

Historic, archived document

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

62.19

for 1939

LIBRARY RECEIVED

★ NOV 10 1938 ★

U. S. Department of Agriculture



CAMELLIA, PINK PERFECTION—See Page 15

The Planter's Guide FOR THE SOUTHLAND

WIGHT NURSERIES
CAIRO • GEORGIA

PECANS . . . *A Most*

Pecans are One of Our Specialties



Stuart

FOR the thoughtful, careful farmer or orchardist, the pecan still stands at or near the head of the list of profitable tree crops. Many owners of pecan trees have neglected their trees and wondered why they have not gotten good returns, but the grower who intelligently cares for his grove and gives them their proper requirements finds his pecan trees one of the most profitable investments he ever made.

The average farmer will still be content with growing cotton and corn, and his land will be worth no more after it has grown these for a hundred years. But the progressive farmer is looking for a crop that will increase the value of his land and give him larger returns each year that the farm is worked.

We are in our fifty-second year as growers of pecan nuts and pecan nursery stock. We have had wide experience in every phase of the industry. The knowledge gained from this experience is available to our customers. There is not sufficient space in this book to include it all here, but much information is available which we will be glad to send you free on request.

There is little danger of overproduction of pecans during the life of the present generation. The present production of pecans in the United States, if evenly divided between every person in the country, would give only about one-half pound to each person. As it is, barely more than one-half of the people of the United States know what a pecan nut is. It is further to be considered that when our people are provided, that we have the remainder of the world for a market.

After years of trial we have discovered the best stock on which to bud pecan trees in order to grow a vigorous and productive orchard. Our trees are all grown on this stock. Many trees set with inferior (slow growing) trees in the past have been doomed to failure. A runt in the nursery generally proves to be a dwarf in the orchard. We send out no tree that we would not be willing to set out in our own orchards.



Schley



Success

A Few Dollars Invested Now

May Mean Independence Later

We know of no other thing offering such rich rewards, for which the initial investment is smaller. A comparatively few dollars invested now may bring you independence later.

Do you know that right now, throughout the pecan belt, there are individual trees that are worth from \$500 to \$1,000 each? The value is REAL for it is based on a 6 per cent annual income on these amounts.

Furthermore, when planted about a home, they add beauty for the present, and enhance the selling price for the future.



This orchard was twelve years old when photographed and bore when fifteen years old, 1240 pounds of nuts per acre.

Profitable Crop for the South

**They Add Value
to Your Land**

**HERE ARE
OUR
VARIETIES
and
PRICES**



We are testing about forty of the most promising varieties of pecans. The following we consider among the best of these:

- CURTIS.** A very thin-shelled nut with sweet meat of excellent flavor. An old variety which has quite recently come back into favor. Supply of trees limited.
- FROTSCHER.** A large, thin-shelled nut, which has been widely planted. Placed by some at head of list of profitable varieties.
- MONEYMAKER.** An early and prolific bearer, and a healthy, vigorous grower. It is proving a very profitable commercial variety.
- MOORE.** Nut of medium size; a vigorous and healthy grower; very early and prolific bearer.
- NELSON.** This is probably the largest pecan grown. It is a strong, vigorous grower, and an early and abundant bearer. Thick-shelled.
- PABST.** A safe nut to plant. While not quite as large as some of the above, it is a good bearer and one can hardly make a mistake in setting it.
- SCHLEY.** This variety is placed by some at the head of the list. It is a large, thin-shelled nut of fine flavor and is well filled with meat. Liable to scab near the coast. In quality of meat and thinness of shell it is surpassed by no other variety.
- STUART.** An old favorite that has been widely tested. This is a variety that can be planted with safety and succeeds over a wider territory than probably any other kind.
- SUCCESS.** This is a pecan of fine flavor. Originating in Mississippi, it has been widely disseminated during the last few years.
- TECHE.** Another old variety which popular demand has brought back into nursery production. A medium-sized, prolific variety of good quality. Most popular variety in the Albany, Ga., section. Supply of trees limited.

Pecan Nursery Features

The success of the orchard is determined by the character of the transplanted tree. A runt in the nursery never grows into a giant in the orchard. It is, therefore, important to begin with the best obtainable nursery stock. The following distinctive features characterize our nursery practice.

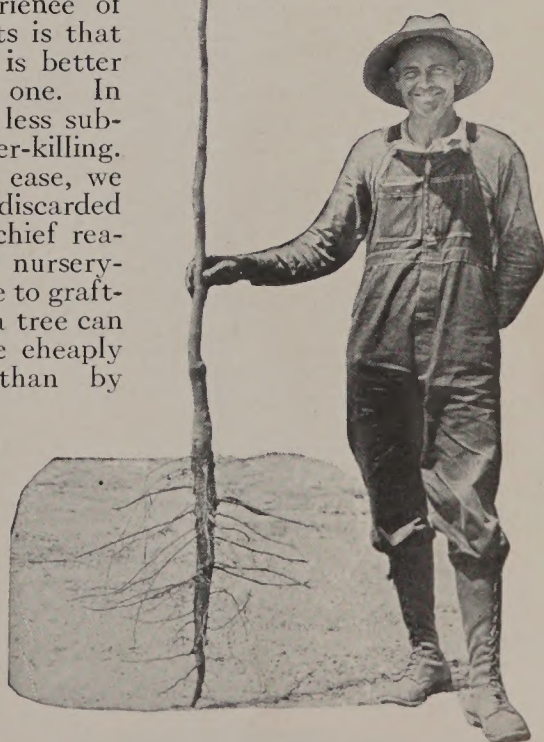
1. The stock determines, to a great extent, the vigor and fruitfulness of the future orchard. We have found what seems to be the best for this purpose, a budded variety which produces an exceptionally strong and prolific orchard tree. These nuts are used in growing stocks for budding purposes.
2. Our trees are not dug and "heeled" in to await a customer. This and other precautions account for the promptness with which they generally grow off when carefully transplanted.
3. While well grown, our nursery trees are not over-stimulated by applications of excessive quantities of fertilizers.
4. To transplant successfully, a pecan tree should have a good lateral root system. Trees grown on sandy soil usually have an abnormally large tap root with few well-developed laterals. Being grown on a stiffer soil than that generally used for growing pecan trees, our nursery stock is the equal of any and superior to most.
5. There is no nut grass in our nursery.

6. A tree with an older root than 4 years (most of our trees have 3-year roots) is never sent out. If a tree hasn't sufficient vigor by that time to be marketable, it is dug up and burned. The setting of dwarfish trees with roots 5 to 6 years old accounts for the failure of many pecan orchards.

7. The experience of most orchardists is that a budded tree is better than a grafted one. In particular it is less subject to winter-killing. This being the case, we have entirely discarded grafting. The chief reason why many nurserymen still adhere to grafting is because a tree can be grown more cheaply by grafting than by budding.

Our first aim is to produce trees that will give satisfaction when transferred to the orchard, and then to sell them at reasonable prices.

**Pecan Tree
Showing Good
Root System**



PECAN PRICES—Order Today			
	Each	Each 10 lots	Each 100 lots
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.70	\$0.65	\$0.60
3 to 4 feet.....	.75	.70	.65
4 to 5 feet.....	.85	.80	.75
5 to 6 feet.....	1.00	.95	.90
6 to 7 feet.....	1.10	1.05	1.00
7 to 8 feet.....	1.25	1.20	1.15
8 to 10 feet.....	1.35	1.30	1.25

5 trees go at 10 rate, 50 at 100 rate, etc.

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS

Some varieties of Japanese Persimmons, under certain conditions, are self-pollenizing, but it has been found advisable to plant among the other varieties, the staminate variety called Gailey. One tree of this variety to ten trees of the other varieties will insure good pollenization and fruit will grow on to maturity.

Japanese Persimmons naturally do not make a heavy root system, and should be very carefully transplanted. Cutting back the top severely is, in many cases, desirable. In our opinion the beauty of the fruit on the tree, and their excellent quality, more than offset the care required to make them live.

FUYUGAKI. Tree vigorous, upright grower; fruit medium to large, nearly round, but somewhat flattened; skin smooth, tough; color reddish yellow. Flesh meaty and of exceptionally good flavor. Bears young. Non-astringent; can be eaten while still hard; may be peeled and eaten like an apple.

AMOPAN. A Chinese variety of special merit. Fruit is large, somewhat flattened and with a compressed ring around it as though a string had been tied around the fruit while growing. Color beautiful golden red; skin quite thick and tough.

TANE NASHI. The best known and probably the most popular variety. Large to very large, roundish, conical, pointed; skin light yellow, changing to deep red. Quality very fine. The leading market variety.

GAILEY. Recommended for its staminate flowers for pollenizing and not for its fruit. Fruit small, color dull red; flesh dark about the seeds, meaty, juicy. Should be in every planting.

All Varieties		
Size	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.40	\$3.50
3 to 4 ft.....	.50	4.50
4 to 5 ft.....	.60	5.50
6 to 8 ft. — Tane Nashi and Tamopan only.....	.85	8.00

Special Reading Matter

We have special reading matter on several subjects which gives fuller information than can be given in this catalogue. Among these are the following, any of which will be furnished on request: "Some Questions Answered in Regard to Pecan Trees," "The Management of Pecan Orchards," "The Tung Oil Nut Tree: A Brief Statement of Facts," "The Tung Oil Nut Tree: A New and Profitable Industry of the South," "Practical Tung Tree Production," "Crotalaria Spectabilis," "Satsumas."

FIGS

A truly Southern fruit of high quality which cannot be grown in the North. This fruit is found almost universally in home plantings in the South. Figs are delicious for eating both fresh and preserved.

Fig trees may be planted as close together as 10 to 12 feet, and require very little cultivation. Cultivation should always be shallow as the roots are close to the surface. Figs seem to do best when their roots can run under buildings. Both varieties we list are very hardy.

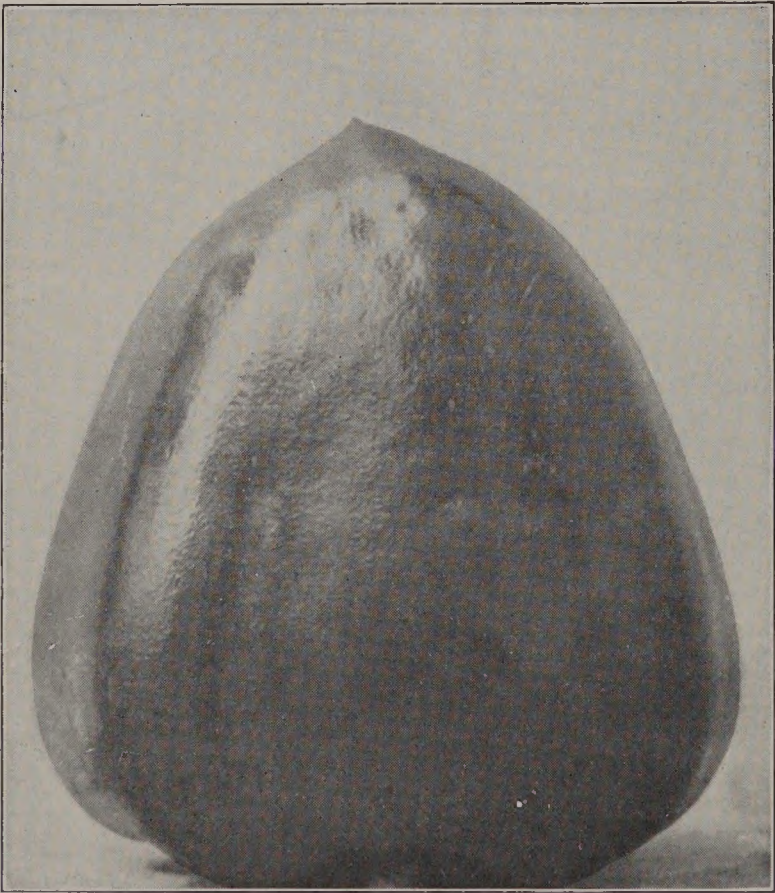
BROWN TURKEY. Medium to large, yellowish brown; pulp tender, rich and of finest quality. Fruit borne on long stems, allowing fruit to hang blossom end down at maturity.

CELESTE. Fruit is of medium size; color pale violet, thin skin and firm flesh. Juicy, rich and sweet. Tree strong grower and reliable bearer. Hardest of all the figs.

Size	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.40	\$3.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.50	4.00
4 to 5 ft.....	.60	5.00

Come and See

Our nursery, orchard and farm is a miniature experiment station where we are testing various things of interest to every gardener and farmer. What we learn may be yours.



Tane Nashi Persimmon

PLUMS

Plum trees should be planted 15 to 25 feet apart each way and can be used, if desired, as a filler in an orchard between permanent trees. It is desirable to plant plums in poultry yards as the nitrogenous fertilizer furnished by the chicken manure seems to be just what the trees need; also the fowls clean up the curello that attacks the fruit.

BURBANK. Very large, clear rich red, showing yellow dots. Flesh deep yellow; firm and meaty.

RED JUNE. Vigorous grower. Prolific. Medium to large. Deep vermilion red. Showy. Flesh light lemon yellow, slightly sub-acid. June.

KELSEY JAPAN. Very large, heart-shaped, greenish yellow, sometimes spotted red. Vigorous grower, prolific bearer, good quality. July.

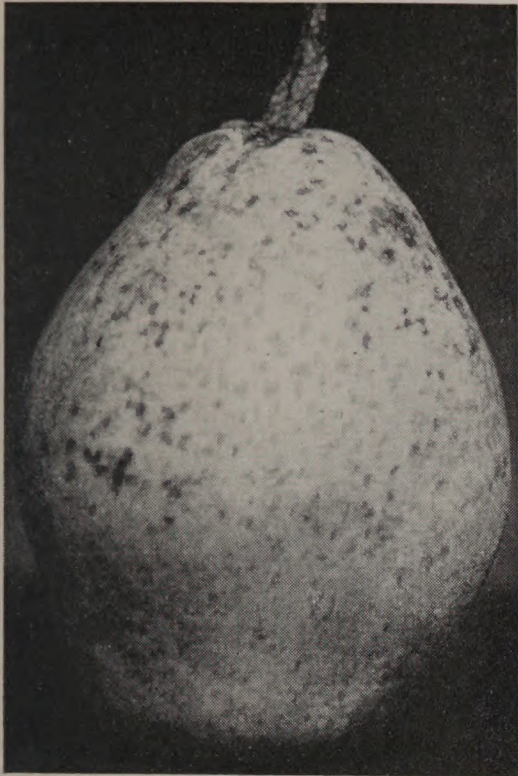
Above 3 Varieties			
Size	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.60	\$5.50	\$50.00
4 to 5 ft.....	.70	6.50	....
5 to 6 ft.....	.80	7.50	....

WINESAP. A recent introduction which is growing rapidly in favor wherever it is known. A very thrifty grower. It is not uncommon for trees in the nursery row to make 8 to 10 feet of growth the first year after budding. Fruit deep red when half ripe, blending into dark purple as it ripens. Juicy; cling; very large; some specimens reach a diameter of 2½ inches. Sweet-acid when ripe, with slight tang, not at all unpleasant in ripe fruit. One of the best keepers and shippers. July 1st to 15th.

METHLEY. A new and promising plum. Large, firm, red fleshed, good shipper. Pronounced by those who have tested it the best plum grown. We had numbers of requests for both Methley and Winesap plum trees last season which we could not fill. Although we have a good supply this year, we suggest ordering early.

PLUM S. P. I. 47935. An unnamed introduction of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, this plum has been highly recommended to us by one of the State Experiment Stations. Although we have not fruited it at Cairo, we believe it worthy of a trial. The Experiment Station gives us this information on it: "S. P. I. 47935 plum resembles that of the Winesap but when full ripe is a bit darker red in color and sweeter in taste. Except for this year, when the cold weather killed all plum buds (in latitude of middle Georgia) the S. P. I. tree has produced exceptionally large crops. Tree is vigorous and has been bearing 5 years. It is seemingly affected but little by dry weather."

Above 3 Varieties			
Size	Each	10	100
4 to 5 ft..	\$0.60	\$5.50	\$50.00
5 to 6 ft..	.75	7.00	60.00
6 to 8 ft..	.85	8.00	70.00



Baldwin Pear

PEARS

The number of varieties of pears that can be satisfactorily grown in the South has been greatly reduced in recent years due to the high susceptibility of most varieties to blight. The chief effort in pear culture lately has been the introduction of blight-resistant varieties. A number of these are being tested now. Some of them may prove valuable.

PINEAPPLE. The Pineapple Pear's blight resistant qualities make it in great demand as an orchard tree in the South. A very vigorous grower and unusually heavy and regular bearer. The fruit is large and attractive; flesh coarse, juicy. Although not recommended for eating raw, it makes an excellent canning and preserving pear. Ripens during August and September.

KIEFFER. Fruit large to very large. Skin yellow, flesh brittle and juicy. Good quality fruit maturing in September and October. Trees vigorous and prolific.

Size	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.45	\$4.00	\$35.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.55	5.00	45.00
4 to 5 ft.....	.60	5.50	50.00
5 to 6 ft.....	.75	7.00	60.00
6 to 8 ft., branched (2 yr.).....	.95	9.00	85.00

HARPER. This is a wonderful new variety originating in South Georgia. The following is a description of the original tree as given by its owner: "Chancee seedling about 15 years old; no blight; heavy bearer, and equal in quality to Bartlett; very juicy and good keeper with no hard core in center; 3 to 4 seeds; skin of fruit russet color; fruit sells for five times as much as Pineapple, Kieffer, etc."

Size	Each
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.50
3 to 4 ft.....	.70
4 to 5 ft.....	.85
5 to 6 ft.....	1.25

PEARS—Continued

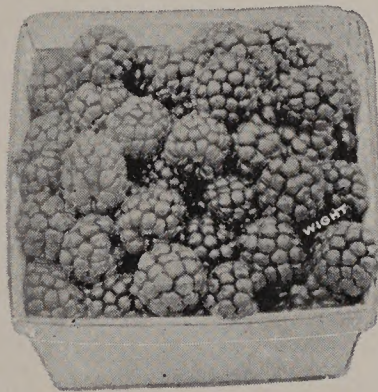
BALDWIN. A new pear, originating in Baldwin County, Alabama, and said to be blight-resistant. Good flavor, vigorous grower, ripening in August. A decidedly superior fruit to any other blight-resistant varieties fruited here. A new introduction which is unusually promising.

Size	Each
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.60
4 to 5 ft.....	.70
5 to 6 ft.....	.85
6 to 8 ft.....	1.25

BERRIES

BLUEBERRY. A native of the South, the blueberry has, in recent years, been grown commercially in North Florida. The fruit is medium to large, a dark purple color, and begins ripening about June 1st. The ripening season extends through June and July into August. The bush is symmetrical, with a rich green foliage which makes it desirable either in the vegetable garden or the shrub border. Our plants have been observed over a period of several years, and are good producers.

Size	Each	10	100
1-yr.-plants.....	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$20.00



Youngberry

YOUNGBERRY

Far superior to any berry of its type which we have tested. The berries are large to very large, with very large grains. The seeds are quite soft, so that they may almost be considered seedless. The color is a dark purple, changing as the fruit becomes full ripe to a jet black. The vines are vigorous and should be trained on trellises. Plant 6 to 7 feet apart in rows 8 to 9 feet apart. We recommend this new fruit highly as worthy of a place in every garden. Ripens early, producing berries over a period of several weeks.

Strong rooted tips, 20c. each, \$1.25 per 10

ACME THORNLESS YOUNGBERRY

A new introduction with all the good qualities of the above, but without its thorny runners and can consequently be much more readily handled. Said by some who have tested it to be even superior to size and fruitfulness to the Youngberry. Prices of this new novelty are as follows postpaid:

1 plant.....	\$0.50	6 plants.....	\$1.00
3 plants.....	.70	12 plants.....	1.65
25 plants.....	\$2.75		

GRAPES

Commercial vineyards of bunch grapes for supplying the local market have proven quite profitable in many parts of the South. Although the bunch grape is not native of the South, with proper care it gives excellent results. Vines should be planted 8 to 10 feet apart and trained on a three-wire trellis.

BEACON. Fruit dark purple, almost black, and borne in large clusters. A strong growing, early ripening grape of good quality. One of the best and longest lived grapes for the lower South.

CONCORD. Blue-black, vigorous grower and heavy bearer. One of the old favorites.

DELAWARE. Small to medium sized bunches of small pink fruits; in quality one of the best.

NIAGARA. Large bunches of good sized white fruits; an attractive market variety.

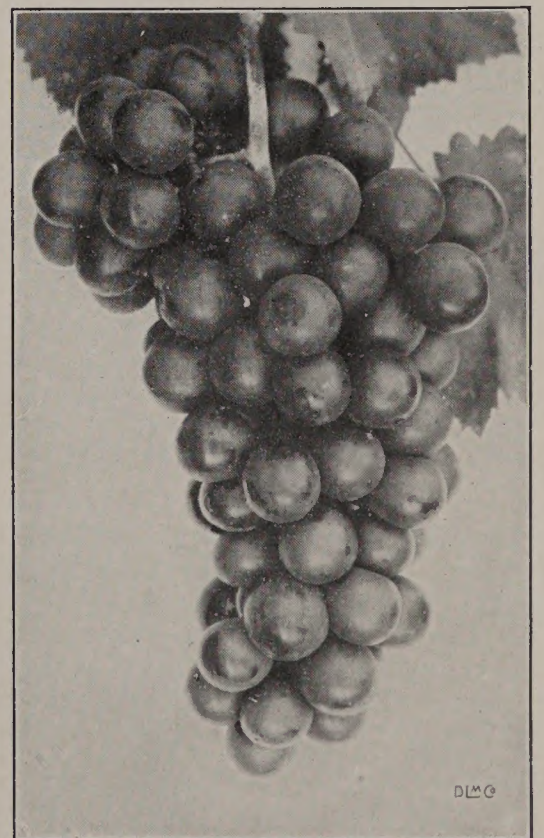
Size	Each	10	100
2 year.....	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$20.00

The Muscadine group of grapes is native to the South and are old favorites. They are well adapted to soil and climate and need no introduction to the South. Muscadine vines are generally trained on overhead trellises, and are spaced 20 to 25 feet apart each way.

SCUPPERNONG (Muscadine). Well known in the South. Large berries, seldom more than eight or ten in a cluster. Brown, thick-skinned, pulpy fleshed. Very vinous, sweet and has a peculiar musky aroma. Prolific.

THOMAS. Fruit large, borne in clusters like Scuppernong. Color purple, thick skin. Fruit has a peculiar tang which is very delightful. A very desirable arbor grape.

Size	Each	10	100
No. 1.....	\$0.45	\$4.00	\$35.00



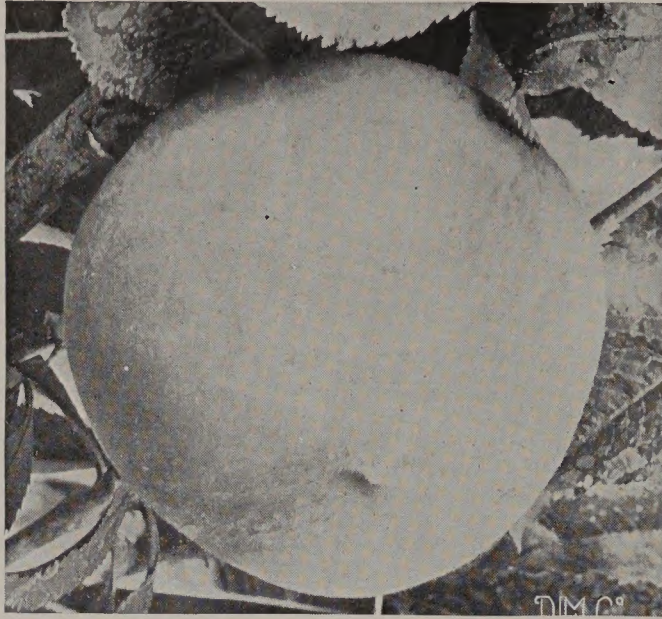
Concord Grapes

PEACHES South's Leading Fruit

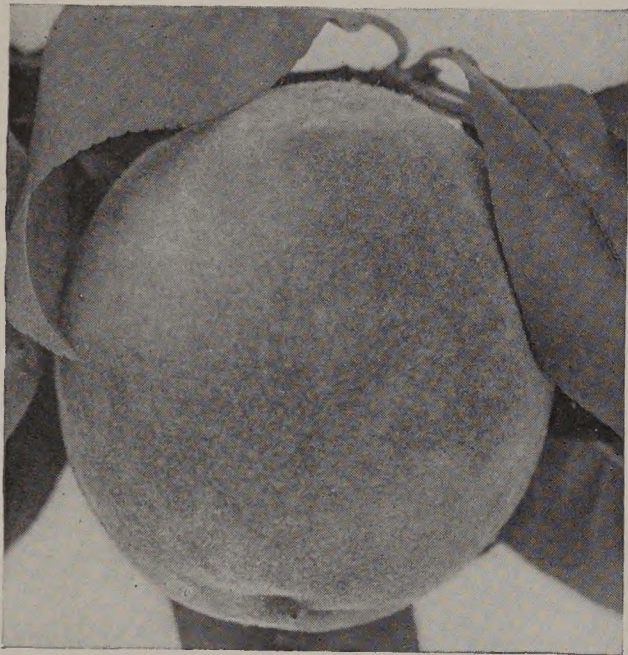
The peach has long been a favorite orchard fruit of the South. Comes into commercial bearing comparatively early. Its large range of varieties makes it possible to have fruit ripening over a long period of time in the same vicinity.

Every farmer and home-owner should have at least a few trees. Often a small orchard of four or five acres will prove quite profitable for supplying your home market, even near very small towns. The peach is a popular "filler" crop to be grown in pecan orchards before the pecan trees come into commercial production.

Peaches will grow over a wide territory of the South. Of the many varieties of peach trees, we have selected and are listing those proving most satisfactory



Georgia Belle Peach



Elberta Peach

over the largest territory in the South. They give a long fruiting period in practically any territory suited to peach culture.

Peaches have one requisite wherever they are grown—they must be planted on well-drained soil. Varieties are listed in order of ripening.

Great care is taken to send out only strong, vigorous, well-rooted trees. The varieties we send are true to name. Only strong, vigorous stocks are used for propagating purposes. Start right with trees from Wight!

Some Hints for the Culture of Peaches

Plant 1-year-old trees about 18x18. Prune severely, cutting back 18 to 24 inches to form a balanced, low and compact head. The following spring cut away all but three well-distributed branches. The annual pruning should consist of cutting off about one-third of the last year's growth. Don't let the branches get too long as their weight will split the tree's trunk. Dehorning is done only when there has been a bad winter freeze.

PEACHES for PROFIT OUR TREES ARE SURE TO GROW

MAYFLOWER. Earliest peach known, although a late bloomer. Medium size, entirely covered with red. Good shipper. May 15th to June 1st.

EARLY ROSE. Because of its excellent keeping and shipping qualities, this is an important and very desirable early peach. Medium size, highly colored. May 20th to June 10th.

HILEY. Large, red cheeks, flesh white, red at pit. Freestone. June 20th.

CARMAN. Large, creamy white, tinged red. Freestone. June 20th.

GEORGIA BELLE. Large, showy, clear, creamy-white, tinted red. Flesh white and firm. Excellent quality. Freestone. July 1st to 15th.

ELBERTA. Probably best known of all peaches. Very large; yellow skin with red cheek. Flesh yellow and juicy. No orchard should be without this variety. Middle of July.

CHINESE CLING. Very large, creamy white, mottled carmine. Clingstone. Flesh fine-grained. July 20th to August.

EARLY CRAWFORD. Yellow-fleshed peach. A very handsome variety with yellow skin, having a dark red blush. Quality unsurpassed, a good peach for market or home orchard. Tree large and vigorous, bearing in early September.

J. H. HALE. Late. Fruit large, deep red. Flesh yellow. Freestone. A very fine variety.

Size	Each	10	100
June buds, 2-3 ft...	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
1 year, 3-4 ft.....	.40	3.50	30.00

Write for special prices in quantity

CITRUS FRUITS

Only a short time ago it was thought that citrus fruits could not be grown outside of the tropical or semi-tropical zones. With the successful introduction of the Satsuma orange to this country, the area in which citrus fruits can be profitably grown has been gradually spreading, so that now many citrus fruits are grown where it was once thought impossible.

One of the most profitable plantings at Wight Nurseries is a small Satsuma orange grove, supplying Satsumas to Cairo and surrounding towns. We also have producing trees of Kumquats, Duncan Grapefruit, Meyer Lemon, and Citrangequat, although Cairo is near the northern limit where they may be profitably produced.

You'll find pleasure and profit in a small planting of hardy citrus fruits. We do not, however, recommend planting them north of the latitude of Albany, Ga. (Florida laws do not permit the introduction of citrus trees from anywhere outside the state).

Our citrus fruits are all budded on the hardy Citrus trifoliata. Citrus trees should come into bearing from two to three years after they are transplanted. The important requisite to success with citrus is well-drained soil, and they should be kept free from insect pests, such as white fly, red spider and the like. They may be kept comparatively free from these insects by spraying two to four times each season. A hand spray pump is sufficient for this purpose. A southern exposure is best for all members of the orange family in that this gives them air drainage to the South.

We have the following varieties of citrus for sale:

OWARI SATSUMA

This is the variety that is usually grown. It begins bearing very young. Aside from the fact that it is easily grown, it has the advantage of being among the most deliciously flavored and attractive of citrus fruits. The flesh is tender, juicy, fine grained, sweet and delicious with a peculiarly agreeable flavor found in few other oranges. This orange is seedless and this fact, together with the ease with which it is peeled, makes it very pleasant to eat. Everyone with available space should grow Satsumas. They ripen early in October through November. Thus they are subject to little competition from other varieties. Aside from their advantages as a commercial fruit, these oranges can be produced most satisfactorily in the backyard, and furnish delicious fruit to the family in the early winter when that class of foods is so desirable and so high priced.

By careful selection of buds in our own producing groves, we have built up a hardy strain of especially fine quality.

	Each	10	100
1-year, bare root....	\$0.50	\$4.50	\$40.00
2-year, bare root....	.60	5.50	50.00

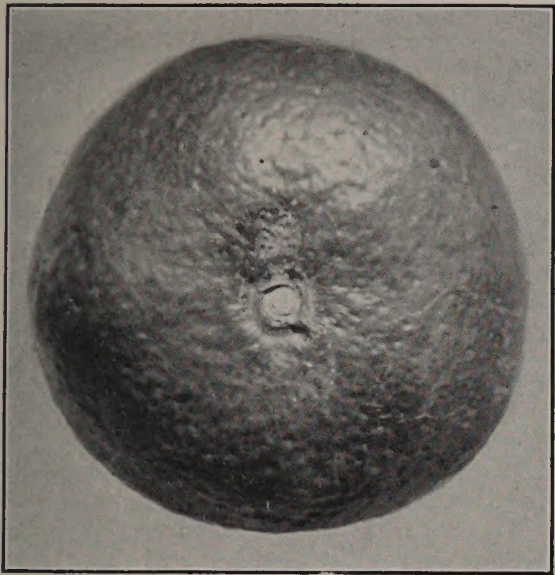
CALAMONDIN

A small citrus fruit, 1¼ inches in diameter, orange-red color. Along with Kumquats, probably the most ornamental of the hardy citrus group. Fruit makes excellent marmalade.

Price 75c. each

CITRUS FRUITS

(CONTINUED)



Satsuma Orange

MEYER LEMON

This hardy Lemon was found in the Orient many years ago by Dr. Meyer, explorer of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and has been named for him. It is not quite so hardy as the Duncan Grapefruit and yet we have matured this fruit in the open ground and unprotected for the last several years. It has all the good qualities of the ordinary lemon and by many who have tried it, is considered superior to other lemons. We have this to offer only in limited quantities.

60c. each

ICHANG LEMON

Very similar to Meyer Lemon, but perhaps a little more hardy.

60c. each

KUMQUAT

This is the smallest of the edible citrus fruits grown in the northern part of the citrus-growing region. The kumquat is a sweet-skinned orange which is very delicious and makes a very choice fruit for desserts, jellies, jams, preserves, pickles and marmalades. Aside from this, the golden yellow fruit on the small evergreen tree makes a beautiful sight, and the tree is therefore valuable as an ornament. These trees are very hardy, bear enormous yields and never miss a crop; in fact, they bear the first season after setting. The fruit is readily marketable.

Kumquats, 2 yr., \$1.50 each

We can supply kumquats in 3 varieties:

NEGAMI. Fruit oblong.

MEIWA. Fruit large, round.

MARUMI. Fruit small, round.

"The Tung Oil trees I purchased from Wight Nursery Co. several years ago have done well here. They bear heavy and have had no trouble from cold. My land is good gray land, clay subsoil . . . They require very little fertilizer on my type of land."—Dr. J. R. J., Ellaville, Ga.

TUNG OIL TREES

Are Ornamental
and Profitable

ALEURITES FORDII

The Chinese tung oil tree was introduced into this country from China by the U. S. Department of Agriculture about 30 years ago. It has shown its adaptability to the soil and climate of southern Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana and to the northern part of Florida. It is valuable for its oil which is used in paints, varnishes and lacquers and in a rapidly increasing number of commercial products. There is a great demand for the oil, millions of dollars being paid to China every year for it.

The tree is a rapid and healthy grower. It is easily transplanted and begins to bear the second or third year after transplanting. It comes into profitable bearing in 4 to 5 years. It is adapted to any soil that will produce cotton or corn successfully where the temperature does not go below 10 to 15 degrees F.

Consumption of tung oil has increased steadily within the past few years with the United States using the greater part of the total production. Although the last few years have seen extensive plantings in the Lower South, the present acreage in the South will be far short of supplying the requirements of the United States.

The principal tung oil territory is a strip of land lying mainly along the Atlantic Coast of South Carolina and Georgia, and thence along the Gulf of Mexico. This favorable strip is about 200 miles wide, extending from a little south of the latitude of Macon, Ga. on the north, to middle Florida on the south. Experience of several years goes to show that south Georgia and north Florida are especially favorably located for the production of tung oil.

Four mills for the expulsion of tung oil from the nuts operated in the South during the 1936-37 season. Approximately two million pounds of tung nuts were processed at the tung mill here at Cairo.

These mills give growers in Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi a ready and convenient market for their crop. As increased production warrants it, additional mills will be erected to process the crop.



Cluster Tung Oil Nuts

(Photo by Maurice Getchell)



America's Largest Tung Tree, in Bloom at Wight Nurseries

Trees that are well cared for will at 8 to 10 years of age yield two tons or more of dry nuts per acre. These nuts are readily salable at from \$30.00 to \$50.00 per ton. When the easiness and economy with which this crop may be produced is considered, there is not a more promising crop that can be grown by our land-owners.

During recent years very careful tests have been carried on here at Cairo, in co-operation with the Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station, in an effort to select and propagate from only those trees having the most desirable characteristics. This careful selection over a period of years assures you of vigorous young trees. With good soil and good care, they will give you good results.

These prices are made exceptionally low so as to enable every one to secure at least a few of these trees.

The following are prices for tung oil trees f.o.b. Cairo:

Size	Each	10	100	1000
2 to 4 ft.	\$0.30	\$2.00	\$15.00	\$100.00
4 to 6 ft. . . . .	.40	2.50	20.00	120.00
6 to 8 ft. . . . .	.50	4.00	30.00	150.00

Prices slightly lower where delivered to trucks at our nursery. Ask for these prices if you are within trucking distance.

Crotalaria Spectabilis

This excellent leguminous soil builder will cut your fertilizer costs. We have doubled our production of corn following it. Leading orchardists and planters are using Crotalaria in preference to cow peas, velvet beans, beggar weed and other cover crops.

Crotalaria requires no fertilization, no liming, no inoculation. Good growths may be obtained without cultivation. Maximum growth of 6 to 10 feet follows sowing in drills and plowing about twice. Planted broadcast, use 10 to 15 lbs. per acre; in drills 4 to 6 lbs. per acre. Plant in well prepared, moist soil when danger of frost is over. May be sown broadcast or in middles of corn, cotton and other crops as late as June with good results. 1 to 10 lbs., 40c. per lb., postpaid; 10 to 50 lbs., 20c. per lb. F.O.B. Cairo. Ask for special prices in larger quantities.



Crape-myrtle

ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING SHRUBS

Color has invaded every part of the home, some parts of which were once dull and drab. But color has always been a prominent factor in the flower garden. With the ever increasing popularity of the outdoor living room, the flowering shrubs have again come into their own. The general scheme is to use the Broadleaved Evergreen for the background and for screening out undesirable views, and to depend largely on our excellent flowering shrubs to give the succession of vivid colors which make the shrub border of the outdoor living room always a place of joy and beauty. Thunbergi Spirea is among the first to open its lovely blossoms to welcome spring. Flowering Peach, the Bush-honeysuckle and Spirea vanhouttei follow close on their heels. When summer becomes hot and sultry and most annuals and perennials are gone, the shrub border would become quite drab and uninteresting were it not for Althaea and Crape-myrtle. Althaea may be had in Double White, Double Purple or the loveliest of Shell Pink. It seems to rival Crape-myrtle in the length of the blooming season. The popular dwarf red Crape-myrtle is practically indispensable at this season of the year. Don't miss the joys of these flowering plants in your garden. All are inexpensive and at home in practically any soil.

Prices on All Deciduous Flowering Shrubs

	Each	10
1-year plants.....	\$0.35	\$3.00
2-year plants, heavy.....	.50	4.50
3-year plants, extra heavy....	.75	6.00

ALTHAEA

HIBISCUS SYRIACUS. A free blooming late summer shrub; upright. Ultimate height 8 to 10 feet. Colors: Double White, Double Purple, Shell Pink. 1- and 2-year only.

FLOWERING QUINCE

CYDONIA JAPONICA. Its habit of flowering in the lower South from December through March makes the Flowering Quince one of the most desirable of flowering shrubs. The blossoms are a deep clear red, appearing all up and down the stem. Ultimate height 3 to 4 feet. Very hardy. 2-year only.

SPIRAEA

ANTHONY WATERER. A very free flowering shrub growing to a height of about 2 feet. The branches are held upright and the foliage is bright green with variegations of yellow. Bright crimson flowers are borne in dense corymbs throughout the summer and fall. This is a very desirable shrub for the border.

VANHOUTTEI. Widely grown favorite with dense foliage. White, blooms in early spring. Leaves persistent to fall.

REEVESIANA. Shrub to 4 feet high, with slender arching branches. Large, pure white flowers in dense masses. 1 year only.

THUNBERGI. A low, bushy plant with very small leaves and star-like flowers in such profusion that in early spring the plant looks like a mass of snow. In the fall the leaves color beautifully. Ideal for a low ornamental hedge or border.

BUSH-HONEYSUCKLE
LONICERA FRAGRANTISSIMA. Probably the most desirable Bush-honeysuckle. Attractive deep green foliage, some of which is retained throughout the winter in the latitude of Cairo. Small, inconspicuous white flowers which are very fragrant.

CRAPE-MYRTLE
LAGERSTROEMIA INDICA. This truly Southern shrub is not used as much as its beauty deserves. Excellent in the shrub border or as a specimen. Purple and Pink. 6 to 8-foot specimen only, \$2.50 each, bare root.

Our Red Crape-myrtle is an especially fine dwarf strain, having unusually large racemes of deep red flowers. 1-year and 2-year only.

ORNAMENTAL TREES

LOQUAT

ERIBOTRYA JAPONICA. A shrub or small tree having large, deep green leaves. Hardy outdoors south of Charleston, and excellent for a house plant anywhere in the United States. In very mild climates produces delicious yellow edible fruit; grown largely for its handsome foliage.

Size	Each
12 to 18 in., bare root.....	\$0.50
3 to 4 ft., bare root.....	1.00
4 to 5 ft., B&B.....	1.50
5 to 6 ft., B&B.....	2.00
6 to 8 ft., B&B.....	3.00

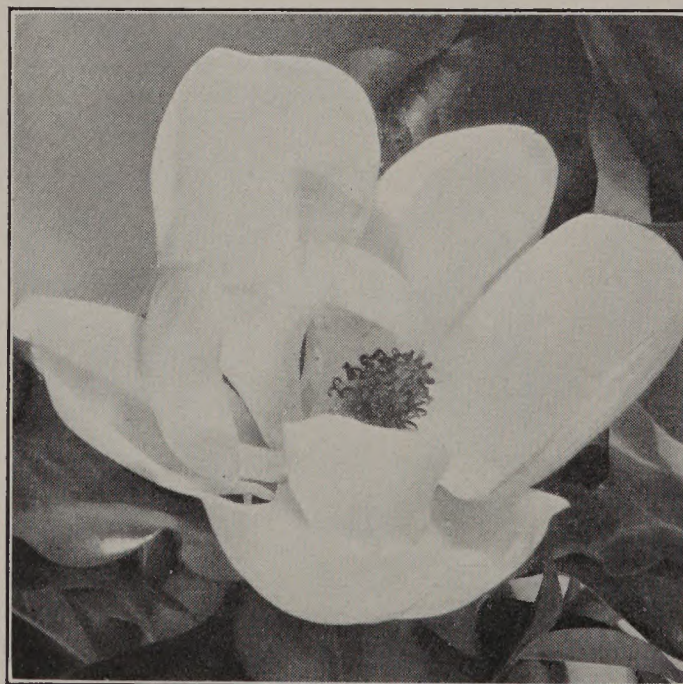
MAGNOLIA

GRANDIFLORA. The native Magnolia so popular in the South. Large, deep green, lustrous leaves which are evergreen; large white flowers blooming from April through August. Ultimate height, 50 to 75 feet. A most desirable tree, either for specimen or group planting.

Size	Each
18 to 24 in., bare root.....	\$0.75
2 to 3 ft., bare root.....	1.00
3 to 4 ft., bare root.....	1.25
4 to 5 ft., bare root.....	1.75
5 to 6 ft., bare root.....	2.50
6 to 8 ft. specimens, B&B.....	4.00

JAPANESE MAGNOLIA

MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA PURPUREA. One of our most magnificent shrubs or small trees. Deciduous; in March, before the leaves appear, it is covered with large, cup-shaped purple flowers which last for several weeks. Size, 5 to 6 ft..... Each \$3.50
Size, 6 to 8 ft..... Each 5.00



Magnolia Grandiflora

RED BUD

CERCIS CANADENSIS. The native Red Bud, so admired in early spring for its masses of bright lavender blossoms

Size	Each	10
2 to 3 ft., bare root.....	\$0.65	\$6.00
3 to 4 ft., bare root.....	.75	7.00
4 to 5 ft.....	.85	8.00
5 to 6 ft.....	.95	9.00

WEeping WILLOW

SALIX BABYLONICA. The large spreading top and long, drooping branches of Weeping Willow make it very picturesque. It thrives in wet or dry soils.

4 to 5 ft.....	Each \$0.75
5 to 6 ft.....	Each 1.00
6 to 8 ft.....	Each 1.50

DOGWOOD

CORNUS FLORIDA. The surest sign of spring in the South is the blossoming of the lovely Dogwood. Striking in the fall with its many-colored autumn leaves and red berries. Altogether the most desirable flowering tree. Our nursery-grown trees have far better root system than woods-grown trees and will give better results.

Size	Each	Size	Each
2 to 3 ft. \$0.50		4 to 5 ft. \$1.00	
3 to 4 ft. .75		5 to 6 ft. 1.50	

CLIMBING VINES

Vines are a very interesting part of the well-planted landscape. They have many uses and lend charm and beauty wherever used.

Perennial vines after they are once established, grow more vigorous each year. Woody vines, such as Wisteria and Fig Vine, grow to be quite old and often cover a large surface. For screening unsightly objects, for softening the lines of entrances and for covering pergolas in the garden, vines are almost indispensable.

CORAL VINE

ANTIGNON LEPTOPUS. Often called Mexican Rose. A perennial vine which blooms freely from June until fall. Blossoms a very delicate pink, produced in racemes. A very desirable vine for the South. Fast grower.

Size	Each
2-year, heavy.....	\$0.50

CLIMBING FIG

FICUS PUMILA (Sometimes catalogued Ficus Repens). This lovely evergreen vine clings very closely to any surface on which it climbs. Excellent on chimneys or masonry. Hardy south of the latitude of Montgomery, Ala.

Size	Each
4-in. pots.....	\$0.50

ENGLISH IVY

HEDERA HELIX. English Ivy, with its dark green leaves, is excellent for covering brick walls, stumps, or any location where it is desirable to have an evergreen vine. Often used as a ground cover.

Size	Each
4 in. pots.....	\$0.50
6 in. pots.....	.75

CONFEDERATE JASMINE

TRACHELOSPERNUM JASMINOIDES (also known as Rhyncospernum jasminoides). The fragrance, in early spring, of the starry white blossoms of Confederate Jasmine is long to be remembered. Evergreen, leaves dark green.

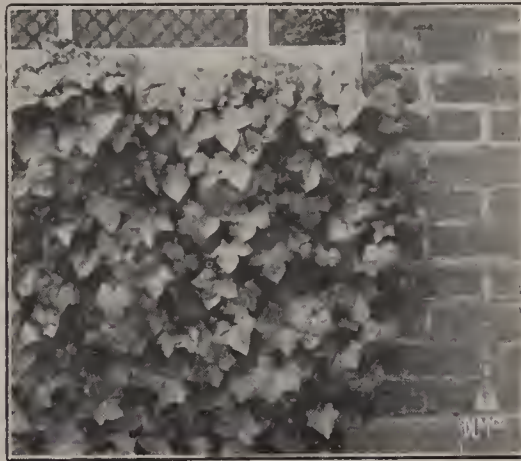
Size	Each
4 in. pots.....	\$0.75

YELLOW JESSAMINE

CAROLINA YELLOW JESSAMINE (Gelsemium sempervirens). A hardy, woody twiner whose brilliant, tubular, yellow flowers are one of the first indications of the coming of spring. Glossy evergreen foliage.

Size	Each
Open ground plants.....	\$0.50

Climbing Roses are among the most interesting climbing vines. We list the leading climbing roses in all colors for the South. See pages 10 and 11.



Hedera Helix

BAMBOO

The graceful branches and dainty foliage of the Bamboos deserve a prominent place in every garden of the lower South. The clump sorts do not spread as rapidly as do some, and can be readily kept in bounds. For screens and windbreaks they are not surpassed by any other type of plants.

Bamboos will thrive in practically any type of soil if supplied plenty of plant food, and plenty of moisture, although the location must be well drained. Screen that undesirable view with Bamboo.

BAMBUSA ARGENTEA. Grows 25 to 35 feet high. Its long, slender stems slightly drooping from the weight of the masses of deep green foliage, form one of the most graceful plants in the garden. The clump type so much in demand.

Small clumps, 6 to 10 canes.....	\$1.00
----------------------------------	--------

BAMBUSA ARGENTEA STRIATA.

This variety is a variation of the above, having green stems striped yellow near the base and with a white stripe down the green foliage. The variation is most pronounced in young plants. Each

Small clumps, 6 to 10 canes.....	\$1.00
----------------------------------	--------

PHYLLOSTACHYS AUREA. A running type of bamboo. Ultimate height is 30 to 40 feet. The leaves are an attractive light-green color. The canes make excellent fishing poles, and are used often here in harvesting pecans. Not recommended as an ornamental plant. Although of running type, it can easily be kept under control by digging up runners as they appear \$1.00 each.

PHYLLOSTACHYS BAMBUSOIDES (Timber Bamboo). Another running type making very large canes. At the United States Experiment Station near Savannah, it reaches a height of 60 feet. The foliage is large and quite attractive. Easily controlled by digging up runners as they appear. \$1.00 each.

GRASSES

PAMPAS GRASS (Cortaderia argentea). A very graceful, silvery white grass in the lower South reaching a height of 10 feet. Its flowers are lovely, long, silky plumes.

Size	Each
Medium clumps, bare root.....	\$0.50
Large clumps, bare root.....	1.00

SNAKE'S BEARD (Ophiopogon japonicus). A dwarf growing grass that is becoming quite popular in the lower South for edging walks and beds, and for ground cover in shady situations. Maximum height, 8 to 10 inches.

Size	Each	10	100
Small divisions.....	\$0.15	\$1.25	\$10.00

OPHIPOGON JABURAN (Liriope graminifolia). Similar to O. japonicus but with broader leaves; produces lavender flowers on long spikes which are very attractive. Used for same purposes as O. japonicus.

Size	Each	10	100
Small divisions.....	\$0.15	\$1.25	\$10.00

PALMS

COCOS AUSTRALIS (Hardy Cocos). Of the few Palms which ever have a chance of surviving the winters of South Georgia and Alabama—even Northern Florida—the hardy Cocos Australis is outstanding as the most satisfactory. A very beautiful hardy Palm with greyish-green, curved leaves.

Size	Each
12 to 18 in., B&B.....	\$1.00
18 to 24 in., B&B.....	1.25
2 to 3 ft., B&B.....	1.50

We guarantee our stock to be well grown, true to name, and properly handled and packed. Our responsibility ceases upon delivery to transportation company. All claims should be promptly made.



Cocos Australis

Order Early

WIGHT ROSES**GOOD ROSES ARE
SCARCE EVERYWHERE***Five Reasons Why Wight Grown Roses Will Please You*

Roses—Standard Varieties			
Size	Each	10	100
2 yr., budded, No. 1 grade.....	\$0.40	\$3.50	\$25.00
2 yr., budded, Medium	.30	2.50	17.50

PINK ROSES

BETTY UPRICHARD. HT. Outside of petals deep rose, inside shell pink, the darker color filtering through the shell pink petals gives this rose a very intriguing appearance. Attractive when full blown. Bud medium size, long pointed; flowers large, open, fragrant; a good bloomer and grower. This rose has won numerous awards of merit. Highly recommended.

JONKHEER J. L. MOCK. HT. Very large, dark pink, shaded lighter; strong, grower; prolific.

SHELL PINK RADIANCE (Mrs. Charles Bell). HT. Soft pink with a salmon background. It retains its full, globular shape an unusually long period.

MINNIE FRANCIS. T. Flowers clear light pink, produced on a very vigorous and bushy growth. Very free flowering.

PINK RADIANCE. HT. Extra hardy, vigorous and prolific; one of the best all-around garden roses. Its color is a beautiful blending of carmine-rose with shades of opal and copper.

KILLARNEY QUEEN. HT. Produces excellent, long, brilliant pink flowers. More vigorous than Killarney.

MAMAN COCHET. T. Mother of many noted favorites, establishing a type as well known and appreciated as any group in the Tea section. The color is rich, clear pink daintily flushed with silvery rose.

CLIMBING PINK COCHET. A strong climber. Flowers are color and size of bush Maman Cochet.

COLUMBIA. HT. Rose-pink, large, double. Shadings of pink become slightly deeper as bud opens.

RED ROSES

CLIMBING RED RADIANCE. Cl. HT. A sport of the bush form. Very vigorous and very good.

ETOILE DE HOLLANDE. HT. A very deep velvety crimson rose; beautiful both in bud and full blown. A vigorous grower. Probably the best deep red Rose for the South.

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY. HT. Crimson, very large and full. Very good in South.

RED RADIANCE. HT. The globular, heavy-stemmed "Radiance" duplicated in all respects except color; this sport form being a brilliant crimson.

REINE MARIE HENRIETTE. Climber. ("Red Gloire de Dijon") Fragrant cherry-red flowers. The plant is vigorous and has a strong climbing habit of growth. Super-abundant bloom early in the season.

- 1—Not a long list of unproven varieties, but a small list of varieties known to be satisfactory in the South.
- 2—Budded roses—the fastest-growing and most prolific.
- 3—Vigorous understocks—which means a vigorous root system.
- 4—Wight-grown roses have a reputation to maintain.
- 5—Shipped promptly—handled carefully—they reach you in perfect condition.

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ. T. A shrub rose, very fragrant, with blossom a brilliant velvety crimson. A vigorous grower and bloomer.

PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER. One of the most popular hardy climbers. Large, double, vivid scarlet blossoms produced somewhat in clusters.

WHITE ROSES

CHEROKEE, WHITE. Climber. A beautiful single white rose, blooming profusely in early spring. Very vigorous grower.

KAISERIN AUGUSTE VIKTORIA. T. Another excellent pure white rose which does especially well in the lower South. Free and regular bloomer; large blossoms.

WHITE COCHET. T. The family traits and beauty of the Cochet family are preserved in this rose; white with edges of petals tipped rose. Among the best white Tea roses.

WHITE AMERICAN BEAUTY (Frau Karl Druschki). HP. The regal "White American Beauty." The distinctive form and expression of its bud, half opened state, and maturity, are a threefold revelation of exquisite charm and beauty. Large flowers of waxy paper white in June; yielding their final outburst with the first signs of fall.

WHITE KILLARNEY. HT. Sport of the well-known Killarney. Very beautiful in bud; quite satisfactory rose.

Rose Culture

Roses do best in a stiff soil where the clay is close to the surface. In sandy soils it is advisable to add clay to the soil. In any kind of soil the addition of peat moss, cow manure and bonemeal is beneficial. Roses are heavy feeders and should be well fertilized.

There are two diseases and one pest that give most trouble with roses in the South:

(1) *Black Spot*, a fungous growth which causes black spots on the leaves. The leaves later turn yellow and fall off. *Black Spot* can be prevented by spraying with Bordeaux mixture at regular intervals of a week or 10 days. It is worst in hot, damp weather.

(2) *Mildew*. May be controlled by dusting with "Dusting Sulphur."

(3) *Thrips*. An insect which feeds on the blooms. Adding nicotine sulphate, at the rate of 1 to 600, to the Bordeaux mixture will control both *Black Spot* and *Thrips*.

YELLOW ROSES

We are listing here the best yellow roses for Southern gardens. Although there are a great many varieties of yellow roses, the number which will succeed in the South is quite limited. We therefore are listing only those which we know absolutely will give satisfaction.

CLIMBING LUXEMBOURG. Cl. HT.

A sport of Luxembourg which originated in our own nursery. A very vigorous climbing rose which blooms constantly throughout the season. Bud long-pointed, large deep pinkish orange; flower light pinkish rouge. 30 to 36 petals. An excellent new climber which we highly recommend.

LADY HILLINGDON. T. Apricot-yellow, especially beautiful in the bud; free bloomer, strong grower.

LUXEMBOURG. HT. One of the very best yellows of the new Hybrid Teas. A deep golden yellow, very attractive both in its pointed bud and as an open flower.

MARECHAL NEIL. Climber. An old favorite which needs no description.

MRS. DUDLEY CROSS. T. Flower medium size; very pale, with outer petals tinged a soft shell pink. A very vigorous grower. Blooms over long season.

PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER. HT. An outstanding rose similar to Talisman. Flowers medium size, semi-double, lasting; medium orange except for the two outside petals which fade to a lighter shade. Growth moderately vigorous. Awarded many medals for excellence.

TALISMAN. HT. Medium size bud, long pointed; flower medium size, double, fragrant, golden yellow and copper. Medium strong grower. A most unusual rose which is in great demand.

POLYANTHAS

CHATILLON. Pol. Flowers small, semi-double, brilliant pink, borne in enormous clusters. Vigorous to 3 ft. Excellent for low hedging or mass display.

EDITH CAVELL. Pol. Small semi-double flowers of brilliant scarlet red. Does not fade in hot weather.

GRUSS AN AACHEN. Pol. A very delicate shell pink, bush somewhat dwarf habit. A good and continuous bloomer.

TIP TOP. Pol. A cream rose, buff-yellow at base and edged with pink, with flowers borne in clusters. This little rose is very attractive in bud and when full blown. Blooms freely.

EXPLANATION

The letter following each rose denotes the class or origin to which it belongs: Cl.—Climbing; T.—Tea; HT.—Hybrid Tea; HP.—Hybrid Perpetual; Pol.—Polyantha.

Budded, field-grown.

Note—All roses are cut back for convenience in packing and shipping.



Columbia



Frau Karl Druschki



Betty Uprichard



Jonkheer J. L. Mock



Mrs. Chas. Bell



Francis Scott Key



Lady Hillingdon



Pres. Herbert Hoover



Pink Radiance



Talisman



Etoile de Hollande



Luxembourg

AZALEAS

AZALEAS have been used for a number of years as hothouse plants in the East, and have been planted out-of-doors in the South for some time, but their real value as outdoor plants is just beginning to be appreciated. Azaleas can be used in practically any location where other shrubs are used, giving the desired effect as evergreens, and at blooming time furnish a riot of color unsurpassed by any other group of plants. They should become more and more a part of every home planting. During blooming season, practically no other plants are in bloom. Azaleas begin blooming in March and continue through April into May. They may be moved when in full bloom—in fact, at any season of the year.

It's a good idea to order Azaleas as soon as possible in the fall and winter, so that they may become well established by spring. There is no danger of their not blooming because of transplanting.

No Flowering Shrub is so outstanding, so surpassingly beautiful when in bloom as is Azalea. Often practically all the leaves are hidden by the flowers in their riot of color—Azaleas may be had in purple-pink, salmon-pink, orange red, red flame, deep pink, red, white and light pink colors. There are a number of varieties of Azaleas of different shadings of the same color, so that they offer a wider range of shades and colors than any flowering plant suited to the South. The blooming season may also be lengthened considerably by the selection of several varieties.

The Indian Azaleas have the added advantage of being evergreen, so that even when they are not in flower their attractive foliage is an addition to any landscape. Azaleas can be grown successfully along the seacoast of the middle Atlantic states with a little protection to keep the bloom buds from being injured by cold—and very successfully along the coast from Charleston to South Central Florida and around the Gulf Coastal section to Texas, without any protection whatever.

Azaleas are very easy to transplant and have few cultural requirements. Azalea roots like a cool soil, and should be planted in a partial shade, at least until the plants become large enough to shade their own roots. They may then be planted in full sun to advantage. Azaleas thrive in an acid soil. Where planted in a region in which the soil is alkali, it is advisable to dig a good large hole and fill it in with leafmold or woods earth. The peaty muck found in and around old ponds is very desirable. Where this is not obtainable, or where Azaleas have already been planted in an alkali soil, a small amount of aluminum sulphate, 1 lb.



Azalea George Franc

to 30 sq. ft., will be found beneficial. Fertilize lightly about twice a year with cottonseed meal and tankage. Azaleas like a moist soil but it must be well drained.

Do not cultivate around Azaleas. Their roots are right on the surface of the ground and any cultivation would be likely to cut a number of feed roots. If weeds appear, pull them up.

Azaleas may be used in almost any location where any other dwarf evergreen could be used. It is attractive in the foundation planting in front of the taller plants; in formal or informal beds, using colors which blend well; in hedges—in fact, anywhere where its beauty may be seen and appreciated.

Practically all of the famous gardens of the South—among them Middleton Place Gardens and Magnolia Gardens near Charleston, Wormsloe Gardens in Savannah—have used Azaleas as their outstanding feature. While few of us can hope to have gardens on such a pretentious scale, all of us may, by the planting of Azaleas, have just as lovely a garden on a smaller scale.



Azalea Pride of Dorking

Group I

The faster growing varieties of Azalea Indica, generally characterized by large leaves, hairy underneath, and medium to large flowers.

PHOENICIA. Similar in form and habit of growth to Formosa, although with blossoms a little smaller than Formosa. Early. Sizes to 24 inches.

FORMOSA. The purple-pink variety so satisfactory in the Southern States. Large single flowers; leaves dark green. Very easy to grow and very vigorous. Sizes to 24 inches.

ELEGANS. A light clear pink with lustrous green leaves; its shadings are very delicate. Early bloomer and very desirable. Sizes to 15 inches.

VITATTA FORTUNEI. A strong, open growing Azalea; flowers very variable, changing from pure white with faint lavender stripes to a pale lavender. Sometimes a plant may produce flowers of only one color, or they may be mixed on the bush. Sizes to 18 inches. 3 to 4 feet \$3.35, 4 to 5 feet, \$4.95.

PRICES—Group I

Size	Each	10	100
8 to 10 in.	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
10 to 12 in. ....	.55	5.00	45.00
12 to 15 in. ....	.70	6.50	60.00
15 to 18 in. ....	.95	9.00	80.00
18 to 24 in.	1.15	11.00	100.00



Azalea Pride of Mobile



Azalea Formosa

Group II

Medium growers, generally more compact than Group I and therefore, showier when in bloom. Leaves deep green color.

CAVENDISHIANA. Large, light salmon flowers, very late-blooming. Dwarf and spreading in habit. Sizes to 15 inches.

COCCINEA MAJOR. Large flowers of orange, red color. Early. Sizes to 15 inches. See back cover.

DIXIE. Salmon red; strong grower; blooms early. Sizes to 15 inches. See back cover.

DUC DE ROHAN. A free blooming, dense growing type of Azalea. Fine flowers of salmon color. Sizes to 12 inches.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON. Flowers rosy salmon with dark center. Blooms in midseason. Compact grower; medium height.

FIELDER'S WHITE. The most satisfactory white Azalea; has large blossoms of pure white. Bush vigorous, compact grower. Excellent for grouping with other colors. Sizes to 12 inches.

GEORGE FRANC. Unusually large flowers colored bright rose. One of the handsomest of all Azaleas. Early. Sizes to 18 inches.

HARRY VEITCH. Light pink, ruffled flowers produced on low, bushy plant. An excellent variety. Hardy. Sizes to 12 inches.

INDICA ALBA. Large, single white. Tall; midseason.

LAWSAL. Light salmon pink. Midseason. Medium growth. Sizes to 18 inches.

LILAC. A large lilac blossom produced in midseason. Very good. Sizes to 15 inches.

PRIDE OF DORKING. A rather slow-growing variety of Azalea which blossoms late in the season; flowers a very deep pink which is especially pleasing. Sizes to 18 inches.

PRINCE OF WALES. A free flowering early variety of rose-red. Sizes to 12 inches.

PRIDE OF MOBILE (Elegans Superba). This variety is featured in the famous gardens of Mobile, Ala., and is the outstanding flower on their "Azalea Trail." Blossoms large, light pink. A hardy and vigorous variety sure to be satisfactory.

RED FLAME. A very brilliant red which flowers early in April. This is one of the most vigorous varieties, and may be seen at Magnolia Gardens the size of small trees. A most desirable plant. Sizes to 18 inches. Also 18 to 24 inches, \$2.50 each.

VERVAENE. White flowers striped with rose. Late. Sizes to 18 inches.

PRICES—Group II

Size	Each	10	100
6 to 8 in.....	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
8 to 10 in.....	.55	5.00	45.00
10 to 12 in.....	.70	6.50	60.00
12 to 15 in.....	.95	9.00	80.00
15 to 18 in.....	1.15	11.00	100.00

"Received my azaleas today. Sure was very, very much pleased with them. They were in fine shape and the size was sure grand. They were so nice and large. I am very fond of azaleas, especially yours. I had rather order from you than any Company I have ordered from yet. Sure do thank you. You will get my orders from now on." — Mrs. L. C., Greenville, N. C.

"Well pleased with my azaleas. Will you please duplicate order, and with different colors if possible."—M. M., Dothan Ala.



Azalea Red Flame



Camellia Rev. John Bennett



Camellia Herme



Camellia Tricolor



Camellia Prof. C. S. Sargent

CAMELLIA JAPONICAS

PROBABLY no group of plants is more typical of the South than Camellia Japonicas. Although they have been grown for many years in Southern gardens, they are each year becoming increasingly popular. This is shown by the thousands of people who visit the famous Middleton Place Gardens and Magnolia Gardens in Charleston, S. C., during Camellia flowering season.

When Camellias were considered hard to grow and were relatively expensive plants, most people were content with one or two specimens on the lawn. Now that their growing habits are better understood and the price of plants greatly reduced, they are being planted in many gardens about the foundation of the house and in border plantings.

Camellias thrive in a wide variety of soils. Their chief requirement is that the soil be well drained. They are succeeding equally well in the stiff clays of middle Georgia and in the lighter sandy lands of Florida. Fertilize liberally with stable manure if it is available; if not, any good grade of commercial fertilizer will be satisfac-

tory, being careful that the fertilizer does not come in direct contact with the plants.

Camellias are relatively free from diseases and pests. The Camellia scale is its worst enemy, although this can be readily controlled with one or two annual sprayings with oil emulsion. However, we have seen old plants of Camellias in excellent condition which have never been sprayed.

In transplanting it is important that Camellias be partially shaded for the first year or two until they become well established. After this time they will stand either partial shade or full sun. If the location selected for planting Camellias is in full sun, a small shade of burlap will protect it during the first few years

Camellias begin blooming in November, with the height of the season occurring in January. The fact that they bloom during the winter months when practically no other flower is in bloom, makes them especially desirable in every garden. With the low prices at which we are now offering them, no home grounds should be without them.

STANDARD VARIETIES

Group I

SARA FROST. An old favorite in the South. Strong grower. Attains enormous size; well formed double flowers, rather late, outside petals very deep rose shading to a light rose pink toward center. This variety is well worth planting as an evergreen to say nothing of it being a profuse bloomer.

SEMI-DOUBLE PINK. Medium strong grower, dark glossy green foliage; medium sized semi-double, deep pink flowers. January to March.

LIGHT PINK. Good grower similar to Sara Frost, lighter pink flowers.

DEEP PINK. Very dark foliage; rather spreading growth. Flowers medium deep pink, showing yellow stamens in center.

VARIEGATED. Well shaped variegated flowers; double deep pink with white variegation. Strong, upright grower. Sizes to 36 inches.

	PRICES	Each	10
8 to 12 in., from beds.....		\$0.50	\$ 4.50
12 to 15 in., from beds.....		.75	7.00
15 to 18 in., from beds.....		1.25	10.00
18 to 24 in., from beds.....		1.75	15.00
24 to 30 in.....		2.25	20.00
30 to 36 in.....		3.00	27.50
3 to 4 ft.....		5.00	45.00

Group II

CHRISTMAS GLORY. Peony type flowers, medium large. Very dark red in bud, open flowers bright Christmas red; very prolific bloomer, one of the best.

8 to 12 in.....	\$0.95 each	18 to 24 in.....	\$2.50 each
12 to 15 in.....	1.35 each	2 to 3 ft. specimens.	4.00 each
		3 to 4 ft. specimens.....	\$6.00 each

PINK PERFECTION. Medium small, delicate shell pink flowers, very double; small petals symmetrically arranged, early, profuse bloomer.

8 to 12 in.....	\$1.00 each	15 to 18 in.....	\$1.75 each
12 to 15 in.....	1.45 each	18 to 24 in.....	2.50 each
		24 to 30 in.....	\$3.00 each

ALBA PLENA. Pure white, full double; medium large flowers. Blooms early, often in late September and October. The most popular double white.

8 to 12 in.....	\$1.00 each	15 to 18 in.....	\$1.75 each
12 to 15 in.....	1.50 each	18 to 24 in.....	3.00 each
		24 to 30 in.....	\$3.50 each

ALTHEA FLORA. Very vigorous grower, dark green foliage; beautiful, semi-double flowers, rich pink showing an orange tint. Shape of open flowers resembles Althea.

12 to 15 in.....	\$1.00 each	18 to 24 in.....	\$2.00 each
15 to 18 in.....	1.50 each	24 to 30 in. specim's	3.00 each
		30 to 36 in. specimens....	\$4.00 each

SPECIMEN CAMELLIAS OF IMPROVED VARIETIES

ABBY WILDER. Peony type white with few pink markings; produces occasional pure pink flowers. Vigorous grower. January. Sizes from 18 through 36 inches.

AUSTILL PINK. Semi-double shell pink, medium size. Often the stamens are intermixed with small petals in the center. Fast, compact grower. Sizes 2 to 5 feet.

CHANDLERII ELEGANS. Large, Peony type flowers, variegated pink and white. Yellow stamens. One of the best and most popular. See back cover.

8 to 12 in.....	\$1.00 each	12 to 18 in.....	\$1.50 each
		18 to 24 in.....	\$2.50 each

GLORY OF NANTES. Large, semi-double, deep rose flowers. Excellent glossy green foliage. Vigorous grower. See back cover.

HERME. Large, semi-double pink and white variegated. Slightly fragrant. A very desirable variety.

12 to 18 in.....	\$1.50 each	24 to 30 in.....	\$3.00 each
18 to 24 in.....	2.50 each	30 to 36 in.....	4.50 each

JARVIS RED. Deep blood red, semi-double with yellow stamens. Foliage dark green. Vigorous grower. Popular.

24 to 30 in.....	\$3.00 each	30 to 36 in.....	\$4.50 each
------------------	-------------	------------------	-------------

KELLINGTONIA. Orange red with stripes or blotches of white. Open Peony form; heavy bloomer. Sizes 2 feet through 4 feet.

NOBILLISSIMA. An excellent white Camellia, with yellow stamens intermixed with the petals. Blooms in January. Sizes 24 through 36 inches only.

OTOME. A lovely shell pink, similar to Pink Perfection, but with larger flowers.

PROF. C. S. SARGENT. A dark crimson Camellia of Peony type, medium size flower. One of the most popular reds.

REV. JOHN BENNETT. Orange-red, semi-double flower of good size. Foliage small, dark green. Good compact grower.

ROSE EMBRY. Early crimson flowers, medium size, Peony form. Succeeds under widely varying conditions. Sizes 2 feet through 5 feet only.

SEMI-DOUBLE BLUSH. A lovely semi-double bloom, faintly tinted pink; yellow stamens. A most desirable variety. Sizes 18 inches through 36 inches only.

THERESA MOSSINE. Narrow shell pink petals, full double. Small leaves, making a compact plant.

T. K. VARIEGATED. Semi-double light pink with darker pink margin; yellow stamens. Leaves small, compact, fast grower.

TRICOLOR. Probably the most variable of all Camellias, with blossoms varying all the way from pure white to pure red, with intermediate colors, all on the same bush. Foliage deep green. Sizes, 24 to 36 inches only.

Prices, except where otherwise noted:

	Each
18 to 24 in., from beds.....	\$2.50
24 to 30 in., from beds.....	3.00
30 to 36 in., from beds.....	4.50
3 to 4 ft.....	6.00
4 to 5 ft.....	7.50

Note — In addition to the above Camellias of improved varieties, we have more than 50 other varieties of Camellias. These are available in such small quantities this season that they are not included here. On request, we shall be glad to send you a list of them. Or, better still, come to Wight Nurseries during the Camellia season, December through February, and see them for yourself.

BROADLEAVED EVERGREENS



Abelia Grandiflora

The South is indeed fortunate in the wealth of broadleaved evergreens which flourish in practically all sections of it. Many of the broadleaved evergreens have beautiful blooms and berries—a distinct advantage over the conifers. With the use of broadleaved material one is able to get definite contrasts in color and size of foliage; blossoms over long periods; low growing or tall growing plants, as the location demands.

There is a distinct tendency on the part of planters in the South to use more broadleaved evergreens. Many of the broadleaved evergreens bloom and are a source of great satisfaction at blooming time. The blooming season can, by proper selection, be lengthened over a period of several months from spring until midsummer. There are broadleaved evergreens for every type of planting—tall columnar ones for planting where height is desired, broad symmetrical ones which can be used for places of medium height—in fact, there is some broadleaved evergreen which will fit any required place. The group as a whole has the added advantage of standing pruning exceptionally well.

The broadleaved evergreens are also excellent for the shrub border, for screening out undesirable views, and for use as specimen plants. There is not a more versatile group.

ABELIA

ABELIA GRANDIFLORA. Succeeds over a very wide range of climatic and soil conditions, in sun and in shade. An excellent plant for hedge work. Although a very vigorous grower, it will stand any amount of pruning. A hardy evergreen with glossy, dark green foliage. Has profusion of white funnel-shaped flowers, tinted with pink, borne in clusters from May until late autumn. Valuable for foundation planting, grouping on the lawn, etc.

Size	Each	10	100
10 to 12 in. bare root.	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$17.50
12 to 18 in. bare root.	.40	3.50	22.50
18 to 24 in. bare root.	.50	4.50	30.00
2 to 3 ft. bare root.	.70	6.00	....
3 to 4 ft. ....	.85	7.50	....
4 to 5 ft.	1.00	9.00	....

BANANA SHRUB

MICHELIA FUSCATA. With deep, rich green leaves and blossoms of the odor characteristic of bananas, the banana shrub has long been a favorite in the South. Ultimate height about 15 feet. Comparatively slow grower.

Size	Each
4 in. pots.	\$0.60
8 to 12 in., B&B. ....	.85
12 to 18 in., B&B.	1.15
18 to 24 in., B&B.	1.45
2 to 3 ft., B&B.	2.00
3 to 4 ft., B&B.	3.00

BOXWOOD

BUXUS JAPONICA. The only boxwood that will stand the hot weather in full sun in the lower South. Leaves large, light green. Excellent for bordering walks and beds. Faster growing than most boxwoods.

Size	Each	10
8 to 10 in., bare root.	\$0.50	\$4.50
10 to 12 in., bare root. ....	.70	6.50

CHERRY LAUREL

LAUROCERASUS CAROLINIANA. Excellent for screen, as it is a fast growing, erect evergreen; also for formal work, since the cherry laurel stands pruning especially well. Leaves large, deep green, bright and shiny. Grows to a height of around 30 feet when mature. Large plants have been sheared twice this season.

Size	Each	10
12 to 18 in., B&B.	\$0.85	\$8.00
18 to 24 in., B&B.	1.00	9.00
2 to 3 ft., B&B.	1.25	10.00
3 to 4 ft., B&B.	1.75	15.00
4 to 5 ft., B&B.	2.50	20.00
5 to 6 ft., B&B.	3.00	25.00

ENGLISH LAUREL

LAUROCERASUS OFFICINALIS. Large, shining green leaves, vigorous growth and ease of growing, make this a most desirable evergreen shrub. When several years old, it produces spikes of small white flowers. Hardy to Washington, D. C. Attains a height of 20 feet, but may be kept pruned much lower if desired.

Size	Each	10
12 to 18 in., B&B.	\$1.00	\$9.00
18 to 24 in., B&B.	1.25	10.00
2 to 3 ft., B&B.	1.50	12.50

CLEYERA

CLEYERA JAPONICA. Evergreen shrub having thick, glossy green leaves. Its flowers are a creamy white and fragrant.

Size	Each
12 to 18 in., B&B.	\$1.00
18 to 24 in., B&B.	1.50

COTONEASTER

COTONEASTER FRANCHETI. A low growing evergreen with maximum height of 6 feet. Produces pinkish white flowers in cluster, followed by orange-red fruit which stays on practically all winter.

Size	Each	10
2 to 3 ft., B&B.	\$1.75	\$15.00
3 to 4 ft., B&B.	2.50	20.00

COTONEASTER PANNOSA. A handsome evergreen shrub with graceful, slightly drooping branches. Leaves gray-green on top, silvery underneath. Ultimate height 6 feet. Great masses of dull red berries, which remain all fall and winter, follow its white blossoms in spring.

Size	Each
18 to 24 in., B&B.	\$1.00
2 to 3 ft., B&B.	1.75
3 to 4 ft., B&B.	2.50
4 to 5 ft., B&B.	3.00

ELEAGNUS

ELEAGNUS FRUITLANDI. Beautiful large grey-green leaves, silvery beneath. This plant gives a decided foliage contrast when planted with other broadleaved evergreens. Maximum height, 10 to 15 feet.

ELEAGNUS, VARIEGATED. A variegated form of the above.

Size	Each	10
12 to 18 in., B&B.	\$1.00	\$ 9.00
18 to 24 in., B&B.	1.25	10.00
2 to 3 ft., B&B.	1.50	12.50

FEIJOA

FEIJOA SELLOWIANA. Introduced to this country from the French Riviera, the Feijoa, or Pineapple Guava, gives excellent foliage contrast as well as an attractive bloom in late spring. Flowers white outside and purplish crimson within, with long crimson stamens. The upper surface of the leaves is glossy green, the lower surface silvery gray. This plant attracted considerable attention at the Thomasville Rose Show.

Size	Each
12 to 18 in., B&B.....	\$1.00
18 to 24 in., B&B.....	1.25
2 to 3 ft., B&B.....	1.75

GARDENIA

GARDENIA FLORIDA. Once a great favorite in Southern gardens, the Gardenia is fast gaining popularity and returning to its former station as one of the prize plants of the South. Its waxy dark green foliage and delightfully fragrant, pure white flowers make it a valued addition to any garden. Although susceptible to white fly, Gardenias are well worth the little trouble required to keep them free of this pest.

MYSTERY. Foliage and flowers larger than Gardenia Florida; otherwise the plant is very similar.

Size	Each
1 to 1½ ft., bare root.....	\$0.60
1½ to 2 ft., B&B.....	.85
2 to 3 ft., B&B.....	1.50

GARDENIA RADICANS. Flowers similar to Gardenia Florida. The plant is of low spreading habit. Leaves small dark green. Medium plants from beds. \$1.00 each, \$9.00 per 10.

HOLLY

ILEX CASSINE AUGUSTIFOLIA (Dahoon Holly). An excellent evergreen holly, producing quantities of red berries when very young. Ultimate height, 30 ft. May be sheared if desired to be kept small.

Size	Each	10
12 to 18 in., B&B.....	\$1.00	\$ 9.00
2 to 3 ft., B&B.....	1.75	16.00
3 to 4 ft., B&B.....	2.50	20.00
4 to 5 ft., B&B.....	3.50	30.00

ILEX CORNUTA. A very handsome holly, native of China. Leaves 3 spined, very glossy. Our plants are grown only from cuttings and are sure to produce large scarlet berries in profusion.

ILEX CORNUTA BUFORDI. A form of the above, with more rounded leaves. Grown only from cutting of the berried type.

Prices above two varieties

Size	Each	10
18 to 24 in., B&B.....	\$1.50	\$12.50
2 to 3 ft., B&B.....	2.25	20.00
3 to 4 ft., B&B.....	3.00	27.50

ILEX CRENATA BULLATA. A much-branched shrub with dark green, oval leaves. Attractive berries.

Size	Each
18 to 24 in.....	\$1.25



Gardenia

HOLLY—Continued

ILEX OPACA FEMINA. The native American holly, propagated by cuttings from female or berry-producing trees only. These plants are sure to produce berries.

Size	Each	10
12 to 18 in., bare root.....	\$0.75	\$7.00
2 to 3 ft., bare root.....	.95	9.00
3 to 4 ft., bare root.....	1.25	10.00
4 to 5 ft., bare root.....	1.50	12.50

For balled and burlapped Hollies, double the above prices.

ILEX VOMITORIA FEMINA. Its great mass of brilliant red berries makes Yaupon an outstanding plant throughout the winter. Leaves small, dark green. Excellent for hedging, planting in clumps, or can be sheared as a specimen. Our plants are grown from cuttings from only the berried types.

Size	Each
12 to 18 in., B&B.....	\$1.00
2 to 3 ft., B&B., sheared.....	2.50
3 to 4 ft., B&B., sheared.....	3.00
4 to 5 ft., B&B., sheared.....	4.00

JASMINE

JASMINUM FLORIDUM. A hardy, graceful evergreen shrub, producing beautiful yellow flowers, ½ in. in diameter, in spring and summer.

Size	Each
1-yr. plants, bare root.....	\$0.60

JASMINUM PRIMULINUM. A graceful drooping evergreen with dark green leaves. Produces large yellow flowers in early spring.

Size	Each
1-yr., heavy plants.....	\$0.60
2-yr. plants.....	1.15
3-yr. plants.....	1.65

MOUNTAIN-LAUREL

KALMIA LATIFOLIA. The well-known Laurel of the Blue Ridge Mountains, propagated from plants adapted to southern Georgia. An evergreen shrub reaching a height of 4 to 10 feet; compact, light green foliage. A profusion of white to rose colored, saucer-shaped blooms in May and June. Related to and thrives under conditions similar to azaleas.

Size	Each
2 to 3 ft., B&B.....	\$2.15
3 to 4 ft., B&B.....	2.95

LIGUSTRUM

Please note in ordering that *Ligustrum Lucidum* is the tall growing type and *Ligustrum Japonicum*, the lower growing waxleaf type.

TALL GROWING LIGUSTRUM (*L. lucidum*). An excellent tall growing evergreen, especially suited for corners and for screening. Can be grown into a small tree. Has large, deep green leaves, white flowers in panicles which are followed by attractive purple berries. See note above.

Size	Each
2 to 3 ft., bare root.....	\$0.65
3 to 4 ft., bare root.....	1.15
4 to 5 ft., bare root.....	1.35
5 to 6 ft., B&B.....	2.50

Balled and burlapped, add 50 per cent to the above prices.

WAXLEAF LIGUSTRUM (*Ligustrum japonicum*). Among the best Ligustrums. Deep, glossy green leaves, slightly smaller than *L. lucidum*. This plant is a very compact, symmetrical grower, and does well either in shade or sun. Early in May it has panicles of white flowers, which are followed by large clusters of black berries. The berries remain throughout the winter. An excellent plant for grouping and foundation planting. Stands pruning well. Ultimate height, 15 to 20 ft. See note above.

Size	Each
12 to 18 in., B&B.....	\$0.75
18 to 24 in., B&B.....	1.00
2 to 3 ft., B&B.....	1.25
3 to 4 ft., B&B.....	1.75
4 to 5 ft., B&B.....	2.50

NANDINA

NANDINA DOMESTICA (Heavenly Bamboo). A most striking plant in fall and winter, when the normally green leaves turn a deep crimson. Mature plants have large clusters of brilliant scarlet berries which hang on well after Christmas. A beautiful upright growing shrub, doing well in either sun or shade. Particularly desirable when planted in front of green foliaged plants.

Size	Each
8 to 12 in., B&B.....	\$0.50
12 to 18 in., B&B.....	.90
18 to 24 in., B&B.....	1.25
2 to 3 ft., B&B.....	1.75



Kalmia Latifolia



Photinia Serrulata

PHOTINIA

PHOTINIA SERRULATA. Very desirable for foundation planting or the shrub border. Its large corymbs of white flowers are outstanding in the spring. In the fall much of its foliage takes on varying hues of red. Our particular strain has ruffled, Holly-like leaves which are unusually attractive.

Size	Each
2 to 3 ft., B&B.....	\$1.15
3 to 4 ft., B&B.....	1.65
4 to 5 ft., B&B.....	2.30
5 to 6 ft., B&B.....	3.00

PHOTINIA GLABRA. The young leaves are a brilliant scarlet, gradually turning to green. From spring until fall the plant is covered with enough young growth to give the whole plant a decided scarlet color.

Size	Each
12 to 18 in., B&B.....	\$0.75
18 to 24 in., B&B.....	1.25

PITTOSPORUM

PITTOSPORUM TOBIRA. The medium size, rounded, dark green leaves of this variety of pittosporum are lovely. Produces small, inconspicuous, cream colored flowers, delightfully fragrant. A fast growing shrub which stands shearing well. Much used in foundation planting.

Size	Each
10 to 12 in., B&B.....	\$0.65
12 to 18 in., B&B.....	1.00
18 to 24 in., B&B.....	1.75
2 to 3 ft., B&B.....	3.00

VARIEGATED PITTOSPORUM (*Pittosporum tobira variegatum*). Similar in habit of growth to above variety but with light green leaves variegated with white. Excellent in the North as a house plant. Planted extensively out of doors in the lower South.

Size	Each
10 to 12 in., B&B.....	\$0.95
12 to 18 in., B&B.....	1.35

PYRACANTHA

PYRACANTHA. Commonly called Fire Thorn or English Hawthorn. The pyracanthas are outstandingly beautiful in the fall and winter when literally covered with bright colored berries. It may be had in several varieties, depending on the color of fruit and habit desired in the plant. See page 23.

PYRACANTHA FORMOSANA. One of the most thrifty pyracanthas. Compact, fast growing, with small holly-like leaves and red berries formed in enormous clusters in late summer and hang on during the winter. Ultimate height 15 feet.

PYRACANTHA KANSUENSIS. Its red berries are small, but produced in great profusion.

PYRACANTHA LALANDI. An upright growing plant with narrow green leaves. Its orange berries are beautiful all winter. 5- to 6-foot plants only.

PYRACANTHA YUNNANENSIS. Of a lower, more spreading habit than *P. formosana*. Leaves larger, being 2 to 3 inches long. Berries bright coral-red, small. One of the most satisfactory Pyracanthas.

Price, all Pyracanthas

Size	Each
12 to 18 in., B&B.....	\$0.95
18 to 24 in., B&B.....	1.10
2 to 3 ft., B&B.....	1.50
3 to 4 ft., B&B.....	2.00
4 to 5 ft., B&B.....	3.00
5 to 6 ft., B&B.....	4.00

Note—Pyracanthas are difficult to move from the field unless cut back severely. Unless instructed otherwise, we will cut back before shipping.

SERISSA

SERISSA FOETIDA. An attractive little shrub having a maximum height of only about 2 feet. Its leaves are small and dainty, with small white flowers produced along the branches in early spring.

Size	Each
12 to 15 in., bare root.....	\$0.50 \$4.00
15 to 18 in., bare root.....	.75 6.00

TEA-OLIVE

OSMANTHUS FRAGRANS. A large growing shrub having glossy foliage and producing small white flowers, valuable for their delightful fragrance. Long blooming period. Attains a height of about 20 feet. Should have partial shade when starting.

Size	Each
6 in. pot.....	\$0.90
12 to 18 in., B&B.....	1.00
18 to 24 in., B&B.....	1.65
2 to 3 ft., B&B.....	2.00
3 to 4 ft., B&B.....	3.25
4 to 5 ft., B&B.....	4.00

VIBURNUM

VIBURNUM JAPONICUM (*V. macrophyllum*). Recently introduced from California, this plant is proving very valuable in the lower South. Of about the same hardiness as *V. odoratissimum*. Of dwarf growth, leaves thick, heavy, dark green. Very compact. Excellent for foundation planting. Maximum height about 6 feet.

Size	Each
8 to 12 in., B&B.....	\$0.65
12 to 18 in., B&B.....	.95

VIBURNUM SUSPENSUM. A low, compact Viburnum with large, dark green leaves. Its white flowers borne in clusters are quite fragrant.

Size	Each
8 to 12 in., B&B.....	\$0.75 \$7.00
12 to 18 in. spread, B&B..	1.00 9.00

VIBURNUM TINUS. An upright growing, columnar evergreen, much used in locations requiring height without much spread at the base. The foliage is small and of deep green color. Cream colored blossoms are quite attractive. Of comparatively slow growth.

Size	Each
18 to 24 in., B&B.....	\$1.00
2 to 3 ft., B&B.....	1.25



Pittosporum Tobira

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

Wherever formality and dignity are required in the garden nothing serves quite so well as do the coniferous evergreens.

The tall, stately *Cedrus Deodara* is a source of joy and admiration wherever it is seen. It is especially good as a specimen on the lawn.

The Oriental Arborvitae may be used as specimens also, and are excellent as screens.

Berkman's Golden Arborvitae is a favorite for planting around entrances, or wherever low Pyramidal Arborvitae are required.

Pfitzer Juniper is becoming more popular each year for use in front of upright growing plants. Pfitzer Juniper has a delightful habit of spreading close to the ground.

These are but a few of the Conifers which will give you great pleasure in your garden. They are more accurately described below.



Baker's Arborvitae

ARBORVITAE

BAKER'S ARBORVITAE (*Thuja orientalis*, Bakerii). A tall pyramidal Arborvitae with bright green foliage. The deep green color is retained both winter and summer.

Size	Each
12 to 18 in., B&B.....	\$0.75
18 to 24 in., B&B.....	1.25
2 to 3 ft., B&B.....	1.75
3 to 4 ft., B&B.....	2.25
4 to 5 ft., B&B.....	3.00

BERCKMAN'S GOLDEN ARBORVITAE (*Thuja orientalis aurea nana*). One of the best-known and most desirable Dwarf Arborvitae. Compact and symmetrical. Leaves are deep green with golden tinted tips. See page 23.

Size	Each
8 to 12 in., B&B.....	\$0.75
12 to 18 in., B&B.....	1.00
18 to 24 in., B&B.....	1.50
2 to 3 ft., B&B.....	2.25
3 to 4 ft., B&B.....	3.00
4 to 5 ft., B&B.....	3.75



Bonita Arborvitae

BONITA ARBORVITAE (*Thuja orientalis Bonita*). A compact, dwarf, cone-shaped arborvitae with attractive deep green foliage; a little broader at the base than Berkman's Golden Arborvitae.

Size	Each
8 to 12 in., B&B.....	\$0.60
12 to 18 in., B&B.....	.90
2 to 3 ft., B&B.....	1.75

"Pecans planted from your nursery 21 years ago are bearing and are the finest around here. Planted some pecans from a competitor of yours and they did not do so well as yours."—A. S. H., Orlando, Fla.

CEDAR

DEODAR CEDAR (*Cedrus Deodara*). A favorite wherever a tall, stately specimen plant is wanted. Beautiful upright growing cedar with silvery blue-green foliage. Very graceful. Unsurpassed for a specimen plant. See page 23.

Size	Each
1½ to 2 ft., B&B.....	\$1.00
2 to 3 ft., B&B.....	1.75
3 to 4 ft., B&B.....	2.25
4 to 5 ft., B&B.....	3.00
5 to 6 ft., B&B.....	4.00



Thuja Orientalis



Juniperus Chinensis Pfitzeriana

JUNIPERS

PFITZER JUNIPER (*Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana*). An excellent new Juniper of spreading habit. Very attractive gray-green foliage. Valuable for foundation planting where a low spreading plant is needed, and for planting in front of other conifers.

TRAILING JUNIPER (*Junipers chinensis procumbens*). A low trailing Juniper, somewhat similar to Pfitzer Juniper, but lower growing and with shorter branches. Excellent for a ground cover or for planting in front of the taller growing conifers.

Above two varieties:

Size	Each
8 to 12 in. spread, B&B.....	\$1.00
12 to 18 in. spread, B&B.....	1.50
18 to 24 in. spread, B&B.....	2.00
2 to 3 ft. spread, B&B.....	2.50



Podocarpus Sinensis

PODOCARPUS

PODOCARPUS SINENSIS. An attractive introduction from Japan. One of the largest of all the conifers. Foliage deep green. Grows to a height of 40 to 50 feet. Our plants are not allowed to send up but one shoot from the ground, and are staked to make attractive specimens. See illustration above.

Size	Each
8 to 12 in., B&B.....	\$0.75
12 to 18 in., B&B.....	1.00
18 to 24 in., B&B.....	1.25
2 to 3 ft., B&B.....	2.00



Retinospora

RETINOSPORA

RETINOSPORA ERICOIDES. A dense shrub, of stiff pyramidal or almost columnar habit; foliage bright green, changing in winter to brownish green. Valuable for formal gardens, rockeries, small gardens, or wherever dwarf conifers are desired. Short-lived and should be replaced when they become unsightly with age.

Size	Size	10
12 to 18 in., B&B.....	\$0.75	\$7.00
18 to 24 in., B&B.....	1.00	9.00
2 to 3 ft., B&B.....	1.50	12.50
3 to 4 ft., B&B.....	2.00	17.50

"I received the pecan trees in good condition. They were the best lot of trees I have ever purchased and am well pleased with them. I like the way they are rooted . . ."—(Rev.) L. O. R., Leesville, S. C.



Have Every Feature You Want in a Garden Glove

All-Leather—DIRT PROOF—Durable Soft—Comfortable—WASHABLE

Easy on the hands and easy to wear!

Economical, too—outwear 6 pairs of ordinary fabric gloves, are washable and can be used the year 'round for **garden, housework, yard, painting, furnace, garage, etc.** You'll like them.

Sizes for women (small, medium, large) for men (medium, large).

Price, 75c. a pair

Number of Trees or Plants on An Acre

Distance apart each way	No. of Plants
15 feet.....	193
16 feet.....	170
18 feet.....	134
20 feet.....	108
25 feet.....	70
30 feet.....	48
35 feet.....	35
40 feet.....	27
50 feet.....	17

"Can you furnish me with 4 Sturts and 6 Schleys . . . I bought a good many trees from your nursery during past 35 years and was never disappointed on a single tree."—*Dr. O. J. W., Vidalia, Ga.*

"I am enclosing check for pecan trees and express paid for by your company on this shipment. May I express to you our appreciation for your handling this for us so promptly and so efficiently."—*W. R. B., Albany, Ga.*

Landscaping your home, or the purchase of nursery stock for beautifying your home, may be financed through a Federal Housing Administration loan. Your banker will be glad to give you the details of the plan, or write us for full information.

"Nurserymen SINCE 1887"

THOSE THREE WORDS
can tell you a lot about WIGHT NURSERIES

They tell you first, that the men who are growing nursery stock for you have a background of many years of experience, that they know how to grow *good* nursery stock.

They tell you, second, that WIGHT NURSERIES must be an honest, reliable firm. No firm could stay in business fifty-two years in one location, unless that firm was founded on the sound principles of honesty, reliability and integrity.

XX XX XX

It is with pleasure that we send you this fifty-second Anniversary "*Planter's Guide for the Southland.*" We hope you will find it both interesting and instructive. We have tried to honestly represent the trees and plants listed in it, with the hope that, to you, it will truly be a "*Planter's Guide.*"

May we urge that you order your nursery stock early. Ordering early assures the best selection in the nursery, and the best results after transplanting to your own grounds.

WIGHT NURSERIES,
J. B. WIGHT, *Manager*



Cairo, Georgia
Oct. 20, 1938.

INDEX

A	Page	G	Page	P	Page
Abelia.....	16	Gardenia.....	17	Palms, Hardy.....	9
Aleurites Fordii.....	7	Gelsemium.....	9	Peaches.....	6
Althaea.....	8	Gloves, Garden.....	20	Pears.....	5
Arborvitae.....	19	Grapes.....	5	Pecans.....	2-3
Azaleas.....	12-13	Grasses.....	9	Peresimmons, Japan.....	4
B		H		Photinia.....	18
Bamboo.....	9	Holly.....	17	Pittosporum.....	18
Banana Shrub.....	16	Honeysuckle.....	8	Plant, When to.....	22
Blueberry.....	5	I		Plums.....	4
Boxwood.....	16	Ilex.....	17	Podocarpus.....	20
Broadleaved Evergreens.....	16-18	Ivy, English.....	9	Privet.....	See Ligustrum
C		J		Pyracantha.....	18
Camellia.....	14-15	Japonicas.....	14-15	Q	
Cedar.....	19	Jasmine.....	9	Quince, Flowering.....	8
Cedrus.....	19	Jessamine, Yellow.....	9	R	
Cercis.....	8	Junipers.....	19	Red Bud.....	8
Cherry Laurel.....	16	K		Retinospora.....	20
Citrus.....	6-7	Kalmia.....	17	Roses.....	10-11
Cleyera japonica.....	16	Kumquat.....	7	S	
Cocos.....	9	L		Serissa.....	18
Conifers.....	19-20	Lagerstroemia.....	8	Snake's Beard.....	9
Coral Vine.....	9	Laurocerasus.....	16	Spiraea.....	8
Cotoneaster.....	16	Lemon.....	7	T	
Crape-Myrtle.....	8	Ligustrum.....	17	Tea Olive.....	18
Crotalaria.....	7	Lonicera.....	8	Terms.....	22
Cydonia.....	8	Loquat.....	8	Thuja.....	19
D		M		Trees, Ornamental.....	8
Dogwood.....	8	Magnolia.....	8	Tung Oil.....	7
E		Mountain Laurel.....	17	V	
Eleagnus.....	16	N		Viburnum.....	18
F		Nandina.....	17	Vines.....	9
Figs.....	4	O		W	
Feijoa.....	17	Ophiopogon.....	9	Willow, Weeping.....	8
Fig, Climbing.....	9	Orange.....	6	Y	
Flowering Shrubs.....	8	Osmanthus.....	18	Youngberry.....	5
Fruits.....	4-7				

It Is Easy to Order from Wight's

READ BEFORE ORDERING

When to Plant—Planting can be done any time the trees and bushes are dormant and the ground not frozen. In the South the best season for transplanting is usually from November 15th to April 1st.

When to Order—It is best to order early, as this enables us to reserve for you the varieties you want and avoids the possibility of our being sold out. The time of shipment may be left to us, as we keep track of weather conditions throughout the country and ship each order so as to reach our customers at the very best time for planting in that locality. If it is necessary that an order arrive on a certain date, please note it on your order sheet and we will ship to arrive as near to that date as possible.

Terms of Payment—Cash with order, or satisfactory reference before shipment; or if preferred, will ship goods with Bill of Lading attached to Sight Draft, through express or bank. On all C.O.D. and Sight Draft Orders we require 25 per cent of the bill before shipment.

Prices—All prices are net and subject to change without notice. We offer no premiums, discounts, or gratuities. Five

trees or plants of a class will be billed at the 10 rate, 50 trees at the 100 rate; 500 at the 1000 rate.

Transportation—All orders travel at the cost and risk of the purchaser. Where shipment of small sizes by parcel post is desired, add 20 per cent to your order to cover postage. Any excess funds will be returned to you.

Motor freight is now quite satisfactory, especially to points where numerous transfers are not necessary. Considerable savings can be effected on Balled and Burlapped plants, because motor freight carriers do not require boxing or crating. Through bill of lading from Cairo are available to most points. Rates are practically the same as railroad freight.

Express shipments of nursery stock now take the second class rates. We recommend especially that pecan trees, fruit trees, and other deciduous nursery stock be shipped by express. Please specify method of shipment, otherwise we will use our best judgment.

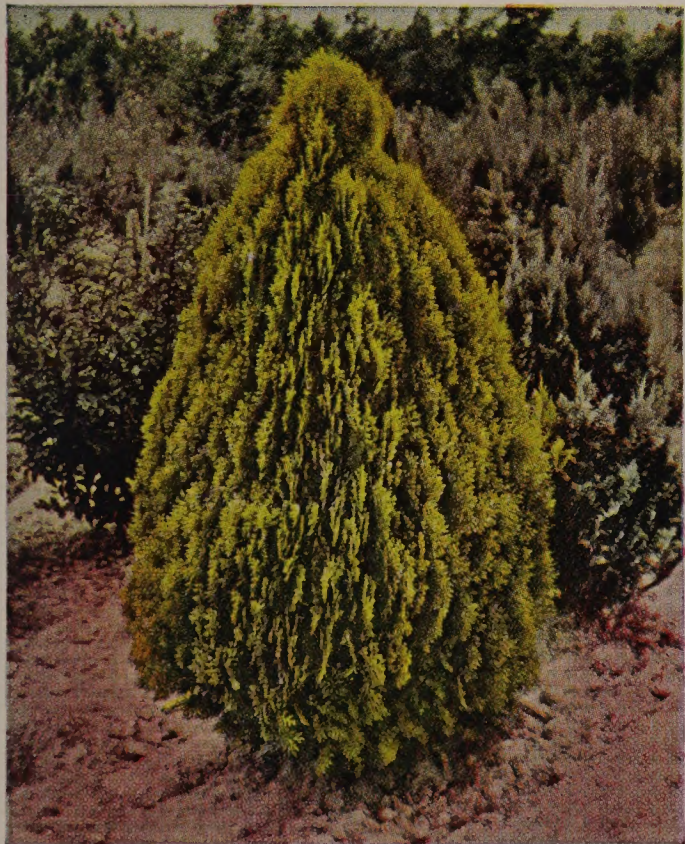
How to Send Money—An express money order, postal money order, or bank draft is the best form of remittance. You can send your personal check if you desire. It is not safe to send silver or bills except in a registered letter.



Ilex Cornuta Bufordi
See page 17



Cedrus Deodara
See page 19



Berckman's Golden Arborvitae
See page 19



Pyracantha
See page 18



Azalea Dixie
See page 13



Camellia Chandlerii Elegans
See page 15

**WIGHT
NURSERIES**

**CAIRO
GEORGIA**



Azalea Coccinea Major
See page 13



Camellia Glory of Nantes
See page 15