

cession before planting. --Never, under any circumstances, should any planting be done on soddy land or in stubble. Be sure your land is comparatively free from weeds of every description before planting, as it is much easier to get after this pest before than after planting.

METHOD OF PLANTING.

In all our planting for wind-break purposes, we should aim to get forest conditions in our plantation as soon as possible. Consequently we should plant the trees close together at first, so they will completely shade the ground in the shortest possible time. From thirty years' experience in tree-growing in this climate, I have found that about four feet each way is the right distance apart to plant at first. After they begin to crowd, some of them can be removed, but right here is the severest test of the forester's skill in knowing what trees to remove and what to leave. Never open up your young forest so that the sunlight can strike directly on the forest floor, as weeds and grass will start to grow, and this will be the beginning of the end of your young forest.

I have always had the best success when using young stock in planting—about two-year-old seedlings of the green ash, white elm and maple. As all the willows grow readily from cuttings, it is not necessary to have rooted stock for planting.

Always carry your plant material in pails, partly filled with muddy water and never allow the roots to become dry. You must take special care in handling all evergreens in this respect as a few minutes exposure to the sun and wind will kill them. Always plant your trees an inch or so deeper than they stood in the nursery, and be careful to pack the earth very solidly about the roots. A little care just here will often make the difference between success and failure.

Your trees should have thorough cultivation, and be kept free from weeds and grass until they completely shade the ground, when forest conditions will be established.

Build a good substantial fence around your forest to keep out all stock. Remember, there is no room for a successful tree plot and farm stock on the same piece of land. There are a great many natural groves in the west to-day being ruined by this practice. Take good care of your young shelter belt and in a few years you will think it is the most valuable asset on the farm.



A NEW BRUNSWICK ELM.

Mr. Hunter White, Secretary of the New Brunswick Wholesale Grocers' Guild, writes the *Forestry Journal*, enclosing the above photograph of an elm growing at Lower Norton, near Hampton, N.B., on the Kennebecasis River. Quite truly Mr. White remarks: "We have an idea that elms do not grow finer in any other place in the world than in New Brunswick."

MAKING WHITE PINE GROW.

Mr. Hill, lockmaster at Buckhorn, Ont., experimented with a pine tree to determine improved growth which may be secured by proper care. Fifteen years ago, he pruned all the lower branches off a 4-inch white pine sapling, removing other saplings from its vicinity, dug up the earth around it and applied manure to its base. It is now 19 inches in diameter at its base and has a long, clean bole. Thus, during the 15 years, the growth in diameter has averaged one inch annually.

CANADIAN TREE SEED FOR BRITISH PLANTATIONS.

Twelve hundred pounds of Sitka spruce seed have been collected by Mr. B. R. Morton, of the Dominion Forestry Branch during the summer's work near Massett Inlet on Queen Charlotte Islands, B.C. Each pound contains about 250,000 seeds. The entire shipment will go to the Board of Agriculture for Scotland and will be utilized by the British Forestry Commission for replanting purposes. The seed was extracted on the Island and was cleaned at Kamloops.