overtopping them. For the best landscape effect and for the best development of the trees themselves it is advisable to use only one species on a street.

Uniformity should also be secured in the distance apart at which trees are planted, and they should be as nearly as possible even sized. In Washington, they keep in the city nursery trees of all sizes, so that when one dies on the street it is replaced by one of equal size. This practice can be followed profitably only while the trees are comparatively small, as the transplanting of large trees is very expensive.

Selection of Species.

In selecting species of trees for street planting regard should be given to their different habits of growth, light, air and water requirements. Where the streets are narrow, smaller more upright trees, such as the Norway maple or cottonwood should be selected; on wide streets, the tall elm, with its spreading crown, the sugar maple or the linden are better adapted. On high, dry situations species which require less water, such as the scarlet oak or horse chestnut, thrive better than elms or maples. The horse chestnut seems to withstand smoke and other injurious gases better than other species.

Selection of Planting Stock.

It is of the greatest importance to secure thrifty well-developed stock for planting. Too frequently the young saplings are just dug from the woods, their roots chopped down to a convenient size, and the top cut back, so that the shape of the tree is spoiled for a time. Every tree which is to be planted on the street should be grown in a nursery and transplanted several times, so that the roots will be trained to grow in a compact form, before being finally placed on the street. In the nursery too, by judicious crowding, straight, tall and clean trunks can be developed, thereby lessening the amount of pruning necessary in after life.

Too Close Planting.

One of the most common mistakes made in street planting 1s placing the trees too close together, so that their crowns do