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DESCRIPTIVE  
CATALOGUE  
AND  
PRICE-LIST  
OF THE  
GLEN ST. MARY  
NURSERIES

GLEN ST. MARY, FLA.

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SEASON 1887-8.

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**G. L. TABER,**  
PROPRIETOR.

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DACOSTA PTG. AND PUB. HOUSE JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

### **Request of the Author.**

If more than one copy of this catalogue should be addressed to the same person, or if this copy should fall into the hands of anyone who is not interested in purchasing nursery stock, such person will confer a favor upon the author by hand-  
ing to some one in his community who is contemplating setting out trees, who he thinks will appreciate it. If you are not interested in having them planted in your vicinity, and hence will doubtless readily comply with this request, and also oblige,

*Yours respectfully,*

**G. L. TABER.**



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## To My Patrons.

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In coming before the public with my third annual catalogue, I wish, in the first place, to acknowledge my appreciation of the numerous expressions of satisfaction and good will which have been received from my patrons during the past season, and also to assure them that in their future dealings with these nurseries I shall use my utmost endeavor that they may never have occasion to express a less degree of satisfaction. To all my customers (new as well as old) I am happy to be able to state that my stock this year is much larger than during any previous season, both in numbers and varieties, while the quality will compare favorably with *the best that can be grown*. The season has been a propitious one in this locality for healthy and vigorous tree-growth, and stock will grade well up to the highest standard of sizes named in price list. In submitting this catalogue, I respectfully ask for it a careful perusal and comparison of prices with those of other first-class nurseries that make a specialty of *home grown stock* adapted to this State.

In presenting this catalogue I wish also to call particular attention to the fact that, of the numerous kinds of fruit mentioned, only the best varieties of each kind, and those (as far as possible) that have proven to be adapted to Florida, have been selected: at the same time many of them are also adapted to several other Southern States, and some of them to a still larger range of territory. With the end in view of being able to give my patrons all possible information as regards adaptability to Florida of the new varieties of fruits, as they appear, I shall continue in the future, as in the past, to test in my own orchards such varieties as show promise of being an acquisition to this section of country. The result of my practical experience with different varieties, together with the most reliable information I can obtain from varied sources, will appear in this and ensuing catalogues.

Again thanking my patrons, both past and prospective, for their favors, and assuring all who may favor me with their orders, that I shall do my utmost to merit a continuance of their custom, I respectfully call attention to the accompanying catalogue, and price list.

G. L. TABER,  
Glen St. Mary Nurseries.

September, 1887.

## GLEN ST. MARY NURSERIES.

### LOCATION.

The Glen St. Mary Nurseries are located one and one-half miles southwest of the railroad station at Glen St. Mary, Baker County, Florida, on the line of the Florida Railway and Navigation Company's railroad.

### INVITATION TO VISITORS.

To all wishing to purchase trees, and who can do so, I extend a cordial invitation to inspect my stock before ordering. I take pleasure in showing my trees, and, if notified in time, will meet visitors at the station on their arrival.

### TO PARTIES AT A DISTANCE,

and who cannot well inspect stock before purchasing, I will say that all correspondence and orders shall receive my prompt and personal attention, and that I use every possible endeavor to guarantee satisfaction to every purchaser.

BOXING AND PACKING is done in the best possible manner to insure safe carriage for long distances. Roots of trees are thoroughly imbedded in cut straw and *sphagnum* (swamp moss), the same material distributed among the tops to prevent chafing, and the whole well moistened. Trees packed in this way will bear shipment to any part of the State, or even much longer distances, without injury.

CHARGES.—No charge will be made for packing and boxing on orders amounting to ten dollars or upwards. On orders for a less amount than ten dollars, fifty cents additional for boxing will be charged.

TERMS:—Invariably cash in advance. Trees and plants can, at any time previous to December 1st, be secured for future shipment by depositing one-quarter of the amount of the order.

RESERVING TREES.—All orders for trees to be reserved for any length of time after the opening of the shipping season (December 1st), must, in every case, be paid for in full at the time of ordering.

ADVANTAGES OF ORDERING EARLY.—I would impress upon every one the advantages to be gained by ordering trees *as early as possible*. This is something upon which too much stress cannot be laid. If ordered early, customers are much more certain of securing just such stock as they want, both in varieties and sizes, than they are if orders are delayed till late in the season. Large stocks of certain



varieties are often entirely booked before the shipping season opens, and before the season closes numerous varieties run short even in the largest nurseries. By setting out trees at the commencement of the shipping season the ground has time to settle around the roots during the winter; they become well established in their new position and are in the best possible condition for making an early and vigorous growth the ensuing spring.

#### GUARANTEEING TREES.

I guarantee all trees shipped from this nursery to be true to name, of good, healthy growth, and well rooted. That they shall be packed in the best possible manner, and shipped according to instructions of purchaser. After being properly packed and shipped I can assume no further responsibility, except to aid in tracing them, if by any means they should be delayed in transit.

It is also mutually understood and agreed between the purchaser and myself that I shall in no case be liable for more than the original cost of the trees on any variety that should accidentally prove untrue to name. The utmost care and vigilance, however, is exercised that this may never happen, and to the best of my knowledge and belief it has never yet occurred in any trees shipped from these nurseries.

#### CLAIMS.

If, by any possibility, errors should occur in filling orders, they will be promptly rectified, provided the claim is made within ten days after the receipt of the goods.

#### NO TREES SENT BY MAIL.

The labor and time required to properly prepare trees for mailing during the busy season, together with frequent insufficient remittances for postage, are inadequate to the returns, and compel me to respectfully decline this class of orders.

#### EXECUTION OF ORDERS.

All orders, unless otherwise instructed, will be filled as soon as possible after the opening of the shipping season. In order to facilitate their proper execution please bear in mind the following suggestions:

**POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.**—Give this in full, including both County and State.

**POINT OF DESTINATION.**—It sometimes is the case that the shipping address is different from post-office address. In all cases be explicit in relation to both.

**ROUTE.**—Name the route (if you have any preference) by which goods shall be shipped, and they will be marked and billed according to instructions.

FREIGHT OR EXPRESS.—Always say whether you wish the goods forwarded by freight or express.

REMITTANCES—Should be made by check on Jacksonville, New York draft, express, or post-office money order on Jacksonville P. O. Small sums can also be sent by registered letter.

### PLAN FOR PEACH OR PLUM ORCHARD, AND ORANGE GROVE.

There are many people in this State who have young orange groves with trees set out twenty-five to thirty feet apart, and who wish to fill in the ground with something that will become more quickly remunerative. For this purpose I know of nothing better adapted than the Kelsey plum or well tested varieties of peaches, both of which make a rapid growth in this State and come into early fruiting, while the character of both these trees admits of heavy pruning whenever they get of sufficient size to interfere with the orange trees.

I had six acres set out this way several years ago, with orange trees thirty feet apart and the space between filled in each way with peach trees at every fifteen feet, making three peach trees to every orange tree. This has proved satisfactory in every way, and since the freeze two years ago, the *peach* part of the orchard has become the *prominent feature* instead of the orange part, as I had at first intended.

The following illustration, in which the orange trees are represented by a cross (X), and the peach trees by an o, will serve to illustrate:

X	o	X	o	X	o	X	o	X	
o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	
X	o	X	o	X	o	X	o	X	
o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	
X	o	X	o	X	o	X	o	X	
o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	
X	o	X	o	X	o	X	o	X	

Or this plan can be varied by putting in only the same number of peach trees as of orange trees, in which case the best way is to put the peach tree in the centre of the square formed by four orange trees. In this manner it would be a longer time before the orange and peach trees would interfere, thus:

X		X		X		X		X	
	X		X		X		X		X
X		X		X		X		X	
	X		X		X		X		X
X		X		X		X		X	
	X		X		X		X		X
X		X		X		X		X	
	X		X		X		X		X

## HINTS ON TRANSPLANTING.

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### PREPARATION OF THE SOIL.

For fruit trees, the condition of the soil must be such as would be adapted to grow successfully farm crops. If the land on which you are to plant your trees is not in such condition, it will pay you to make it so before setting them out. Do not, however, apply heating manure where it will come in contact with the roots, but one or two shovels full of well rotted compost, and a handful of bone meal to each tree, thoroughly mixed with the soil thrown out in digging the holes, will give the trees a good start, and will not injure them.

### PLANTING.

The hole must be large enough to receive the roots freely, without cramping or bending them from their natural position. Let the tree be the same depth it stood in the nursery (the old mark can be readily discerned.) The tree being held upright the finest and best earth from the surface should be carefully worked among the roots with the fingers, filling every space and bringing every root in contact with it. In a dry time, or in the case of trees that have a mass of fibrous roots (like the orange), one or two pails of water dashed around the tree when the hole is nearly filled will settle the dirt about the roots, and be advantageous. In setting out peach, pear, and plum trees, if done early in the season and the ground is in a moderately moist condition, it is unnecessary to use water. *Set the tree as firm as a post, but leave the surface filling light and loose.*

### PRUNING.

The stems should be put in position for the formation of the top, by removing all the limbs to the point where it is desired to have the top: then cut back each remaining limb, leaving from four to six buds of last season's growth. In the absence of any limbs suitable to form a top, cut the tree down to the requisite height, leaving the dormant buds to make the top.

The business of pruning vigorously at the time of setting is generally a very ungrateful one to the planter, as it injures for a time the appearance of the tree to an unpracticed eye. It should, however, be unhesitatingly performed, all the branches to the extent of at least one-half the length of the previous year's growth being removed. Care should also be used to give the proper form to the tree. The head may be left high or low, as the taste of the planter may prefer, or as the nature of the tree in some cases may require.

## PEACH TREES.

These should be *planted immediately on their delivery*, or if not prepared to do so, the roots should be buried in the ground; they will not stand exposure to sun and air. As soon as planted *cut back all side branches to within four or six inches of the main stem*, and in case of small trees *to the stem*. The growth will be much more rapid and vigorous in consequence of this pruning, and by strictly adhering to it, and by immediate planting or covering the roots in the soil, no trees need be lost. Peaches, like all other stock I deliver, will be in fine condition, having been carefully handled and kept from exposure.

## EARLY PLANTING.

Trees will be much more sure to live and will usually make about twice as much growth the first year if planted in the fall, or early winter, as they will if planting is deferred till late in the spring.

## NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO THE ACRE.

Distance apart.	No. of Trees.	Distance apart.	No. of Trees.
1 by 1 . . . . .	43560	13 by 13 . . . . .	257
2 by 2 . . . . .	10890	14 by 14 . . . . .	222
3 by 3 . . . . .	4840	15 by 15 . . . . .	193
4 by 4 . . . . .	2722	16 by 16 . . . . .	170
5 by 5 . . . . .	1742	17 by 17 . . . . .	150
6 by 6 . . . . .	1210	18 by 18 . . . . .	134
7 by 7 . . . . .	888	19 by 19 . . . . .	120
8 by 8 . . . . .	680	20 by 20 . . . . .	108
9 by 9 . . . . .	537	25 by 25 . . . . .	69
10 by 10 . . . . .	435	30 by 30 . . . . .	48
11 by 11 . . . . .	360	35 by 35 . . . . .	35
12 by 12 . . . . .	302	40 by 40 . . . . .	27

## DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

Peaches . . . . .	15 to 20 feet each way
Plums . . . . .	12 to 15 feet each way
Pears—LeConte and Kieffer . . . . .	25 to 30 feet each way
Pears—General Varieties . . . . .	18 to 20 feet each way
Japan Persimmons . . . . .	15 to 20 feet each way
Apples—Standard . . . . .	18 to 20 feet each way
Oranges and Lemons . . . . .	20 to 25 feet each way
Apricots . . . . .	15 to 20 feet each way
Grapes—Northern Varieties . . . . .	8 to 10 feet each way
Grapes—Southern, Muscadine type . . . . .	18 to 25 feet each way
Quinces . . . . .	10 to 12 feet each way
Figs . . . . .	12 to 15 feet each way

## DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.

For price list of all trees named in this catalogue see page 27.

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## PEACH TREES.

Having been for some years engaged in raising peaches in Florida and in testing in my own orchard everything of promise for this State that I could procure in the peach line. I am glad to see the interest in peach culture being revived, and have no doubt that the number of varieties suitable for cultivation in this State will be largely augmented during the next few years. In the meantime, however, until the numerous new varieties now being offered are thoroughly tested and prove their adaptability, I would recommend everyone to confine themselves, for the most part, to varieties of the Chinese type, which type has proven itself better adapted to Florida soil and climate than has the common, or Persian, type of peaches.

Prominent amongst the newer varieties, however, are some choice varieties of so-called *native peaches* which have, undoubtedly, *Spanish blood* in their veins. Although this word "Spanish" may be an arbitrary distinction as used in contrast to the Persian type, it is sufficient for the purpose when we remember that the peaches *first* introduced into this State came from *Spain* with the early settlers a great many years before the commonly called Persian type was introduced by way of the Middle and North Atlantic States.

In these so-called "native peaches," obviously only those that possessed strong reproductive tendencies and proved themselves adapted to the climate have come down to us through successive generations, and amongst these, as with seedling fruit of all kinds, there are found a great many *inferior* varieties, a *few good* ones, and *occasionally* something really *choice*.

In these so-called "native peaches" that have been in continually heavy bearing throughout various sections of the State for so many years, there are varieties being developed which will undoubtedly, within a few years, prove valuable additions to the list of fine peaches that can be successfully grown in Florida, and a few of these varieties are already attracting considerable attention.

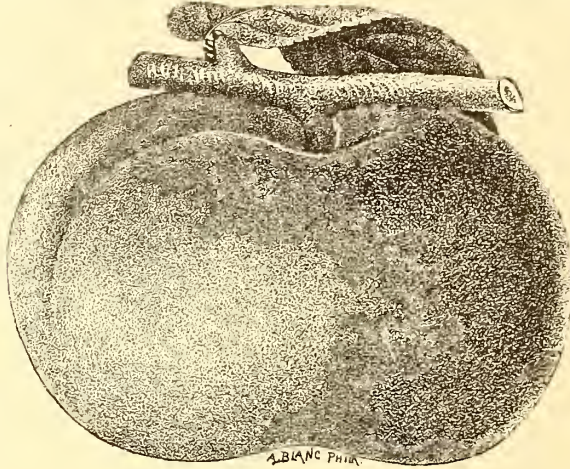
## THE PEEN-TO PEACH.

Since its introduction this peach has been more largely planted in Florida than any other one variety, and where properly cared for and cultivated it has given excellent results.

My shipments of this variety the past season amounted to nearly four hundred bushels. They were sent to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Louisville, Cincinnati, Boston and Chicago, and with the exception of

one lot that was delayed in transit, they were reported in excellent condition and the prices obtained were very satisfactory.

This is a very curiously formed peach, resembling in shape a small, flat turnip, both ends being flattened, and the pit also partaking



PEEN-TO PEACH.

of the same shape. The color of the peach is a greenish white, beautifully washed with red in the sun, and when allowed to thoroughly ripen on the tree the fruit changes from its shade of light green to a most delicate waxy yellow. Flesh, pale yellow, sweet, rich, juicy and of fine flavor; sometimes possessing a slight noyau flavor, which is barely apparent, however, when trees are properly fertilized; clingstone, stone remarkably small; ripens, according to soil and locality, from April 20, to June 1.

This peach is fast growing in favor in this State, and for general adaptability to Florida is equalled by few. It is of the Southern Chinese (or Java) type.

#### BIDWELL'S EARLY PEACH.

A seedling of the Peen-to, originated at Orlando, Fla. Size medium, skin creamy white, washed with carmine. Flesh fine grained, melting, juicy, and sweet; clingstone. Maturity about the same as Peen-to. Differs from the Peen-to in shape, however, which is roundish, oblong, with a short, recurved point.

#### HONEY PEACH.

This is a little later than the Peen-to, but is also an early peach and belongs to the Chinese type. It commences to ripen just about



the time that the last of the Peen-tos are being shipped, thus making a succession, which, where large orchards are being planted, is an advantage, as it does not crowd the work of harvesting so much as the exclusive planting of either kind would do.

As its name implies, this fruit is very sweet. In appearance it is just the opposite of the Peen-to, it bearing some resemblance to an inverted pear, with the apex elongated and crooked over. The tree grows very symmetrical, and is a prolific bearer. Off from a one-year-old tree, set out in February, 1883, I picked in June, 1884, (sixteen months after the tree was set out), *two hundred and fifty-four peaches*. On some trees budded in the nursery rows as late as August, 1885, I let a few of the blooms remain as a curiosity, and ate from those trees well matured and delicious peaches in June, 1886, or considerably less than a year after buds were inserted. I would not, however, recommend anyone to let their trees bear fruit at such an early stage, as the strength of the tree is undoubtedly severely taxed in maturing fruit during such an early period of its existence.

Fruit medium to small, oval, compressed, with deep suture on one side extending more than half way around and terminating in a sharp peculiar recurved point. Skin whitish yellow, washed and marbled with red in the sun. Flesh creamy white, fine, juicy, melting, with peculiar honeyed, rich, sweet flavor; freestone. June 5 to 15.

#### CLIMAX PEACH.

This is a seedling of the Honey which has been in bearing with me for several years. It retains many of the characteristics of its parent but is larger and about ten days later. Freestone; vigorous grower, and heavy bearer; fruit of good appearance, size medium, round, slightly oblong; with recurved point (shorter than point of the Honey), suture well defined but not deep, fruit considerably largest on suture side. Color pale yellow, washed with red. Flesh yellowish white, fine grained, melting, sweet and sprightly, possessing character in its flavor with a distinct trace of acid lacking in the honey, quality good, freestone, June 15 to 25.

#### PALLAS PEACH.

This is another seedling of the Honey, but shows a marked deviation from the type. It has been successfully fruited in several sections of this State and promises exceptionally well. The tree is of vigorous and symmetrical growth and comes into bearing early. Rev. Lyman Phelps, of Sanford, informs me that trees shipped him last February, ripened perfect specimens of fine fruit this (the same) year.

Fruit of good size, shape nearly round, color deep red dotted with salmon and tipped with light yellow at base and apex. Flesh white, fine grained, melting, with a rich, vinous aroma; resembling the Grosse Mignonne in flavor; freestone, June 20 to 30.

## AMELIA.

This peach originated in Orangeburg, S. C., and while it does not belong to the Chinese type, yet it has succeeded admirably in the South where many other varieties of the Persian type do not succeed. It has fruited well in some sections of Florida. This is a peach that either in size, beauty or quality is hard to excel. Fruit large, roundish oblong, suture large and deep, extending nearly around. Skin pale whitish yellow, shaded and marbled with crimson in the sun, downy. Flesh white, vinous, sweet, juicy and melting; freestone. Ripens July 1 to 10.

"It is of Southern origin and grows very well in Baker County. The specimen we picked from the tree measured three inches in diameter and was the finest peach in flavor, as well as size, we ever saw in the State."—*Florida Dispatch*, June 27.

## ALBERT SIDNEY.

This is of the Chinese type. Size medium to large, oblong, yellowish white, with red cheek. Flesh melting and high flavor; freestone. July 10 to 15.

## THURBER.

A seedling of Chinese Cling, which it resembles in size and color; large to very large, skin white with light crimson mottlings. Flesh juicy, vinous, and of delicate aroma; texture exceedingly fine; freestone. Middle of July.

## COUNTESS.

A large, showy peach, originated in this county, where it has borne large crops annually for many years. It resembles the Thurber in size and quality, but is more nearly round than that variety; large to very large; skin white; flesh melting, juicy, vinous; quality good; freestone; July 15 to 20.

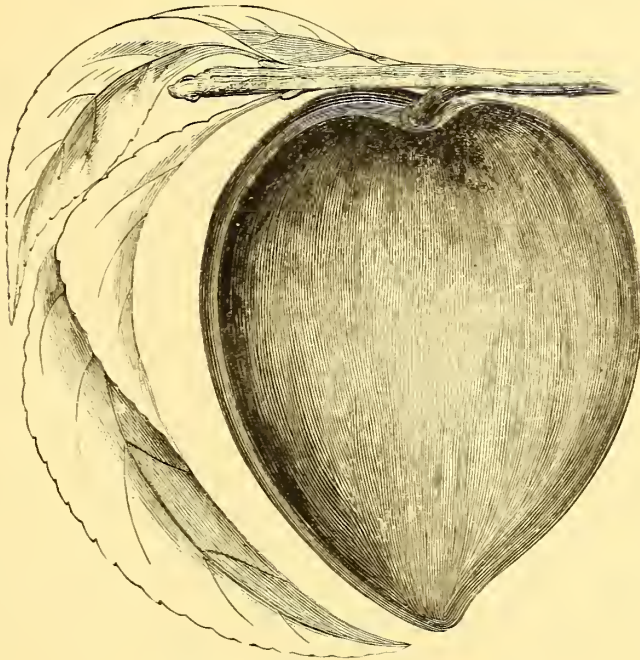
## FLORIDA CRAWFORD.

This is a chance Florida seedling, which, from its almost exact similarity to the well known "Late Crawford" of more northern fame, I have named as above. It is slightly more elongated than the Late Crawford, but otherwise hardly distinguishable from it. The distinction, however, between the "Florida Crawford" and the "Late Crawford" is very great in this respect, that while the former variety has borne continually heavy crops in this vicinity for the past six or eight years, the latter variety as brought here from the North, does not succeed at all.

The Florida Crawford is considered, in this section of the State, one of the very finest peaches grown, and it has been conceded by all



who have seen and tasted it that if it proves as well in other sections as it has done here it will prove a decided acquisition to the list of fine peaches for this State. My own appreciation of it is shown by the fact that with the exception of the Peen-to and Honey I have more of



FLORIDA CRAWFORD PEACH.

the Florida Crawford set in my own orchards than of any other one variety. Tree heavy and uniform bearer. Fruit very large, roundish oblong; suture distinct but shallow; skin yellow, with red cheek. Flesh yellow, juicy, melting, with rich, vinous flavor; freestone; quality best. Ripens July 15 to 25.

#### ELMA.

This is a very fine peach, strongly resembling the Old Mixon Clingstone of the North, but is a Florida seedling and bears abundantly in this locality. Fruit large, nearly round. Skin yellowish white, with red cheek. Flesh pale white, very melting and juicy, with exceedingly rich, luscious, high flavor; clingstone; July 25 to 30.

## VICTORIA.

A very large, late peach and also a Florida seedling, well worthy of a place in any peach orchard.

Size large to very large, roundish oblong; color yellowish white; flesh white, juicy, sweet and of good flavor; freestone; August 5 to 10.

## ORANGE AND LEMON TREES.

I have quite a stock of four-year-old orange trees that I have had budded the past season with choice varieties of orange and lemon.

As these trees will have to be moved by December 1, I have not included them in the price list. Parties wishing to purchase in quantity will do well to correspond with me in relation to them, as I desire to sell them all in a lump. The varieties of orange are confined mostly to Jaffa and Washington Navel, and the lemons are of the Villa Franca variety.

## APPLE TREES.

The trees that I offer this year are all on *Le Conte roots*, and while Florida as a State is not an apple growing country, yet the following varieties have met with success in the upper sections of the State, and it is believed that on the *LeConte roots* they will succeed in many localities where they would not do so on their own roots.

**RED ASTRACHAN.**—Large to quite large, crimson with thick bloom. Flesh crisp, acid and juicy. Ripens in May. Tree vigorous grower and comes into bearing early.

**EARLY HARVEST.**—Medium to large, yellow, juicy, tender, of fine flavor. A well known and popular variety. Ripens in June.

**EARLY RED MARGARET.**—Of medium size, skin yellow and crimson, with dark red stripes, sub-acid and high flavor; follows Early Harvest in maturity.

**RED JUNE.**—Medium, conical, deep red, juicy, and very productive; June 1 to July 15.

## JAPAN PERSIMMON.

This fruit has been thoroughly tested in Florida, and has proved to be a decided acquisition. It comes into bearing at a very early age, and is very prolific. In fact, the young trees have a tendency of taking on too much fruit, and this tendency should be checked by removing part of the fruit the first year if the trees are heavily loaded. It is not uncommon for trees that have only been set out one year to bear twenty to fifty persimmons. As the fruit is very large and heavy the strain on the tree is severe.

The fruit resembles in appearance a large, smooth tomato; the flesh is pleasant, sweet, with slight apricot flavor.

These trees are all grafted on *native stocks*, and well rooted. Seedlings seldom give satisfactory results, grafted trees only prove to be of value, and the home grown are much preferable to imported trees.

There are numerous varieties of this fruit, of which I can furnish the leading kinds.

#### PEARS, STANDARD.

**BARTLETT.**—It is hardly necessary to describe this well known and popular variety. Wherever pears are grown at all it is recognized as one of the best. Ripens in July.

**HOWELL.**—Medium size, rich, juicy, delicious; tree an open grower and good bearer. Last of July and beginning of August.

**BUFFUM.**—Small to medium, buttery, sweet and high flavor; compact grower; ripens in August.

**DUCHESSE DE ANGOULEME.**—Fruit large, fine flavored, melting, juicy; tree good grower and very reliable bearer. Last of August.

These have all succeeded well in portions of Upper Florida. The trees that I offer this year of these varieties are grown on *LeConte roots*, which is believed to be an advantage.

**LECONTE PEAR.**—Supposed to be a hybrid between the old China Sand Pear and a cultivated variety. Fruit large, pyriform; skin smooth, pale yellow; quality variable. If picked when fully grown, as soon as *mature*, and allowed to ripen slowly in a dark room or drawer the quality improves remarkably. The tree is a vigorous grower, has a luxuriant foliage, is a prolific bearer, and seems to adapt itself more readily than any other variety to radically opposite conditions of soil and climate. It has fruited well the past season in many sections throughout the State in both North and South Florida. It stands shipment well and brings good prices in Northern markets. Fruit ripens last of July to middle of August. Trees that I offer are all grown on their own roots.

**KIEFFER.**—Supposed to be a cross between the Chinese Sand Pear and the Bartlett. Fruit medium to large, yellow with bright vermilion cheek; flesh juicy, brittle; quality good. The tree much resembles the LeConte in its general habit, and bids fair to become as popular as that variety. Ripens in September.

#### APRICOTS.

This fruit has done well in this section, and is one of the finest fruits for canning. Wherever the peach succeeds in Florida it is well worthy of trial.

**EARLY GOLDEN.**—Ripens a good fruit in June.

**BLACK.**—Quite hardy; fruit of fair quality. First of June.

## NECTARINES.

EARLY VIOLET.—Small, green, partly covered with purple, quality good. Ripens in July.

NEW WHITE.—Fruit white, juicy, tender, vinous; freestone; quality good. Last of July.

## PLUMS.

The varieties grown North do not succeed well here. The varieties named below are of the improved Chickasaw type; they combine vigor of growth with great productiveness, and are less liable to attacks of curculio than those of European origin.

CUMBERLAND.—Large, yellow, sweet, good. Ripens in August.

WILD GOOSE.—Large, oblong, bright red; clingstone; juicy, sweet, and of excellent quality; a very showy and valuable market fruit. Ripens in June; tree a prolific bearer.

MARIANNA.—A native of Texas, claimed to be as large as Wild Goose, but two weeks earlier, and of excellent quality.

## LOQUAT—JAPAN MEDLAR.

This is a beautiful evergreen tree, not strictly speaking a plum, but has been erroneously called "Japan Plum" in Florida and Louisiana. Trees blossom in the fall and ripen a delicious fruit in February and March. It is being propagated in Florida with profitable results. Flowers white, in spikes; fruit size of Wild Goose Plum, oblong, bright yellow; sub-acid; good. Tree quite ornamental.

## KELSEY PLUM.

This is proving a decided acquisition to the list of fine fruits that can be successfully grown in this State. It has been cultivated for several years in California with very profitable results, and although introduced into Florida but a short time, it has been successfully fruited the past two seasons in several sections of this State.

I set out in February, 1885, the first trees of this variety that ever came to Baker county, and among the first in the State. They comprised only six in number and were very small trees, having been budded the June previous. During the following summer I budded a large number of young peach trees in my nursery from these six, and set out about two hundred of these (dormant buds) the following winter.

The trees all made a rapid growth last year (1886), and the original six fruited some. This year they set an immense crop of fruit, which hung on well, grew to maturity, and attracted universal admiration from all who saw them.

The trees became so weighted down with the fruit that I had to

build frames around those that were loaded the heaviest and tie the burdened limbs to the frames. This was done April 16th, two months before the photographs were taken from which the three engravings were made representing the Kelsey as it grows with me, that appear in this catalogue. The cut on the back cover of this Catalogue shows one of these trees as photographed June 15th, at which time the tree had on it *four hundred and seventy-six plums* averaging as large as hens' eggs and not then fully grown.

The tree when photographed had been set out only two years and a half, and it was less than two feet high when set out. The other five trees (of the original six) were also heavily loaded, having all the fruit they could well carry. Two other trees set out in February, 1886, in the same row as the original six, were also allowed to carry their full load of fruit, but in order to help them through with it they also had to be tied up. On one *branch* of one of these young trees there were *sixty-eight* large plums, while the balance of the tree



A FLORIDA GROWN KELSEY.

"This Plum was sent us by Mr. Taber, from his orchard at Glen St. Marys, Fla., and the engraving by our artist shows the actual size of the fruit. It measured  $8\frac{1}{4} \times 8\frac{3}{4}$  inches in circumference, and weighed  $5\frac{1}{2}$  ounces.—EDITOR FLORIDA DISPATCH."



was also well loaded. On the other tree (set out in February, 1886,) a *branch* was photographed comprising sixteen plums, which *averaged* (when picked) *four and three-quarter ounces each*. The trees from which these two photographs last mentioned were taken, were set out only about *sixteen months before the fruit was photographed* as per above.

The cut of a single fruit that appears on page 17 is an exact picture of one of the plums comprised in the bunch of sixteen above referred to. This individual one weighed five and a half ounces and measured in circumference eight and three-quarter inches the largest way. I had quite a number of these plums that measured eight inches and over in circumference the smallest way, and of which three would very nearly weigh a pound, while four would considerably overrun it.

The two hundred trees set out in orchard in February, 1886, and then only *dormant* buds, have also borne some fruit this year. In some cases as high as ten or twelve on a tree, and the fruit was uniformly large and fine.

From observations made last year, I had concluded that about September 1 to 15 would be their average time of ripening (specimens remaining on the tree last year as late as October 11), but this year they have ripened much earlier.

I think that during ordinary seasons they will ripen about July 20 to August 10 with us, and earlier farther South.

The branch of Kelseys containing *thirty-six plums* on *sixteen inches* of limb shown in the cut on page 19 was on the tree which contained the four hundred and seventy-six, while on this and other trees there were other branches that very nearly equaled this one in the number of plums to a given space.

To summarize, my experience with this fruit has been highly encouraging, and I have no hesitancy in indorsing (for this section at least) the points of excellence claimed for it by California growers, viz:

“Its wonderful productiveness is unsurpassed by any other plum, either native or foreign.”

“It comes into bearing at the age of two to three years, blossoms appearing frequently on yearling trees.”

“The fruit is of extraordinary size, being from seven to nine inches in circumference. It has a remarkably small pit.”

“It is very attractive in appearance, being of a rich yellow nearly overspread with bright red, and with a lovely bloom. It is heart-shaped.”

“It is of excellent quality, melting, rich and juicy. Its large size renders the paring of the fruit as practicable as the peach, which is quite a novelty, and it excels all other plums for canning.”

“In texture it is firm and meaty, and it possesses superior qualities for shipping long distances.”

In connection with this last statement, I quote from a letter received from Professor H. E. Van Deman, chief of division of Pomology of the United States Department of Agriculture. The letter is

dated Washington, D. C., July 15, and is an acknowledgment of Kelsey plums sent by mail on the *6th of July*. "The plums were in perfect condition; two of them were colored slightly, the other not at all. I did not try them until the *14th inst.*, when they were slightly mellowed, but when cut they were as firm as an apple. \* \* \* They are certainly a great acquisition to the list of plums for the South."

For the benefit of those who would like ocular proof of the size of these plums, I will say that a plaster of Paris cast of one of them can be seen at the office of Mr. A. L. Cuzner, No. 1 West Bay street, Jacksonville, and the *fruit itself* as large as any mentioned in this article can be seen in preserving fluid at my office at the nursery.



A BEARING KELSEY BRANCH.

"On this branch, which was taken from one of the three-year-old trees referred to in Mr. Taber's article, elsewhere in this issue, we counted thirty-six full-sized fruits in a space of sixteen-inches. Twenty-seven of the plums can be seen in the cut."—EDITOR DISPATCH.

The following is from the *Florida Dispatch* of August 15th, 1887:

"Having seen and tasted, we can fully corroborate Mr. Taber's statements regarding the remarkable growth, vigor and productiveness of the Kelsey trees in his orchards and nurseries, as well as attest the correctness of his weights and measures, and confirm his estimate of the superior quality of this fruit. A taste for it does not have to be acquired, and it does not have to be introduced in market like some of our new fruits. Everybody likes it and it will always sell in all markets.—Editor *Dispatch*.

Mr. D. Redmond, president of the Florida Fruit Growers' Association, writes as follows in the daily *News-Herald*, of June 27th, 1887:

"Of this very remarkable plum, Mr. Taber can now exhibit thousands of trees in all stages, from the newly inserted bud to the mature bearer, which requires propping and tying up to prevent it from breaking 'neath its loads of fruit.

“We had almost given up the expectation of being able to grow in Florida any other plum than the *Chicasaw* varieties, few of which are really of any value; but the sight of our friend Taber’s really magnificent bearing Kelseys has inspired us with very sanguine hopes for the future of this noble fruit throughout the Gulf States.”

#### NEW ORIENTAL PLUMS.

KELSEY.—(Described above).

CHABOT, MASU, BOTAN and LONG-FRUITED—Are all new varieties to this section of country, and of the same general character as the Kelsey, which they resemble in growth, but differ in their foliage and time of fruiting. California growers recommend these varieties highly. My trees of them were only set in orchard last winter. I cannot, therefore, say as to the time at which fruit will mature here. They are all making vigorous growth, and promise well.

BOTANKIO—Differs from the other varieties considerably in the character of its foliage; leaves broader than the rest; said to be an early maturing variety.

PRUNUS SIMONI, or APRICOT PLUM.—Originally from China; has been cultivated with success in many sections of the United States. It is hardy, and perfects fruit as far north as Iowa; tree quite strong grower, upright in habit; fruit red, tomato shaped; flesh fine, firm, yellow, with a peculiar aromatic flavor; will probably mature here in June or July.

PRUNUS PISSARDII (*Persian Purple-Leaved Plum*).—This is a very handsome purple-leaved tree, retaining its foliage and deep color throughout the hottest summers and until mid-winter. It produces a fair quality of plum, of medium size and crimson color; tree more highly valued for its ornamental character than for the value of its (fresh) fruit; the latter, however, is quite desirable for cooking. Tree strong grower, very productive; fruit ripens in June. In its ornamental capacity this tree is decidedly the most desirable of all purple-leaved trees.

#### FIGS.

Figs do well almost everywhere in Florida. They require but little cultivation, and no family should be without at least a few trees of this delicious fruit.

BROWN TURKEY.—Medium size, color brown, fruit sweet and excellent quality; tree very prolific and hardy.

CELESTIAL.—Medium to small, very sweet, excellent; tree vigorous grower and prolific.

BLACK ISCHIA.—Medium size, bluish black; quality good.

GREEN ISCHIA.—Medium, green, with crimson pulp; quality good; tree a prolific bearer.



WHITE MARSEILLES.—Very large, of good quality, and prolific.

WHITE ADRIATIC.—A variety recently introduced from South Italy by way of California, where it is highly commended. The tree is said to attain great size, making rapid growth and putting on heavy crops with great regularity. The fruit is described as large, skin thin as tissue paper, pulp like honey; equally good for table use and for drying.

SAN PEDRO.—A very large white fig, with deep red pulp, and of the finest flavor. Said to be the largest grown; of recent introduction, by way of California.

WHITE SMYRNA.—Another choice variety from California, where it is propagated from trees imported direct from Smyrna; fruit large, white and of excellent flavor, said to produce the dried figs imported from Smyrna.

### QUINCES.

APPLE.—Large, round, excellent for preserving.

CHINESE.—Oblong, of extraordinary size, often weighing two pounds or over: flesh tender, one of the best known varieties.

### MULBERRY TREES.

HICKS.—Very prolific, sweet; continues in bearing four months in the year.

DOWNINGS.—Fruit rich, sub-acid; not as prolific as Hicks, but fruit of better quality.

### OLIVES.

In giving a description of the olive tree, and the soil and climate in which it thrives, I cannot do so better than to quote from that eminent authority, Mr. Charles Downing, in his "Fruits and Fruit Trees of America."

"The olive, which, as Loudon justly remarks, furnishes, in its invaluable oil, the cream and butter of Spain and Italy, will undoubtedly one day be largely cultivated in our Southern States.

"The uses and value of the oil are still comparatively unknown in this country. In the South of Europe it is more valuable than bread, as, to say nothing of its wholesomeness, it enters into every kind of food and cookery, and renders so large a quantity of vegetable food fit for use. A few olive trees will serve for the support of an entire family, who would starve on what could otherwise be raised on the same surface of soil: and dry crevices of rocks, and almost otherwise barren soils in the deserts, when planted with this tree, become flourishing and valuable places of habitation.

“The olive is a native of the temperate seacoast ridges of Asia and Africa; but it has, time out of mind, been cultivated in the South of Europe. It is a low evergreen tree, scarcely twenty feet high, its head spreading, and clothed with stiff, narrow, bluish green leaves. Its dark green or black fruit is oval, the hard fleshy pulp enclosing a stone. In a pickled state the fruit is highly esteemed. The pickles are made by steeping the unripe olives in lye water, after which they are washed and bottled in salt and water, to which is often added fennel, or some kind of spice. The oil is made by crushing the fruit to a paste, pressing it through a coarse hempen bag into hot water, from the surface of which the oil is skimmed off. The best oil is made from the pulp alone; when the stone also is crushed it is inferior.

“The olive tree commences bearing five or six years after being planted. Its ordinary crop is fifteen or twenty pounds of oil per annum, and the regularity of its crop, as well as the great age to which it lives, renders an olive plantation one of the most valuable in the world. With respect to its longevity, we may remark that there is a celebrated plantation near Terni, in Italy, more than five miles in extent, which, there is every reason for believing, has existed since the time of Pliny.

“The olive is not a very tender tree. It will thrive further north than the orange. The very best sites for it are limestone ridges, and dry crumbling limestone rocky regions always produce the finest oil. The tree, however, thrives most luxuriantly in deep, rich, clayey loams, which should be rendered more suitable by using air-slaked lime as manure. It requires comparatively little pruning or care when a plantation is once fairly established.

“There are numberless varieties enumerated in the French catalogues, but only a few of them are worth the attention of any but the curious collector.

“The *Olivier Picholine* yields the fruit most esteemed for pickling. It grows quite readily in any tolerable soil, and is one of the hardiest varieties.”

The above named variety (Picholine) is the only one I am propagating. This variety is held in the highest esteem in California, where it is successfully grown, and produces a fine grade of both oil and pickles. My trees of this variety are fine, thrifty and vigorous, and I have great faith in their general adaptability to Florida.

#### POMEGRANATE.

SWEET.—This shrub is often grown in the garden for the sake of the flower, which is beautiful, fruit large, sweet, of pleasant flavor.

## NUT-BEARING TREES.

### PECANS.

The Pecan makes a beautiful tree. They bear profusely in this State, and are profitable.

LARGE TEXAS.—One of the best varieties; very prolific.

PAPER SHELL.—Produces a good sized nut, of fine quality; shell very thin, as its name indicates.

### CHESTNUTS.

JAPAN.—A dwarf variety, producing a very large nut of the size of the ordinary Spanish variety. Trees are said to produce when but three years from graft. Meat sweet, resembling the common American in quality.

### ALMONDS.

SULTANA, PRINCESSE.—The soft shelled Almonds of commerce consist principally of these two varieties.

### WALNUTS.

ENGLISH, CHABERT, MAYETTE, THIN-SHELLED.—The finest varieties grown.

DWARF OR EARLY BEARING WALNUT.—Of dwarf growth; produces nuts when four years old; nuts of good quality and size.

### GRAPES.

Considerable attention is being given to Grape culture in various sections of the State. The following varieties are recommended highly by some of the largest growers:

CYNTHIANA.—Vine vigorous, strong grower and productive; bunches long, shouldered, compact; berries small, bluish-black, vinous, sweet and juicy. Makes a fine, dark-red wine, and is also a most excellent table grape.

NORTON.—Description much the same as Cynthiana, both varieties possessing the same characteristics.

DELAWARE.—Bunches small to medium, fruit small, skin red or pink and very thin; fruit juicy, vinous, excellent; held in very high estimation everywhere it is grown; only a moderate grower when young, but very hardy and vigorous when fully established. Ripens in July.

**IVES.**—Although only of fair quality, this grape is considered valuable for this State as a market grape. It is one of the hardiest varieties, a strong grower, ripens early, and the fruit stands shipment well; bunches large, berries large, black, pulpy, sweet, musky. Ripens in June. A popular wine grape.

**CHAMPION.**—The earliest of American grapes, and more valuable on that account than for its quality, which is not first-class. Bunches medium, berries medium, round, blue-black, vine healthy, and vigorous grower.

**GOETHE** (Roger's No. 1).—A fine grape, somewhat resembling the Malaga. Bunches large, berries large, color greenish-yellow turning to pink at full maturity; fruit sweet, with a well defined aroma; too tender for shipment; excellent for home use as a table grape or for wine.

**MOORE'S EARLY.**—Similar to Concord in size and shape, but an improvement upon that variety in quality and in time of ripening, which is earlier.

**PERKINS.**—Highly recommended by those who have tested it in this State; bunches medium, compact; berries oblong, whitish-green, with tinge of red and white bloom when fully ripe.

**BRIGHTON.**—Highly extolled by some and by others not ranked so high; a most excellent grape, and desirable, except for rot or mildew, which has affected it in some instances; bunches medium, berries large, reddish; skin thin; very desirable table variety.

#### FOREIGN VARIETIES.

**BLACK HAMBURG.**—Has given excellent results in many sections of Florida; large, black; a fine variety.

**MUSCAT OF ALEXANDRIA.**—Bunches very large; berries large, oblong, white; excellent flavor.

#### MUSCADINE TYPE.

This type of grapes is only found in the Southern States, and they will not flourish North or West. All through the South they grow very vigorously and strong, and bear profusely; they should be planted at least twenty-five feet apart, and do not require pruning.

**SCUPPERNONG.**—Bunches composed of eight or ten berries, which are very large, round and bronze colored when fully ripe; flesh sweet, pulpy, vinous; quality excellent, matures middle of August. The vine is free from all diseases and is exceedingly prolific.

**FLOWERS.**—Berries large, black; bunches composed of from fifteen to twenty berries; fruit of sweet, vinous flavor; matures latter part of September.

**TENDERPULP.**—A seedling of the Flowers, and ripens about

the same time as that variety. Berries large, black, sweet and tender; quality good.

THOMAS.—Bunches seldom exceed eight or ten berries; color reddish purple, pulp sweet, tender, vinous; quality equal or superior to any of the above named. Maturity middle of August.

#### RASPBERRIES.

CUTHBERT.—The introduction of this variety has made raspberry culture quite profitable in sections of the Southern States where this product had been unreliable. Fruit red, large, of excellent quality; yield very prolific; ripens middle of May, and continues several weeks.

#### BLACKBERRIES.

KITTATINNY.—Growth upright: berry large, sweet, good flavor. prolific: ripens early in June.

#### SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

TEXAS UMBRELLA TREE.—Deciduous, a sub-variety of the China tree, of remarkably fast growth, and very symmetrical, in shape resembling an umbrella; one of the handsomest trees grown, and cannot be surpassed as a shade tree.

PRUNUS PISSARDII.—A beautiful purple-leaved tree that retains its deep color throughout the warmest weather, and its leaves until mid-winter. This tree also bears a fruit of a bright crimson color and of fair quality, maturing in June. Introduced into this country from Persia.

OLIVE.—For description see page 21. This tree is an evergreen, and beside being ornamental is also valuable for fruit and oil.

LOQUAT.—A beautiful evergreen tree, with broad, dark green leaves. For description see page 16.

## SUMMARY AND RECAPITULATION.

**QUALITY OF STOCK.**—Particular attention is given, that every tree shipped from these Nurseries shall be true to name, well grown, shapely, vigorous, healthy, well rooted and of full size named in price list. It is my intention that nothing of inferior quality shall be shipped from these Nurseries, and should any cause for complaint by any possibility occur, I shall deem it a favor to have it reported at once, and will see that it is promptly corrected.

**GOOD COUNT** will be given in the filling of every order; this does *not* mean that where a party orders only a few dollars' worth that he may expect to get *double* that amount in value, but that orders will be filled with due liberality in this respect, and proportionately so according to their size.

**NO SUBSTITUTION OF VARIETIES** is made unless authorized by the purchaser. It is an excellent plan, however, for the buyer to name varieties that he would wish sent in case the stock of any varieties ordered should be exhausted.

**TERMS** are invariably cash in advance. No trees sent out until paid for.—See page 4.

**SIX, FIFTY, AND FIVE HUNDRED** trees at dozen, hundred, and thousand rates, respectively.

**NEW PEACHES AND ORIENTAL PLUMS** are made a specialty, and many of these are budded from bearing trees in my own orchards. No expense or time has been spared in procuring and testing all new varieties of promise, as fast as obtainable, and I allow no buds to be used in my nurseries that are not known to be from reliable sources. My stock of *home grown* peach and plum trees is large and in excellent condition.

At a meeting of the Florida Nurserymen's Association held in Palatka, August 10, 1887, the relative value of home-grown *versus* imported peach trees came up for discussion and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That it is the belief of this Association that Florida-grown stock of all deciduous fruit trees is preferable to that grown farther north.

**PRICES.**—While I make no pretension to *extremely low* prices, they will be found to be as low as those of other RELIABLE NURSERYMEN in this State, who make a specialty of *home-grown stock*, but I wish it distinctly understood that I do not undertake, nor pretend to offer, any competition in prices with those of itinerant tree peddlers and dealers, who, having no reputation to maintain, annually flood the State with trees of inferior quality, and of varieties which (even if they be true to name) often prove totally unsuited to this climate.

**THE SUCCESS OR FAILURE** of an orchard is often traceable directly to the quality of the trees planted, and while a *cheap* article, so-called, often proves "dear at any price", this often holds doubly good in purchasing nursery stock, for the *cost of a tree* does not stop when it is *paid for*, but its purchase involves additional expenditure in future care and culture, and the *difference in value* between a poor tree and a good one is constantly increasing, and that in *inverse ratio*. A great many who have purchased trees from doubtful sources because they were *cheap* have had the trite adage "penny wise and pound foolish" more clearly demonstrated than they would wish—in their own case at least. *Fi st-class stock* is always in demand, is *always* worth a fair price, and always gives *satisfaction to the purchaser*.

*In this connection* I would respectfully call attention to a few of the numerous testimonials I have received from customers as to the uniformly high standard of stock disseminated from these Nurseries. See page 30.



PRICE LIST.

Species and Varieties.	Height in Feet.	Singly.		Per Dozen.		Per Hundred.		Per Thousand.	
		\$	¢	\$	¢	\$	¢	\$	¢
PEACHES—									
Peen-to and Honey, one year	3 to 4	20	2 25	250	27 50	17 50	150 00		
.. .. ..	4 to 5	25	2 75	300	33 75	20 00	175 00		
Peen-to and Honey, one year, extra fine . . . . .	5 to 7	30	3 25	360	39 00	25 00			
Bidwell's Early, June buds	2 to 3	50	5 00	600	65 00	35 00			
Florida Crawford, Summer buds . . . . .	1½ to 3	35	4 00	420	44 00	30 00			
Florida Crawford, Pallas and Climax, one year . . . . .	4 to 5	40	4 50	480	50 00	35 00			
Florida Crawford, Pallas and Climax, one year . . . . .	5 to 7	45	5 00	540	57 00	40 00			
Amelia, Albert Sidney and Thurber . . . . .	4 to 6	25	2 75	300	31 25	20 00			
Countess, Elma and Victoria	4 to 6	35	3 50	420	45 00				
ORANGES—									
Sweet Seedlings and budded varieties. Prices on application. (See page 14). . . . .									
LEMONS—									
Villa Francha, (See page 14). . . . .									
APPLES—									
On LeConte roots, one year from bud . . . . .									
JAPAN PERSIMMONS—	2 to 3	30	3 25	360	39 00				
Best varieties Medium . . . . .		45	4 50	540	57 00	35 00			
.. .. First-class . . . . .		55	5 50	660	70 50	45 00			
.. .. Heavy . . . . .		75	7 50	900	100 00	60 00			
PEARS—Bartlett, Howell Buf- fum and Duchesse de An- gouleme on LeConte roots, one year . . . . .									
3 to 4	30	3 25	360	39 00	25 00				
LeConte and Keiffer, on their own roots, one year . . . . .	2 to 4	20	1 75	240	23 25	12 50			
LeConte and Kieffer, on their own roots, one year. . . . .	4 to 5	25	2 25	300	28 75	15 00			
LeConte and Keiffer, on their own roots, one year . . . . .	5 to 6	30	2 75	360	34 50	20 00			

## PRICE LIST.—Continued.

Species and Varieties.	Height in feet.	Singly.	Per Dozen.	Per Hundred.	Per Thousand.
LeConte and Keiffer on their own roots, one year . . .	6 to 8	35	3 25	25 00	. . .
APRICOTS—					
Two varieties, one year . . .	4 to 5	30	3 25	. . .	. . .
NECTARINES—					
Two varieties, one year . . .	4 to 5	25	2 50	. . .	. . .
PLUMS—					
Chicasaw varieties, one year	4 to 5	25	2 50	. . .	. . .
PLUMS, Oriental varieties—					
Kelsey's Summer buds . . .	1½ to 3	35	3 50	25 00	. . .
Kelsey's Summer buds and one year . . . . .	3 to 4	40	4 00	30 00	275 00
Kelsey's, one year . . . . .	4 to 5	45	4 50	35 00	300 00
“ “ “ . . . . .	5 to 7	50	5 00	40 00	350 00
Chabot, Masu, Botan, Long Fruited and Botankio, summer buds . . . . .	1½ to 3	50	5 00	. . .	. . .
Prunus Simoni, summer buds . . . . .	1½ to 3	40	4 00	. . .	. . .
Prunus Simoni, summer buds, and one year . . . . .	4 to 5	50	5 00	. . .	. . .
Prunus Pissardii, one year . . .	4 to 6	40	4 00	30 00	. . .
LOQUAT—					
Japan Medlar . . . . .	1 to 2	25	2 50	. . .	. . .
“ “ . . . . .	2 to 3	50	5 00	. . .	. . .
Japan Medlar, two years . . .	1½ to 2	30	3 00	. . .	. . .
FIGS—Five kinds, good varieties, one year . . . . .		25	2 50	. . .	. . .
White Adriatic, San Pedro, and White Smyrna . . . . .		75	7 50	. . .	. . .
White Adriatic, San Pedro and White Smyrna, extra large . . . . .		1 00	. . .	. . .	. . .
QUINCES.—					
Apple (or orange), one year	2½ to 3	25	2 50	. . .	. . .
Chinese, one year . . . . .	2½ to 3	30	3 00	. . .	. . .
MULBERRIES—					
Two varieties, one year . . .	4 to 6	25	2 50	. . .	. . .



PRICE LIST.—Continued.

Species and Varieties.	Height in Feet.		Singly.	Per Dozen.	Per Hundred.	Per Thousand.
<b>OLIVES—</b>						
Picholine . . . . .	1 to 2		50	5 00	. . . .	. . . .
" . . . . .	2 to 3		75	8 00	60 00	. . . .
" . . . . .	3 to 4	1 00	10 00	75 00	. . . .	. . . .
<b>PECANS—</b>						
Large Texas and Paper Shell	1 to 2		30	3 00	20 00	175 00
" " " "	2 to 3		40	4 00	30 00	. . . .
Large Texas . . . . .	4 to 6		75	7 50	. . . .	. . . .
<b>CHESTNUTS—</b>						
Japan Dwarf . . . . .	2 to 3		50	5 00	. . . .	. . . .
<b>ALMONDS—</b>						
Soft Shelled, two varieties, one year . . . . .	3 to 4		30	3 00	. . . .	. . . .
<b>WALNUTS—</b>						
English Chaberte, Mayette and Thin Shelled, one year	2 to 3		30	3 00	. . . .	. . . .
Dwarf, Early bearing . . . .	1 to 2		30	3 00	. . . .	. . . .
<b>GRAPES—</b>						
Ives, Champion, Perkins, Concord, and Hartford, one year . . . . .	. . . .		15	1 50	. . . .	. . . .
Goethe, Brighton, Moore's Early, Delaware, Cynth- iana and Norton, one year	. . . .		25	2 50	. . . .	. . . .
Concord, Hartford, and Ives, two years . . . . .	. . . .		25	2 50	. . . .	. . . .
Black Hamburg and Muscat of Alexandria, one year . . . .	. . . .		50	5 00	. . . .	. . . .
Scuppernong, Flowers, Ten- derpulp and Thomas, one year . . . . .	. . . .		15	1 50	. . . .	. . . .
Last four varieties, two years	. . . .		25	2 50	. . . .	. . . .
<b>RASPBERRIES—</b> Cuthbert . . . . .	. . . .		. . . .	75	. . . .	. . . .
<b>BLACKBERRIES—</b>						
Kittatinny . . . . .	. . . .		. . . .	75	. . . .	. . . .
<b>TEXAS UMBRELLA TREE</b>						
One year . . . . .	. . . .		25	2 50	. . . .	. . . .
<b>POMEGRANATE—</b> Sweet . . . . .						
. . . . .	. . . .		25	2 50	. . . .	. . . .

## TESTIMONIALS.

GARDENIA P. O., FRUITLAND PARK, FLA., March 1, 1887.

*Mr. G. L. Taber:*

DEAR SIR—Please find enclosed postal order for amount of bill rendered for two lots of olive trees. Thanks for the promptness with which you filled my order by telegraph. The trees reached me in fine condition, and I was much pleased with them.

Very truly, O. P. ROOKS.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., February 5, 1887.

*G. L. Taber, Esq.:*

DEAR SIR—On going to town yesterday I found your box of trees and letter, and now, at 2 P. M. Saturday, my new orchard and vineyard is planted, and I present you my check for amount of bill, which I think is very reasonable. Thanks for your liberality and careful packing.

Yours, very truly,

A. H. CURTISS,  
Editor Florida Farmer and Fruit Grower.

LAKE CITY, FLA., February 20, 1887.

*Mr. G. L. Taber:*

DEAR SIR—The trees arrived safely and in good order. Am obliged for the thorough manner in which they were packed.

Yours, very truly,

A. Q. HOLLODAY,  
President State Agricultural College.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., December 18, 1886.

*G. L. Taber, Esq.:*

DEAR SIR—Box of peach trees received in good order, and contents satisfactory. I enclose certificate of deposit for \$64, amount of bill, which please acknowledge, and oblige,

Yours, respectfully, D. REDMOND.

VILLA CITY, SUMTER COUNTY, FLA., March 9, 1887.

*G. L. Taber:*

DEAR SIR—Your letter, with invoice, of 2d instant, is at hand; also, box of trees. The trees you sent were of extra fine quality and very satisfactory.

Very truly, yours,

GEO. T. KING.

PORTLAND, ME., January 13, 1887.

*G. L. Taber:*

DEAR SIR—My agent reports your invoice arrived in excellent order, and the trees, especially the olives, as very beautiful.

Yours respectfully,

L. H. HALLÖCK.

Invoice above mentioned was shipped to Belleview, Fla. A second shipment elicited the following response :

“Peach trees by the last invoice were extra fine, and every way satisfactory.”

Under date of August 17, 1887. Mr. Hallock further writes :  
“The peach trees you sent are making a *wonderful growth*.”

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JACKSONVILLE, Feb. 5, 1887.

*Mr. G. L. Taber :*

DEAR SIR—Your statement and letter to hand. I think trees are very good and come up to all you claimed for them.

Yours truly,

S. O. KING.

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ORANGE DALE, FLA., Feb. 9, 1887.

*Mr. G. L. Taber :*

The trees came to hand all O. K., and I am well pleased with them. My neighbor, J. H. Patterson, received his trees yesterday, and is very well pleased with them. Others have postponed planting this season, but say they will give you an order next season.

Yours, etc.,

H. J. KENDALL.

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OCALA, FLA., January 21, 1887.

*Mr. G. L. Taber, Glen St. Mary, Fla. :*

DEAR SIR—The olives came to hand in excellent order. I am much pleased with them. They are well rooted, pretty trees, and trust they will lead to a further demand. Yours truly,

S. SANDERS NECK.

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HAWTHORNE, FLA., February 9, 1887.

DEAR SIR—The order which you filled me is a handsome sample; they arrived safe and prompt. Many thanks for the Kelsey plum.

Yours truly,

E. T. LOMAS.

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ORANGE LAKE, February 5, 1887.

DEAR SIR—The trees arrived in good condition, and I am well pleased with the lot.

Yours, etc.,

GORDON R. ROGERS.

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ENTERPRISE, January 7, 1887.

*Mr. G. L. Taber :*

DEAR SIR—Please find post-office order for amount of bill. The trees arrived, good stock and in good condition.

Yours truly,

W. S. SANDS.

SAN ANTONIO, FLA., March 27, 1887.

*Mr. G. L. Taber:*

DEAR SIR—Inclosed please find amount of \$5.00 which I owe you yet on the olive trees. We were very much pleased with them.

Very respectfully,

WM. SULTENFUSS.

WELAKA, FLA., January 10, 1887.

The box of trees arrived on slow time, but in best of order. Another line got the box and carried it to Sanford. It was landed here Tuesday night, the 9th day from shipping. Your packing was *careful and perfect. It would have gone safely to the Pacific.*

N. WOODWORTH.

ORANGE CITY, FLA., January 1, 1887.

DEAR SIR—The fruit trees have arrived, and I have them set out. I am much pleased with them, and must say that I never saw trees packed better.

Yours, etc.,

R. M. TUCKER.

FEDERAL POINT, FLA., February 20, 1887.

*Mr. G. L. Taber:*

DEAR SIR—The trees arrived to-day in good order. Thanks for extra trees; also for information so kindly given.

Respectfully yours,

S. A. PIERCE.

ORANGE PARK, FLA., February 4, 1887.

*Mr. G. L. Taber:*

Last consignment of trees as per order was very satisfactory all around.

Yours truly,

C. H. GOODRICH.

MELROSE, FLA., August 29, 1887.

*G. L. Taber:*

DEAR SIR—Although I never wrote you after receiving the nursery stock last spring, yet I have to say it was the best packed and altogether most satisfactory of any I have had.

Sincerely,

R. BINGHAM.

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Jacksonville, Fla.

MESSRS. GEO. F. DREW & Co., Jacksonville, Fla.

MR. A. H. MANVILLE, Editor *Florida Dispatch*, Jacksonville, Fla.

PROF. A. H. CURTISS, Editor *Florida Farmer and Fruit-Grower*, Jacksonville, Fla.

PROF. ALEX. Q. HOLLODAY, President State Agricultural College, Lake City, Fla.

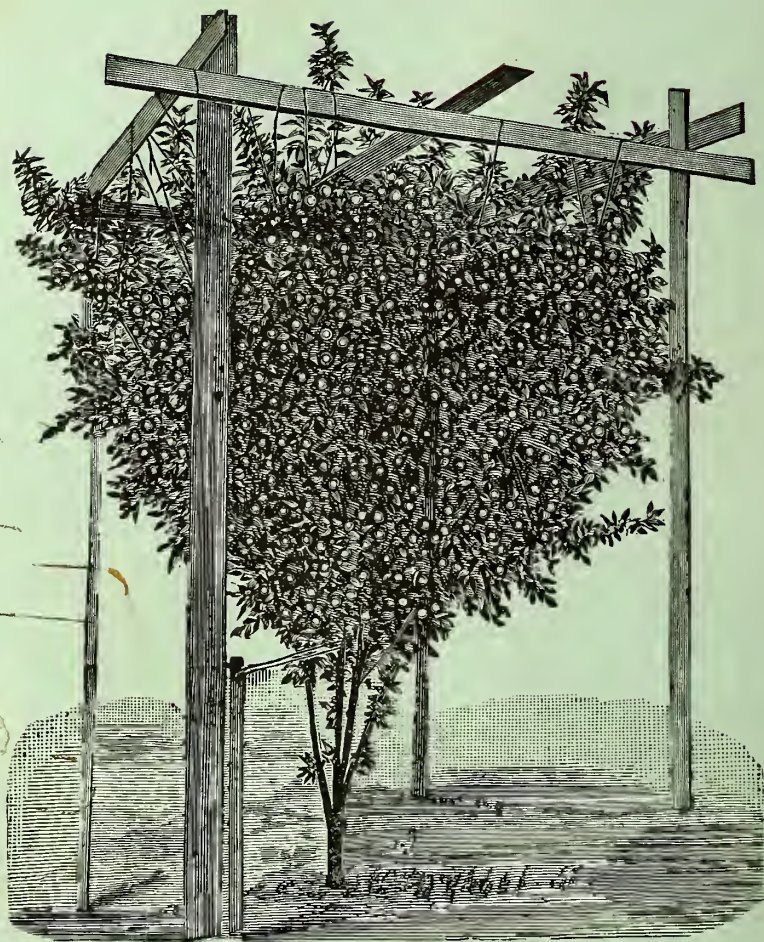
MR. D. REDMOND, Jacksonville, Fla.

MR. E. O. PAINTER, Editor *Florida Agriculturist*, DeLand, Fla.

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REFERENCES WITHOUT PERMISSION.

*Every box of trees shipped from this nursery.*



### KELSEY PLUM TREE.

" A three-year-old tree in the orchard of Mr. Geo. L. Taber, at Glen St. Mary, Fla. upon which we counted four hundred and seventy-six large fruit on June 15, 1887, when it was photographed.—EDITOR FLORIDA DISPATCH."