

coming into the centre would be so struck with the suggestive attractiveness of the grass lawns disappearing round the islands and into the bays of them, that he would be at a loss which to explore first. With such an arrangement the scenic value of the park is multiplied manifold, because, no matter in what direction one may take a dozen steps there is an entire change of outline and attraction in the grouping of the trees and grass. As time goes on and the town can afford it this attractiveness could be very greatly added to by planting clumps of flowering shrubs and perennial flowers on the borders of the tree islands. These, obtained small are not costly and \$20 or \$30 worth planted each year would in time add immensely to the value and attractiveness of the park.

Planting Material.

The trees at present in the park are arranged in rows, which is not in accordance with the plan.

The groups as indicated should be adhered to as far as possible and where good trees occur in a group location, they should be left standing, unless they are going to unduly interfere with the working of the ground in preparing for planting.

There are some 250 trees in the park

may say to the contrary. Remember we are not growing trees so much as masses of bush which are to be dense enough in three or four years to take care of themselves and require no further expense. The trees may be in rows to facilitate cultivation.

What Trees to Choose.

The new material required will be some 600 maples (rooted plants), 600 Russian Poplar (cuttings), 200 Elm (rooted plants), 200 Ash (rooted plants), and 150 Jack Pine.

They should be arranged as nearly as possible, as per the planting plan attached.

No provision is made in the planting plan for pines but these should be arranged here and there in the groups near the borders for the sake of effect as good taste may direct.

A few Spruce may be added but as they are subject to an insect attack on the prairie, they should be used sparingly.

It may be possible to get as many Russian Poplar cuttings from your own trees as will do. They can be planted in the piece of garden at the east end of the park next spring, and the trees resulting planted in the groups next year.

The Maple, Ash, Elm and Pines should be 12 to 18 inches high or perhaps 2 feet.

Laying Out the Grounds.

Arranging the walks and groups on the ground according to the plan should not be difficult.

I should suggest the purchase of 1,000 twelve-inch pot labels. They are quite inexpensive and easily seen. With them and a line of binder twine to get the curves smooth, the walks should be laid out first and they should be 6 ft. wide. Each square of the plan represents one yard, so this should not be difficult to carry out. The walks, as far as possible, should conform to the plan though, if this means the removal of a good big tree it need not be slavishly adhered to. They should, however, be in easy curves with no short turns or crooks.

After being pegged out with the labels and the twine, on both sides, a number of good stout 2-inch x 2-inch pegs should be driven in to mark the location of the walk, and the labels used elsewhere. The actual making of the walks should be left till the tree groups are all laid out and the planting of the large trees done.

In marking off the tree groups, the trees already in them may be left, but the outlines of the groups should be made as near as possible according to the plan.

The grass should not be closer to the trees than four to six feet after everything is finished.

The transplanting of the trees may be done next spring as they will not have far to be moved and cultivation of the ground during summer will enable them to get a hold of the ground again. The ground, however, will not be fit for planting the small trees till Spring, 1922. The small trees will require moisture stored to give them a start.

The big trees may have about half of their branches removed on being planted, as this will help them to recover better. These branches will be taken from here and there all round the tree to preserve the balance as pointed out.

A good summer fallow of the grass land all one year will provide a good seed bed for grass the following summer.

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A beautiful garden effect at Cupar, Saskatchewan, on the C.P.R. station property. Note the excellent growth of the trees.

and as the whole planting will require some 2,000 this will leave 1,700 to provide for. Bearing economy and also efficiency in mind, seedlings and cuttings should be used. These small plants will not make much of a showing the first year but will in the second, and in the third will average six to eight feet high.

The outlines of the groups may be well indicated by planting the large trees here and there in them. There should be some twelve to fourteen of these for each group and they should be planted not wider than eight feet apart, thus leaving room for one tree between to thicken up the group.

These thickening-up trees should be planted, notwithstanding what anyone



Thousands of prairie farmers with successful shelter belts of trees regard tree planting as their most profitable investment. Trees have made "Home, Sweet Home."