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1895



NEW NORTHERN FRUITS OF SUPERIOR VALUE.

Grown and For Sale by

J. V. COTTA,

NURSERY, ILL.



THE EICKE APPLE.

This valuable new winter apple originated at Omaha, Nebr., from seed planted 18 years ago. The tree commenced bearing when 8 year old and has been a regular and abundant bearer every year since; but as it was "only a seedling" no special account of its actual yield was kept till 1890, when it produced 17½ bushels of apples. In 1891 it bore 22½ bushels, in 1892 10 bushels and in 1893 20 bushels; making a total of 70 bushels of fine, showy, smooth, marketable fruit of excellent quality in 4 years. Such heavy fruiting by so young a tree appears the more remarkable from the fact that it produced 30 bushels of splendid fruit during '92 and '93, the years of the great western apple failure,

that was occasioned by the ravages of the leaf blight fungus, which destroyed the vitality of the foliage in the spring of 1892 and also the crop of that season, and enfeebled the trees to such a degree that they had not strength enough left to produce fruit buds for the next seasons crop, hence the two successive failures throughout the prairie States. The Eicke tree successfully resisted the attack of this blight, remaining entirely sound, while most of the other trees in the same orchard were more or less effected; it stands therefore at the head of the list for healthfulness and productiveness, well worthy of extensive dissemination. In honor to the originator of so valuable a tree, Henry Eicke, Esq., the Nebraska State Horticultural Society at its winter meeting in January 1893 has given the variety its name. The tree is a vigorous grower, measuring 4 feet in circumference, 18 inches above the ground, with a spread of branches of 30 feet. The fruit is of full medium size, slightly oblique, and almost overspread with a rich crimson, with stripes and splashes of a darker shade. Flesh fine grained, juicy, firm. Flavor mild, pleasant sub-acid of good qual-



THE MILWAUKEE APPLE.

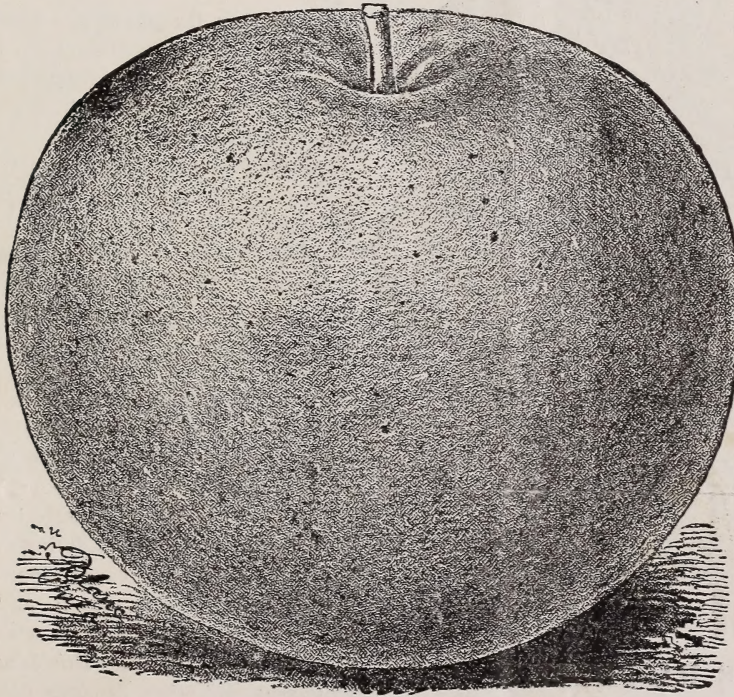
ity. A splendid table, pie and sauce apple throughout the winter and spring months, having been kept in a common cellar with ordinary care in good condition till the new crop of Duchess apples ripened. This was one of five varieties for which the Illinois State Horticultural Society at its meeting at Dixon, December '94, awarded the First Prize for Best Collection of New Apples.

Having secured the scions of the original tree for propagation I am now prepared to furnish nice first class trees, 5 to 6 feet, top-grafted standard high upon extra hardy, free growing stocks, securely packed, at \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per dozen.

✓ **Milwaukee.**—This fine winter apple—a seedling of the Duchess of Oldenburg—originated with Geo. Jeffery, Esq., at Milwaukee, Wis. Fruit above medium to large, often measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches in diameter; oblate in form, smooth and regular in shape. Its

color is a bright crimson with darker stripes and splashes, all shading off to a pale yellow on the under side; prominent grayish dots are scattered over its surface, which is covered with bluish bloom—a very handsome fruit, which clearly indicates its Duchess origin. Its flavor is a pleasant, sprightly sub-acid, with decidedly spicy aroma, that gives it a high character, both as a cooking and table fruit. It is a late keeper, being in its best condition from January to May. The tree is a strong, healthy grower, making a large, spreading head, and is entirely hardy; an early, regular and abundant bearer and free from mildew and blight. By reason of its many good points it is destined to become a leading variety for market and family use and should be planted in every northern orchard.

A few three year headed top-worked Milwaukee trees, standing yet in nursery row, were the only trees on my place that produced perfect fruit during the leaf blight season of 1892. In the spring of '93 they were transplanted into the orchard, and in '94 they bore from three to nine fine large apples each. Specimens of these, exhibited at the meeting of the Illinois State Horticultural Society at Dixon, in December '94 were awarded the First Premium for Best New Apple.—After eight years of personal testing, fully convinced of its superior merits, I am now enabled to furnish first class top-worked trees, 5 to 6 feet, on extra hardy, congenial stocks, at \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per dozen.



HAMILTON APPLE.

Another of Mr. Jeffery's seedlings; a most beautiful, vigorous, symmetrical tree with large, thick bluish-green foliage; without exception the best winter apple tree yet produced. It is entirely hardy, free from disease, an early bearer and exceedingly productive. Fruit full medium, round; greenish yellow, with a pale carmine blush. Flavor pleasant sub-acid and of good quality. A valuable fruit, both for the kitchen and table, and an all-winter keeper. Though not as showy as a red apple would be for market, its other good points combine to make it a good, honest variety that the northern planter can well depend upon. Price of trees, 5 to 7 feet, very fine, 75 cents each; \$7.50 per dozen.

Beecher's Red Crab.—In this we have a decided acquisition to our canning fruits, in that the "mealiness" and "pucker" so objectionable in the crab family are entirely overcome. In size it is as large as the Whitney, of oblate shape and a bright scarlet color; fine grained and juicy, with a rich, sub-acid flavor of high quality—no trace of tannic acid being perceptible. Season from latter part of September to November. The tree is a vigorous grower, forming a beautiful, symmetrical top; it is perfectly hardy, free from fungous diseases and an early, regular and profuse bearer. Price of trees, 5 to 7 feet, very fine, 75 cents each; \$7.50 per dozen.

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Rocky Mountain Dwarf Cherry.—This wonderful cherry was first discovered in 1878, in the mountains of Larimer Co., Colorado; and a few years later was brought under cultivation, since which time a marked improvement has taken place from the original type. It grows to the height of 4 or 5 feet, with a spread of 6 feet or more, throwing out numerous branches, which are literally covered with fruit every season. It often commences to fruit when only two years old. A three year old bush has yielded 16 quarts of fruit, and a branch 12 inches long, on a two year old bush has yielded 80 cherries. The fruit is jet black when ripe, and in size averages somewhat larger than English Morello, ripening after all others are gone. In flavor it is akin to the sweet cherries, and is conceded superior to any fruit grown in Colorado. It is as hardy as a Wyoming sage bush, enduring a temperature of 40 degrees below zero, without injury to either fruit bud or branch. It has the best system of roots of any tree or shrub in cultivation, a fact that evidently accounts for the wonderful productiveness of plants at such an early age; nor has it ever

suffered from insects or plant diseases. Price of transplanted, nicely branched, stocky, three year old bushes, 24 to 30 inches high, each 50 cts.; dozen \$5.00; 100 \$35.00.



OLDER RASPBERRY.

Older Raspberry.—This valuable variety, although not strictly new—having originated in north-eastern Iowa about 15 years ago, has never been “pushed” into public notice, and is therefore not nearly as largely planted as other, less worthy sorts, or as its merits would warrant. It has been very thoroughly tested in a number of different localities, and has made lots of friends wherever planted. It is now conceded to head the list of black caps in almost every point of value, especially in the Northwest, where other varieties suffer from severe freezing. Its points of superiority may be summed up as follows: Extreme hardiness; canes ripening perfectly every season and will stand severest northern winters without injury. Freedom from scab and other fungous dis-

eases. It is practically drouth-proof, ripening all its fruit into fine, luscious berries, when Gregg, Doolittle, Ohio, Souhegan and others will often dry up, so that one-half of them would not be fit to pick. It will produce very much more fruit than any other variety, and ripens 6 to 10 days in advance of Gregg. Berries average larger than any other black cap; are coal black without bloom, having smallest seeds and thickest juice, therefore best for table use, pies or canning. Canes branch more than any other sort, make a more even row, with more bearing surface, need no support and never blow down. Fine strong tip plants, by mail, 60 cents per dozen; by express, not prepaid, \$1.50 per 100; \$10.00 per 1000.

A General Assortment of Hardy Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Berry Fruit Plants, Evergreens, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Adapted to the North and West. Top-Grafted Apple Trees a Specialty. J. V. COTTA, NURSERY, CARROLL CO., ILL.