

flowers; *Marathon*, dwarf nosegay, with narrow-petalled flowers; and *Wellington*, deep crimson, are really first-class, and should be added to the most limited collection. One of the most distinct and beautiful bedding geraniums in the market is Hibberd's *Feast of Roses*, which produces a profusion of bright mauve-tinted pink flowers. Hibberd's *Lilac Banner* is a splendid lilac-coloured bedder.

CHOICE APPLES FOR SMALL GARDENS.

BY JOHN SCOTT,

Merriott Nurseries, Crewkerne, Somerset.



IN planting apple trees in small gardens it is of vast importance to select those kinds only which produce heavy crops of fine, well-flavoured fruit, and which are, moreover, thoroughly reliable. Varieties which produce fine fruit, but are shy croppers, or those which only bear good crops every few years, are alike unsuitable for the small garden, although they may be of considerable service in places where there is sufficient space to grow a large number of varieties. There is an abundance of varieties which may be planted with the greatest degree of confidence, but owing to the large number in cultivation, it is by no means an easy task for those who have not paid considerable attention to the apple tree, to select the right ones. At the present day, I suppose we have over 3000 varieties of the apple cultivated in our gardens and orchards. My own collection numbers over 1200 sorts, not counting cider sorts, and is yearly increasing; not that I consider, by any means, so many kinds useful to any one individual. My aim in gathering together so many varieties of fruits is, to be able to distribute the best sorts only throughout the country, and to each locality as far as possible the kinds best adapted to it. It is no great task to get together a collection of apples, but it is something different to get them correct to name; no one but he who embarks in forming a large collection of apples can tell the difficulties that have to be encountered. When you take up the nursery catalogues and tick off all the sorts you find new to you in name, and then order them, what a *mélange* of sorts one gets! I do not think there is in the kingdom a collection that is anything like correctly named. When I receive any sorts wrongly named, or that I think wrong, I send to all the best nurseries I know for the same sorts, and when I have got them—in some cases a dozen trees all under one name—I plant them side by side to see how many of them are alike, and when I find a fair proportion having the same character, then I conclude I may with some degree of safety select those that are alike as the true sort. By this means I have no fear of distributing varieties wrongly named: a matter of very great importance, for nothing is more annoying to the private cultivator

than to plant a tree of any particular kind, and after it has been growing in the garden several years to find it to be something else.

The planting of the right number of trees of the respective sorts is of considerable importance, for some of the sorts must be planted in larger proportion than others, so as to insure a liberal and continuous supply, extending over the longest possible period. In the accompanying list, which I need hardly say comprises those only which are of the highest excellence, I shall point out the relative proportions in which the respective kinds should be planted in gardens of limited dimensions. The sorts which can be the most highly recommended are as follows:—

Adams.—A handsome dessert apple of large size, coming into use during March and April. The fruit is rich and tender, and the tree a great bearer. One or two trees.

Admirable Smalls.—A large, handsome apple, in use during November; fruit firm, crisp, and pleasantly acid, adapted for the kitchen and dessert; tree dwarf and productive. One or two trees.

Alfriston.—A fine kitchen apple, of large size and excellent quality, in use from November to April. Several trees should be planted of this.

Allen's Everlasting.—A good dessert apple, in use during May and June. One tree will suffice.

American Beauty.—A richly coloured apple of large size; rich, tender, and pleasantly sub-acid; in use from December to April. One or two trees will be sufficient.

Ananas, Gregoire.—A handsome little dessert apple, in use from January to March; tender, with brisk flavour. Small in growth and productive.

Annat, Scarlet.—A pretty, little, early apple, ripe in September, dwarf and productive. One or two trees will suffice.

Ashmead's Kernel.—One of the best dessert apples, in use from November to May; the fruit is rather small, but it has the richness of the *Nonpareil*, and is more sugary; well adapted for unfavourable situations. Three or four trees should be planted.

Astrachan, Red.—A showy and useful dessert apple, in use during August and September; fruit of medium size and flavour, but the tree is of small stature and free bearing.

Banks's Exhibition.—A good cooking apple, in use from September to December; fruit large, and of fine flavour; one of the very best sauce apples. One tree will be sufficient.

Beauty of Wilts, Dredge's.—A medium-sized dessert fruit, of excellent quality, in use from December to February; flesh firm and rich in flavour. One or two trees.

Beefing, Striped.—A fine large cooking fruit, in use from October to May; productive and desirable. Three trees should be planted.

Besspool, New.—A good dessert apple, of medium size, and in use from January to March; higher in flavour than the old *Besspool*. One or two trees will suffice.

Brown's Seedling.—A useful autumn apple, of good appearance and flavour; productive and desirable. Two trees may be planted.

Buckland's Devonshire.—A large and handsome fruit, well adapted for dessert or culinary purposes; rich in flavour and productive. One or two trees will be enough.

Calville Blanch d'Hiver.—A large and handsome cooking apple, which may also be used for dessert; in use from January to April.

Cellini.—A large, highly-coloured fruit, of most excellent flavour; one of the very best for cooking and preserves, although useful for dessert; perhaps the most profitable apple in cultivation. From four to six trees should be planted.

Cobham.—A rather large and handsome apple, strongly partaking of the characteristics of the Blenheim Orange and Ribston Pippin; in use from November to January; fairly productive. One or two trees will be enough.

Cockpit.—A valuable cooking apple, of medium size, good appearance, and excellent flavour; may also be used for dessert; hardy and productive, generally bearing good crops when other sorts fail; very hardy. Plant three or four trees.

Codlin, Carlisle.—A useful, medium-sized kitchen apple, in use from August to December; tree dwarf, and a great bearer. One or two trees will be ample.

Codlin, Keswick.—A fine early-cooking apple, of medium size, and in use during August and September; very productive. About three trees should be planted.

Codlin, Nelson.—A fine large cooking apple, of the most excellent quality; tree hardy and productive. One or two trees will suffice.

Court Pendu Plat.—A fine dessert apple, of medium size, and possessing a rich and sugary flavour; tree dwarf and prolific, and generally depended upon. Two or three trees may be planted.

Court of Wick.—A dessert apple of small size, but useful, because of its excellent quality and the time it may be had in perfection—namely, from October to March. Three or four trees may be planted.

French Crab.—A desirable cooking apple, in use throughout the winter and far into the summer; hardy and productive. Two or three trees may be planted.

Domine.—A medium-sized dessert apple, possessing a rich, sprightly flavour; very productive; in use from December to April. One or two trees will be ample.

Doree de Kew.—A richly-flavoured and handsome dessert fruit, of medium size, in use from November to February; tree a heavy cropper. One tree will suffice.

Doux d'Argent.—A pretty dessert apple, of medium size, in use from October to March.

Dredge's Flame.—A useful apple either for cooking or dessert; the fruit is of medium size, and the tree a great bearer; in use from November to February.

Ecklinville.—A valuable cooking apple, superior to Lord Suffield, and an enormous and early bearer. Three trees should be planted.

Duke of Wellington.—A valuable cooking apple, of large size and fine appearance, in use during the winter and spring; one of the very best for sauce. Three or four trees should be planted.

Fairy Apple.—A pretty little dessert apple, of good flavour; in use during February and March.

Filbasket, Kentish.—A good cooking apple, best adapted for orchards, because of the large size which the tree attains.

Forman's Crew.—A good dessert apple, of which one or two trees will suffice.

Golden Drop, Coe's.—A small dessert apple, of the most excellent quality, in use from November to May. One or two trees will be ample.

Golden Noble.—A large and handsome cooking apple, of fine quality, in use from October to March. Two or three trees should be planted, and the fruit thinned.

Gravenstein.—A fine apple, of medium size and fine quality, may be used for cooking or dessert; in use from October to January. Two or three trees may be planted.

Hartford Sweet.—A desirable cooking apple, of good quality; in use from December to June. One or two trees will suffice.

Hawthornden.—A fine culinary apple, in use during November. Two trees will be ample.

Hunthouse.—A medium-sized cooking apple, specially adapted for cold situations, where two or three trees should be planted.

Incomparable, Barton's.—A delicious little dessert apple, in use in February. One tree will suffice.

King, Warner's.—A fine kitchen apple, of large size and fine flavour; in use from November to March; tree a great bearer, and hardy.

Lady Derby.—A large and handsome apple, in use during August and September; may be used for dessert or cooking; a heavy cropper. Two trees will suffice.

Lady's Sweet.—A large and handsome dessert apple, of most excellent quality; flesh crisp and juicy, and of a rich, sprightly flavour; in use from April to May. Three or four trees should be planted.

Leadington Grey.—A medium-sized dessert apple, of good appearance, and possessing a rich flavour; valuable for northern localities.

Lord Burghley.—A medium-sized dessert apple, of the most excellent quality; the flesh is tender and very rich, and possesses a fine pine-apple flavour and aroma; in use during May and June. Four or five trees may be planted.

Lord Suffield.—A large-sized cooking apple, handsome in appearance, and of the finest quality; hardy and productive; in use during August and September. Plant two or three trees.

Margaret Red.—A pretty little dessert apple, in use during August. One tree will suffice.

Margil.—A useful dessert apple, of medium size and fine flavour; in use from November to February. Two trees will be ample.

Neige.—This is the Canadian snow apple, and may be used for dessert or cooking; very attractive and desirable; in use during October and November.

Nonpareil.—A dessert apple, rather below the medium size, but

of the most excellent flavour and quality; in use from January to May. Two or three trees may be planted.

Nonpareil, Braddock's.—A valuable dessert apple, of medium size and excellent quality, well adapted for exposed situations; in use from December to March. Two or three trees may be planted.

Nonpareil, Early.—A useful dessert fruit, of small size and fine quality; at its best from October to January. One or two trees will be ample.

Nonpareil, Pitmaston.—A first-rate dessert apple, of large size and handsome appearance; in use during December and February. Two trees will be enough to plant.

Nonpareil White.—The best of this class, and an excellent bearer. Three trees should be planted.

Nonpareil, Ross.—A first-rate dessert apple, of medium size; in use from November to April; adapted for any kind of soil.

Peach, Irish.—A very beautiful dessert apple, in use about the beginning of August; best when gathered and eaten from the tree. One tree will suffice.

Pearmain, Adams's.—A large-sized dessert apple, handsome in appearance and excellent in flavour; in use from December to February.

Pearmain, Baxter's.—A fine dessert apple, of large size and most excellent in flavour; very productive, even in adverse seasons; in use from November to March. Four or five trees may be planted.

Pearmain, Claygate.—A medium-sized fruit, of the finest quality, and possessing the flavour of the Ribston Pippin; in use from November to March. Plant two trees.

Pearmain, Golden Winter.—A beautiful dessert apple, of medium size, which may also be used for culinary purposes; very productive, and usually the fruit requires thinning; in use from October to January. Two or three trees should be grown.

Pearmain, Mannington's.—A valuable dessert apple, of medium size, and possessing the richest flavour; in use from November to March. Two or three trees should be planted.

Pearmain, Summer.—An old and highly-valued apple, which may be used for dessert or culinary purposes; in use during September and October. One or two trees will suffice.

Pearmain, Winter.—A useful apple, of medium size and rich in flavour; may be used for cooking or dessert; in use from December to May.

Pippin, Blenheim.—This is the *Blenheim Orange* of gardens; a valuable apple, large in size, and most handsome in appearance, and of excellent flavour; useful for dessert or cooking; in use during the winter. Several trees should be planted.

Pippin, Breedon.—A fine dessert apple, possessing a very rich flavour; in use from October to December.

Pippin, Downton.—A pretty little apple, especially adapted for small gardens; in use from November to February. One or two trees will suffice.

Pippin, Fearn's.—A handsome dessert apple, of medium size and July.

fine quality, brisk in flavour; in use from November to March. One or two trees will suffice.

Pippin, Galloway.—A fine large-sized and handsome cooking apple, in use from November to May. Two or three trees may be planted.

Pippin, Golden.—An excellent dessert apple, of small size, in use from November to April.

Pippin, Summer Golden.—A small, delicious-flavoured apple, in use during August and September. Two trees will suffice.

Pippin, Greenup's.—A large-sized apple, which may be used for dessert or cooking, and especially adapted for cold climates. Three or four trees may be planted where other sorts do not thrive.

Pippin, Kerry.—A useful early apple, and of excellent flavour. One or two trees will be ample.

Pippin, Ribston.—A well-known and highly-appreciated dessert apple; it possesses a very delicious flavour; it must not be planted extensively until it has been proved to do well.

Primate.—A medium-sized early dessert apple, but little known; very delicious, productive, and hardy. Two trees will suffice.

Quarrenden, Devonshire.—A valuable dessert apple, of medium size and good flavour; in use during August and September. One or two trees will be ample.

Reinette du Canada.—A large apple, adapted for cooking and dessert; succeeds well in exposed positions.

Reinette, Golden.—A richly-flavoured dessert apple, of medium size, productive; in use from November to April.

Russet, Powell's.—A small-sized kitchen apple, which may be had in good condition from November to June. Two or three will be enough.

Russet, Royal.—A fine cooking apple, of large size, which may be kept until May in fine condition.

Stirling Castle.—An excellent culinary apple, in use in August; very productive, and well adapted for northern latitudes. Two trees will be ample.

From the above I have made the following selections for the guidance of those who require a very small number of sorts. Those who require a dozen varieties only should plant those marked thus *. It must be understood that those comprised in the two first selections must be planted in favourable localities, for most of them are superior, when they do well, to those comprised in the third selection.

SELECT DESSERT APPLES.—**Astrachan, Red; Cellini, *Court Pendu Plat, *Court of Wick, Early Harvest, Lady's Sweet, *Lord Burghley, Red Margaret, *Nonpareil, Irish Peach, *Golden Winter Pearmain, *Mannington's Pearmain, Fearn's Pippin, Devonshire Quarrenden, Coe's Golden Pippin, Ribston Pippin.*

SELECT KITCHEN APPLES.—*Alfriston, *Striped Beefing, Blenheim Orange, Calville Blanch d'Hiver, *Cellini, Cockpit, *Keswick Codlin, Dredge's Fame, *Duke of Wellington, Gravenstein, Lady Derby, Galloway Pippin, *Royal Russet, *Lord Suffield, Hawthornden, Reinette du Canada, Warner's King.*

SELECT APPLES FOR COLD CLIMATES.—Dessert: **Ashmead's*

Kernel, **Court of Wick*, **Red Margaret*, *Early Nonpareil*, **Ross Nonpareil*, *Irish Peach*, *Baater's Pearmain*, *Breedon Pippin*, **Ecklinville*, *Fearn's Pippin*, *Greenup's Pippin*, *Primate*, **Devonshire Quarrenden*, *Golden Reinette*. Kitchen: **Cockpit*, **Carlisle Codlin*, *Nelson Codlin*, *French Crab*, *Hartford Sweet*, *Hunthouse*, **Warner's King*, *Leadington Grey*, **Lord Suffield*, *Neige*, **Galloway Pippin*, **Reinette du Canada*, *Stirling Castle*.

THE CULTURE OF THE WATER-CRESS WITHOUT WATER.

BY M. MAYER DE JOUHE.



CONTRARY to the prevailing belief, water-cresses do not live exclusively in water, which is their natural element; they may be grown under other dissimilar conditions, and this peculiarity may be turned to useful account at seasons when it is very difficult to procure this useful and valuable esculent in any other way.

Briefly, then, it should be known that water-cress will do very well in a garden-frame, sown in heat, in autumn or winter. Thinly sown and very lightly covered over, the seeds will germinate very rapidly, and if due care be taken to maintain a moderate degree of humidity, as in the case of other early produce, and a gentle and continuous heat, which can easily be effected by judicious ventilation and the frequent renewal of the dung, we may pick extremely tender, well-flavoured cress all through the winter, in gardens where there is no spring, or stream, or water-cress bed of any description, and at a season when, in the absence of special culture, the ordinary growth of the plant is nothing or next to nothing at all.

Adding a little fresh mould from time to time, and after each cutting, watering and giving rather less air than usual for a few days, we speedily get a new and valuable growth. If the seed comes up too thick we may thin and prick out the plants in boxes or shallow pans, keeping the glass down pretty close on the plants, as in the winter-culture of vegetables generally. Seedling plants thus treated, as a rule, give better results than plants or slips taken out of water.

I have not tried this plan in summer-time, but propose to do so in the course of the present year, as I have no other means of procuring water-cress at that season. I am disposed to think that by growing them in soil kept well wetted in garden-frames, with a northerly aspect, and with a sufficiency of ventilation, I shall get satisfactory results. Time will prove. Should success crown my efforts, I shall obtain cresses unattended by those disagreeable consequences, which are not uncommon with cress grown in water, and appears to be occasioned by the eggs of certain species of aquatic insects deposited on the under surfaces of the leaves and the stems of the plants.—*Revue Hort.*

July.