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**Suggestions for Tree and Lawn Planting**

**Planting Trees**  
 By *LeRoy Cady*

Dig a hole somewhat larger than is absolutely necessary to hold the roots and be sure to spread the roots well. Twisted or bunched roots are likely to decay easily. It is well to cut off the ends of the larger roots with a sharp knife, especially if they have been bruised. Set the tree or plant in the middle of the hole. It may be leaned slightly toward the direction from which the wind comes. Fill in about four inches with the richest top soil obtainable. If the tree is set in sandy or poor soil, it is always a good plan to take out considerable soil from the hole and fill with good rich soil. Trees or other plants will not do well on sand. They must have plenty of plant food.

After the tree is set and about four inches of soil thrown in over the roots, tramp the soil well so that it is firm about the small feeding roots. This is perhaps the most important

Just enough vine should be used on a porch to shade it and partly screen from public view.

Masses of one colour are better than too great a mixture. A few well chosen plants are best.

Shrubs at the base of a building relieve the set, formal character and seem to "tie" it to the ground.

Large trees or plants should always be set in the background. Gradations from these may be made to the front.

Wild grape, Virginia creeper, bittersweet, or the climbing rose are excellent for the porch.

Scattered planting over a lawn should never be tolerated. Keep the plants at the sides of the lot and lawn especially if planted at the corners.

The most important feature of the home grounds is a good lawn. A mixture of 40 pounds of pure Kentucky blue-grass, five pounds of redtop, and three pounds of white clover per acre, makes a good lawn.

**Farmers' Movement Progressing**

While little has been said in the public press about the work of the United Farmers' Association of Ontario and of The United Farmers' Co-operative Ltd., since they were organized at the big farmers' meeting held in Toronto in March, the officers of both organizations have accomplished much of valuable preliminary work. Several joint meetings of the officers of both the Association and the Company have been held in Toronto. Legal advice has been secured and the by-laws of the Company and the preparation of a prospectus have been completed. Clerical assistance has been engaged.

Work has been done at work gathering information relating to the Association and the Company and the preparation of a prospectus. Prices at which articles may be purchased and furnished to the local Farmers' Clubs and subordinate granges throughout Ontario. A preliminary price list is about ready for distribution. A number of meetings of clubs and granges have been attended by the secretary and the objects of the movement explained. Clubs and granges not represented at the Toronto meeting have been writing for information and intimating a willingness to join the movement.

In the near future the officers of both the Association and the Company expect to be able to lay their plans before the Provincial organizations throughout the Province with the idea of giving them an opportunity of affiling with the Provincial movement. The progress made since the meeting in March has been most satisfactory and the officers feel encouraged with the advance that has been made.

**Items of Interest**

A first class passenger coach accompanied by two speakers and provided with a lantern and 80 lantern slides illustrating various features of dairying in Saskatchewan, recently toured that province. Twenty-eight points were visited on the Great Trunk Pacific, and 52 meetings held with an average of 138 at each place. The Canadian Pacific itinerary covered 43 points and 48 meetings with an average attendance of 99. W. A. Wilson, Dairy Commissioner for Saskatchewan, writes Farm and Dairy that the value of latest estimates of many of the evening meetings lasted until after midnight and the afternoon meetings starting at two, seldom terminated before six.

During 1913 the various Experimental Stations of Canada tested 12 different varieties of Indian corn, 12 varieties of turnips, 13 varieties of mangolds, six varieties of carrots and three varieties of sugar beets. In addition to this, much work was done with leguminous forage crops and grasses. Bulletin No. 66, prepared by M. A. Mather, Ph.D., Dominion Agronomist, summaries the results of this year's work and may be had on application to the Publication Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

**Lawn-Planting Pointers**

Do not overplant the yard. Have a reason for every plant set. Plant in groups—never in straight lines.

Corners and abrupt angles may often be rounded by shrubs.

Vines on a building lighten the somber effect of the stone or brick.

Peonies, iris, phlox, and giant daisy are among the best perennials to use. It is often an advantage to screen the rear of the lot by a hedge or group of shrubs.

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