

We clip the following from "*The Examiner*," and consider it worthy of careful perusal, as it is much to the point:

HINTS ON TRANSPLANTING TREES.

By H. Reynolds, M. D.

The old saying that "whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well," applies with peculiar force to the transplanting of trees. A great deal of loss and disappointment has resulted from careless and hasty transplanting. Necessarily some risk attends the removal and resetting of a tree. Some of the roots must be broken, and the tree may fail to thrive in its new location. Some trees are more difficult to transplant successfully than others. It is harder to transplant trees from the forest to open country and make them live than the same kind of trees which have been grown in a nursery. Some of the forest trees, such as the walnut, have a long tap-root, which extends deeply. Such trees, when grown in a nursery, have been transplanted when young, and the tap-root cut off, so that numerous smaller roots have been formed. They can thus be more easily and more successfully transplanted.

LOSSES BY CARELESSNESS.—A great many trees are lost by carelessness in transplanting. Some persons seem to think that if the roots of the tree are only put into the ground and covered, that is about all that is necessary. An instance is related where "three men dug the holes and planted 1,200 trees in two days; in some places they used a nine-inch post auger to make the holes; and though, through the aid of a very wet summer, most of these trees lived, they have never made a satisfactory orchard." Setting trees in that way does not pay. When the work is well done it is slow business; but it is better to have one tree well set than half a dozen put into the ground in any way that the work can be done the quickest. The setting of trees should never be let out by the job. It is safer to hire men by the day, and have the work well done, regardless of the length of time required to do it.

HOW TO SET THE TREES.—The land must be well prepared. If the soil is poor it must be enriched by cultivation and manuring. If the soil is shallow it must be deepened; if wet, it should be well underdrained. Holes should be dug for the trees larger than are needed barely to receive the roots. They should be made large

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