Whatever types of shade trees are selected-and the selection demands the care and discrimination of the experienced-the following precautions should be observed to ensure the trees flourishing and eventually producing the best and happiest results. The trees should have been well nourished and tended in the nursery. They should not be planted in the street until they are about eight feet high, with the stem at least two inches thick. The stem should be clean and as straight as possible, and the entire tree symmetrical in shape. Trees about eight years old are preferable. If the ground and soil are not suitable, they should be made so; special treatment will be necessary in hardpan, where it is very essential that a hole should be made sufficiently wide to accommodate the roots of the tree in a well-advanced stage. Trees should not be planted any deeper than their original nursery marks indicate. Most trees flourish best when the tops are trimmed about a foot when planted, although many experts contend that young trees are best left to their own resources. It is generally wiser to erect proper wind protection shields, which will further tend to safeguard the trees from the ravages of animals and mischievous children. The age, nature and kind of tree and its environment will determine this matter. As moisture is next in importance to air in the nourishment of young trees, the roots should be well watered, especially during the first and second summers after planting. Sprinkling the foliage is also beneficial in removing the dust and soot therefrom.

In cities or districts where trees are to be planted extensively the establishment of corporation nurseries (which could be conveniently done in actual or prospective parks in play-grounds) will make for uniformity, efficiency and economy in tree-planting.

efficiency and economy in tree-planting. Setting-Out and Planting.—The setting-out and planting of shade trees are highly important matters so frequently ignored as to minimize the initial, and particularly the final effects. The spacing of shade trees will naturally depend upon their variety and nature and the extent of the boulevard. As a general rule they should be planted so far apart that at maturity they will not meet. Planting too close is the most prevalent error in setting out shade trees. In their desire to have immediate effect the inexperienced too frequently plant trees so close together that it is only a question of time before well-developed trees have to be cut down to make room for their neighbors. For permanent results it is better to err on the safe side and plant trees too far apart. Where temporary effect is the main object in view, trees and evergreen shrubs might be planted alternately and the shrubs transplanted when the trees begin to expand and require the maximum of space. Generally speaking, a spacing of from 30 to 40 feet should be adopted. As regards the distance from the property line, this will depend upon the width and layout of the street, but where possible a distance of from 10 to 12 feet is to be recommended.

To produce the most pleasing and aesthetic effects, shade trees should be planted at equal distances apart and on a line as parallel as possible to the curb or centre line of the street. It is a matter of opinion, but especially on the narrower streets trees should be planted alternately on opposite sides of the street. The practice of planting one kind of tree for one block and an entirely different type of tree on the next block on the same street, as has been adopted on the Grand Boulevard in North Vancouver, is not commendable, as naturally the different trees grow at different rates and in different shapes, and the results at maturity are unsymmetrical and the effects patchy at the best. Several sorts of trees of varying ages, sizes and shapes should not be adopted, although two kinds of a similar nature might with aesthetic advantage be planted alternately on the same street. Streets named after trees should, as far as practicable, be planted with trees to correspond. Very pretty after-effects can be produced if trees are properly and symmetrically disposed of at street intersections so as to produce the maximum of shade. Shade trees should not be planted in a careless and haphazard manner. As has already been said, the combined skill, taste, and experience of the engineer and the landscape gardener are essential to secure the most finished and most artistic effects. Truly, tree-planting and tree preservation is a science and not what it is too frequently thought to be, the easy, simple matter for the unskilled.

Maintenance of Trees .- Such necessary and important matters as the care and maintenance of shade trees are so often neglected for so long a time that frequently many originally fine trees are found to be beyond re-covery. Trees should not be left wholly to their own resources, for with due care, constant watchfulness and regular attention they will flourish oftentimes in unfavorable conditions. Instances of trees having been stuck in rather than planted are too common, and in such cases, instead of being a thing of beauty and a joy forever, as often as not the carelessly planted and untended trees soon present a lifeless appearance and a sorry spectacle. Young trees should be regularly and properly trimmed, preferably in the late fall, all broken or rotten branches being removed. Any injuries to, or disease in, the bark should, however, receive prompt and careful attention whenever found necessary.

Trees affected by moths or insects should be sprayed at the proper season to keep the nuisance and blight from spreading. Where borers are the source of trouble special treatment will be necessary, "capital punishment" being, of course, most effective. Cavities in older trees, in which water and dirt lodge, tending to hasten decay of the tree trunk, have been successfully treated and the life of the tree thereby increased, by carefully filling with concrete. Reference has already been made to the necessity for regularly watering young trees during the summer months. Altogether, the "tree doctor" is an essential in successful tree culture.

In his Presidential address to the British Concrete Institute, Mr. E. P. Wells dealt with some practical matters connected with concrete construction. He urged the necessity of keeping a more careful watch on the cement used than had hitherto been done. During the past year it had been found in several cases that cement had been "air-slaked" to such an extent that it was almost useless for reinforced concrete work. Instances were mentioned of faulty storage by manufacturers' agents and of careless handling by builders, and it was suggested that cement should be brought on to the works in casks and stored in air-tight bins. Reference was made to the unsightly contraction cracks that took place in reinforced and other forms of concrete construction, but so far no remedy had been found. Some experiments had been promised to see whether it was not possible to stop cracking to a large extent, and if satisfactory the results would be given to the Institute. The extended use of reinforced concrete work in the Colonies, notably in New Zealand, was referred to, as was also the apparent slackening in the home production of steel. Touching upon the difficulty of obtaining assistants capable of designing reinforced concrete work, he stated that much of the inadequacy of reinforced concrete design was attributable to the inexperience and want of proper technical training among structural engineering draughtsmen.