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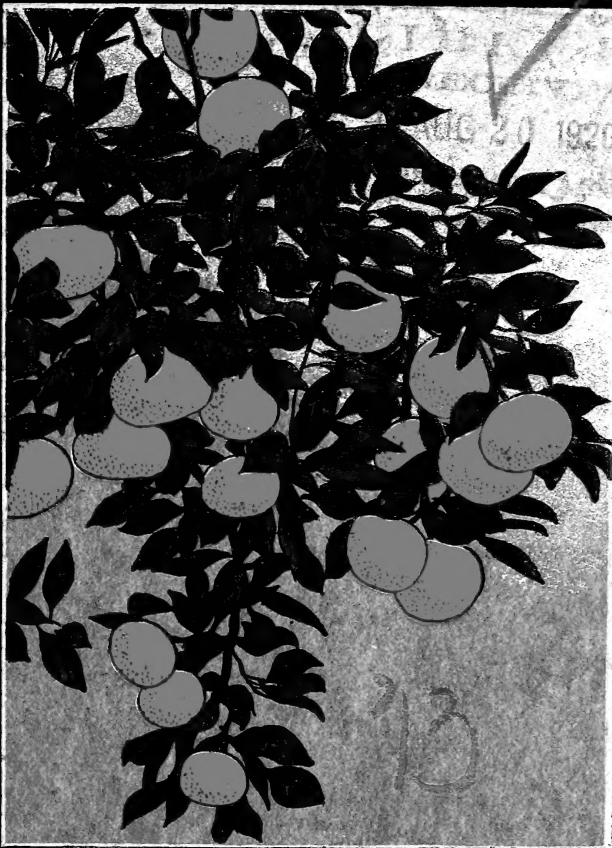
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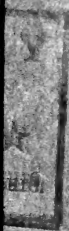
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Catalogue and Price-List

Summit Nurseries

Miller & Gossard

MONTICELLO • FLORIDA

Terms of Business

Location. We are located two miles from Monticello, in Jefferson County, the hill country of Middle Florida, and are very convenient to competing lines of railway. Our soil is of fine quality for the growing of well-rooted, thrifty trees and plants, and we have no insect pests that are at all dangerous to them. We shall be pleased to have you visit our Nurseries, to see the growing stock and get acquainted; but, if you cannot do so, send us your orders, and be assured that they will have our best attention.

Packing will be done in the best manner to insure safe carriage any distance, and no charge made for it except when boxes are required, when actual cost only will be charged. Cartage to the depot free.

As to remittance with order. When stock is ordered for immediate shipment, cash should in all cases accompany the order. If goods are to be held for some time after shipping season commences, cash in full should accompany the order. Should the order be placed in advance of opening of shipping season, 25 per cent of the total amount should accompany the order, the balance to be paid when shipping season commences.

We prefer not to accept orders for freight or express shipment C. O. D., unless at least one-fourth the total amount of the bill is included.

Please use the enclosed blank in ordering, and remit by Bank Draft, Express or Post Office Money Order, Registered Letter or Prepaid Express.

Guarantee. Unavoidable mistakes will sometimes occur in labeling. In all such cases we will cheerfully furnish other trees that are true to label, by sending them free to the nearest express office, or refund the purchase price; but further than this we will not be responsible. We exercise every precaution in our power to avoid all mistakes of any kind; but we are not infallible, and mistakes will sometimes occur. In such event, we feel that, when we have done all that is fair to make the matter right, we have discharged our duty. Our shipping season opens as soon as the wood is sufficiently ripened up, usually about November 15, and continues to March 1.

Transportation at Purchaser's expense and risk. All carrier charges are to be paid by the purchaser, and, upon delivery in good order to transportation company, our responsibility ceases. Claims for loss or damages must be made upon the carrier. We will use every effort to secure prompt delivery and settlement for damage claims upon notice from purchaser. Unless shipping instructions are given, we will forward according to our best judgment.

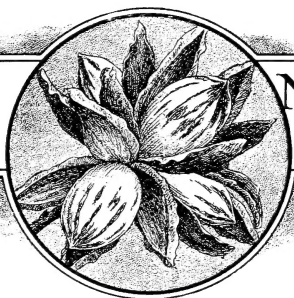
We will bill 5 trees or plants at 10 rates, 50 at 100 rates, and 500 at 1,000 rates.

Order early. You are then sure of getting the varieties you want. You get first choice of stock, and you get them planted early. December and January are the ideal months for tree-planting in this climate.

About agents. We do not send out agents, and those buying stock from us to sell again must sell on their own responsibility, as we will not be responsible for errors through persons claiming to be selling stock for us. All orders shipped to customers of tree agents or dealers will have careful attention; but such customers must make claims, if any, to those selling them the stock.

Testimonials. We are constantly in receipt of letters complimentary to our stock and treatment of customers, but are not in the habit of publishing them. We guarantee absolutely that all orders entrusted to us shall be filled with first-class stock, and that the purchaser will be satisfied. Those questioning our ability or willingness to do as we promise are invited to inquire about us of any county official or bank in Monticello.

SUMMIT
CHOICE
NURSERY STOCK



NURSERIES
MILLER & GOSSARD
Proprietors

MONTICELLO

FLORIDA

A Word of Introduction



TO those with whom we have had dealings in the past we believe little need be said, since our transactions have always been conducted with the sole purpose of making satisfied customers, thereby serving our own best interests. We verily believe the best asset which any permanent business can possess is a satisfied clientele. We doubt if there is another firm, having the volume of business we have transacted during the past eight years, that can show so few complaints among their letter-files. We attribute this to the exceptional care we have always exercised in filling orders, and to the experience we have gained in growing our stock along the most improved scientific lines.

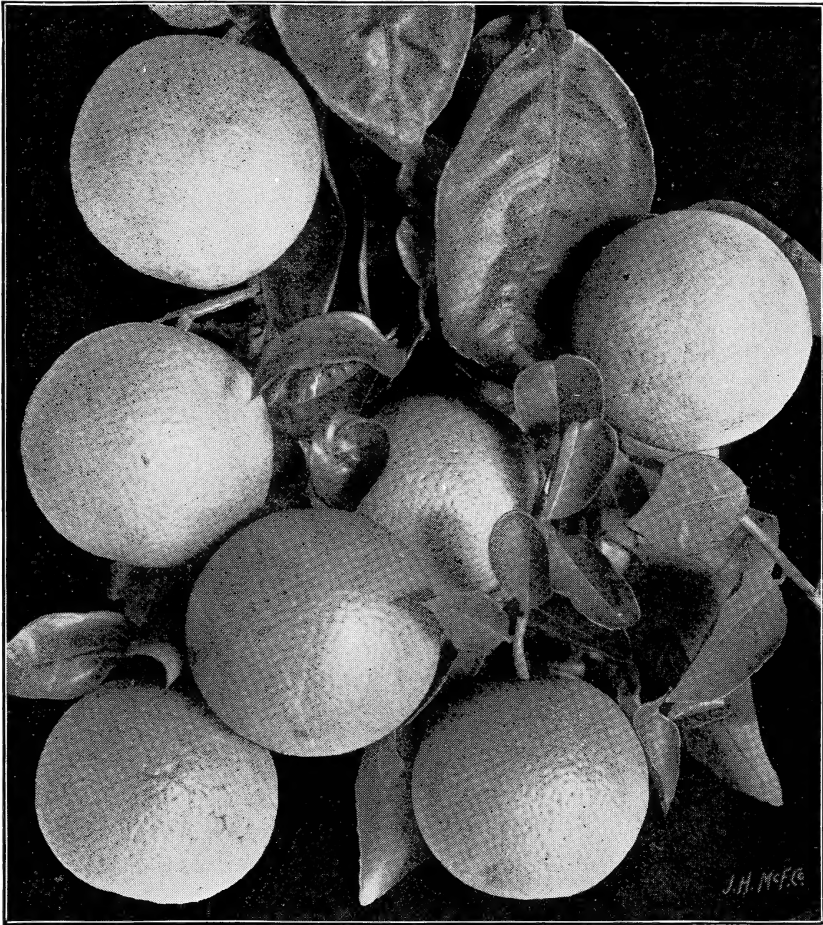
SUMMIT NURSERIES are now entering their twenty-second year, and since September 1, 1904, have been jointly owned by H. K. Miller and H. A. Gossard, having been operated during this period under the direct management of the former. The owners have had wide experience in experiment-station work, and are thoroughly familiar with southern conditions. For the past eight years Mr. Gossard has been Entomologist of the Ohio Experiment Station, but he keeps in touch with the Nurseries by devoting a part of each shipping season to personal direction at the Nursery plant.

To those who have not yet bought of us: We solicit your patronage, with every assurance that we shall endeavor to justify your faith and confidence in us. Our future policy will be to produce the best possible quality of Nursery Stock of such varieties as have real merit; to exercise every precaution to send out stock true to name; to give full value for money received; and, above all, to maintain a high standard of business integrity. Prospective customers are invited to visit our plant whenever possible, to see our stock and examine our methods of conducting the Nurseries, in order to decide where to place their orders.

Our terms will be found on the facing page. For your convenience an order blank is enclosed, which we trust you will fill out and forward to us.

SUMMIT NURSERIES

H. K. MILLER, Manager



Pineapple Oranges

CITRUS FRUITS

We make a specialty of Citrus trees for the northern section of the Citrus belt. This includes the counties which border upon the Gulf of Mexico, from the mouth of the Rio Grande to the mouth of the Suwanee River. Lying just north of these counties, but south of the 32d parallel, are to be found numerous favored sections, where the temperature rarely goes below 20 degrees, in which Citrus fruits may be grown with a fair degree of security. We see no reason why any home located in this area should not be supplied with the Citrus fruits that they may require from their own trees.

For planting in this territory we grow Citrus trees budded on *Citrus trifoliata* stock. This stock is well adapted to a loam soil underlaid with clay, and has been known to give excellent results on deep sandy soils, well supplied with humus, that do not readily dry out. It is far better to have a clay subsoil, however, near the surface. A wider range of soil may be selected when it is possible to irrigate; but, in case of alluvial lands, clay lands, and those of the type above mentioned, one may expect the Trifoliata stock to do well with a normal rainfall.

It is always best to select the soil and location with due care. Advantage should be taken of any natural protection, such as bodies of water, timber-belts, hillsides, etc.,

Citrus Fruits, continued

in order to give good air-drainage, soil-drainage and protection from cold. It is best to prepare the soil thoroughly before planting.

With due regard to the above items, the next most important thing is the selection of good trees. Trees that have been well grown, that are thrifty and vigorous, that have been dug with ample root-systems, and handled with care, will prove far more satisfactory in the end than trees which may be obtained more cheaply and have had less care.

In planting the trees, special care should be exercised to keep the roots moist, with a minimum of exposure to sunshine or wind. The roots should be spread out in a normal position, the soil filled in carefully, and finally packed quite hard around the roots. It is best to cut the trees back at planting.

VARIETIES OF ORANGES

We recommend the Satsuma for extensive planting, but for home use we grow a few other varieties, which we list below:

Jaffa. Size medium to large; thin skin; pulp melting, juicy, non-fibrous and of delicate flavor. One of the most desirable of all the Oranges. The tree is a good, vigorous grower, quite prolific, nearly thornless, and fruit remains on the tree in good condition for a long period. Highly recommended for home use.

Majorca. Very much like Jaffa; robust grower; slightly smaller than Jaffa, but in other respects fully equal to it.

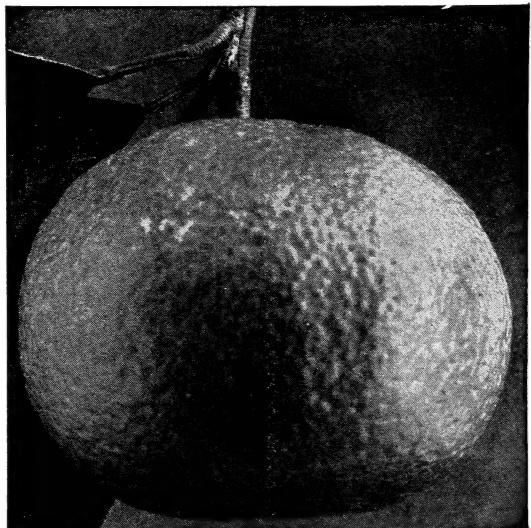
Pineapple. One of the most popular varieties throughout the Citrus belt, and deservedly so. The tree is a strong, upright grower, a prolific bearer and fairly hardy. The fruit is of excellent quality, medium to large, with thin, tough skin, smooth and bright; decidedly free from rag.

Ruby. Thin, tough skin; rich, juicy, melting pulp, with unsurpassed flavor. The flesh becomes mottled with blood-red spots when ripe, hence its name. The tree is a vigorous grower; quite free from thorns, a good bearer. Our experience leads us to believe this is one of the most desirable varieties for general planting.

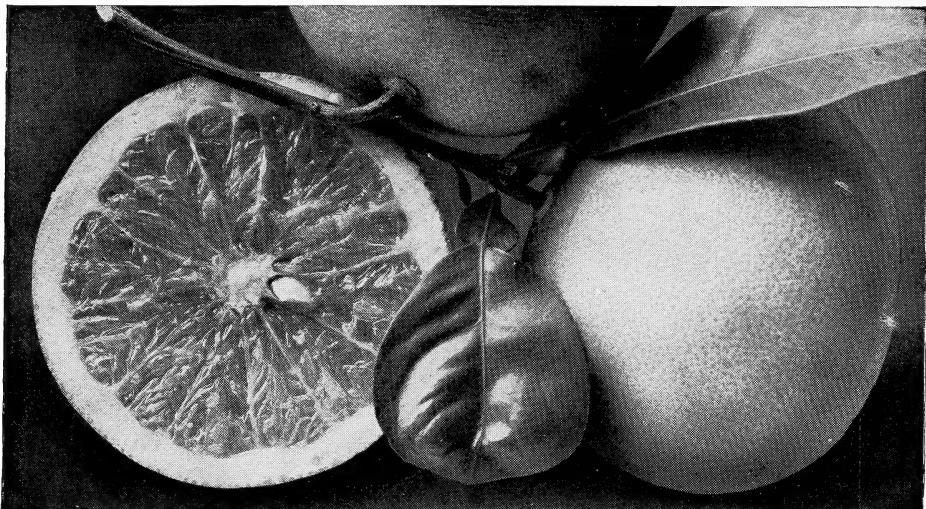
Satsuma. This variety was introduced a number of years ago from Japan. It is doubtless more extensively grown in Japan than any other variety of Citrus fruit, and it is highly appreciated in oriental countries. When properly grown, it is a very excellent Orange. Size medium; flattened, with loosely adhering skin; the segments separate easily, like others of the Mandarin group. The flesh is very tender, with a fine grain, juicy, sweet and delicate; quite seedless; ripens in September and will last

through November. The tree is thornless, slightly dwarfed in habit; will bear when quite young and is the most hardy of all Oranges of edible varieties. This fruit is destined to become exceedingly popular in the market, as it comes at a time when there is a dearth of other fruit. We recommend it very strongly for extensive plantings throughout northern Florida and the Gulf Coast Orange belt. The variety is a good shipper and brings high prices in all markets.

Washington Navel. Fruit medium to large, having an umbilical formation on the blossom end. The flesh is tender, sweet, well flavored and quite luscious. A great favorite in the West, but does not fruit so heavily in the East.



Satsuma Orange



Marsh Seedless Pomelo

POMELO, or GRAPEFRUIT

We have grown the following varieties in northern Florida with considerable satisfaction, and with very little injury from cold during the past ten years.

Duncan. Size medium to large, with smooth, tough peel; decidedly Grapefruit flavor, with a pronounced bitter taste; excellent quality. Will keep well on trees. The tree is a vigorous grower and prolific; quite hardy and one of the best.

Marsh Seedless. Medium to large size; slightly flattened; quality excellent; juicy; smooth skin; very few seeds; one of

the most satisfactory varieties we have grown.

McCarthy. This is a new variety of considerable merit. The tree is fairly hardy, and bears the fruit singly rather than in clusters, which is a decided advantage in gathering. The flesh is juicy, tender, melting, with a decided Pomelo flavor; not quite so hardy as Duncan.

| PRICES OF ORANGES AND POMELOS, budded on Trifoliata: | Each | 10 | 100 | 1,000 |
|--|--------|--------|---------|----------|
| 1 to 2 feet..... | \$0 30 | \$2 75 | \$25 00 | \$225 00 |
| 2 to 3 feet..... | 35 | 3 00 | 27 00 | 250 00 |
| 3 to 4 feet..... | 45 | 4 00 | 35 00 | 300 00 |
| 4 to 5 feet..... | 55 | 5 00 | 45 00 | 400 00 |

KUMQUATS

The Kumquat, or Kin-Kan, is a hardy shrub, growing from 10 to 15 feet high. Makes a splendid ornamental with its contrasting colors of gold and green. The fruits are small—1½ to 2 inches in length and 1 inch in diameter. They bring a good price on the market, and are used for eating out of hand, for decorative purposes and for making preserves. Very popular. We list only one variety of these, the **Nagami**, as it is decidedly the best that is used in America.

| PRICES OF KUMQUATS, budded trees: | Each | 10 | 100 |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1 to 2 feet..... | \$0 40 | \$3 50 | \$30 00 |
| 2 to 3 feet..... | 50 | 4 00 | 35 00 |

PONDEROSA LEMON

This is a vigorous-growing Lemon. It bears quite early and is very prolific, yielding fruits weighing from one to three pounds; juicy, with genuine Lemon flavor; good for making lemonade or pies.

| PRICES OF LEMONS: | Each | 10 | 100 |
|-------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1 to 2 feet..... | \$0 40 | \$3 50 | \$30 00 |
| 2 to 3 feet..... | 50 | 4 00 | 35 00 |
| 3 to 4 feet..... | 60 | 5 00 | 40 00 |
| 4 to 5 feet..... | 75 | 6 00 | |



Seedling Pecan trees growing in Summit Nurseries

PECANS

Of all the horticultural products that are adapted to the South, the Pecan is attracting by far the greatest attention, both from the small planter and the capitalist. The demand, which, of course, determines whether or not any business is profitable, is on the increase. Nuts of all kinds are more generally used throughout the country than formerly, and of these none is more popular, or more universally in demand, than the Pecan. The area in which the Pecan tree may be grown in America is limited to the states lying south of the 36th parallel, and possibly to certain sections of the Pacific Coast. It is evident to all who have given the matter careful thought that there is little likelihood of an over-production at any time. Perceiving the possibilities ahead of the Pecan industry, we commenced, several years ago, to devote particular attention to the production of trees, selecting such varieties as would produce high-grade commercial nuts in such quantities as to make them profitable. We have tried out a great many sorts in our own orchards, and, from more than one hundred varieties that have been propagated, we have selected a few of the best, which are more dependable over a wide area.

As an investment, Pecan culture offers as great attractions as any line of horticulture. In fact, it has decided advantages in many respects. An orchard, once planted, may be expected, barring accidents, to last for more than a century, with increasing crops each succeeding year. Those who were so fortunate as to plant orchards six or eight years ago, and properly care for them, have been agreeably surprised to find that the value of their investment far exceeds their reasonable expectations. The cost of developing an orchard is less than that of other orchards, since there are only a few trees planted to the acre—rarely more than twenty. The land between the trees can be used for growing ordinary crops until the orchard is ten or twelve years old, at which time, under proper care, the trees should be yielding fair profits on the investment. One decided advantage is that the nuts are not immediately perishable, permitting an extended time for harvesting and marketing.

Pecans, continued

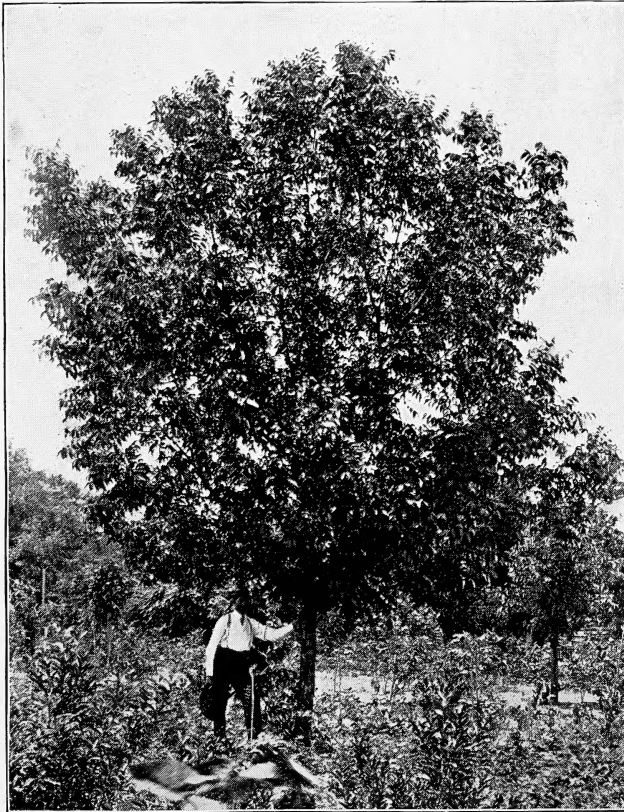
The fruiting age of a Pecan tree depends on the variety, the character of soil, and upon the care given it. Where proper conditions prevail, trees should begin to bear the fifth or sixth season after planting. In the case of many varieties, fruiting may be expected the third season from planting; but, of course, no appreciable crops are to be anticipated until the trees are eight years old.

The yield is largely a matter of variety, care and location. There are remarkable records from single trees, as well as from some orchards. The Parker orchards, at Thomasville, Georgia, containing ten acres of Frotscher trees, yielded more than 1,100 pounds last year, the orchard having been planted seven years. The celebrated Barnwell grove at Baconton, Georgia, which contains something like 10,000 trees, is expected to yield 50,000 pounds of nuts this season. It is reported that this orchard recently sold for \$200,000. The trees are, perhaps, twelve years old, having been top-worked about six years.

The price of Pecans has been advancing steadily for a number of years. Ordinary seedlings, the past season, brought from 15 cents to 30 cents per pound, while the finer sorts were sold at prices ranging from 40 cents to \$1.00 a pound. The prices have risen constantly, in spite of the fact that hundreds of thousands of trees have been planted during the last ten years. We do not believe first-class Pecans will ever bring less than 25 cents per pound.

The kind of soil suitable for growing Pecan trees is, in a general way, the kind that will grow both corn and cotton. In some instances we find soils that

will grow one of these crops and not the other. In such cases this soil is not believed to be adapted to Pecan culture. Our preference is a deep, loamy soil, with a sand-mixed clay subsoil, such as described by the United States Soil Survey as "Norfolk Fine Sandy Loam." In selecting a location for an orchard, avoid land on which water stands for any length of time. A soil that will admit of early cultivation in the spring is desirable. It will pay to use the best land you have for the orchard, avoiding low depressions and locations that do not admit of good air-drainage. We prefer elevations or gently sloping hillsides. The space between the trees can be utilized for other crops until the trees are nearly full grown.



Six-year Schley, well set with Pecans

Pecans, continued

The best time for planting is during the months of December and January, although planting may begin in November and continue until March.

Planting properly is of the greatest importance. The land should first be turned and harrowed, and the tree-rows laid off, with a stake placed where each tree is to stand. Where possible, we advocate dynamiting the holes, but satisfactory results may be had by digging holes 2 feet deep and 2 feet in diameter. The trees should be protected from any exposure while being transplanted. We have had good results by placing one or two barrels of water on a wagon, and standing the trees inside of the barrels. We drive along the rows, taking trees from the barrels as they are needed, and using a portion of the water in planting each tree. All broken roots should be trimmed off, and the tap-root cut back to about 20 inches. Top-soil should be used for filling in the hole. When the hole is nearly filled it is well to pour in a bucket of water. Cover this with dry soil, then scatter about two pounds of good commercial fertilizer and level up with soil. Loosen up the surface soil with a rake, to prevent drying out.

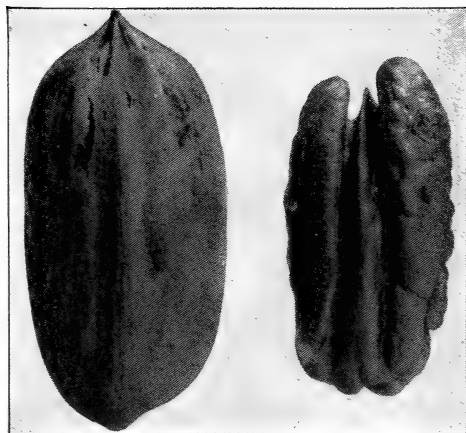
Pruning is unnecessary until after the trees have been planted two or three years. We prefer to plant a tree about 7 feet high, and allow it to grow undisturbed at least two seasons, when the tree is properly headed by judicious pruning.

Cultivation should not be neglected. There is no tree that responds more liberally to good cultivation, and none that is more obstinate in its refusal to thrive when neglected. It is not only feasible but desirable to grow other crops between the Pecans. Almost any field crop or vegetables may be used for this purpose, with due care not to crowd the trees. From 6 to 8 feet margin should be left for the tree-row. This should be cultivated frequently during the growing season, and finally planted to peas late in July. This rapidly improves the soil. The margin should be increased each year as the trees grow older, until the entire orchard is given up to the trees. After this the land should be turned once or twice during the year, and the soil continually improved by the use of leguminous crops. It is well to fertilize the trees, giving two applications a year of from one to ten pounds per tree, depending upon the size, until the trees are of considerable size, when fertilization will depend upon the yield.

The varieties to plant will depend upon a number of considerations. Some are especially adapted to commercial orchards where the product is to be marketed at wholesale. Others are better adapted when a special market is to be created and a fancy price demanded. Some varieties are best suited to home consumption. Still others are well adapted to certain localities, while not so good in other sections. Below we describe briefly the varieties which we offer, and, in case further particulars are

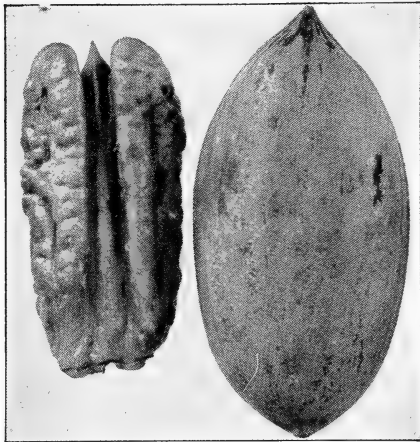
desired, we stand ready to cooperate with you in selecting kinds best adapted to your needs. Write to us, giving information about the soil in your locality, the slope of the surface, the rainfall, and other facts, so far as you can, and we will help you.

As a final suggestion, we believe every farm located in the South should have its Pecan orchard, as well as other orchards, for supplying the home demand. If it is your purpose to plant an orchard and then neglect it, our advice is: **Don't do it.** But if you feel that you can plant an orchard and take pride in it, giving it all necessary care, we think you will find it the most valuable part of your farm.



Stuart Pecan

VARIETIES OF PECAN TREES DESCRIBED



Delmas Pecan

Schley. Originated in Mississippi. Nut medium to large, oblong, oval, flattened; color light reddish brown; shell brittle, dense, thin; cracking quality excellent. Kernel of pleasing color, full, plump, of good texture, rich, sweet, nutty flavor. Generally conceded by experts to be the best Pecan known. Matures early, fairly prolific. The tree is hardy, vigorous and symmetrical. This variety is succeeding over a wide area, and is perhaps in greater demand than any other.

Stuart. Large to very large. Fills well; shell medium; quality good. This is a variety of great commercial importance and ranks next to Schley in the quantity that is being planted. It is one of the most prolific and has been tested over a wide area, and is known to succeed in nearly all localities. No mistake is made in planting this variety.

Frotscher. This one of the best-known varieties and is especially popular in Georgia. The nuts are large, thin-shelled and easily cracked. Flavor fairly good, and the tree a satisfactory bearer. A vigorous and healthy grower.

Delmas. One of the most desirable varieties for commercial orchards. This variety is a recent introduction, but has fruited in many localities, and there is little doubt as to its proving its value throughout the South. We consider this the best of the very large kinds. It fills well for a large nut; cracks out well. The chief advantage of this variety lies in its being a vigorous grower, very prolific and an early fruiter.

Curtis. Size medium; shell thin; kernel plump, rich flavor; excellent quality; very productive, and quite widely grown

in Florida. This tree rarely fails to produce a good crop; while the nuts are not large, the quality equals that of any other. The tree is a healthy, vigorous grower.

James. Size medium; shell thin; sweet, rich, nutty flavor; very prolific. Believed to be well adapted to the northern portion of the Pecan belt.

Mobile. Size medium to large; shell thin; kernel plump; quality fair; vigorous grower and exceptionally prolific.

Moneymaker. Size medium; kernel plump; flavor sweet; quality good; decidedly prolific; shell comparatively thick; adapted to a wide area.

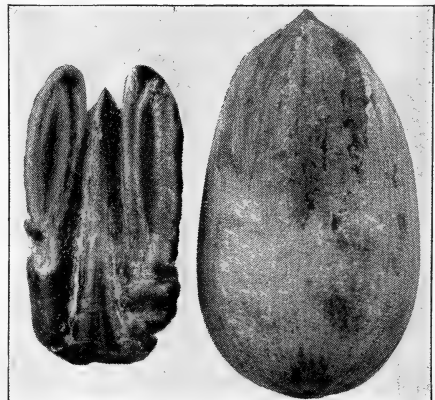
Moore. Originated in Jefferson County, Florida. Size medium; shell moderately thin; quality and flavor fair; unusually productive; matures early; has been tried chiefly in northern Florida, where it gives promise of being highly profitable. Tree appears to be resistant to disease.

Pabst. Widely disseminated. Large size; shell thick, like Stuart; kernel plump; quality fair; sweet flavor; fairly prolific. Decidedly popular in Alabama and Mississippi.

Russell. Widely disseminated. Medium to large size; exceedingly thin-shelled; cracking quality good; flavor sweet; quality good.

Success. Originated in southern Mississippi. Size large; shell thin; kernel very plump; quality good; flavor good; highly prolific; one of the most promising sorts.

Teche. Size medium; shell medium; kernel plump, quality fair; starchy flavor; unusually productive; hardy over wide area. In some respects this tree is unsurpassed in its being disease-resistant, and its being a never-failing producer. The nuts, while not equal in quality to others,



Pabst[®] Pecan

Pecans, continued

are decidedly good keepers, which makes them a good nut for summer use. We believe it wise to plant a liberal number of Teche in the orchard, and thus insure having a crop of nuts every year.

Van Deman. One of the oldest and best-known standard varieties; excellent quality. Seems best adapted for northern Georgia, northern Alabama and Texas. Not recommended for northern Florida.

PRICES OF BUDDED AND GRAFTED PECAN TREES:

| | Each | 10 | 100 | 1,000 |
|------------------|--------|--------|---------|----------|
| 1 to 2 feet..... | \$0 70 | \$6 50 | \$60 00 | \$550 00 |
| 2 to 3 feet..... | 80 | 7 50 | 70 00 | 650 00 |
| 3 to 4 feet..... | 90 | 8 50 | 80 00 | 700 00 |
| 4 to 5 feet..... | 1 10 | 10 00 | 90 00 | |
| 5 to 7 feet..... | 1 50 | 12 00 | 110 00 | |

ENGLISH, or PERSIAN WALNUTS

The growing of these trees has been attempted in different sections of the South without very much success, due apparently to a root-disease which makes the tree short-lived. It is believed that by grafting the English Walnut upon our native stock this trouble can be overcome. We offer a limited number of trees grafted on Black Walnut stock in order that those who may desire to test these nuts may do so.

PRICES OF ENGLISH, or PERSIAN WALNUT TREES:

| | Each | 10 |
|------------------|--------|--------|
| 1 to 2 feet..... | \$0 75 | \$7 00 |
| 2 to 3 feet..... | 1 00 | 9 00 |
| 3 to 4 feet..... | 1 25 | |

PEACHES

We list below a limited number of varieties of Peaches such as are most popular and do best in the South.

Alexander. Large; greenish white flesh; ripens in June.

Angel. Large; yellow, washed with red; flesh white; flavor excellent; freestone; prolific. Latter part of June.

Belle of Georgia. Very large; firm; excellent flavor; prolific. July 1 to 15.

Carman. Large size; creamy white skin with deep blush; prolific. June 10 to 20.

Chinese Cling. Large, globular; yellowish white, touched red. July 1 to 15.

Elberta. Very large; yellow, tinged with red; flesh yellow, juicy, well flavored; a most desirable variety. July 1 to 20.

Gibbon's October. Medium; freestone; quality good. September 20 to October 10.

Jewel. Medium to large, oblong; highly colored; flesh yellow, juicy, melting, sweet; freestone. June 1 to 15.

Onderdonk. Large; skin and flesh yellow; juicy and sweet; free. Late July.

Powers' September. Medium; flesh white; free. September 1 to 15.

Waldo. Medium; round-oblong; light yellow, with dark red blush; flesh yellowish, melting, sweet; quality fine; freestone. May 20 to June 1.

PRICE OF PEACH TREES:

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 3 to 4 feet..... | \$0 18 | \$1 50 | \$12 00 |



Elberta Peach

PLUMS

We offer only two varieties of Plums for planting in the South. These two are well adapted to territory extending from South Florida to North Alabama.

Excelsior. Seedling from Kelsey; rapid, strong grower; heavy, annual bearer; fruit large; deep wine-colored-red; skin firm, free from astringency; flesh firm, of yellowish color; quality excellent; clingstone. May 20 to June 15.

Terrell. Supposed to be a seedling of Excelsior. Strong, vigorous grower; color, which is reddish yellow, becoming wine-red when fully ripe; pit very small.

PRICES OF PLUM TREES:

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 3 to 4 feet..... | \$0 30 | \$2 50 | \$15 00 |
| 4 to 5 feet..... | 35 | 3 00 | 20 00 |



Block of Persimmon trees at Summit Nurseries

JAPAN PERSIMMONS

This fruit is becoming more popular each year as it is becoming better known on the market. One of the chief drawbacks has been the inability to eliminate the astringency of the Persimmon before the fruit became too ripe for eating. A process has been devised by which the fruit may be shipped in a firm condition, so that the question of marketing will prove less a problem than formerly. Aside from its being a splendid market fruit, it is one that should be cultivated for home use, and no home in the cotton belt should be without an assortment of Japan Persimmons, thus having fruit from September until January.

Hyakume. Large, roundish to oblong; diameter $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches by 3 inches; skin light yellow; flesh dark brown; sweet, crisp and meaty; a vigorous grower and good bearer.

Tane Nashi. Very large, roundish, conical; smooth and symmetrical; diameter 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; skin yellow; flesh light yellow; seedless; granular; quality very fine and greatly esteemed. Tree a heavy bearer. We consider this superior to all others.

Tsuru. Large, slender, pointed; skin bright red; flesh yellow, astringent until fully ripe, then sweet and of good quality.

Yemon. Large, flat, tomato-shaped, somewhat four-sided; skin light yellow, changing to dull red; flesh deep dull red; some seeds; quality fine. Tree vigorous and prolific.

Zengi. Small, roundish, oblate; skin yellowish red; flesh very dark, firm, seedy; edible while hard; ripens early; one of the most prolific.

PRICES OF PERSIMMON TREES:

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 3 to 4 feet, branched..... | \$0 25 | \$2 00 | \$17 00 |
| 4 to 5 feet, branched..... | 30 | 2 50 | 20 00 |
| 5 to 7 feet, branched..... | 40 | 3 00 | 25 00 |

POMEGRANATES

Purple-seeded. Large; rind thin; dark ruby-wine-colored; juicy cells; quality the best.

Sweet. Large; thin rind; juice cells surrounding seeds transparent. Flavor sprightly vinous; quality good.

PRICE OF POMEGRANATE TREES:

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1 to 2 feet..... | \$0 25 | \$2 00 | \$16 00 |

OUR POLICY IS TO GROW NURSERY STOCK OF SUCH VARIETIES AS HAVE REAL MERIT ONLY

FIGS

Brunswick. Fruit large, pear-shaped; skin tough, dark brown in color; pulp soft; quality good; hardy.

Celeste. Medium size, pear-shaped; dark colored, flesh rose-colored; firm, juicy fruit. The best Fig in quality and hardiness for the South; excellent for preserves.

Lemon. Fruit medium to large, somewhat flat; color yellowish green; flesh white, sweet and soft; quality good; ripens in July.

Magnolia. Fruit large; light colored; tree a prolific bearer; largely planted in Texas for canning purposes.

Brown Turkey. Size medium; color brown; pear-shaped; flesh light colored, solid and of good quality; very hardy and a good kind to plant.

White Adriatic. Large size, flattened; open-eyed; thick-skinned; greenish yellow; flesh rosy; excellent table variety and meets with ready sale.

PRICES OF FIG TREES:

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1 to 2 feet..... | \$0 15 | \$1 30 | \$10 00 |
| 2 to 3 feet..... | 20 | 1 60 | 14 00 |
| 3 to 4 feet..... | 25 | 2 00 | 18 00 |

GRAPES

There are two distinct types of Grapes grown in the South—the Muscadine, or native Grape, and the northern bunch Grape. The Muscadine is too well known to need description. It does best on an overhead trellis, is long-lived and requires ample room for spreading. The northern bunch Grapes can be grown satisfactorily in the South, especially for home use.

Flowers. This belongs to the Muscadine type; Grapes grow in clusters; the quality is excellent, sweet and vinous; color purplish black.

James. Of the Muscadine type, noted for the large size of berries; black color; juicy, sweet; vine prolific.

Scuppernong. Best known of the Muscadine type. Fruits in clusters of four to ten berries; color transparent to bronze when fully ripe; very sweet, with agreeable musky flavor. August.

Concord. Bunches very large, with good-sized berries; black; flesh sweet, tender; quality good. Heavy bearer; ripens in July.

Delaware. Berries small; skin pink to red, thin; sweet, juicy, vinous. July.

Ives. Vigorous, prolific, bearing big bunches of large berries which are black, sweet and of good quality. Ripens in June.

Moore's Early. Bunches good size, bearing large, blue-black berries, similar to Concord, with a more sprightly flavor, and ripens earlier. A popular variety with northern Grape men.

Niagara. Large bunches; greenish yellow berries of large size; flesh sweet, melting; quality good; vigorous and prolific grower. A good variety to grow for shipping or local markets.

PRICE OF GRAPE-VINES:

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| Strong plants, well rooted..... | \$0 20 | \$1 60 | \$12 00 |



Concord Grapes

ROSES

The South should take more pride in her Roses. This is the most important flowering shrub that can be grown in our section. The chief charm of southern California is the beautiful flower-gardens in which the Rose predominates. There is no reason why the South should not luxuriate in Roses as does southern California. Roses grown from cuttings are, as a rule, less vigorous and bear flowers inferior to those grafted upon strong-growing stock of special selection. All the Roses we offer are grown upon other stocks than their own, and are of superior quality. It requires somewhat more care to keep the suckers, which have a tendency to come up, pruned from the stocks, yet the vastly superior quality of the Roses on grafted plants amply repays this small outlay of time and care. We offer below a selection of Roses which have been thoroughly tried out in the South, and only those which are known to succeed are included in the list.

Varieties of Roses

Agrippina. Bengal. Bright red flowers; medium size; strong grower; good for bedding.

Anna de Diesbach, or Glory of Paris. Hybrid Perpetual. Clear, lovely shell-pink; double flowers; large size; a vigorous grower, prolific bloomer, and excellent variety with delicate odor.



Bon Silene Roses

Antoine Rivoire. Hybrid Tea. Creamy white, shaded with pink; a good bloomer; strong grower; desirable.

Archduchess Maria Immaculata. Tea. Vigorous grower; light yellow center, tinged with pink on outside petals; shapely bud, large petals; good bloomer; a desirable variety.

Baby Rambler. Dwarf Polyantha. Clear ruby-red flowers in clusters; small blossoms; not so subject to mildew as the Crimson Rambler; good border plant, and makes a pretty low hedge. Bloom from early June to late autumn, producing many sprays, similar to Crimson Rambler.

Baltimore Belle. Hardy Climber. Delicate, light pink, changing to white; large petals; an extremely vigorous bloomer, bearing flowers in large clusters; should be more generally planted.

Bon Silene. Tea. Equally valuable for summer or winter blooming. Buds of beautiful form; an unusually free bloomer. Color deep rose, shaded carmine; highly scented; a decided favorite.

Roses, continued

Bougere. Tea. Extra large, very double and full; exceedingly sweet tea-scent; color bronze-rose or violet-crimson, delicately shaded with lilac; vigorous and profuse; a constant bloomer. One of the old desirable sorts.

Cabbage. China Bengal. This is the true Red Provence Rose, better and more favorably known as the Cabbage Rose. Large, fragrant, deep pink flowers; perfectly hardy.

Cheshunt Hybrid. Hybrid Perpetual. Strong, vigorous grower; deep rose, center shaded lighter on outer petals.

Christine de Noe. Tea. Color a rich, fiery red, turning to dark rose; very sweet and fragrant. Flowers usually are borne on strong stems; are large and handsome; buds strong and finely pointed.

Chromatella. Climbing Tea. Lemon-yellow, long-pointed buds; excellent climber; vigorous and free bloomer.

Climbing Cecil Brunner. Climbing Tea. Bright rose, with deeper pink center.

Clothilde Soupert. Polyantha. White, delicate pink center; small, closely set petals; flowers medium size; flat; produced in large clusters; sweet-scented and a decided favorite.

Comtesse Riza du Parc. Tea. Soft, coppery rose, shaded with rosy pink.

Conrad F. Meyer. Rugosa. Clear, delicate pink, with large, double flowers; fragrant, and usually borne on long, single stems.

Coquette des Alpes. Hybrid Perpetual. Lovely pure white, very fragrant; flowers large and full.

Eli Beauvilain. Climbing Tea. Salmon-pink; good grower.

Elsie Heymann. Tea. Light yellow, rosy pink center.

Empress Eugenie. Tea. Deep, rich pink; very attractive; plants vigorous.

Enchantress. Tea. Creamy white, with buff center; free bloomer.

Etoile de Lyon. Tea. Deep golden yellow; flowers very large and fragrant.



Frau Karl Druschki Roses

This is decidedly one of the best yellow Roses grown.

Francois Levet. Hybrid Perpetual. Light pink; flowers large and round.

Frau Karl Druschki. Hybrid Perpetual. Known as the "White American Beauty." A hardy, vigorous grower; large flowers of pure white, with very large petals. Deservedly a very popular Rose, especially for the yard.

Freiherr von Marschall. Tea. Bright red; buds and flowers very shapely, with good form; one of the best tea Roses.

Gainsborough. Climbing Hybrid Tea. Silvery white, with a delicate pink center; double, with large petals; very large flowers on long stems. Should be more generally grown.

Giant of Battles. Hybrid Perpetual. Rich red, double flowers, very large, grown upon upright stems; recommended for general planting.

Golden Chain. Climbing Tea. Orange-yellow; a vigorous climber.

Henri Martin. Moss. Light, glossy red, touched with crimson; finely mossed.

Roses, continued

James Sprunt. Climbing Tea. Deep cherry-red, with purple shadings; very fragrant; an excellent Rose.

Jean Libaud. Hybrid Perpetual. Crimson-maroon, shaded with bright crimson; an excellent variety.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Hybrid Tea. Pure white; very large and full; blooms constantly throughout the season; one of the finest Roses ever introduced.

La Reine. Hybrid Perpetual. Deep pink, petals lighter on outer surface; flowers large, very double and fragrant; a good grower.

Madam Alfred Carriere. Hybrid Perpetual. White, shaded with pink; a free bloomer and vigorous grower.

Madam Camille. Tea. Salmon-pink; excellent and popular variety.

Madam Caroline Kuster. Climbing Tea. Rich orange-yellow, large and double.

Madam Caroline Testout. Hybrid Tea. Clear, bright pink; a very desirable Rose; comparatively new to the South.

Madam Joseph Schwartz. Tea. White, suffused with pink; good grower; prolific bloomer.

Madam Lambard. Tea. Another favorite of long standing. Deep rose, changing to salmon; very fragrant.



Maman Cochet Roses

Mlle. Helena Gambier. Hybrid Tea. Coppery yellow center, shading lighter on outside, outer petals marked with salmon.

Maman Cochet. Tea. Pink; well-formed, long-pointed buds; open flowers are double and large size; very hardy and vigorous. This is one of the most desirable Roses, and should be in every collection. A satisfactory variety for southern gardens.

Marchioness of Lorne. Hybrid Perpetual. Very large, rich rosy outside, brilliant red in center; a desirable Rose.

Marechal Niel. Climbing Tea. Deep golden yellow; very free blooming. This is, perhaps, the most popular climbing Rose known to Rose-lovers.

Marie Lambert. Tea. White; beautifully formed buds; sweet-scented; a strong grower; one of the best for early spring flowers; sometimes called White Hermosa.

Margaret Miller. Tea. Silvery white with delicately shaded pink center; vigorous grower; the most profuse and constant bloomer we have seen among a collection of more than two hundred varieties.

Mary Washington. Noisette. Pure white; blooms in clusters; a good Rose.

Meteor. Hybrid Tea. Intense velvety red; elegant buds and blooms. This is undoubtedly the most vivid red possessed by any Rose.

Mrs. B. R. Cant. Tea. Bright, clear pink; fine grower and bloomer.

Papa Gontier. Tea. Bright to dark crimson, passing to glowing crimson; large buds of beautiful form; flowers single. This Rose is decidedly popular with gardeners in the South and North.

Paul Neyron. Hybrid Perpetual. Bright, glowing pink; a beautiful Rose and largest known, specimens measuring 4 inches in diameter.

Perle des Jardins. Tea. Large, white flowers, with creamy center, tinged with pink on outer petals; an exceedingly vigorous grower; splendid in form and color; should have a place in every collection.

Reine Marie Henriette. Climbing Hybrid Tea. Attractive, brilliant crimson; thrifty and vigorous; best of all red climbers.

Russell's Cottage. Hybrid China. Flowers dark red, full and well formed.

White Maman Cochet. Tea. Waxy white, shading to faint pink; free and vigorous bloomer.

PRICE OF ALL ROSES:

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|--------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| Strong plants..... | \$0 30 | \$2 50 | \$22 50 |

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS



Golden Arborvitæ

Althea, or Rose of Sharon

Alba Plena. Large; double white blotched with rose.

New Banner. Flowers large; rosy pink striped with crimson.

Lucy. Large; double; rose-red flowers.

| PRICES OF ALTHEAS: | Each | 10 |
|--------------------|--------|--------|
| 2 to 3 feet..... | \$0 25 | \$2 00 |
| 3 to 4 feet..... | 40 | 3 00 |

Arborvitæ

Golden (*Biota aurea*). Compact, vigorous growth; golden yellow foliage; bright and attractive.

Pyramidal Golden. Similar to the preceding in foliage effect, but having a close, compact, pyramidal style of growth which makes it very desirable for formal landscape work.

Rosedale. A very desirable novelty; foliage bright green in summer, deepening to purple shades in winter.

| PRICES OF ARBORVITÆS: | Each | 10 |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|
| 1 to 2 feet..... | \$0 40 | \$3 50 |
| 2 to 3 feet..... | 60 | 5 00 |
| 3 to 4 feet..... | 80 | 6 50 |

Camphor Tree

Beautiful evergreen for lawn or garden; entirely free from insects and disease; rapid grower. 1 to 2 feet, 20 cts each, \$1.50 for 10.

Deutzias

Pride of Rochester. Strong grower; flowers double; white tinged with blue.

Deutzias, continued

Gracilis rosea. Grand flower; large; white tinged with pink.

Lemoinei. Very fine, hardy; flowers large, pure white, opening out full.

| PRICES OF DEUTZIAS: | Each | 10 |
|---------------------|--------|--------|
| 1 to 2 feet..... | \$0 30 | \$2 50 |
| 2 to 3 feet..... | 40 | 3 50 |
| 3 to 4 feet..... | 50 | 4 50 |

Irish Juniper

Trees tall and column-like; foliage silvery. 1 to 2 feet, 40 cts. each; 2 to 3 feet, 60 cts. each; 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts. each.

Magnolias

Fuscata (Banana Shrub). A most desirable evergreen shrub, hardy in the South. The brownish yellow flowers, which appear in early spring, have a delightful banana fragrance. Plants 2 to 3 feet, 60 cts. each; 3 to 4 feet, \$1 each.

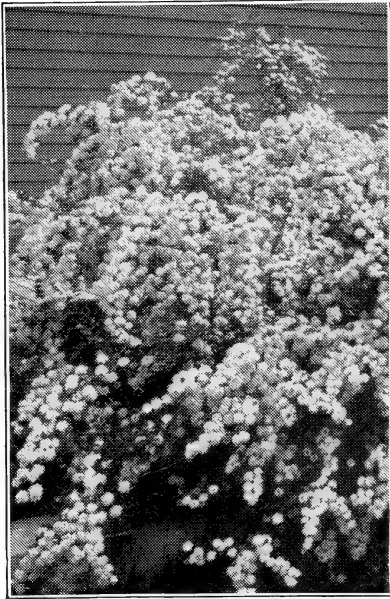
Grandiflora. One of the finest broad-leaved evergreens. Large, dark green foliage; large, white, fragrant flowers in spring. 1 to 2 feet, 40 cts. each; 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each; 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts. each; 4 to 5 feet, \$1 each.

Crape Myrtle

Blooms from June to September. Flowers pink; foliage small; glossy brown bark. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each.



Camphor Trees



Spiraea Van Houttei

Poplar

Carolina. A strong, vigorous, fast grower. 3 to 4 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; 4 to 6 feet, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10; 6 to 8 feet, 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

Privet

Amoor River. Very effective hedge plant. Makes a dense growth; leaves small and glossy; evergreen. 2 to 3 feet, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

Wistaria

A magnificent climbing vine with attractive foliage and great clusters of flowers in early spring. 2-year plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Retinispora

Japan Cypress (*Retinispora plumosa*). Attractive dwarf tree with soft, plummy, bright green foliage. 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts. each; 4 to 5 feet, \$1 each.

Pisifera aurea. Foliage brightly colored; rather erect, with branches drooping; very attractive. 2 to 3 feet, 40 cts. each; 3 to 4 feet, 60 cts. each.

Plumosa aurea. Bright foliage tinged yellow; hardy and vigorous. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each; 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts. each.

Squarrosa. Foliage nearly white, turning silvery then soft green; a hardy, dwarf tree. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each; 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts. each.

Spireas

Van Houttei. The grandest of Spireas; profuse white blooms.

Anthony Waterer. Crimson flowers; dwarf habit.

Japanese Blue. Makes a neat, compact bush; sky-blue flowers.

| | |
|---------------------------|--------|
| PRICES OF SPIREAS: | Each |
| 2-year plants | \$0 35 |
| 3-year plants | 45 |

Weigelas

Rosea nana variegata. Flowers pink; leaves margined cream-white.

Candida. Very fine, light green foliage, with snow-white flowers; profuse bloomer.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|
| PRICE OF WEIGELAS: | Each |
| 2-year plants, either variety | \$0 30 |

Honeysuckle

Vine bearing beautiful yellow and white flowers, strongly perfumed. 2-year plants, 25 cts. each.

Oleander

A splendid shrub for tall hedges, masses or single specimens in the lower South. Can furnish these in white or pink. 2 to 3 feet high, 25 cts. each; 3 to 4 feet high, 50 cts. each.



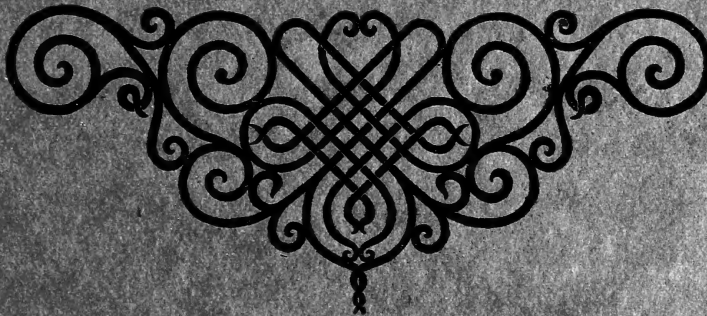
Privet Hedge

NUMBER OF TREES REQUIRED FOR AN ACRE

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| 20 x 20 feet apart each way..... | 108 |
| 25 x 25 feet apart each way..... | 69 |
| 30 x 30 feet apart each way..... | 48 |
| 35 x 35 feet apart each way..... | 35 |
| 40 x 40 feet apart each way..... | 27 |
| 45 x 45 feet apart each way..... | 21 |
| 50 x 50 feet apart each way..... | 17 |
| 60 x 60 feet apart each way..... | 12 |

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Catalogue and Price-List

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