

APPENDIX No. 2

as possible, instead of having them dotted here and there, without any apparent relationship to each other.

Unfortunately, a hedge is a rare sight on a farm, and yet there is nothing which defines the limits of the home grounds as well as a hedge. A hedge is more effective along the side or back of a lawn than in front, as a hedge in front of the house lessens the effectiveness of a nice approach to it. A hedge should be planted far enough back from the edge of the lawn to leave room for a wide flower border between it and the lawn. If a narrow border is left it will probably get narrower from year to year as the grass grows, and in time there will be little left. We should advise setting the hedge far enough back so that there will be at least six feet in width for a border. The *Arbor-vitæ* or white cedar makes the most satisfactory hedge, and young trees can often be obtained near the farm. The best satisfaction is obtained from planting young trees about two feet in height, and it is important to get them with living branches to the ground, as unless the branches come to the ground the hedge will look ragged. As the *Arbor-vitæ* throws out roots readily along the branches, it may be planted deeper than some other trees, and hence if it is not possible to get them with branches to the ground they may be planted deep enough to bring them down. Although the *Arbor-vitæ* will succeed in most soils, it does best in good loamy ground, and we should advise a thorough preparation of it before planting. The trees may be planted in a single row about 18 inches apart, and the earlier in the spring they are set the better the results will be. As the trees will probably be uneven in height if dug up in the fields or woods, they may be made the same height by cutting back the tallest ones after planting. Nursery grown trees are to be preferred when they can be obtained.

For large grounds the Norway spruce makes an excellent hedge, being a rapid grower and presenting a fine appearance. The young trees should not be set so close as the *Arbor-vitæ*, three feet apart being near enough. The hedge will not be formed quite so quickly set at this distance, but it will be more permanent. The Buckthorns make excellent hedges, and if an evergreen hedge is not desired the Cathartic and Alder Buckthorn are good substitutes. The soil should be kept well cultivated about a hedge during the growing season to get the best results.

How to Transplant a Tree or Shrub.—When trees die after planting it is usually due to carelessness in transplanting. Some kinds of trees transplant much easier than others, and some of those that are planted more commonly than others, such as the hard maple and American elm, are among the easiest to transplant, hence one is likely to become careless. Trees and shrubs should be dug as carefully as possible so as to retain a large proportion of the roots. The more roots there are the surer one is of getting the tree to live. The roots should not be allowed to become dry from the time of digging until the trees are in the ground again. They may be prevented from drying in transit by protecting them with wet moss or wet sacking. If the roots of evergreens, especially pines, become dry even for a short time the trees are almost sure to die. A hole should be dug large enough so that the roots may be spread out and not crowded or doubled up, and deep enough so that the tree or shrub when planted will be from one to two inches deeper than it was in the woods or nursery. By planting a little deeper than it was before, provision will be made for a little heaving which often takes place the first winter, but too deep planting is almost as bad as planting too shallow. It is important to have the tree at least as deep as it was before and, as stated, best to have it a little deeper. The soil when thrown out of the hole should be put in two separate heaps, the surface or good soil in one and the subsoil in another. If the soil is all poor, to get the best results sufficient good soil should be brought to fill the hole. The tree is now placed in an upright position and the good soil is thrown or sifted in at first about the roots of the tree. As it is important for the soil to come in close contact with the roots it should be pressed against the tree with the foot, when thrown in. If there is not enough good soil available to fill the hole the poorer soil