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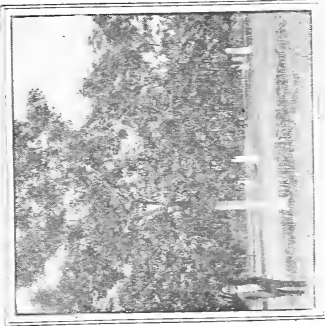
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1247

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Income For Old Age



Our Prize Winning Pecans

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Lucedale, Miss.
Permit No. 4



MCKAY NURSERY
LUCEDALE, MISSISSIPPI
★ MAY 22 1936
U. S. Department of Agriculture

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
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MCKAY NURSERY & ORCHARD COMPANY-Lucedale, Miss.

A Personal Talk

In a business so personal as that of the nurseryman, the confidence imposed plays, perhaps, a more important part than in any other phase of business activity. With this vital matter of confidence in mind, we assure you that back of the production of our nursery stock there are years of painstaking and careful experimentation in propagating and culture. This is unknown to the customer; it is reflected only in the quality of the trees, and the satisfied results which follow from planting them, whether for fruit production or for beautifying the home grounds.

Careful investigations into the various methods of propagating and growing nursery stock are carried on constantly at our nurseries. They cover all kinds of plant growth, and no point is so trivial as to be overlooked. Our customers do not know and cannot see this, but the stock gives satisfaction and they know that in some way or other it is different.

Our trees and shrubs carry the mark of thorough knowledge gained in years of careful nursery practice. Every effort is put forth to produce the very best that may be grown.

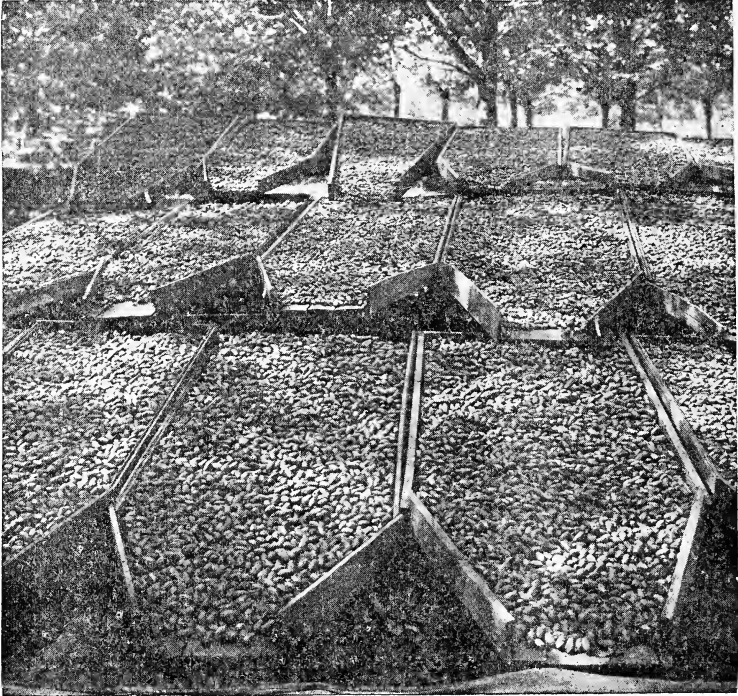
We are indeed proud of the thousands of satisfied customers who, year after year, purchase fruit trees and shrubs of us, and it would afford us great pleasure to list you among our satisfied customers.

McKAY NURSERY & ORCHARD COMPANY,

Lucedale, Miss.

The Papershell Pecan

In the following pages we have endeavored to supply the grower with the information necessary to successful pecan culture, which we have obtained during the many years of experience we have had in orcharding as well as propagating, packing and shipping trees, and are glad to impart this knowledge to our customers.



Preparing Pecans for Market. (Prices quoted on request).

The Pecan has become a very important nut in recent years, particularly so in the Southern States. It has been said that the pecan is the KING OF ALL NUT BEARING TREES, and properly so, as there is no other fruit or nut tree which fits so well into the general farming schedule of this region as the pecan. It may be grown in the region from Florida to Virginia and west through Oklahoma and Texas.

PECANS MEAN AN INCOME FOR LIFE

The life span of papershell pecan trees, with ordinary care can be measured in periods of fifty and one hundred years, and the more age they attain the less care they require. They are practically immune from disease and, once they are properly transplanted to the orchard, the land can be farmed up to the time when the orchard will be worth one thousand dollars or more per acre. The yield of a bearing pecan grove will increase with age and become a bountiful inheritance to posterity, for it is better than a paid-up life insurance policy.

The late Luther Burbank, known to be the greatest authority on horticulture, said: "If I were a young man, I'd devote my life to the pecan nut, knowing as I do the possibilities of the pecan industry."

Pecan growing is now an established industry, and fear of overproduction should not be considered, as it will be many years before the pecan nut will get beyond the reach of the luxury class.

The enormous increase in importation of nuts, which has reached the sum of more than fifty million dollars in one year, is good evidence that we have a reliable home market to say nothing of the exporting we will be able to do with the pecan.

A few of our genuine papershell pecan trees in bearing will pay taxes and insurance on an ordinary home and supply delicious and wholesome food for the entire family, as well as make an inviting shade.

TIME OF BEARING

A six to seven foot grafted papershell pecan tree of the prolific varieties, when properly transplanted, fertilized, and given the best of care, will usually bear a few nuts the third year after planting. In this section there are pecan trees that were somewhat profitable at five years after planting and at seven years bore twenty-five to thirty-five pounds of nuts; but neglected trees have never become profitable. Usually, profitable crops can be realized from trees of the prolific varieties, such as the Stuart or Success, soon after the trees attain size enough to carry such crop, which would be when about seven or eight inches in diameter. Since this is the case, it is very important to push the growth of the trees, as size rather than age of trees is of greater importance.

NURSERY STOCK FROM BEARING ORCHARDS

The grafts or scions from which we propagate our pecan nursery stock are carefully selected from heavy bearing trees; hence, every tree propagated in our nursery is strictly a bred-up early bearing tree, and the quality cannot be surpassed. Only recently have pecan nuts from our bred-up early bearing orchard trees won first prize at a number of fairs throughout Mississippi.

We have thousands of the finest bred-up papershell pecan trees that are straight, clean, and thrifty, and which have extra fine root systems. Quite a few of the trees begin bearing while in the nursery.

Pecan trees will last several generations, so it is very poor judgment to buy inferior trees when you can buy first class trees from us as cheap or cheaper than you would pay for inferior trees purchased elsewhere. So why not buy our trees and be sure you are getting as fine trees as can be grown.

AVERAGE YIELD OF NUTS PER TREE

Bred-up papershell pecan trees obtained of us if properly planted, fertilized, and cultivated, may be expected to yield, per tree, as follows:

6 years,	6 pounds	12 years,	55 pounds
8 years,	16 pounds	15 years,	90 pounds
10 years,	35 pounds	20 years,	140 pounds
25 years,	185 pounds		

While the above may be termed an average yield, yet trees are known to exceed, but we state this as a minimum.

SELECTING LAND FOR PECANS

Pecan trees adapt themselves to a wide range of soils and will thrive on clay loams, rolling red lands, creek and river bottom lands; in fact, pecan trees do well on any land that will grow good cotton. The soil should not be low and wet but should be well drained, yet it should contain a goodly supply of moisture. Do not put pecan trees on seepy or crawfishy lands.

DISTANCE APART

Pecan trees should be set fifty feet apart on average hill land, giving seventeen trees to the acre. On good land they should be sixty feet apart, or twelve trees to the acre,

and on extra good bottom land, seventy feet apart, or nine trees to the acre.

The planter should bear in mind that pecans, unlike other fruit, are set on terminal twigs, and if set too close will cause inter-locking of the limbs and prove injurious both to the tree and crop.



Some of Our Fine Pecan Stock

FERTILIZATION

Barnyard fertilizer or several pounds of high grade commercial fertilizer should be applied to each tree. Care should be taken, however, not to let fertilizers come in direct contact with roots of trees. The best way to apply fertilizer, after the trees have been planted, is to scatter it around the trees, about one to two feet from the body, increasing the distance about one foot each year, and work in by hoeing or ploughing. Fertilizers should be applied in late winter or early spring so that the trees will make a fine growth the following spring.

As the trees begin to grow, the quantity of fertilizer should be increased. The amount to be used may be determined by squaring the diameter of the tree in inches at the base, using the result as the number of pounds. Fertilizer should be spread out beyond where the branches reach.

Planters should **NOT** put fertilizer into the hole at the time planting is done, as such practice is very dangerous and is likely to scald roots of trees, thereby causing them to die.

CULTIVATION

Pecans, as well as other fruit trees, should be cultivated at regular intervals by ploughing and hoeing. The land may be farmed almost as though the trees had not been planted, provided a strip of land several feet wide is left unplanted on each side of the tree rows, which strip should be cultivated regularly to conserve moisture and to keep the trees in good growing condition.

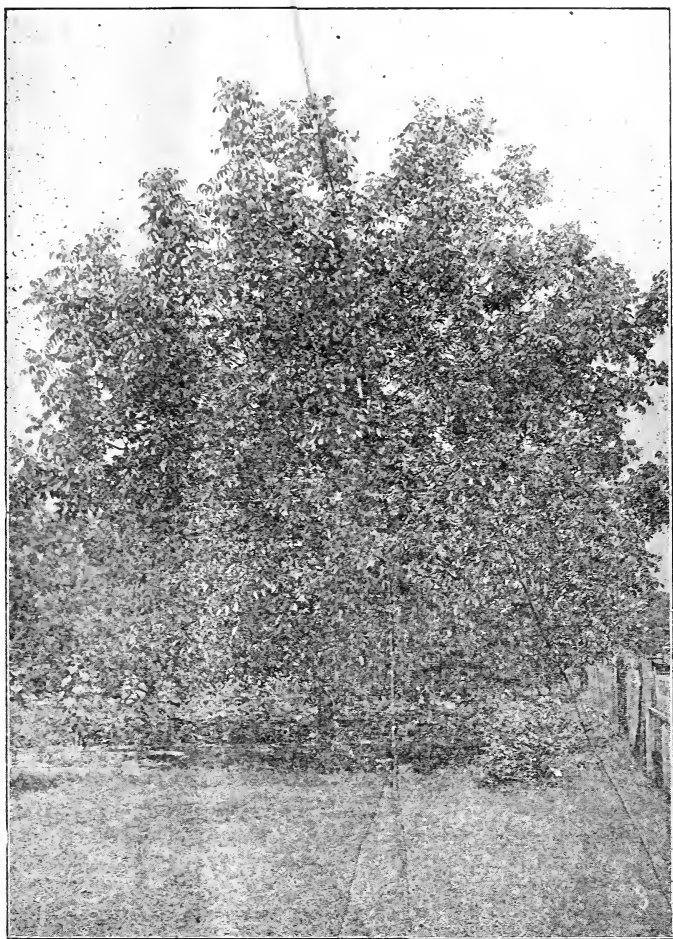
Newly set trees should be cultivated at least once every ten to fourteen days during a dry season and kept free from weeds and grass at all times.

PROPER SIZE OF TREES TO PLANT

We sell all sizes of pecan trees, from two to three feet up to extra large, and while small sized trees will eventually give as good results as large ones, there is a saving of time by planting trees six feet in height as well as the eight to ten foot size. While large trees receive a greater check in transplanting than small ones, yet when properly pruned and transplanted live well, come into bearing much earlier and will repay the additional cost.

TREES PROPERLY PRUNED

We send out all trees properly pruned, **UNLESS OTHERWISE INSTRUCTED**, just as though we were going to plant them ourselves. There is an unavoidable loss of some roots when the trees are dug; therefore, the taller grades of trees should be top-trimmed, in order to balance the top against this loss. When our trees are properly pruned, handled, and planted, there is no reason at all why any of them should die. Therefore all trees are properly pruned by us before they are shipped, leaving nothing for the planter to do but set them out. The heights of our trees are calculated from the ground up before trees are dug; but



One of Our Bred-up Pecan Trees

after they have been properly pruned, the height is reduced somewhat; so if, when your order is received, the height of the pruned trees is less than listed in catalogue, this is the explanation.

It is quite natural for a customer to want his trees to be as large as possible, and it is almost impossible to get him to cut his trees back; however, trees that are properly

pruned will not only **LIVE BETTER**, but they will make proper headed trees, and will, within a year or two, **BE LARGER** than trees that were not pruned.

Trees are usually headed the first year after setting and only the trimming of suckers is required, as these will appear from time to time below the head. Trees should not be allowed to head with less than three limbs from body nor more than four.

PROPER TIME TO PLANT TREES

Fruit trees can be set any time after they have become dormant and the leaves have shed until the trees begin budding again, which, in this section, is about November 15th to March 1st. Roots of trees begin growing as soon as trees are transplanted; so if planting is done in November or December, the roots of the trees will have a firm hold on the soil by the time spring opens up, and the growth, consequently, will be strong and vigorous.

Quite a bit of planting is successful however, as late as March 15th or April 1st; but if trees are planted late, extraordinary care should be given to see that the trees are watered frequently, are well mulched, and that the ground is cultivated at regular intervals.

PLANTING INFORMATION

Upon arrival of your nursery stock unpack and thoroughly soak the roots with water, protecting them with damp straw or other material until planted, keeping the trees where the sun and wind cannot reach them. At the time of planting, carefully cut off with a sharp knife any bruised or broken roots.

If you cannot plant for five days or more, then the trees should be "heeled in." The heeling-in trench should be of sufficient depth to accommodate all roots and be located where the ground is moist, well drained, and pulverized. Open the bundle and put the trees in one at a time and lean the bodies of the trees against bank of trench, then shovel fine fresh earth over and around the roots until they are covered. Pour on water and thoroughly dampen the earth around roots, then fill trench, completely covering all roots and a few inches of body, after which pack the earth well with the feet, and throw on several shovels of loose earth to prevent baking.

We like holes for pecan trees dug about 30 inches deep and 30 inches wide. This will permit planting with all the

roots in their natural position and also make an allowance for pulverized dirt in which the new roots can push out easily. In digging, pile the top soil on one side of the hole and the bottom soil on the other. Loosen up the soil in the bottom of the hole thoroughly, then place trees same depth as they stood in nursery row, filling the top soil in first and working it around roots of the trees with the fingers, being sure that the soil is pulverized. When the roots are covered, pack the dirt firmly by tramping; then apply a bucket of water, if possible, allowing it to settle, throw in more dirt and tramp thoroughly until the hole is filled to a point just below the ground level, leaving a slight depression to catch and hold water.

BEST VARIETIES OF PECANS TO PLANT

When planting an orchard as long-lived as the pecan, too much care cannot be exercised in the selection of varieties, and the planter should bear in mind that productiveness should be a leading feature.

The mere fact that a nurseryman has grafted or budded stock is no guarantee of quality trees. Wood of the best varieties for grafting or budding remains high priced, consequently there are thousands of trees that are grafted to inferior varieties by unscrupulous propagators and sold to the inexperienced planter.

After close study and observation, we find that the Stuart, Success, and Schley pecans are the best varieties. They have all been tested and proved to be the best suited to the different kinds of soil in the Southern States. We consider the Stuart and Success the VERY best; therefore, we plant our orchards to these two varieties.

VARIETIES OF PECANS DESCRIBED

Stuart

This is one of the very best papershell pecans and has been thoroughly tried out. Nuts are large to very large, oblong in shape, shell of very good cracking quality, kernel full and plump. This is a heavy bearer, and is being planted extensively.

Success

The Success pecan has, no doubt, attracted more attention than any other variety in recent years and is continually gaining popularity. Size, large, oblong, tapering to the

apex. Shell, thin; cracking qualities, good; partitions, thin; kernel, large, full and plump. The tree is a sturdy grower and heavy bearer.

Schley

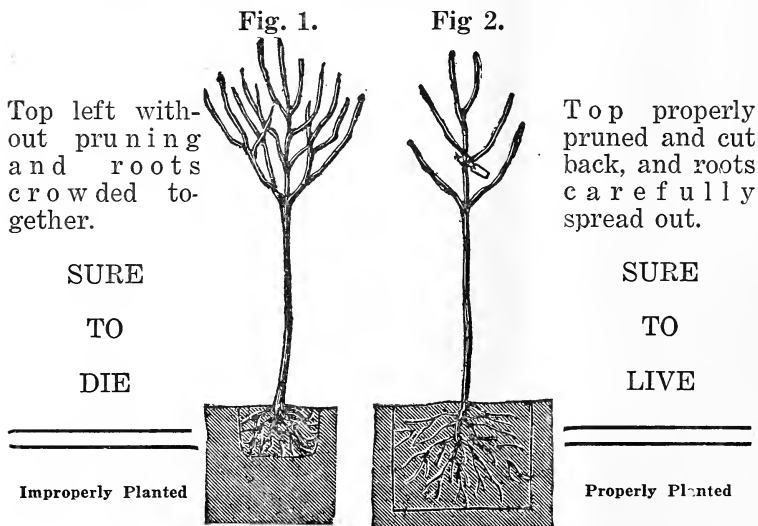
This variety is probably the highest priced nut on the market, but it is not as heavy a bearer as the Stuart or Success and is susceptible to scab in some sections. Size, medium to large, oblong, somewhat flattened; shell, very thin, separates easily from the kernel; kernel, full and plump; flavor, exceedingly rich; quality, the best.

Price on Papershell Pecan Trees

Size	Each	Ten	100	1000
2 to 3 ft.	\$.85	\$ 7.00	\$ 60.00	\$550.00
3 to 4 ft.	.95	8.00	70.00	650.00
4 to 5 ft.	1.10	9.50	80.00	750.00
5 to 6 ft.	1.35	12.00	90.00	850.00
6 to 7 ft.	1.50	13.50	110.00	1000.00
7 to 8 ft.	1.75	15.00	135.00	1250.00
8 ft. to large	2.50	22.50	185.00	
Extra large	3.50	30.00	250.00	

50 trees take the 100 rate. 500 trees take the 1000 rate.

HOW TO PLANT TREES SUCCESSFULLY



The preceding illustration presents vividly the difference between correct and incorrect planting. In Fig. 1 too small a hole has been dug, and the roots have been crowded into it in such a way that if the tree lives at all it will be at the cost of a great effort and loss of vitality. This is the method which is commonly practiced, and we cannot therefore, too strongly warn our customers against it.

The roots must have plenty of room, and great care should be exercised to have them as nearly as possible in the same position they occupied in the nursery.

In Fig. 2 the roots occupy this position, being carefully arranged, and the top has been properly trimmed, regardless of the great injury to the present appearance of the tree. In transplanting under the most careful management, so many of the fibrous roots which carry nourishment are destroyed that it is very essential that the top be correspondingly removed.

Be sure to remove labels before trees begins to grow or they will be fatally injured through strangulation.

OUR TREES HAVE ABUNDANCE OF ROOTS

Unless trees have good root system they cannot grow and thrive. It is a well known fact that a tree with plenty of roots will grow off better than one with few roots. We have ideal soil and plenty of moisture for growing trees; hence, we do not believe trees with better root systems than ours can be produced.

In digging our trees, we use specially constructed digging shovels, which we find to be the very best tool with which to dig trees. Utmost care is exercised in digging so that trees will have an abundant supply of roots.

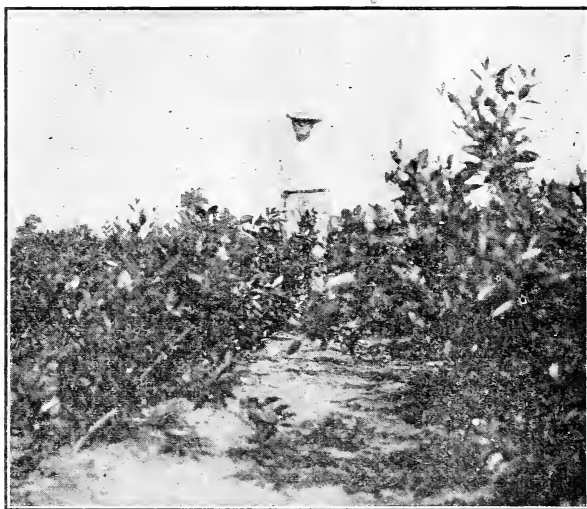
CUSTOMERS ARE SATISFIED

It is our aim to make a friend of every customer and we believe we have succeeded in doing this. We receive scores of orders from new customers each season, because old customers tell their friends of the excellent stock, the good service, and fair treatment they always receive from us.

Satsuma Oranges

We find that the Owari strain is the best variety and it is, therefore, the only kind propagated by us. The fruit

is large, flattened, depressed at both stem and blossom end, has thin smooth rind, and is nearly or quite seedless. Young trees of this strain are heavy bearers and, if properly cared for, will bring early returns on the investment. The Satsuma stands a much lower temperature than any other orange, and its eating quality is superior to any other.



A Block of Our Satsuma Orange Stock

Every home should have a few Satsuma trees and every farm should plant a number of acres to this luscious fruit, and in a few years a large profit will be realized.

Satsuma orange trees should be low branched. Experience has proven that orange trees branched close to the ground allow dirt to be banked among the limbs during the winter months and shade the body when frost is in it, thereby preventing the sun splitting the bark.

Our low branched Satsuma orange trees are sold according to "caliper size at the bud or graft." We do not grow our orange trees into slender plants, but force out the side branches and develop a very bushy and compact tree.

Price on Satsuma Orange Trees

Size	Each	Ten	100
½ to ⅝ inch caliper.....	\$.40	\$3.50	\$30.00
⅝ to ¾ inch caliper.....	.50	4.50	40.00
¾ to 1 inch caliper.....	.60	5.50	50.00
1 to 1¼ inch caliper.....	.75	7.00	60.00
Extra Special	1.00	8.50	

Fifty trees take the hundred rate.

KUMQUATS

This is the smallest of the citrus fruits in general cultivation in this country; and in point of hardiness, it ranks with the Satsuma Orange. Very appetizing jelly and marmalade may be made from the fruit and it can also be crystallized.

Neiwa: This is considered the best of all varieties of kumquats for eating. The fruit is round, plump, and sweet when fully ripe.

2 years, branched Each \$1.50

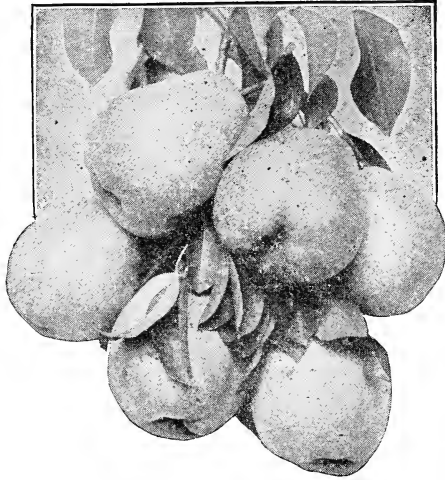


**Block of Our Pineapple Pear Stock
Note How Healthy They Are**

PINEAPPLE PEAR

An introduction from the Orient and was first known as the Chinese Sand Pear, but more recently has been named Pineapple Pear and is now sold under that name. It is a good looking fruit of large size, and in quality it compares with the Kieffer. The flesh is somewhat coarse, crisp, and very juicy. For cooking or canning purposes or for any ordinary use, it is an excellent variety. This is, beyond question, the most valuable pear in the lower South.

It is a very vigorous grower and a prolific bearer and is the one pear that has proven free from blight. The Pineapple Pear is a long lived tree, and as a commercial proposition it has proven a success.



Cluster of Pineapple Pears

There are bearing trees in this section that have produced fifty bushels or more of fruit per tree and sold in car load lots, F. O. B. shipping point, for \$1.50 to \$2.00 per bushel basket. The fruit ripens during the months of July and August.

All our pear stock is grafted onto Japan pear seedlings, which insures the very best root system, and all scions used in grafting are obtained from select bearing trees.

Price on Pineapple Pear Trees

Size	Each	Ten	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
4 to 5 ft.	.40	3.50	30.00
5 to 6 ft.	.50	4.50	40.00
6 to 7 ft.	.60	5.50	50.00
2 years, well branched	.75	6.50	60.00

Peaches

Varieties of peaches should be carefully selected, to have them adapted to the section where they are to be planted. This done, good trees planted on land with good drainage, and carefully cultivated, will bring quick returns to the grower, and are among the most satisfactory fruits to grow.

We list below the best varieties of peaches for the lower South.

VARIETIES OF PEACHES DESCRIBED

Early Rose: Medium size, deep red, good quality, one of the earliest, ripening middle of May.

Carmen: Large size, bright red cheek, delicious flavor, heavy bearer, freestone. Ripens June 10th to 20th.

Belle of Georgia: Large size, skin white with red cheek, flesh white, firm, excellent flavor, rapid grower, freestone. Ripens July 1st to 15th.

Elberta: Very large, yellow with red cheek, flush juicy and highly flavored, freestone. Ripens July 15th to 25th.

Hiley: Very large with red cheek, flesh white, excellent flavor, very prolific. Ripens last of July.

J. H. Hale: Largest of all varieties. Color is deep yellow overspread with carmine; flesh firm, fine grained, and solid. The flavor is most delicious. Freestone. Ripens middle of July.

PRUNING AND FERTILIZING PEACH TREES

All trees should be cut back to about twenty inches from the ground, as it is always best to have low headed trees. After the growth has started in the spring, remove all but three branches, and let these be well distributed, so that the tree will be well branched.

A mixture of one part cotton seed meal and two parts acid phosphate makes a good fertilizer for the first two years. About two pounds per tree should be applied in early spring and plowed or hoed in. Thereafter avoid fertilizers containing much nitrogen, and use a fertilizer con-

taining a high percentage of phosphate and potash and a very small percentage of nitrogen. Peach trees should be pruned every year by cutting away one-third of the previous year's growth. The head of the tree should be broad and open, so as to allow free circulation of air and light.

Price on Peach Trees

Size	Each	Ten	100
18 to 24 in., June Buds..	\$ 2.00	\$1.75	\$15.00
3 to 4 ft., one year .....	.30	2.75	25.00
4 to 6 ft., two years.....	.50	4.00	35.00

Fifty trees take the hundred rate.

PLUMS

Red June: Size, medium to large; color, deep vermilion red; a vigorous grower. Ripens June 1st to 15th.

Abundance: Large size, round, slightly oblong, color yellow, good keeper, trees vigorous and productive. Ripens June 15th to July 10th.

Price on Plums

	Each	Ten
3 to 4 ft.	\$.50	\$4.00

APPLES

Red June: Medium to large, oblong, conical, dark red, flesh tender with a mild sub-acid flavor; commencing to ripen early in June and continuing six weeks.

Delicious: Of good size, dark red, blending to a golden yellow at blossom end; oblong, tapering to calyx. Fine grained, juicy, slightly acid, melting. Among the best for the home orchard or market. Ripens in October.

Price on Apples

	Each	Ten	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$.35	\$3.00	\$25.00

JAPAN PERSIMMONS

Tane-Nashi: Large to very large, roundish, conical, pointed, very smooth; skin, light yellow changing to bright red, flesh, yellow, seedless; quality, very fine; vigorous, and prolific. Uniform size, quality and shape. We consider this the very best variety of Japan Persimmons grown.

3 to 4 feet	Each, \$.50
4 to 5 feet	Each, .60

FIGS

Figs often succeed best when planted so the roots may run beneath buildings. Orchard plantings should be made on heavy soils, clay soils, or lands where clay is close to the surface.

Figs thrive best with little or no cultivation and such cultivation as is given should be exceedingly shallow, as the roots are close to the surface. Mulching gives good results because it supplies needed vegetable matter as it decays, thereby keeping the roots cool and moist.

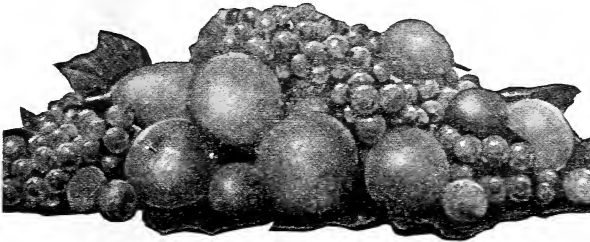
The Celeste is considered the best all-round variety of figs for planting in the lower South, and this is the only kind we propagate.

Celeste: Medium size, pear-shaped; color, purplish brown; very delicious and best for preserves and canning; will stand more freezing than other varieties.

Price on Figs

Size	Each	Ten
2 to 3 feet	\$.30	\$2.50
3 to 4 feet .....	.40	3.50
4 to 5 feet .....	.50	4.50

GRAPES



Scuppernong grapes should be planted about fifteen feet apart each way. Pruning should be done during the month of December or early January. The usual practice is to allow them to run on an overhead trellis six and a half feet from the ground. Posts for trellis should be heart pine or other long-lasting material.

The best trellis for bunch grapes is the three wire trellis. Vines should be planted eight or ten feet apart. An excellent plan to protect grapes from birds and insects is to bag the bunches of grapes, using for this purpose two or three pound paper bags.

MUSCADINE GRAPES DESCRIBED

Scuppernong: Muscadine type. Bunches composed of eight or ten very large berries, bronze colored when fully ripe; flesh pulpy sweet, quality excellent. One of the best varieties. Ripens August and September.

James: The largest of the muscadine group, very prolific, black, juicy, and sweet. Ripens from August until late in the the fall.

Price on Scuppernong Grapes

2 year No. 1Each \$.50

BUNCH GRAPES DESCRIBED

Concord: Bunches and berries very large, blue-back; flesh, sweet, pulpy; vine, vigorous. Heavy bearer.

Niagara: Berries very large, greenish yellow, flesh sweet and of good quality. Vine vigorous and prolific.

Price on Bunch Grapes

	Each	Ten	100
2 year No. 1.....	\$.25	\$2.00	\$15.00

EVERBEARING MULBERRIES

Hicks: One of the very best everbearing sorts. Wonderfully prolific; fruit, sweet; excellent for poultry and hogs. Fruit produced continually during a period of four months.

Price on Everbearing Mulberries

	Each	Ten	100
3 to 4 feet	\$.60	\$5.00	\$40.00

CHERRIES

Early Richmond: Very prolific; medium sized; dark red, melting, juicy, acid, desirable for cooking; considered one of the very best varieties. Ripens in June.

Price on Cherries

	Each	Ten
3 to 4 feet	\$.60	\$5.00

Number of Trees Required to Set an Acre

The following information will be beneficial to the planter, showing the proper distance to plant the various

kinds of fruit and nut trees and the required number of trees per acre.

Feet Apart	Trees per Acre	Feet Apart	Trees per Acre
Pecans		Satsuma Oranges	
50x50	17	20x20	108
60x60	12	25x25	69
70x70	9	Grapes, Bunch Varieties	
Pineapple Pears		8x8	684
25x25	69	10x10	435
30x30	48	Peaches, Apples and Plums	
		18x18	134
		20x20	108

Ornamental Shrubs

PLANTING THE HOME GROUNDS

The object in planting the home grounds is to make a pleasing effect. Best results can be obtained from planting plans which should be made so as to show the placing of all plants. It should locate the house, garage, boundaries, walks and drives, as well as trees and shrubs already in place.

Shrubs should be used in masses around the foundation of the building, in the corners of the grounds, and along the boundary lines. Leave an open space of lawn. The taller specimens should be in the background, using smaller growing plants of various heights to bring the border to the ground.

BALLED AND BURLAPPED EVERGREEN SHRUBS

This is the proper method of handling all evergreen shrubs. They are dug with their roots undisturbed and surrounded by the earth in which they grew. By this method your trees or shrubs are sure to live and the results are immediate.

Prices on evergreens are for trees and shrubs balled and burlapped.

Broad Leaved Evergreens

The demand for this type of evergreen is increasing each year and shows conclusively how highly these shrubs are regarded for landscape work. When appropriately used

in the various situations to which their forms are suited, broadleaved evergreens add beauty and attractiveness to all architectural forms and outlines.

ABELIA GRANDIFLORA

One of the most popular evergreen shrubs and hedge plants, with glossy dark green foliage. A very graceful plant, covered with fragrant white funnel-shaped flowers, tinged with pink. Blooms from May until late autumn.

Size	Each
18 inch plants	\$.75
24 inch plants	1.00
36 inch plants	1.50

PITTOSPORUM TOBIRA

A broad-leaved evergreen with beautiful bright foliage clustered at ends of twigs, producing white flowers in spring. One of the most desirable for southern planting. Grows well in shade, and can be pruned any shape.

Size	Each
12 to 18 inches	\$1.50
18 to 24 inches	2.00
2 to 3 feet	3.00

LIGUSTRUM LUCIDUM COMPACTUM

Very attractive and vigorous; compact growth, and one of the best broad leaved evergreens grown. With its thick, dark green, waxy foliage, this is used most effectively in foundation planting. Also good for specimen or massing.

In the spring it bears clusters of small white flowers followed by bunches of purple berries in fall and winter.

Size	Each
18 to 24 inches	\$1.50
2 to 3 feet	2.00
3 to 4 feet	2.50

LIGUSTRUM LUCIDUM PYRAMIDALIS

This shrub is on the same order as Ligustrum Lucidum Compactum, except the leaves are more pointed and the shrub is more upright in growth. Unexcelled for planting

where tall narrow evergreen is desired, especially at corners or between windows.

Size	Each
18 to 24 inches	\$1.50
2 to 3 feet	2.00
3 to 4 feet	2.50

LIGUSTRUM JAPONICUM (Japan Privet)

Very hardy evergreen, with dark, rich foliage. Will attain a height of eight or ten feet, but can be trimmed and kept any desired size. Makes a splendid background plant in massing and foundation planting.

Size	Each
3 to 4 feet	\$1.50
4 to 5 feet	2.00
5 to 7 feet	3.00

CAMELLIA JAPONICA

A well known Southern evergreen, glossy green foliage, beautiful large flowers. Dense and symmetrical in growth, winter blooming. Colors white, pink, red, and variegated.

Size	Each
12 to 15 inches	\$1.50
15 to 18 inches	2.00
18 to 24 inches	3.00
24 to 30 inches (Red only).....	4.00
30 to 36 inches (Red only).....	5.00

JAPANESE TEA PLANT (Camellia Thea)

Upright growing shrub with oval shaped leaves and lovely white flowers in autumn. Stands pruning well.

Size	Each
18 to 24 inches	\$1.50
2 to 3 feet	2.50

NANDINA DOMESTICA

One of the most popular evergreens yet introduced. A pretty evergreen Japanese shrub, grows well in sun or shade and has graceful bamboo-like foliage. In winter it is most attractive with red leaves and berries.

Size	Each
12 to 18 inches	\$1.00
18 to 24 inches	1.50
24 to 30 inches	2.50

LOQUOT (Japan Plum)

Large handsome leaves, white blossoms borne in spikes appearing during winter months. Fruits are golden color and are edible.

Size	Each
18 to 24 inches	\$1.50
24 to 30 inches	2.50

CHERRY LAUREL

One of our native Southern evergreens. Leaves large, bright and glossy. A tall growing shrub but may be kept low by pruning.

Size	Each
3 to 4 feet	\$1.50
4 to 6 feet	2.50

MAGNOLIA FUSCATA

A very fine broadleaved evergreen shrub suitable for culture throughout the South. Reaches a height of from 10 to 12 feet. Flowers yellowish white, with banana-like fragrance. Very desirable.

Size	Each
12 to 18 inches	\$1.50

JAPANESE YEW

Upright growth, with dark green foliage, will thrive in shade.

Size	Each
18 to 24 inches.....	\$2.50

DWARF CAPE JASMINE (Gardenia Radicans)

Dwarf spreading plant with small dark green leaves, and medium sized fragrant white flowers. Suitable for borders and pot plants.

Size	Each
12 to 18 inches	\$1.50

PHOTINIA GLABRA

A beautiful Japanese shrub. Upright growth with immense white flowers. Foliage bright red in early spring and again in autumn. Can be pruned any shape desired.

Size	Each
18 to 24 inches	\$2.00
2 to 3 feet	3.00

Azaleas

The foliage of the evergreen Azaleas is as good as that of other broad-leaved evergreen shrubs commonly planted in the South, while among flowering shrubs none surpass them in beauty or profusion of bloom. There is considerable variation in the time of flowering of different sorts, but the period of fullest bloom in the Gulf coast section is during the last half of February and the month of March.

They are easy to transplant and not difficult to grow, but there are a few things to which careful attention should be given, and upon these the success of the planting depends. Well drained soil is necessary, for while Azaleas need plenty of moisture and frequent syringing, all surplus water should run off freely. The soil should not only be free from lime but should be acid, and kept so by addition of a mulch of leaves from hardwood trees, preferably oak.

Size	Each
10 to 12 inch plants	\$1.50
12 to 18 inch plants	2.50

Arborvitae and Other Coniferous Evergreens

We group under this heading the Cone-bearing Evergreens, all of which, together with the Broad-leaved Evergreens described under that heading, are in ever increasing demand for permanent landscape plantings throughout the entire South. These plants make beautiful individual lawn specimens, and make excellent back ground for other shrubs and are of great value in foundation plantings.

BERCKMAN'S GOLDEN ARBORVITAE (Aurea Nana)

Dwarf, compact, symmetrical in form, handsome greenish golden foliage.

Size	Each
12 to 18 inches	\$1.50
18 to 24 inches	2.50
24 to 30 inches	3.50

BAKER'S ARBORVITAE

Tall, pyramid form, vigorous growth, intense green coloring.

Size	Each
18 to 24 inches	\$2.00

BIOTA ORIENTALIS ARBORVITAE (Chinese)

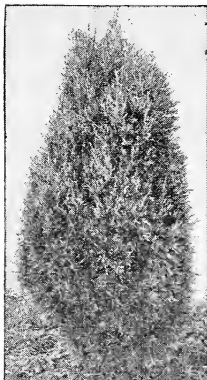
Pyramidal in form, hardy grower, foliage dark green in summer changing to light bronze in fall and winter.

Size	Each
2 to 3 feet	\$1.00
3 to 4 feet	1.50
4 to 6 feet	2.00

ROSEDALE ARBORVITAE

Foliage finely feathered, blueish green and very attractive. Of compact, rounded symmetrical form, with very dense head.

Size	Each
18 inches	\$2.00
24 inches	3.00



**Rosedale
Arborvitae**

BIOTA COMPACTA ARBORVITAE

A beautiful evergreen shrub of compact, symmetrical growth; especially suited for formal plantings. This variety will thrive in almost any section. Can supply both the green and golden colors.

Size	Each
15 to 18 inches	\$1.00
18 to 24 inches	1.50
2 to 3 feet	2.50

AMERICAN ARBORVITAE

Rapid grower, bushy at bottom, tapering toward top, foliage soft and flexible; fine deep green color. Stands pruning well.

Size	Each
12 to 15 inches	\$1.00

CEDRUS DEODARA (Hymalayan Cedar)

A broad growing pyramidal tree with wide-spreading, drooping, artistic branches, blueish green foliage. Rapid growth, especially fine for lawn planting.

Size	Each
18 to 24 inches	\$2.50
2 to 3 feet	3.50

ENGLISH JUNIPER (*Juniperus Communis*)

Upright in form, narrow pyramidal and very graceful; bright green foliage. Valuable in landscape planting.

Size	Each
12 to 18 inches	\$1.00
18 to 24 inches	1.50
2 to 3 feet	2.50

CHINESE JUNIPER

Slender with spreading branches.

12 to 18 inches	Each, \$1.00
18 to 24 inches	Each \$1.50

ITALIAN CYPRESS

Grows slender and very tall.

30 to 36 inches.....	Each \$3.00
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CUNNINGHAMIA (Chinese Fir)

Bright green foliage, naturally grows large and bushy but if pruned, grows tall and graceful. Desirable as lawn specimen. Only fir that thrives well in the South.

Size	Each
18 to 24 inches	\$3.00
2 to 3 feet	4.00
3 to 4 feet	5.00

Planting and Care of Evergreens

When your shrubs arrive remove from packing case by taking it apart, being careful not to pick up plants by the branches or trunk, but remove them by clasping the ball of earth. Do not remove the burlap about the ball of dirt, but leave it on. The hole for the plant should be about five inches deeper and ten inches broader than will be necessary to accommodate the ball of dirt. Then fill in bottom of hole with sufficient good rich earth to bring the top of burlap to the level of the surrounding earth when plant is placed in the hole. Fill hole with well pulverized earth, packing it tight, leaving earth slightly depressed around body of plant and fill with water, allowing it to thoroughly soak in. At regular intervals water for the first few months.

Shrubs should be fertilized with a good grade of commercial fertilizer and cultivated regularly.

Deciduous Shrubs

CRAPE MYRTLE

One of the favorite flowering shrubs of the South. Hardy, easily grown, remains in bloom for several weeks in spring and summer, with large clusters of flowers.

Pink: The popular clear bright tint.

White: Large clusters of flowers; free bloomers.

Purple: Very desirable; a deep rich purple shade.

Red: Of handsome growth, with large bunches of red flowers.

Size	Each
2 to 3 feet	\$.50
3 to 4 feet .....	.65
4 to 5 feet .....	.75

Spirea

The Spirea is a very dainty flowering shrub, bearing a profusion of showy flowers in early spring, desirous in groups or specimen plantings.

Anthony Waterer: One of the most valuable of the Spirea family. Of dwarf compact bunchy growth, with crimson blooms throughout spring and summer.

Thumbergi: A dense small shrub, of graceful habit, with bright green feathery foliage and lovely white blooms.

Price on Spirea

	Each
Stocky 2 year plants	\$.50
Extra special plants .....	.75

SPIREA VAN HOUTTE (Bridal Wreath)

Upright growth, bright green foliage with white flowers.

Size	Each
18 to 24 inches	\$.35
2 to 3 feet50

AMOR RIVER PRIVET (Hedge Plant)

2 to 3 feet, per 100.....	\$10.00
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Shade Trees

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA (Southern Magnolia)

2 to 3 feet\$.75

CHINESE ELM (Ulmus Pumila)

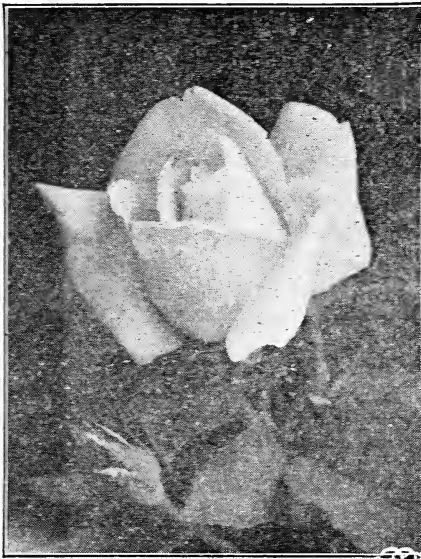
The fastest growing and the most graceful elm.

4 to 5 feet\$.85

LOMBARDY POPLAR

Very slender, fast growing, and graceful.

4 to 6 feet\$.75



White American Beauty

Roses

No home is worthy of the name, where space could not be found for a dozen or more rose bushes. It matters not how pretentious or humble the home may be, nothing can make it more home-like, more attractive and inviting than a well selected rose planting. Our roses are budded, well rooted, field grown, and are the best varieties for the lower South.

The best varieties belong to the Tea (T) and Hybrid Tea (H. T.) groups. These roses give flowers almost continuously, and are the most important groups. Hybrid Perpetual roses (H. P.) if properly and carefully pruned will give two bursts of blooms, one in early spring and another in late autumn.

BUSH VARIETIES

American Beauty (H. T. or H. P.) **Red**, passing to crimson very delicately veined and shaded; beautiful large size, and very fragrant.

White American Beauty (H. P.) A hardy and vigorous grower, with bright green leaves, delicately veined. Fine long buds and magnificent **snow white** blooms with large saucer-shaped petals.

Radiance (H. T.) Produces strong, upright canes; brilliant rosy-carmine shaded with rich **pink** tints in the center. The open flower is large, full fine form, with cupped petals.

Red Radiance (H. T.) Flower is of fine large form, a bright and even shade of pure **red**, strong and upright canes.

Etoile de France (H. T.) A brilliant shade of clear **red crimson**, large double flowers, very sweet; a healthy and vigorous grower, blooming freely early and late.

Maman Cochet (T.) The queen of pink Tea Roses. Rich **rosy-pink**, shaded on outer petals; beautiful in color and graceful in form, delightfully fragrant, long stiff stems.

White Maman Cochet (T.) Very large and beautifully formed buds and blooms, faint pink flush tint on the outer petals.

Paul Neyron (H. P.) The largest of all rose blooms; very double and full; bright shining **pink**, clear and beautiful. Stems are almost thornless.

Mrs. B. R. Cant (T.) Bright, clear **rose-pink**, large buds and open flowers, a free grower and bloomer.

Lady Hillington (T.) **Yellow**. A beautiful Apricot yellow shaded to orange, buds grow on long stems producing a slender and graceful effect. A valuable addition to any rose garden.

Etoile de Lyon (T.) Bright **sulphur-yellow**; fine form, large size; a fine yellow rose.

CLIMBING VARIETIES

Marechal Niel. The finest of all yellow climbers, and a special favorite in the South.

Meteor (H. T.) Deep rich velvety crimson, blooms freely.

Climbing Maman Cochet (T.) The most popular pink Tea Rose grown of the climbing form.

White Maman Cochet (T.) A climbing variety from the most beautiful and popular of white roses.

American Beauty (H. T. or H. P.) Large size, red, very fragrant, delicately veined and shaded.

White American Beauty (H. P.) A very strong growing rose. When fully open, flowers are of large size.

Price on Roses

	Each	Per Dozen
2 year plants	\$.50	\$5.00

HOW TO PLANT ROSES

In the South the rose planting season is from December 1, or as soon as plants are dormant, through the winter and spring months to April 1. Rose bushes are properly pruned at the nursery, so when they are received all broken roots, if any, should be trimmed off. In planting, be careful to spread all roots out in their natural positions, fill hole in with good rich soil and pack the earth tight about roots, leaving a slight depression, and water well.

FERTILIZING AND CARE

Soil for roses should be well prepared before planting, and as the bushes begin to grow they should be fertilized from time to time with barnyard fertilizer or well balanced commercial fertilizer. A mulch of two or three inches of leaves or leaf-mold is very beneficial, especially during the summer months.

Tea and Hybrid Tea roses do not require very severe pruning. They should be pruned in September for fall blooms and in late February for spring flowers. Hybrid perpetuals should be pruned very severely. Climbers should be pruned sparingly.

PESTS THAT ATTACK ROSES

Some varieties of roses are more susceptible to pests than others. Rose growing pests usually are: Aphis, Thrips, Black-spot, and Powdery Mildew. Aphis, or green

plant-lice which are sucking insects, attack the new growth. Thrips are sometimes noticed on new growth, but are usually found in the flowers. They cause flowers to turn brown, wither up and fail to open. In treating rose bushes for Thrips, prune off all open and partly opened flowers in early morning and burn. Aphis and Thrips can be controlled by spraying thoroughly with a mixture of one pound of good laundry soap and one ounce of Black-leaf Forty, or some other of the tobacco extracts, to eight gallons of water. Dissolve the soap in boiling water, then add the Black-leaf Forty, or other tobacco extract, and spray. If either of the pests appear again, repeat the treatment in five days. Aphis can usually be controlled by spraying with water from garden hose.

Black-spot appears on leaves, causing them to turn yellow and drop off.

Powdery mildew is a white powdery growth appearing on young leaves and shoots.

The best spray for Black-spot and Powdery Mildew is potassium sulphide, one ounce to two gallons of water. In case this cannot be had, then use bordeaux mixture in the same proportion. Spray every ten days until disease is controlled.

WHEN IN NEED OF INFORMATION, WRITE US

When you receive your trees, we should be glad for you to write us and say what you think of them. We take the leading agricultural and horticultural publications and keep abreast with progressive horticulture, and should be glad at any time for you to write us fully concerning problems pertaining to trees you purchase of us, and we will take pleasure in advising you.

VISIT OUR NURSERIES

We are glad at all times to have prospective purchasers visit our nurseries. The latch-string hangs on the outside of the gate to visitors. There are thousands and thousands of vigorous, thrifty, straight, smooth, and healthy trees in our nurseries, which, owing to our abundant rain fall, have the finest root system that can be found anywhere. Come and see for yourself what fine nursery stock we grow.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

TERMS:—Cash should accompany orders. On orders booked in advance of shipment, a deposit of 25 per cent should be made, balance to be paid at time of shipment.

HOW TO SEND MONEY

Send money any way that is most convenient to you.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF ORDER

We acknowledge receipt of your order promptly.

NOTICE OF SHIPMENT

The day your order is shipped we notify you.

SHIPMENTS BY MAIL

We cannot ship trees by mail—except smallest fruits.

TIME OF SHIPMENT

Orders received during shipping season will be forwarded as soon after their receipt as possible, unless we are otherwise instructed.

SUBSTITUTION

If we are out of the varieties ordered, we will send the ones we know to be at least equal or better, unless we are instructed not to substitute. In case we are out of size ordered, we will, if not otherwise instructed, ship the nearest size we have.

GUARANTEE

Our stock is guaranteed to be well rooted, thrifty, vigorous, true to name and shipped according to instructions. We further guarantee upon satisfactory proof that any bred-up papershell pecan tree we sell you does not prove true to variety, to refund promptly in cash FIVE TIMES the amount you pay for it.

Should any of our pecan trees die within one year—if properly planted and cared for—we will share the loss with you equally and replace trees at one-half the regular price.

DIGGING AND PACKING

Our trees are freshly dug and roots kept damp at all times. The roots of all trees are carefully and scientifically packed in damp moss and the bundle of trees, roots, and bodies are covered with suitable packing material, and then burlapped. Prices are for trees properly packed, tagged and delivered at express, or freight office Lucedale, Mississippi.

CLAIMS

If by chance any errors should occur, they will be gladly corrected, provided claim is made promptly after receipt of trees.

TREES INSPECTED

All our shipments of nursery stock bear copy of certificate of inspection issued by the Mississippi State Entomologist, showing that our nursery stock has been properly inspected. All inspection laws of other states are complied with.

McKay Nursery & Orchard Co.

"The Best Only"

Lucedale,

:—:

Mississippi

MEMBER

American Association of Nurserymen

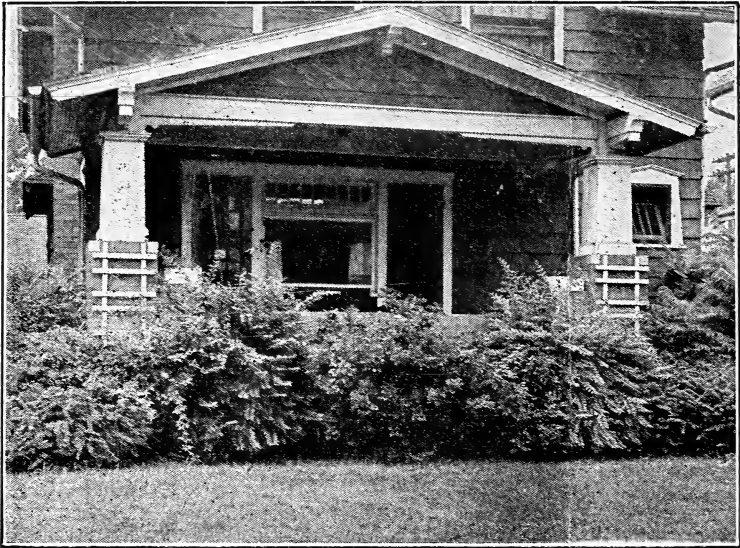
Southern Nurserymen's Association

National Pecan Grower's Association

1928--1929

CATALOGUE

We will gladly quote you on pecan nuts in any quantity



Ornamental Planting