

Planting Memorial Trees on Roadways

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concerned with the digging. If you have recourse to native grown trees, choose those which stand out from their fellows, not those which are tall and spindly. Trees eight to ten feet high will be proper. If to be planted on shallow soils, somewhat smaller trees will be preferable, as big trees cannot be established so readily on these. If elms are to be used, avoid those which grow in swamps, always select those which grow on high land.

Having chosen a tree trim it up to a distance of six or seven feet from the ground, then with a spade cut a trench around the tree, eighteen inches or so from the trunk and about twelve inches wide and deep. Then with a digging fork carefully work under the root system until the tree can be readily removed by an energetic pull. When thoroughly released, leave the trees in their respective positions and lightly cover the roots with soil while the required number are being dug, then carefully load on to the wagon or truck as the case may be, without disturbing the soil which adheres to the roots.

If tap rooted trees, as the walnut, are chosen, better success in planting will be possible with trees which are not more than six feet high and when digging such, obtain all, or as much as possible, of the tap root. Exercise extreme care in digging these trees. A few minutes extra spent on the work may make a success of what would otherwise have been a failure in planting. Dig deep enough to obtain the tap root.

Exposure to the atmosphere, that is to the drying influences of the wind and sun and to the frost for a very short time will usually kill the trees. Therefore unless rain is falling keep the roots covered with burlap, straw or soil until the trees are to be planted. If in large numbers heel them in a trench deep and wide enough to allow all of the roots to be covered with soil.

Cutting Back the Crown.

The crown of all deciduous shade trees should be cut back before they are planted. This may be done when lifted in the bush, thus making it easier to transport the trees. This will offset the loss of roots, for some roots are either removed or greatly disturbed no matter how much care is taken in digging. Unless the young trees are pruned, the leaves which form upon the branches will give off larger quantities of water in the form

of vapour than the roots of the tree can supply. This condition will usually lead to the death of the subject.

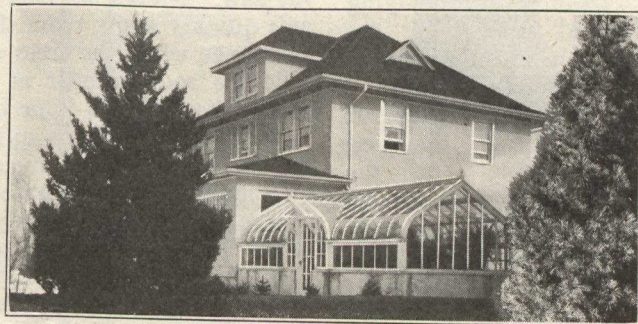
Prune the crown and curtail this loss of moisture to the extent that the roots are able to supply it and the tree will have a good chance to live.

When pruning, shape the tree like a cone, cutting back each branch to its junction with another one, or just above a bud or buds. So cut, stubs will not be left and the wounds will

heal rapidly. Retain a central growth or one approximately in the centre as a leader. The end of this should be the apex of the cone.

Digging the Holes.

To receive bush grown trees, dig the hole 3' wide and 1' 3" deep. Lay the fertile surface soil carefully on one side and the infertile subsoil on the opposite side. A somewhat smaller hole may be adequate to receive nursery grown trees as usually their



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