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COCCINEA MAJOR

FIELDER'S WHITE

LAWSAL

Robing the spring garden with gorgeous colors, Azaleas may be counted among the most desirable plants for Southern gardens. See page 3 for list of varieties

The PLANTER'S GUIDE

for the Southland • 1940-1941

WIGHT NURSERIES • CAIRO, GEORGIA

Fifty-four Years in the Same Location

1887



1941

ANOTHER planting season brings us an opportunity again to greet our friends and customers, and to present this, our Fifty-fourth Anniversary "Planter's Guide for the Southland." It is not necessary for us to say that we appreciate your business. We hope our friendliness, our service, our courteousness, and the quality of our nursery stock all combine to show our appreciation more than any words we might set down here.

We are proud of our fifty-four years as nurserymen serving the entire Southland. We like to think of the thousands of customers for whom we have grown hundreds of thousands of trees and plants during all those years. But you, as planters of nursery stock, are interested in those fifty-four years only as they show our experience and our ability to serve you *NOW*. You are interested in our past only as it assures you that we can furnish you the best nursery stock *now*.

The rainfall has been plentiful this season and the weather hot. The grass has grown fast and well, but so has the nursery stock. It has kept us hustling to keep ahead of the grass, but, with it all, we've had a fine growing season. The stock we are offering is first class in every respect. We are proud to offer it under the slogan "Wight-grown means grown right."

Plant early is still good advice. Early plantings grow off best in the spring. While stocks are complete is the best chance to get ideal selections of trees. Order early and see how pleased you will be.

Sincerely yours,

WIGHT NURSERIES

CAIRO • GEORGIA

November 1, 1940

A Z A L E A S

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. They 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, as they flower at a time when 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 the Azalea—often practically all the leaves are hidden by the flowers in their riot of color. They 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 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 that 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.

Azaleas are very easy to transplant and have few cultural requirements. Their roots like a cool soil and should be planted in 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 pound to 30 square feet, 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.

Group I.

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

Elegans. A light clear pink with lustrous green leaves. Its shadings are very delicate. Desirable early bloomer.

Formosa. The purple-pink variety so satisfactory in the Southern States. Large, single flowers. Leaves dark green. Very easy to grow; vigorous.

Phoenicia. Similar in form and habit of growth to Formosa, but blossoms a little smaller. Early.

Vittata. A strong, open-growing Azalea with very variable flowers, 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 8 to 12 in.; 18 in. to 4 ft. (3 to 4 ft., \$3.50 each.)

Group I	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
2 to 3 ft.	2 50	22 50	200 00

Group II.

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

Cavendishiana. Large, light salmon flowers; very late-blooming. Dwarf and spreading in habit. Sizes 15 to 24 in.

Coccinea Major. Large orange-red flowers. Early. Sizes 6 to 10 in.; 15 to 24 in.

Dixie. Salmon-red; blooms early. Strong grower. Sizes 6 to 10 in.; 15 to 24 in. (2 to 3 ft., \$2.50 each.)

Duc de Rohan. A free-blooming, dense-growing type. Fine flowers of salmon color. Sizes 6 to 15 in.

Fielder's White. The most satisfactory white Azalea. Large pure white blossom. Bush vigorous; compact grower. Excellent for grouping with other colors. Sizes 6 to 10 in. only.

Frederick, The Great. Salmon color. Late. Hardy, bushy, compact grower. Sizes 6 to 10 in. only.

George Franc. Unusually large bright rose flowers. One of the handsomest of all Azaleas. Early. Sizes 6 to 10 in.

Glory of Sunninghill. An excellent orange-pink variety. Flowers medium size; late. Reasonably hardy, compact bush and good foliage. Sizes 6 to 15 in.

Harry Veitch. Light pink, ruffled flowers on low, bushy plant. Sizes 6 to 10 in.

Iveryana. Late. Tall, open grower. Flowers white with red throat. Sizes 6 to 8 in. only.

Lawsal. Salmon color; tall; late. 6 to 10 in.

Ledifolia alba. White. Midseason. Erect grower. Sizes 6 to 10 in. only.

Mary Louise. Flowers white with small lavender stripes. Sizes 6 to 8 in. only.

Pride of Dorking. A rather slow-growing variety blooming late in the season. Flowers deep pink—an especially pleasing color. Sizes 6 to 10 in.; 15 to 24 in.

Pride of Mobile (*Elegans Superba*). 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. Sizes 6 to 10 in. only.

Prince of Orange. A midseason, free-flowering compact Azalea producing orange blossoms. Sizes 6 to 12 in. only.

Prince of Wales. A free flowering early variety of rose red. Sizes 8 to 12 in.

Red Flame. Brilliant red flowers early in April. May be seen at Magnolia Gardens the size of small trees. Sizes to 24 in. (2 to 3 ft., \$2.50 each.)

Variëgata. White, with purplish pink stripes. Free flowering.

Vervæne. White flowers striped with rose. Late. Sizes 6 to 8 in.; 15 to 24 in.

William Bull. Tall, open-growing plant producing quantities of rose shaped, salmon flowers. Late. Very unique. Sizes 8 to 15 in.

Group II	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
18 to 24 in.	2 00	17 50	150 00

KURUME AZALEAS

Generally characterized as dwarf, but producing flowers in abundance. Blossoms and foliage smaller than *A. indica*.

Coral Bells. Shell-pink shading to deeper pink in center. Sizes 6 to 10 in. only.

Flame. Excellent flame colored dwarf Azalea. Midseason. Sizes 6 to 10 in. (10 to 12 in., \$1 each; 12 to 15 in., \$1.50.)

Hinodegiri. Brilliant scarlet flowers produced in great profusion. One of the hardiest varieties. Sizes 6 to 10 in. only.

Orange Beauty. Large salmon-pink flowers. Sizes 6 to 10 in.

Snow. Excellent white. Sizes 6 to 10 in. only.

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 in.	\$0 50	\$4 50	\$40 00
8 to 10 in.	75	7 00	60 00

AZALEA INDICA SPECIAL

Strong 1-yr. plants, assorted varieties, 10 for \$2.50; 100 for \$20, postpaid.

Strong 2-yr. plants, assorted varieties, 10 for \$3; 100 for \$25, postpaid.

PECANS Put Profit in the Planter's Pocket



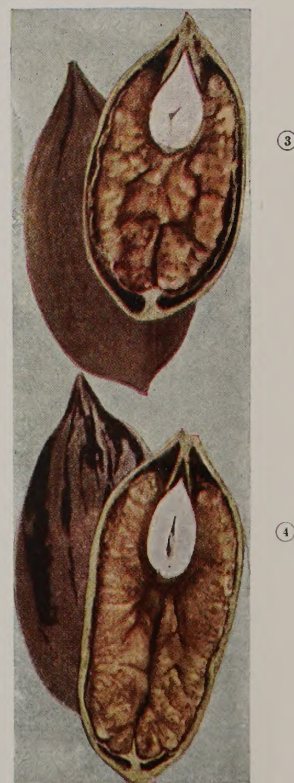
FOR the thoughtful, careful farmer or orchardist, Pecans still stand at or near the head of the list of profitable tree crops. Many owners of Pecan trees have neglected them and wondered why they have not had good returns, but the grower who intelligently cares for his groves, and gives them their proper 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-fourth 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, and we will be glad to send you such information free on request.

There is little danger of overproduction of Pecans during the life of the present generation. The present production in the United States, if evenly divided among all the people in the country, would give only about one-half pound of Pecans 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 after our people are provided for, 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 orchards 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.

(1) Schley (2) Stuart (3) Curtis (4) Pabst





Pecan Tree, showing cover-crop between trees

Plant Pecan Trees Around Your Home for Beauty and Profit

EVERY HOME, whether on a city lot or in the country, should have a few Pecan trees planted around it. They provide excellent shade and will add beauty to any planting. With practically no care, compared to orchard plantings, Pecan trees will grow and thrive around the home. In addition to their beauty, they will produce bountiful crops of nuts.

A number of homes in Cairo are getting sufficient revenue from a few Pecan trees planted about the house and garden to pay all taxes on the property. We will gladly select the varieties which will give best results in your section!



2½-year-old Pecan Tree



Cultivation and care will produce a grove like this in a few years

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.



A section of a well-developed Pecan orchard

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. 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.

6. 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.

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. 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 healthy grower and very early and prolific bearer.

Nelson. 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.

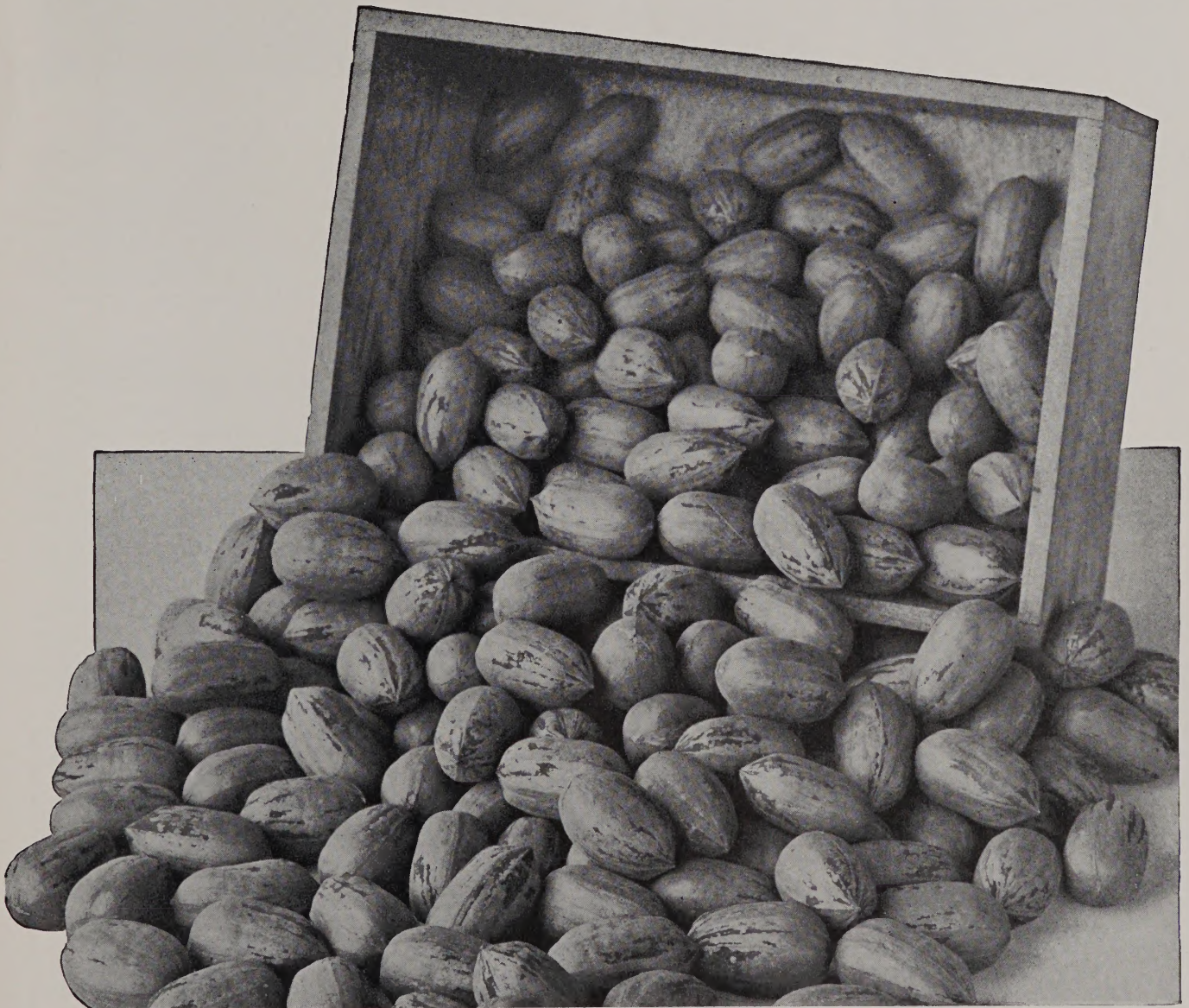
Success. A Pecan of fine flavor. Originating in Mississippi, it has been widely disseminated during the last few years.

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 PRICES—Order Today

	Each	Each 10 lots	Each 100 lots
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 70	\$0 65	\$0 60
3 to 4 ft.....	75	70	65
4 to 5 ft.....	85	80	75
5 to 6 ft.....	1 00	95	90
6 to 7 ft.....	1 10	1 05	1 00
7 to 8 ft.....	1 25	1 20	1 15
8 to 10 ft.....	1 35	1 30	1 25

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



PAPER-SHELL PECANS

FRUIT TREES

PEACHES

South's Leading Fruit

The Peach has long been a favorite orchard fruit of the South. It comes into commercial bearing comparatively early and 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 4 to 5 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.

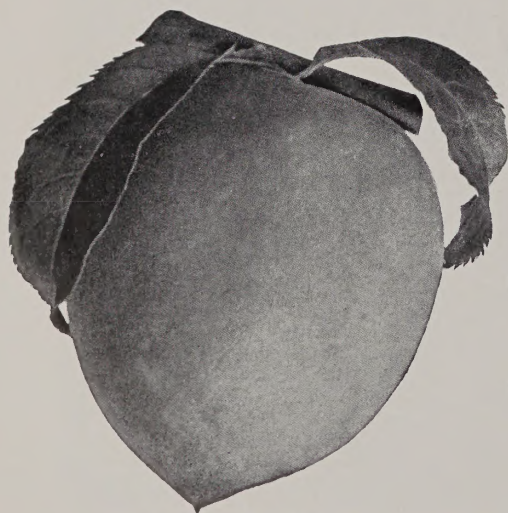
Peaches will grow over a large portion of the South. Of the many varieties of Peach trees, we have selected and are listing those proving most satisfactory over the largest territory in the South. They have a long fruiting period in practically any territory suited to Peach culture.

Peaches have one requisite wherever they are grown—they must be planted on well-drained soil.

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 18 x 18 feet. Prune severely, cutting back 18 to 24 inches to form a balanced, low, 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. Dchorning is done only when there has been a bad winter freeze.



Elberta Peach

PEACHES for PROFIT

Our Trees Are Sure to Grow

Carman. Large; creamy white, tinged red. Freestone. June 20.

Chinese Cling. Very large; creamy white, mottled carmine; flesh fine-grained. Clingstone. July 20 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.

Early Rose. Because of its excellent keeping and shipping qualities, this is an important and very desirable early Peach. Medium size; highly colored. May 20 to June 10.

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.

Georgia Belle. Large; showy; clear creamy white, tinted red; flesh white and firm, excellent quality. Freestone. July 1 to 15.

Hiley. Large; red cheeks; flesh white, red at pit. Freestone. June 20.

J. H. Hale. Late. Fruit large, deep red; flesh yellow. Freestone. Very fine.

Mayflower. Earliest Peach known, although a late bloomer. Medium size; entirely covered with red. Good shipper. May 15 to June 1.

ALL VARIETIES

	Each	10	100
June buds, 2 to 3 ft.	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
1-year, 3 to 4 ft.	40	3 50	30 00

Write for special prices in quantity

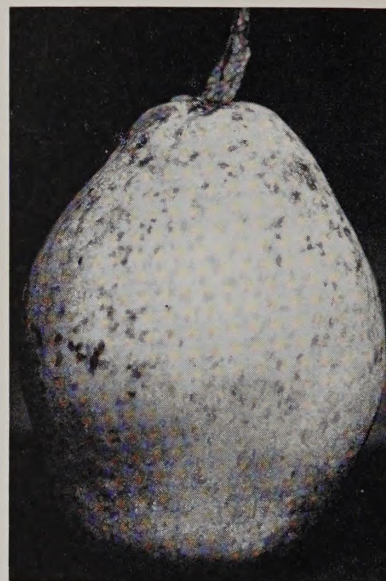
PEARS

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 recent Pear culture has been the introduction of blight-resistant varieties; a number of these are being tested now, and some may prove valuable.

Pineapple. The blight-resistant qualities of this Pear make it in great demand as an orchard tree in the South. A vigorous grower and unusually heavy and regular bearer. The fruit is large and attractive; flesh coarse, juicy. 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.

Above 2 varieties:	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
12 to 15 ft., heavy	4 00	30 00	



Baldwin Pear

Harper. A wonderful new variety originating in southern Georgia. This description of the original tree is given by its owner: "Chance 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 or 4 seeds; skin russet color. Fruit sells for five times as much as Pineapple, Kieffer, etc."

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 50		
3 to 4 ft.	70	6 50	60 00
4 to 5 ft.	85		
5 to 6 ft.	1 00		
5 to 6 ft., branched	1 25		

Baldwin. A new Pear of good flavor originating in Baldwin County, Alabama, and said to be blight-resistant. Vigorous grower, ripening in August. Decidedly superior to any other blight-resistant varieties fruited here. An introduction which is unusually promising.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 60	\$5 50	\$50 00
4 to 5 ft.	70	6 50	60 00
5 to 6 ft.	85	8 00	75 00
6 to 8 ft.	1 00	9 00	85 00
6 to 8 ft., branched	1 25	11 50	100 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," "Satsumas."

IF YOU have never had a Home Orchard you have missed one of the joys of gardening. To look after the trees as they grow to bearing age, to see the blooms open in spring, to watch the ripening fruit, and then taste the rich flavor that comes with true freshness—these are the rewards that come to the Home Orchard owner.

You can easily select from this catalogue the trees for a Home Orchard. See pages 8, 10, and 11.



SATSUMA ORANGE
See page 11



DELAWARE GRAPE



BURBANK PLUM



J. H. HALE PEACH

A Peach Orchard is a good investment—but, like any other investment, it must be watched. Produce good fruit and you get a good return.



TANE-NASHI

PERSIMMON

This is
a Good Year to
start a grove
of
PECANS

See pages 4 to 7



KIEFFER PEAR



Pineapple Pear. See page 8.

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. The beauty of the fruit, and its 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.

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

Tamopan. 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. See color illustration page 19.

ALL VARIETIES

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 40	\$3 50
3 to 4 ft.	50	4 50
4 to 5 ft.	60	5 50

PLUMS

Plum trees should be planted 15 to 25 feet apart each way and can be used, if desired, as fillers in an orchard between permanent trees. They are desirable 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 curculio that attacks the fruit.

Burbank. Very large; skin clear rich red, showing yellow dots; flesh deep yellow, firm and meaty.

Red June. Medium to large, deep vermilion-red fruit; flesh light lemon-yellow, slightly subacid. Vigorous grower. Prolific. June.

Kelsey's Japan. Very large, heart-shaped, greenish yellow fruit, sometimes spotted red. Vigorous grower; prolific bearer; good quality. July.

Prices of above three varieties:

	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. This variety is rapidly growing 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 1 to 15.

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 which gives this information on it: "S. P. I. 47935 Plum resembles that of the Winesap but when full ripe it is a bit darker red in color and sweeter in taste. Except 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 several years. It is seemingly affected but little by dry weather."

Prices of above three varieties:

	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
2-yr., heavy	1 00	9 00	80 00

Wise home-owners realize that a planting of some sort is necessary around the home. Such planting should not be limited to a mere lawn and an ordinary hedge. There are many beautiful trees and shrubs which cost little, yet add to the pleasure of the occupants as well as improving the appearance of the grounds. A few fruit trees, set at the rear of the house, bring added value to the property.

GRAPES

Commercial vineyards of Bunch Grapes for supplying local markets have proved 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. An old favorite.

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.

Prices of above four varieties:

	Each	10	100
2-year.	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$20 00

The Muscadine group of Grapes is native to the South; they 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.

Scuppernon (Muscadine). Well known in the South. Large berries, seldom more than 8 to 10 in a cluster; thick brown skin; pulpy flesh, very vinous, sweet. Has a peculiar musky aroma. Prolific.

Thomas. Fruit large, purple, thick-skin, borne in clusters like Scuppernon. Fruit has a peculiar tang which is very delightful. A very desirable arbor Grape.

Prices of above two varieties:

	Each	10	100
No. 1.	\$0 45	\$4 00	\$35 00



Niagara Grape

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 it to hang blossom end down at maturity.

Celeste. Fruit is of medium size with thin pale violet skin and firm, juicy, rich and sweet flesh. Tree strong grower and reliable bearer. Hardest of all the Figs.

	ALL VARIETIES	Each	10
18 to 24 in.		\$0 30	\$2 50
2 to 3 ft.		40	3 00

BERRIES

Blueberry. A native of the South, the Blueberry has, in recent years, been grown commercially in northern Florida. The fruit is medium to large, a dark purple color, and begins ripening about June 1. Its 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.

	Each	10
1-yr. plants	\$0 30	\$2 50

YOUNGBERRY

Far superior to any berry of its type which we have tested. The berries are large to very large, with big grains. Seeds are soft, so that the fruit may be considered almost seedless. The color is dark purple, changing as the fruit becomes full ripe to a jet-black. Ripens early, producing berries over a period of several weeks. 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.

	Each	10
Strong rooted tips	\$0 20	\$1 25

Acme Thornless. A new introduction with all the good qualities of the parent, but without its thorny runners and therefore much more readily handled. Said by some who have tested it to be superior in size and fruitfulness to the Youngberry.

1 plant	\$0 50
3 plants	70
6 plants	1 00
12 plants	1 65
25 plants	2 75

Prospective fruit-growers are invited to visit our nurseries and inspect the trees and plants. If this is not convenient, write us; we will be glad to assist you.

CITRUS FRUITS

At Wight Nurseries we have a profitable Satsuma orange grove, supplying fruit 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.

We do not recommend planting Citrus fruits north of the latitude of Albany, Ga. (Florida laws do not permit the introduction of Citrus trees from outside that state).

Our Citrus fruits are budded on hardy *Citrus trifoliata*, and should come into bearing from two to three years after transplanting. Success with Citrus depends on well-drained soil. The trees should be kept free from insect pests, such as white fly, red spider and the like, 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.

Owari Satsuma

This is the variety usually grown, as it begins bearing very young and is among the most deliciously flavored of Citrus fruits. Flesh tender, juicy, fine grained, sweet and delicious with a peculiarly agreeable flavor. The fruit ripens early in October through November. Satsumas can be raised satisfactorily in the backyard, and furnish fruit in the early winter.

By careful selection of buds in our own producing groves, we have built up a hardy strain of especially fine quality. See illustration, page 9.

	Each	10	100
1-yr. bare root	\$0 50	\$4 50	\$40 00
2-yr. 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. 75 cts. each.

Meyer Lemon

This hardy Lemon was found in the Orient many years ago by Dr. Meyer, explorer for the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and has been named for him. We have matured this fruit in the open ground for the last several years. It has all the good qualities of the ordinary Lemon and is considered superior to other Lemons. We offer this only in limited quantities. 75 cts. each.

Ichiang Lemon

Very similar to Meyer Lemon, but perhaps a little more hardy. 75 cts. 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 choice fruit for desserts, jellies, jams, preserves, and marmalades. The trees are hardy, bear enormous yields, and never miss a crop.

We can supply Kumquats in 3 varieties: **Nagami.** Fruit oblong.

Meiwa. Fruit large, round.

Marumi. Fruit small, round.

1-yr. plants, 75 cts. each

2-yr. plants, \$1 each

TUNG-OIL TREES

Are Ornamental and Profitable

ALEURITES FORDI

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.

The tree is a rapid and healthy grower, is easily transplanted, and begins to bear the second or third year after transplanting. Tung trees come into commercial production, when well cared for, in four or five years. Land on which commercial orchards are to be planted should be selected with the greatest of care. Special attention should be given to the fertility, soil-type, air-drainage and water-drainage. It is false economy to buy cheap land which does not have all of the necessary qualifications for successful Tung growth.

The factors which influence Tung production are so many and so varied that it is impossible to give average production figures which will fit all soils and methods of cultivation. On small acreages here at Cairo we have produced as high as 2½ tons of whole dry fruit per acre. With the price of Tung Oil now (September, 1940) well above 20 cts. per pound, f.o.b. New York, the outlook is for the fall 1940 crop of whole dry fruit to bring \$40 to \$55 per ton at the mill. When the case 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.

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.

Mills for the expulsion of oil from Tung nuts are rapidly being built as the demand warrants. Milling facilities will be no problem. Indications are that the oil milled from the 1940 domestic crop will have a value of more than a million dollars.

In cooperation with the Georgia Coastal Plains Experiment Station, we found in our groves, in 1933, two trees of good characteristics which produced better than 25 per cent oil, based on the whole dry fruit. The milling average of seedling fruit is considerably less than 20 per cent. These two parent trees (which we have labeled No. 24 and No. 39) have been observed for a number of years, and a budded orchard from the original trees is now in production. They appear to be so superior to the average seedling, however carefully selected, that we are listing them this year for the first time. They have not been tested sufficiently long to recommend them without reservations. We do believe them sufficiently good to warrant testing throughout the entire Tung belt. Both selections are good producers of cluster-type fruit.

At present they are being offered only under number:

No. 24 and No. 39.

Budded Tung Trees:

	Each	10	100
1-yr., 2 to 4 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00
1-yr., 4 to 6 ft.	1 00	7 50	65 00



PRESIDENT
HERBERT
HOOVER



COLUMBIA



KAISERIN
AUGUSTE VIKTORIA

There's a Whole Summer



LADY HILLINGDON

ONE cannot imagine a Southern garden without Roses. Nor can one imagine a garden with too many Roses—unless it be one where the plants are neglected and sadly overcrowded, a condition that rarely occurs. Because of the mild Southern climate and favorable soils, Roses thrive under our sunny skies and are lavish in displaying colorful blooms, and spreading fragrance abroad.

In spring the Rose lover eagerly looks for the first sign of growth; then impatiently waits until the swelling buds burst into full bloom. From then until hot midsummer his garden is a mass of color. When cooler days and nights of autumn come the plants give a second season of bloom, and then the reds seem to be brighter, the pinks richer, and the yellows more golden than earlier in the year. Truly Roses are the supreme flowers for the Southland.



TALISMAN



PINK RADIANCE

Wight's Illustrations

Shown on these two pages are two of the most commended Roses. The "true" varieties for Southern gardens are early planted and pruned with a great display of

One each of the Roses here shown in field-grown plants. Carefully packed and



Section

A. Show
B. Point



JONKHEER J. L. MOCK



RED RADIANCE



MRS. CHARLES BELL

of Color and Fragrance

ated Dozen

ges are twelve highly y are the "tried and nern gardens. Prop- they will reward you color.

Twelve \$3
2-yr.
ts . . .
d sent postpaid

Some Hints on Planting Roses

ROSSES may be planted safely in fall or spring, but we prefer fall planting if the gardener can get the ground ready. In the fall the plants are dormant, yet full of the vigor stored up in summer; they can be moved without difficulty, and the roots will at once begin to draw food from the soil, storing it until spring's warm days call the plant into growth.

Planting directions are simple. Dig a large hole, making it deep, so that the plant will set 3 or 4 inches deeper than it stood in the nursery; in the bottom put a little bone-meal or well-rotted manure, covering with an inch or more of soil; cut off broken or damaged roots, then set the plants, separating and spreading the roots carefully; gradually fill in the soil, packing it tight around the roots; when the hole is about half filled pour in three or four quarts of water, let it settle and then finish filling the hole. Each fall or spring give the Rose bed a good application of plant-food—Vigoro, bone-meal, or well-rotted manure. A mulch of peat moss is of value during hot weather as it conserves moisture and keeps the roots cool. (See diagram.)



LUXEMBOURG



n of Rose Bed

ng Depth to Plant.

where Plant was Budded



EDITOR McFARLAND



ETOILE DE HOLLANDE



WIGHT'S SOUTHERN ROSES

Prices, Standard Varieties

2-yr., budded	Each	10	100
No. 1 grade	\$0 40	\$3 50	\$25 00
Medium	30	2 50	17 50

Red Roses

- Climbing Red Radiance.** Cl. H.T. A sport of the bush form.
- Etoile de Hollande.** H.T. Deep velvety crimson. Vigorous. Probably the best deep red Rose for the South. See illustration.
- Francis Scott Key.** H.T. Crimson; very large.
- Paul's Scarlet Climber.** Vivid scarlet blossoms produced in clusters. Very popular Climber.
- Red Radiance.** H.T. Brilliant crimson sport of the heavy-stemmed, globular Radiance. See illustration.
- Reine Marie Henriette** (Red Gloire de Dijon). Cl. H.T. Fragrant, cherry-red flowers. Vigorous.



Betty Uprichard

Pink Roses

- Betty Uprichard.** H.T. Long-pointed buds; orange-carmine blooms. Vigorous.
- Climbing Cecile Brunner** (Climbing Sweetheart Rose). H. Poly. Climbing form of the lovely Sweetheart Rose. Small buds; blush shaded light salmon.
- Columbia.** H.T. Excellent rose-pink; large; double. See illustration.
- Dainty Bess.** H.T. Large, single, delicate rose-pink. Outstanding.
- Edith Nellie Perkins.** H.T. Deep pink, shaded salmon. Long pointed buds. Good Rose for Southern gardens.
- Editor McFarland.** H.T. Strong growing; free flowering. Clear deep rose-pink. Good form. See illustration.
- Jonkheer J. L. Mock.** H.T. Large; deep pink, shading to light pink. Strong grower. Prolific. See illustration.
- Killarney Queen.** H.T. Buds long, brilliant pink. More vigorous than Killarney.
- Minnie Francis.** T. Long-pointed buds; dark pink, rather variable. Excellent.
- Mrs. Charles Bell.** (Shell-Pink Radiance). H.T. Lovely shell-pink. Vigorous grower and bloomer. See illus.
- Pink Radiance.** H.T. Lovely pink. Continuous bloomer. See illustration.
- Maman Cochet.** T. Rich, clear pink, daintily flushed with silvery rose.

Yellow Roses

- Climbing Luxembourg.** Cl. H.T. A sport of Luxembourg originating at Wight Nurseries. Buds long, pointed, large, deep pinkish orange. Vigorous.
- Lady Hillingdon.** T. Apricot-yellow. Especially beautiful in bud. See illus.
- Luxembourg.** H.T. Deep golden yellow, attractive both in its pointed bud and open flower. See illustration.
- Marechal Niel.** Cl. Noisette. Large; pale yellow sweet-scented. Excellent in the South.
- Mrs. Dudley Cross.** T. Pale with outer petals tinged a soft shell-pink. Vigorous.

White Roses

- Cherokee.** Cl. Beautiful single white Rose, blooming profusely in early spring. Very vigorous.
- Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria.** T. Excellent pure white, growing especially well in the Lower South. See illus.
- White American Beauty** (Frau Karl Druschki). H.P. Immense buds of waxy paper-white. An old favorite.
- White Killarney.** H.T. Beautiful sport of the well-known Killarney.
- White Maman Cochet.** T. White, with edges of petal tipped rose. Among the best white Tea Roses.

Two-Toned Roses

- President Herbert Hoover.** H.T. Maroon, orange, and gold. Among the best two-toned Roses. See illustration.
- Talisman.** H.T. Pink, golden yellow, and copper. Medium grower. Buds long, pointed. See illustration.



Paul's Scarlet Climber



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 Arborvitæ may be used as specimens also, and are excellent as screens or hedges. They may be clipped to desired height and form.

ARBORVITÆ

Baker's (*Tbujia orientalis Bakeri*). A tall pyramidal Arborvitæ with bright green foliage that retains its color both winter and summer. 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

Berckman's Golden (*T. orientalis aurea nana*). One of the best-known and most desirable of the Dwarf Arborvitæ. Compact and symmetrical. Leaves are deep green with golden tinted tips. 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

CEDAR

Deodar (*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. 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

Home grounds cannot be considered well planned and planted until fruits are included. Your attention is invited to the assortment described on pages 8 to 11.

JUNIPERS

English (*Juniperus communis*). An upright, columnar Juniper with attractive blue-green foliage. Each

18 to 24 in., B&B	\$1 00	\$9 00
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Greek (*J. excelsa stricta*). A dwarf, compact, upright Juniper that does well under widely varying conditions. Foliage grayish green. Each

8 to 12 in., B&B	.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
15 to 18 in., B&B	.....	90	7 50
18 to 24 in., B&B	.....	1 00	9 00

Japanese (*J. japonica sylvestris*). A narrow, upright Juniper with dark green foliage that does exceptionally well in the Lower South. Each

18 to 24 in., B&B	.....	\$1 00	\$9 00
2 to 3 ft., B&B	.....	1 75	15 00

Pfitzer (*J. 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. Grows rapidly, and is not seriously troubled by insects or disease in dry weather water freely.

Trailing (*J. procumbens*). A low trailing Juniper, similar to Pfitzer Juniper, but lower growing and with shorter branches. Excellent for ground-covers or for planting in front of taller conifers.

Prices of above two varieties 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

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

Pfitzer's Juniper is becoming more popular each year for use in front of upright-growing plants. It 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.

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. 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



Pfitzer Juniper



HERME



PROF. C. S. SARGENT

MATHOTIANA
RUBRA



CHANDLERI
ELEGANS



PINK PERFECTION



JARVIS
RED

CAMELLIA JAPONICA

TRULY typical of the glories of the Old South, Camellias are again taking their place as the aristocrat of Southern gardens. Flowering from November through March, when most of our flowering plants are bare, they are a never-ending source of delight. In cool greenhouses the Camellia may be grown throughout the United States. Planted out-of-doors, they are thriving on the Atlantic seaboard as far north as Norfolk. The southern half of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and the coastal section of Texas grow them beautifully. All except the extreme southern portion of Florida is well adapted to Camellias.

The requirements of Camellias are few. They are succeeding equally well in the stiff clays of middle Georgia and the lighter sands of Florida. Fertilize liberally with well-rotted cow-manure if it is available; if not, any good grade of commercial fertilizer will be satisfactory, being careful that the fertilizer does not come in direct contact with the roots. In transplanting, it is important that Camellias be partially shaded the first year or two until they become well established. After this time, they will stand either partial shade or full sun.

(G) indicates grafted plants

Pink

Athæaflora. Semi-double; pink with orange tint. Vigorous. Dark green foliage. January. Sizes 8 to 18 in.; and 2 to 4 ft.

Anna Frost. Large; clear pink, yellow stamens. February. 8 to 12-in. graft, \$1.50 each.

Austill Pink. Peony type; pure pink; medium size. January. Sizes 2 to 4 ft.

Baby Pink (Caleb Cope). Small; dainty; double; shell-pink. Prolific. November to January. Sizes 8 to 15 in. only.

Cliviana. Peony type; clear pink. November. Grafts, 15 to 18 in., \$2 each; 18 to 24 in., \$2.50; 2 to 2½ ft., \$3.50.

Enrico Bettoni. Large; clear pink. Vigorous and prolific. January, February. Sizes 8 in. to 5 ft.

Glory of Nantes. Rose-pink; semi-double. January. Sizes 8 to 12 in. and 18 in. to 3 ft.

Imbricata. Large; clear pink. Late. 12 to 15 in. (G), \$1.50 each; 15 to 18 in. (G), \$2.50.

Longview, No. 56. Tight peony type; clear light pink. November. Sizes 15 in. to 4 ft. (G).

Marchioness of Exeter. Loose peony type; lovely clear pink. November. 8 to 12 in., \$1.50 each; 12 to 15 in., \$2; 2 to 3 ft., \$5.

Mme. LeBois. Rose-pink, yellow stamens. January. 8 to 12 in. (G), \$1 each; 12 to 15 in. (G), \$1.50.

Monarch. Peony type; deep pink. Late. 15 to 18 in., \$2 each.

Pink Perfection. Medium size; very double; shell-pink. November. Sizes 8 in. to 4 ft.

Rev. John Bennett. Medium size; semi-double; pink. January. The Mobile area variety. 12 to 15 in. and 2 to 4 ft.

Rose Emry (Christmas Glory). Very prolific. Small to medium-sized rose-pink flowers. January. 8 to 12 in., 50 cts. each; 12 to 15 in., 75 cts.; 15 to 18 in., \$1; 2 to 3 ft., \$2; 3 to 4 ft., \$3; 4 to 5 ft., \$5; 5 to 6 ft., \$7.50.

Sarah Frost. Imbricated; rose-pink. Fast grower. Late. 8 to 12 in., 50 cts. each; 12 to 15 in., 75 cts.; 15 to 18 in., \$1; 18 to 24 in., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50.

Semi-Double Blush. Lovely semi-double blooms with yellow stamens. 8 to 12 in. (G), \$1 each; 12 to 15 in. (G), \$1.50.

No. 141. Deep rose with purplish east. Similar to Mathotiana Rubra, but with shorter stamens. 18 to 24 in. (G), \$4 each.

PRICES OF CAMELLIAS

unless otherwise noted.

	Each	10
8 to 12 in.	\$0 75	\$7 00
12 to 15 in.	1 25	10 00
15 to 18 in.	1 75	15 00
18 to 24 in.	2 50	22 50
2 to 3 ft.	3 50	30 00
3 to 4 ft.	6 00	50 00
4 to 5 ft.	7 50	70 00

White

Abby Wilder. Peony type; sometimes flecks of pink. Vigorous. January. Sizes 15 to 24 in. and 3 to 5 ft.

Alba Plena. Full double; pure white. November. 8 to 12 in., \$1 each; 12 to 15 in., \$1.50; 15 to 18 in., \$2.50; 18 to 24 in., \$4.

Candidissima. Pure white; imbricated. Sizes 8 to 12 in. (G) and 15 to 24 in.

Elizabeth. Double; white. January. 15 to 18-in. plants only.

Fimbriata Alba. Lovely white with pointed, incurving petals. December. 15 to 18 in. (G), \$2.50 each; 18 to 24 in. (G), \$3.50.

Rev. John G. Drayton (Grandiflora Superba; Alba Superba; Niveus). Large; semi-double; pure white. Very handsome. January. Grafts only. 8 to 12 in., \$1.50 each; 12 to 15 in., \$2; 15 to 18 in., \$2.50; 18 to 24 in., \$4; 2 to 2½ ft., \$5; 2½ to 3 ft., \$6.

Red

Imperator. Semi-double; cherry-red. December, January. Sizes 8 to 15 in. and 3 to 4 ft. (G).

Jarvis Red. Deep red; semi-double. January. Sizes 8 to 15 in. and 3 to 5 ft.

Mathotiana Rubra. Blooms deep red with purple cast, 6 inches across with 12 to 14 rows of petals. January. Grafts, 8 to 12 in., \$2 each; 15 to 18 in., \$3; 18 to 24 in., \$4; 2 to 3 ft., \$5.

Prince Eugene Napoleon (Pope Pius IX). Large; cherry-red; double. December, January. Sizes 8 to 12 in. (G) and 3 to 4 ft.

Prof. C. S. Sargent. Many-petaled peony type; deep red. January. Sizes 8 to 15 in. and 3 to 5 ft.

No. 123. An excellent unnamed sort. Large; semi-double; cherry-red. December, January. 15 to 18 in. (G), \$2.50 each; 18 to 24 in. (G), \$3.50.

Variegated

Bonomiana. White with pink variegations; double. 18 to 24-in. grade only.

Chandleri Elegans. Large; pink and white. Excellent. January. Sizes 8 to 15 in. only

Duc de Brabant. White, striped pink; semi-double. January. 8 to 12 in., \$1 each.

Duc d'Orleans. Loose peony type; cream-colored with faint rose markings. Sizes 8 to 15 in. (G) and 18 to 24 in.

Feasti. White with pink flecks. 18 to 24-in. plants only.

Gen. Washington. Pure white with few pink markings. January. Excellent. Grafts only. 8 to 12 in., \$1.50 each; 15 to 18 in., \$2.50; 18 to 24 in., \$4; 24 to 30 in., \$5.

Harlequin. Pink and white, sometimes solid colors. Late. 8 to 12 in. (G), \$1 each; 12 to 15 in. (G), \$1.50.

Herme (Souv. de Henri Guichard). Large; semi-double; pink and white; slightly fragrant. January. Sizes 8 to 15 in. and 3 to 5 ft.

Kellingtonia. Peony type; red with white markings; medium size. This is the Kellingtonia of the Mobile area. Sizes 8 to 18 in. and 2 to 5 ft.

Latifolia. Cherry-red, spotted with white; semi-double. January. 8 to 12 in., \$1 each; 12 to 15 in., \$1.50.

Meigs Variegated. Pink and white; double. Sizes 8 to 15 in.

Mme. Niehart. Striking red and white. January. Grafts, 15 to 18 in., \$2 each; 18 to 24 in., \$3; 2 to 2½ ft., \$3.50.

Stiles Perfection. Peony type; pink and white. Sizes 12 to 18 in. (G).

Teutonia. Double; blush-pink, red markings. Good greenhouse variety. January. 8 to 12 in. (G), \$1.50 each.

T. K. Variegated. Semi-double; rose striped red. January. All sizes.

Tricolor. Very variable, ranging from cherry-red to pure white. November through January. Sizes 8 to 15 in., 18 to 24 in. (G), and 2 to 3 ft.

Variable Variegated. Very variable cream and light pink. Good. Late. 8 to 12 in. (G), \$1.50 each; 12 to 15 in. (G), \$2; 15 to 18 in. (G), \$2.50.

We assure you that shrubs, trees and plants purchased from Wight Nurseries will be of the highest quality, carefully packed, and shipped the most economical way.

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

The South is indeed fortunate in its wealth of Broad-leaved Evergreens which flourish in practically all sections. Many of them have beautiful blooms and berries—a distinct advantage over the conifers. With the use of broad-leaved 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 Broad-leaved Evergreens, for, with a proper selection, the blooming season can be lengthened

over a period of several months—from spring until midsummer. There are Broad-leaved Evergreens for every type of planting—tall, columnar ones where height is desired, broad, symmetrical ones for places of medium height—in fact, there is some sort which will fit any required place. The group, as a whole, has the added advantage of standing pruning exceptionally well. The Broad-leaved 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

Grandiflora. Succeeds over a very wide range of climatic and soil-conditions, in sun and in shade. Although a vigorous grower, it will stand any amount of pruning. A hardy evergreen with glossy, dark green foliage and a 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, hedge-work, etc. See color illustration, page 24.

Bare Root	Each	10	100
8 to 12 in.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
12 to 18 in.	30	2 50	20 00
18 to 24 in.	50	4 50	40 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 00	9 00	

BOXWOOD (Buxus)

Japonica. The only Boxwood that will stand hot weather in full sun in the Lower South. Leaves large, light green. Excellent for bordering walks and beds. Faster growing than most Boxwoods.

	Each	10	100
1-yr., from beds	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$20 00
2-yr., from beds	50	4 50	40 00

CAMPHOR (Cinnamomum)

Camphora. One of the most popular of the evergreen shade trees in the deep South. Fast grower.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft., bare root	\$1 00	\$7 50
4 to 5 ft., B&B	2 00	1 50

COTONEASTER

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

	Each	10	100
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		

CLEYERA

Japonica. Evergreen shrub having thick, glossy bronze leaves. The flowers are a creamy white, fragrant, and on older plants are followed by red berries. Maximum height 6 feet. Slow grower.

	Each	10	100
12 to 18 in., B&B	\$1 00		
18 to 24 in., B&B	1 50		
2 to 3 ft., B&B	2 00		
3 to 4 ft., B&B	3 00		



Gardenia florida

ELAEAGNUS

Fruitlandi. Beautiful large gray-green leaves, silvery beneath. Gives a decided foliage contrast when planted with other Broad-leaved Evergreens. Maximum height 10 to 15 feet.

	Each	10	100
8 to 12 in., bare root	\$0 50	\$4 50	
12 to 18 in., B&B	1 00	7 50	
18 to 24 in., B&B	1 25	10 00	
2 to 3 ft., B&B	1 50	12 50	

FEIJOA

Sellowiana. Introduced from the French Riviera, the Pineapple Guava, gives excellent foliage contrast and attractive bloom in late spring. Flowers white outside, purplish crimson within, with long crimson stamens. The upper surface of the leaves is glossy green, the lower surface silvery gray.

	Each	10	100
12 to 18 in., B&B	\$1 00		
18 to 24 in., B&B	1 25		
2 to 3 ft., B&B	1 75		
3 to 4 ft., B&B	2 50		

GARDENIA

Florida. 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.

Mystery. Foliage and flowers larger than *G. florida*; otherwise similar.

Prices of above two varieties:	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ ft., bare root	\$0 60		
1½ to 2 ft., B&B	85		

Radicans. Flowers similar to *G. florida*. Leaves small, dark green.

	Each	10	100
Small plants from beds	\$0 35	\$3 00	
Heavy plants from beds	1 00	9 00	

HOLLY (Ilex)

Cassine angustifolia (Dahoon Holly). An excellent evergreen Holly, producing quantities of red berries when very young. Ultimate height 30 feet. May be sheared if desired to be kept small.

	Each	10	100
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	
5 to 6 ft., B&B	4 00	35 00	

Cornuta. Very handsome Holly, native of China. Leaves 3-spined, very glossy. Growth compact and pyramidal.

Our plants are grown only from cuttings and are sure to produce large scarlet berries in profusion.

Cornuta Burfordi. A form of the above, with more rounded leaves. Grown only from cuttings of the berried type. See illustration on fourth cover.

Above two varieties:	Each	10	100
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	

Crenata bullata. Much-branched shrub with dark green, oval leaves. Attractive berries.

	Each	10	100
12 to 18 in., B&B	\$1 00		
18 to 24 in., B&B	1 25		

Crenata rotundifolia. Very hardy. Desirable for its small dark green, round leaves and its compact habit of growth.

	Each	10	100
8 to 12 in.	\$0 75	\$7 00	

Opaca femina. The native American Holly, propagated by cuttings from female or berry-producing trees only. These plants are sure to produce berries.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft., bare root	\$1 25	\$10 00	
4 to 5 ft., bare root	1 50	12 50	
5 to 6 ft., bare root	2 50	20 00	
6 to 8 ft., bare root	3 50	30 00	

For balled and burlapped Hollies, double the above prices.

Vomitaria femina (Yaupon). Great masses of brilliant red berries make this 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.

	Each	10	100
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	2 00	17 50	
3 to 4 ft., B&B	2 50	22 50	
4 to 5 ft., B&B	3 50	27 50	

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS, continued

JASMINE (*Jasminum*)

- Floridum.** A hardy, graceful evergreen shrub, producing beautiful yellow flowers, ½ inch in diameter, in spring and summer. Each
- 1-yr. plants, bare root.....\$0 60
- Primulinum.** A graceful, drooping evergreen with dark green leaves. Large yellow flowers in early spring. Each
- 1-yr., heavy plants.....\$0 60
- 2-yr. plants.....1 15
- 3-yr. plants.....1 65

CHERRY LAUREL (*Laurocerasus*)

- Caroliniana.** A fast-growing, erect evergreen excellent for screening and formal work, as it stands pruning especially well. Leaves large, deep green, bright and shiny. Grows to 30 feet when mature. Plants have been sheared twice this season. Each 10
- 12 to 18 in., from beds, bare roots.....\$20 per 100.....\$2 50
- 12 to 18 in., B&B.....\$0 65 6 00
- 18 to 24 in., B&B.....75 7 00
- 2 to 3 ft., B&B.....1 00 9 00
- 3 to 4 ft., B&B.....1 50 12 50
- 4 to 5 ft., B&B.....2 50 20 00
- 5 to 6 ft., B&B.....3 50 27 50
- 6 to 8 ft., B&B.....4 50 35 00

ENGLISH LAUREL (*Laurocerasus*)

- Officinalis.** Large, shining green leaves. Vigor and ease of growth 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 pruned much lower if desired. Each 10
- 18 to 24 in., B&B.....\$1 25 \$10 00
- 2 to 3 ft., B&B.....1 50 12 50
- 3 to 4 ft., B&B.....2 50 20 00

LIGUSTRUM

Please note in ordering that *L. lucidum* is the tall-growing type and *L. japonicum*, the lower-growing wax-leaf type.

- Tall-growing (*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 and white flowers in panicles which are followed by attractive purple berries. See note above. Each 10
- 2 to 3 ft., bare root.....\$0 65 \$5 00
- 3 to 4 ft., bare root.....1 00 9 00
- 4 to 5 ft., bare root.....1 25 11 50
- Balled and burlapped, add 50 per cent to above prices.

- Wax-leaf (*L. japonicum*).** Among the best Ligustrums. Deep, glossy green leaves, slightly smaller than *L. lucidum*. It is a compact, symmetrical grower, and does well either in shade or in sun. Early in May panicles of white flowers are followed by large clusters of black berries that remain throughout the winter. An excellent plant for grouping and foundation planting. Stands pruning well. Ultimate height 15 to 20 feet. See note above. Each 10
- 12 to 18 in., B&B.....\$0 75 \$6 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 22 50

NANDINA

- Domestica** (Heavenly Bamboo). Most striking 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. See color illustration on fourth cover. 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
- 3 to 4 ft., B&B.....2 50

OSMANTHUS (Tea-Olive)

- Fragrans.** A large shrub having glossy foliage, and producing small white flowers, valuable for their delightful fragrance. Long blooming period. Should have partial shade when starting. Attains a height of about 20 feet. Each
- 10 to 12 in., B&B.....\$0 75
- 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 00
- 4 to 5 ft., B&B.....4 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. Shears well. Panicles of soft cream-colored blossoms in May. 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 50
- Serrulata** (Low Photinia). Large corymbs of white flowers in the spring, followed by red berries. In the fall much of its foliage takes on varying hues of red. Our strain has ruffled, holly-like leaves which are unusually attractive. Each 10
- 12 to 18 in., B&B.....\$0 60 \$5 50
- 18 to 24 in., B&B.....75 7 00

PITOSPORUM

- Tobira.** The medium-sized, rounded, dark green leaves of this variety are lovely. Produces small, inconspicuous, cream-colored flowers, delightfully fragrant. Fast-growing and stands shearing. Much used in foundation planting. 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

PYRACANTHA

Commonly called Firethorn or English Hawthorn. Beautiful in 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.

- Lalandi.** An upright-growing plant with narrow green leaves. Its orange berries are beautiful all winter. Each
- 5 to 6 ft., B&B.....\$3 00
- 6 to 8 ft., B&B.....4 00

PYRACANTHA, continued

- Formosana.** One of the most thrifty Pyracanthas. Compact, fast-growing, with small holly-like leaves and red berries in enormous clusters in late summer and hanging on during the winter. Ultimate height 15 feet. Sizes to 3 ft.
- 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 of above two Pyracanthas: 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

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

VIBURNUM

- Japonicum** (*V. macrophyllum*). An introduction from California, which is proving valuable in the Lower South. Of about the same hardiness as *V. odoratissimum*. Dwarf growth. Leaves thick, heavy, dark green. Compact. Excellent for foundation planting. Each
- 8 to 12 in., B&B.....\$0 65
- 12 to 18 in., B&B.....95
- 24 to 30 in., B&B.....1 50
- 2 to 3 ft., B&B.....1 50
- 3 to 4 ft., B&B.....2 00
- Odoratissimum** (Sweet Viburnum). A vigorous, fast-growing evergreen with large, glossy leaves and fragrant white flowers in late spring. Ultimate height, 10 to 12 feet. Good in partial shade as well as full sun. Each 10
- 2 to 3 ft., B&B.....\$1 25 \$10 00
- Suspensum.** A low, compact Viburnum with large, dark green leaves. Fragrant white flowers in clusters. Each 10
- 8 to 12 in., B&B.....\$0 75 \$7 00
- 12 to 18 in. spread, B&B.....1 00 9 00
- Tinus.** An upright slow-growing, columnar evergreen much used in locations requiring height without much spread at the base. Small, deep green foliage, and attractive flowers. Each
- 12 to 18 in., B&B.....\$0 75
- 3 to 4 ft., B&B.....1 75



Wax-Leaf Ligustrum



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 Broad-leaved Evergreens 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. Thunberg Spiraea is among the first to open its lovely blossoms to welcome spring. Flowering Quince, the Bush-Honeysuckle

and Van Houtte Spiraea 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 Althea and Crape-Myrtle. Althea may be had in Double White, Double Purple, or the loveliest of Shell-Pinks. 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. With our strong, well-rooted plants anyone should have a successful shrub border.

ALTHEA (Hibiscus)

Syriacus. A free-blooming, upright, late summer shrub. Ultimate height 8 to 10 feet. Colors: Double White, Double Purple, Shell-Pink. 1- and 3-yr. only.

CITRUS

Trifoliata (Hardy Orange). Will stand zero temperatures. Foliage small. Compact grower. Real orange blossoms in spring followed by many small fruits which are not edible but very attractive. Good hedge plant.
12 to 18 in., from Each 10 100
beds \$0 30 \$2 00 \$15 00
Also 2-yr. and 3-yr. plants.

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- and 3-yr. plants only.

PRICES OF FLOWERING SHRUBS

	Each	10
1-yr. plants	\$0 35	\$3 00
2-yr. plants, heavy	50	4 50
3-yr. plants, extra heavy	75	6 00

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. Crape Myrtle also makes a gorgeous display of color along a private drive or public highway. Our Red Crape-Myrtle is a fine dwarf strain, having unusually large racemes of deep red flowers.

SCOTCH BROOM (Cytisus)

Scoparius. Produces a mass of golden yellow, pea-shaped blossoms in April. Although deciduous, the green stems in winter give an appearance of an evergreen. 1-yr. and 2-yr. plants 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.
Reevesiana. Shrub to 4 feet high, with slender, arching branches. Large, pure white flowers in dense masses. 1-yr. 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 ornamental hedge or border.
Vanhouttei. Widely grown favorite with dense foliage. White blooms in early spring. Leaves persistent to fall.



Magnolia grandiflora

ORNAMENTAL TREES

LOQUAT (Eriobotrya)

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.

	Each
2 to 3 ft., bare root	\$1 00
3 to 4 ft., B&B	1 50

MAGNOLIA

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

	Each
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	5 00

JAPANESE MAGNOLIA

Soulangiana purpurea. One of our most magnificent deciduous shrubs or small trees. In March, before the leaves appear, it is covered with large, cup-shaped purple flowers which last for several weeks.

	Each
2 to 3 ft., B&B	\$2 00
3 to 4 ft., B&B	3 00

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 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.

	Each
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 50
3 to 4 ft.	75
4 to 5 ft.	1 00
5 to 6 ft.	1 50
6 to 8 ft.	2 50

WEeping WILLOW (Salix)

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

	Each	10
8 to 10 ft.	\$1 50	\$12 50

REDBUD (Cercis)

Canadensis. The native Redbud, so admired in early spring for its masses of bright purplish-pink blossoms. Showy and handsome when grown in the shrub border, or at the edge of a woodland.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft., bare root	\$1 25	\$10 00
6 to 8 ft., heavy, bare root	1 50	15 00

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.

	Each
Medium clumps, bare root	\$0 50
Large clumps, bare root	1 00

Snake's Beard (*Ophiopogon japonicum*). 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.

	Each	10	100
Small divisions	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00

Ophiopogon Jaburan (*Liriope graminifolia*). Similar to *O. japonicum* but with broader leaves. Produces lavender flowers on long spikes which are very attractive. Used for same purposes as *O. japonicum*.

	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 southern Georgia and Alabama—even northern Florida—the hardy *Cocos australis* is outstanding as the most satisfactory. A very beautiful hardy Palm with grayish green, curved leaves.

	Each
12 to 18 in., B&B	\$1 00
18 to 24 in., B&B	1 25

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.

Please use the order sheet in back of catalogue. It will help us to know your wishes and fill your order accurately.



Cercis canadensis (Redbud)

Your attention is invited to pages 4 through 7 which are devoted to Pecans. The most important and profitable varieties are there described. We send out no trees that we would not use in our own orchards.

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 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.



English Ivy on Sundial

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.

	Each
Open-ground plants	\$0 30
4-in. pots	50

CONFEDERATE JASMINE

Trachelospermum

Jasminoides (also known as *Rhynchospermum jasminoides*). The fragrance, in early spring, of the starry white blossoms of Confederate Jasmine is one long to be remembered. Evergreen. Leaves dark green.

	Each
4-in. pots	\$0 75

CORAL VINE (*Antigonon*)

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.

	Each
2-yr., heavy	\$0 50



Climbing Fig

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.

	Each
3-in. pots	\$0 50

YELLOW JESSAMINE

Carolina (*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.

	Each
Open-ground plants	\$0 50

We guarantee all of our nursery stock to be well grown, true to name, and properly handled and packed. Our responsibility ceases on delivery of goods to transportation company. All claims for shortage must be made promptly.

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.

	Each
Small clumps, 6 to 10 canes	\$1 00

Bambusa argentea striata. This, a variation of the above, has green stems striped yellow near the base and with a 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. Canes make excellent fishing-poles, and are used often here in harvesting pecans. Not recommended as an ornamental plant. Easily controlled by digging up runners as they appear. \$1 each.

Phyllostachys bambusoides (Timber Bamboo). Another running type making very large canes. At the U. S. Experiment Station, Savannah, it reaches a height of 60 feet. Foliage large and attractive. Control by digging up runners. \$1 each.



Bambusa argentea striata

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.

"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.

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CAIRO, GEORGIA

IT IS EASY TO ORDER FROM WIGHT'S

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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 15 to April 1.

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, unless otherwise specified, 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.

Please use the Order Sheet. This makes it much easier for us to know your wishes and fill your order correctly.

Number of Trees or Plants on an Acre

Distance apart each way	No. of plants	Distance apart each way	No. of plants
15 feet.....	193	30 feet.....	48
16 feet.....	170	35 feet.....	35
18 feet.....	134	40 feet.....	27
20 feet.....	108	50 feet.....	17
25 feet.....	70	70 feet.....	9

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.



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).

75 cts. per pair, postpaid

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Cherry Laurel.....	19	Ilex (color illustration).....	24	Persimmons, Japan (color illustration).....	9,10				
Citrus Fruits.....	9, 11, 20	Ivy, English.....	22	Photinia.....	19				
Cleyera japonica.....	18	J		Pittosporum.....	19				
Cocos.....	21	Japonicas.....	16, 17	Plant, When to.....	23				
Conifers.....	15	Jasmine.....	19,22	Plums.....	9,10				
Coral Vine.....	22	Jessamine, Yellow.....	22	Podocarpus.....	15				
Cotoneaster.....	18	Junipers.....	15						
Crape-Myrtle.....	20	K							
Cydonia.....	20	Kumquat.....	11						
D									
Dogwood.....	21								



ILEX CORNUTA BURFORDI. See page 18

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.



ILEX CASSINE ANGUSTIFOLIA. See page 18

FROM November through March our Azaleas and Camellias will be blooming in a profusion of color. Our more than one hundred varieties of Camellias begin blooming in November, with the height of the bloom in January. The thousands of Azaleas begin flowering in January, with the height of the bloom in March.

You'll enjoy strolling among these plants at blossom-time. Visit us then. You're welcome any time!



ABELIA GRANDIFLORA. See page 18



NANDINA DOMESTICA. See page 18