Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

1857-1858
DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

SHRUBS, VINES, ROSES, EVERGREENS

GREEN HOUSE AND EXOTIC PLANTS,

HEDGE PLANTS, &c., &c.,

CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE AT

FRUITLAND NURSERY,

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA,

BY

D. REDMOND.

AUGUSTA, GA.

STEAM PRESS OF THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

LATEST EDITION.

1857 and 1858!

SUPPLEMENTAL CATALOGUE

OF

FRUIT TREES,

GRAPE VINES, STRAWBERRY PLANTS, &C.

CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE AT

FRUITLAND NURSERY,

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA,

BY

D. REDMOND.

AUGUSTA, GA.

STEAM PRESS OF THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

1857.

PRICES OF TREES, VINES, &C.

(EXCEPT WHERE SPECIALLY NOTED.)

	EACH.	PER HUNDRED.
APPLE.....	25 cents.	\$20
PEACH.....	25 "	20
PEAR, (standard and dwarf).....	50 "	40
PLUM.....	50 "	40
CHERRY.....	50 "	40
APRICOT.....	50 "	40
NECTARINE.....	50 "	40
FIG.....	50 "	—
QUINCE.....	25 "	—
GRAPE (native).....	25 "	20
" (foreign).....	50 " to \$1 each.	—
STRAWBERRY PLANTS, leading old varieties.....		\$1 to \$3
" " new and rare sorts.....		See list, for prices.

☞ For *prices and descriptions* of all the leading varieties of Fruit, (not found herein) Miscellaneous Fruits, Esculent Roots, Scions, Osiers, Hedge Plants, Evergreens, Roses, &c., &c., see larger Descriptive Catalogue, of last year. The present Supplemental Catalogue is sent, *separately*, to many who have been heretofore supplied with last year's list, and is also bound up with that list. All who desire either, or both, can obtain them, *free of postage*, by addressing :

D. REDMOND, Augusta, Ga.

☞ Special contracts, at *reduced rates*, made for large quantities of Apple, Peach and Pear trees ; Grape Vines and cuttings ; Strawberry Plants, Osier Willow cuttings, Hedge Plants, &c.. &c. Also, *small sized* trees, of the best varieties, at low prices.

ADVERTISEMENT.

This Supplement contains a Catalogue and brief description of several new varieties of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Strawberry Plants, &c., &c., which were not included in our larger Descriptive Catalogue of 1856-'57; also some older varieties of merit. In making these additions, we have been very careful to propagate only such as have been well tested and found to be excellent and fully adapted to our climate.

Of all the leading varieties of Fruits—affording a regular *succession* from the *earliest* to the *latest*—we can supply *quantities* at very reasonable rates; and where the selection is left to us, will send such only as we know from experience to be most desirable.

Our trees have *good roots*, and are of medium size, healthy and vigorous; having been grown on upland, with an open exposure and no “forcing.” Such trees can be taken up and transported safely to any distance—easily adapt themselves to any locality, come early into bearing, and will be found every way satisfactory.

When packing trees, we will generally *trim one tree* (in each bundle) *as it should be for planting*, so that the purchaser, if inexperienced, may have a guide for the proper trimming of the remainder. We generally “cut back” all our young trees to 2 or 3 feet from the ground, and carefully remove, (with an upward slanting cut) all broken or bruised roots. The object of “cutting back” is to produce a *low, spreading head*, which is the only correct form of tree for the South.

MAKING OUT ORDERS.

The selling and packing season in a Nursery is a very busy time, and it is, therefore, very desirable that all orders should be written in such a way as to facilitate the filling of them. In making out an order, the purchaser should make up his mind which varieties he wants, or if he leaves the selection to the nurseryman, merely state the number of trees. Such a list should never be mixed up with the contents of the accompanying letter, but noted *on a separate piece of paper*, and enclosed in the letter. It is then an easy matter to have the order filled at once. It should also be mentioned in the order whether the purchaser wishes the articles sent by “Express,” by “Freight train,” or any other conveyance.

Trees will be very carefully taken up, labelled, packed and directed; and, should any mistakes occur, they will always be cheerfully corrected. We pack both in bundles and boxes, according to distance, &c., merely charging purchasers the actual cost of packing material, &c. Our customers will oblige us by giving special directions as to routes, manner of shipping, &c., so that no delay may occur in the transmission of trees and plants.

If no particular directions are given for forwarding, we will use our own judgment in selecting the best mode of transportation; but if any delay or loss occurs after a proper shipment by us, we must not be held responsible. Rail Road and Express receipts will be taken and enclosed to our customers, in all possible cases, and every effort made to ensure a speedy and safe transportation for packages.

APPLES.

25 Cents Each--\$20 per Hundred.

BATCHELOR.—Very large, red striped on yellow ground; flesh rich, juicy and high flavored. September and October.

BLACKSHEAR.—Very large, flattened, dull white; flesh very crisp, juicy and rich. October and November.

BEN DAVIS.—Large, pale and deep red striped; excellent quality. December.

BROOKE'S PIPPIN.—Very large, yellow, fine quality and very productive. December and January.

BRUCE'S SUMMER.—Large and fine Summer Apple.

CAROLINA GREENING.—Green, with black dots; very fine flavor. Oct.

CHESTATEE.—Large yellow; excellent cooking apple, in September and October.

CULLAWHEE.—The largest apple known, much ribbed, red on yellow ground, rather coarse. November till March.

EARLY JOE.—Small, beautiful deep red, delicious flavor, productive. June and July.

ELARKEE.—From North Carolina, good keeper; ripens in November.

EQUINETLEY.—Large, red striped, juicy and high flavored. Keeps till February.

GLADNEY'S RED.—Large and fine, good keeper.

GRAVENSTEEN.—Large, ribbed, yellow, very high flavored. August.

HARRIS' SEEDLING.—New, superior, Southern Seedling. October.

HOLADAY'S SEEDLING.—Large, yellow and russet; tender, juicy and productive. December and January.

HOLLAND PIPPIN.—Very large, oblong, angular, green, sub-acid, juicy, excellent for cooking. July.

HENLEY.—Medium size, rather conical, deep red, sweet; keeps till March.

HOOVER.—Large, deep red, beautiful and of first rate quality; excellent winter apple.

JONES' JUNE.—An improvement on the Carolina Red June.

KENTUCKY REDSTREAK.—Large, highly flavored. November.

LADY'S BLUSH.

LADIES' FAVORITE.—An excellent flavored and highly esteemed apple. Nov.

LAUREN'S GREENING.—Medium size, green, fine flavor. November.

MATLOCK'S SUMMER.—Large, white, sweet and agreeable. July.

MAVERICK'S SWEET.—Large, deep red, well flavored; best-sweet winter apple. November till March.

MOULTRIE'S WINTER.—From Alabama, large and fine. November.

MCDOWELL'S SWEET.—Large and superior sweet Winter apple.

NEVERFAIL.—Medium size, green, good for cooking. November, December.

POPLAR BLUFF.—A superior Mississippi apple, ripening in November and December.

RAWLS' JANET.—Large, red and yellow striped, juicy, rich and productive; excellent keeper all winter.

RHODE'S ORANGE.—Very large, deep red on yellow ground; fine flavor. August and September.

RICHARDSON'S WINTER.—Keeps until Spring.

ROME BEAUTY.—Large, red striped, sub-acid. September and October.

STRAWN'S SEEDLING.—Large, productive, very fine. November and December.

WEBB'S WINTER.—From Mississippi, medium size, very firm. November.

WILLIAM'S FAVORITE.—Large, oblong, red, sub-acid. July and August.

WINTER PEARMAN.—Very large, high flavored, juicy and productive. November to January.

WORLD'S WONDER.—Large, bright yellow, very juicy and rich. September to October.

YELLOW OCTOBER.—Large, and of fine quality.

YOPP'S FAVORITE.—Large, oblong, delicious flavor. September.

☞ Also many other varieties, native and foreign, not yet fully tested.

CIDER APPLES.

DEAN CRAB.—Juicy and well flavored, enormous bearer. September and October.

HEWES' VIRGINIA CRAB.—Long,

known as a famous cider apple in Virginia. October.

WAUGH'S CRAB.—Medium size, juicy and highly flavored. Oct. and Nov.

ORNAMENTAL APPLES.

DOUBLE FLOWERING.

SIBERIAN CRAB.—Currant.
 " " Golden Beauty.
 " " Large Red.

SIBERIAN CRAB. —Large Yellow.
 " " Red.
 " " Striped.
 " " Blood Red.

All the Siberian Crabs are exceedingly beautiful, and being regular and great bearers, and excellent for preserves, are deserving of a place in even the smallest garden.

PEARS.

50 Cents Each---\$40 per Hundred.

BELLISSIME D'ETE.—Very early, juicy, great bearer.

BEURRE D'ANJOU.—Large and melting. August and September.

BEURRE, GOLDEN OF BILBAO.—Golden russety, very fine. August.

BEURRE GOUBALT.—Medium size, fine. July.

GLOUT MORCEAU.—One of the very finest. November to December.

BEZI DE MONTIGNY.—Medium size, sweet musky flavor. August.

HEATHCOT.—Buttery and melting, July.

JULIENNE.—Rather small, but high flavored and delicious. June and July.

LAWRENCE.—Large and very fine. November.

ST. GERMAIN, (Uvedale's).—Very large, excellent cooking pear. October and November.

URBANISTE.—Large and delicious. August and September.

WASHINGTON.—Medium size, beautiful. August.

☞ Also a great number of foreign Pears and Seedlings not fully tested.

PLUMS.

50 Cents Each.—\$40 per Hundred.

BRADSHAW.—Very large and fine. July.

GUTHRIE'S APRICOT PLUM.—Fine Apricot-like flavor. July.

HULING'S SUPERB.—Very large, delicious, yellowish green. June and July.

LAWRENCE' FAVORITE.—Large, greenish, very rich. July.

LOMBARD.—Medium, purple, great bearer. July.

MONROE GAGE.—New and very fine. July.

SMITH'S ORLEANS.—Very large, purple, very prolific. July.

YELLOW EGG.—Very large, beautiful yellow, size of a hen's egg. July.

CHERRIES.

50 Cents Each.

COE'S TRANSPARENT.—Pale amber. Middle of May.

GOVERNOR WOOD.—New and excellent. May.

GRAFFION, or *Yellow Spanish*.—Large pale yellow, firm and excellent. June.

OSCEOLA.—New and very fine. June.

POWHATTAN.—Large and excellent. June.

PLUMSTONE MORELLO.—Dark red, juicy and fine. June and July.

REINE HORTENSE.—Large, red, juicy and rich; very prolific. June.

PEACHES.

25 Cents Each.—\$20 per Hundred.

FREESTONES.

AMELIA.—Beautiful Southern seedling, juicy and high flavored. Middle of June.

BREEVOORT'S MORRIS.—Large, firm, juicy and high flavored. Middle of July.

COOLIDGE'S FAVORITE.—Very early and fine. June.

GOLDEN PURPLE.—Excellent for market. Beginning of July.

HOPKINSVILLE.—Very large and fine. August.

LADY PARHAM.—Late and fine. October.

OWENS' SEEDLING.—New and very fine. July.

OSCEOLA.—Beautiful and excellent, the finest September peach.

ROYAL GEORGE.—Large and delicious. July.

TECUMSEH.—Very late and fine. Beginning of November.

SCOTT'S OCTOBER.—New and very fine.

CLINGSTONES.

BELCHER'S.—Large, white, high flavored, beginning of July.

BORDEAUX.—Very large and fine.

GALPHIN'S WHITE.—New and very fine. Beginning of July.

GAITHER'S LATE.—A beautiful and large fruit. Latter part of October.

PITT'S SEEDLING.—A very beautiful and delicious peach, the best for preserving. August.

ORNAMENTAL.

CRIMSON DOUBLE FLOWERING PEACH.....50c.

WHITE DOUBLE FLOWERING PEACH.....50c.

ITALIAN DWARF.—A most beautiful little model tree, which produces a very good peach; grows from 2 to 3 feet high: Freestone. Ripe in September....\$1.00

NECTARINES.

50 Cents Each.

HIAWATHA.—A magnificent fruit, bright scarlet on white ground, very fine. July.

MAMMOTH CLING.—Very large and excellent. July.

STANWICK.—New and very superior. August. \$1 each.

APRICOTS.

50 Cents Each.

HEMSKIRK.—Large and fine. Beginning of June.

ROYAL.—Large, high flavored. Beginning of June.

SHIPLEY or *Blenheim*.—Large, rich and prolific, ripens a few days before the other two kinds.

GRAPES.

NATIVE.

PAULINE.—This fine new Southern Grape is now first introduced to general culture, and may be briefly described as follows:—*Bunches*, quite large, shouldered, compact; berries of medium size, about as large as the Warren; *color*, a dark brownish crimson, very transparent before maturity—not quite as much so when fully ripe; *flavor*, exceedingly sweet and juicy, with a thin skin and no pulp; *the most luscious of all our native Southern Grapes*; *leaves*, large, scarcely lobed, rough, of a yellowish tint, and somewhat convex. Young branches and leaves have a peculiar rusty appearance, which renders it easily recognized from any other; *wood*, red, with large, prominent eyes. Not disposed to rot. Makes a very delightful Madeira-colored wine, and is the best hardy table Grape we have in the South. Price, \$1.

LENOIR.—(Otherwise called "Black July," "Lincoln," "Thurmond," "Sumpster," &c.) Bunches about six inches long, shouldered; berries, nearly half an inch in diameter, and set compactly on the bunch; skin thin, black, covered with a blue bloom; flesh, sweet, juicy, with a brisk, agreeable flavor. A good bearer,

and never rots. Makes a very dark, rich, red wine, quite similar to Port. Ripens early in August. [Price, 50c.]

CONCORD.—A new variety, ripening earlier than Isabella. [Price, 50c.]

DIANA.—Resembling the Catawba, but of a more pale color, and ripens two weeks earlier than that variety. [Price, 50c.]

MUSTANG, OF TEXAS.—(Untried.)

Also, the following native varieties, too well known for description:

ISABELLA.

CATAWBA.

WARREN,

DEVEREUX,

SCUPPERNONG,

} Price, 25 cents each; \$20 per hundred.

☞ Rooted Vines and Cuttings of all the leading native sorts, for Vineyard culture, furnished, by the quantity, at very reasonable rates. A treatise on the out-door Culture of the Grape, mailed to all applicants.

FOREIGN.

50 Cents to \$1 Each.

BLACK MOROCCO.—Large berries in large bunches, black, sweet and fine. Aug.

CANNON HALL.—Large, yellow, very rich. August.

WILMOT'S No. 16.—A new and very superior kind.

MUSCAT OF ALEXANDRIA.—A world-renowned grape; large, greenish yellow. August.

WHITE TOKAY.—From which the celebrated Tokay wine is made, white, high flavored. August.

FIGS.

50 Cents Each.

ANGELIQUE.
BROWN TURKEY.
GREEN ITALIAN.

LEMON,
MADELINE.
WHITE MARSEILLES.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS.

JUJUBE.....50 cents.
SWEET OLIVE.....50 " to \$1.

STRAWBERRIES.

HERMAPHRODITES, OR PERFECT BLOSSOMS.

	PER DOZEN.	PER HUNDRED.
BOSTON PINE.....	\$1.....	\$3
*BOYDEN'S SEEDLING.....	2.....	2
EARLY ORANGE.....	.....	3
GENESEE SEEDLING.....	.....	3
HOOKE'S SEEDLING.....	1.....	3
JENNY LIND.....	1.....	2
IOWA.....	.....	10
*PEABODY'S NEW HAUTOBOIS...	2.....	3
SCOTT'S SEEDLING.....	1.....	3
*SMYTHE'S SEEDLING.....	2.....	.....
TROLLOPE'S VICTORIA.....	1.....	.....
TURNER'S EARLY.....	1.....	.....
WALKER'S SEEDLING.....	1.....	3
*WILSON'S ALBANY.....	1.....	.....

PISTILLATES.

	PER DOZEN.	PER HUNDRED.
BLACK PRINCE.....	.....	\$3
BURR'S NEW PINE.....	.....	3
JENNY'S SEEDLING.....	\$1.....	3
LUCY FITCH.....	1.....	3
MONROE SCARLET.....	.....	3
MOYAMENSING.....	1.....	.....
SCHNEICKE'S PISTILLATE.....	1.....	.....

For proper mode of planting, and relative proportion of Hermaphrodites (Staminates) and Pistillates, see Descriptive Catalogue of last year, pages 16 and 17.

Varieties thus marked, () are yet scarce. In our Descriptive Catalogue of last year, "*McAvoy's Superior*," and "*Crescent Seedling*," (Pistillates) are erroneously marked as Hermaphrodites, (H.)

PLANTING ORCHARDS.

SPECIAL DIRECTIONS.

We give the two following methods of planting Fruit and other trees, leaving each reader to select that which may be best adapted to his circumstances. The first is unquestionably the most *perfect and thorough*; but, in a new country, and in certain situations, the second can be made to answer very well :

FIRST PLAN.

"It is a very prevailing opinion, that poor, worn-out, land, unfit for any other crop, is quite good enough for fruit trees. This may be true to some extent, provided the spot is properly situated, and can be thoroughly prepared.

"The situation should always, if possible, be dry, elevated and fully exposed to all winds; a very gentle slope being always preferable to a dead level. A good loam, or mixture of clay and sand, is suitable for most kinds of fruit, and if interspersed with some small rocks or slate, and containing a little lime, so much the better.

"Good fruit is the most delightful and wholesome luxury with which Providence has blessed mankind. But we cannot expect fully to enjoy this luxury without labor and skill; and the more care we bestow on our Orchards, the better they will repay us.

"The first step towards it is, therefore, to *prepare* the soil properly and thoroughly, and the *best* way of doing it is by subsoiling the whole ground intended for an orchard, 18 or 20 inches deep. Should this, however, require more work than conveniently could be devoted, I would propose to mark out the rows for the trees at the proper distances, and with a good turning plow followed by a subsoil plow or bull-tongue, to work the rows in which the trees are to be planted, at least four feet wide, and as deeply as it can be done. This will greatly facilitate the subsequent digging of the holes, and though not so efficient as a thorough subsoiling of the whole ground, will be found very beneficial.

"Next procure young, thrifty trees, from a reliable Nursery, and in preference from those which have a soil and climate as similar as possible to that in which the trees are intended to grow.

"Every person is, of course, desirous of having his orchard come into bearing, and, therefore, the error is often committed of planting *large* trees. I call it an error, for the main secret to insure the prosperity of an orchard is, to have the soil well prepared, and trees properly cultivated and attended to.

"It is a fact well known to all experienced Orchardists that 'maiden trees,' (that is, trees of from one to two years of age,) are by far the most preferable ones; this principle is now generally admitted to be as correct as the deep working of the soil (a few years ago even so utterly ridiculed,) is now considered to be the true basis for all improvements in farming and planting.

"Many persons may think it absurd to speak of manuring trees; but rely upon it, first-rate and luscious fruit can never be expected from starved trees; if we do not treat our trees properly, they will be sure to disappoint us; therefore, unless the soil be very good, which is seldom the case on elevated spots, the trees will need some manure in the holes, previously to being planted. Most horticultural works say: "do not apply any animal manure to the trees; use leaf-mould." This is very much the same principle as feeding a horse on fodder, without allowing him any corn. My experience is different. I never plant a fruit tree without giving it two or three shovelful of rich animal manure, and I have always seen the most beneficial results. The manure should be put at the bottom of the hole, and thoroughly incorporated with the soil before the tree is planted.

"Should it happen, on the arrival of the trees, that they are in a very dry condition, bury them completely, top and all, in moist sandy soil for 3 or 4 days, after which they will look plump

and fresh again: plant them as usual, and prune them very severely. In fact, in planting a tree, it never can be pruned too severely, the more the better, even if pruned back to the very naked stem, and even that cut down to two feet above ground. The best time for planting an orchard in the South is as early in the autumn as possible after the first killing frost, say in November and December. During our mild winters, the roots will then have time to become established, and the tree will be ready to start when spring sets in.

"Persons are often careless in scattering the trees around over the ground while they are digging the holes. This habit is very injurious to the trees, for their rootlets are very apt to dry up when exposed, even for a short time, to sun, wind or frost; it is, therefore, a good plan to keep the roots covered up in some way till the very moment when they are to be planted.

"In most cases too much distance is allowed between the trees for our Southern climate. Fifteen feet is sufficient for Peaches, Apples and Standard Pears; ten feet will answer for Dwarf Pears, for it is important that they should shade the ground as soon as possible.

"The frequent stirring and cultivating the soil in an orchard, is a matter of great importance and benefit to the young trees. Nobody can expect vigorous and productive trees, without working the soil between them. Crops of small grain, corn and grass, however, should never be suffered in an orchard; while such low crops as shade the ground should be cultivated, at least until the trees are coming into bearing. Such crops as water-melons, nutmeg-melons, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, peas, turnips, and others of a similar character, may be raised with great advantage; not, however, on the land-butcherer system, to rob the soil of its last particle of strength; they should be manured and cultivated in such a way as to *benefit* the trees.

"*Mulching*, or covering the ground for several feet around each tree, will be found to be of great advantage to the trees, not only preventing weeds from exhausting the soil, but keeping the ground cool and moist. Any kind of coarse litter, pine straw, or even saw-dust, will answer."

SECOND PLAN.

New and elevated land is *most* suitable for Orchards, and to those who have neither the time nor means to grub up and entirely clear the ground before planting, we suggest the following plan for speedily replacing a forest with a productive and valuable orchard. Cut off all wood and brush very clean, early in the fall, burning to ashes all the logs that you cannot remove, and leaving the stumps very low. Then stake off your land the proper distance, and dig holes four feet across and two feet deep, throwing the surface mould on one side and the subsoil on the other. Rake into the bottom of the hole, a bushel or more of the surrounding loose, top soil, leaves, &c.—fill up to the proper height with the surface soil first thrown out, mixing both together, and plant your tree carefully, heaping up the subsoil slightly about the trunk and over the roots, to allow for the natural settling of the earth. Your tree being now planted and furnished with a supply of food in the hole, immediately within its reach, the after-culture may be as follows: The first spring, early, plow and cross-plow the young orchard with long rooters, keeping beyond the holes in which the trees are planted, and carefully avoiding all injury to the trunk or branches. Sow *Cow Peas* broadcast in the open spaces between the trees, and keep the earth loose and mellow about the roots with a pronged hoe. If *mulching* material can be obtained, apply it thickly after the first hoeing, as far as the roots of the tree extend. This will obviate the necessity of any further working for the season. When the *Peas* ripen, pick and save them, turning the vines under and sowing another crop the same season, to be plowed in, in the same manner. These repeated plowings and cross-plowings, with the abundant supply of nutritive matter furnished by the decomposing *Pea* vines, and an occasional dressing of ashes, will insure the most vigorous and healthy growth of the trees, and force them into early and prolific bearing. Other low crops, such as Sweet Potatoes and *Pinders* may afterwards be grown profitably in the orchard, and the vines returned to the soil as above recommended. We confidently recommend a trial of this plan to those who desire the quickest and most satisfactory return for their labor in Fruit Raising, and who have no old land elevated enough or otherwise suitable. November, December and January are the best months for planting trees, in the Southern States.

See also article on "*Transplanting*," pages 3 and 4, of large Descriptive Catalogue, for additional suggestions.

Only a small portion of our stock is described in *this* Supplement. Those who have not already received our large Descriptive Catalogue, will be supplied, *postage free*, by addressing

D. REDMOND, Augusta, Ga.

We have abandoned the planting of Pistillate plants *among* Staminate, for the reason that they grow so rampantly that they soon mix up with, overrun, and crowd out the bearing plants. A proper admixture of Staminate (or impregnators) being absolutely essential; however, we give the following diagrams, which set forth the proper system of planting, to secure the *largest* crops and keep the different varieties entirely separate and distinct:

It will be seen that Nos. 1 and 3, containing Pistillate plants, are fertilized or impregnated by the Staminate plants in the narrow centre bed, No. 2, from which they are separated by alleys 6 feet wide—these alleys to be kept scrupulously free from all runners, especially those thrown off by the Staminate plants in the centre. The beds may be made of any required size. The stars (*) represent the plants in 3 foot rows, 12 or 15 inches apart in the row.

SCIONS.

The usual price for grafting Scions, is for one dozen the same price as for a tree of the same variety.

BASKET WILLOWS, OR OSIERS.

Cuttings of the very best kinds at.....\$1 to 2 per hundred.

HEDGE PLANTS.

OSAGE ORANGE, strong plants.....\$8 to \$10 per thousand.
 WHITE MACARTNEY ROSE, cuttings.....\$10 per thousand.
 CHEROKEE ROSE, cuttings.....\$5 per thousand.
 FORTUNE'S YELLOW ROSE, cuttings.....\$15 per thousand.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

AMYGDALUS PERSICA FL. PL.—Double flowering Peach, one of the most beautiful trees early in the spring....25c.

FAGUS ATROPURPUREA, *Purple Leaved Beech*.....\$2

KOELREUTERIA PANICULATA, *Texas China Tree*.—A small tree with parsley-leaved foliage and large clusters of yellow flowers with a scarlet centre...50c.

PAULOWNIA IMPERIALIS.—A very rapid growing tree from Japan, with very large leaves, and large panicles of light blue flowers.....50c.

PISTACIA VERA.—A native of Sicily and Greece, where it is cultivated on account of its nuts.....\$1

SALIX BABYLONICA, *Weeping Willow*.....25c.

SALISBURIA ADIANTIFOLIA, a very remarkable tree from Japan, with singular foliage.....\$1

STERCULIA PLATANIFOLIA, *Varnish tree*, so called on account of its green, smooth bark; a very rapid grower, with immense leaves; excellent shade tree, which never suckers, and never gets blown out of the ground.....50c. to \$1

ULMUS CAMPESTRIS, *Elm*.—A fine large shade tree.....50c.

VIRGILIA LUTEA, *Yellow-wood*, one of the finest American trees, but very rare.....\$1

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

Price 50 Cents each.

DEUTZIA SCABRA, one of the finest shrubs in the spring, when loaded with its pure white, bell-shaped flowers.

DEUTZIA GRACILIS, much smaller than the former, but still more graceful.

FORSYTHIA VIRIDISSIMA, a rapidly growing shrub, from China, with bright golden yellow bell-shaped flowers in March.

HYDRANGEA JAPONICA, of recent introduction from Japan, very large clusters of singularly formed, blue flowers; prefers dampness and shade.

POINCIANA GILLESII, a most beautiful shrub of recent introduction. From the beginning of May and until frost it is constantly producing large heads of straw-colored flowers, with very long scarlet stamens.....\$1

PUNICA VARIEGATA FL. PL.—Of all the flowering Pomegranates this is the finest; very double, scarlet and yellow variegated.

PYRUS JAPONICA, *Japan Quince*, with bright scarlet flowers very early in the spring.

RIBES AUREA, *Missouri Currant*, fine clusters of very fragrant yellow flowers in the spring

RHUS COTINUS, *Venetian Sumach*, a curiously blooming shrub.

SPIREA PRUNIFOLIA FL. PL.—This is perhaps the most beautiful shrub in the spring, when it, in February and March, is so completely covered with its pure white flowers, as to resemble a solid mass of snow.

SYMPHORIA RACEMOSA, *Snow-berry*, a low and slender shrub; its rather indifferent flowers are succeeded by large clusters of snowy white berries until Christmas.

SYRINGA ALBA, *White Lilac*, a beautiful fragrant shrub.

SYRINGA CHINENSIS, *Chinese Purple Lilac*, blooms in the autumn as well as in the spring, very fine,

VIBURNUM OPULUS, *Snowball*, a well known and beautiful shrub.

WEIGELIA ROSEA, a very fine shrub of late introduction from China. When loaded with its dense mass of rose-colored flowers in the spring it is a beautiful object.

VITEX AGNUS CASTUS, *Chaste Tree*, a pretty large shrub, from Sicily, with numerous heads of blue flowers.

EVERGREEN TREES.

CEDRUS DEODORA, the finest and most admired of all evergreens...\$1 to \$5

CRYPTOMERIA JAPONICA, a rapid grower. with a graceful drooping habit.....\$1 to \$2

CUPRESSUS PYRAMIDALIS, *Oriental Cypress*, a beautiful evergreen pyramid.....\$1 to \$5

PINUS ALBA, *White Spruce*..75c.

PINUS BALSAMEA, *Balsam Fir*, 50c. to \$1

PINUS ABIES, *Norway Spruce*..\$1

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA, \$1 to \$2

PRUNUS CAROLINIANUS, *Mock Orange*.....10c. to 50c.

QUERCUS SUBER, *Cork Oak*, small plants.....\$1

EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

AZALEA INDICA, *Chinese Honey-suckle*, of many different colors..75c. to \$2

BUXUS ARBOREA, *Tree Box*..75c.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA, different colors.....\$1.50 to \$3

CERASUS LAUROCERASUS, *English Laurel*, a wide spreading, glossy green bush.....50c.

CERASUS ILICIFOLIA, *Holly-leaved Cherry*, from California.....\$1

CATONEASTER MICROPHYLLA, a trailing shrub from Nepaul.....50c.

ERIOBOTRYA JAPONICA.—Loquat in Japan. About New Orleans it is grown for its fruit.....\$1

ESCALLONIA RUBRA, a small shrub with red drooping flowers, from Buenos Ayres.....50c.

EUONYMUS JAPONICA, a fine upright, deep glossy green shrub, from Japan.....25c. to 50c.

FABIANA IMBRICATA, an upright, heath-like shrub, with white flowers...50c.

GARDENIA FLORIDA, FL. PL., *Cape Jasmin*.....37½c. to 50c.

GARDENIA RADICANS, *Dwarf Cape Jasmin*.....50c.

HYPERICUM AMOENUM, *St. Johnswort*.....50c.

JASMINUM REVOLUTUM, a large spreading shrub, with bright yellow flowers.....50c.

JUNIPERUS SUECICA, *Sweedish Juniper*.....50c.

JUNIPERUS SABINA, *Savin*, a spreading bush.....50c.

JUNIPERUS SQUAMATA, an awkward trailing shrub, from Nepaul....\$1

JUNIPERUS HIBERNICA, forms a nice close pyramid.....50c.

LAURUS NOBILIS, *Sweet Bay*, from Italy; the leaves are used for seasoning meat and lard.....50c.

LIGUSTRUM JAPONICUM, a broad leaved shrub with white flowers.....50c.

MAGNOLIA FUSCATA, *Banana Shrub*, a small shrub with pale straw-colored flowers, fragrant, like a ripe Banana. \$1

MESPILUS PYRACANTHA produces and keeps during the whole winter large clusters of reddish yellow berries....25c.

NERIUM OLEANDER, white and rose color, from.....50c. to \$1

OLEA FRAGRANS, *Tea Olive*, from China, a valuable shrub, rather new here in the South, with highly odoriferous flowers.....50c.

PHOTINIA SERRULATA,....\$1

PITTOSPORUM TOBIRA, a well known shrub.....50c.

SERISSA FÆTIDA, *Star Myrtle*, 50c.

SPARTIUM SCOPARIUM, *Scotch Broom*.....50c.

SPIREA REEVESII, a most beautiful shrub, when covered with its lovely and graceful clusters of flowers in the spring, 50c.

THUJA ORIENTALIS, *Chinese Arbor Vitæ*,.....10c. to 50c.

THUJA STRICTA, *Nepaul Arbor Vitæ*.....10c. to \$1

THUJA PENDULA, *Weeping Arbor Vitæ*.....\$2

VIBURNUM JAPONICUM, a beautiful new shrub from Japan.....\$1

CLIMBERS.

GLYCINE SINENSIS, *Chinese Wistaria*, a rampant climber, covered in the spring with magnificent clusters of lilac flowers.....50c.

HEDERA HIBERNICA, excellent for covering walls, particularly in the shade; evergreen.....25c.

JASMINUM NUDIFLORUM; very hardy, produces its bright yellow flowers very early in the spring.....25c.

LONICERA BELGICA, *English Honeysuckle*.....50c.

LONICERA GRATISSIMA, orange-colored, very fragrant.....25c.

LONICERA JAPONICA, deliciously fragrant white flowers, beautiful evergreen, 50c.

LONICERA LONGIFLORA, white, fragrant, new.....50c.

SOLANUM JASMINOIDES; unquestionably one of the finest evergreen climbers of late introduction; it is a vigorous grower, and covered with its graceful clusters of white flowers from March until frost..50c

EVERBLOOMING ROSES.

Price \$5 per dozen.—50 Cents each.

The climate of our Southern States is as well adapted to the cultivation of Roses, as that of Italy, but it is useless to try to grow them in poor soil and in a careless way. Therefore, as a basis for all horticultural operations, we must urge the necessity of manuring the soil and working it deeply. This latter operation can be done either with the spade, or, where a larger space is to be cultivated, with a turning plow, followed by a sub-soil plow, burying the manure deeply. From 14 to 20 inches deep will answer for most purposes.

The everblooming Roses are subdivided into five families, viz :—China, Tea, Bourbon, Noisette and Remontant or Hybrid Perpetuals. The first four classes, however, have been so much hybridized, in order to produce new varieties, that it often becomes as difficult to classify them, as it would be to distinguish the different cross-breeds of dogs or chickens.

CHINA ROSES.

ARCH DUKE CHARLES, of very luxuriant growth and a most prolific bloomer. The flowers are very different in color, varying from light pink to deep crimson, with all the intermediate shades, sometimes also, marbled and spotted.

ASSUERUS, dark crimson.

BEAU CATHARINA, brilliant crimson, blush tint.

BELLE EMILIE, deep purplish crimson.

CAMELLIAFLORA, light rosy purple

in very large clusters; grows about 4 feet high.

CAMELLIA BLANC, white, creamy centre.

CARMINE SUPERB; flowers medium size, in great profusion, of a very dark crimson hue, and of globular form; foliage dark reddish; it forms a neat little hedge.

DUCHESS OF KENT; flowers of medium size, beautifully formed and in great clusters; color light pink or nearly white, with a cream-colored centre. It is almost a never-ceasing bloomer, but during the drouths in summer the white flowers look as if sprinkled with blood. It grows very compact and bushy—almost dwarfish.

EUGENE BEAUHARNAIS, crimson.

FABVIER, bright red.

GALATHEA, light crimson.

GRENADIER, pink.

HORTENSIA, shaded dark blush.

LA CAMËN, rose changeable.

LAWRENCIANA, also called "Picayune," is remarkable for its very small flow-

ers and foliage; it forms a neat edging around a bed.

LAWRENCIANA VIRIDIS, "the Green Rose," is a botanical curiosity. The flower, if it can be called so, consists of a green tuft of leaves, or, more correctly, in a double calyx, destitute of petals. It blooms, however, in this way, from early spring until Christmas, and is almost indispensable for bouquets.

LOUIS PHILIPPE, dark crimson.

MADAM BREON, bright rosy crimson very large and brilliant flowers, which in the fall, assume a still more brilliant hue.

MARJOLIN, or *Purple Superior*, an immense bloomer of a brilliant dark scarlet color and velvety tint. This variety planted close to Duchesse of Kent, or planted promiscuously in a hedge will form a most beautiful object.

PRINCE EUGENE, vivid crimson.

RUBENS, dark rosy violet.

SANGUINEA, deep blood red.

TRIUMPHANT, rosy lilac, changing to violet crimson.

TEA ROSES.

The Tea Roses (*Rosa, indica odorata*) so called on account of their fragrance, somewhat resembling the odor of fine tea. The light colors as well as the yellow hues are predominant in this class; no dark colored Tea Roses being known yet.

ABRICOTE, fawn color, tinged with pink; a very pretty rose.

ADAM, light pink, very large and splendid flower, a good bloomer; middling growth; an improvement on Lyonnaise.

ADELAÏDE, pale yellow.

AMËNA, pale rose.

ANTHEROSE, white with creamy centre, very double, fine habit.

AURORA, fawn changing to pink.

BELLE ALLEMANDA, rosy cream color.

BELLE LAURA, pale buff.

BON SILENE, one of the deepest colored Tea roses; of a coppery hue and delightful fragrance; the flower often very large.

BOUGERE, a singular rosy bronze color, fine shaped flower; good blower.

CAROLINE, beautiful rosy pink.

CLARA SYLVAIN, white with creamy centre; rather dwarfish growth.

DEVONIENSIS.—Who would not know this beautiful rose, of a pale flesh color tinged with buff and exceedingly fragrant? It is of very luxuriant growth, with dark wood and strong thorns. On poor soil, however, this splendid rose grows but weak, turning, also, pure white and almost single.

DUCHESS OF MECKLENBURG, creamy yellow.

ELIZA SAVAGE, pale sulphur.

FIANCE OF ABYDOS, pure white.

GLORY OF ALGIER, delicate rosy pink.

GOUBAULT, another highly fragrant rose, resembling somewhat Bon Silene, in color and habit; one of the earliest in the spring.

LA SYLPHIDE, very light pink, often nearly white, with a buff centre and fine form. It is a fine bloomer in autumn, the flowers at that season coming to their greatest perfection; strong grower.

LADY WARRENDER, a beautiful little rose, but of very dwarfish growth; the flower opens pale pink, soon turns white; the petals finely imbricated.

LYONNAISE, rosy blush.

MADAM DESPREZ, pure white, but rather small flowers, dwarfish growth.

MANSAIS, coppery buff.

MARECHAL BUGAUD, a very large and fine rose of pale pink color, tinged with light buff; strong growth.

MARY STUART, light pink, creamy centre.

MIRABLE, rose tinged with sulphur.

NYPHETOS, a splendid pure white rose; buds remarkably long and pointed; growth somewhat straggling.

PAULINE PLANTIER, yellowish white, a very good bloomer, robust growth.

PRINCESSE MARIA, beautiful rosy pink, with a creamy tint, very double, so much so, even, that it does not always come to full perfection during the drouths of summer, but in the spring and still more so in the autumn, it is splendid.

PÆONIFLORA, large pink.

SAFFRANO, very deep buff, a most remarkable color. It is magnificent while in bud; it does not, however, show itself to an advantage when fully open. But if a person will take the trouble of tying a little sewing cotton around the bud, it will be prevented from expanding, and keep for many days in its highest beauty; vigorous growth, the stem often measuring 2 inches in diameter.

STROMBIO, rose white.

TRIUMPH DE LUXEMBURG, also, often called "Luxemburg Tea," is a magnificent flower, with thick leathery petals of pale rosy color, tinged with pale buff.

VICTORIA MODESTÀ, light pink, creamy tint, very sweet.

WILLIAM WALLACE, pale blush.

VIRGINAL, or *Julia Mansais*, yellowish white, beautiful in spring and autumn, less so during the heat of the summer. Its growth is very compact, bushy and dwarfish.

VIRGINIE, clear pink, a beautiful shape and a great bloomer. It always forms a neat, close round bush; about 2 feet high.

BOURBON ROSES

Were first discovered in the Island of Bourbon, on the coast of Africa, whence their name. By hybridizing and cultivation they have reached a high degree of perfection. Their colors in the deep crimson shades are very brilliant; their flowers luxuriant and profuse; their growth stout and very thorny. Nearly all of them are very constant bloomers.

ACIDALIE, nearly white, of a globular regular form and a splendid waxy appearance; growth very robust

CRIMSON GLOBE, also called "Dr. Roques;" a rather small but very regularly imbricated flower of an exceedingly rich, vivid crimson hue. It is one of the few roses which will have to be mulched during the hottest part of the summer. It always does better when grafted, than on its own roots.

CARDINAL FESCH, violet crimson, very double, a fine bloomer; of rather low growth.

DUC D' AUMALE, rose,

DUC DE CHARTRE, bright crimson.

EDOUARD DEFOSSÉS, dark pink, very distinct; the flower rather expanded

and flat, but very regularly imbricated and star shaped; growth low and bushy; will do much better when mulched.

EMILIE COURTIER, deep rose.

ENFANT D' AJACCIO, also called "Souvenir d' Anselme," brilliant scarlet crimson, in large clusters, a constant bloomer, of luxuriant and slender growth; almost climbing; excellent for pillars,

FEDORA, dark red, in clusters.

GEORGE CUVIER, brilliant crimson.

GENERAL DUBOURG, a rather insignificant pink flower, which properly does not deserve a place in a fine collection, were it not for its delicious fragrance, the pure "Attar of Rose;" strong slender growth.

GLORY OF FRANCE, deep rose, in large clusters.

HENRY PLANTIER, large bright rose.

HERMOSA, pale rosy color; very fine; globular form, a great bloomer; of luxuriant growth.

LADY CANNING, rosy lilac, in large clusters; very fine.

LAVINIA COSTA, flowers of but medium size, but produced in very large clusters and of a brilliant deep crimson color.

LAVINIA D' OST, flesh colored.

LEVESON GOWER, a very large and fine flower, of a bright rosy color, in shape somewhat resembling "Souvenir de la Malmaison."

MADAM ANGELINA, white tinged with fawn; flower rather small

MADAM BOSSANQUET, pale cream color; of fine globose form and waxy appearance; profuse bloomer; makes a stout bush.

MADAM DESPREZ, deep pink, turning rosy lilac; blooms in very large clusters; a very profuse and constant bloomer and strong grower when grafted; on its own roots, however, it is of rather feeble growth and bloom.

MARECHAL VILLARS, bright rosy purple.

MARQUIS D' OSSERAY, light rose.

NINON DE L'ENCLOS, violet purple.

PAUL JOSEPH, a very rich crimson rose, but of feeble growth and rather difficult to cultivate.

PIERRE DE ST. CYR, rose.

PHŒNIX, bright red.

POURPRE DE TYRE, dark purple, of rather dwarfish growth.

PRINCESSE CLEMENTINE, brilliant deep crimson, with a velvety tint.

QUEEN, or *Queen of Bourbons*, a fine rose of purplish fawn color, of globose form; grows stout and bushy.

SOUVENIR DE LA MALMAISON.—This pale flesh-colored rose, though not very fragrant, stands perhaps at the head of all roses. It is indeed a worthy representative of the splendors of Malmaison, the celebrated garden of the Empress Josephine. The flowers are very large, often from 5 to 6 inches in diameter and produced in clusters; growth low, say about 2 feet, but very stout and bushy.

SULLY, flowers small, star-shaped and in large clusters; of a bright deep crimson color; a constant bloomer.

TRIUMPHE DE LA DUCHERE, pale rosy blush, with deeper colored, star-shaped centre; profuse bloomer and of luxuriant growth.

VICTORIA ARGENTEA, pale rose.

NOISETTE ROSES.

These are said to have originated in Charleston, S. C., and to have taken their name after Mr. Noisette, of that city, a cousin to the celebrated French Rose grower in Paris, of the same name. The characteristic is a profusion of flowers produced in large clusters. The predominant color is bright, and comprises more shades of yellow than any other class of roses. The Noisette Roses may properly be subdivided into two families:—1. Those that are low and bushy; 2. Those that are climbing.

AUGUSTA.—So much has been said of this new yellow climber that it may not be out of place to say a few words about it. It was raised a few years ago in Ohio, and is a very fine yellow climbing rose. It resembles, however, the "Solfatara," so much that it is hardly worth while to raise both varieties. Its chief merits in preference to the "Solfatara," is, that it is perfectly hardy in the North, where the climate is entirely too severe for the "Solfatara."

BELLE GABRIELE, vivid crimson.

BOULOGNE, lilac, in large clusters.

CAROLINE MARNIESSE.—This

new rose, which ranks among the best roses in Europe, is, in spite of its beauty, not likely to be fully appreciated here in the South, where everybody goes for "size." In fact, "mighty big" is the description that is sure to enchant every person. It has a very peculiar appearance. True, the flower is quite small, not much more than an inch in diameter, with recurved petals; opening light pink, but soon changing to pure white. The flowers are produced in great profusion and in large clusters, besides, it is a most constant bloomer. We hardly know a more suitable rose for a grave.

CHROMATELLA or *Cloth of Gold*.—But few roses have caused such an excitement in the floral world as this. It is a climber of the most luxuriant kind; for we have seen it trained up to the top of a chimney of a two story building; but, at the same time being one of our most tender roses, it is easily understood why all Northern horticulturists are complaining of its blooming qualities. In the South, however, it blooms well, producing a very large cup-shaped flower of the deepest chrome yellow. In order to show itself in its highest beauty, it must be planted in very rich soil.

FELLEMBERG.—This is a very strong growing, bushy variety, producing very large clusters of a color approaching to scarlet. It is a great bloomer, particularly showy in the fall, and at a distance.

JEANNE D' ARC, yellowish white.

JAUNE DESPREZ, light buff, slightly tinged with pink, and deliciously fragrant. It is a climber, though not of the strongest kind.

LAMARQUE.—This is another very luxuriant climber, producing splendid,

pure white and large clusters of flowers; a very good bloomer.

LA PACTOLE.—Few roses bloom so constantly and profusely as this variety, producing immense clusters of pale sulphur colored flowers; bushy.

MADAM BISHOP, pure white, in very large clusters.

OCTAVIE, one of the few dark colored climbers, of late introduction; fine reddish purple and a great bloomer.

OPHIRE, a trailing rose of a rather awkward habit; the flower is small, but of a remarkable deep salmon color. It shows its highest beauty in the morning, the color fading very soon.

SMITHII, or *Smith's Yellow*.—It is a beautiful yellow rose when grown in perfection; in order, however, to show its full beauty, it ought to be grafted and planted in a rich and damp situation; not a very good bloomer, and rather dwarfish.

SOLFATARA, a luxuriant climber, somewhat resembling the "Chromatella," but flowers of a more pale yellow than that variety. It is a profuse bloomer, with an exquisite fragrance.

HYBRID PERPETUALS.

They are a cross between the varieties of the old Provence and Damask roses, and the everblooming varieties of the Tea, Bourbon and China roses. Most of them have sprung up in France, where they are called "Remontants," or roses which will "bloom again" in the same season. They are very hardy, and, therefore, invaluable in the North, where winters are too severe for the finer, everblooming roses. Many of them are very fine; all of them of a luxuriant growth and rich colors, ranging from pure white to deep purple and crimson.

AMANDA PATENOTTE, pale rose, very large and full; excellent for pillars.

AUBERNON, brilliant rosy red.

AUGUSTINE MOUCHELET, vivid rosy violet, very brilliant color and a great bloomer.

BARON HALLEZ DE CLAPPARDE, brilliant deep carmine, very double and of almost regular and imbricated form, petals a little recurved and very thick; very fragrant.

BARON PREVOST, deep, brilliant rose-color; flowers very large, often measuring 5 inches across. It is of a most luxuriant growth.

BLANCHE VIBERT.—This is, as yet, the only pure white rose of this class;

the flowers are rather small, but produced in large clusters, and of delicious fragrance.

COMTESSE MOLE, rose, very large and beautiful.

CAROLINE SANSAL.—This magnificent new rose is worthy of a place in even the smallest collection. It is very large, double, of a fine form and a delicate blush, with an exquisite satin tint.

COMTE BOBINSKI, a new rose of the nearest approach to scarlet, brighter in color than the "Giant of Battles," the most showy autumnal rose.

DR. MARX, rosy carmine.

DUCHESSE OF SUTHERLAND, pale pink.

DUPLESSIS MORNAIS, another new

rose of high merit. It is large, expanded, with a most beautiful shaped centre; brilliant rosy scarlet; middling growth.

ERNESTINE BARENTE, pale rose, a good bloomer.

GENERAL CAVAGNAC, bright crimson.

GIANT OF BATTLES.—This is a splendid variety, opening deep scarlet, velvety, changing to purple; deliciously fragrant; quite distinct.

HENRY THE 4TH, delicate rose, creamy tint.

JOSEPHINE THIERS, bright rose, vigorous.

LADY FORDWICH, deep rose.

LA REINE, deep rosy lilac; very double and fragrant. This beautiful rose, an improvement of the well known old "Cabbage or Hundred Leaved," is worthy of a place in any garden, and will, by good culture, bloom three or four times during the summer.

MADAM LAMOIRICIERE, bright pink.

MADAM LAFFAY, rosy lilac, beautiful form.

MARQUISE BOCCELLA, pale pink, small.

MRS. CRIPPS, brilliant rose.

MRS ELLIOT, lilac crimson.

PIUS THE IXTH, light crimson, very fine.

PRINCE ALBERT, a magnificent variety and a great bloomer, of a rich, deep, purplish crimson color, which is particularly showy late in the fall.

PRINCESSE HELENE, bright rosy crimson.

PRINCE OF WALES, rosy lilac.

QUEEN VICTORIA (Paul's).—This rose is called the "White la Reine," and has commanded a high price in the Northern Nurseries. It is pale blush; very double and a very fine flower.

RIVERS, brilliant rosy crimson, exceedingly thorny; a fine variety, which is most showy in the fall.

ROBIN HOOD, fiery red.

STANDARD OF MARENGO, bright rose.

WILLIAM GRIFFITH, superb pale rose of the most perfect globular form; worthy of a place in the most limited collection; grows very luxuriant.

WILLIAM TELL, rose, perfect form.

YOLANDE D' ARRAGON, pale pink, large, in clusters.

SPRING ROSES.

Such as only bloom in the spring, and are well adapted to the South, where they are great favorites—a large variety.

MOSS ROSES.

There is an opinion prevailing that Moss Roses will not thrive in the South, and, in fact, several of the varieties do require more attention than most persons may feel disposed to bestow upon them. Fortunately some of the finest will succeed admirably by proper treatment and very little trouble. Let it, however, be borne in mind, that they always require a deeply worked and very rich soil, where moisture is within reach of the roots. Wherever such a location can be found, or artificially prepared, a judicious pruning as well as mulching during the heat of the summer, are the means by which success may be insured.

PRINCESSE ADELAIDE, rosy pink in large clusters and of very luxuriant growth. This is, perhaps, the most profuse bloomer of all the Moss Roses in a Southern climate.

ALICE LEROY, rosy lilac.

COMTESSE DE MURINAIS, white.

LUXEMBOURG, or *Scarlet Moss*, deep red, approaching to scarlet, while in bud, but of a more purple hue when fully

open; calyx very mossy. It has long and slender branches.

MALVINA, rose.

PERPETUAL WHITE.—Every person combines with a white Moss Rose the idea of something very beautiful, and in fact, if the flowers were as perfect as those of the pink moss, it would excell all other roses. But it is only beautiful while in bud. Some white Moss Roses, as "Unique de Provence" and "Maiden of Bath" have more or less perfect flowers, but are seldom seen in their glory in our hot and dry climate. The "Perpetual White," though by no means perpetual, will stand our climate well, and

bloom twice during the season. It is of vigorous growth and produces large clusters of flowers which, however, as mentioned before, are always sure to give disappointment when fully open.

PINK MOSS.—This is the world renowned Moss Rose of the poets, the emblem of loveliness, and the finest of all. The flower is beautiful pale rose, with a most delicate tint, surrounded, while in bud, with a very mossy calyx of the finest texture. When well mulched, there is no difficulty in raising it in perfection.

UNIQUE DE PROVENCE, pure white, and very mossy.

MISCELLANEOUS ROSES.

BANKSIA ALBA, often called the "White Multiflora," is as fragrant as the violet.

BANKSIA LUTEA, yellow, is not fragrant. Both are of a most vigorously climbing habit, with long, slick and slender thornless vines, growing from 10 to 20 feet in a season. The flowers are very small, not larger than a dime, but produced in bunches and in great profusion.

FORTUNE'S NEW YELLOW, A

climbing rose, from China, of late introduction. The color is remarkable, being a nankeen buff, the edges slightly tinged with pink.

PERSIAN YELLOW.—This is as yet the deepest chrome yellow rose. The flower is below medium size, globular and often marked with a deep crimson stripe on the back of the petals. The bark is dark glossy brown; the foliage small, and of a peculiar fragrance, like the "Sweet Briar."

FRUITS OF "FRUITLAND."

☞ We are indebted to our brethren of the Press for the following kind notices of our efforts:

APPLES, APRICOTS, &c.

FINE APPLES.

D. Redmond, Esq., of Fruitland Nursery, has favored us with three varieties of Apples: the Carolina June, Striped June, and Red Astrachan. The flavor of each is very fine, and it would puzzle a judge to decide which should obtain the palm. We will not attempt to solve a question so fruitful in its very nature, but will simply remark that we prefer the three to any one.—*Chronicle & Sentinel*, July 8, 1856.

THE APPLE THAT EVE ATE.

Philosophers of all ages have differed as to the kind of apple of which Eve partook in the Garden of Eden; but, to our mind, the question is no longer one of doubt. The apples were "Early Harvests," most tempting to the eye and still more tempting to the palate. D. Redmond, Esq., of "Fruitland," has presented us with a basket of these apples, which surpass anything of the sort that we have previously tasted. The fall of man was, after all, not so great a misfortune, considering that Adam must have brought the seed of the "Early Harvests" with him out of Paradise.—*Chronicle & Sentinel*, June 17, 1856,

GEORGIA FRUIT.

Our acknowledgments are due our friend, D. Redmond, Esq., of Augusta, one of the editors of the *Southern Cultivator*, and the proprietor of "Fruitland Farm," near that city, for some rare specimens of fruit. They consisted of Apples and Apricots, beautiful to look upon and rich in flavor. Mr. Redmond is proving practically what he teaches theoretically, that the soil and climate of Georgia are eminently adapted to the raising of all descriptions of Fruit to a degree of perfection unequalled in any other portion of our favored country. Mr. Redmond is a thoroughly practical man in everything pertaining to his profession, and as a writer upon the various subjects which engage his pen, has few equals in our country. His enterprise is bound to contribute to the good of our State, and the luxury of our people.

P. S.—Since writing the foregoing, we have had the pleasure of meeting Mr. R. in person, who, we are happy to say, is making arrangements to supply this market with the choicest productions of "Fruitland," in which we wish him abundant success.—*Savannah Georgian & Journal*, June 15, 1856.

PEACHES, NECTARINES, &c.

EDITORIAL COURTESIES.

We received on Saturday, from Mr. Redmond, one of the editors of the *Southern Cultivator*, a basket of Peaches, decidedly the fairest and largest we have seen this summer. They were grown in his orchard near Augusta—happy Editor! to have an orchard, and especially to have it with a disposition to share its precious fruits with his less fortunate brethren.

We are no longer surprised at the uniform good sense and varied practical knowledge dis-

played in the *Southern Cultivator*. The editor is an experienced farmer, and, as the specimens we refer to, prove, is as skillful in practically illustrating as he is in theoretically explaining the principles of good husbandry.—*Charleston Mercury* of July 25, 1853.

We are indebted to D. Redmond, Esq., Editor of that able agricultural journal, the *Southern Cultivator*, for a basket of most excellent Peaches and Nectarines, for which he will accept our thanks. Mr. Redmond occupies, we understand,

a large tract of land near Augusta, where he cultivates fruit on a large scale, and daily sends an ample and choice supply to our market, where it can be had from his agent, Mr. Carpenter.—*Charleston Courier*.

FINE PEACHES.

Mr. Redmond, Editor of the *Southern Cultivator*, has presented us with some fine Peaches, the best we have seen this season. He will please receive our thanks. He has one of the largest orchards in the State, and daily supplies our market with delicious fruit.—*Constitutionalist*.

EARLY CRAWFORD PEACHES.

"Fruitland Nursery" is the choicest spot of ground in creation. There the earth seems ever fruitful of good things. In former days, it was considered the height of felicity for a man to sit under his own fig-tree; but at "Fruitland Nursery" one can rove among a thousand horticultural gems. D. Redmond, Esq., has favored us with a basket of Early Crawford Peaches, which are a fair specimen of the Nursery. To describe their delicious flavor would be only tantalizing to the reader; we do a more considerate act by telling him whence they come.
[*Chronicle & Sentinel*, July, 17, 1856.]

STRAWBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, &c.

FINE STRAWBERRIES.

We were presented, yesterday, by D. Redmond, Esq., with a basket of this full-flavored fruit, of the Hovey's Seedling and Longworth's Prolific varieties. Some of them were nearly or quite four inches in circumference, and were in the highest state of perfection. They were raised on his well-known grounds, the Fruitland Nursery; where, to judge from the specimens we have seen, the Strawberries this season must be of surpassing excellence.—*Augusta Chronicle*, May 6, 1856.

"HOVEY'S SEEDLING" STRAWBERRIES.

Mr. D. Redmond, of Fruitland Nursery, presented us, yesterday, with a basket of the finest Strawberries we have seen this season. They were as luscious as they were large, and we think would have gratified the most enthusiastic cultivator of Strawberries in the country.

[*Augusta Constitutionalist*, May 9, 1856.]

EARLY STRAWBERRIES.

Our friend, D. Redmond, Esq., Editor of the *Southern Cultivator*, has presented us with a basket of Strawberries, grown in his fine Fruit Garden, near our city. These Strawberries are the first we have seen this season, and are as rich in flavor as they are pleasing to the sight. We learn that Mr. Redmond has at his Fruitland Nursery thirty-four kinds of Strawberries on trial, which speaks well for the industry and enterprize which he has displayed in his laudable exertions to cultivate a garden in the South that shall vie with the fairest in the Union.

[*Augusta Chronicle*, May 1, 1856.]

STRAWBERRIES—"STILL THEY COME."

We received yesterday from Mr. Redmond, of "Fruitland Nursery," another basket of the Hovey Seedlings and McAvoy's Extra Red varieties of Strawberries. We claim no originality in the idea, but we are physically capable of "enjoying a great deal of satisfaction," when we have such large and luscious Strawberries.

[*Constitutionalist*, May 16, 1856.]

LARGE STRAWBERRIES.

Our friend D. Redmond, yesterday, favored us with a basket of Strawberries—of the variety

known as McAvoy's Superior—which, for size, surpassed any we have ever seen.—*Chronicle & Sentinel*, May 16, 1856.

FINE STRAWBERRIES.

We take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of a box of most delicious Strawberries from D. Redmond, Esq., editor of the *Southern Cultivator*. The berries are of the popular variety called Hovey's Seedling, and were raised by Mr. Redmond at his "Fruitland Nursery," near Augusta. In size, and especially in color and flavor, they are unsurpassed by any we have seen. Mr. Redmond is a scientific and experienced horticulturist, and is doing much, both by the excellent agricultural journal which he conducts, and by practical efforts, to improve the agriculture and horticulture of the South. At his Nursery near Augusta, he is extensively engaged in cultivating the choicest varieties of fruits, and with the present railroad facilities will be enabled this season to supply our market, at prices which will bring them within the reach of all. In this we feel confident that our citizens, who have in past seasons had so much cause to complain of the scarcity and irregularity of the supply, to say nothing of the high prices, will give him liberal encouragement. Mr. Bonaud, corner of Bull and Bay streets, is Mr. Redmond's agent, and will supply orders for his fruits.

[*Savannah News*, May 12, 1856.]

FRUIT FOR SAVANNAH.

We are under renewed obligations to Mr. Redmond, of the *Southern Cultivator*, for a box of choice Strawberries of the Hovey variety. We cannot better express the good intentions of Mr. Redmond towards our city, the coming season, than to publish his note accompanying the present.

OFFICE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR, }
Augusta, Ga., May 9, 1856. }

Messrs. Alexander & Sneed, Eds. Republican:

Dear Sirs—I send you a box of Hovey's Seedling Strawberries from my "Fruitland Farm," near Augusta. It is my desire to supply the citizens of Savannah with these and all other choice fruits during the season, at prices which

will enable *all* to partake of them; and any aid you may be kindly disposed to afford me in giving publicity to this intention, will be fully appreciated. Mr. Bonaud, corner of Bull and Bay streets, is my regular agent.

Respectfully, your friend and brother Editor,
D. REDMOND.

[*Sav. Republican*, May 12, 1856.]

"LAWTON," & "WHITE" BLACKBERRIES.

D. Redmond has placed us under obligations, by favoring us with a bowl of the celebrated "*Lawton*," and "*White*" Blackberries, grown on Fruitland Farm. They are both very rare, and are superior to any of the varieties we have ever seen. The "*Lawton*" resembles in shape very much the common Dewberry, but are much larger and finer flavored. The "*White*" are much smaller, but we think more delicate in flavor.—*Augusta Chronicle*, June 22, 1856.

We are under many obligations to Mr. Redmond, of Augusta, for a half dozen baskets of ripe and luscious Strawberries, fresh from his plantation in the vicinity of Augusta. We un-

derstand that it is the intention of Mr. Redmond to supply our market regularly with this delicious fruit during the season. Mr. Bonaud, corner of Bull and Bay streets, is his agent, and will attend to the filling of orders.—*Savannah Republican*, May 9, 1856.

ELEGANT STRAWBERRIES.

We are in receipt, per Express, from Augusta, this morning, of a bountiful supply of splendid Strawberries from the Fruitland Nursery of D. Redmond, Esq., near Augusta, for which we beg to tender the gentlemanly and generous proprietor our profound acknowledgements. Such a rare sight has seldom been presented to our eyes as when we opened the basket. First came a profusion of rare flowers, under which were concealed *layers* of small baskets, reminding us of the honey comb filled with the sweet product of the busy bee. Such a treat does not often greet the eyes of mortality in this region.

A gratifying announcement to our citizens is the fact that Mr. R. will supply his berries to this market for the season.—*Savannah Journal & Courier*, May 8, 1856.

PROFITS OF FRUIT CULTURE.

Much might be said on this subject, but as we are yet only in the infancy of Pomology in the South, we shall be obliged to draw most of our examples from other sources. The success of Mr. GREGG and others, however, should encourage all owners of land contiguous to any of our seaboard Rail Roads to plant largely of the earlier varieties of Fruit for Northern markets, as *our climate enables us to send the same varieties of Strawberries, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines, Apples, Pears, &c., &c., to New York, Philadelphia or Boston, from 4 to 8 weeks earlier than it is possible for the Northern out-door Fruit Grower to produce them*, with all his skill and enterprise. We do not know of a more delightful or profitable branch of business than is here opened, and there is no fear of overdoing it for half a century to come. We "show our faith by our works," at all events, as we are now busily engaged in planting large orchards, vineyards, &c. We submit, also, the following, from the *Southern Cultivator*, for September, 1856 and a longer extract from a Northern paper:

"PROFITS OF FRUIT CULTURE.—We are assured by the *Edgfield Advertiser* that our friend, WM. GREGG, Esq., of Kalmia, S. C., has cleared nearly or quite *four thousand dollars** on his Peach crop the present season. The orchard of Mr. GREGG occupies about thirty acres, on a very poor, sandy hill-side, with a south-eastern exposure. Planted in corn, cotton, or any other common field crop, it could not possibly produce ten dollars worth per acre; and the handsome return above indicated proves that enterprise and skill in Fruit growing are sure to be rewarded."

"PROFITS OF FRUIT.—Examples almost without number may be given, where single trees have yielded from five to ten dollars a year in Fruit, and many instances in which twenty or thirty dollars have been obtained. If one tree of the Rhode Island Greening afford forty bushels of fruit, at a quarter of a dollar per bushel, which has often occurred, forty such trees on an acre would yield a crop worth four hundred dollars. But taking one quarter of this amount as a low average for all seasons, and with imperfect cultivation, one hundred dollars would still be equal to the interest on fifteen hundred per acre. Now this estimate is based upon the price of good winter apples for the past thirty years, in one of our most productive districts; let a similar calculation be made with fruits rarer and of a more delicate character. Apricots, and the finer varieties of the Plum, are often sold for three to six dollars per bushel; the best early Peaches from one to three dollars; and Pears, from hardy and productive trees, two to five bushels per tree, with good management, is a frequent crop; and on large pears trees five times this quantity. An acquaintance received eight dollars for a crop grown on two fine young Cherry trees, and twenty-four dollars from four young Peach trees, of only six years growth, from the bud. In Western New York, single trees of the Doyenne or Virgalieu Pear have often afforded a return of twenty dollars or more, after being sent hundreds of miles to market. An acre of such trees, well managed, would far exceed in profit a five hundred acre farm.

"But the anxious inquiry is suggested, 'Will not our market be surfeited with fruit?' This will depend on the judgment and discretion of cultivators. With the exception of the Peaches of Philadelphia, and the Strawberries of Cincinnati, a great deficiency is still felt in our large cities. Of these two fruits, large plantations are brought rapidly into full bearing. The fruit, when ripe, quickly perishes, and cannot be kept a week; yet thousand of acres in Peach trees, bending under their heavy crops, are needed for the consumption of the one city, and broad, fifty acre fields reddening with enormous products, send many hundred bushels of Strawberries daily into the other. If, instead of keeping but three days, sorts were now added keeping three months, many times the amount would be needed. But the market would not be confined to large cities. Railroads and steamboats would open channels of distribution through the country, for increased supplies. Nor would the business stop here. Large portions of the eastern continent would gladly become purchasers, as soon as sufficient quantities should create facilities for a reasonable supply. Our best Apples are eagerly bought in London and Liverpool, where nine dollars per barrel is not an unusual price for the best Newtown Pippins. And by being packed in ice, Doyenne Pears, gathered early in Autumn, have been safely sent to Jamaica, and Strawberries to Barbadoes. The Baldwin apple has been furnished in good condition in the East Indies, two months after it is entirely gone in Boston."—*Saturday Evening Mail*.

*We are since informed that the amount realized was \$5,000.—EDS. SO. CULT.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES.

☞ DWARF PEARS (on Quince Stocks,) must, in all cases, be planted so that the connection of the graft and the stock is at least 4 to 6 inches under the surface of the earth. They require also the richest soil, regular mulching, and most careful culture and pruning.—[See BARRY'S "*Fruit Garden*;" WHITE'S "*Gardening for the South*," &c.]

☞ Many varieties, of recent introduction, not enumerated in the foregoing pages, can be furnished to amateurs for trial, if desired; and all *new* and *promising* Fruits will be obtained and tested at the earliest possible period.

☞ Contracts will be entered into for the planting of large Orchards and Vineyards, and trees, Grape Vines, cuttings, etc., furnished by the quantity on very reasonable terms. Considerable deductions from regular Catalogue prices will also be allowed those who purchase largely or to sell again.

☞ For the general arrangement and form of our Catalogue, we are much indebted to the excellent Descriptive Catalogues of our co-laborers North and South; especially Messrs. ELLWANGER & BARRY, of Rochester, N. Y., and WM. REID, of Elizabethtown, N. J., whose extensive Nurseries and efforts in the cause of Pomology are so widely known and appreciated.

☞ *Supplemental Catalogues* of new first-class fruits for the South will be issued from time to time; and every effort will be made fully to develop and sustain this most delightful and remunerative branch of Southern rural industry. The co-operation and assistance of all lovers of fine Fruits is most earnestly solicited. We shall be happy to receive grafts, buds or cuttings of new *seedling* Fruits for trial, and will take pleasure in sending to our correspondents Scions of any varieties in our collection.

☞ Scions or cuttings packed in moss slightly dampened, or carefully wrapped in oiled silk, may be sent safely per mail in small parcels of a few ounces, almost any distance, at 6 cents per ounce, *prepaid*.

A TABLE

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF TREES, PLANTS, HILLS OF CORN, &c., IN AN ACRE OF GROUND.

Feet.		Number of plants.	Feet.		Number of plants.
by	Feet.		by	Feet.	
20	20	108	5	4	2178
19	19	120	5	3	2904
18	18	134	5	2	4356
17	17	150	5	1	8712
16	16	170	4½	4½	2151
15	15	192	4	4	2722
14	14	222	4	3	3630
13	13	257	4	2	5445
12	12	302	4	1	10890
11	11	360	3½	3½	3555
10	10	435	3	3	4840
9	9	537	3	2	7260
8	8	680	3	1	14520
7	7	888	2½	2½	6969
7	6	1210	2	2	10890
6	5½	1320	2	1	21780
5½	5½	1417	1	1	43560
5	5	1742			

INDEX.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

Preface....Choice of Trees....Transplanting.....	Page 3
Orders.....	" 4
APPLES, Select.....	" 5
do. Summer Varieties.....	" 5
do. Autumn do.....	" 6
do. Winter do.....	" 6
do. Additional List.....	" 7
PEARS.....	" 7
do. Summer Varieties.....	" 8
do. Autumn do.....	" 8
do. Winter do.....	" 9
PLUMS.....	" 9
CHERRIES.....	" 10
PEACHES.....	" 11
do. Freestones.....	" 11
do. Clingstones.....	" 12
do. Freestones, rare kinds.....	" 13
do. Clingstones, do.....	" 13
NECTARINES.....	" 14
APRICOTS.....	" 14
GRAPES, Native and Foreign varieties.....	" 15
FIGS.....	" 15
MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS.—Almond, soft shelled, sweet; Blackberry, Rochelle and White; Mulberry, Black Persian and Everbearing; Pomegranates, Sweet and Sub-acid; Raspberries, varieties; Walnut, English or Madeira Nut..	" 16
ESCULENT ROOTS.—Asparagus Roots and Horse Radish.....	" 16
STRAWBERRIES, varieties, with diagram and best mode of culture, including a list of select varieties.....	" 16
SCIONS, HEDGE PLANTS, BASKET WILLOWS, OF OSIERS.....	" 17

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

DECIDUOUS TREES.....DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.....	Page 18
EVERGREEN TREES.....EVERGREEN SHRUBS.....	" 19
CLIMBERS.....	" 20
ROSES, Everblooming.....	" 20
do. China.....	" 20
do. Tea.....	" 21
do. Bourbon.....	" 22
do. Noisette.....	" 23
do. Hybrid Perpetuals.....	" 24
do. Spring.....	" 25
do. Moss.....	" 25
do. Miscellaneous.....	" 26
FRUITS OF "FRUITLAND," Notices of the Press, &c.....	" 27
FRUIT CULTURE, profits of.....	" 30
SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES....TABLE, showing distances for Trees and Plants....	" 31

ERRATA.—In Preface, page 3, fourth line, for "specimens," read *specimen*.

Page 3, under head of "Transplanting," 1st and 2nd line, for "nurserymen," read *nurseryman*.