

1935  
1936

# BRIDGES

SAMUEL CLAY & CO. LTD.

Fruit Trees.  
Roses. Shrubs.  
Hardy Perennials.

Telephone }  
Telegrams } Sawbridgeworth 38

Catalogue  
1935-36

# THOMAS RIVERS & SON, LTD.

a British Firm. Established  
in 1725.

The Nurseries,  
Sawbridgeworth,  
Herts.

# TERMS OF BUSINESS

Telephone : SAWBRIDGEWORTH 38.

Station : HARLOW, L.N.E.R.

Packing and carriage are charged on goods sent by rail (except insecticides—see Special Terms on pages 7 and 8), but in this case, when over £1 worth of goods are purchased, 2½ per cent. of their value may be deducted for payment within fourteen days from date of invoice. After the expiry of fourteen days no discount can be allowed under any circumstances.

Within a reasonable distance, and when practicable, goods are delivered by road, free of charge, but no discount is allowed on these accounts.

Half price is allowed for empty baskets and boxes returned in good condition, carriage paid, to Harlow Station (L.N.E.R.) within fourteen days. This does not apply to straw bundles, which are not returnable.

While taking every possible care to ensure our trees and plants being healthy and true to name, we cannot hold ourselves responsible for damage resulting from disease or error. Any complaints must be made on receipt, and the goods returned if unsatisfactory.

We shall be grateful for a deposit or reference from new customers.

Special terms are quoted for large quantities. Not less than six of one kind at the dozen rate and fifty at the 100 rate.

Special attention is given to Export Orders, and our consignments to all parts of the world have always proved successful.

## GENERAL INFORMATION

We are glad to give you any advice you may require ; our experienced staff will endeavour to name fruits, but for this purpose it is essential to have at least two typical specimens at the time they are ready for use. We can give no guarantee that our naming is correct.

The Nurseries were founded at Sawbridgeworth by John Rivers in 1725, and have been carried on uninterruptedly ever since.

To get here by road take the London-Cambridge (via Epping) main road, and look out for our direction boards between Harlow and Sawbridgeworth. A half-hourly service of Green Line motor coaches from Eldon Street (Liverpool Street) travel this route, and they will put you down at the right place if you ask for the turning to Rivers' Nurseries. It is only 200 yards from the main road to our office and main entrance.

By rail, book to Harlow from Liverpool Street, or to Sawbridgeworth when coming from Cambridge direction. As we are 1¼ miles from either station, we will send a car to meet you, if you send us a line asking us to do so.

Illustrated leaflets dealing with Diseases and Insect Pests may be obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, 4 Whitehall Place, London, S.W., price 1d. each, and letters of application need not be stamped.

We were the pioneers of Research Work in connection with Fruit Tree Stocks. Much of the data used by East Malling Research Station in starting their trials was the result of work in our Nurseries. East Malling Types I and VI are the Broad-leaved Paradise and the Nonesuch Paradise respectively, both of which were raised here about the year 1820. These are still two of the most important dwarfing stocks for apples.

We would like to call special attention to the facilities we offer in supplying you with the Sprays, etc., which are essential to successful production of good fruit. See page 7.

Varieties in Capital Letters are those we recommend as the finest for general purposes.

## NOTES ON FRUIT TREES

**PRUNING.**—Apples, Pears, Cherries and Red Currants should all be "spur-pruned" That is to say, all lateral growth should be pinched back to five leaves in July, and cut to three buds in the winter after they have stopped growing. All terminal shoots or "leaders" should be left during the summer and about one-third of their length cut off in the winter—the exact amount to be determined by the strength and shape of the tree.

Gooseberries should be dealt with in this way also, but with an eye to the difficulties of picking. After pruning the gooseberry bush it should be possible to put the hand into it from any point without getting scratched.

Plums should only be thinned, and that as little as possible; not pruned in the ordinary sense of the word. As they will not stand pruning they are unsatisfactory as Cordons.

Black Currants should be pruned with a view to keeping as much young wood growing from near the base as possible. If insufficient young shoots are thrown up it is a good plan to cut about one-third of the old wood right down each year. In this way the bush is completely renewed in three years.

Apricots, Peaches and Nectarines are usually grown as fan-shaped trees, and pruned with a view to furnishing the wall sufficiently. It is very important to nurse young shoots coming from near the base, which will eventually replace older ones which may become naked or die back. Unnecessary shoots should be cut out, and leading shoots shortened before growth commences, but, as the buds to which they have been cut often fail to break, it will probably be found necessary to go over them again after growth has started. Peaches and Nectarines should be disbudded in summer to allow light and air to reach the fruit, leaving only two buds beyond the fruit to draw the sap past.

**MANURING AND PLANTING.**—Manuring should be done sparingly to all fruit trees, as, if they are manured too heavily, they will grow too strongly and fail to fruit. When planting, squares of turf turned upside down in the bottom of the hole provide a good roothold, and in districts where the soil is deficient in lime, this should be added at the rate of 4 ozs. per tree at the time of planting, and an annual dressing of 2 ozs. per tree in October. Our Sofnol Lime is ideal for this purpose (see page 47). Do not add stable manure unless you know that the soil is so poor that the trees will not grow. This applies to Plums especially. If it is apparent that manure is necessary it can be forked in lightly in autumn or spring, or left on the surface as a mulch during summer.

For planting the average tree, a hole about three feet in diameter and eighteen inches in depth is sufficient. Turf should be put in as above, and the tree made firm by treading well round it.

**TRAINING** applies in a measure to all trees, as whether on a wall or in the open they are required to be upright and well balanced. In the open, the only training necessary is secure staking. Before a tree is planted on a wall wires should be strained along it from end to end, the lowest 12 in. to 15 in. from the ground, and then at distances of one foot apart. The reason for this is that light and air can get behind the tree, and there is no danger of the branches chafing against the wall, and disease entering through the resulting wounds. As soon as the young wood becomes sufficiently pliant in July it should be tied out along its wire, and so on each year until, when sufficiently spreading, the tree is kept in by pruning.

**SPRAYING** (see Special Notes on page 7).

**POLLINATION.**—The flowers of some fruit trees will not set fruit unless cross-pollinated with those of another variety of the same kind of fruit (*i.e.*, an apple needs another apple near it, and a plum another plum near it, etc.). Thus, if you have more than one variety in your garden, provided that they flower at the same time, the problem will be solved; but if you are only having one tree, please ask us about it.

**FRUIT TREES IN POTS** (see Special Notes on page 6).



# DISTANCES FOR PLANTING FRUIT TREES

(All the figures refer to feet apart, unless otherwise stated.)

## APPLES

### On Paradise Stock—

Pyramid and Bush, 10 to 15.

Single Cordon, 2.

„ Horizontal Cordon, 6.

Double „ „ 12 to 15.

Horizontal-trained (Espalier), 12 to 15.

Upright trained, 5 to 6.

### On Crab Stock—

Half-Standard } 18 to 24.  
Standard }

## APRICOTS

Fan-trained, 15 to 20.

## CHERRIES

Pyramid and Bush, 12 to 18.

Fan-trained, 15.

Standard, 20 to 24.

## CURRENTS AND GOOSEBERRIES

Bush, 6.

Single Cordon, 2.

Triple Cordon, 3.

## NUTS

Bush, 12 to 15.

Standard, 15.

## PEACHES AND NECTARINES

Fan-trained, 15.

## PEARS

### On Quince Stock—

The same as for Apples on Paradise Stock.

### On Pear Stock—

The same as for Apples on Crab Stock.

## PLUMS

Pyramid and Bush, 12.

Standard, 20 to 24.

Fan-trained, 15 to 20.

Upright-trained, 5 to 6.

## RASPBERRIES

Canes 15 inches and rows 6 feet apart.

## STRAWBERRIES

Plants 15 to 18 inches, rows 2 feet 6 inches apart.

---

## NUMBER OF FRUIT TREES PER ACRE.

Planted 9 feet apart	...	537.
„ 12 „ „	...	302.
„ 15 „ „	...	193.
„ 18 „ „	...	134.
„ 20 „ „	...	108.
„ 24 „ „	...	75.

---

## NOTES ON ROSES

**STOCKS.**—Our Dwarf Roses are budded on English Briar, except in the case of Hybrid Perpetuals, for which the Manetti is used. The Standard Roses are also budded on English Briar; although this entails greater cost in production, it is more satisfactory than other stocks from every point of view.

**SOIL.**—Roses prefer a rich, fibrous loam, but will thrive in almost any soil. Deep cultivation and the addition of plenty of Manure before planting will last the rose bed for a long time. In very light soils frequent hoeing or a light mulch left on the surface during the summer prevents harm from drought. Dwarf roses should be planted 16 in. apart.

**SITUATION.**—Sunny, open positions are best; shade causes mildew. If possible shelter from north and east winds.

**PRUNING.**—Dwarf Roses. We recommend hard pruning, as with this treatment young wood grows each year from near the base of the plant, which is thus kept shapely and well furnished. Finer flowers are also obtained in this way. China Roses, which need very little pruning, are an exception to this rule.

**Climbing Roses.**—When building up the rose, strong, one-year-old shoots will need shortening to make the lower buds break. Apart from this the only pruning necessary is shortening the side shoots.

**Wichuraianas.**—Cut out the old wood after flowering, leaving all the one-year and sufficient of the two-year-old shoots to cover the desired space. Cut in the side growths on the two-year-old shoots.

**Note.**—In addition to the foregoing pruning notes it should be clearly understood that all dead, diseased and unripened wood must be cut out in every case.

**ENEMIES.**—The following are the chief enemies of the rose and their remedies :

Green Fly.—Katakilla (see page 47).

Mildew.—Dusting with Flowers of Sulphur when the leaves are wet.

**Exhibition Roses,** which are so constantly before the public in print and at flower shows, are not always the best for garden ornamentation or general purposes. Such varieties often bloom sparingly and require a costly and troublesome system of management. The varieties of roses are so numerous that it is advisable for customers not thoroughly acquainted with them to state for what purpose they are required, and leave the selection to us. If varieties are specified, please say if we may substitute with similar ones for any not in stock.

---

## NOTES ON SHRUBS

One point in favour of shrubs, which is partly responsible for their great popularity, is that they will last for years—one might say for ever—with a minimum of essential looking after. They need not necessarily be pruned every year where a border is only required for general effect. Where, however, it is desired to keep individual specimens in a good shape, and to get the finest blooms, pruning becomes necessary on the following basis :—

**PRUNING.**—It is impossible to lay down hard and fast rules, but broadly speaking, it can be divided into the following three classes :—

- (1) Those which only need keeping shapely (such as Box, Yew, Laurel, etc.). These can be pruned or clipped in late winter before digging between them.
- (2) Those which flower on wood made the previous year (mostly early flowering shrubs such as Forsythia, Lilac, Ribes, etc., but also including Philadelphus, Deutzia and some others which flower later). These should not be pruned till after they have flowered, otherwise wood that is to give the flower might be cut out.
- (3) Those which flower on the young wood made the same season (such as Buddleia). These should be cut back to where the wood is thick and strong until the tree is big enough, and from then on can be cut back to practically the same place every year. Although they are usually immune to frost, it is as well to leave them unpruned until late March.

**ARRANGEMENT.**—By careful grouping of the shrubs it is possible to have the border looking attractive the year through. There are some in flower during nearly every month of the year, and evergreens can be placed so that it never looks bare. Some shrubs, such as Cornus, have pretty stems, which show when the leaves are off in the winter, and there are innumerable kinds of berry and coloured foliage to be considered for the autumn and early winter. Lastly, the relative heights to which trees and shrubs may be expected to grow should be studied. We have embodied in our descriptions the information which will enable customers to study these points before ordering.

**SOIL.**—Apart from Rhododendrons (and other members of the Ericaceæ family, which require peat or other soil containing no lime), most shrubs will grow in any good garden soil which comes between the extremes of clay and sand.

**PLANTING.**—Shrubs should be firmly planted to the same depth as they were in the nursery ; the earth mark on the stem is plainly visible. Manure should be mixed with the soil in the bottom of the hole if the ground is poor. Such shrubs as Yew and Box, which are usually considered slow growing, will be found to grow quite quickly when well manured.

## RIVERS' FRUIT TREES IN POTS

---

This method of growing fruit, which is rapidly increasing in popularity, was originated in our nurseries many years ago, and we have upwards of half a mile of glasshouses containing trees grown in this way. It is only comparatively recently that other nurseries have taken to this method of culture, and we therefore have specialised experience to offer our customers which they can obtain from no other source.

We are only too glad to give our customers the benefit of this experience, whether they come to see our trees or write for information.

It is the best possible way of growing large crops of first-class fruit in a small area of glass, and after the fruit is gathered the trees can be taken outdoors and the glasshouse or conservatory used for something else for the autumn and winter until it is necessary to start the pot trees again. We recommend this method in particular to customers living in districts where fruit is unsatisfactory outdoors.

A few of the finer sorts of apples, pears, plums and oranges, and all varieties of peaches, nectarines, apricots, cherries and figs are always available, but for small quantities the following are the finest all-round varieties :—

### ALL FRUITING-SIZE PYRAMIDS

APPLES.—Cox's Orange Pippin, James Grieve, Ribston Pippin, Laxton's Superb, Ellison's Orange and Charles Ross. From 10/6 each.

PEARS.—Williams' Bon Chrétien, Doyenne du Comice, Marguerite Marillat, Louise Bonne of Jersey, Conference and Beurre Hardy. From 10/6 each.

APRICOTS.—New Large Early. From 15/- each.

CHERRIES.—Early Rivers, Peggy Rivers, Ursula Rivers, Emperor Francis, Bigarreau Frogmore and Bigarreau Noir de Schmidt. From 15/- each.

PEACHES.—Duke of York, Peregrine, Kestrel, Royal George, Crimson Galande, Sea Eagle. From 15/- each.

NECTARINES.—Early Rivers, Stanwick Elruge, Lord Napier, Pine Apple, Humboldt and Rivers' Orange. From 15/- each.

PLUMS AND GAGES.—Early Rivers, Blue Rock, Kirke's, Golden Transparent Gage, Coe's Golden Drop, Early Transparent. From 10/6 each.

FIGS.—Brown Turkey, Bourjassotte Grise, White Marseilles, Negro Largo. From 7/6 each.

VINES are grown in pots for planting in borders. See pages 17 and 18.

Carefully looked after, these trees will thrive for forty years, and no special skill is required to get good results, as the following notes on culture will show.

## CULTIVATION OF FRUIT TREES IN POTS

All the trees require re-potting every autumn, and this is best done when the leaves have just fallen. Remove the outer soil and small roots from the ball until only the larger roots in the centre remain. For this a two-pronged claw is a useful instrument. The soil must be rammed firmly in the new pot round the ball. The compost should consist of turfy, fibrous loam  $\frac{3}{4}$ , rotted stable manure  $\frac{1}{4}$ . Soft Lime (see page 47) and a little charcoal should be added.

If the trees have been properly summer-pruned, pruning consists in shortening the last season's growth to behind the point at which it was first pinched. Dead wood and that not required to furnish the tree must be cut right out. In pruning Peaches and Nectarines the shoots must always be cut to a wood bud, easily distinguished when the flower buds are rounded and plump, and, in a triple eye, situate between two of these latter.

If there are no bees to do it, the flowers must be fertilised by hand with a soft brush. Plenty of air must be given at the flowering stage. When the fruits are set and the leaves growing, less ventilation should be given and the trees syringed daily. Unnecessary shoots should be pinched in or removed, and the leading shoots stopped at four or five leaves.

When a tree has set too many fruits these should be thinned out; do not do this too soon, as often some will fall of their own accord.

Top-dress with well-rotted stable manure during the second swelling, and in addition, give manure water, or a slight dressing of "Eclipse" fish manure (see page 47).

The two most troublesome pests are Green Fly and Red Spider; the former is easily controlled by fumigation with McDougall's Fumers (see page 47), and the latter must be kept down by constant syringing.

Syringing should be discontinued when the fruit is getting ripe, as it spoils the flavour; also the fruit should be picked before watering—picked afterwards it is often tasteless.

The following are the chief measurements of what we consider a useful house for pot trees, although they can be grown successfully in almost any glasshouse or conservatory. Span-roof, not less than 18 ft. wide, 4 ft. 6 in. to the eaves, and 10 ft. to the ridge; length 20 to 50 ft. or more. Ventilators 18 in. wide, hinged at the bottom, run along each side of the house 1 ft. below the eaves. Top ventilators 2 ft. by 3 ft. wide at intervals of 5 ft. alternately on either side of the ridge.

---

## THE SPRAYING AND BANDING OF FRUIT TREES

In order to meet the increasing enquiries for spraying treatments, etc., from our customers, we have arranged with the well-known makers, Messrs. Cooper McDougall & Robertson, Ltd., of Yalding, to supply the following recommendations following upon their very long experience with fruit growers of all classes.

**TAR OIL WINTER SPRAYING.**—Since the advent of Tar Oil Winter Washes, pest damage, to which all fruit trees are liable, can be reduced to a very considerable extent by a few hours' work during the winter. Tar Oil Winter Wash has been used by the professional grower for many years, for he knows it saves him quite a lot of work in the spring. Applied when the tree is dormant, its action prevents certain insect eggs deposited on the bark from hatching out. Aphis and Sucker are both particularly destructive pests, which, if allowed to hatch out, soon feed on the leaves and blossoms, with a consequent crop of small, misshapen fruit and stunted growth of wood. The activities of these pests bring on the familiar leaf curl, rendering it extremely difficult to reach the pests when spraying in spring. A Tar Oil Winter Wash spraying also mitigates caterpillar attack, and in the case of older trees, thoroughly reinvigorates and cleanses them of moss and lichen.

The following is a summary of the important points to bear in mind, together with a brief spraying table.

1. Spraying must only take place in the dormant period, when the buds are closed and unswollen.
2. It is essential to spray the trunks and branches of the tree completely on all sides, and **particularly the tips of the shoots and the branches**; the spray should be well directed into the nooks and crannies.
3. Tar Oil Winter Wash can be applied with any ordinary spraying syringe or pump; the use of the coarse nozzle is preferable, and good pressure should be used. Choose a fine day which is likely to be followed by a day or two of dry weather, but do not spray during frosty weather.



## SPRAYING SUMMARY

<i>Tree or Bush</i>	<i>Usual Time of Application</i>	<i>Strength</i>
Apple (early varieties, e.g., Beauty of Bath, Gladstone, etc.)	December ... ..	Add 1 pint to 13 pints of water
Apple (other varieties) ... ..	January ... ..	Ditto
Black or Red Currant ... ..	December or first two weeks in January	Add 1 pint to 19 pints of water
Cherry ... ..	December ... ..	Ditto
Gooseberry ... ..	December or first two weeks in January	Ditto
Pear ... ..	Ditto ... ..	Ditto
Plum ... ..	December ... ..	Ditto

Small orchards containing different fruit trees may be effectively sprayed in **December** with a 1-pint to 17-pints of water solution. This will save mixing different proportions and enables the whole job to be carried out at once.

In cases where a particularly bad caterpillar attack on **apple** trees has been experienced during the summer, the strength of the winter spray may be increased to 1 pint to 10 pints of water. A wash of this strength must on no account be made later than during January.

**TREE BANDING.**—A very simple and effective method of protection against caterpillar attack in the spring, particularly on Apple, Pear, Plum and Cherry trees, is the fixing of a sticky band round the trunks of the trees by the second week in October. This prevents the wingless females of the Winter, March and similar moths, from depositing their eggs on the twigs and branches. It is also a routine practice amongst the professional growers to leave these bands on throughout the spring and summer as a protection against many other pests, which ascend or descend the trunks, such as Apple Blossom Weevils and the migratory form of the Woolly Aphis, etc.

**LIME SULPHUR SPRAYING.**—This is a routine spraying for the prevention of Scab and other Fungoid diseases, which, if neglected, can do very serious damage to fruit trees and completely spoil the fruit. The treatment is essentially a preventative one in warding off attacks of Apple Scab, Brown Rot, etc. **Spring Spraying.** Spray all varieties except Stirling Castle, just before the bloom trusses open, i.e., the pink bud stage, at 1 pint to 4 gallons of water. This may be followed by a second spraying soon after the petals have fallen, at a dilution of 1 pint to 12 gallons of water, except on the following varieties, which the Ministry of Agriculture reports as being sulphur-shy:—Stirling Castle, Lane's Prince Albert, Beauty of Bath, and in some localities, Newton Wonder and Rival. If necessary, this second spraying may be repeated after approximately three weeks.

N.B.—Lime Sulphur spraying should be avoided for Stirling Castle variety, as it is very sensitive to sulphur.

It must be borne in mind that there is always some possibility of undue scorch from spraying with Lime Sulphur, but where this happens the foliage will usually rapidly recover.

**For Big Bud on Currants.** Use 1 pint to 1½ gallons of water and spray when the majority of the leaves are about the size of a sixpence, i.e., just before the flowers have actually opened. This treatment kills the migrating Big Bud Mite and may cause some leaf damage, but the growth will rapidly recover.

Spraying should be carried out on a fine, calm day, but not in strong sunshine, using a fine misty spray. Spray both upper and lower sides of the leaves as well as the trunk and branches.

We have used Messrs. Cooper McDougall & Robertson's preparations for a great many years, and thoroughly recommend them to you. To meet the increasing demand for these sprays, etc., we have arranged to hold stocks of the following, and shall be pleased to supply your requirements.

McDougall's Tar Oil Winter wash ("Ovicide"). Pint tins, 1/6; quart tins, 2/6; ½-gall. tins, 4/6; 1-gall. drums, 7/6; 2-gall. drums, 14/-; 5-gall. drums, 25/-; 10-gall. drums, 42/6.

McDougall's "Ostico" (for Tree Banding). 4-oz. tins, 10½d.; 8-oz. tins, 1/6; 1-lb. tins, 2/9; 2-lb. tins, 5/-; 5-lb. tins, 12/-; 10-lb. tins, 20/-. (1 lb. for 20 average medium-sized trees).

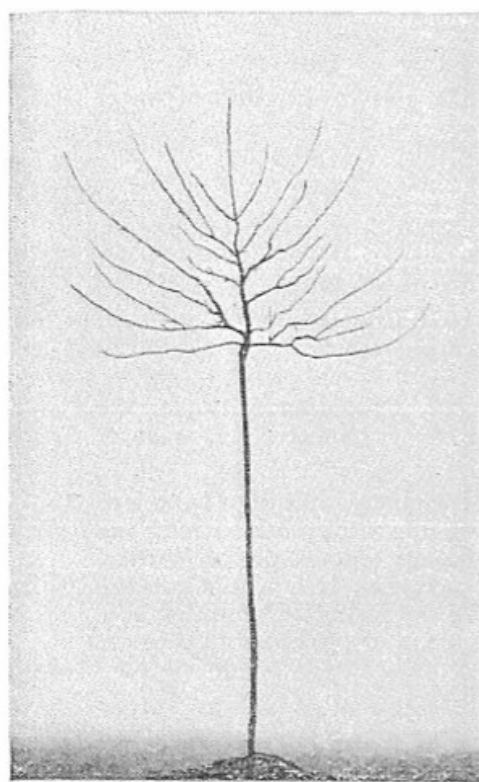
McDougall's Greaseproof Paper Bands (for use with "Ostico.") In packets of 20 for 6d. or 100 for 1/6.

"Ostico" Ready-Greased Bands. (For the convenience of those who own a few trees.) For 3 to 4 small trees, 6d. carton; for 6 to 8 average trees, 1/3 carton; for 15 to 20 average trees, 2/6.

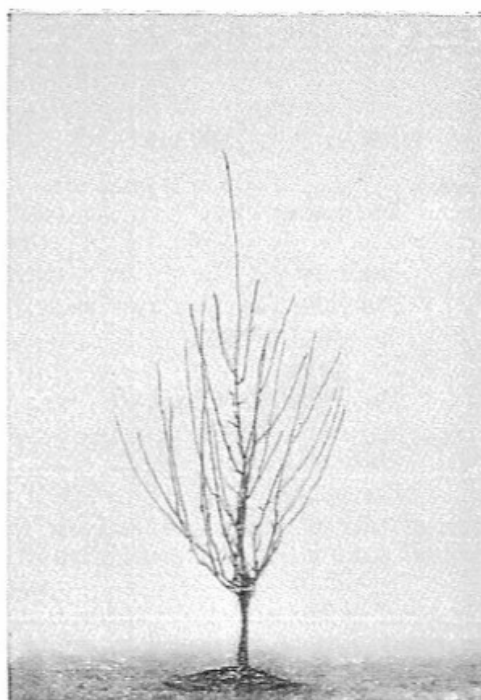
McDougall's Sulfinette Lime-Sulphur Wash. Pint tins, 1/4; quart tins, 2/2; ½-gall. tins, 3/4; 1-gall. tins, 5/3; 5-gall. drums, 19/-; 10-gall. drums, 35/-.

Terms: Carriage Paid.

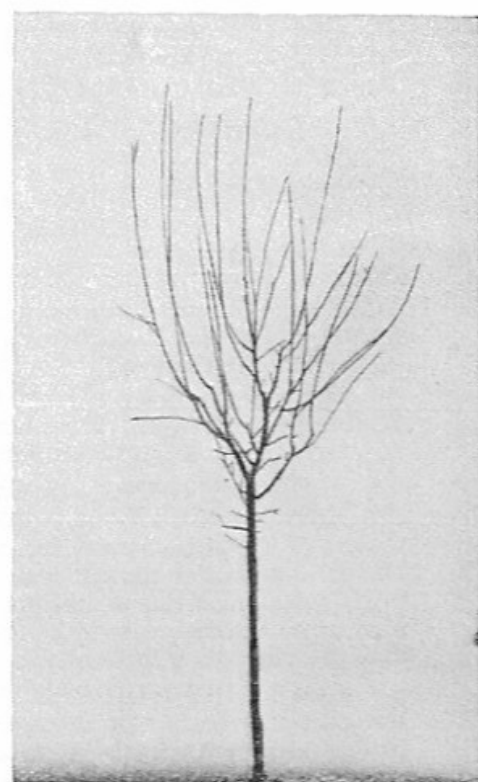
(See also Sundries, page 47.)



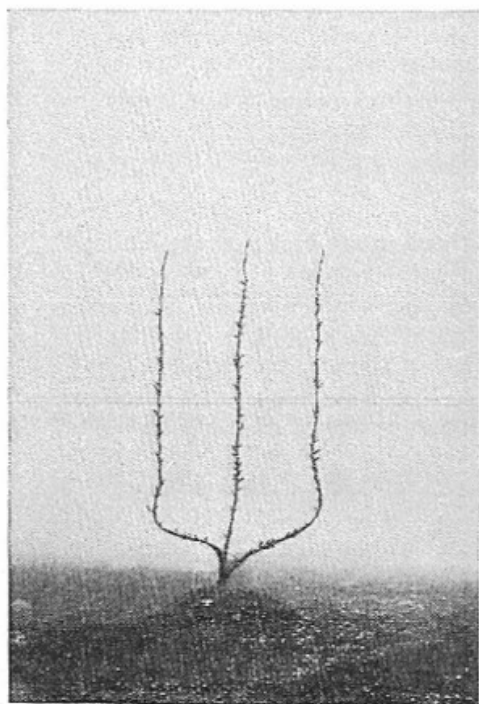
STANDARD FAN-TRAINED  
(5-6 FT. STEM)



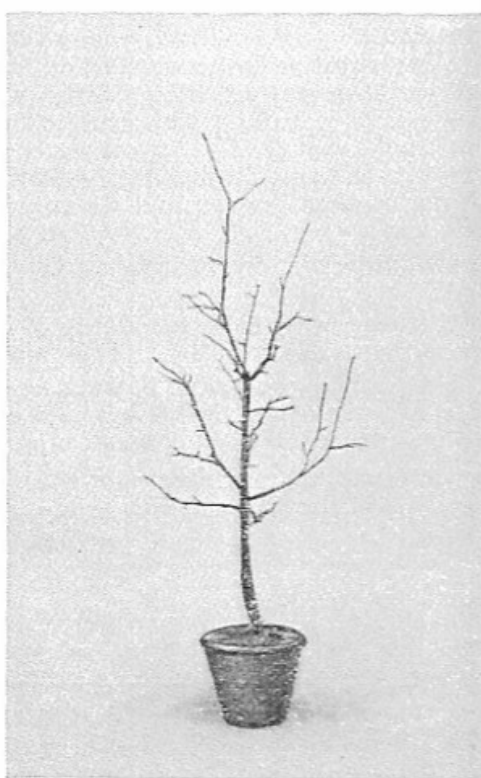
PYRAMID



HALF-STANDARD (3-4 FT. STEM)



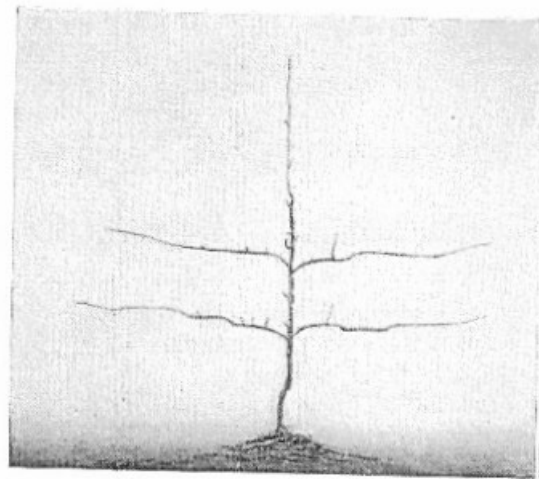
TRIPLE CORDON  
(GOOSEBERRIES & RED AND  
WHITE CURRANTS ONLY)



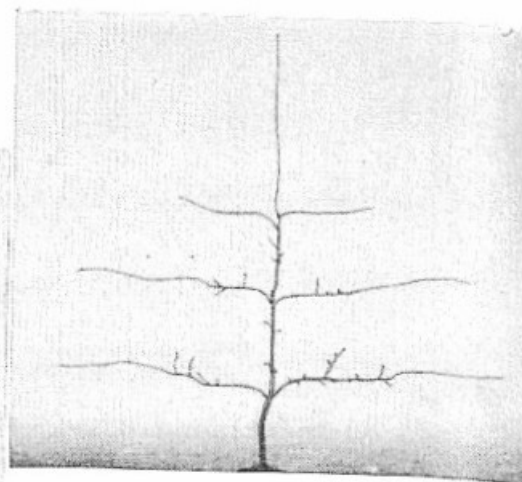
POT TREE FOR ORCHARD HOUSE



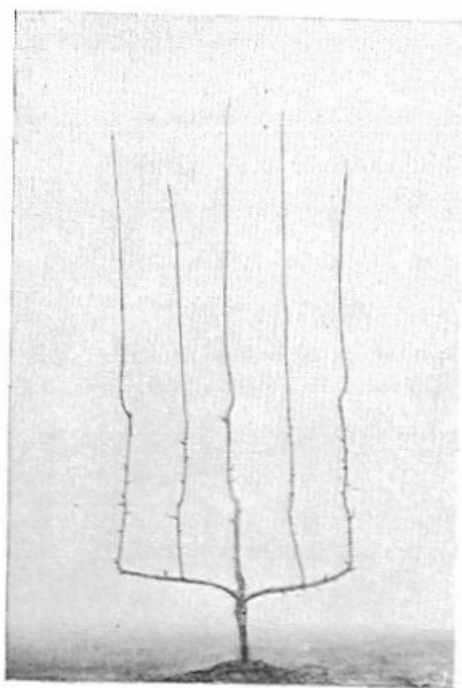
BUSH



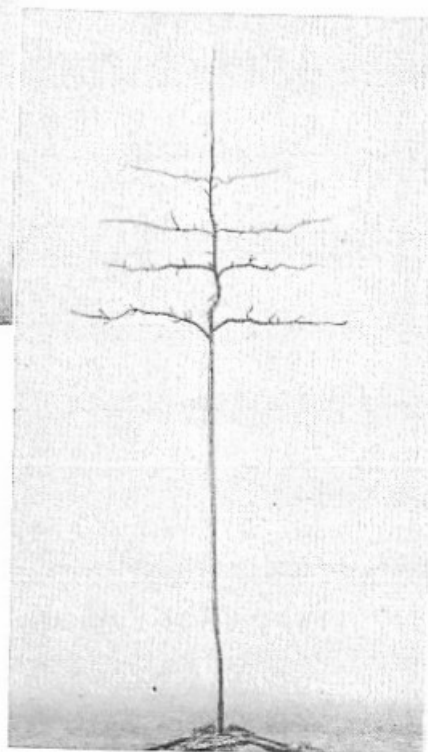
ESPALIER OR HORIZONTAL TRAINED  
(2-TIER)



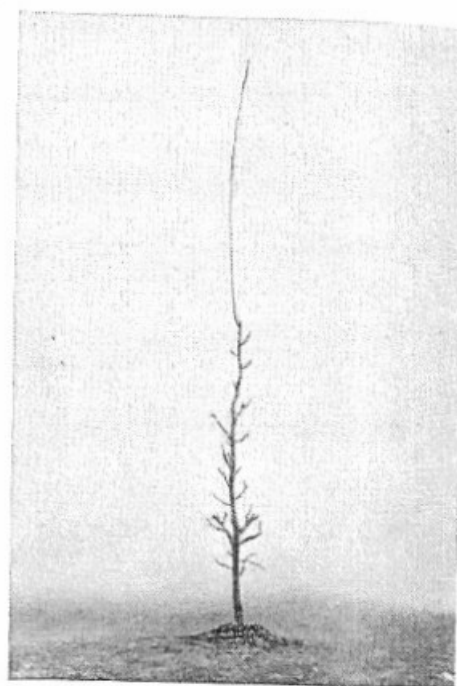
ESPALIER OR HORIZONTAL TRAINED  
(3-TIER)



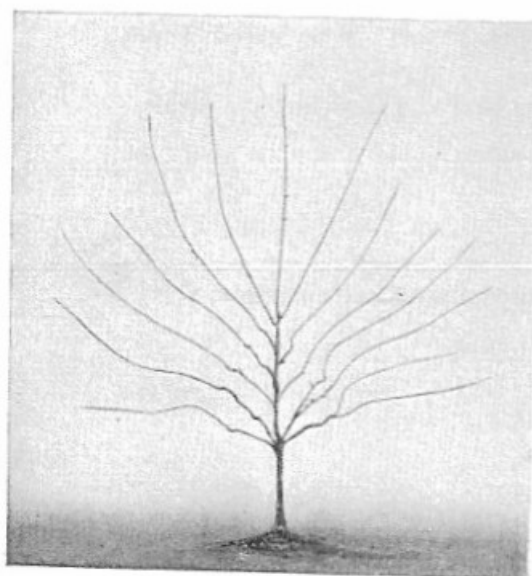
UPRIGHT TRAINED



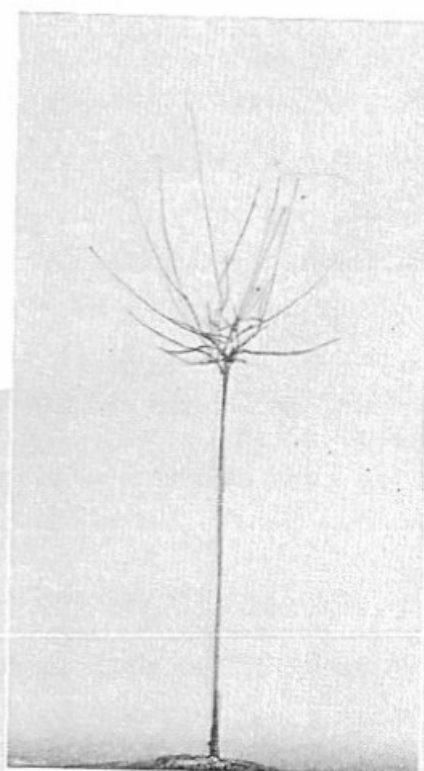
STANDARD ESPALIER OR  
HORIZONTAL TRAINED  
(5-6 FT. STEM, PEARS ONLY)



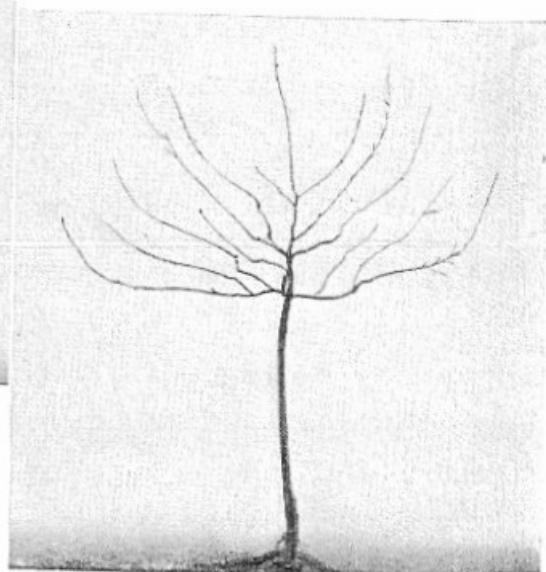
SINGLE CORDON



DWARF FAN-TRAINED



STANDARD (5-6 FT. STEM)



HALF STANDARD FAN-TRAINED  
(2-3 FT. STEM)

## FRUIT TREES.

### APPLES

In the following list D denotes a dessert and C a cooking variety. The months named are those in which they should be fit for use in the South of England.

Standards and Half-Standards are worked on the Crab stock; Pyramids, Bushes, Cordons and all kinds of trained trees on the Paradise stock.

#### PRICES (except where priced) :

Bush and Pyramid, two years, 3/-; three and four years, 4/- and 5/-; larger trees, 7/6 and 10/6 each.

Single Cordon, 4/- and 5/-; larger trees, 7/6 and 10/6 each.

Half-Standard, 4/-, 6/- and 7/6 each.

Standard, 5/6, 6/6 and 8/6 each.

Espalier or Horizontal-Trained, two-tier, 6/6; three-tier, 9/-; larger trees, 12/6 each.

Upright Trained, 6/6, 9/- and 12/6 each.

Pot Trees for Orchard House, 10/6 and 15/- each. (See page 6).

(Illustrations of shapes will be found facing pp. 8 and 9.)

ADAMS' PEARMAN (D, Jan.-March), medium size; handsome; one of the best late apples.

Allen's Everlasting (D, April-June), medium size; a valuable late sort.

ALLINGTON PIPPIN (D, Nov.-Feb.), medium size; a useful apple and an abundant bearer.

ANNIE ELIZABETH (C, Feb.-May), large; a good apple; tree prolific and upright growing.

Arthur Turner (C, Aug.-Oct.), large to very large; first-rate quality; compact grower and heavy cropper. An improvement on the early Codlins. Bush and Pyramid, 2 years, 4/-; 3 years, 5/-; Half standard, 7/6 each.

BEAUTY OF BATH (D, Aug.), medium size; a useful early apple.

Bismarck (C, Nov.-March), large; bright colour and good flavour; tree prolific.

BLLENHEIM ORANGE (DC, Dec.-Feb.), very large and handsome; on the Crab stock is slow coming into bearing.

Boston Russet (D, Jan.-May), medium size; good quality.

BRAMLEY'S SEEDLING (C, Jan.-April), very large; unbeaten in its season.

Brownlees Russet (D, Jan.-April), medium size; perhaps the most useful russet and a good grower.

Charles Ross (DC, Oct.-Dec.), a large and showy apple; tree a small grower.

Claygate Pearmain (D, Jan.-April), medium size; fine flavour and a good bearer.

COX'S ORANGE PIPPIN (D, Nov.-Feb.), medium size and handsome; there is no better apple grown.

Cox's Pomona (DC, Oct.-Feb.), large and very handsome; one of the best and most prolific apples.

Crawley Beauty (C, Feb.-April), large; late flowering and regular bearer. One and two years on Crab stock only.

Crimson Cox (D, Nov.-Feb.), medium size; identical with the well-known Cox's Orange Pippin in everything but its colour.

Devonshire Quarrenden (D, Aug. and Sept.), medium size; an old and well-known apple.

Duke of Devonshire (D, Jan.-April), medium size; crisp and good flavour.

Dumelow's Seedling (see Wellington).

Early Victoria (see Emneth Early).

Ecklinville (C, Sept. and Oct.), large; cooks to white froth; good bearer.

Edward VII (C, Feb.-May), large; heavy fruit; free cropper; upright growth.



## FRUIT TREES.

### APPLES—*continued.*

- Egremont Russet (D, Oct. and Nov.), medium size; gold russet; richly flavoured.
- ELLISON'S ORANGE (D, Oct.), medium size; good appearance and flavour.
- Emneth Early (EARLY VICTORIA) (C, July–Oct.), large if thinned as it should be.
- Emperor Alexander (C, Sept.–Nov.), large; a good show apple.
- Epicure (D, Sept.), medium size; tender, juicy and very sweet; heavy cropper.
- Exquisite (D, Sept.–Oct.), rather larger than Cox's Orange, and of good quality.
- Gascoyne's Scarlet (C, Dec.–Feb.), large and remarkably handsome.
- Grenadier (C, Sept.–Nov.), large; a very fine fruit.
- Herring's Pippin (D, Oct.–Nov.), large; red; of good flavour.
- IRISH PEACH (D, Aug.), medium size; one of the best early apples.
- JAMES GRIEVE (D, Sept. and Oct.), medium size; good flavour; prolific and hardy.
- Joy Bells (D, Oct.–Jan.), large; tender and sweet.
- Keswick Codlin (C, Sept.–Nov.), large; a good early apple.
- King of the Pippins (D, Oct.–Jan.), medium size; very handsome.
- King of Tompkins County (D, Dec.–April), very large; a handsome apple of fine flavour.
- KING'S ACRE PIPPIN (D, Dec.–March), medium size; good flavour; this is displacing Sturmer Pippin.
- Lady Sudeley (D, Aug.–Oct.), large; a very handsome early apple.
- LANE'S PRINCE ALBERT (C, Nov.–Feb.), large; a valuable apple and a heavy cropper; spreading habit.
- Langley Pippin (D, Aug. and Sept.), medium size; one of the best early apples.
- LAXTON'S SUPERB (D, Dec.–March), medium size; very sweet; of high quality eaten at the right time; free bearer.
- LORD DERBY (C, Nov.–Jan.), very large; a good apple.
- Lord Grosvenor (C, Aug. and Sept.), large, if thinned as it should be.
- Lord Lambourne (D, Oct.–Dec.), medium size; good flavour; crops heavily.
- Lord Suffield (C, Aug. and Sept.), large; nearly white; a most abundant bearer where it thrives.
- Mabbott's Pearmain (D, Nov.–Jan.), medium size; handsome; good flavour.
- Mannington's Pearmain (D, Dec.–April), medium size; one of the best apples of its season.
- Mr. Gladstone (D, Aug.), medium size; useful for its earliness.
- Monarch (C, Dec.–April), large; heavy bearer; a good apple.
- Mother (D, Oct.–Dec.), medium size; the best for its season.
- NEWTON WONDER (C, Dec.–May), large and very good; an abundant cropper.
- Norfolk Royal (D, Oct.–Mar.), medium size; bright crimson; crops heavily. Two years, 4/-; 3 years, 5/- each.
- Ontario (DC, Feb.–May), large; a good late apple.
- ORLEANS REINETTE (D, Dec.–Feb.), medium size; one of the best late apples.

## FRUIT TREES.

### APPLES—*continued.*

- Peasgood's Nonesuch (C, Oct.—Dec.), very large and handsome ; of good quality.
- Red Juneating (D, Aug.), medium size ; useful for its earliness.
- Reinette du Canada (DC, Jan.—June), large ; a very good late dessert apple ; spreading habit.
- REV. W. WILKS (C, Sept. and Oct.), large and handsome ; creamy-yellow ; a great bearer.
- RIBSTON PIPPIN (D, Nov.—Jan.), medium size ; this well-known apple has a good aromatic flavour
- Rival (D, Oct.—Dec.), medium size ; very highly coloured.
- Rivers' Early Peach (D, Aug.), medium size ; fruit similar to Irish Peach, but ripening earlier.
- St. Cecilia (D, Dec. and Jan.), medium size ; one of the best of recent introductions.
- St. Everard (D, Sept. and Oct.), small ; one of the best flavoured early apples ; rather small grower
- Stirling Castle (C, Aug.—Nov.), medium size ; a first-rate apple that bears abundantly.
- Sturmer Pippin (D, March—June), medium size ; good flavour ; rather small grower.
- Thomas Rivers (C, Sept.—Dec.), large ; very rich flavour, in fact requires no sugar when cooking.  
Bears abundantly.
- WARNER'S KING (C, Oct.—Dec.), very large ; one of the best culinary apples: a vigorous grower and a free bearer.
- Wealthy (D, Oct. and Nov.), medium size ; handsome ; one of the few American varieties which thrives in this country.
- WELLINGTON (DUMELOW'S SEEDLING) (C, Dec.—May), large ; one of the best, retaining its acid to the end.
- White Transparent (DC, July and Aug.), medium size ; a useful early apple and a good bearer.
- WORCESTER PEARMAN (DC, Sept. and Oct), medium size ; its handsome red colouring usually causes people to eat it too soon. When fully ripe its quality is good ; it bears and grows well.

---

### SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF APPLES.

(Grown in Small Quantities.)

Barnack Beauty.	Kerry Pippin.	Rymer.
Christmas Pearmain.	Lady Henniker.	St. Edmunds Pippin.
Crimson Bramley.	Mère de Ménage.	Syke House Russet.
D'Arcy Spice.	Mr. Prothero.	The Queen.
Delicious.	Pott's Seedling.	Tom Putt.
Duchess of Oldenburgh.	Prince Edward.	Wyken Pippin.
Gravenstein.	Red Astrachan.	Yellow Ingestre.
Golden Noble.	Redcoat Grieve.	
Golden Spire.	Rosemary Russet.	

## FRUIT TREES.

### APRICOTS

There are but two ways in which Apricots can be cultivated in England with success—trained to walls, and under glass in orchard-houses. In pots the trees commence bearing in a very young state, and may be kept dwarf, compact bushes.

The time of ripening is not given in the following list, 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. It benefits from a dressing of Sofnol Lime (see page 47) pricked in the border.

#### PRICES.

Dwarf Fan-Trained, 10/6, 15/- and 21/- each.

Standard Trained, 21/- to 42/- each.

Pot Trees for Orchard-House, 15/-, 17/6 and 21/- each. (See page 6).

(Illustrations of shapes will be found facing pp. 8 and 9.)

Blenheim (SHIPLEY), medium size; ripens ten or twelve days before the Moor Park; the tree is very hardy and not liable to gum.

Early Moor Park, large; early; rich flavour.

Hemskerk, large; very nearly allied to Moor Park. The tree is, perhaps, a little hardier.

Kaisha, medium size; flesh transparent; ripens only a few days earlier than the Moor Park.

Large Early Montgamet, large; early; flesh firm; is not liable to canker.

Moor Park, large; early; juicy, rich and excellent quality.

NEW LARGE EARLY (*Rivers*), large and very good; the best early variety and the most regular cropper.

Peach (GROSSE PÊCHE), large; rich and juicy; distinct from the Moor Park in its foliage and habit, and ripens just after it. The finest of all.

Royal, large; ripens just before the Moor Park, and is a very valuable, hardy sort.

St. Ambroise, very large; fruit a little pointed; late.

---

### BLACKBERRIES, etc.

BLACKBERRIES.—Bedford Giant, an excellent, large fruited, early sort, 5/- each.

Himalaya Berry, a strong-growing variety, with large fruit of good flavour. 1/6 and 2/- each 16/- and 21/- doz.

John Innes, a very good new late ripening variety. 5/- each.

Parsley-leaved, a variety of the common British Blackberry; fruits profusely. 1/- each 10/- doz.

Schlechtendahl, sweet, with the true wild Blackberry flavour; prolific. 2/6 each.

Snyder (*American*), a good Blackberry that bears abundantly. 1/- each; 10/- doz.

Wilson Junior (*American*), a free bearer; large and excellent flavour. 1/- each; 10/- doz.

LOGAN BERRY, large; reddish-maroon; prolific; ripe about the middle of July. 1/6 and 2/- each; 16/- and 21/- doz.

Phenomenal Berry, } are very similar to Logan Berry, but the fruit is not so good for general  
Newberry } purposes.

LOWBERRY, a black Logan Berry of excellent flavour. 1/6 and 2/- each; 16/- and 21/- doz.

JAPANESE WINEBERRY, very ornamental and crops freely; distinct, pleasantly-acid flavour. 1/- each; 10/- doz.

All the berries named above should be treated as summer raspberries, i.e., the old fruiting wood should be cut away after the fruit has been gathered and the young growths tied in for fruiting the following year. Plant 6 ft. apart and cut back after planting.

## FRUIT TREES.

### CHERRIES

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

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

All the Bigarreau and Black Cherries are worthy of glass; they have ample time to ripen and attain their full flavour; they are also free from the attacks of birds. Cherries are self-sterile, with the exception of the Dukes and Morello, and we advise customers to consult us as to sorts when ordering.

#### PRICES.

Bush and Pyramid, 6/- to 10/6 each.

Standard, 7/6, 9/- and 10/6 each.

Fan-trained 10/6, 15/- and 21/- each.

Ditto Morello, 7/6, 10/6 and 15/- each.

Standard-Trained, 15/- and 21/- each.

Pot Trees for Orchard House, 15/- 17/6 and 21/- each (See page 6).

(Illustrations of shapes will be found facing pp. 8 and 9.)

**Archduke** (Mid July), large; very rich and good; ripens eight or ten days after May Duke; tree rather pendulous when old; it forms a prolific bush; the finest of the Duke Cherries.

**Bedford Prolific** (Early July), large; black; much like Black Tartarian, but the tree is **hardier**.

**Bigarreau de Schreken** (June), a very fine early black Bigarreau.

**Bigarreau Frogmore** (Early July), early; light red; free bearing and sweet.

**Bigarreau Jaboulay** (Early June), large; dark red; remarkably rich and delicious; the earliest Bigarreau known; ripens twelve to fourteen days before May Duke. Pendulous habit.

**Bigarreau Kentish** (July), large and richly flavoured.

**Bigarreau Late Black** (August), very large and late; excellent quality.

**BIGARREAU NAPOLEON** (August), large; dark red; fine flavour; a most abundant bearer very late.

**Bigarreau Noir de Guben** (July), large and good; fine lustrous colour; very prolific.

**Bigarreau Noir de Schmidt** (August), large; a fine late cherry.

**BLACK TARTARIAN** (End July), very large; a noble-looking cherry; tree a great bearer, but tender.

**EARLY RIVERS** (*Rivers*) (End June), large; black; small stone; early and rich; a most valuable kind for market planters. In the orchard house it ripens the second week in June and will hang for a month. Tree very hardy.

**Elton** (Early July), very large; light red; good flavour; tree inclined to be pendulous.

**EMPEROR FRANCIS** (August), very large; dark red; rich; one of the best late cherries.

**Empress Eugénie** (Mid June), large; an early variety of May Duke and of the same quality, but ripening about ten days before it.

**Géante d'Hedelfingen** (August), very large; a late, dark cherry of great value.

**Governor Wood** (Early July), an American variety. Light red; excellent quality and a great bearer. Peggy Rivers is an improvement on this variety.

**Guigne Annonay** (June), small, but very early; a good, black cherry. Ripens before Early Rivers.

**Guigne de Winkler** (October), a good variety, but useless outside owing to its lateness. In pots only



## FRUIT TREES.

### CHERRIES—*continued.*

**Kentish** (End July), acid ; useful for culinary purposes.

**Late Duke** (September), large ; sub-acid, and most agreeable when fully ripe ; will hang, with care, till late September.

**May Duke** (June), large ; a well-known cherry with an agreeably acid flavour ; forms a most prolific bush ; the fruit may be kept in perfection for some weeks.

**Morello** (July and August), large ; acid ; the best culinary variety ; invaluable for North aspects.

**Peggy Rivers** (*Rivers*), (Early July), light red ; a very shining and attractive fruit with a distinct flavour ; does not crack with the wet.

**Turkey Black Heart** (Mid August), large and good quality ; a popular cherry in Kent.

**Ursula Rivers** (*Rivers*), (End July), large ; black ; very juicy and rich in flavour ; stone small The tree is a heavy bearer with a sturdy habit.

### SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF CHERRIES.

(Grown in Small Quantities.)

Bohemian Black.	Monstrueuse de Mezel.
Duchesse de Palluau.	Reine Hortense.
Florence.	Royal Duke.
Gloire de France.	

---

## CRABS (*Pyrus baccata*)

The following sorts of Crabs being very bright and ornamental during the autumn, are exceedingly pretty in shrubberies. They also make very good preserve ; the purely ornamental varieties will be found in the Shrub List under *Pyrus* (p. 39).

### PRICES.

Standard, 5/6, 6/6 and 8/6 each.

Feathered, 3/- and 5/- each.

**DARTMOUTH**, large ; deep purple-crimson fruit, which has a fine bloom ; excellent for jelly.

**JOHN DOWNIE**, small conical fruits, scarlet tipped with yellow ; a great bearer ; excellent for jelly.

**Mexican**, large ; excellent for jelly.

**Scarlet or Cherry**, small ; bright crimson.

**Transcendent**, rather small ; golden yellow with crimson cheek in the sun, covered with a delicate white bloom.

**Yellow Siberian**, small ; yellow with a striped crimson cheek.

## FRUIT TREES.

### CURRANTS

PRICES (except where priced).

Bush and Single Cordon, 1/- each; 9/- doz. Not less than six of one variety at the dozen rate.  
Triple Cordon, 2/6 and 3/6 each. (Red and white only).

(Illustrations of shapes will be found facing pp. 8 and 9.)

#### Black (Bush only).

Blacksmith, small berry; long bunch.  
Baldwin's Black, large; free cropping; hangs late.  
BOSKOOP GIANT, large; a robust grower and good bearer; very early.  
DANIELS' SEPTEMBER, large berry; the latest variety to ripen.  
Davison's Eight, large; a fine cropper; inclined to be tender in some districts.  
Edina, large; a good bearer; late.  
Raven, very large; long bunches; heavy cropper. 1/6 each; 15/- doz.  
SEABROOK'S, large; mite-resisting; late.  
Tinker, large; good grower and heavy cropper.

Black Currants are always liable to Mite (Big Bud) infection, against which there is, and can be, no guarantee, but this pest is readily controlled by one spraying each Spring when leaves are the size of a sixpence with Lime Sulphur, 1 in 12 strength. (See pp. 7 and 8.)

#### Red.

CHERRY, large; bunches short; early; a good sort.  
La Hâtive, a very early variety from France.  
LA VERSAILLAISE, large; good; abundant bearer.  
Laxton's No. 1, large; long bunches; heavy cropper; strong, upright grower.  
NEW RED DUTCH, medium size; heavy cropper; late.  
Perfection, the largest Currant grown; good flavour; branches brittle and apt to break under weight of fruit. 1/3 each; 12/- doz.  
RABY CASTLE (VICTORIA), an excellent late sort, and a most abundant bearer.  
RIVERS' LATE RED, large fruit and small seeds; a very fine late sort.  
Earliest of Fourlands, large berries and long bunch; a good new early variety. 2/6 each.

#### White.

White Dutch, a well-known and good sort.

---

### FIGS

The following varieties have been selected from a very large number, and we consider that only those of first-class quality are included. The only ones generally successful out of doors are Brown Turkey and Brunswick.

#### PRICES.

Dwarf Fan-Trained, 10/6 and 15/- each.

Pot Trees for Orchard House, 7/6, 10/6 and 12/6 each. (See page 6).

Black Ischia, medium size; skin deep purple.  
Bourjassotte Grise, medium size; skin chocolate; flesh dark blood red.  
BROWN TURKEY (LEE'S PERPETUAL), large; brownish-purple; bears most abundantly in pots and on walls, and forces well; the most reliable cropper.  
Brunswick, very large; brownish-purple; well adapted for walls; does not force well.  
Negro Largo, a very large and good fig; requires artificial heat.  
St. John's, a large fruit with white flesh; early and forces well.  
Violette Sepor, large; deep red flesh.  
White Ischia, small; pale yellow; good for forcing and pot culture.  
White Marseilles, large; greenish-white; flesh white; bears abundantly and forces well.

## FRUIT TREES.

### GOOSEBERRIES

#### PRICES.

**Bush—**

Varieties in capital letters, 1/- each; 10/- doz.

All other varieties, 1/3 each; 12/- doz.

**Single Cordon—**

All varieties, 1/3 each; 12/- doz.

**Triple Cordon—**

All varieties, 2/6 and 3/6 each.

} Not less than six of one variety  
at the dozen rate.

(Illustrations of shapes will be found facing pp. 8 and 9.)

#### VARIETIES WITH SMALL HIGHLY-FLAVOURED BERRIES.

Champagne, Red.

Golden Drop (EARLY SULPHUR), the earliest.

Green Gage, Pitmaston, smooth.

Ironmonger, dark red.

Langley Beauty, medium size; buff yellow.

Langley Gage, white; smooth.

Old Rough Red, excellent for preserving.

WARRINGTON, red; one of the best late varieties.

#### LANCASHIRE PRIZE SORTS.

The origin of the Lancashire Prize Gooseberries is a matter of some interest. Towards the end of last century gooseberry growing became such a craze in Lancashire that shows were held in the public houses of practically every town and village. The object was to get the largest berries possible, irrespective of flavour. We have the Report for 1895, which gives the names of the winners and the weight of their berries in pennyweights and grains, in all the shows held that year; it even gives the Gooseberry Grower's Song!

Many of these varieties, however, have a really good flavour; all of them are large—some, such as Keepsake and Careless, very large. The collection given below is the pick of them.

##### Red.

Companion, early.

CROWN BOB.

Guido, very large.

LANCASHIRE LAD.

May Duke, early.

Merry Monarch.

Prince Regent, late.

Rifelman, late.

Roaring Lion, late.

Speedwell, very large.

Victoria.

WHINHAM'S INDUSTRY.

##### White.

CARELESS, very large.

Freedom.

Nailer.

Ostrich, early.

Smiling Beauty.

Wellington's Glory.

White Lion, late.

WHITESMITH, early.

White Swan.

##### Green.

Angler, early.

Conquering Hero, late.

Favourite.

Green Mountain.

Green Walnut.

KEEPSAKE, very large.

LANCER.

Overall.

Profit, late.

Telegraph.

Thumper, very late.

##### Yellow.

BROOM GIRL.

Bunkers Hill.

Duck Wing, late.

Leader, early.

Leveller, very large.

Pilot, early.

SANDWICH YELLOW, late.

Two-to-One, early.

Viper, very late.

BUSH  
COX'S ORANGE



BUSH  
JAMES GRIEVE



PRINCE ALBERT



*Cherry*

"URSULA RIVERS"



*Nectarine*

"JOHN RIVERS"

## FRUIT TREES.

### GRAPES

H.V. at the end of paragraphs denotes that the variety is only adapted to 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.

#### PRICES (except where priced).

**Selected Fruiting Canes**, 8 9 ft. long, 21/- and 25/- each.

**Strong Planting Canes**, 6-7 ft. long, 10/6, 12/6 and 15/- each.

**Hardy Sorts for Walls**, 5/- and 7/6 each.

N.B.—Please say whether these are to be sent in pots or turned out and balled up. The latter method is a saving in cost of packing and carriage.

**Alicante (BLACK TOKAY)**, berries very large and oval ; bunch large ; a good late-keeping grape. H.V.

**Appley Towers**, a late black grape, succeeding Black Hamburg ; good flavour and keeps well. H.V.

**BLACK HAMBURGH (FRANKENTHAL)**, berries very large ; roundish-oval ; flesh very juicy, vinous and rich. This is the most popular and one of the best grapes in cultivation. C.V.

**Black Muscat (MUSCAT HAMBURGH)**, berries medium size and oval ; this is a highly-flavoured Muscat Grape. It often sets its fruit badly and requires fertilising. H.V. or C.V.

**Bowood Muscat**, a good variety of Muscat of Alexandria.

**Buckland Sweetwater**, berries round and large ; pale amber when ripe ; sweet and well flavoured habit vigorous ; a great bearer and excellent sort. C.V.

**Chasselas Vibert**, berries medium size and round ; of a fine golden amber when ripe ; a robust grower and excellent grape ; ten days earlier than the Royal Muscadine. C.V. or wall.

**Cote House Seedling**, berries large ; round ; amber ; muscat-flavoured ; early ; will hang. C.V. Planting canes 21/- each ; fruiting canes 42/- each.

**Early Saumur Frontignan**, berries medium size, round and white with a pleasant slight muscat flavour ; very early. C.V. or wall.

**Esperione**, berries round and black ; irregular in size on the bunch ; hardy, and a most abundant bearer. C.V. or wall.

**Foster's Seedling**, berries large, roundish-oval and white ; sweet and richly-flavoured. C.V.

**Golden Queen**, berries large and sweet ; a very distinct late white grape. H.V. or C.V.

**Gros Colman**, berries of a monstrous size, round and black ; flesh juicy and sweet, but coarse ; not good till fully ripe ; bunches very large ; habit vigorous and robust. H.V.

**Gros Maroc**, berries large and a deep purple-black ; begins to colour as early as Black Hamburg and hangs as late as Alicante. C.V.

**Lady Downe's**, berries large, oval and black ; flesh firm, sweet, and richly-flavoured with a fine aroma ; one of our best late grapes. H.V.

**Lady Hutt**, berries round and white ; of excellent quality ; hangs late. C.V.

**Madresfield Court**, berries very large and black ; rich muscat flavour when quite ripe ; a superb grape. H.V. or C.V.

**Miller's Burgundy**, a round, black sweetwater grape for outdoor cultivation.

**Mrs. Pince's Black Muscat**, berries medium size and oval ; bunches large ; stalks very stout ; in fine order from September till March. H.V.

## FRUIT TREES.

### GRAPES—*continued.*

**Muscat of Alexandria**, berries large, oval, and often unequal in size ; pale amber when ripe ; flesh firm and rich ; the finest Muscat grown. H.V.

**Primavis Frontignan**, berries large and round ; amber when ripe ; bunches large. C.V.

**Reine Olga**, berries round and reddish-coloured. C.V. or wall.

**Royal Muscadine** (CHASSELAS DE FONTAINEBLEAU), berries large (when well thinned, as they should be), round and white ; flesh with the aroma peculiar to this class fully developed. C.V. or wall.

**Ryton Muscat**, berries large, oval and equal in size ; an excellent variety of the Muscat of Alexandria H.V.

**Tokay Frontignan**, berries medium size, round and white, with a rich muscat flavour ; early and a great bearer. C.V. or wall.

**White Frontignan**, berries medium size and round ; has a strong muscat flavour ; a most abundant bearer ; should be severely thinned. H.V.

### SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF GRAPES.

(Grown in Small Quantities.)

Alnwick Seedling.  
Barbarossa.  
Cannon Hall Muscat.  
Chasselas Napoléon.

Dr. Hogg.  
Duke of Buccleuch.  
Early Auvergne Frontignan.  
Early Silver Frontignan.

Early Smyrna Frontignan.  
Mrs. Pearson.  
Prince of Wales.  
Trebiano.

---

## MEDLARS

### PRICES.

Bush and Pyramid, 6/- to 10/6 each.

Standard, 7/6, 9/- and 10/6 each.

(Illustrations of shapes will be found facing pp. 8 and 9.)

**Dutch** (MONSTROUS), very large ; flavour not so good as the following :

**Nottingham**, small ; flavour brisk and good.

**ROYAL**, like preceding, but larger and a prodigious bearer, even when quite young. Both varieties make prolific pyramids.

---

## MULBERRY

PRICE, 3½-4 ft. stems, 15/- each.

**Black** (MORUS NIGRA), the only variety which is cultivated for its fruit in this country.

N.B.—As Mulberries are difficult to raise or procure, our supply is often limited.

## FRUIT TREES.

### NECTARINES

The fact that 12 of the 13 varieties  
named in the main list below  
were raised by us speaks for itself.

#### PRICES.

Dwarf Fan-Trained, 10/6, 15/- and 21/- each.

Standard and Half-Standard Trained, 21/- to 42/- each. (Please state length of stem required.)

Pot Trees for Orchard House, 15/-, 17/6 and 21/- each. (See page 6).

(Illustrations of shapes will be found facing pp. 8 and 9.)

**Cardinal** (*Rivers*) (Mid July), a valuable Nectarine, adapted for forcing only; good medium size; very brilliant colour and exquisite flavour; forms a compact, sturdy tree which bears very freely; the fruit ripens ten days before Early Rivers.

**Dryden** (*Rivers*) (August), a very large and fine-flavoured Nectarine; colour deep red and purple; flesh white.

**EARLY RIVERS** (*Rivers*) (End July), very large; skin rich crimson next the sun and light yellow marked with red on the shaded side; flesh green tender and juicy, with a rich and decided Stanwick flavour. The fruit, remarkable for its handsome appearance and high quality, is equally valuable for market and home supplies.

**HUMBOLDT** (*Rivers*) (September), a very large orange Nectarine. This is larger than Pine Apple (from which it is a seedling) and very similar in flavour.

**JOHN RIVERS** (*Rivers*) (Mid July), large, highly-coloured; excellent flavour; the earliest to ripen under cool treatment or in the open.

**LORD NAPIER** (*Rivers*) (Early August), very large; colour pale cream with a red cheek; good flavour; one of the leading Nectarines; ripens three weeks after Early Rivers.

**Newton** (*Rivers*) (Early September), very large; round; skin transparent greenish-yellow, mottled with deep red; brilliant colour on the sunny side; flesh greenish-white; has a marked suggestion of the Stanwick flavour.

**Pine Apple** (*Rivers*) (Early September), large; nearly oval and pointed; colour deep orange and crimson; very rich flavour; ripens about the same time as Rivers' Orange.

**Pitmaston Orange**, superseded by Rivers' Orange.

**Rivers' Orange** (*Rivers*) (Early September), medium size, with the delicious flavour of its parent, Pitmaston Orange, and ripening about a week earlier.

**Spenser** (*Rivers*) (End September), one of the largest Nectarines; the fruit is beautifully coloured with a deep brown-red; mottled on the shaded side; flesh light green; a good late sort.

**Stanwick Elruge** (*Rivers*) (Early September), large; roundish oval; skin pale green; purplish-red where exposed to the sun. This was the result of Stanwick X Elruge, and has the distinct flavour of the former, but is a few days earlier than the latter.

**Victoria** (*Rivers*) (End September), large; roundish oval; skin greenish-yellow; crimson on the sunny side; has the distinct Stanwick flavour; a good variety, but requiring heated house.

**Violette Hâtive** (End August) medium size; difficult to replace for its season.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF NECTARINES.

(Grown in Small Quantities.)

Byron.	Hardwicke Seedling.
Elruge.	Milton

## FRUIT TREES.

### NUTS

Grafted Nut Trees on stems 4 ft. high are very attractive in a few years they form prolific trees and require no pruning.

#### PRICES

Bush, 2/6 and 3/- each.

Standard, 7/6, 9/- and 10/6 each.

(Illustrations of shapes will be found facing pp. 8 and 9.)

**Cosford**, heavy bearer, good quality; shell remarkably thin.

**Filbert, Purple**, leaves and fruit a deep purple.

**Filbert, Red**, a good variety.

**Filbert, White**, similar in size and flavour to the other Filberts.

**Lambert Filbert (KENTISH COB)**, very late.

**Pearson's Prolific**, round; good flavour; dwarf growing and a heavy bearer.

**Prize Cob**, very large and a fine cropper.

**Prolific Cob**, a very large and free-bearing Cob Nut.

### ORANGES, etc.

#### PRICES.

**Bush Trees in Pots**, 2-ft., 10/6; 2 to 3-ft., 15/- to 21/-; 3 to 4-ft., 25/- to 31/6 each.

**Specimen Trees in Tubs** (Prices on application).

Oranges can be grown to perfection in England with a portion of the skill and care that is bestowed on grapes. An Orange House should be well ventilated, well lighted and lofty; the evergreen leaves and golden fruit make it delightful in the dull winter months. The temperature at this season should be 40°-50°; in summer 10° warmer.

Repot in February. The soil for potting or planting should be composed of equal parts of turfy loam and rotted leaf mould, with a sprinkling of burnt earth and twig charcoal. The trees require plenty of moisture—rainwater if possible—and should be watered with soot-water once a week from August to December. At the end of October, when the sturdy shoots for fruiting can be seen, cut out any weakly spurs and thin the tree.

Aphides (Green Fly), if they appear, can be checked by fumigating with McDougall's Fumers (see page 47). Scale is the most troublesome pest, but is easily controlled by spraying with Volck.

**Citrus Bigaradia (SEVILLE)**, the variety used for marmalade; produces the finest flowers freely.

**Citrus medica (CITRON)**, the variety used for making candied peel.

**Citrus paradisei (GRAPE FRUIT)**, oval.

**Embiguo (THE NAVEL ORANGE)**, a singular variety with a nipple-like excrescence at the apex fruit large and good; pulp pale in colour.

**Foster (GRAPE FRUIT)**, pink flesh.

**Jaffa**, the largest orange in cultivation.

**Lemon, Imperial**, fruit very large with a fine aroma; habit of the tree robust and vigorous. The well known lemon of commerce.

**Malta Blood**, pulp stained with deep crimson; fruit large; skin thin; delicious flavour. A story believed by the credulous is that the blood stain was produced by the union of the Pomegranate with the Orange.

**Malta Oval**, like the Malta Blood in size and form of fruit, but without blood stains in the pulp; both these varieties produce flowers freely.

**St. Michael's Tangierin**, a delicious little orange. The rind parts freely from the pulp, which exudes a delightful aroma.

**Satsuma or Oonshiu**, a Japanese Tangierin; the hardiest of the Oranges.

**St. Michael's**, large; thin-skinned and well-flavoured; the ordinary orange of commerce; its varieties differ in foliage, form of fruit and flavour:

Egg.  
Long.  
Silver (Plata).

Sustain.  
Valencia Late.



## FRUIT TREES.

### PEACHES

**We are justly famous for our peach trees.  
The finest sorts grown were raised by us.  
All our stock trees are regularly cropped,  
eliminating any possibility of sending out  
trees not true to name.**

#### PRICES.

Dwarf Fan-Trained, 10/6, 15/- and 21/- each.

Standard and Half-Standard Trained, 21/- to 42/- each. (Please state length of stem required.)

Pot Trees for Orchard House, 15/-, 17/6 and 21/- each. (See page 6).

(Illustrations of shapes will be found facing pp. 8 and 9.)

**Alexander** (Mid July), large ; brilliant colouring ; brisk flavour ; not reliable for forcing. Of American origin.

**Alexandra Noblesse** (*Rivers*) (Early September), very large ; round ; skin pale ; richly-flavoured ; although it is a true Noblesse in its fruit, its habit is different, as it has smooth leaves and round glands ; hence it is not liable to mildew. Tree very hardy.

**Amsden June** (Mid July), ripens with and resembles Alexander.

**Barrington** (Mid September), large ; round ; skin yellowish-green, red on exposed side ; first-rate quality.

**Bellegarde** (FRENCH GALANDE) (Mid September), large ; round ; skin deep red all over ; good flavour.

**Crimson Galande** (*Rivers*) (Mid August), large ; deep crimson ; deliciously flavoured ; ripens just after Peregrine ; tree hardy, prolific and vigorous.

**Dr. Hogg** (*Rivers*) (Mid August), large and round ; lemon-coloured skin with faint crimson cheek.

**Duchess of Cornwall** (*Rivers*) (Mid July), medium size ; skin creamy-yellow with a red striped cheek ; it has a distinct nectarine flavour ; grows well and bears freely. Valuable for cold house or forcing ; ripens with Alexander.

**DUKE OF YORK** (*Rivers*) (Mid July), large and well-coloured ; a first-class Peach of good flavour. Equally useful for forcing, cold house or outdoors.

**Dymond** (Early September), large, finely-coloured and richly flavoured ; hardy and prolific. This Peach has all the excellent qualities of Royal George, and ripens just before it.

**Early Rivers** (*Rivers*) (End July), large ; colour pale straw, with a pink flush on the exposed side ; high quality ; requires a warm situation or glass.

**Gladstone** (*Rivers*) (End September), very large ; good flavour ; a fine late Peach, ripening after Princess of Wales.

**Golden Eagle** (*Rivers*) (Early October), large, with yellow flesh ; owing to its lateness in ripening it is unsuitable for outdoor culture.

## FRUIT TREES.

### PEACHES—*continued.*

- Goshawk** (*Rivers*) (Early September), large ; pale colour and exquisite flavour ; somewhat similar to Dymond.
- Grosse Mignonne** (Early September), large ; skin pale yellow, deep red on exposed side. A good mid-season variety.
- Hale's Early** (End July), large and well-coloured ; good flavour ; one of the best second earlies.
- KESTREL** (*Rivers*) (End July), large and brightly-coloured ; ripens about a week before Peregrine, which it resembles in its excellent habit and free bearing ; the fruit is firm and of very good flavour ; it colours early and will hang well.
- Libra** (August), large and well-coloured ; a good mid-season Peach.
- Magdala** (*Rivers*) (Mid August), medium size ; skin creamy-white, crimson on exposed side and nearly smooth like a Nectarine. The flavour is a combination of the Peach and the Nectarine ; quite original and delicious.
- Noblesse** (Early September), large ; good either for forcing or outdoors. Alexandra Noblesse is replacing this variety owing to its immunity from mildew.
- PEREGRINE** (*Rivers*) (Early August), large, with a smooth, brilliant crimson skin ; we consider this is the best Peach in cultivation for all purposes.
- Prince of Wales** (*Rivers*) (Mid September), large ; deep crimson ; a good late Peach.
- Princess of Wales** (*Rivers*) (End September), very large ; cream coloured with a rosy cheek ; a handsome and good quality late Peach.
- ROYAL GEORGE** (Early September), large ; round ; skin deep red on exposed side. A well-known variety of first-class quality.
- Sea Eagle** (*Rivers*) (End September), very large ; brilliant colour ; will not ripen thoroughly outdoors except in a very sunny autumn. Excellent in cold house.
- Stirling Castle** (Mid September), a very hardy Peach of the Royal George tribe.
- The Nectarine Peach** (*Rivers*) (End September), very large ; pointed, with a smooth, Nectarine-like skin ; a first-rate late Peach.
- Violette Hâtive** (ENGLISH GALANDE) (Mid September), large ; dark red on exposed side ; first-class flavour and forces well.
- Waterloo** (Mid July), large and brilliant in colour ; this fine Peach ripens with Alexander.

### SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF PEACHES.

#### (Grown in Small Quantities.)

Dagmar.	Early Silver.	Lady Palmerston.
Rivers' Early York.	Thomas Rivers.	Walburton Admirable.

### PEACHES FROM POTS FOR TRAINING.

Peaches and Nectarines 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 are therefore not checked in their growth by the removal. The shoots can be selected and tied out to form fan-shaped trees. In planting, the earth should be removed and the roots spread out.

## FRUIT TREES.

### PEARS

Standard and Half-Standard Pears are worked on the pear stock ; bushes, pyramids, cordons and all kinds of trained trees on the quince stock. Some varieties of Pears will not grow direct on the quince, in which cases double grafting is resorted to (marked d.g. at end of description).

Late-ripening Pears prefer a light, well-drained soil. The varieties which we specially recommend (in capitals) are those which we have found most successful on our heavy soil.

#### PRICES.

Bush and Pyramid, 2 years, 3/- ; 3 and 4 years, 4/- and 5/- ; larger trees, 7/6 and 10/6 each.

Single Cordon, 4/- and 5/- ; larger trees, 7/6 and 10/6 each.

Half-Standard, 4/-, 6/- and 7/6 each.

Standard, 5/6, 6/6 and 8/6 each.

Espalier or Horizontal Trained, 2 tiers, 6/- ; 3 tiers, 7/6 ; larger trees, 10/6 each.

Upright Trained, 6/6, 9/- and 12/6 each.

Standard Espalier or Horizontal Trained, 15/- and 21/- each.

Pot Trees for Orchard House, 10/6 and 15/- each. (See page 6).

(Illustrations of shapes will be found facing pp. 8 and 9.)

Bergamotte Esperen (Feb.-April), medium size ; an excellent hardy late pear.

Beurré Bedford (Oct.), large ; a heavy cropper.

Beurré d'Amanlis (Sept.), very large for an early pear ; vigorous grower and prolific ; a good wall pear.

Beurré d'Anjou (Dec.), large ; a handsome and excellent pear ; requires a wall in cool climates.

Beurré Diel (Oct. and Nov.), very large, often weighing from sixteen to twenty ounces ; a very well-known pear.

Beurré Easter (Jan.-Mar.), large ; a pear of high quality when grown on light soil.

Beurré Giffard (Aug.), medium size ; one of our best early pears.

BEURRE HARDY (Oct.), large ; an excellent pear ; good flavour and vigorous grower.

Beurré Superfin (Sept.-Oct.), large ; a very hardy and deliciously-flavoured pear, but, unfortunately, liable to scab on cold, heavy soils.

Catillac (Jan.-April), very large ; a vigorous grower and good cropper ; a fine stewing pear.

Charles Ernest (Dec. and Jan.), very large ; a handsome pear of good flavour.

Clapp's Favourite (Aug. and Sept.), large ; handsome and exceedingly good for an early pear.

CONFERENCE (*Rivers*) (Oct. and Nov.), large ; pyriform ; skin dark green and russet ; flesh salmon-coloured ; good flavour ; tree robust, hardy and very prolific. We consider this the best all-round pear.

Dr. Jules Guyot (Early Sept.), large ; like Williams' Bon Chretien without its musky flavour.

DOYENNE DU COMICE (Nov. and Dec.), large ; a delicious, hardy pear raised at Angers ; the fruit is superb both in quality and appearance.

## FRUIT TREES.

### PEARS—*continued.*

- Durondeau** (DE TONGRES) (Oct.–Nov.), very large and handsome; delicious flavour.
- EMILE D'HEYST** (BEURRE D'ESPEREN) (Oct. and Nov.), large and finely-flavoured. The tree is hardy, bears profusely and is good for general cultivation.
- Fondante Thirriot** (Nov. and Dec.), large and handsome; good flavour; very prolific.
- Glou Morceau** (Nov.–Jan.), large; a well-known and excellent pear which bears well on light soils, but is liable to scab on heavy.
- Jargonelle** (Aug.), large; a well-known old variety; exceedingly juicy and agreeable; spreading habit. d.g.
- JOSEPHINE DE MALINES** (Jan.–April), medium size; a delicious, hardy pear with a rich aromatic flavour.
- LOUISE BONNE OF JERSEY** (Oct.), large and very handsome; delicious flavour and a free bearer.
- Marguerite Marillat** (Sept. and Oct.), large and handsome with a distinct flavour.
- Marie-Louise** (Oct. and Nov.), large; a well-known pear of high quality. Rather liable to scab. d.g.
- Michaelmas** (Sept. and Oct.), below medium size; richly flavoured, with a fine aroma.
- Olivier de Serres** (Feb. and March), medium size; roundish; skin greenish-yellow and russet. One of the best pears of its season.
- Pitmaston Duchess** (Oct.–Dec.), very large; of good quality on light soils.
- Santa Claus** (Dec. and Jan.), large and handsome; of first-class flavour.
- SOUVENIR DU CONGRES** (Sept.), very large; a really juicy pear with a fine flavour. A seedling from Williams' Bon Chrétien. d.g.
- Superb** (*Laxton*) (Aug.), large; good flavour; free cropper.
- Thompson** (Oct. and Nov.), medium size; a delicious, highly-flavoured pear. d.g.
- Triomphe de Vienne** (Sept.), large; evenly formed; Good flavour.
- Vicar of Winkfield** (Nov.–Jan.), large and very handsome; excellent for stewing and sometimes fit for dessert.
- WILLIAMS' BON CHRETIEN** (Sept.), large; a perfumed and highly-esteemed pear. The fruit should be gathered before it turns yellow.
- Winter Nelis** (NELIS D'HIVER OR COLMAR NELIS) (Dec.–March), this is one of the most delicious winter pears; perhaps not equalled in its season on light soils.

### SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF PEARS.

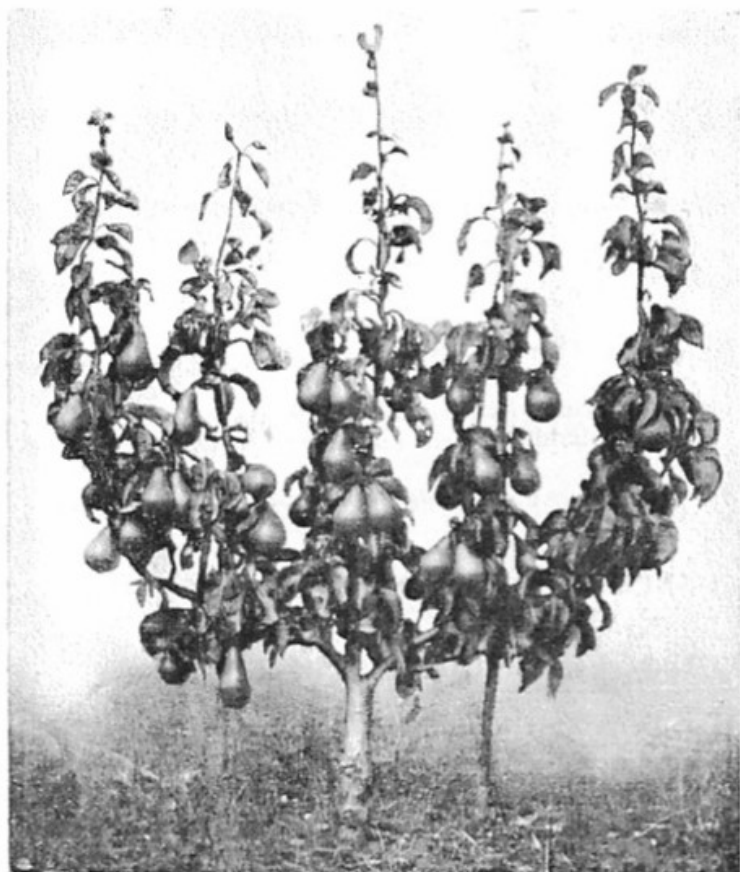
(Grown in Small Quantities.)

Beurré Fouqueray.  
Conseiller de la Cour.  
Doyenné d'été.  
Doyenné George Boucher.  
Duchesse d'Angouleme.  
Fertility.

Fondante d'Automne.  
Le Lectier  
Marie-Louise d'Uccle.  
St. Luke.  
Uvedales St. Germain.  
Verulam.



SOUVENIR DU CONGRÈS PEAR



UPRIGHT TRAINED CONFERENCE PEAR



PRINCESS OF WALES PEACH IN POT



FOSTER'S SEEDLING GRAPE VINE





INTERIOR OF ORANGE HOUSE



DETAIL OF ORANGES



INTERIOR OF PEACH HOUSE



DETAIL OF PEACHES  
PRINCESS OF WALES



MONARCH PLUM



RIVERS' LATE ORANGE PLUM



## FRUIT TREES.

### PLUMS

In the following list D denotes a dessert variety and C a cooking variety.

#### PRICES.

Bush and Pyramid, 2 years, 3/- ; 3 and 4 years, 4/- and 5/- ; larger trees, 7/6 and 10/6 each.

Half-Standard, 4/-, 6/- and 7/6 each.

Standard, 5/6, 6/6 and 8/6 each.

Single Cordon, 4/- and 5/- ; larger trees, 7/6 and 10/6 each.

Upright Trained, 6/6, 9/- and 12/6 each.

Dwarf Fan-Trained, 7/6, 10/6 and 15/- each.

Standard Trained, 15/- and 21/- each.

Pot Trees for Orchard House, 10/6 and 15/- each. (See page 6).

(Illustrations of shapes will be found facing pp. 8 and 9.)

**Autumn Compôte** (*Rivers*) (C, End Sept.), very large ; oval ; bright red and handsome ; abundant bearer ; ripens two or three weeks after Victoria. A valuable late kitchen plum.

**Belgian Purple** (DC, Mid Aug.), large ; roundish-oval ; good flavour.

**BeHe de Louvain** (C, End Aug.), large ; roundish-oval ; deep purple ; tree vigorous and hardy ; a fine plum.

**Blue Rock** (*Rivers*) (D, Early Aug.), medium size ; round ; freestone and good flavour ; very attractive bloom on the fruit.

**Bryanston Gage** (D, Mid Sept.), large ; round ; green, blotched with red ; high quality.

**COE'S GOLDEN DROP** (D, End Sept.), very large ; oval ; yellow ; an exceedingly rich plum, unequalled if allowed to hang until it shrivels. First-rate for pot culture ; outdoors it is best on a wall.

**Cox's Emperor** (DENEIGH) (C, End Aug.), very large ; round ; a showy red plum.

**CZAR** (*Rivers*) (Mid Aug.), large ; purple ; very productive ; an excellent cooking plum ; the tree is hardy and robust in growth.

**DENNISTON'S SUPERB GAGE** (D, Mid Aug.), large ; greenish-yellow ; ten or twelve days earlier than Green Gage ; a delicious gage which is very hardy and a great bearer.

**Diamond** (C, Early Sept.), large ; oval ; purple ; its brisk acid is never destroyed.

**Early Laxton** (D, Mid July), medium size ; yellow flushed with red ; ripens about a week before Early Rivers.

**EARLY RIVERS** (EARLY PROLIFIC) (*Rivers*) (DC, End July), medium size ; round ; purple ; freestone ; hardy and a good cropper. We consider this the finest all-round plum.

**EARLY TRANSPARENT GAGE** (*Rivers*) (D, End Aug.), large ; greenish-yellow with crimson spots ; when fully exposed to the sun it becomes a very fine colour ; flesh firm and richly-flavoured. Ripens ten days before Transparent Gage ; tree robust and an abundant bearer.

## FRUIT TREES.

### PLUMS—continued.

- Gisborne's** (C, Mid Aug.), medium size; roundish-oval; greenish-yellow; a very heavy cropper—even in the North.
- Golden Transparent Gage** (*Rivers*) (D, Early Oct.), large; bright golden when ripe; a most delicious late gage.
- Grand Duke** (*Rivers*) (D, Mid Oct.), large; purple; excellent flavour; a valuable late plum.
- Green Gage** (*REINE CLAUDE*) (D, End Aug.), medium size; round; there is no richer plum than this; an uncertain cropper.
- Guthrie's Late Green Gage** (D, Sept.), a good late gage.
- Jefferson** (D, Early Sept.), large; oval; yellow, spotted with red; delicious flavour.
- Kirke's** (D, Mid Sept.), medium size; roundish-oval; purple; a first-class dessert plum and very hardy.
- Late Orange** (*Rivers*) (DC, Oct.), large; bright orange, covered with a heavy bloom; freestone.
- Late Transparent Gage** (*Rivers*) (D, End Sept.), large; oval; purple; firm flesh; quite one of the most delicious plums; best on a wall.
- M'Laughlin's Gage** (D, Mid Aug.), large; greenish-yellow; good flavour; an American variety.
- Mallard** (*Rivers*) (DC, Early Aug.), large; deep purple; freestone; this plum's flavour is unique, either cooked or raw.
- Mirabelle** (C, Mid Aug.), small; oval; yellow; good for preserving.
- MONARCH** (*Rivers*) (DC, Mid Sept.), very large; roundish-oval; dark purplish-blue; freestone; of excellent quality. Tree robust and a fine cropper. One of the most valuable late plums.
- Oullins Golden Gage** (DC, Early Aug.), very large; roundish-oval; bright greenish-yellow streaked with green; an excellent early gage.
- Pershire** (C, End Aug.), medium size; obovate; golden yellow; a well-known preserving plum.
- Pond's Seedling** (*FONTHILL PLUM*) (C, Early Sept.), enormously large; oval; bright red; a great bearer.
- PRESIDENT** (*Rivers*) (C, Oct.), very large; oval; deep purple with a blue bloom; freestone; a heavy cropper.
- Prosperity** (C, End Aug.), large; black; useful for market and garden, ripening ten days before Victoria.
- Purple Pershire** (*PURPLE EGG*) (DC, Mid Aug.), medium size; oval; purplish-red; very prolific.
- REINE CLAUDE DE BAVAY** (D, Early Oct.), large; round; greenish-yellow; rich and delicious; tree very hardy and an abundant bearer.
- Reine Claude d'Altham** (D, Mid Sept.), large; a very fine late red gage; freestone and of excellent flavour.
- Transparent Gage** (D, Mid Sept.), large; roundish-oval; greenish-yellow marbled with red; flesh transparent and equally as good in flavour as the old Green Gage; tree remarkably robust and vigorous.
- Utility** (D, Mid Aug.), large; oval; red; very strong grower.
- VICTORIA** (DC, Early Sept.), large; oval; red; a most abundant bearer. A very well known plum.
- White Magnum Bonum** (C, Mid Sept.), very large; oval; pale yellow; this is the old Egg Plum.
- Wyedale** (C, End Oct.), medium size; oval; purple; a very late sort from Yorkshire; very valuable.



## FRUIT TREES.

### DAMSONS, BULLACES, etc.

#### PRICES. (See Plums.)

- Bullace, New Large (End Oct.), larger than the common bullace; round.  
Cherry Plum (MYROBALAN) (Early Sept.), excellent for preserving or cooking. This is quite distinct from the little Mirabelle plum.  
Damson, Cluster (CRITTENDEN) (Mid Sept.), roundish-oval; extraordinarily fertile.  
Damson, Common (Sept.), the true, old variety.  
Damson, King (BRADLEY'S KING) (Sept.), large and very prolific; one of the best damsons.  
Damson, Merryweather (End Sept.), large; oval; a great cropper.  
Damson, Prune (SHROPSHIRE) (Sept.), oval; a great bearer and popular in the North.  
Damson, Rivers' Early (*Rivers*) (Early Aug.), the only early damson  
Damson, White (Sept.), very rich when cooked.

---

### QUINCES

#### PRICES.

- Pyramid, 6/- to 10/6 each.  
Standard, 7/6, 9/- and 10/6 each.  
(Illustrations of shapes will be found facing pp. 8 and 9.)

Pear-shaped, the sort in common cultivation.

PORTUGAL, fruit large and fine; flavour good and distinct; very large downy leaves

---

### RASPBERRIES

#### PRICES.

- Summer, 3/- doz.; 21/- per 100.  
Autumn, 4/- doz.; 25/- per 100.

#### SUMMER FRUITING.

- Antwerp, Red, large; fine flavour.  
Antwerp, Yellow, large; yellow; sweet; excellent for dessert.  
Fillbasket, large; red; a very heavy cropper.  
HORNET (*Rivers*), large; red; a fine grower and very good variety.  
LLOYD GEORGE, large; red; excellent flavour; a perpetual fruiting variety; most prolific.  
Norfolk Giant, red; good cropper; strong grower; late. Good for preserving.  
Park Lane, red; fine flavour; crops freely and is sturdy in growth.  
Pyne's Royal, large; red; firm; a strong grower and free bearer on some soils.  
RED CROSS, large; early; very prolific with strong upright growth.  
The Devon, large; free bearer; the fruit is good for bottling.

Summer Fruiting Raspberries must be cut down to within six inches of the ground after planting; they will then form fresh canes for fruiting. Annual pruning then consists in cutting out the old wood as soon as the crop is gathered.

## FRUIT TREES.

### RASPBERRIES—*continued.*

#### AUTUMN FRUITING.

**HAILSHAM**, very large; found; dark red; vigorous.

**La France**, medium size; red; good quality.

**NOVEMBER ABUNDANCE**, very large; deep red; a strong grower.

**October Red**, large; bright red; its spikes of fruit are often 12 or 18 inches long, and it bears abundantly.

**October Yellow**, deep yellow; firm and good.

**Surprise d'Automne**, large; mustard yellow; firm and of good flavour.

Autumn Fruiting Raspberries must be cut down every year in the spring, as the fruit is borne on the young wood.

---

## STRAWBERRIES

### PRICES (except where priced.)

Runners, 1/6 doz.; 10/- per 100; in small pots, 4/- doz.; 30/- per 100.

**Bedford Champion** (Midseason), very large; roundish.

**British Queen** (Midseason), large; no variety is superior to this in flavour; grows admirably in the ferruginous soils of Sussex. Runners, 2/- doz.; 15/- 100; in pots, 5/- doz.; 35/- 100.

**Dr. Hogg** (Midseason), large; very rich and good; a hardy variety of British Queen and one of the finest of the race. Runners, 2/- doz. 15/- 100; in pots, 5/- doz., 35/- 100.

**Eleanor** (Late), large and handsome; good for preserving.

**Elton** (Late), large; one of the best for preserving.

**FILLBASKET** (Midseason), large; rich flavour; an abundant bearer.

**Givons Late Prolific** (Very Late), large; wedge-shaped; handsome; a free cropper; this is the true Givons Late Prolific, and not McMahon, which is often sent out for it. Runners, 15/- 100; in pots, 35/- 100.

**KING GEORGE V** (Very Early), large; bright scarlet; a heavy cropper; very similar to Royal Sovereign.

**LAXTON'S LATEST** (Late), large; conically wedge-shaped; rich crimson. Runners, 2/- doz.; 15/- 100; in pots, 5/- doz.; 35/- 100.

**Leader** (Early), large; dark crimson flesh.

**Louis Gauthier** (Midseason), large; pink and white; sweet; a heavy cropper.

**McMahon** (Midseason), large; hardy and vigorous; crops heavily.

**Oberschlesien** (Midseason), large; firm; good appearance; hardy, vigorous and a heavy cropper.

**Royal Hautbois** (*Rivers*), large for an Alpine, with the true Hautbois flavour; a most abundant bearer; the only Hautbois worthy of cultivation.

**ROYAL SOVEREIGN** (Very Early), large; conical; vigorous; a heavy cropper.

**SIR JOSEPH PAXTON** (Midseason), large; handsome; very good.

**St. Fiacre** (Perpetual), the best of the perpetuals.

**TARDIVE DE LEOPOLD** (Late), large; dark and glossy; excellent flavour; vigorous and yields heavily.

**The Duke** (Early), large; brilliant scarlet; crops well.

**The Queen** (Midseason), of the British Queen type; vigorous and a heavy cropper.

**Trafalgar** (Late), large; handsome; a rich pine flavour; free bearer.

**Vicomtesse H. de Thury** (STIRLING CASTLE OR GARIBALDI) (Early), hardy; a deservedly popular sort.

**Waterloo** (Late), large; very dark red when fully ripe. Runners, 2/- doz.; 15/- 100; in pots, 5/- doz.; 35/- 100.

**Western Queen** (2nd early), large; conical; good quality; new variety.

## FRUIT TREES.

### WALNUTS

(Raised from Seed.)

Standard, 10/6 to 42/- each.

Common, thin-shelled.

Dwarf Prolific (*JUGLANS PRÆPARIURIENS*) or Noyer Fertile of the French. A dwarf variety raised at Châlons. They differ much in fertility and some are earlier than others.

---

## ROOTS AND HERBS

### ASPARAGUS

One year, 7/6 100.

Two years, 10/6 100.

Three years, 15/- 100.

Connover's Colossal, the popular variety.

N.B.—New Asparagus beds are best made at the end of March, or in early April, according to the season. Allow three rows in each bed and 15 in. from plant to plant. If the bed is well made at the time of planting the only treatment necessary is an annual dressing of common salt at the end of March or early in April.

### RHUBARB

1/6 each; 16/- doz.

Early varieties of good colour:—

Albert.  
Champagne.  
Daw's Champion.  
Linnæus.

Late varieties:—

Johnston's St. Martin.  
Victoria.

### SEAKALE (Purple)

Strong forcing crowns, 30/- 100; 4/- doz.

Strong planting crowns, 15/- 100; 2/- doz.

### HERBS

6/- doz.

Chives.  
Horehound.  
Marjoram.  
Mint.

Rue.  
Sage.  
Sorrel.  
Southernwood.

Tarragon.  
Thyme, Common.  
Thyme, Lemon.

## ROSES.

### ROSES

#### DWARF AND STANDARD.

Only the varieties marked \* are grown as Standards. Those marked (E) are suitable for exhibition purposes; those marked (HP) are Hybrid Perpetual, (P) Pernetiana, (T) Tea, and all the rest (unmarked) are Hybrid Tea Roses.

PRICES (except where priced).

Dwarf, 1/- each; 10/6 doz. N.B.—The dozen price applies to not less than 6 of one sort, or our selection. Those priced at 1/3 are 14/- doz.

Standard on English Briar (4-ft. stems), 4/6 each.

Half-Standard on English Briar (2-3-ft. stems), 4/- each.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| Admiration, soft cream washed and shaded vermillion. 1/3.                                     | Château de Clos Vougeot, dark crimson shaded scarlet; very fragrant. 1/3.                                    |
| Alexander Hill Gray (T), deep lemon-yellow; very large and fragrant.                          | Cherry, sunflower-yellow outside, bright rose inside. 1/3.   |
| ALFRED COLOMB (HP) (E), bright red; vigorous; very fragrant.                                  | *CHRISTINE (P), deep golden yellow; a fine garden rose.  |
| *Angele Pernet (P), orange-yellow shaded with reddish-apricot.                                | CLARICE GOODACRE, brownish-yellow on ivory white.  |
| Anna Olivier (T) (E), flesh colour; large and full; fragrant. 1/3.                            | Clio (HP), pale flesh colour, darker in centre; very vigorous.   |
| Antoine Rivoire (E), pale creamy buff; vigorous; excellent for all purposes. 1/3.             | *Columbia, glowing pink; fragrant; vigorous.   |
| Ariel, yellow shaded to bronze-red and apricot; a good bedder.                                | Comtesse de Nadaillac (T) (E), beautiful pale pink, coppery at base of petals; a large globular flower. 1/3. |
| Autumn Tints, coppery-red shaded with orange and salmon.                                      | Comtesse Vandal, salmon with yellow base; reddish-copper in bud. 1/3.  |
| AVOCA (E), deep scarlet-crimson; very vigorous and fragrant.                                  | Coronation (HP), pale rose-pink; very large; vigorous.   |
| Barbara Richards, golden-yellow with buff reverse; fragrant. 1/3.                             | *Covent Garden, deep crimson.  |
| *BETTY UPRICHARD, salmon-pink to carmine.   | Daily Mail Scented, velvety-red; very sweetly-scented flowers, rather thin; bronze foliage. 1/3.             |
| Bridesmaid (T) (E), bright pink; good under glass. 1/3.                                       | *Dame Edith Helen, pure pink; fragrant. 1/3.   |
| Boule de Neige (HP), pure white, perfect and beautiful.                                       | Desmond Johnston, brilliant scarlet flushed with orange and claret. 1/3.                                     |
| Captain F. S. Harvey Cant (E), salmon-pink veined scarlet and suffused with yellow; fragrant. | Devoniensis (T), creamy white; a large and really magnificent rose. 1/3.                                     |
| Captain Hayward (HP) (E), bright crimson, crimson.  | Dorina Neave, a delightful silvery-pink. 1/3.  |
| *CAROLINE TESTOUT (E), bright warm pink; free flowering and fragrant.                         | Dorothy Page-Roberts, a beautiful shade of coppery pink; fragrant.   |
| Catherine Mermet (T), pale rose colour; full and perfect form; superb under glass. 1/3..      | *DUCHESS OF ATHOLL, orange with flush of rose; bronze foliage. 1/3.  |
| *Charles P. Kilham, orient red shaded orange suffused with glowing scarlet.                   | Duke of Wellington (HP) (E), crimson vigorous; fragrant.   |
|   | Earl Haig, deep reddish-crimson  |

## ROSES.

### DWARF & STANDARD ROSES—*continued.*

**Edith Nellie Perkins**, outside petal cherry shaded to orange at base; salmon-pink when fully open; fragrant. 1/3.

**\*Elizabeth of York**, rich cerise-pink with flush of orange-salmon.

**Elsie Beckwith**, deep rosy pink. 1/3.

**\*Emma Wright**, pure orange; semi-double; vigorous.

**Ernest Metz (T) (E)**, salmon, tinted rose; globular; vigorous. 1/3.

**Ethel Somerset**, shrimp-pink; edges of petals coral pink; fragrant. 1/3.

**\*ETOILE DE HOLLANDE**, bright crimson; fragrant.

**Feu Joseph Looymans**, rich gold; fragrant; vigorous.

**Flame of Fire (P)**, pure orange flame colour.

**Flamingo**, brilliant cherry-red; fragrant; bronzed foliage. 1/3.

**Florence L. Izzard**, deep buttercup-yellow; good form.

**Frances Gaunt**, deep apricot; fragrant; vigorous.

**\*FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI (HP) (E)**, pure white; large and full; vigorous.

**\*General Jacqueminot (HP) (E)**, bright scarlet-crimson; vigorous; very fragrant.

**\*GENERAL McARTHUR**, bright scarlet-crimson; fragrant; free flowering.

**\*GEORGE DICKSON (E)**, deep velvety crimson; heavily veined; fragrant.

**Golden Dawn**, sunflower yellow flushed old rose; fragrant. 1/3.

**\*Golden Emblem (P)**, deep canary-yellow; an improved Rayon d'Or. 1/3.

**Golden Gleam**, buttercup-yellow. 1/3.

**\*GOLDEN OPHELIA**, golden-yellow; outer petals paler.

**\*Gorgeous**, orange-yellow flushed copper.

**Grüss an Teplitz**, brilliant carmine-red; very free flowering.

**Gustave Régis**, nankeen-yellow; very vigorous; beautiful in the bud.

**Gwynneth Jones (P)**, carmine-orange without shading. 1/3.

**Hadley**, bright crimson; very fragrant. 1/3.

**H. E. Richardson**, brilliant crimson; fragrant.

**Hortulanus Budde**, dark velvety red; vigorous.

**\*HUGH DICKSON (HP) (E)**, crimson shaded scarlet; vigorous; fragrant.

**\*Independence Day (P)**, orange-yellow shaded salmon.

**Irish Elegance**, a shade of apricot; buds orange-scarlet; single; vigorous.

**Irish Fireflame**, fiery orange-crimson changing to delicate orange; single; highly-scented; vigorous.

**\*Ivy May**, rose-pink running to amber at base of petals; fragrant.

**J. B. Clark (E)**, deep scarlet shaded plum; very vigorous.

**J. G. Glassford (E)**, deep crimson-lake; vigorous.

**Julien Potin**, clear golden-yellow. 1/3.

**\*Juliet (P)**, vermilion-red; reverse side of petals old gold.

**Kaiserin Augusta Victoria (E)**, cream shaded with lemon; globular; vigorous.

**K. of K.**, scarlet-crimson; semi-double.

**LADY ASHTOWN (E)**, deep pink; vigorous; very free flowering.

**\*Lady Forteviot (P)**, lemon deepening to apricot; fragrant. 1/3.

**\*LADY HILLINGDON (T) (E)**, deep apricot-yellow.

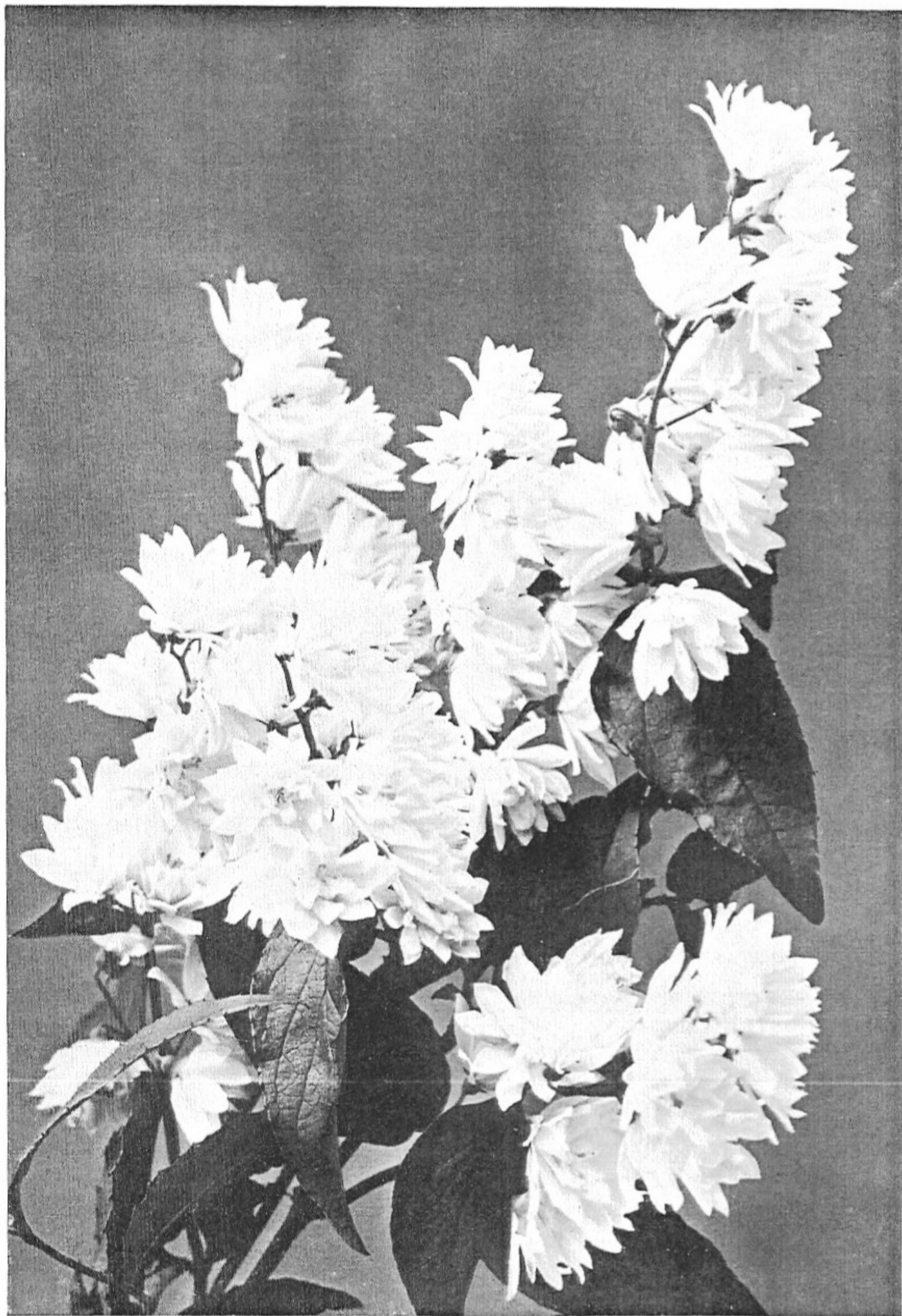
**\*Lady Inchiquin**, rose-pink suffused with orange.



## ROSES.

### DWARF & STANDARD ROSES—*continued*.

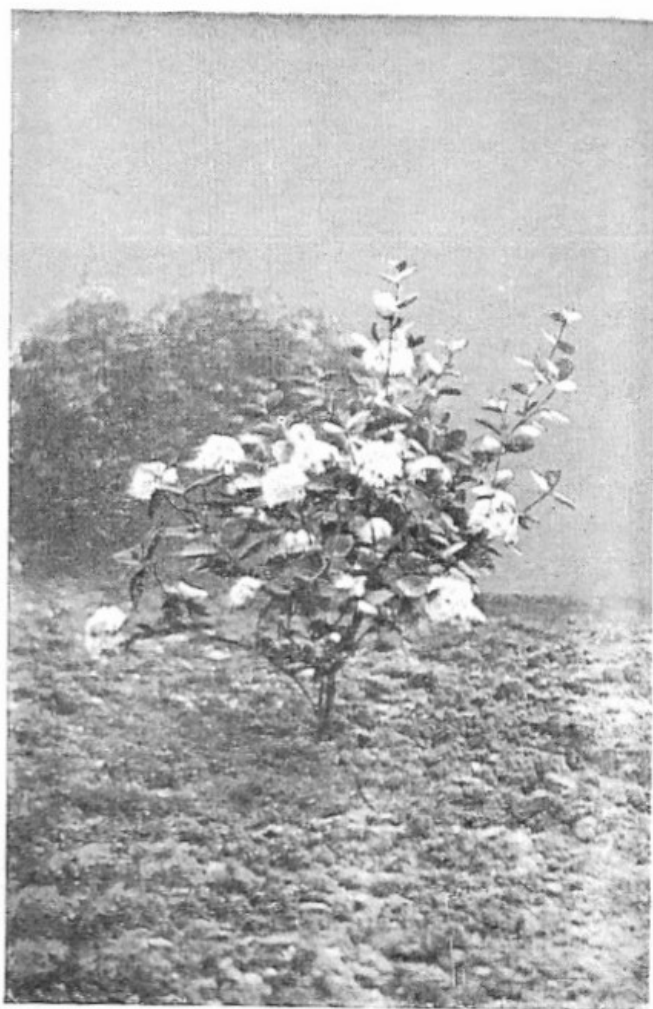
- Lady Mary Elizabeth**, brilliant carmine-pink ;  
fragrant. 1/3.
- \*LADY PIRRIE**, deep coppery salmon ;  
vigorous.
- \*Lady Roundway (P)**, deep coppery-yellow ;  
fragrant. 1/3.
- Lady Sylvia**, a sport from Ophelia ; deeper  
colour than Mme. Butterfly. 1/3.
- Lady Waterlow**, pale salmon-pink edged with  
carmine ; very vigorous.
- \*LA FRANCE (E)**, a silvery peach colour ; a  
large and beautiful rose ; one of the best  
for all purposes ; very fragrant.
- L'Idéal (T)**, yellow streaked with red—a very  
distinct colour. 1/3.
- \*LIEUT. CHAURE**, rich crimson ; vigorous ;  
fragrant.
- \*Lord Charlemont**, clear scarlet-crimson ;  
vigorous.
- \*LOS ANGELES**, salmon shaded apricot.
- Louise Crette (HP)**, snow white.
- Lucy Marie**, bright yellow, shaded salmon-  
cerise. 1/3.
- \*MABEL MORSE**, clear golden-yellow ; free  
growth ; fragrant. 1/3.
- \*MME. ABEL CHATENAY**, salmon-pink ;  
vigorous and free flowering ; very fragrant.
- \*MME. BUTTERFLY**, pink shaded apricot ;  
vigorous ; a sport from Ophelia.
- Mme. de Watteville (T) (E)**, very distinct,  
with pale cream petals fringed with pink.  
1/3.
- \*MME. EDOUARD HERRIOT (DAILY  
MAIL ROSE) (P)**, vivid terra cotta shading  
to clear strawberry-rose colour.
- MME. HOSTE (T) (E)**, pale lemon-yellow ;  
vigorous ; fragrant. 1/3.
- Mme. Léon Pain**, silvery-white with pinkish-  
fawn centre ; vigorous.
- \*MME. RAVARY**, orange-yellow ; vigorous.
- Maman Cochet (T) (E)**, deep flesh colour ;  
pointed globular form ; vigorous. 1/3.
- Marcia Stanhope**, a fragrant white rose.
- Margaret Ann Baxter**, white ; beautiful  
shape. 1/3.
- Margaret Dickson (HP) (E)**, white with  
pale flesh-coloured centre ; large, well-  
formed flowers of good substance ; vigorous.
- \*Margaret Dickson Hamill**, pale yellow deli-  
cately flushed with carmine.
- \*Margaret McGredy**, geranium-lake colour.  
1/3.
- Marie van Houtte (T) (E)**, lemon-yellow ;  
petals edged with rose ; one of the best  
Tea varieties. 1/3.
- Max Krause**, reddish orange ; pointed buds ;  
fragrant. 1/3.
- May Wettren**, salmon-pink ; fragrant. 1/3.
- McGredy's Ivory**, creamy-white shaded  
yellow. 1/3.
- Mélanie Soupert (E)**, pale sunset-yellow  
suffused with carmine ; vigorous.
- \*Mevrouw G. A. Van Rossem**, shaded dark  
orange and apricot on a golden-yellow  
ground ; an unusual colour ; well-formed  
flowers ; fragrant. 1/3.
- \*Miss C. E. Van Rossem**, dark velvety-red.  
1/3.
- \*Miss Willmott**, soft sulphury-cream ; edges  
of petals blush.
- Modesty**, pearly-cream faintly tinted with rose.
- Molly Sharman Crawford (T) (E)**, eau-de-nil  
white ; vigorous.
- Mrs. Alfred Tate**, coppery-salmon shaded  
fawn ; vigorous.
- Mrs. A. R. Barraclough**, bright pink. 1/3.
- Mrs. A. R. Waddell**, coppery-red suffused  
with salmon ; vigorous.
- Mrs. A. E. Coxhead**, claret-red ; very  
fragrant ; vigorous.
- \*Mrs. Beatty**, a yellow of Maréchal Niel shade ;  
fragrant.
- Mrs. Charles Lamplough (E)**, fine flowers of  
soft lemon colour.
- Mrs. Foley Hobbs (T)**, ivory-white ; very  
vigorous ; fragrant.
- Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt**, coppery-yellow ;  
vigorous.
- Mrs. Geo. Geary**, orange-cerise with deeper  
shading ; vigorous. 1/3.
- \*Mrs. Henry Bowles**, rosy-pink shaded salmon-  
orange.



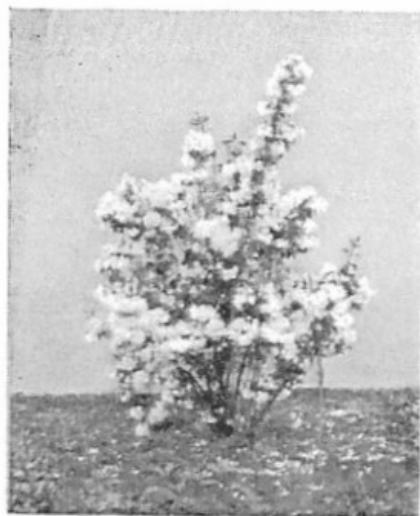
DEUTZIA CRENATA FLORE PLENO



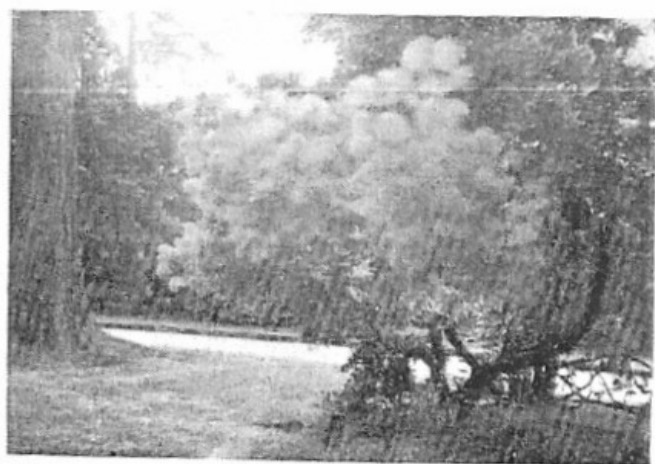
CEDRUS DEODARA



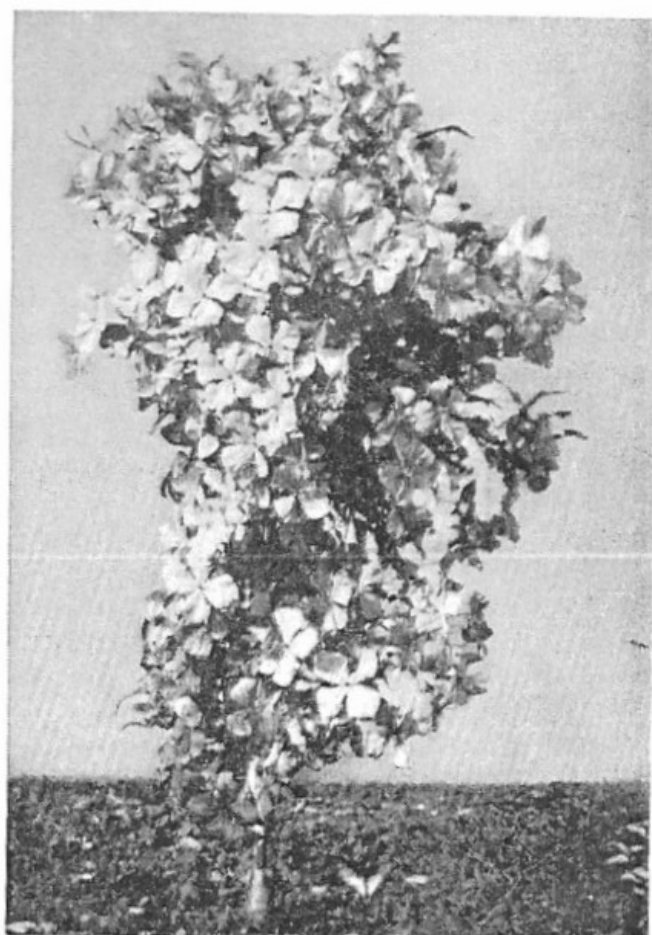
VIBURNUM CARLESII



PHILADELPHUS VIRGINALE



RHUS COTINUS (SMOKE TREE)



CLEMATIS JACKMANII



## ROSES.

### DWARF & STANDARD ROSES—*continued.*

- Mrs. Herbert Stevens** (T), white ; vigorous ; fragrant.
- MRS. H. MORSE**, bright rose shaded vermillion.
- \*MRS. JOHN LAING** (HP) (E), rosy-pink, large and finely-shaped ; very fragrant ; blooms till late in the autumn.
- Mrs. Sharman Crawford** (HP) (E), deep rosy-pink ; blooms continuously.
- \*MRS. S. MCGREDY**, coppery-orange splashed with red. 1/3.
- \*Mrs. Wemyss Quin** (P), canary-yellow.
- Niphetos** (T) (E), pure white and very large globular form ; a very popular rose. 1/3.
- \*OPHELIA**, salmon-flesh colour shaded rose ; good habit ; vigorous ; fragrant.
- Picture**, clear rose pink. 1/3.
- Portadown**, deep crimson with velvety sheen. 1/3.
- President Hoover**, orange and coppery pink ; fragrant. 1/3.
- Prince de Bulgarie**, silvery flesh colour shaded salmon ; vigorous.
- Princess Elizabeth of Greece**, golden-yellow shaded terra cotta ; fragrant. 1/3.
- Red Letter Day**, velvety scarlet-crimson.
- \*Rev. F. Page Roberts** (E), brilliant yellow, veined with buff in the bud.
- \*RICHMOND** (E), bright crimson vigorous ; fragrant.
- Rose Berkeley**, deep rosy salmon-pink suffused with orange. 1/3.
- \*SHOT SILK**, cerise shot with salmon-orange.
- Souvenir de Mme. Boulet**, cadmium-yellow ; bronze-green foliage.
- Souvenir de S. A. Prince** (T) (E), a fine white Souvenir d'un Ami ; one of our best Tea Roses. 1/3.
- Souvenir d'un Ami** (T) (E), bright rose ; very large and well-formed ; one of the finest varieties of Tea roses. 1/3.
- Sunburst**, cadmium-yellow with orange-yellow centre ; long and pointed bud ; very free flowering.
- Talisman**, scarlet and gold ; very free flowering. 1/3.
- The Bride** (T) (E), white tinged with lemon. 1/3.

- The Queen Alexandra** (P), vermillion ; reverse side of petals old gold colour ; very fragrant. 1/3.
- Trigo**, yellow, apricot on reverse side ; fragrant. 1/3.
- Ulrich Brunner** (HP) (E), cherry-red ; very large and fragrant.
- Una Wallace**, soft rose colour ; perfect form ; fragrant.
- W. E. Chaplin**, deep crimson ; fragrant. 1/3.
- W. E. Wallace**, deep golden-yellow ; large, full and exquisite form ; fragrant.
- \*W. F. DREER**, golden-yellow, shaded peach colour ; vigorous.
- White Maman Cochet** (T) (E), white tinged with lemon ; vigorous. 1/3.
- Willowmere**, coral-red changing to salmon-pink with yellow shading. 1/3.

### AUSTRIAN BRIARS.

PRICE 1/6 each.

- Austrian Copper**, nasturtium-red, reverse of petals yellow ; flowers in early summer ; single.
- Austrian Yellow**, clear yellow ; flowers in early summer ; single.
- Persian Yellow**, deep golden-yellow ; summer flowering.

### SWEET BRIARS.

- Common**, pale pink with fragrant foliage ; single, 9d. each ; 7/6 doz. ; 60/- 100.
- Janet's Pride**, broad stripes of bright crimson on a rich shade of crimson lake ; beautiful semi-double flowers. 1/6 each.
- Stanwell Perpetual** (*Scotch*), pale blush ; fragrant. 1/6 each.

### PENZANCE 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. They are vigorous and suitable for pillars or fences, in addition to forming handsome bushes ; best not pruned hard.

PRICE 1/6 each ; 16/- doz.

- Amy Robsart**, deep rose.
- Anne of Geierstein**, dark crimson.
- Catherine Seyton**, soft rosy-pink.

## ROSES.

### CLIMBING & RAMBLING ROSES—continued.

- \***EMILY GRAY** (W), golden-yellow; mid-season.
- \***EXCELSA** (W), bright crimson; late.
- Félicité Perpetué** (Ayr.), creamy-white.
- †**Fortune's Yellow** (N), copper and fawn; requires a greenhouse or warm wall.
- \***François Juranville** (W), deep salmon-rose; early; fragrant.
- Gardenia** (W), bright yellow changing to cream; early.
- †**GLOIRE DE DIJON** (T), fawn, tinted salmon and rose; a well-known and popular rose.
- Goldfinch** (Poly.), deep yellow in bud, changing to cream.
- \***HIAWATHA** (W), rich crimson with a white eye; single; late.
- LADY GAY** (W), rich deep rose colour; an improved Dorothy Perkins; late.
- \***Lady Godiva** (W), pale blush with a deeper-coloured centre; late.
- Lemon Pillar** (HN), flowers large, pale lemon and well-formed.
- MME. ALFRED CARRIERE** (HN), white with a yellowish base; large and fragrant.
- Mme. Berard** (T), fawn-yellow: large; a distinct variety of the Gloire de Dijon race.
- Mme. G. Strachelin** (HT), buds long, pointed and crimson; flowers pearl-pink with splashes of carmine; vigorous.
- †**Maréchal Niel** (N) (E), brilliant deep yellow; large and shapely; the finest yellow rose, but needs south wall or cold greenhouse. 2/6.
- Mary Hicks** (W), deep crimson.
- Mary Wallace** (W), bright rose-pink; early.
- Mermaid** (H. Bracteata), sulphur-yellow; single; fragrant. 2/6.
- Minnehaha** (W), deep pink; late.
- Moonlight** (HT), lemon-white flowers in clusters.
- PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER** (HW), scarlet.
- \***PAUL TRANSON** (W), salmon-pink; early.
- Phyllis Bide** (Poly.), pale gold flushed with carmine-pink; perpetual.
- Reine Marie Henriette** (HT), a red-flowered variety of the Gloire de Dijon race; large; full and well-formed.
- René André** (W), dark saffron-yellow shaded orange-red; early; fragrant.
- Rêve d'Or** (N), deep buff-yellow; free flowering.
- Rosa Moyesii**, a unique shade of salmon-red and copper; single.
- Royal Scarlet** (HW), flowers similar in shape to Paul's Scarlet Climber; colour a shade deeper.
- Sander's White** (W), bears large clusters of double white flowers in great quantities.
- Shower of Gold** (W), golden-yellow flowers; very attractive foliage; early.
- Souvenir de Claudius Denoyel** (HT), a crimson pillar rose; vigorous; fragrant.
- Tausendschön** (Poly.), bears pink flowers in large clusters; very decorative.
- TEA RAMBLER** (T), deep coppery-pink; fragrant.
- Thelma** (W), flowers coral-pink and large; early.
- The New Dawn** (HW), bright pink; small and in clusters.
- Veilchenblau** (Poly.), lilac-rose; late.
- White Banksian**, pure white; small and very double. In pots only, 3/6 and 5/-.
- WHITE DOROTHY** (W), pure white; late.
- †**WM. ALLEN RICHARDSON** (N), a beautiful orange-yellow rose.
- Yellow Banksian**, yellow; small and very double. In pots only, 3/6 and 5/-.
- Yvonne** (W), soft pink with yellow base; fragrant; late.



## SHRUBS.

### SHRUBS

#### DECIDUOUS TREES & SHRUBS.

**Abele** (see *Populus*).

**Acer negundo** (*Common Green Negundo*).  
2/6 each.

„ **argentea variegata** (*Negundo*), silver variegated leaves. Feathered, 5/-; standard, 7/6 each.

„ **aurea variegata** (*Negundo*), golden variegated leaves. Feathered, 5/-; standard, 7/6 each.

„ **pseudoplatanus** (*Common Sycamore*), from 3/6 each.

**Aesculus Hippocastanum** (*Horse Chestnut*), scarlet flowered, 7/6 to 21/-; white flowered, 3/6 to 10/6 each.

„ **parviflora** (*PAVIA*) (*Summer-flowering Chestnut*), only attains a height of from 6 to 8 feet. 3/6 each.

**Almond** (see *Prunus*).

**Althæa** (see *Hibiscus*).

**Amygdalus** (see *Prunus*).

**Ash, Mountain** (see *Pyrus*).

„ **Weeping** (see *Fraxinus*).

**Bachelor's Button** (see *Kerria*).

**Barberry** (see *Berberis*).

**Beech** (see *Fagus*).

**Berberis vulgaris** (*Common Barberry*), the coral-red fruits, which are very beautiful in autumn, may be used for preserving. 2/- each; 21/- doz.

„ **Thunbergii purpurea**, dwarf habit and small, purple leaves. 1/6 and 2/6 each.

„ **other varieties** (see *Evergreen Shrubs*, p. 40).

**Betula alba** (*Silver Birch*), very graceful in summer, and the silver stems are attractive in winter. 6 ft.-7 ft. from 2/6 each.

**Birch** (see *Betula*).

**Broom** (see *Cytisus*).

**Buddleia globosa**, has bunches of round, golden-yellow flowers in summer. 3/6 each.

„ **Veitchianus**, racemes of purple flowers in summer; small, light green leaves and drooping habit. 3/6 each.

„ **Veitchianus magnificus**, longer racemes of a deeper shade. 3/6 each.

**Calycanthus præcox**, fragrant flowers in winter; best against a wall. 1½ ft.-2 ft. 2/6 and 3/6 each.

**Castanea sativa** (*Spanish Chestnut*), 6 ft.-7 ft. 2/6 each.

**Ceanothus Gloire de Versailles**, spikes of amethyst-blue flowers in August if grown as a bush and cut back every year. If grown on a wall and not cut back it will flower in spring. 3/6 each.

**Ceanothus Veitchianus**, amethyst-blue flowers; compact growth; should be grown on a wall. 3/6 each.

**Cercis siliquastrum** (*Judas Tree*), will grow to a height of 20 ft. 2 ft.-2½ ft., 1/6 each. Varieties as below.

„ **siliquastrum album**, white, pea-shaped flowers in May.

„ **siliquastrum rubrum**, the more common purple variety. May flowering.

**Cherry** (see *Prunus*).

**Chestnut, Horse** (see *Aesculus*).

„ **Spanish** (see *Castanea*).

„ **Summer flowering** (see *Aesculus*).

**Cornus Späthi**, red stem and golden variegated foliage. 2/6 each.

**Cotoneaster frigida**, forms a 15 ft.-20 ft. tree; clusters of red berries in autumn. 1/6 and 3/6.

„ **horizontalis**, an attractive dwarf shrub which has red berries in autumn; will grow flat against a wall without training. 2/6 each.

**Crabs** (see *Pyrus*).

**Cratægus oxyacantha** (*Thorns*), well known as May. Feathered, 3/- and 5/-; standard, 6/6 and 7/6 each. Varieties as below.

„ **oxyacantha**, New Scarlet.

„ „ Double Crimson.

„ „ Double White.

„ „ Double Pink.

**Currants, Flowering** (see *Ribes*).

**Cydonia** (see *Pyrus*).

**Cytisus albus** (*Common White Broom*), flowers in May. In pots, 2/- each.

„ **scoparius** (*Common Yellow Broom*), flowers from April to July. In pots, 2/- each.

„ (see also *Spartium*).

**Daphne mezereum**, dwarf, upright habit; rosy-purple, sweetly-scented flowers from January to March. 1 ft.-1½ ft., 2/6; 1½ ft.-2 ft., 3/6 each.

**Deutzia crenata fl. pl.**, double pink; a fine hardy flowering shrub which grows from 6 ft.-8 ft. 2/6 and 3/6 each.

„ **gracilis**, single white; most suitable for forcing. 2/6 each.

„ **scabra**, single white; grows 6 ft.-8 ft. in height. 2/6 and 3/6 each.

„ **Veitchii**, single white flowers edged with rose. 2/6 and 3/6 each.

„ **Wiltoni**, large single white flowers. 2/6 and 3/6 each.

## SHRUBS.

### DECIDUOUS TREES & SHRUBS—continued

Elder (see *Sambucus*).

*Exochorda grandiflora*, a beautiful shrub bearing an abundance of white flowers in May. 1/6 and 2/6 each.

*Euonymus europæus* (Spindle Tree), very attractive in winter, when it bears a mass of rose-pink fruits. 1/6 and 2/6 each.

*Fagus sylvaticus* (Common Beech), in addition to being a fine specimen tree, it is first-rate for hedges. 5 ft.-6 ft. 3/6 each. (See Beech, p. 43).

„ *sylvaticus purpureus* (Purple-leaved Beech), these are all grafted trees of our special large-leaved variety. Seedlings can be supplied at a cheaper rate. 4 ft.-5 ft., 5/-; 6 ft.-7 ft., 7/6; larger trees, 10/6 to 21/- each.

*Forsythia suspensa*, trailing branches covered with yellow flowers before leaves appear; a most valuable early shrub. 2/6 and 3/6 each.

„ *spectabilis*, its flowers are a deeper shade of yellow than *F. suspensa*. 2/6 and 3/6 each.

*Fraxinus excelsior pendula* (Weeping Ash), 6 ft.-7 ft. stems, 10/6 each.

*Fuchsia Riccartoni*, hardy in the Southern half of England. In pots, 2/- each; 21/- doz.

*Genista* (see *Cytisus*).

*Ginkgo biloba* (*SALISBURIA ADIANTIFOLIA*) (Maidenhair Tree), leaves like large Maidenhair Fern; hardy in the Southern half of England, where it will grow to a height of 60 ft.-80 ft. 5/- each.

*Guelder Rose* (see *Viburnum*).

*Hibiscus syriacus* (*ALTHEA*), flowers in August and will grow to a height of 6 ft. 2/6 and 3/6 each. Varieties as below:—

„ *cœleste*, blue.

„ *Comte de Hainault*, white, striped pink.

„ *Jeanne d'Arc*, white.

„ *puniceus plenus*, claret.

Honeysuckle, Shrubby (see *Lonicera*).

*Japonica* (see *Pyrus*).

Judas Tree (see *Cercis*).

*Juglans regia* (Common Walnut), from 7/6 each.

*Kerria japonica fl. pl.* (Bachelor's Button), compact, double yellow flowers in April and May. 2/6 each.

*Laburnum vulgare* (The Common Yellow Laburnum), 5 ft.-6 ft., 2/6; 6 ft.-7 ft., 3/6; 9 ft.-10 ft., 5/- each.

*Leycesteria formosa*, grows from 4 ft.-6 ft. high; has white flowers tinged with purple in summer. 1/6 each.

*Ligustrum ovalifolium aureum* (Golden Privet), 1½ ft.-2 ft., 2/6 each; 27/- doz.; 2 ft.-2½ ft., 3/6 each; 40/- doz.; lower price for lighter plants on application.

„ other varieties (see Hedges, p. 43).

Lilac (see *Syringa*).

Lime (see *Tilia*).

*Liquidambar styraciflua* (Sweet Gum), Maple-like leaves which turn a brilliant colour in autumn. Will grow from 30 ft.-50 ft. high. 3 ft., 3/6 each.

*Liriodendron tulipifera* (Tulip Tree), green, yellow and orange variegated flowers in summer. Grows from 75 ft.-100 ft. in height. 2/6 to 5/- each.

*Lonicera Standishii* (Shrubby Honeysuckle), fragrant white flowers in winter. 2/6 and 3/6 each.

„ *fragrantissima* (Shrubby Honeysuckle), similar to *L. Standishii*, but with a stronger scent.

„ other varieties (see Evergreen Shrubs, p. 42, and Climbers, p. 44).

Maidenhair Tree (see *Ginkgo*).

*Magnolia soulangeana*, large, cup-shaped flowers, white delicately shaded to purple, from March to May, before the leaves appear. 2 ft.-2½ ft., 7/6 each.

„ *stellata*, pure white, star-shaped, sweetly-scented flowers, from March to May. 1½ ft.-2 ft., 7/6 each.

„ other varieties (see Evergreen Shrubs, p. 42).

May (see *Cratægus*).

Mock Orange (see *Philadelphus*).

Negundo (see *Acer*).

Pampas Grass (see *Gynerium*, Evergreen Shrubs, p. 42).

Pavia (see *Aesculus*).

Peach, Double-Blossomed (see *Prunus*).

*Philadelphus* (*Syringa* or *Mock Orange*), 2/6 and 3/6 each. Varieties as below.

„ *Bouquet Blanc*, double white flowers in June and July; grows from 4 ft.-5 ft. high.

„ *Gerbe de Neige*, single white, sweetly-scented flowers in June and July; grows from 4 ft.-5 ft. high.

„ *grandiflorus*, single white flowers in June and July; grows from 6 ft.-8 ft. high.

„ *Manteau d'Hermine*, double white, sweetly-scented flowers in June and July; grows from 4 ft.-5 ft. high.

„ *Souvenir de Billard*, single white flowers in June and July; grows from 6 ft.-8 ft. high.

„ *virginale*, double white flowers in June and July; grows from 6 ft.-8 ft. high.

„ *Voie Lactee*, single white flowers in June and July; grows from 4 ft.-5 ft. high.

## SHRUBS.

### DECIDUOUS TREES & SHRUBS—continued

**Populus** (Poplar), 5 ft.-6 ft., 1/6 each, 15/- doz.; 6 ft.-8 ft., 2/6 each, 27/- doz.; 8 ft.-10 ft., 2/9 each, 30/- doz.; 10 ft.-12 ft., 3/6 each, 36/- doz.

„ **alba** (*Abele* or *Silver Poplar*), maple-shaped leaves with a white reverse side which gives a silvery appearance in wind.

„ **canadensis** (*Canadian Poplar*), medium-sized leaves; rather spreading habit.

„ **candicans** (*Ontario Poplar*), a Balsam Poplar with large leaves.

„ **fastigiata** (*Lombardy Poplar*), the well-known upright-growing variety.

**Potentilla fruticosa**, a dwarf shrub with yellow flowers. 2/6 each.

„ **Veitchii**, similar to *P. fruticosa*, but with white flowers. 2/6 each.

**Privet** (see *Ligustrum*).

**Prunus amygdalus** (*Almond*), one of the earliest trees to flower, hence its popularity. Pink or white; feathered, 5/-; standard, 7/6 each.

„ **cerasifera Blireiana**, produces its semi-double pink flowers very early. The young foliage is tinted purple-scarlet; feathered, 3/- and 5/- each; standards, 7/6 each.

„ **cerasifera Pissardi**, single pink; flowers very early with the Almond; purple foliage appears after flowering. Bush, 3/- and 5/-; standard, 6/6 and 7/6 each.

„ **cerasifera Moseri**, double pink flowers at the same time as *Pissardi*, but dwarfer and slightly darker in foliage. Bush only, 3/- and 5/- each.

„ **Cerasus fl. pl.** (*Double-Blossomed Cherry*), standard only, 7/6 and 10/6 each. Varieties as below.

„ **Hizakura**, pink; follows *Watererii* and *serrulata* into flower.

„ **James H. Veitch**, deep pink; flowers at the same time as *Hizakura*.

„ **serrulata**, white; early flowering.

„ **Watererii**, pale pink; early flowering.

„ **persica vulgaris fl. pl.** (*Double-Blossomed Peach*), pink. Bush, 5/-; standard, 7/6 each.

**Pyrus aucuparia** (*Mountain Ash*), white flowers in June, followed by vivid orange-scarlet berries in autumn; finely-cut, graceful leaves. 2/6 and 3/6 each.

**Pyrus cydonia japonica** (*Japonica*), crimson flowers in March and April; excellent on a wall and will thrive facing North; dwarf growing. 2/6 each.

„ **Cydonia Maulei**, similar to *japonica*, but has paler-coloured flowers. 2/6 each.

„ **Eleyi**, bunches of red flowers followed by bright red fruits about the size of cherries; purple-tinted foliage. Feathered, 2 years, 3/-; 3 and 4 years, 5/-; standard, 6/6 and 7/6 each.

„ **floribunda**, deep pink flowers in March and April; drooping habit; grows 15 ft.-20 ft. high. Same price as *P. Eleyi*.

„ **floribunda purpurea**, similar to *P. Eleyi*, but deeper coloured flowers and darker foliage. Same price as *P. Eleyi*.

„ **Niedzwetzkyana**, deep red flowers in May and bronze foliage. Same price as *P. Eleyi*.

„ **Scheideckeri**, deep rose flowers in May. Same price as *P. Eleyi*.

„ **spectabilis**, pale red semi-double flowers in April and May. Same price as *P. Eleyi*.

„ **fruiting varieties** (see p. 14).

**Rhus cotinus** (*Smoke Tree* or *Venetian Sumach*), its flowers give it the appearance of smoke in June and July; very attractive. 2/6 and 3/6 each.

**Ribes** (*Flowering Currant*), 2/6 and 3/6 each. Varieties as below.

„ **atrosanguineum**, slightly darker than *R. sanguineum*.

„ **aureum**, a good yellow-flowered variety.

„ **sanguineum**, deep rose coloured flowers in spring.

„ **sanguineum albidum**, white flowers in spring.

**Salisburia adiantifolia** (see *Ginkgo biloba*).

**Sambucus** (*Elder*), 2/6 and 3/6 each. Varieties as below.

„ **argentea variegata** (*Variegated Elder*).

„ **aurea** (*Golden Elder*).

„ **serratifolia racemosa aurea** (*Cut-leaved Golden Elder*), very beautiful, finely-cut golden foliage; requires a well-drained soil.

**Salix alba cœrulea** (*Blue Willow*), price on application.

„ **americana pendula** (*American Weeping Willow*), very attractive beside water; the young stems are red and the leaves dark grey. Standard from 7/6 each.

„ **babylonica**, the common Weeping Willow. 1/6 each and upwards.

## SHRUBS.

### DECIDUOUS TREES & SHRUBS—continued

Shrubby Honeysuckle (see *Lonicera*).

Smoke Tree (see *Rhus*).

Snowberry (see *Symphoricarpos*).

*Spartium junceum* (*Spanish Broom*), yellow flowers from July to September. In pots, 2/- each. (See also *Cytisus*).

Spindle Tree (see *Euonymus*).

*Spiræa*, 1/6 and 2/6 each. Varieties as below.

„ *Anthony Waterer*, rosy-crimson; dwarf; August flowering.

„ *arguta*, graceful, drooping branches covered with small white flowers in April and May; a dainty shrub.

„ *arizæfolia*, trusses of cream-coloured flowers in July; vigorous.

„ *callosa rubra*, bright rose; flowers in July and August.

„ *confusa*, white flowers in May.

„ *Lindleyana*, panicles of cream-coloured flowers in August; vigorous.

„ *Menziesii triumphans*, spikes of crimson flowers in August; upright growth.

„ *Reevesiana*, white flowers in June.

*Staphylea colchica*, white flowers in summer; grows from 3 ft.—5 ft. in height. 2/6 each.

Sycamore (see *Acer*).

*Symphoricarpos racemosus* (*Snowberry*), rose-coloured flowers from July to September, followed by white berries which last well into the winter. 3 ft.—4 ft. 1/6 each.

*Syringa* (*Mock Orange*) (see *Philadelphus*).

„ (*Lilac*), single-flowered from 3/6 each. Varieties as below.

„ *Dr. Lindley*, red.

„ *Marie Legraye*, white.

„ *Massena*, red-purple.

*Syringa Philemon*, dark red.

„ *Souvenir de L. Spath*, dark red.

„ *Vestale*, white.

„ *double-flowered*, from 3/6 each. Varieties as below.

„ *Charles Joly*, maroon.

„ *Mme. Casimir Perier*, white.

„ *Mme. Lemoine*, white.

„ *Michael Buchner*, pale lilac.

„ *President Grévy*, cobalt blue with rose edge.

*Tamarix* (*Tamarisk*), varieties as below.

„ *gallica*, the Common Tamarisk.

„ *hispida æstivalis*, graceful spikes of pink flowers in summer. 2/6 each.

Thorns (see *Cratægus*).

*Tilia* (*Lime*), Red-twiggèd, planted 5 ft.—6 ft. apart and cut flat, they form an excellent screen. 4 ft.—9 ft., 2/6 to 5/- each.

Tulip Tree (see *Liriodendron*).

Venetian Sumach (see *Rhus*).

*Viburnum Carlesii*, sweetly-scented pinkish-white flowers in April. 3/6 each.

„ *fragrans*, sweetly-scented pinkish-white flowers in winter. 3/6.

„ *opulus* (*Guelder Rose*), often called "Snow-ball Tree"—the name suggested by its appearance when flowering in June. 3/6 each.

„ *tinus* (see *Evergreen Shrubs*, p. 42).

Walnut (see *Juglans*).

*Weigela*, 2/6 and 3/6 each. Varieties as below.

„ *Eva Râthke*, crimson.

„ *candida*, white.

„ *rosea*, pink.

### CONIFERÆ & EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

*Abies Menziesii* (*Sitka Spruce*), quick-growing; 2 ft.—3 ft., 1/- each; 9/- doz.; 3 ft.—4 ft., 1/6 each; 15/- doz.

*Abies nobilis*, a good variety of Silver Fir. 1½ ft. 2/6 each and upwards.

*Abies Pinsapo*, another good variety of Silver Fir. 1½ ft. 2/6 each and upwards.

*Arbutus Unedo* (*Strawberry Tree*), dark glossy leaves and red bark. 3/6 and 5/- each.

*Arundinaria* (see *Bambusa*).

*Aucuba japonica* (*Male and Female*), the male variety has shiny green leaves; the female variety (commonly called the Spotted Laurel) has attractive red berries when planted near the male variety. From 1/6 each.

Austrian Pine (see *Pinus*).

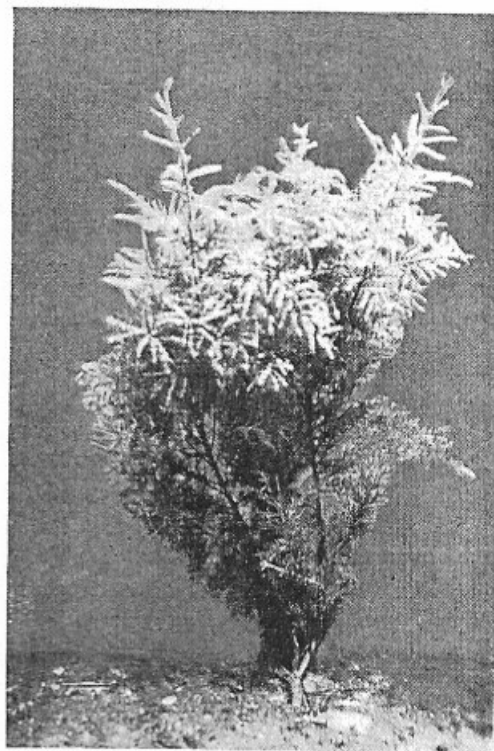
*Azara microphylla*, small leaves and drooping habit; chiefly grown for its small but sweetly-scented flowers. 2/6 each.

*Bambusa* (*Bamboo*), useful for damp situations; varieties as follows.

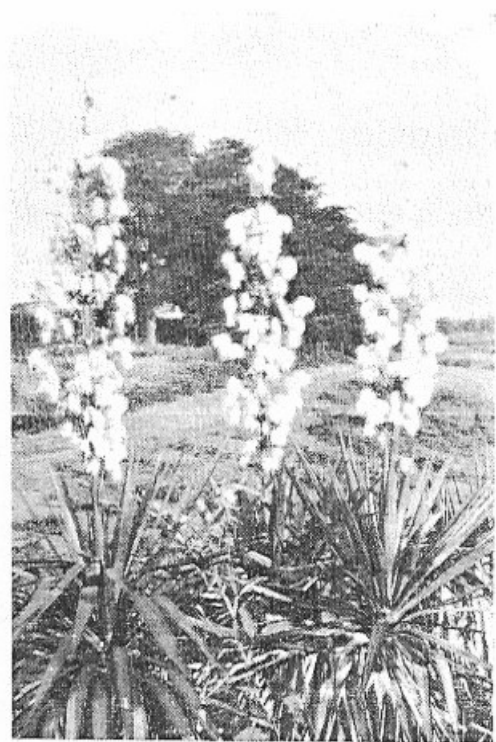




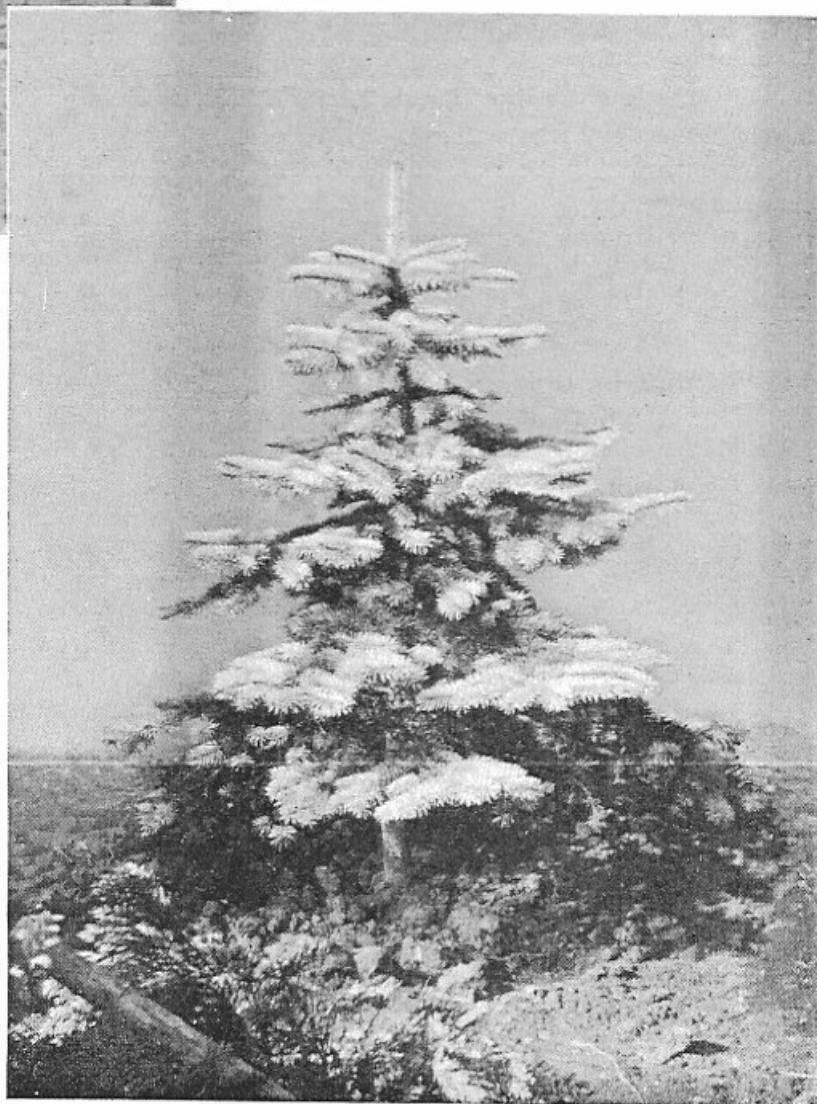
*UPRESSUS LAWSONIANA STEWARTII*



*TAMARIX HISPIDA ÆSTIVALIS*



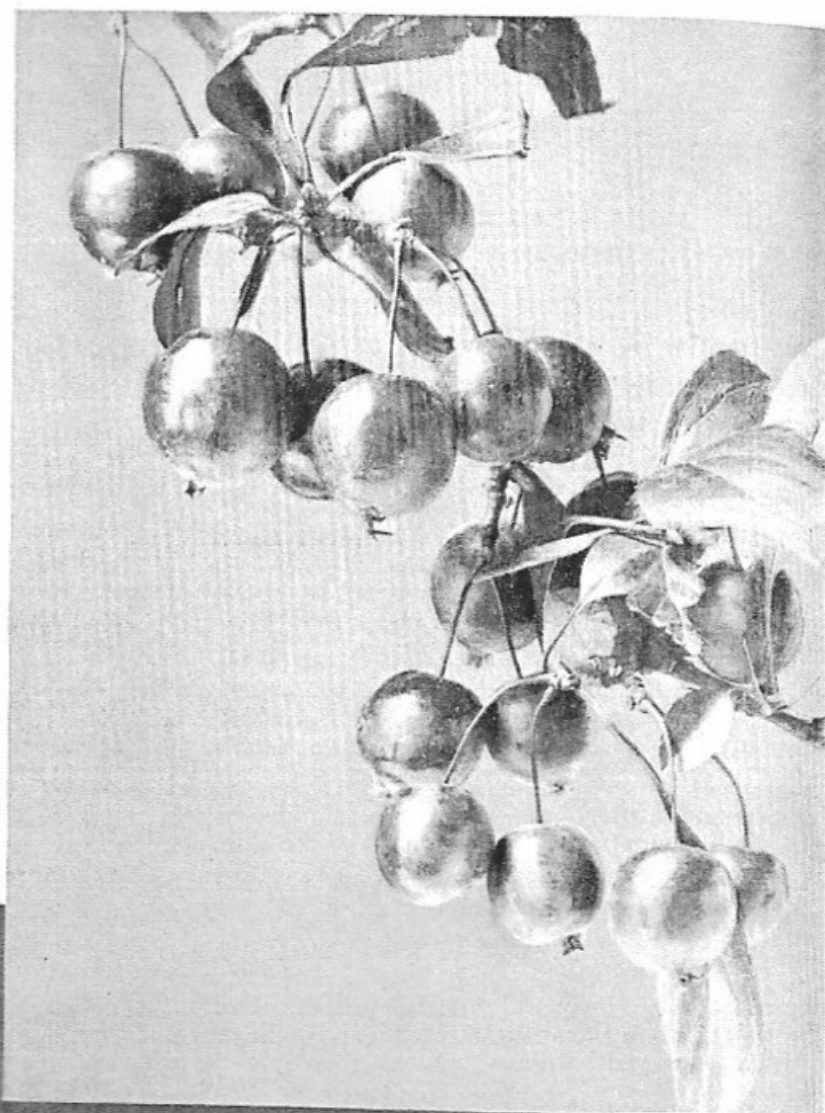
*CCA GLORIOSA*



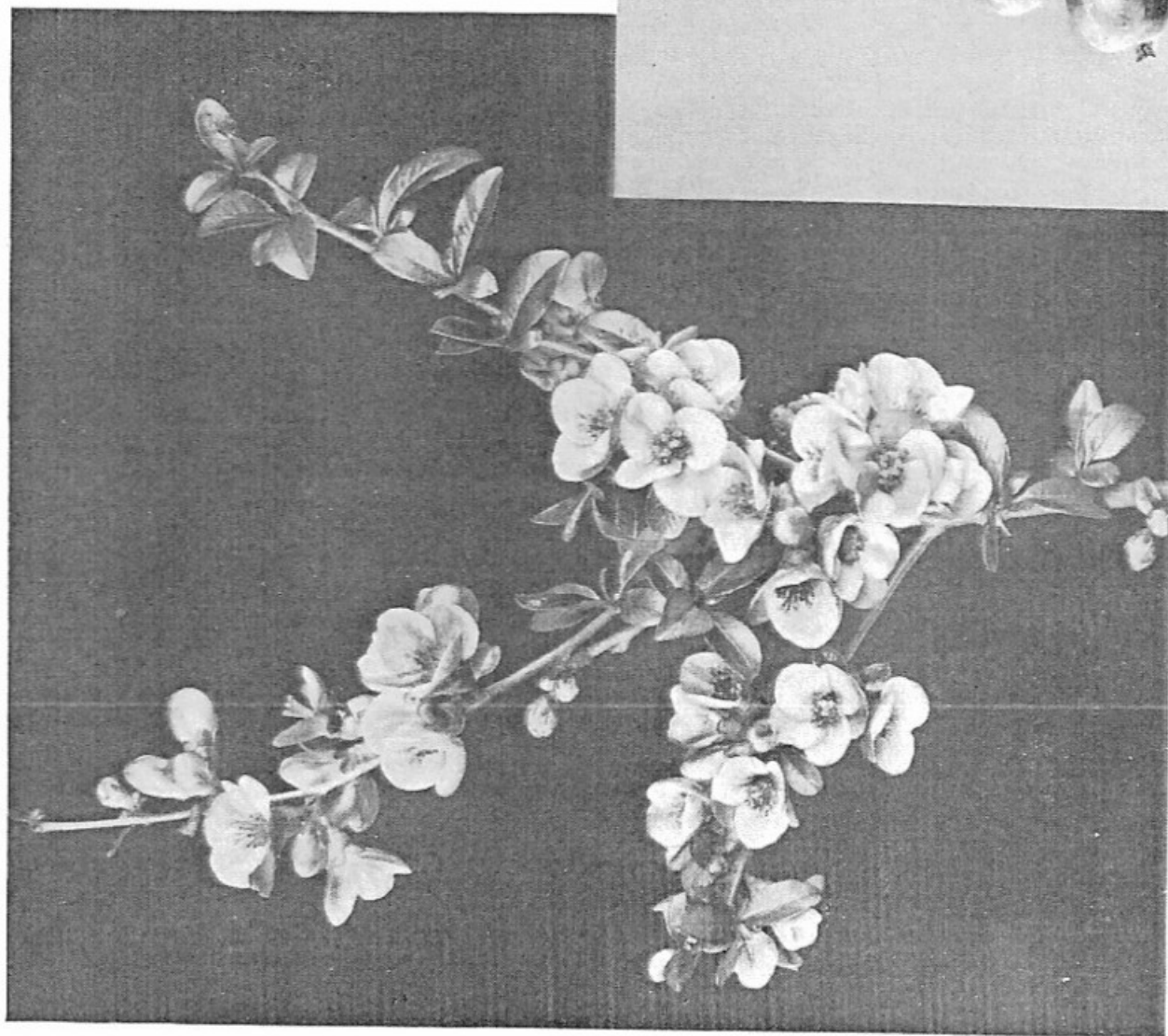
*PICEA PUNGENS GLAUCA*



PYRUS ELEYI (IN FRUIT)



PYRUS CYDONIA JAPONICA



## SHRUBS.

### CONIFERÆ & EVERGREEN SHRUBS—continued

**Bambusa (Phyllostachys) aurea**, slightly golden stems. 2 ft.-3 ft. 5/- each and upwards.

„ **Metake**, very hardy. 2/6 to 5/- each.

„ (**Phyllostachys**) **nigra**, attractive combination of black stem and green leaves. 2 ft.-3 ft. 7/6 each and upwards.

**Bay, Sweet** (see *Laurus*).

**Berberis Aquifolium (Mahonia)**, yellow flowers followed by purple berries in summer and purple foliage in winter; will thrive under trees. 1 ft.-1½ ft. 1/- each; 10/- doz.

„ **Darwinii**, compact-growing with small dark green leaves; orange flowers in April and May; a most useful shrub. 2/6 each; 27/- doz.

„ **Gagnepainii**, compact habit; grown mainly for its foliage. 2/6 each; 27/- doz.  
**stenophylla**, free-growing and small-leaved; deep yellow flowers in April and May; a most useful variety. 2/6 each; 27/- doz.

„ **Wilsonæ**, beautiful at all times, but mostly so in the autumn, with its red foliage and coral-red berries. 2/6 each.

„ **other varieties** (see *Deciduous Shrubs*, p. 37).

**Buxus (Box)**, make good hedges or single specimens; Box will also grow under trees. 1½ ft.-2 ft., 2/6 each, 27/- doz.; 2 ft.-2½ ft., 3/- each, 33/- doz.; 2½ ft.-3 ft., 3/6 each, 40/- doz. Prices of Clipped Specimens on application. (See *Box*, p. 43.). We have the following varieties.

„ **alba variegata**, variegated.

„ **Common**.

„ **Handsworth**.

„ **sempervirens (ELATUS)**, the small-leaved type for clipping.

„ **suffruticosa (Box Edging)**. 1/6 per yard,

**Californian Redwood** (see *Wellingtonia*).

**Cedrus (Cedar)**, perfect lawn trees. Varieties as below.

„ **atlantica glauca (Mount Atlas Cedar)**, grey foliage and an attractive, upright, twisting habit. 2½ ft., 7/6 each.

„ **deodara (Deodar or Indian Cedar)**, dark green foliage; branches horizontal to the ground and drooping young growth. 2 ft.-3 ft., 5/-; 3 ft.-4 ft., 10/6; 4 ft.-5 ft., 15/- each.

**Cedrus Libani (Cedar of Lebanon)**, needs no description. 2½ ft.-3 ft., 5/- each and upwards.

**Choisya ternata**, sweetly-scented white flowers in July. 2/6 and 3/6 each.

**Cotoneaster Dammeri (HUMIFUSA)**, prostrate habit, suitable for rockery 2/6 each.

„ **Henryana**, large-leaved; white flowers in summer followed by brownish-crimson berries in autumn. 2/6 each.

„ **microphylla**, dwarf-growing, with red berries in autumn; suitable for rockeries as well as the shrub border. 2/6 each.

„ **other varieties** (see *Deciduous Shrubs*, p. 37).

**Cupressus Fletcheri**, close-growing foliage of a silvery-green shade; also suitable for Rock Gardens. 2/6 each and upwards.

„ **Lawsoniana**, green foliage; hardy and quick-growing; admirable for a screen. 2 ft., 2/6 each and upwards.

„ **Lawsoniana Allumii**, erect-growing with blue foliage. 1½ ft., 2/6 each.

„ **Lawsoniana Stewartii**, golden foliage. 1 ft.-1½ ft., 3/6 each.

„ **Lawsoniana erecta viridis**, often called Cypress; compact and slow-growing; vivid green foliage. 1½ ft., 2/6 each and upwards.

**Deodar** (see *Cedrus deodara*).

**Escallonia Ingrami**, glossy foliage; pink flowers in June and July; this variety is hardy here. In pots, 2/6 and 3/6 each.

„ **Langleyensis**, dark green leaves and slender branches; red flowers in June and July. In pots, 2/6 each.

**Euonymus**, grow best near the sea; all except *E. radicans* Silver Queen require sheltered positions inland. 1/6 each; 15/- doz. Varieties as below.

„ **japonicus**, green leaves.

„ **japonicus aureus (AUREA MACULATA OR PICTA)**, dwarf habit; leaves have golden centre and green border.

„ **japonicus ovatus aureus**, leaves have a golden border and green centre.

„ **radicans Silver Queen**, variegated; grows well and looks attractive pruned flat against a wall.

## SHRUBS.

### CONIFERÆ & EVERGREEN SHRUBS—continued

- Garrya Elliptica**, bears catkins which show up attractively against its dark green leaves. Best in a sheltered place or on a wall. In pots, 3/6 and 5/- each.
- Ginkgo biloba** (see Deciduous Trees, p. 38).
- Gynerium argenteum** (*Pampas Grass*), silvery plumes in autumn. 2/6 each.
- Holly** (see *Ilex*).
- Hypericum calycinum** (St. John's Wort), creeping habit; suitable for planting under trees; spreads quickly; yellow flowers in summer. 6d. each; 5/- doz.; 35/- per 100.
- Ilex aquifolium** (*Common Green Holly*), 1 ft.—1½ ft., 2/6 each and upwards.
- „ **Golden Queen**, golden foliage. 7/6 and 10/6 each.
- Indian Cedar** (see *Cedrus deodara*).
- Juniperus** (*Juniper*), from 3/6 each. Varieties as below.
- „ **chinensis**.
- „ **communis**. } Slow, upright-growing varieties with closely-packed silver-grey foliage.
- „ **hibernica** (*Irish Juniper*)
- „ **sabina tamariscifolia**, grows almost horizontally; suitable for Rockeries.
- „ **virginiana** (*Red Cedar*), fairly quick-growing.
- Larch** (see *Larix*).
- Larix Europæus** (*Common Larch*), worthy of a place in the garden for its bright green in early spring. 3 ft.—4 ft., 2/6 each.
- Lavendula** (*Lavender*), 6/- doz. Varieties as below.
- „ **spica**, can be used for dwarf garden hedges.
- „ **Munstead**, a dwarf variety which does not get "leggy."
- Laurel** (see *Prunus*).
- Laurus nobilis** (*Sweet Bay*), a well-known shrub with aromatic leaves. 2/6 and 3/6 each.
- Laurustinus** (see *Viburnum*).
- Lonicera nitida**, makes an attractive plant grown singly; also now being used for garden hedges. 1½ ft.—2 ft., 1/6; 2½ ft.—3 ft., 2/6 each. (See Hedges, p. 43.)
- „ **other varieties** (see Deciduous Shrubs, p. 38, and Climbers, p. 44).
- Magnolia Grandiflora** Exmouth, bold, Laurel-like leaves; sweetly-scented white flowers 6 in.—8 in. in diameter in late summer and autumn. 7/6 and 10/6 each.
- Magnolia other varieties** (see Deciduous Trees, p. 38).
- Mahonia** (see *Berberis*).
- Maidenhair Tree** (see *Ginkgo*, Deciduous Trees, p. 38).
- Myrtus communis** (*Common Myrtle*), strongly-scented leaves and flowers; requires protection except in the extreme South of England. In pots, 2/6 each.
- Osmanthus ilicifolius**, a dense-growing shrub with Holly-like leaves. 2/6 each.
- Olearia Haastii**, small grey-green leaves; daisy-like flowers; flowers in August; a good seaside shrub. 2/6 each.
- „ **macrodonia**, serrated grey foliage; white flowers in August. 2/6 each.
- Pampas Grass** (see *Gynerium*).
- Periwinkle** (see *Vinca*).
- Phillyrea Vilmoriniana** (DECORA), a hardy shrub with white flowers in early summer. 2/6 each.
- Phyllostachys** (see *Bambusa*).
- Picea pungens glauca**, silvery-blue foliage; a handsome lawn tree. 5/- each and upwards.
- „ **excelsa** (*Spruce Fir*), well known as Christmas Tree. 1 ft.—1½ ft., 9d. each; 6/- doz.; 2 ft.—3 ft., 2/- each; 18/- doz.
- Pinus austriaca** (*Austrian or Black Pine*), quick-growing with heavy dark green foliage; good for making a screen. 1½ ft.—2 ft., 2/- each, 21/- doz.; 2 ft.—2½ ft., 2/6 each, 27/- doz.; 2½ ft.—3 ft., 3/6 each, 39/- doz.; 3½ ft.—4 ft., 5/- each.
- „ **sylvestris** (*Scotch Fir*), the common forest tree. In aged trees the red trunks are admirable. 1 ft.—1½ ft., 9d. each; 6/- doz.; 2 ft.—3 ft., 2/- each, 18/- doz.
- Prunus Cerasus Laurocerasus** (*Common Laurel*), will grow in bad situations and under trees. 2 ft.—3 ft., 1/6 each, 15/- doz.; 3 ft.—4 ft., 2/- each, 21/- doz. (See *Laurel*, p. 43.)
- „ **Cerasus Laurocerasus rotundifolia**, will grow in bad situations and under trees. 2 ft.—3 ft., 1/6 each, 15/- doz.; 3 ft.—4 ft., 2/- each, 21/- doz. (See *Laurel*, p. 43.)
- „ **Cerasus lusitanica** (*Portugal Laurel*), will grow in bad situations and under trees; has white flowers in July. 2 ft.—3 ft., 2/6 and 3/6 each.
- Red Cedar** (see *Juniperus*).
- Redwood, Californian** (see *Wellingtonia*).
- Retinospora obtusa Crippsii**, an attractive golden conifer; requires well-drained soil 15 in.—18 in., 3/6 each.
- Rhododendron ponticum**, highly-decorative, but unfortunately will thrive only in peaty soils. 1½ ft.—2 ft., 24/- doz.; 2 ft.—2½ ft., 30/- doz.
- „ **named hybrids**, 1 ft.—1½ ft., 54/- doz.; 1½ ft.—2 ft., 66/- doz.; 2 ft.—2½ ft., 72/- doz.

## SHRUBS.

### CONIFERÆ & EVERGREEN SHRUBS—continued.

*Rosemarinus officinalis* (*Rosemary*), 12/- doz.

*St. John's Wort* (see *Hypericum*).

*Scotch Fir* (see *Pinus*).

*Spruce Fir* (see *Picea*).

„ *Sitka* (see *Abies*).

*Strawberry Tree* (see *Arbutus*).

*Taxus baccata* (*English Yew*), will grow under trees; this makes the "aristocrat" of evergreen hedges. 1 ft.-1½ ft., 2/- each, 21/- doz.; 1½ ft.-2 ft., 3/6 each, 39/- doz.; 2 ft.-2½ ft., 4/6 each, 48/- doz.; 2½ ft.-3 ft., 5/- each, 54/- doz.; 3 ft.-3½ ft., 7/- each, 78/- doz.; 3½ ft.-4 ft., 8/- each, 90/- doz.; 4 ft.-4½ ft., 10/6 each, 115/- doz.; 4½ ft.-5 ft., 15/- each; prices of larger sizes on application. (See *Yew*, p. 43.)

„ *baccata elegantissima* (*Golden Yew*), a compact-growing shrub; the young growth is a vivid gold: slow-growing. 1½ ft.-2 ft., 3/6 each; 2 ft.-3 ft., 5/- each; 3 ft.-4 ft., 7/6 and 10/6 each.

„ *fastigiata* (*Irish Yew*), forms a slender, dark green, upright shrub; slow-growing. 1 ft.-1½ ft., 2/6 each; 1½ ft.-2 ft., 3/6 each; 2 ft.-2½ ft., 5/- each; 2½ ft.-3 ft., 6/- each; 3 ft.-3½ ft., 7/6 each; 3½ ft.-4 ft., 10/6 each.

*Thuja Lobbii*, quick-growing pale green foliage; the best of the *Thujas*. 1½ ft., 2/- each and upwards. (See *Hedges*, p. 43.)

*Thujopsis borealis*, similar habit to *Thuja Lobbii*, but darker in colour and more graceful. From 3/6 each.

*Veronica Traversii*, a compact bush with white flowers. 2/6 and 3/6 each.

*Viburnum tinus* (*LAURUSTINUS*), flowers during mild spells during winter. 2/6 and 3/6 each.

„ *tinus lucidum*, similar to *V. tinus*, but more erect habit. 2/6 and 3/6 each.

*Vinca* (*Periwinkle*), 1/- each. Varieties as below.

„ *major variegata* } Will cover ground under trees, and can be planted on Rockeries and mounds.

„ *minor*

*Wellingtonia gigantea* (*Californian Redwood*), make fine specimens and lawn trees. 2 ft.-3 ft., 7/6 each; 3 ft.-4 ft., 10/6 each; 4 ft.-5 ft., 15/- each.

*Yew* (see *Taxus*).

*Yucca filamentosa*, 2/6 each. } Require rich, well-drained soil; where successful they are beautiful all through the year.

„ *gloriosa*, 7/6 each.

### HEDGES.

The following are all suitable for making hedges, and in most cases we can offer them in quantity at very reasonable prices. These prices do not apply to single plants.

*Beech*, Common, should be planted in a single row about 18 in. apart. 1½ ft.-2 ft., 24/-; 2 ft.-2½ ft., 40/-; 2½ ft.-3 ft., 50/- per 100. (See *Fagus*, p. 38.)

*Box* (see *Buxus*, *Evergreen Shrubs*, p. 41.), should be planted about 2 ft. apart in a single row. Special price for quantity on application.

*Cupressus macrocarpa*, is not recommended for this district, but we can supply if desired; it should be planted in a single row from 1½ ft.-2 ft. apart. In 3-in. pots, 1½ ft., 18/- doz., 120/- per 100; other sizes on application.

*Laurel*, Common or *rotundifolia*, should be planted in a single row from 3-4 ft. apart. (See *Prunus*, *Evergreen Shrubs*, p. 42.) Special price for quantity on application.

*Lonicera nitida* (see *Evergreen Shrubs*, p. 42), should be planted 2½ ft. apart in a single row. 1 ft.-1½ ft., 75/-; 2 ft.-2½ ft., 100/- per 100.

*Myrobalan* (*Cherry Plum*), plant 1 ft. apart; a single row is sufficient, unless it is required to keep out cattle. 15/- per 100.

*Privet*, Common, plant 1 ft.-1½ ft. apart in single or double row. 1 ft.-1½ ft., 15/-; 2 ft.-2½ ft., 20/- per 100. (See *Ligustrum*, p. 38.)

„ *Oval-leaved*, should be planted the same distance apart as Common *Privet*. 1½ ft.-2 ft., 15/-; 2 ft.-2½ ft., 20/-; 2½ ft.-3 ft., 40/-; 3 ft.-3½ ft., 50/- per 100. (See *Ligustrum*, p. 38.)

*Quick*, plant 9 in. apart; when required for keeping out cattle it is necessary to plant in a double row, which takes eight plants to a yard. 1½ ft.-2 ft., 9/- per 100. Special quotations for quantities.

*Thuja Lobbii*, plant in a single row 2 ft. apart. 1½ ft.-2 ft., 21/- doz., 150/- per 100; 2 ft.-2½ ft., 30/- doz., 200/- per 100; 2½ ft.-3 ft., 42/- doz., 300/- per 100. (See *Evergreen Shrubs*, p. 43.)

*Yew* (see *Taxus baccata*, *Evergreen Shrubs*, p. 43), plant 2 ft. apart in single or double row as required. Special price per 100 on application.



## CLIMBERS.

### CLIMBERS

*Ampelopsis Hederacea* (*Virginian Creeper*), leaves turn brilliant red in autumn. In pots, 2/6 each.

„ *Veitchii*, self-clinging. In pots, 2/6 each.

*Clematis*, in pots, 2/6 each except where priced.

„ *Vitalba*, well-known as Traveller's Joy; white-flowered; vigorous.

Varieties that flower early on wood made the previous summer :—

„ *Lasurstern*, rich purple-blue.

„ *Miss Bateman*, white with chocolate-red anthers.

„ *Mrs. George Jackman*, satiny-white with a creamy bar.

„ *montana*, anemone-like white flowers.

„ „ *rubens*, a rosy-pink variety of *C. montana*.

Varieties that flower in mid-summer and onwards on wood made the previous summer :—

„ *Blue Gem*, pale blue.

„ *Crimson King*, bright red. 3/.

„ *Duchess of Edinburgh*, pure white; double.

„ *Fairy Queen*, pale flesh colour with a pink bar.

„ *Henryi*, large creamy white flowers.

„ *Lady Caroline Nevill*, French white with a mauve bar.

„ *lanuginosa*, pale lavender.

„ *Lord Nevill*, dark plum.

„ *Mrs. Hope*, satiny-mauve with a darker bar.

„ *Nelly Moser*, white, tinted pink with a carmine bar.

„ *William Kennett*, deep lavender.

Varieties that flower from August onwards on wood made the same summer :—

„ *Flammula*, sweetly-scented small white flowers.

„ *Gipsy Queen*, velvety-purple.

„ *Jackmanii*, violet-purple.

„ „ *alba*, the white *Jackmanii*.

„ *Mme. Edouard André*, velvety-red.

*Hedera argentea elegans*, variegated. In pots, 3/- each.

„ *angularis aurea*, gold-spotted leaf. In pots, 3/- each.

„ *aurea densa*, golden foliage. In pots, 3/- each.

„ *Cænwoodiana* (*Finger-leaved Ivy*), green. In pots, 3/- each.

*Hedera Hibernica* (*Irish Ivy*), green; strong-growing. In pots, 2/6 each; from ground, 1/6 each.

„ *Rægneriana* (*Heart-leaved Ivy*), green. In pots, 2/6 each.

*Honeysuckle* (see *Lonicera*).

*Ivy* (see *Hedera*).

*Jasminum* (*Jasmine*), in pots, 2/6 each. Varieties as below.

„ *nudiflorum*, yellow; winter flowering.

„ *officinale*, white; summer flowering.

*Lonicera* (*Honeysuckle*), in pots, 2/6 each. Varieties as below.

„ *aurea reticulata*, a golden-leaved honeysuckle.

„ *Halleana*, yellow; late flowering; almost evergreen.

„ *Early Dutch*, yellow; early flowering.

„ *Late Dutch*, cream and crimson; summer flowering.

„ other varieties (see *Deciduous Shrubs*, p. 37, and *Evergreen Shrubs*, p. 42.)

*Passiflora Cœrulea*, blue flowers. In pots, 2/6 each.

„ *Constance Elliott*, sweetly-scented pure white flowers. In pots, 2/6 each.

*Plumbago Capensis*.

„ *Capensis Alba*, these are both suitable for greenhouses with heat. 2/6 each.

*Polygonum Baldschuanicum*, white flowers in early summer; grows at an enormous pace. In pots, 2/6 each.

*Pyracantha Lalandei*, white flowers in summer, but its greatest attraction is its berries in autumn. In pots, 2/6 and 3/6 each.

*Streptosolen Jamesoni*, for greenhouses with heat. 2/6 each.

*Traveller's Joy* (see *Clematis Vitalba*).

*Vine* (see *Vitis*).

*Virginian Creeper* (see *Ampelopsis*).

*Vitis Brandt*, purely ornamental. 2/6 each.

„ *Coignetæ*, a purely ornamental vine. 5/- each.

„ *Henryana*, another ornamental vine. 2/6 each.

„ *purpurea*, a purple-leaved ornamental vine. 3/6 each.

*Wistaria sinensis*, exceedingly handsome mauve-blue flowers in early and late summer; rather slow growing at first. In pots, 5/- each.



## HARDY PERENNIALS.

### HARDY PERENNIALS

The months given are those in which the plant is in flower; the height to which the plant will grow is also given for guidance in planting.

*Achillea Eupatorium*, golden-yellow; July-Oct.; 4-5 ft.; 6d. each.

*Aconitum autumnale*, blue; Aug.-Oct.; 3 ft.; 9d. each.

*Agrostemma coronaria atrosanguinea*, crimson; June-Aug.; 1½-2 ft.; 9d. each.

*Anchusa italica Dropmore Variety*, profusion of porcelain blue flowers; June-Aug.; 3-4 ft.; 9d. each.

*Anemone*, July-Oct.; 2-3 ft.; 9d. each. Varieties as below.

„ *japonica*, carmine.

„ *japonica Alice*, large rose-coloured flowers; Sept.; 2½ ft.; 9d. each.

„ *japonica Honorine Jobert*, white.

„ *japonica rosea perfecta superba*, semi-double; delicate rose.

„ *japonica Whirlwind*, semi-double; white.

*Anthemis E. C. Buxton*, sulphur; Aug.-Sept.; 2 ft.; 9d. each.

„ *tinctora Perry's Variety*, bright yellow; July-Sept.; 2 ft.; 1/- each.

*Aquilegia Hybrids*, mixed; many delicate shades; May-July; 3 ft.; 6d. each.

*Arabis alba fl. pl.*, fine for edging; pure white; double; March-May; 6 in.; 6d. each.

*Armeria plantaginea rosea*, trusses of pink flowers; May-July; 6 in.; 6d. each.

*Artemisia lactiflora*, creamy white; Aug.; 5 ft.; 1/- each.

*Arundo donax*, ornamental foliage; 5 ft.; 1/- each.

*Aster (Michaelmas Daisies)*, in variety; 9d. each.

*Astilbe Ceres*, spikes of rosy-lilac flowers; July-Aug.; 2½-3 ft.; 9d. each.

„ *Granat*, deep rich crimson; July; 3 ft.; 1/6 each.

*Bocconia cordata*, spikes of cream-coloured flowers; very effective; June-Aug.; 5 ft.; 9d. each.

*Boltonia asteroides*, pinkish-white flowers; Aug.-Sept.; 4½ ft.; 9d. each.

*Buphthalmum salicifolium*, golden-yellow; June-July; 2 ft.; 9d. each.

*Campanula garganica erinus*, pale blue; July-Aug.; 4 in.; 9d. each.

„ *lactiflora (Celtidifolia)*, pale mauve; July-Aug.; 5 ft.; 9d. each.

*Campanula persicæfolia*, blue; good for cutting from June-Aug.; 2 ft.; 9d. each.

„ *persicæfolia alba*, white; good for cutting from June-Aug.; 2ft.; 9d. each.

„ *turbinate grandiflora*, pale blue; June-July; 9 in.; 9d. each.

„ *Van Houttei*, deep blue; July-Aug. 2 ft.; 9d. each.

*Centaurea*, useful for cutting from May-Sept.; 2 ft.; 6d. each; varieties as below.

„ *montana*, blue.

„ *montana alba*, white.

„ *montana rubra*, rose.

*Centranthus ruber (Red Valerian)*, June-July; 2-2½ ft.; 9d. each.

*Cerastium Biebersteinii*, suitable for edging or Rockery; greyish foliage; white flowers; June-July; 9 in.; 6d. each.

*Chrysanthemum Maximum*, large white flowers; fine for cutting; July-Oct.; 2-3 ft.; 9d. each.

„ *Maximum, King Edward*, very similar to the foregoing variety; 9d. each.

„ *Maximum, Mrs. Lothian Bell*, single white; July-Aug.; 3 ft.; 9d. each.

„ *uliginosum*, white; Sept.-Oct.; 5 ft.; 9d. each.

*Cimicifuga Simplex*, weeping snow-white plumes; Sept.-Oct.; 2 ft.; 1/- each.

*Corydalis alba*, white; useful for Rockery; May-Aug.; 1 ft.; 9d. each.

„ *lutea*, yellow; suitable for Rockery; May-Aug.; 1 ft.; 9d. each.

*Delphinium, Mixed Hybrids*, many beautiful shades of blue; July-Aug.; 6-8 ft.; 1/- each, 10/6 doz.

„ *Named Varieties*, prices on application.

*Doronicum Clusii* } Yellow; useful early  
flowers from April-June;  
„ *plantagineum* } 1½-2½ ft.; 6d. each.

*Echinops Ritro*, globular heads of blue flowers; June-July; 3½ ft.; 9d. each.

*Erigeron Merstham Glory*, good blue, semi-double; May-Sept.; 1½ ft.; 1/- each.

„ *superbus*, pale mauve; June; 2 ft.; 6d. each.

*Eryngium Oliverianum*, deep steel blue; June-Sept.; 2 ft.; 1/- each.

## HARDY PERENNIALS.

### HARDY PERENNIALS—continued

- Everlasting Pea** (see *Lathyrus*).
- Gaillardia grandiflora hybrida**, free flowering; showy; popular for cutting; June-Oct.; 2 ft.; 9d. each.
- Galega officinalis**, blue, pea-shaped flowers; June-Aug.; 3 ft.; 6d. each.
- Geranium armenium**, rich crimson; June-July; 2 ft.; 9d. each.
- „ **ibericum**, large blue flowers in profusion; June-July; 2 ft.; 6d. each.
- Geum, Mrs. Bradshaw**, brilliant crimson; June-Sept.; 2 ft.; 6d. each.
- „ **Lady Stratheden**, yellow; June-Sept.; 2 ft.; 6d. each.
- Gypsophila paniculata**, very graceful small white flowers; useful for cutting; July-Aug.; 3 ft.; 9d. each.
- Helenium autumnale**, yellow; Aug.-Sept.; 4 ft.; 9d. each.
- „ **autumnale, Riverton Gem**, deep red; Aug.-Sept.; 4 ft.; 9d. each.
- „ **autumnale rubrum**, deep red; Aug.-Sept.; 4 ft.; 9d. each.
- „ **autumnale striatum**, orange striped crimson; Aug.-Sept.; 4 ft.; 9d. each.
- „ **Crimson Beauty**, reddish or crimson; Aug.-Sept.; 2 ft.; 9d. each.
- „ **pumilum**, bright yellow; June-Oct.; 1½ ft.; 9d. each.
- Helianthus multiflorus maximus**, large golden-yellow flowers; July-Sept.; 6 ft.; 6d. each.
- „ **rigidus Miss Wilmott**, yellow with dark centre; Aug.; 4 ft.; 6d. each.
- „ **rigidus Rev. Wolley Dodd**, bright yellow; fine late flowering; Sept.-Oct.; 6 ft.; 6d. each.
- „ **rigidus semi-plenus**, semi-double golden-yellow flowers; Aug.-Sept.; 4 ft.; 6d. each.
- Hemerocallis fulva**, orange shaded crimson; June-July; 3 ft.; 9d. each.
- Heuchera Eden**, coral-pink; June-July; 2 ft.; 9d. each.
- „ **Richardsonii**, purple-veined flowers; bronze foliage; June-July; 2½ ft.; 9d. each.
- „ **sanguinea**, a very pretty coral-red; June-Aug.; 1½ ft.; 9d. each.
- Hollyhocks**, seedlings, single and double; fine shades of colour; July-Sept.; 6 ft.; 9d. each.
- Kniphofia** (see *Tritoma*).
- Iberis Sempervirens**, white; suitable for Rockery; May-July; 1 ft.; 9d. each.
- Lathyrus latifolius (Everlasting Pea)**, rose; July-Aug.; 5 ft.; 9d. each.
- Lathyrus latifolius 'albus (Everlasting Pea)**, white; July-Aug.; 5 ft.; 9d. each.
- Lavender Cotton** (see *Santolina*).
- Liatris pycnostachya**, vivid purplish rose; Aug.-Sept.; 2 ft.; 9d. each.
- Linum arboreum**, yellow; June-Aug.; 1½ ft.; 9d. each.
- „ **narbonnense**, rich blue; June-Aug.; 1½ ft.; 1/- each.
- Lupins**, pink 1/- each; yellow (sunshine) 1/- each; blue, purple and white 9d. each; May and June; 3½ ft.
- „ **named varieties**, prices on application.
- Lychnis chalcedonica splendens**, brilliant scarlet; excellent for cutting; July-Aug.; 3 ft.; 6d. each.
- Lythrum roseum**, large spikes of rose-coloured flowers; Aug.; 3 ft.; 9d. each.
- Michaelmas Daisy** (see *Aster*).
- Monarda Didyma (Sweet Bergamot)**, scarlet; July-Aug.; 1½ ft.; 9d. each.
- Nepeta Mussini**, pale lavender colour; fine for edgings; May-Aug.; 1 ft.; 6d. each; 5/- doz.; 35/- per 100.
- Oenothera Fraseri**, bright yellow; dwarf and free; June-Sept.; 1 ft.; 9d. each.
- Pæonies in variety**, 1/6 each; 16/- doz.
- Papaver Orientale (Oriental Poppy)**, scarlet; July-Aug.; 2 ft.; 9d. each.
- „ **Orientale Mrs. Perry**, apricot-pink; July-Aug.; 2 ft.; 9d. each.
- Phlox in variety**, to name, 9d. each, 8/- doz.
- Phygelius coccineus**, spikes of scarlet tubular flowers; July-Sept.; 3 ft.; 1/6 each.
- Physalis Franchetti**, orange fruit ("chinese lanterns") in the autumn; 15 in.; 6d. each.
- Plumbago larpentæ**, beautiful deep blue; Aug.-Oct.; 1 ft.; 9d. each.
- Polemonium coeruleum**, pale blue; June; 2 ft.; 9d. each.
- Potentilla Fragariæformis (Gelida)**, large silvery foliage; golden-yellow flowers 2 in. in diameter; April-Aug.; 6 in.; 9d. each.
- „ **Gibson's Scarlet**, fine scarlet; July-Aug.; 2 ft.; 1/- each.
- Poterium obtusum**, feathery spikes of rich rose flowers; July-Sept.; 2 ft.-4 ft.; 1/- each.
- Pulmonaria sibirica**, rosy-carmine flowers; spotted foliage; Mar.-April; 1 ft.; 9d. each.
- Pyrethrum**, in variety; effective in the border and for cutting; 9d. each, 8/- doz.
- Red Valerian** (see *Centranthus*).
- Red Hot Poker** (see *Tritoma*).

## HARDY PERENNIALS.

### HARDY PERENNIALS—continued

- Rudbeckia laciniata**, tall and showy; yellow flowers from July-Oct.; 5-6 ft.; 6d. each.
- „ **laciniata**, fl. pl. (double), tall and showy; yellow flowers from July-Oct.; 5-6 ft.; 6d. each.
- „ **maxima**, tall and showy; yellow flowers from July-Oct.; 5-6 ft.; 6d. each.
- „ **Newmanii**, orange-yellow with black centre; July-Sept.; 2 ft.; 9d. each.
- „ **purpurea** (Echinacea) **Beatrice Harrison** large pale pink; July-Sept.; 3 ft.; 1/6 each.
- „ **purpurea** **The King**, large brilliant red; July-Sept.; 3 ft.; 2/6 each.
- „ **purpurea** **The Pilot**, deep rose, broad petals; July-Sept.; 3 ft.; 1/6 each.
- Salvia virgata nemerosa**, good border plant; rich purple; July-Sept.; 2 ft.; 1/- each.
- Santolina incana** (*Lavender Cotton*), 2 ft.; 9d. each.
- Scabiosa caucasica**, single pale mauve flowers produced all through the summer; 2 ft.; 9d. each.
- Senecio Clivorum**, bold foliage; spikes of yellow flowers; July-Aug.; 4½ ft.; 9d. each.
- Sidalcea Rosy Gem**, rosy-pink; June-Aug.; 3½ ft.; 9d. each.
- „ **Sussex Beauty**, soft satiny-pink; Aug.-Sept.; 4 ft.; 1/- each.
- Solidago elongata** } Yellow; July-Sept.; 5-  
„ **Shortii** } 6 ft.; 6d. each.
- Spiraea Aruncus**, large, graceful, creamy-white plumes in June and July; 3½ ft.; 9d. each.
- „ **astilboides**, creamy-white plumes; June-July; 2 ft.; 9d. each.
- „ **filipendula** fl. pl., fern-like foliage; creamy-white flowers; June-Sept.; 1½ ft.; 9d. each.
- Sweet Bergamot** (see *Monarda*).
- Thalictrum adiantifolium**, foliage resembling Maidenhair Fern; July-Aug.; 1 ft.; 9d. each.
- „ **aquilegifolium**, graceful foliage; white flowers; June-July; 3 ft.; 9d. each.
- Tritoma Uvaria grandiflora** (*Red Hot Poker*), July-Sept.; 4 ft.; 9d. each.
- Trollius europæus** (*Globe Flower*), lemon yellow; May-June; 1½ ft.; 9d. each.
- Verbascum olympicum**, bright yellow; large woolly foliage; June-July; 5 ft.; 9d. each.
- „ **Caledonia**, bronzy-buff; July-Sept.; 4 ft. 1/- each.
- „ **Cotswold Beauty**, pale bronze; lilac anthers; July-Sept.; 2½ ft.; 1/- each.
- „ **Cotswold Gem**, branching habit; pink; July-Sept.; 4 ft.; 1/- each.
- Veronica intermedia**, sapphire-blue; June-July; 1½ ft.; 9d. each.

## SUNDRIES

- Stratford Metal Labels** (Imperishable), postage paid:  
For Fruit Trees, 3/6 doz.  
For Roses, 3/- doz.  
For Shrubs, 4/9 doz.
- Rolcut Secateurs**, small size, 6/- per pair; larger sizes 8/6 and 9/- per pair, postage extra.
- Rolcut Pruning Saw** (Folding), 5/6 each, postage extra.
- Katakilla**—for Green Fly, etc.—2/- cartons to make 10 galls of wash; 6/- cartons to make 50 galls. of wash.
- Drymac Derris Dust** for the Raspberry and Logan Berry Beetle; 1-lb. tins, 1/9; 2-lb. tins, 3/-; 7-lb. tins, 7/6.
- Cooper's Lawn Sand**, 21/- per cwt.
- Thomson's Vine and Plant Manure**, 28/- cwt., carriage paid.
- „ **Eclipse** Fish Manure, 24/- cwt., carriage paid. (All the Peaches photographed for this catalogue have been regularly treated with this manure).
- Sofnol Pure Hydrated Garden Lime**, 10/- per cwt., carriage paid. Full details of other Sofnol Fertilisers on request.
- McDougall's Katakilla Hand Sprayer**. An improved Sprayer. Gives a strong, very fine and even spray. The bent nozzle enables the gardener to spray the under-side of the leaves. Strongly constructed. Will last for years. Length, 20 inches, 12/- each.
- Katakilla "Junior" Sprayer**. A smaller edition of the Hand Sprayer, but with the addition of drip-sleeve. Length, 18 inches, 9/- each.
- Cooper's Bucket Pump Sprayer**. Strongly made of brass and steel, well finished, and gives a continuous spray. The pump is fitted with a special flexible hose, 4 ft. long and a lance 2 ft. long, and includes three separate nozzles for fine, medium or coarse spraying. With 4 ft. hose and 2 ft. lance, 21/- each. With 4 ft. hose and 6 ft. lance, 22/6 each. Extra hose can be supplied, with the necessary fittings, as follows:—6 ft. hose, 7/6 extra; 12 ft. hose, 10/6 extra; 60 ft. hose, 45/- extra.
- McDougall's Insecticide "Fumers,"** for fumigating greenhouses to destroy Aphis, Thrips, etc.; for 1,000 cub. feet, 1/3; 2,000 cub. feet, 2/-.

# INDEX

	PAGE		PAGE
Apples ...	9	Prices, Fruit ( <i>see</i> head of each section)	
Apricots ...	12	—, Roses ( <i>see</i> head of each section)	
Asparagus ...	29	—, Shrubs ( <i>see</i> each item)	
Blackberries ...	12	Quinces ...	27
Bullaces ...	27	Raspberries ...	27
Cherries ...	13	Rhubarb ...	29
Cherry Plum ...	43	Roots ...	29
Citrus ...	20	Roses, Austrian Briars ...	33
Climbers ...	44	—, Bourbon ...	34
Coniferae ...	40	—, China ...	34
Crabs ...	14	—, Climbing ...	35
Currants ...	15	—, Dwarf ...	30
Damsons ...	27	—, Penzance Briars ...	33
Figs ...	15	—, Moss ...	34
Fruit Trees, Distances for Planting ...	4	—, Notes on ...	4
—, In Pots ...	6	—, Enemies ...	5
—, Notes on ...	3	—, Exhibition Roses ...	5
—, Manuring ...	3	—, Pruning ...	4
—, Planting ...	3	—, Situation ...	4
—, Pollination ...	3	—, Soil ...	4
—, Pruning ...	3	—, Stocks ...	4
—, Spraying ...	7	—, Polyantha ...	34
—, Training ...	3	—, Prices ...	30
—, Number per Acre ...	4	—, Provence ...	34
—, Prices ( <i>see</i> head of each section)		—, Rambling ...	35
—, Shapes ... facing pp. 8 and 9		—, Rugosa ...	34
General Information ...	2	—, Standard ...	30
Gooseberries ...	16	—, Sweet Briars ...	33
Grapes ...	17	Seakale ...	29
Hardy Perennials ...	45	Shrubs ...	37
Hedges ...	43	—, Climbing ...	44
Herbs ...	29	—, Deciduous ...	36
Insecticides ...	8 & 47	—, Evergreen ...	40
Japanese Wineberry ...	12	—, Flowering ...	37
Logan Berry ...	12	—, for Hedges ...	43
Lowberry ...	12	—, Notes on ...	5
Medlars ...	18	—, Arrangement ...	5
Mulberry ...	18	—, Planting ...	5
Myrobalan ...	43	—, Pruning ...	5
Nectarines ...	19	—, Soil ...	5
Nuts ...	20	Strawberries ...	28
Oranges ...	20	Sundries ...	47
Peaches ...	21	Terms ...	2
—, from Pots for Training ...	23	Trees, Deciduous ...	36
Pears ...	23	—, Evergreen ...	40
Plums ...	25	—, Fruit ...	9
		Vines ...	17
		Walnuts ...	29 & 40