

there a trench is dug and the trees are taken from the boxes, dipped into water, and set in the trench in a thin row, tops up, the trench filled in, and the soil tramped thoroughly against the roots. They will stand thus "heeled in" for two weeks without suffering.

In setting them in the field, they are spaced five feet apart each way. This may seem close planting, but it is necessary to have the trees soon grow together, so that they will become tall and slender, lose their lower branches and make timber free of knots. One can easily see the effect of close planting by comparing trees growing in the dense forest with isolated individuals grown in the pasture field. The former have cylindrical trunks, often without branches for a height of eighty or one hundred feet; while the latter have short conical shafts with branches almost to the ground.

In planting, the men work in pairs, one with a grub hoe who makes the holes, the other with a pailful of plants who sets the trees. Two men can plant fourteen hundred trees in a day of eight hours. A force of sixty planters needs two men extra as foremen, two to set stakes over the field so that the men can plant in straight lines, two to carry plants, and one to carry water for the men to drink, and to keep water constantly in the planting pails. A time-keeper is also necessary.

To house these men comfortably on the field, there are needed two cooking tents, each 12 x 14 feet, provided with a range and cooking utensils; two dining tents 14 x 20 feet; six sleeping tents 14 x 20, each one provided with a stove, six spring mattresses, six straw mattresses and thirty-six good blankets; also a small tent for the foreman and time-keeper, furnished with proper bedding. This tent should have a floor as the time-keeper will spend much of his time in it, in keeping his accounts. In the eastern provinces, good board can be furnished the men for fifty cents a day, including the wages of the cook and his assistant.

After the forest is planted, a few trees, of course, die, and it is necessary for a few years to replace these with live ones from the nursery. With this exception the young planted forest needs but little care.

THINNINGS.

But when the forest reaches the age of about twenty years, it needs to be thinned, as the trees will be crowding each other so hard that each will be hindered in its growth—the struggle for existence will have become intense. More than half the stock is taken out in this first thinning. The trees can be used in Canada for Christmas trees. Then about every ten years after this, another thinning must be made. The second thinning may be used for pulpwood, and the third and subsequent ones for