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1890



**PIKE COUNTY**  
**NURSERIES,**

LOUISIANA, MISSOURI.

***STARK & BARNETT,***

*Proprietors.*



Western Orchards from Western Nurseries,

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**CATALOGUE**

OF

Fruit Trees, Vines, Plants, &c.,

PROPAGATED AND FOR SALE AT THE

PIKE COUNTY  
**NURSERIES,**

LOUISIANA, MISSOURI,

*STARK & BARNETT, PROPS.*

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*ESTABLISHED 1835.*

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**Prompt, Reliable, Permanent.**

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LOUISIANA, MISSOURI.  
THE LOUISIANA JOURNAL PRINTING HOUSE.  
1871.

## TABLE OF DISTANCE

AND NUMBER OF TREES, VINES AND PLANTS PER ACRE.

30x30 feet apart	48	8x8 feet apart	680
25x25 " "	68	6x6 " "	1210
20x20 " "	109	5x5 " "	1742
15x15 " "	194	4x4 " "	2722
12x12 " "	302	3x3 " "	4840
10x10 " "	435	3x1½ " "	9860

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### *NOTICE.*

All our properly authorized Agents have a **PRINTED CERTIFICATE** from us to that effect. We shall be obliged to our friends if they will inform us of all parties claiming to be our agents who cannot produce such a certificate, or where there is any doubt of genuineness.

 Good and trustworthy men wanted to act as local agents, or to canvass for our Nurseries, in all parts of the country.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

In issuing this edition of our Descriptive Catalogue, we desire to tender our thanks to our customers and the fruit growing public generally, for the very liberal patronage and confidence bestowed upon this establishment for more than a third of a century; and we hope by a continued application to the subject of tree culture promptness and fairness in all our dealings, and an increased outlay of capital, to merit a continuance of same.

Our stock, heretofore so justly celebrated, was never better than at present, and is offered at figures that make it, beyond doubt, the cheapest, quality considered, that is now within reach of Planters.

The fertility of our soil, and its perfect adaptability to the growth of fruit trees, enables us to grow handsome, vigorous, healthy trees, while our climate favors the early maturity of the wood in Autumn, and is free from severe cold in Winter, which, in more Northern latitudes, is so fatal to the constitution and general healthfulness of young nursery trees.

Our long experience, and close attention to fruit growing and the Nursery business in the West, enable us to select those varieties that are best adapted to this climate, and most profitable for general cultivation.

As a fruit growing section, Pike County is justly celebrated—a fact furnishing advantages to the Nurseryman not easily estimated. The large number of bearing orchards, made up of collections from every section of the country, and the general and increasing interest in fruit culture give us facilities for determining the real value of the many varieties cultivated here.

While we shall endeavor to keep pace with the times, in offering to the public new and promising fruits, we *shall recommend nothing for extensive planting that has not been sufficiently tested and found to possess some particular merit.*

Prominent among the causes that have tended to discourage Commercial Orcharding in all parts of the country may be mentioned that of planting a large num-

ber of varieties. While there are many thousands of varieties of fruits mentioned in the various Nursery Catalogues and works on Pomology, (and perhaps hundreds of these possess more or less merit, being in a greater or less degree adapted to different sections of the country,) there are but comparatively few that are profitable for market cultivation in the West.

In selecting our list we have endeavored to make it as small as possible and yet retain most of those that are of decided value, both as market and family fruits.

All the varieties contained in our catalogue have proven valuable, but not equally so, nor are all suited to one locality or soil. In making a selection of fruits, the inexperienced planter would do well to consult some competent cultivator, or else leave the selection with us, stating for what purpose wanted, (whether for family or market uses,) and the facts concerning soil and locality, in which case we feel confident that our selection will give satisfaction.

Our Nursery now comprises over one hundred and twenty acres, actually planted with various kinds of stock, and will be largely increased from year to year.

All stock shipped by us, will be carefully labeled, and boxed or baled, for which we make no extra charge, except enough to cover cost of material used.

We offer special inducements to Nurserymen and large Dealers, both as regards price and quality of stock. Those wishing to purchase largely will do well to correspond with us early.

We guarantee all stock sent out by us to be as represented.

Our office is on a portion of our Nursery grounds, situated immediately on the Louisiana and Bowling Green gravel road, a pleasant drive of two miles from the city, where we will be happy to see and wait upon our friends.

Our shipping facilities are unequalled. In addition to the Mississippi River, on which there are two regular daily lines of steamers each way, the Mo. Branch of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, which runs through our Nurseries, is now completed and in opera-

tion to Mexico, on the North Mo. Railroad, and will be rapidly pushed forward to Jefferson and Kansas Cities. The Quincy and St. Louis and St. Louis and Keokuk Roads, both in process of construction, will make Louisiana quite a Railroad centre.

✎ A switch for our private use, on our grounds, enables us to load cars in bulk, if necessary, thus not only getting lower rates of freight, but saving cost of boxes.

Correspondence solicited, and information cheerfully given.

Catalogues mailed free, to those who wish to purchase.

STARK & BARNETT,

Louisiana, Mo.

WM. STARK. }

J. F. BARNETT. }

Pike County Nurseries, August, 1871.

### To Correspondents.

We would be pleased to have all who are in want of Nursery stock to visit our grounds and examine our trees before purchasing; those who do so are almost universally pleased, and if in want of FIRST CLASS STOCK, make their purchases from us.

We think we do not do injustice to the fraternity in claiming that our standard for First Class is above that of most other Nurserymen.

In sending orders by mail, be particular to write your name and address in full, and very plainly. Make out a list of varieties, and numbers of each wanted, on a separate sheet or page.

Be sure to state whether any substitutions will be permitted or not. It not unfrequently happens, particularly near the close of the season, that some varieties have become exhausted, or that none but indifferent trees are left; in such cases, unless ordered otherwise, we put in others of about the same quality and season, and good trees.

At the extremely low price at which our stock is offered, *we cannot afford to take any risk of bad debts.* Shall always endeavor to accommodate our customers in every way we can, consistently; and when not convenient to pay the cash, will take ten per cent notes; but in all cases where the party is not known to us, to be entirely responsible, shall require good security. Straight forward business men cannot object to this plan, especially, as when by it they get better rates than we could otherwise be able to offer.

Our customers are requested to notify us, at once, of any mistake that may have occurred in filling their orders that it may be corrected; *we are determined to make everything satisfactory if possible.*

Money may be sent by Express, Draft on St. Louis, Post Office Order, or Registered letter at our risk.

## DIRECTIONS FOR TRANSPLANTING.

Our space is only sufficient to allow us to offer a few brief suggestions on the more important points.

## SELECTION AND PREPARATION OF THE SOIL.

One of the most essential requisites of Orchard soil is dryness. No fruit trees will flourish, for any great length of time, on soil that is naturally retentive of excessive moisture. If necessary to plant fruit trees on such land, it should be thoroughly drained. Tolerably efficient surface draining may be effected, by plowing up the ground in beds, the width of the rows of trees, and planting on the center of the beds—keeping open a furrow between to convey off the surplus water.

## KIND OF TREES TO SELECT.

Get healthy, vigorous, low-headed young trees, from some reliable Nurserymen. Many persons plant trees four and five years old, "in order," as they say, "to get fruit sooner." The short time gained by planting such trees does not compensate for their enfeebled condition and consequent short life.

The fibers that supply the tree with life and nutriment, are mostly at the extremities of the roots; these are nearly all lost in removing large trees, and have to be supplied before growth can commence. In the mean time, the tree becomes dwarfed and often permanently diseased.

Younger trees may be removed without much loss of root, and when transplanted, grow off more vigorously, and nearly always attain to a larger size and longer life.

## PRUNING BEFORE PLANTING.

In removing trees from the Nursery, even when the greatest care is exercised, there will be a greater or less loss of roots. There should always be a corresponding shortening of the top. The head should be properly formed, by removing all superfluous branches, and shortening the others back about one half.

Upright growing varieties should be trained low, spreading kinds may be pruned up higher.

Cut away all bruised or mutilated roots, and pare off the ends of all large ones with a smooth cut from under side. This is of great importance, for if left rough they will decay, and disease the whole root.

## TIME OF PLANTING.

While early spring is, perhaps, the best time for transplanting stone fruits and most small fruits, we prefer Autumn for the Apple and Pear. The ground is, usual-

ly, in better condition for planting in the Fall, farm work is not so pressing, and better trees can generally be obtained.

Whenever it is desirable, from any cause, to keep trees over Winter, to plant in the Spring, they should be carefully heeled in, that is, placed in the ground in a slanting position, with the roots and stems carefully, covered with earth, well shaken among the roots; where there is no danger from mice, tops may be protected by a covering of straw.

Trees treated in this manner often come out in better condition in Spring, than if left in the Nursery row.

#### HOW TO TRANSPLANT.

Dig holes large enough to admit all the roots, without crooking or cramping, and deep enough to allow a few shovels full of surface earth to be thrown in the bottom. Arrange the tree in its proper place, straighten out all roots, in their natural position, sift in, first, the surface soil finely pulverized, taking care that no vacancies are left around or under the roots. When the hole is full, pack the dirt to the roots by tramping with the foot—firmly if dry, and lightly if wet. If very dry, a few quarts of water, thrown in when the hole is about two-thirds full will be very beneficial.

Trees should be set, so that when the earth settles around them, they will be as deep as they grew in the Nursery—no deeper—and should incline a little to the Southwest; the larger branches should also point in that direction, to protect the trunk from the full force of the sun's rays. Care should be taken to prevent needless exposure of the roots to the sun and drying winds while planting.

In Autumn planting, a small mound of earth should be raised around the base of the tree, to prevent the frost from heaving it up and the winds from shaking it loose; the mound should be removed at the commencement of the growing season.

Deep and constant cultivation or mulching, or both, will be necessary, to keep the ground moist around the tree the first year.

Cultivate the Orchard in Corn, Potatoes or some other crop that requires stirring of the soil—never in small grains or grass.

After the trees commence bearing, the orchard may be set in clover and pastured with hogs. The swine will be beneficial in picking up the wormy fruit; thus destroying the insect and preventing its future depredations.

## Catalogue of Fruits.

### THE APPLE.

We make the Apple a specialty in our Nursery. Have now growing, over One and a Half Million Trees on our grounds.

The descriptions that follow are necessarily brief. Our space only permits us to give main features and leading characteristics of the fruit. For complete descriptions, also, much other valuable information connected with Horticulture, the reader is referred to the following standard works on Fruit Culture, one or more of which should be in the hands of every Fruit Grower: Dr. Warder's "American Pomology," "Downing's Fruit and Fruit Trees," "Elliott's Revised Western Fruit Book." "Barry's Fruit Garden." Every man that attempts to grow Fruit Trees, or even to farm at all, should be a regular subscriber for one or more Standard Agricultural Papers. Colman's Rural World, of St. Louis is one of the best published at the West.

The ages of each variety of trees will be found annexed to the description.

PRICE—Extra, selected, 3 and 4 years, 5 to 8 feet, .....18 cents.  
No. 1, 4 to 6 feet.....15 "

These prices are for trees *at the Nursery*; when delivered at any other place, the expense incurred will be added.

### SUMMER APPLES.

**Benoni.**—Medium to large; roundish conical; yellow ground, nearly overspread with crimson in distinct, broken stripes; flesh yellow, tender, with a good sub-acid flavor. July and August. 2 yrs.

**Carolina Red June.**—Medium; oval; deep red with a light bloom. Flesh white, tender, sub-acid. Tree erect; popular market sort. July and August. 2 years.

**Duchess of Oldenberg.**—Medium or large; roundish, a little flattened at ends; light red in broken stripes and splashes. Flesh yellowish white, sub-acid; good for cooking. 2 years.

**Sweet Bough.**—Large, roundish or slightly conical; pale greenish yellow. Flesh white, tender, sweet; excellent when fully ripe. Last half of July. 2 years old.

**Red Astrachan.**—Large, nearly covered with crimson, good for cooking and a fine market variety. Tree vigorous. Ripens in August. 2 years.

**Early Harvest,** (Yellow Harvest, Prince's Harvest, etc.)—Medium to large, pale yellow; flesh white and tender with a sprightly sub-acid flavor. Tree moderately vigorous, good bearer. July. 2 and 3 years.

**Red June.**—Medium, striped and nearly covered with red, with mild acid flavor. Tree a strong upright grower. July and August.

**Summer Pippin,** (local name)—Medium, rather flat, waxen yellow, flesh yellow, with a rich, fine acid flavor. Tree handsome, spreading, and a good bearer. Fruit does not ripen together. August and September. 2 years.

**Sweet June**—Medium size, greenish yellow; flavor rich, pleasant and sweet. Tree vigorous, erect grower. July. 2 & 3 yrs.

### FALL APPLES.

**American Golden Russet**—Medium or small, yellow, nearly covered with russet; flesh tender, rich and melting; excel-

cellent for table use, too small for market. October to December.

**Fall Queen**—Very large, roundish-oblate, greenish yellow, striped with red; flesh tender, sub acid. Tree a hardy, upright grower, becoming spreading; a handsome, showy fruit. October to December.

**Golden Sweet**—Large, roundish, slightly flattened; pale yellow; very handsome and sweet; nearly first rate. September.

**Maiden's Blush**—Medium to large; flat, pale yellow with a beautiful red cheek, tender and pleasant, but not rich or high flavored. Tree erect, fine grower and bearer, popular. September.

**Orange Pippin**, (Greasy Pippin, Lowell)—Large, oblong; pale yellow, skin oily, excellent for cooking. Tree moderately vigorous and quite productive. September to October. 2 yrs.

**Porter**—Medium to large size, oblong; clear bright yellow, sometimes with a dull blush; flesh fine grained, and full of sprightly juice. Tree moderately vigorous, but strong, hardy and productive. September. 2 and 3 years.

**Rambo**—Medium size, oblate, sometimes a little oblique; striped and mottled with red; flesh very tender and fine flavored; productive. October to December. 2 and 3 years.

**Herefordshire Pearmain**—Medium; dark red; excellent for cooking. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive. October to November. 2 and 3.

#### WINTER APPLES.

**Baldwin**—Large, roundish; dark red, with a little russet about the stem; flesh yellowish, crisp and juicy; very good. Does not keep here as it does East. November to January. 2 and 3 yrs.

**Belleflower** (Ortley, Golden Pippin, erroneously).—Fruit large, ovate or conic; skin pale whitish yellow, with sometimes a faint blush; flesh fine grained, sub-acid; core hollow. Tree productive, valuable. November to February. 2 to 3 years.

**Belleflower, Yellow**—Large, oblong; pale yellow, often with blush. Flesh tender, fine grained, acid. Succeeds best on rather light soils. Tree vigorous, spreading; a poor bearer in some localities. Keeps well through winter. 2 years.

**Ben Davis** (New York Pippin).—Fruit large, roundish oblong, tapering to the eye; smooth, nearly covered with red. Tree a remarkable, vigorous, healthy grower; exceedingly hardy and productive; valuable for market. December to April. 2 and 3.

**Dominic**—Rather large, slightly flattened; narrow stripes of light red; dots or specks large, rough. Flesh white, firm; mild sub-acid, spicy; fine flavored. Shoots long; leaves drooping. Tree good grower and productive. Keeps into winter.

**Fulton**—Medium size, oblate; pale yellow with gray blush in the skin; juicy and rich, sub-acid. November to February. 2 yrs.

**Gilpin**, (Carthouse, Little Romanite)—Fruit small, roundish oblong; striped and shaded with deep red. Flesh tough with a mild sub-acid flavor. Keeps late into spring. 2 years.

**Huntsman's Favorite**—A seedling originated in Johnson county, Mo. Large, rich yellow, with a peculiar aromatic perfume. Promises to become one of the most popular western apples. Tree vigorous, upright, and a good bearer. Keeps well. 2 years old.

**Jeniton** (Rawles' Janet)—This is one of the most profitable and extensively cultivated market apples of the West. Yellow ground, striped and nearly covered with dull red; flesh juicy and crisp; flavor good; fruit hangs to the tree well. Tree moderately vigorous, somewhat liable to overbear; a long keeper. February to May. 2 to 4 years.

**Moreton Pearmain**—Medium to large, roundish conical; greenish yellow, striped and splashed with pale red. Tree slender grower in the Nursery, but forming a large vigorous Orchard tree, perfectly hardy. Keeps late into Spring. 2 to 3 years.

**McAfee's Nonsuch**—Large; yellow ground, striped and splashed with red; flesh yellow, juicy, good. Tree vigorous and productive. November to May. 1 year.

**Milam**—Medium or small, nearly covered with red. Tree a good bearer, very popular with some, but too small for market. November to March. 2 years.

**Newtown Pippin**—Fruit rather large, roundish, oblique; skin yellow when ripe; flesh very fine, crisp and juicy; flavor excellent. Does not succeed in all localities. January to May.

**Northern Spy**—Large, conical; striped and shaded with dark crimson, very fine flavor. Tree upright, long coming into bearing. November to January. 2 years.

**Pennock** (Large Romanite)—Fruit large, showy; roundish, sometimes slightly oblong, oblique, color deep, dull red with large white dots. Flesh coarse, tough; slightly sub-acid. Bears shipping well. Popular with buyers for Southern market. Keeps well. 2 years.

**Peck's Pleasant**—Fruit large, roundish, smooth; skin pale yellow with pale blush; flavor excellent. Tree does not bear young. November to January. 2 years.

**Pryor's Red**—Medium size; skin greenish yellow, shaded and striped with dull red, sometimes with considerable russet; rather shy bearer; does not hang on the tree well. December to March. 2 and 3 years.

**Pennsylvania Red Streak**, (Hay's Wine, Wine Apple)—Large, roundish, slightly flattened; yellow, striped and clouded with bright red; flesh yellow, tender and pleasant. Tree vigorous and a young and constant bearer; a valuable market sort. November to January; 2 to 4 years.

**Rome Beauty**—Fruit large, roundish; skin yellow, nearly covered with stripes and shades of bright red; flesh yellow, juicy, crisp, sub-acid. Tree a moderate grower and good bearer; very popular market apple. December to March. 2 and 3 years.

**Smith's Cider**—Fruit medium size; flesh white, tender, mild, sub acid. Tree vigorous and very productive. Early winter. 2 years.

**Tubpenocking**, (Fallowater,)—Very large, handsome; greenish yellow, with a dull blush on sunny side, quality good; does not succeed in all localities. November to February. 2 years.

**Vandevere**—Medium size, yellow ground, striped with red, becoming bright red where exposed to the sun, with occasional dots; flesh yellow, rich and fine. Tree a straggling grower in Nursery, but making a strong Orchard tree; very productive. December to March. 2 and 3 years.

**Wagener**—Medium or large; oblate; slightly ribbed, shaded, and striped with pale red; bright red in the sun. Flesh yellowish fine grained, tender, mild sub-acid; excellent. Tree upright, young bearer. Early winter. 2 years.

**White Winter Pearmain**—Fruit medium to large; flesh yellowish, tender, excellent. Tree vigorous, productive and hardy. January to March. 2 to 4 years.

**Willow Twig**—Large, smooth, dull greenish yellow, striped and marbled with red. Its large size and good keeping qualities render it a valuable market variety. Tree a slow, bushy grower in Nursery, but making a large spreading Orchard tree. January to May. 2 to 3 years.

**Wine Sap**—Medium size, oblong, dark red, flesh rich, juicy and high flavored. Tree rather slow grower, but perfectly hardy and a profuse bearer; needs good cultivation. January to May. 2 to 4 years.

**White Queen**, (local)—Large, round, pale yellow, or white, with bright blush on exposed side. Though of poor quality, its

handsome appearance and shipping qualities render it popular with some. 1 and 3 years.

In addition to the above, we have more or less of the following, some of which are new varieties of great promise; others older varieties, not yet fully tested by us here: Lawver, Grime's Golden Pippin, Missouri Pippin, White Pippin, Red Canada, Hubbardson's Nonesuch, Broadwell Sweet, Talman's Sweet, Munson's Sweet, Stark, &c.

#### CRAB APPLES, 20 cts.

Trees very hardy and highly ornamental. Fruit very handsome and highly esteemed for preserving, pickling and making jellies:

**Common Red**—Small, nearly round, mostly covered with brilliant red fruit borne in clusters. 2 years.

**Large Red**—Larger than above; beautiful. 2 years.

**Large Yellow**—Good size, oblong, yellow. 2 years.

**Transcendant**—Large and handsome, red, roundish conical. Tree remarkably vigorous and productive. 2 years.

#### PEARS.

There is scarcely any fruit that excels the Pear in richness and delicacy of flavor when properly ripened. To secure the greatest degree of excellence, the fruit should be picked before ripening, or about the time the earliest or wormy specimens commence dropping, and placed in barrels or boxes in a moderately warm room. Winter varieties should be allowed to remain on the tree as long as possible, and when gathered should be packed in tight barrels in a cool dry cellar. A few days before they are to be used they should be taken to a warm room in small close boxes.

The greatest enemy to Pear culture in this country is the blight. The cause does not seem to be fully understood. The only remedy appears to be severe cutting back of the diseased branches as soon as discovered. The cut should be made some inches below the affected part.

Dwarfs on Quince Stocks are well adapted to growing in small gardens, occupying but little space and bearing large crops of superb fruit in two or three years after planting. They require high cultivation and annual shortening back of the branches in early spring.

Standards, on Pear roots, are better adapted to *Orchard culture*. They live longer, grow to much greater size and consequently produce much larger crops. We have discarded most of those varieties that are so tardy coming into bearing, or propagate them only on the Quince, to produce early fruitfulness. There are plenty of good varieties that come into bearing almost as soon as the apple. Standards may be planted eighteen or twenty feet apart, each way. Dwarfs about ten by twelve. Those sorts succeeding best as Dwarfs, are marked by a star, (\*) prefixed.

PRICE—Standards.....40 to 60 cents  
Dwarfs.....30 to 50 "

#### SUMMER.

**Bartlett**—One of the best here. Fruit large obtuse pyriform, surface irregular, wavy, clear yellow, sometimes a faint blush. Flesh nearly white, fine grained, very tender, with a nearly sweet perfumed flavor. Tree upright, productive, and bears very young. August.

\***Clapp's Favorite**—Fruit large, resembling the Bartlett somewhat, in external appearance. Pale lemon color, sprinkled with brown dots and slight shades of russett. Flesh white with a rich, sweet, vinous flavor. Quality best. A new variety, of great promise. August.

\***Osband's Summer**—Medium size, roundish; clear yellow.

low, with slight russetty blush on sunny side, juicy, melting, with a rich, sugary flavor. Tree moderately vigorous; an early and profuse bearer. Last of July.

## FALL.

\***Belle Lucrative**—Medium or large; yellowish green, slightly russetted. Flesh very juicy, rich and sweet. Ripens early in October.

**Buffum**—Fruit rather small; deep yellow, nearly covered with russett. Flesh sweet, granular, excellent. Tree upright, shoots stout, reddish brown, productive. September.

\***Duchesse D'Angouleme**—Propagated only as Dwarf. as such one of the best. Fruit very large, somewhat uneven; obtuse pyriform; quality good. Tree a strong grower, difficult to train to the pyramidal form. October and November.

\***Flemish Beauty**—We regard this emphatically as *one of the most* profitable Pears for this section. Tree very hardy, vigorous grower, spreading, shoots dark brown, very productive. Fruit large obovate; pale yellow, with reddish brown russett on sunny side. Very juicy, tender, sweet and good. First September.

\***Louise Bonne De Jersey**—Fruit large, pyriform. Pale yellowish green, with a brownish red cheek. This is usually regarded as one of the best for Dwarfing. We have found the tree to be very subject to blight, here, and the fruit, although beautiful, of but poor quality, being coarse and wanting in richness. September and October.

**Seckel**—Tree slow grower, healthy. Fruit small, but of excellent quality. September.

**Sheldon**—Fruit medium or large. Melting, juicy, very good. Tree a good grower and productive. Does not succeed well on the Quince.

\***White Doyenne**, (Virgalieu).—A well known variety of great excellence. Fruit medium size, regular obovate, surface a pale yellow, often with a faint blush. Flesh of fine texture, white, juicy, melting, excellent. October.

## WINTER PEARS.

\***Easter Beurre**—Succeeds best on the Quince stock. Fruit large, roundish oval, yellow with a reddish cheek. Tree a good grower and an abundant bearer. Keeps all winter.

**Lawrence**—Medium or large, obovate, bright yellow, dotted and slightly russetted, juicy, melting, sweet and aromatic. One of the best early winter Pears.

**Winter Nellis**—Medium size, rich and tender. Yellowish green overspread with gray russett. Tree grows rather straggling but vigorous. December.

## PEACHES—Price 20 cents each.

Though somewhat tender, by selecting most hardy varieties and planting on sheltered or high situations, a crop of Peaches may be raised almost every year, in this latitude. Trees should be headed low and annually shortened back, to prevent open, naked growth, and the breaking of trees by great weight of fruit at the extremities of long branches. We propagate a sufficient number of sorts to give a succession from earliest to latest.

**Crawford's Early**—Very large, yellow, popular for market, buds rather tender. Free stone, ripens in August.

**Crawford's Late**—Similar to above, but later.

**Large Early York**—Large, yellowish white, valuable, free. 15th August.

**Male's Early**—The earliest of all—medium. Liable to rot on the tree, 20th of July.

**Late Admirable**—Fruit very large, roundish-oval, skin pale yellowish green, but red at the stone, free. Last of September.

- Heath Cling**--Very large, white, with red blush. Late.  
**Red Cheek Melocoton**--Large, excellent, a famous market sort. Free. 15th to last of September.  
**Stump the World**--Very large. Free. September.  
**Troth's Early**--Medium, excellent, very early. Free.  
**Van Zandt's Superb**--Large, greenish white, sweet and rich. Tree hardy and productive. Clingstone. 1st September.  
**Hishop**--Cling. Large Red. 25th to last August.  
**Washington**--Free. 20th August.

CHERRIES.---Price 50 cents each.

Heart and Sweet Cherries do not succeed well at the West. They grow and flourish finely for a few years, but about the time they reach their bearing period, they commence to decay, destroying the fond hopes and eager expectations of those that planted and tenderly nursed them. They will last much longer by cultivating but sparingly the first year or two, and then seed the orchard down with blue grass.

Dukes and Morellos however succeed very well, and on these we of the West, must mainly depend.

#### HEARTS AND BIGGARREAUS.

**Black Tartarean**--Fruit very large, surface uneven, black, tender, rich and good when fully ripe. Middle of June.

**Early Purple Guigue**--Medium size purple; flesh tender, juicy and Sweet. Tree hardy for this class and a good bearer: very early. Last May.

**Governor Wood**--One of the most hardy of its class. Fruit large, roundish heart-shaped; light yellow, shaded and marbled with light red, sweet and rich, excellent. Last of May.

**Gridley**--Medium, roundish, black; high flavored, hardy and very productive, valuable for market. Late in June.

**Yellow Spanish**--Very large and handsome, yellow with red cheek. Flesh fine, juicy, and sweet, very desirable. 10th of June.

#### DUKES AND MORELLOS.

These differ from the Hearts and Biggarreaus in having more slender shoots, being of slower growth and bearing sub-acid or acid fruit.

**Belle de Choisey**--Medium size, color amber shaded and spotted with red; nearly sweet. Tree hardy, not very productive. 10th of June.

**Early Richmond**--The most profitable Cherry for the West. Medium or large, bright red, very juicy, tender, rich acid. Excellent for cooking and preserving. Tree vigorous, hardy, a regular and prolific bearer. July 1st.

**May Duke**--Very desirable and popular. Fruit large, dark red, juicy and tender, mild acid. Tree vigorous, hardy and very productive, somewhat variable in time of ripening, individual trees and parts of trees ripening at different times. First half of June.

**Late Duke**--Similar to the above but later.

**Reine Hortense**--Fruit very large, light red, pale red in the shade. Fruit tender juicy, very mild sub-acid. Valuable. 10th of June.

#### PLUMS.

The great insect pest, and enemy of stone fruits--the Curculio, seems to be the only drawback to the culture of the Plum, in the West, as our soil and climate seems well adapted to it; but so alarming have the depredations of this insect become during the past few years, that the culture of this fruit has been almost entirely abandoned in some sections. The prize is too valuable to give over without, at least a struggle. Where vigorous efforts have been made to destroy these insects, by jarring them down on a sheet and killing and otherwise trapping them, for a few weeks after the

bloom falls, this fruit is still raised in perfection. Price 50 cents each.

**Green Gage**--Small, round, sweet, delicious.

**Jefferson**--Large, oval, yellow, rich and luscious.

**Monroe Egg**--Rather large, oval, greenish yellow. Tree productive and vigorous.

**Washington**--One of the best in every respect.

#### APRICOTS--Price 50 cents.

This fruit, like the plum, seems to be an especial favorite with the Curculio. It is one of the most handsome and ornamental of all fruit trees, both in foliage and flower. Blooms quite early in spring, hence rather liable to be killed by spring frosts.

**Breda**--Rather small, nearly round, surface orange, with a dark reddish orange cheek, very handsome, flesh yellow, free from stone. Early. June 15th.

**Peach**--Very large. Skin yellow with brownish cheek and speckled and mottled with brown in the sun. A few days later than above.

**Early Golden**--Small round, pale yellow; free from stone. Early.

#### QUINCE.

**Apple and Orange**--One of the best, splendid for preserving and making jelly.

#### THE GRAPE.

With a judicious selection of varieties and situation, we doubt whether any other fruit-bearing plant will yield as much, in proportion to ground occupied, and labor required in cultivation.

For prices in large lots, see wholesale price list.

**Catawba**--Valuable wine grape, in some localities; somewhat liable to rot here; bunch large, rather compact, shouldered; berry large, pale red, with thin lilac bloom. Price 25 cents.

**Concord**--The most popular grape at this time. Though not of the finest quality, its hardiness, productiveness, and ease in cultivation make it, truly, "the grape for the million." Bunch and berry very large, almost black; covered with a beautiful bloom; quality good. Price, 1 year, 10 cents; 2 years, 15 cents.

**Delaware**--Only moderately vigorous; does not hold its foliage well in all localities. Bunch small, compact, shouldered; berry small, light red or amber; quality excellent. Price 25 cents.

**Hartford Prolific**--Hardy and productive; bunch and berry large; black; ten days earlier than Concord. Price 15 cents.

**Ive's Seedling**--Bunch medium, compact; berry medium, purple, with considerable perfume; perfectly hardy, and free from mildew. Price, 1 year, 15 cents; 2 years 20 cents.

**Norton's Virginia**--Valuable red wine grape; productive and hardy; berry small, dark purple. Price 25 cents.

Also, Goethe, Martha, Cynthia, and Salem. Price 75 cents to \$1.

#### CURRENTS.

The soil for currants must be kept rich, and the suckers thinned out, to realize the best results.

**Cherry**--Good grower--fruit very large; bright red, acid. Price 15 cents.

**La Versailles**--Fruit very large; bunches large, handsome and quite productive. Price 20 cents.

**Red Dutch**--An old reliable variety; deep red, acid. Price 15 cents.

**White Dutch**--Yellowish white; skin transparent; productive. Price 20 cents.

**White Grape**--Large, very pale yellow; mild, good for table. Price 20 cents.

#### GOOSEBERRIES.

We cultivate only the American sorts. The English are so subject to mildew, that they are not worthy of cultivation here.

**Houghton Seedling**--Medium in size, but very productive; pale red, sweet and good; free from mildew; very popular. Price 15 cents.

#### BLACKBERRIES.

The ground for this fruit must be kept rich, loose and moist, by an an-

nual mulching of old straw, or coarse manure. Remove the old canes every winter. Plant in rows six feet apart, four feet apart in row.

**Lawton**—An old well-known sort; berry large, sweet, delicious; jet black; productive. Price 10 cents.

**Kittatinny**—Hardy, very large, early and productive; first-rate. Price 15 cents.

#### RASPBERRIES.

This fruit is desirable on account of coming in after strawberries are gone, and before blackberries ripen.

**Doolittle's Improved Black Cap**—Very, productive, perfectly hardy, of good quality. Price, 10 cents or \$1 per dozen.

**Miami**—Larger than above, and a few days later; quality good; valuable market sort. Price 15 cents; \$1 25 per dozen.

**Philadelphia**—One of the best red raspberries, dark red, late; continues to ripen over a long period. Price 15 cents; \$1 25 per dozen.

#### STRAWBERRIES.

The ease with which this fruit may be raised, the certainty of the crop and its extreme earliness, being the first fruit to ripen, render it one of the most desirable for garden culture. Price 75 cents to \$1 per hundred.

**Burr's New Pine, Downer's Prolific, Jucunda and Wilson's Albany**, the most profitable market berry.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**Osage Orange**—In large or small quantities, at lowest rates.

**Apple, Pear and Plum** stocks.

**Apple Root Grafts** of the best quality, put up by careful workmen; same we plant ourselves.

#### EVERGREENS.

For ornamental purposes few, if any, trees surpass the evergreen. They are also of great value, as wind breaks on the prairies, and for hedges or screens, where the object is not to turn stock, but merely to divide different portions of ground, and to hide from view unsightly places. It is the commonly received opinion that the evergreen is very difficult to get to grow when transplanted. While this may be correct, under some circumstances, with proper care and management it may be transplanted with nearly as much certainty of success as other trees. The roots of evergreens **should never be allowed to become dry**. Owing to the resinous character of the sap, it is nearly impossible to cause it to reflow when once dry. Evergreens should never be packed in tight boxes while wet, as they are liable to heat and cause the foliage to fall off. Small trees that have been grown in Nursery, and several times transplanted, or root pruned, are much more sure to grow than large ones; or trees from the forest, which, of course, have never been transplanted, and are therefore deficient in fibrous roots, as well as symmetry and compactness of form. Height, from one to three feet. Price, according to size, variety or form of tree.

**Arbor Vitæ**—American, commonly called white cedar, one of the best for screens or hedges.

“ **SIBERIAN**—Keeps its color well during winter. Should be in every good collection.

“ **GOLDEN**—A Chinese variety, of slow, dwarfish growth. Foliage of a yellowish hue; beautiful and hardy.

**Red Cedar**—Valuable for ornamenting, bears severe clipping; common, but good.

**Balsam Fir**—A very erect tree, of regular pyramidal form, with dark green foliage.

**Irish Juniper**—Very upright and compact; dark green, appropriate for planting at graves.

**Norway Spruce**—The best for ornamenting; hardy, rapid grower, good form, foliage bright green.

**Pine**—Austrian—Becomes rather open. A majestic, wide spreading tree, leaves long and stiff, dark green.

“ **SCOTCH**—A very rapid growing tree; rather open to look well.

“ **WHITE**—One of the best native evergreens; growth upright; leaves light green, thrives best on rather sandy soils.

#### ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS AND PLANTS.

We are not yet propagating in this department, but will furnish such stock from other reliable parties at lowest market rates, when ordered in connection with our stock.





*Established 1835.*

# Pike County Nurseries

**WHOLESALE**



**CATALOGUE**

AND

**PRICE LIST**

OF

**Fruit and Ornamental Trees,**

*VINES, PLANTS, &c., &c.,*

**Cultivated and for Sale by**

**STARK & BARNETT,**

**LOUISIANA, MISSOURI.**

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**FOR FALL 1871,**

Also Spring of 1872, unless a new List is issued.

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**Apple Trees a Specialty.**

Over One Hundred Acres closely planted in Nursery. Nearly Two Million Trees and Plants now growing, besides a large number of Stocks and Hedge Plants.

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*OFFICE—On Nursery Grounds, two miles from Depot and Steamboat Landing, and on the Louisiana and Bowling Green Gravel Road.*

☛ **SHIPPING STATION OF RAILROAD ON OUR GROUNDS.** ☚

## ANNOUNCEMENT.

In presenting this edition of our Annual Trade List, we take pleasure in returning thanks to our friends and former customers for the very liberal patronage they have bestowed upon us, and we would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

To those who have not heretofore dealt with us, we would say that, should you favor us with your orders, we shall spare no pains in filling your order promptly and in most satisfactory manner.

Our rapidly growing business, the increasing demand for our Trees, and the continued patronage of many of our old customers is sufficient evidence that our stock is satisfactory, and that practical experience and close personal attention to business are appreciated by the fruit growing public.

### QUALITY OF STOCK.

Although we have greatly reduced our prices, the quality of our stock is fully equal to that of former seasons. The character of our soil, and our knowledge of the business, enables us to produce **FIRST CLASS STOCK** as cheaply as most other nurserymen can afford inferior grades; a fact greatly in our favor, and of which we give purchasers advantage.

### TERMS.

At the extremely low rates quoted in this list we cannot afford to take **ANY RISK** on bad debts. **CASH**, or **BANKABLE NOTES**, at 30 to 60 days, will be required before shipment, when parties are not known to us to be entirely responsible.

### PACKING,

Will be done in best manner; for which a charge will be made sufficient to cover cost. All Packages forwarded at *purchaser's risk*.

### SUBSTITUTIONS.

In case we cannot furnish all varieties ordered, we claim the privilege of putting in others of equal merit and good trees, unless instructed otherwise. Purchasers are requested to notify us at once of any errors that may occur in packing their stock, and we will make correction. All claims for reduction must be made within ten days of receipt of stock. The prices given in this list are for the specified numbers. When only a few trees each of a long list of varieties are ordered, a higher price will be charged.

### FREIGHTS.

Our facilities for shipping are unequalled. A switch for our

private use on La. & Mo. River Railroad enables us to load cars in bulk, if necessary, thus not only getting cheap transportation, but when not to be rehandled, saving cost of boxes. The Mississippi river affords safe and cheap transportation North and South.

Be particular in all cases to write your orders plainly and on a separate sheet or page, together with full shipping directions.

Do not fail to give your name and address in full, and very distinctly written.

All letters of enquiry promptly and cheerfully answered. Full Descriptive Catalogues sent to all applicants.

The Apple is, with us, a specialty; we have now growing, over One and a half Million trees on our grounds, of all the best varieties—some of the leading in very large quantities.

Our two and three year trees, this season, are very fine—well grown, with heavy bodies and well formed heads.

## Fruit Department.

	per 100.	per 500.	per 1000
APPLE TREES—5 to 8 feet high, 3 to 4 years.....	\$16 00	\$55 00	\$99 00
4 to 7 " 3 years, very fine.....	16 00	50 00	75 00
4 to 6 " fine.....	15 00	30 00	55 00
3 to 5 " .....	16 00	25 00	40 00
2½ to 4 " branched trees.....	8 00	18 00	30 00
2¼ to 4 " partially branched trees	8 00	15 00	25 00

For list of varieties see Descriptive Catalogue.

	per doz.	per 100.	per 1000
CRABS—Transcendant, Red and Yellow.....	3 00	15 00	.....
PEARS—Standard, No. 1, 4 to 6 feet very fine.....	6 00	35 00	325 00
" 3 to 5 " nice trees.....	4 00	25 00	200 00
" No. 2, 3½ to 6 feet .....	3 00	20 00	.....
—Dwarf, extra, 3 to 5 feet .....	5 00	35 00	.....
" medium.....	4 00	25 00	200 00
" No. 2 .....	3 00	15 00	.....
CHERRY—No 1, 4 to 7 feet .....	6 00	30 00	200 00
—No 2, 3 to 5 feet.....	4 00	20 00	.....
PLUM—No. 1, 4 to 6 feet.....	6 00	35 00	.....
—No. 2, 3 to 5 feet.....	3 50	25 00	.....
PEACH—No. 1, 1 year, heavy.....	2 25	13 00	110 00
—No. 2, 1 year, 3 to 5 feet.....	1 80	10 00	80 00
QUINCE—Orange, 2 to three years.....	4 50	30 00	.....

### GRAPES.

CATAWBA .....	1 00	6 00	.....
CONCORD—2 years, heavy.....	1 00	5 00	35 00
—1 year.....	75	4 00	25 00
DELAWARE—1 year.....	1 50	12 50	.....
HARTFORD—1 year.....	75	4 00	.....
IVES SEEDLING.....	1 00	5 00	40 00
NORTON'S VIRGINIA—Layers, extra, transplanted....	2 00	15 00	.....
—Layers, 1 year.....	1 50	10 00	.....

### CURRENTS.

	per doz.	per 100.	per 1000
RED DUTCH—2 years.....	1 50	6 00	.....
—1 year.....	75	5 00	.....
WHITE DUTCH—1 year.....	1 50	7 00	.....
WHITE GRAPE, (Cherry LaVersailles).....	1 75	8 00	.....

### GOOSEBERRIES.

HOUGHTON—2 year.....	1 50	8 00	.....
—1 year.....	1 00	6 00	.....

### RASPBERRIES.

DOOLITTLE'S BLACK CAP & MIAMI.....	50	3 00	15 00
PHILADELPHIA & CLARK.....	1 00	5 00	35 00

### BLACKBERRIES.

LAWTON & KITTATINNY.....	75	4 00	30 60
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### STRAWBERRIES.

WILLON'S ALBANY.....	20	75	4 00
BURR'S NEW PINE, Downer's Prolific, &c.....	25	1 00	.....

### TRANSPLANTED EVERGREENS.

ARBOR VITÆ—American, 15 to 20c. per foot.....	.....	.....	.....
ARBOR VITÆ—Siberian, 25 to 40c. per foot.....	.....	.....	.....
—Golden, 75c per foot.....	.....	.....	.....
NORWAY SPRUCE—25 to 30c. per foot.....	.....	.....	.....
AUSTRIAN, SCOTCH & White PINES—20 to 30c per foot.....	.....	.....	.....
BALSAM FIR—35c per foot.....	.....	.....	.....
IRISH JUNIPER—50c. per foot.....	.....	.....	.....

### EVERGREEN SEEDLINGS.

NURSERY GROWN, 2 and 3 years old.....	per 100.	per 1000.	per 10,000
ARBOR VITÆ, 5 to 10 inches.....	\$2 00	\$10 00	\$90 00
NORWAY SPRUCE, 5 to 9 inches.....	2 50	20 00	175 00
SCOTCH PINE, 5 to 9 inches.....	2 50	20 00	175 00
AUSTRIAN PINE, 5 to 9 inches.....	2 25	18 00	150 00
WHITE PINE, 4 to 6 inches.....	2 00	15 00	125 00
BALSAM FIR, 4 to 6 inches.....	2 50	18 00	.....
WILD EVERGREENS, from Wisconsin forest at 20 per cent, below these rates, ready by May 10th, if ordered for Spring; for Fall October 20th.	.....	.....	.....
EUROPEAN LARCH—12 to 18 inches, transplanted.....	3 00	20 00	.....
EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH, 10 to 15 inches.....	3 00	20 00	.....
ROSES—Hybrid Perpetual.....	25 00	.....	.....

### HEDGE PLANTS.

OSAGE ORANGE—10,000 and over \$1 80 per M. 100,000 and over \$1 65 per M. Cheaper by the Million. Ten per cent discount on Hedge for Fall.	.....	.....	.....
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### STOCKS FOR NURSERYMEN.

APPLE STOCKS--No. 1, 1,000 to 10,000.....	\$6 00 per M.
"    "    10,000 to 25,000.....	5 50 " "
"    "    25,000 to 50,000.....	5 00 " "
PEAR STOCKS--First class.....	22 00 " "
PLUM STOCKS--    "    ".....	20 00 " "

### ORNAMENTAL TREES AND PLANTS.

We are not yet propagating in this Department, but will furnish such stock at lowest market rates from reliable Parties, when ordered in connection with fruit trees.





