellow, outer petals tinted with rose, large and beautiful.
MADAME BERARD .....	E P fawn yellow, large, distinct, very vigorous.
MADAME CHEDANE GUINOISSEAU.....	sulphured canary-yellow, beautiful bud in the shape of <i>Madame Falcot</i> , large, full, fine form, growth vigorous.
MADAME CUSIN.....	E delicate rosy purple, fine form, very pretty.
MADAME DE WATTEVILLE .....	E a distinct novelty with pale lemon petals, fringed with pink.
MADAME EUGÈNE VERDIER.....	P deep yellow, of a new shade, well formed, large.
MADAME SERTOT .....	E white, large and full.
MADAME HIPPOLYTE JAMAIN .....	E white, tinted with copper, a beautiful bud.
MADAME HOSTE.....	E pale yellow, deeply shaded, flowers very large and full, vigorous.
MADAME LAMBARD .....	E bright rose, good in the autumn, free habit.
MADAME DE VATRY .....	deep rose, very large; a very good rose, and well worth a place.
MADAME FALCOT .....	nankeen, changing to yellow. No Rose House should be without this sort; it is as useful as the <i>Gloire de Dijon</i> , and is very pretty both in bud and when expanded.
MADAME MARGOTTIN .....	E dark citron yellow, good shape, blooms freely; a very fine yellow rose; the form is more perfect and globular than is usual with Tea Roses.
MADAME WILLERMOZ.....	white, with salmon centre, a fine hardy rose.
MADAME WELCH .....	flowers very large and well formed, very double; colour, the outside petals pale yellow, the centre deep orange, often shaded reddish copper.
MARIE VAN HOUTTE .....	E white, slightly tinted with yellow, border of the petals tipped with rose, flowers quite full and well formed; a superb rose.
MAY PAUL.....	P red outside, with lilac inside, free, fine form.
MAY RIVERS ( <i>Rivers</i> ).....	a Tea Rose with large and deep blooms, outer petals creamy-white, centre clear lemon yellow; the plant is hardy and blooms freely in the open air, and will form a valuable addition to the autumn blooming; the variety forces well, and is a fine conservatory rose.
	F. C.
MELANIE SOUPERT .....	P very large, raised from <i>Gloire de Dijon</i> ; salmon yellow, the outer petals pale pink.
MONSIEUR FURTADO.....	E bright sulphur-yellow, medium size, fine form.
NIPHETOS .....	E pure white, very large and globular; a very popular rose.
Do. CLIMBING.....	
PACTOLUS, or LE PACTOLE .....	pure lemon, with yellow centre, flowers not large, habit very hardy and robust.
PERLE DES JARDINS .....	E bright lemon colour, of dwarf habit, but flowers freely.
PERLE DE LYON .....	deep yellow, large and full, a fine rose.
PRESIDENT .....	lilac rose, shaded with fawn.
PRINCESS BEATRICE .....	coppery yellow, richly shaded, a compact show rose.

Name.	Description.
PRINCESSE DE SAGAN .....	velvety-crimson with purple shading, flowers finely formed, medium size, vigorous.
PRINCESS OF WALES .....	E rosy yellow, with deeper centre, very distinct and beautiful.
REINE DU PORTUGAL .....	golden yellow, shaded with bronze, globular and full.
REINE MARIE HENRIETTE .....	P <i>Gloire de Dijon</i> , with red flowers, large and full, well formed, growth very vigorous.
REINE MARIA PIA .....	P deep rose, crimson centre, large, full, growth very vigorous; a seedling from <i>Gloire de Dijon</i> .
RUBENS .....	E white, tinted with rose and fawn; a very charming rose.
SAPRANO .....	buds before expansion, bright apricot; flowers when open, fawn; a robust, hardy, and excellent variety.
SOMBREUIL .....	cream, tinted with blush; very large, cupped and well shaped.
SOUVENIR DE G. DREVET .....	salmon white, with rose centre, large flower.
SOUVENIR DE MADAME METRAL .....	P bright red, shaded with bright vermilion, flowers full and well formed; climber.
SOUVENIR DE PAUL NERON .....	E white edged with pink, distinct and good.
SOUVENIR DE S. A. PRINCE .....	E a fine white <i>Souvenir d'un Ami</i> ; one of our best Tea Roses.
SOUVENIR DE THERESE LEVET .....	E bright crimson shaded, quite a new colour; very fine in the bud; a seedling from <i>Adam</i> .
SOUVENIR D'ELISE VARDON .....	E creamy white, tinted with rose, very beautiful.
SOUVENIR D'UN AMI .....	E bright rose, very large and finely shaped; one of the finest.
SUNSET .....	a seedling from <i>Perle des Jardins</i> , in colour much like <i>Madame Falcot</i> , but more double; a very fine rose.
THE BRIDE .....	E a white sport from <i>Catherine Mermet</i> , very good.
VICOMTESSE DECAZES .....	yellow, centre deep yellow shaded with copper, distinct and beautiful.
WALTHAM CLIMBER .....	bright crimson, very vigorous.

Prices.

DWARFS, 18s. per dozen.

STANDARDS, 2 to 4 feet, 2s. 6d. each.

Remarks.

A temperate climate and warm and dry soil are essential for the out-door culture of these beautiful and fragrant Roses. In the extreme south-west and west of England, they may be planted in beds, but in the midland counties and in the north, the greenhouse or southern aspect against a wall are eligible situations for them. The Roses of this family exact a more genial climate than that of the greater part of England before their extreme beauty is developed, artificial culture is therefore a necessity. Grown under glass with moderate heat, they will repay all the care bestowed upon them. No Roses are so decorative in bouquets, the gradations of colour are so harmonious. Although the colours appear to alternate between yellow, bronzy-yellow, light pinks, and the like neutral tints, a skilful hand will arrange a bouquet not equalled by any other flower.

SELECT NOISSETTE ROSES.

AIMÉE VIBERT .....	pure white, an old and beautiful rose.
BOUQUET D'OR .....	E pale yellow with coppery centre, large, full, and vigorous.
CELINE FORESTIER .....	yellow, very deep in centre, hardy and a free bloomer, well adapted either for a pillar or wall; the bright green foliage is retained until late in the autumn.
CLOTH OF GOLD .....	a grand deep yellow rose, globular flower; requires a very favourable position.
EMILIA PLANTIER ( <i>Hybrid Noisette</i> ) ...	clear copper-yellow, changing to yellowish white, of medium size, growth vigorous.
FELLENBERG .....	bright crimson, a brilliant and very pretty climbing rose.
JAUNE ( <i>Desprez</i> ) .....	P rose and fawn, large.
LAMARQUE .....	pure white, with lemon centre, a very large and beautiful rose, requires a wall.
L'IDEALE .....	yellow, streaked with red, quite distinct and novel in colour.
MADAME ALFRED CARRIÈRE } ( <i>Hybrid Noisette</i> ) }	very light flesh-colour shaded with salmon.
MARECHAL NIEL .....	E deep brilliant yellow, flowers large, double, and well shaped. The finest yellow rose.
OPHIRIE .....	P bright salmon and fawn, habit vigorous, forms a good standard or pillar rose.
REVE D'OR .....	P deep yellow, large, free climber.

## DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF ROSES.

Name.	Description.
SOLFATERRE.....	P sulphur, very large and beautiful, requires a wall.
TRIOMPHE DE RENNES.....	pale yellow with deep yellow centre, free bloomer, and a beautiful variety.
W. ALLEN RICHARDSON.....	P beautiful orange yellow (a new colour in Noisettes), large, full, good form, very vigorous.

DWARFS, 18s. per dozen.

STANDARDS, 2 to 4 feet, 2s. 6d. each.

## SELECT HYBRID TEA ROSES.

CHESHUNT HYBRID .....	P cherry-carmine, large, full, and good form; an abundant bloomer.
CAROLINE TESTOUT .....	E light salmon-pink.
GLOIRE LYONNAISE .....	clear chrome yellow; a cross between <i>Baroness Rothschild</i> and <i>Madame Falcot</i> .
GRACE DARLING .....	E white, shaded with pink, distinct and good.
LADY HENRY GROSVENOR .....	flesh colour, large, full and globular, a good forcing Rose.
LADY MARY FITZWILLIAM .....	E flesh colour, very fine, resembling <i>Captain Christy</i> .
MADMOISELLE BRIGITTE VIOLET .....	bright, changing rose, large, full, fine form, growth vigorous.
PINK ROVER .....	very pale pink, deeper in the centre, fine in bud and exceedingly sweet, semi-climber.
PRINCESS MAY .....	a new variety of the <i>Gloire de Dijon</i> race, of semi-climbing habit, very clear, soft, opaque pink, large, full, and globular, an excellent pot Rose, and forces well.
REINE OLGAR DE WURTEMBERG .....	brilliant red, large, a vigorous climber.
VISCOUNTESS FOLKESTONE .....	E silvery pink, large and showy.
W. F. BENNET .....	bright crimson, beautiful in bud, very sweet, good buttonhole rose.

DWARFS, STRONG, 1s. 6d. each.

## ROSE POLYANTHA, MUSK, &amp; .

ALLISTER STELLA GRAY (1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.) .....	climbing rose of first-rate excellence, and a fine yellow companion to the popular variety <i>Turner's Crimson Rambler</i> .
CLAIRE JACQUIER .....	climbing Polyantha, small perfect flowers in bunches, nankeen yellow.
GLOIRE DES POLYANTHA .....	bright rose, with white centre.
JANET'S PRIDE (Sweet Briar) .....	beautiful semi-double flowers, richly shaded with crimson lake, and with broad stripes of bright crimson.
MADILE. JEANNIE FERRON .....	climbing Polyantha, satin rose changing to tender flesh.
MIGNONETTE .....	light pink.
PACQUERETTE .....	pure white.
PAUL'S CARMINE PILLAR .....	single, a very free bloomer.
RIVERS' MUSK .....	pink shaded with buff.
RUGOSA .....	single, pure crimson.
— ALBA .....	single, pure white.
— AMERICA .....	new and distinct.
— MADAME GEORGES BRUANT .....	double white, distinct, producing large bunches of flowers.
STANWELL PERPETUAL .....	Scotch rose.
TURNER'S CRIMSON RAMBLER .....	a very remarkable variety introduced from Japan.
WHITE PET .....	Hybrid Polyantha, flowers rather large.
YORK AND LANCASTER .....	striped.
ZENOBIA (Hybrid Moss) .....	fine soft satin rose colour, very fragrant, buds well mossed, vigorous.

DWARFS, except those priced, 1s. each.

## PERPETUAL MOSS ROSES.

MADAME ORY .....	rosy crimson, with large, double, and well-shaped flowers, blooms freely in Autumn, and is very beautiful.
SALET .....	rose, flowers very double, not large, buds not abundantly mossed, of the most vigorous growth, giving abundance of buds and flowers in September, with the true odour of the old Moss rose.
SOUPERT ET NOTTING .....	fine bright rose, very large and full, very sweet.

DWARFS, 1s. each; 9s. dozen.

STANDARDS, 2 to 4 feet, 2s. each; 18s. dozen.



## SUMMER ROSES.

There are a few Summer Roses still worthy the attention of the amateur, and among them some of the Moss and Provence Roses are desirable, owing to their perfume and beauty; for no Roses can surpass the Old Moss Rose when in bud, and the Old Provence or Cabbage Rose when half open. A few of the Hybrid and China Bourbon Roses are also desirable, owing to their robust growth and hardy nature, as they soon form standards of large size and great beauty, well adapted for extensive lawns.

### PROVENCE ROSES (*Rosa Centifolia*).

COMMON OR CABBAGE.		CRESTED.		WHITE PROVENCE OR UNIQUE.
DWARF PLANTS, 9s. per dozen, 1s. each.				

### MOSS ROSES (*Rosa Centifolia Muscosa*).

ALICE LEROY, bright rosy-lilac.	LANEI, light rosy-crimson.
BARONNE DE WASSENAER, bright rose, very large and perfect.	L'EBLOUSSANTE, brilliant crimson.
BLANCHE MOREAU, pure white.	LITTLE GEM, a very pretty miniature Moss Rose.
COMMON, rose.	MADAME HOCHÉ, pure white, very double.
CRIMSON GLOBE, deep crimson, large and full buds nicely mossed, vigorous.	MARIE DE BLOISE, rose flowers large.
GLOIRE DES MOUSSEUSES, pale rose, very large.	PROLIFIC, rose.
	REINE BLANCHE, pale blush.
	UNIQUE NOUVELLE, deep crimson, large and fine.
	WHITE BATH, pure white, globular and beautiful.

DWARFS .....	1s. each, 9s. per dozen.
STANDARDS OF WHITE BATH .....	2s. each, 18s. "

### HYBRID CHINA AND BOURBON ROSES.

BLAIRII, No. 2, P., delicate waxy-rose.	FRANCES BLOXAM, bright salmon pink, beautiful in bud, very free flowering.
CHARLES LAWSON, P., bright yet deep rose, large.	PAUL PERRAS, P., pale rose, large.
CHENEDOLE, brilliant crimson, large.	PAUL RICAUT, P., rich crimson, large and beautiful.
COUPE D'HEBE, P., delicate wax-like pink.	VIVID, vivid crimson, a good pillar rose.

#### Remarks.

The Hybrid China and Bourbon Roses form large grand-looking standards, and are very beautiful both in flower and foliage. They should not be closely pruned, only the long shoots shortened one-third, and the small spray-like shoots cut when the heads become crowded; they should in fact be allowed to make large spreading trees.

Dwarfs of the class are valuable for filling up blank spaces in any position, as they grow so freely and soon become large bushes.

These fine old roses may still be planted with advantage, especially in cold late districts where the Hybrid Perpetuals fail to do well.

### LORD PENZANCE'S HYBRID SWEET BRIARS.

These are crosses between the Common Sweet Briar and various old-fashioned garden roses; the flowers are single or semi-double, and vary in colour from pale yellow to crimson.

AMY ROBSART, deep rose.	LORD PENZANCE, fawn colour.
ANNE OF GEIERSTEIN, dark crimson.	LUCY ASHTON, white, pink edges.
BRENDA, peach colour.	MEG MERRILEES, crimson.
FLORA M'IVOR, white, tinted rose.	ROSE BRADWARDINE, clear rose.
LADY PENZANCE, copper-tinted yellow.	

Dwarfs, 1s. 6d. each.

### AUSTRIAN BRIARS.

AUSTRIAN YELLOW .....	single.
AUSTRIAN COPPER .....	single.
HARRISONII .....	fine golden yellow, double.
PERSIAN YELLOW, a deep yellow, very double and well formed, the best hardy variety of this class.	

#### Prices of Austrian Briar and Hybrid Chinas.

DWARFS.....	(except those priced) 1s. each, 9s. per doz.
STANDARDS .....	(2 to 4 ft.) 2s. each, 18s. "

## ROSES

### For Forcing or Greenhouse.

FINE HEALTHY PLANTS, in 8 and 10 inch pots, of all the leading varieties, 30s. and 42s. per doz.

### CHOICE CLIMBING ROSES,

Specially Grown for the Conservatory or Greenhouse, consisting of the following Varieties, viz. :—

BELLE LYONNAISE  
BOUQUET D'OR  
CELINE FORESTIER  
CHESHUNT HYBRID  
CLIMBING DEVONIENSIS  
" NIPHETOS  
" PERLE DES JARDINS  
GLOIRE DE DIJON

LAMARQUE  
MADAME BERARD  
MARCHEAL NIEL  
REINE MARIE HENRIETTE  
REVE D'OR  
SOLFATERRE  
WALTHAM CLIMBER  
WILLIAM ALLEN RICHARDSON

EXTRA STRONG PLANTS, in pots .....	3s. 6d. and 5s. each.
Do. do. do. from ground .....	2s. 6d. each.

### CLIMBING ROSES.

#### BANKSIAN ROSES.

ALBA MAGNIFICA, double white.	JAUNE SERIN, double yellow.
FORTUNIANA, large white, flowers freely.	WHITE, double, old variety.

STRONG PLANTS in pots, 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. each.

#### BOURSAULT ROSES (*Rosa Alpina*).

AMADIS, or CRIMSON .....brilliant purplish crimson, large. Dwarfs, 1s.  
BLUSH.....Dwarfs, 1s.  
FORTUNE'S YELLOW .....copper and fawn; a free blooming Climbing Rose, adapted for wall with any aspect but N. or N.E. Dwarfs, 1s. 6d.

#### EVERGREEN CLIMBING ROSES (*Rosa Sempervirens*).

DWARFS, 1s. each, 9s. per dozen.

ADELAIDE D'ORLEANS, pinkish rose, shaded	FLORA, bright rose.
FELICITE PERPETUE, creamy white.	PRINCESS MARY, bright pinkish rose.
	PRINCESS LOUISE, pale pink and white.

These have all small and very double flowers, which are produced in clusters.

#### WEEPING ROSES.

STOUT STANDARDS, on Stems 3 to 5 feet high. 2s. 6d. each.