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WAUKEGAN NURSERY.

WHOLESALE CATALOGUE

— OF —

EVERGREEN AND ORNAMENTAL

Tree Seedlings, Etc.

CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE BY

ROBT. DOUGLAS & SON,

Waukegan, Lake County, Illinois.

For the Fall of 1870 and Spring of 1871.

WAUKEGAN, ILL. :
WAUKEGAN GAZETTE PRINT.
1870.

OUR NURSERIES

Are located on the western shore of Lake Michigan, thirty-five miles north of Chicago, on the Milwaukee Division of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, (on which there are seven passenger trains each way daily, between Chicago and Waukegan,) and in direct communication by railroad and steamboat with all the principal thoroughfares East and West.

Our stock is all remarkably well grown, and no inferior plants will be sent out.

WHOLESALE CATALOGUE,

For Fall of 1870 and Spring of 1871.

In presenting our Priced Catalogue for the Fall of 1870 and Spring of 1871, we would state that, after eighteen years' experience in growing Evergreens from seed, packing and shipping millions annually, we are glad to be able to say that we ship them to arrive as safely and to transplant as successfully as Apple or other deciduous trees.

Our Seedlings are assorted before shipping, and only first-class plants sent out. Our second-class are sold at much lower rates; but they are good plants, and we can safely recommend them as being more profitable to nurserymen than first-class imported plants of same age.

We can furnish one and two year old Norway Spruce, Scotch Pine and European Larch by the million, at special rates.

We can always furnish Transplanted Evergreens for shelter belts and forest planting at much below our catalogue rates, but our first-class stock will be held strictly to the price in catalogue for quantity ordered.

The lower-priced stock is better for forest planting than first-class trees, as they have fewer side branches, and are quite thrifty, well rooted, and with perfect leaders.

THE SCOTCH PINE is the most rapid grower of all our hardy Evergreens—very valuable for forest planting when desirable to use the timber within twenty or twenty-five years. It is also valuable for planting in poor soil where other trees will not flourish, and makes an excellent wind-break for sheltering orchards, buildings, etc.

THE NORWAY SPRUCE is so well-known as being the best Evergreen for ornamental purposes, that it is only necessary for us to say that it is also valuable for hedges, belts, screens, and for timber.

THE AUSTRIAN PINE is a fine, hardy, symmetrical and compact growing ornamental tree, and should be planted freely in ornamental grounds; but we do not recommend it for timber, as the Scotch Pine grows more rapidly, and its timber is of far better quality.

THE EUROPEAN OR TYROLESE LARCH (*Larix Europea*), of De Candolle, is undoubtedly the most valuable timber tree for extensive planting, combining the durability of the Red Cedar with rapidity of growth, extreme hardiness, freedom from disease and adaptability to almost every variety of soil.

It has proved more profitable in Great Britain than any other timber, and is now planted more extensively than all others combined. A. J. Downing was so favorably impressed with the value of this tree as he saw it in Europe, that he devoted several pages in his "Landscape Gardening," published in 1849, to its description, from which we quote as follows:

"For picturesque beauty, the Larch is almost unrivalled.

"Unlike most other trees which must grow old, uncouth and misshapen before they can attain that expression, this is singularly so, as soon almost as it begins to assume the stature of a tree.

"It can never be called a beautiful tree, so far as beauty consists in smooth outlines, a finely rounded head, or gracefully drooping branches.

"But it has what is perhaps more valuable as being more rare—the expression of boldness and picturesqueness peculiar to itself, and which it seems to have caught from the wild and rugged chasms, rocks, and precipices of its native mountains.

"There its irregular and spiry top and branches harmonize admirably with the abrupt variation of the surrounding hills, and suit well with the gloomy grandeur of those frowning heights.

"Like all highly expressive and characteristic trees, much more care is necessary in introducing the Larch into artificial scenery judiciously than round headed trees.

"If planted in abundance, it becomes monotonous from the similitude of its form in different specimens; it should therefore be introduced sparingly and always for some special purpose.

"This purpose may be either to give spirit to a group of other trees, to strengthen the already picturesque character of a scene, or to give life and variety to one naturally tame and uninteresting.

"All of these objects can be fully effected by the Larch; and although it is by far the most suited to harmonize with and strengthen the expression of scenery naturally grand or picturesque, with which it most readily enters into combination, yet in the hands of taste there can be no reason why so marked a tree should not be employed in giving additional expression to scenery of a tamer character.

"The extremely rapid growth of this tree when planted upon thin, barren and dry soils, is another great merit which it possesses as an ornamental tree; and it is also a necessary one to enable it to thrive well on those very rocky and barren soils, where it is most in character with the surrounding objects.

"It is highly valuable to produce effect or shelter suddenly on portions of an estate too thin or meagre in their soil to afford the sustenance necessary to the growth of many other deciduous trees.

"The Larch is the great timber tree of Europe.

"Its wood is remarkably heavy, strong and durable, exceeding in all those qualities the best English oak. To these it is said to add the peculiarity of being almost unflammable and resisting the influence of heat for a long time.

“The wood is also recommended for the decks of vessels and the masts of ships, as it is little liable either to fly in splinters during an engagement or to catch fire readily.

“In Great Britain immense plantations of this tree are made with a view to profit, and as yet nothing like rearing trees for timber has been attempted here. Nevertheless, the time must come when our attention will necessarily be turned in this direction. When such is the case, it is probable the Larch will be found to be as much an object of profit on this side of the Atlantic as on the other.

“Indeed, we are much inclined to believe that thousands of acres of our sterile soils in some districts might now be profitably planted with this tree.

“In Scotland, the Larch was first introduced in the year 1738, when eleven plants were given to the Duke of Athol, who afterwards, struck by the rapidity of their growth and the excellence of their timber, planted thousands of acres with them. The Larch is a very quick grower. Between 1740 and 1744 eleven trees were planted at Blair, the girths of which, at growths from twenty-three to seventy-six years, ranged from eight feet two inches to ten feet.

“We find by the Duke of Athol’s tables of measurement that trees planted by him, in 1743, were nine feet three inches in circumference when measured at four feet from the ground, in 1795.

“The Larch is unquestionably the most enduring timber that we have. It is remarkable that whilst the red wood or heart wood is not formed at all in the other resinous trees till they have lived a good many years, the Larch, on the contrary, begins to make it soon after it is planted, and while you may fell a Scotch Fir of thirty years old and find no red wood in it—you hardly cut down a young Larch large enough for a walking-stick without finding just such a proportion of red wood, compared to its diameter as a tree, as you will find in the largest Larch tree in the forest compared to its diameter.

“To prove the value of the Larch as a timber tree several experiments have been made in the river Thames.

“Posts of equal thickness and strength, some of Larch and others of Oak, were driven down facing the river wall where they were alternately covered with water by the effect of the tide, and then left dry by its fall.

“This species of alternation is the most trying of all circumstances for the endurance of timber, and accordingly the oaken posts decayed and were twice renewed in the course of a very few years, while those that were made of the Larch remained altogether unchanged.”

Loudon devotes several pages in his “*Arboretum*” to the durability and value of the Larch. He says:

“It is much used in Switzerland for shingles and vine props. For the latter purpose it is found the most durable of all kinds of wood. The vine props of it are never taken up; they remain fixed for an indefinite number of years, and see crop after crop of vines spring up, bear their fruit, and perish at their feet, without showing any signs of decay. In most cases the proprietors of the vineyards are perfectly ignorant of the epoch when these props were first placed there; they received them in their present state from their fathers, and in the same state will transmit them to their

sons. Props made of Silver Fir for the same purpose will not last more than ten years."

In Great Britain the Larch has become so popular for railroad-ties that the forests of Scotland are taxed to their utmost to supply the demand.

De Candolle considers it less liable to disease than any other Alpine tree, and that both in its native habitats and under cultivation, it is of a remarkably healthy and vigorous constitution.

We have good reasons for believing that the European Larch will be as healthy and grow more rapidly in this country than in Europe.

Probably the largest tree of this species in this country is the one mentioned by Thos. Meehan, in the "American Hand-book of Ornamental Trees," as measured by him in the Bartram Botanic Garden, at Philadelphia, in 1853, viz.: 108 feet high, and 5 feet 4 inches in circumference.

Arthur Bryant, Sen., Princeton, Ill., and A. R. Whitney, Franklin Grove, Ill., have European Larch, 12 or 15 years planted, standing in nursery rows, and adjoining American Larch trees that they have far outstripped, both in height and breadth.

Two trees on our grounds, fifteen years planted, each measure 45 inches in circumference at the collar. One tree nine years from seed, transplanted at one year old, measures 27 inches; and one in its fifth year from seed accidentally left in the seed-bed, measures 9 inches in circumference at the collar.

Trees upon the grounds of E. Y. Teas, Richmond, Ind., and Jno. C. Teas, Raysville, Ind., ten years planted, are 30 feet and upwards in height, and 10 to 12 inches in diameter. D. C. Scofield, Elgin, Ill., has trees twelve years planted, and same size as the preceding. Samuel Edwards, of Lamoille, Ill., has fine specimens among his noble Evergreens, and wherever planted it seems to be a favorite.

WHOLESALE CATALOGUE.

The terms of payment must invariably be cash, or satisfactory security before shipment.

Particular attention paid to packing, for which a reasonable charge will be made.

We have by far the largest stock of Seedling Evergreens ever offered in the United States, all grown from seeds on our own grounds, and they are very fine.

SIBERIAN CRAB TREES.

	Per 100.	Per 1,000.	Per 10,000.
TRANSCENDENT CRAB, 4 to 6 feet, 3 years	\$12 00	\$100 00	\$.....
" " 3 to 4 feet, 3 years	6 00	50 00	.....
HYSLOP CRAB, 3 to 4 feet, 2 years.....	10 00	90 00	.....
LARGE RED AND LARGE YELLOW, 4 to 6 feet, 3 years.....	10 00	90 00	.....

ORNAMENTAL TREES.

EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH, 4 to 5 feet, transplanted.....	\$10 00	\$80 00	\$.....
" " " 3 to 4 feet, transplanted.....	8 00	60 00	.....

EVERGREEN TREES (TRANSPLANTED).

NORWAY SPRUCE, 18 inches to 2 feet (fine).....	\$15 00	\$140 00	\$.....
" " 15 to 18 inches (fine)	11 00	100 00	.....
" " 12 to 15 inches "	8 00	70 00	.....
" " 10 to 12 inches "	5 00	40 00	.....
" " 6 to 10 inches "	3 00	25 00	.....
SCOTCH PINE, 12 to 18 inches (fine).....	8 00	90 00	.....
" " 10 to 12 inches "	6 00	50 00	.....
" " 6 to 10 inches "	4 00	30 00	.....
AUSTRIAN PINE, 12 to 15 inches (fine).....	10 00	90 00	.....
" " 6 to 10 inches "	5 00	40 00	.....
WHITE PINE, 12 inches (fine).....	10 00	.....	.....
" " 6 to 10 inches (fine)	5 00	.....	.....
WHITE SPRUCE, 12 inches (fine)	12 00	.....	.....
" " 6 to 10 inches (fine)	5 00	.....	.....
AMERICAN ARBOR-VITÆ, 2 to 3 feet, clipped (fine).....	15 00	125 00	.....
" " " 1½ to 2 feet, " "	10 00	80 00	.....
" " " 15 to 18 inches, " "	7 00	60 00	.....
" " " 9 to 12 inches, " "	5 00	40 00	.....
" " " 6 to 12 inches, once transplanted	3 00	20 00	.....

EVERGREEN SEEDLINGS.

We only recommend our one year old Evergreen Seedlings to Nurserymen who understand bedding out small plants, and would advise a little shade the first season. Two years old, three to six inches, may be planted about six inches apart, in rows twelve to eighteen inches apart, and worked with the hoe. The earth should be drawn up to the plants at the last hoeing of the first season to prevent heaving in winter; in two years from planting they will be nice stocky trees, averaging about one foot in height, and may then be planted in nursery rows three or four feet apart, or in shelter belts and hedges.

Three years old, six to nine inches, may be planted immediately into three or four feet rows.

For hedges and screens, not intended to grow higher than eight feet, plant American Arbor-vite.

For hedges and screens, plant Norway Spruce.

For wind-breaks—sheltering orchards, &c.,—plant Scotch Pine or Norway Spruce.

For timber, plant European Larch, Scotch Pine, White Pine and Norway Spruce.

For ornamental planting, use Norway Spruce more freely than any other Evergreen.

	<i>Per</i> 100.	<i>Per</i> 1,000.	<i>Per</i> 10,000.	<i>Per</i> 100,000.
NORWAY SPRUCE, (root-pruned) 9 to 12 in.....	\$3 00	\$25 00	\$.....	\$.....
“ “ “ 6 to 9 in.....	2 00	15 00	140 00	.....
“ “ “ 4 to 8 in.....	.....	9 00	80 00	700 00
“ “ 2 yrs. 2 to 4 in.....	.....	5 00	40 00	350 00
“ “ 2 yrs., No. 2, for bedding out.....	.....	3 00	.....	.....
WHITE SPRUCE, 2 yrs., 3 to 5 in.....	.....	12 00	.....	.....
SCOTCH PINE, 3 yrs., 6 to 9 in.....	2 00	15 00	140 00	1300 00
“ “ 2 yrs., 4 to 6 in.....	.....	10 00	90 00	800 00
“ “ 2 yrs., No. 2.....	.....	6 00	55 00	450 00
AUSTRIAN PINE, 2 yrs., No. 1, 3 to 5 in.....	.....	10 00	90 00	800 00
“ “ 2 yrs., No. 2, for bedding out.....	.....	6 00	55 00	450 00
“ “ 9 to 12 in.....	3 00	25 00	.....	.....
“ “ 6 to 9 in.....	2 00	18 00	.....	.....
WHITE PINE, 3 yrs., 4 to 6 in.....	.....	12 00	110 00	.....
“ “ 3 yrs., No. 2.....	.....	6 00	50 00	.....
BALSAM FIR, 3 yrs., 4 to 6 in.....	.....	12 00	110 00	.....
“ “ 3 yrs., No. 2.....	.....	6 00	50 00	.....
AMERICAN ARBOR-VITÆ, 3 yrs., 6 to 9 in.....	.....	10 00	90 00	.....
“ “ 2 yrs., 3 to 5 in.....	.....	5 00	45 00	.....
LAWSON'S CYPRESS, 6 to 9 in.....	5 00	40 00	.....	.....
“ “ 3 to 5 in.....	3 00	25 00	.....	.....
TABLE MOUNTAIN PINE, (Pinus Pungeus) 2 to 3 in. 1 yr.	4 00	30 00	.....	.....
PITCH PINE, (Pinus Rigida) 2 in. 1 yr.....	.....	8 00	.....	.....
CORSICAN PINE, (Pinus Larix) 3 to 5 in. 2 yrs.....	4 00	30 00	.....	.....
MOUNTAIN PINE, (Pinus Pumilio) 2 to 4 in. 2 yrs.....	3 00	20 00	.....	.....
“ “ 2 yrs., No. 2 for bedding out.....	.....	8 00	.....	.....
SCOTCH PINE SEEDLINGS, 1 to 2 ft. for timber and shelter belts.....	3 00	25 00	225 00	.....

FOREST AND ORNAMENTAL TREE SEEDLINGS.

EUR. LARCH, 2 yrs., No. 1, 6 to 18 in.....	\$2 00	\$10 00	\$90 00	\$800 00
“ “ 1 yr., No. 1, 3 to 6 in.....	.....	6 00	55 00	450 00
“ “ 1 yr., No. 2, for bedding out.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
YELLOW BIRCH, 2 yrs., 1 to 2 ft.....	2 00	15 00	.....	.....
“ “ 2 yrs., 6 to 12 in.....	1 00	6 00	.....	.....
BLACK BIRCH, 2 yrs., 6 to 12 in.....	1 50	10 00	.....	.....
SHEPARDIA, (Buffalo Berry) 1 to 2 ft.....	3 00	20 00	.....	.....
EUR. MT. ASH, 2 to 3 ft.....	3 00	25 00	.....	.....
“ “ “ 1 to 2 ft.....	2 00	15 00	.....	.....
“ “ “ 4 to 10 in.....	1 50	10 00	.....	.....
APPLE STOCK, 1 yr., No. 1.....	.....	6 00	.....	.....
PEAR “ 1 yr., Extra, very strong.....	.....	25 00	.....	.....
“ “ 1 yr., No. 2, for grafting.....	.....	10 00	.....	.....

FRUIT TREE SEEDS.

	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Per 100 lbs.</i>
PEAR SEED.....	\$.....	\$.....

EVERGREEN AND ORNAMENTAL TREE SEEDS.

	<i>Per ounce.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>
AUSTRIAN PINE.....	\$ 25	\$2 50
WHITE PINE.....	50	5 00
SCOTCH PINE.....	25	2 50
MOUNTAIN PINE.....	50	5 00
BALSAM FIR.....	50	4 00
NORWAY SPRUCE.....	25	1 50
AMERICAN WHITE SPRUCE.....	50	6 00
EUROPEAN (TYROLESE) LARCH.....	25	2 50
AMERICAN ARBOR-VITÆ.....	50	4 00
HEMLOCK SPRUCE.....	50	5 00
YELLOW BIRCH.....	25	3 00
WHITE BIRCH.....	25	3 00
BLACK BIRCH.....	25	3 00

The above seeds are all new and fresh, and will be ready for delivery in December or January next. Apple and Pear Seeds require freezing or soaking before sowing in Spring. Evergreen Seeds may be sown from opening of ground till May 1st, in beds four feet wide; sow broadcast and rake in, after which shade with lath frames or brush.

