

passed favoring such improvements. At the next Provincial Institute, held at Fredericton, a resolution was passed commending the subject to the general attention of the teachers. In May, 1885, St. Stephen celebrated the first regular school Arbor Day in New Brunswick, when over 200 trees were planted upon her school grounds, about one thousand citizens being assembled to listen to the programme of exercises and participate in the celebration. Moore's Mills and other places followed the example of St. Stephen during that spring, and at the Provincial Institute held in the June following, resolutions were passed commending the movement, and urging the Board of Education to provide for a school Arbor Day throughout the Province. In September of that year an address upon the subject was delivered at the Carleton County Institute, and published by the Woodstock Press. The following spring the Inspector of District No. 6 requested the schools under his supervision, through the local newspapers, to plant trees on the 24th of May. This request was responded to by forty-four schools, and over 1,600 trees were planted on their school grounds, chiefly in Carleton County, and other improvements made. St. Stephen's 1886 Arbor Day was even more successful than was that of 1885. At the Provincial Institute in June, 1886, the Arbor Day resolutions of the preceding year were reaffirmed, and on the 7th day of April, 1887, the Board of Education authorized an annual school Arbor Day for New Brunswick. This was observed last year by the planting of 8,179 trees and shrubs.

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For the REVIEW.]

**ARBOR DAY.**

In our last number we advocated the planting of trees in connection with the schools throughout the country, and sought to show the advantages, which, we believed, would result if our suggestions were carried into effect. The season has now arrived when planting ought to be done, and, while again pressing the general question of arboriculture upon the attention of our readers, we wish at this time to bring to their notice certain matters of detail, which are important to be borne in mind when preparing for and while planting the trees. Sufficient care is not always shown in selecting young trees for planting out. If there is a good nursery near, this is much less likely to be the case, as the nurseryman, who understands his business, knows better than to supply poor, scrubby stock. But in the great majority of localities there are no nurseries, and even when they are to be found, many people cannot well afford to

buy from them, so that the native woods have to be resorted to, and there many of the young trees are not such as it would be wise to choose for planting. Some are stunted, more are crooked, and numbers are knotty or have some defect that is apparent on slight inspection. These should be carefully avoided and none but straight, vigorous young saplings chosen. These are always to be found if a little trouble is taken to look for them, and they will repay the extra care by their superior appearance and better growth after re-planting. Some varieties of trees also are much more easily grown than others. The elm, maple, ash and birch, among common forest trees, cost little trouble, and a very slight amount of care suffices to ensure their successful growth. The beech, on the other hand, owing to its root, is much more difficult to deal with. Unless put out by a skilful planter it is very apt to fail, and the writer has noticed that in nearly all the instances of planting beeches, which he has seen, they have not done well. They live on for a year or two and then are very likely to die out or only exist in a sickly sort of way, so that the planter who chooses them bids fair to be disappointed in the results of his labour. Of smaller native trees the rowan is very ornamental and grows well. Such well known trees as the lime, horse-chestnut, acacia and willow are easily grown. The Lombardy poplar is frequently planted out, but it is a poor tree, has a short life, and is not to be recommended. Being a fast grower, it may be temporarily planted between trees of more value but slower growth, and can be removed after a few years, when the latter have reached fair dimensions. Having carefully selected the young trees, the planter must also exercise care in setting them out. Many persons seem to think that trees should be deeply planted. This is a common and serious mistake. The young saplings should be re-planted as nearly as possible to the same depth in the soil that they were in their native woods. If planted deeper their growth will be retarded for years, if not permanently injured. Should the soil to which they are removed be poor, the best way to improve it is to procure some of the virgin soil from the woods and substitute it for the other. Very little would be needed. Manuring to strengthen the soil is not nearly so good. It is well when the trees are put out to place a mulching of horse-dung over the roots, but not so close to the stem as to touch it. This mulching might be two to three inches in depth. It prevents the earth about the roots becoming parched in the hot dry weather, and retains the moisture necessary to the life of the young tree. The earth ought to be firmly pressed down about the roots, so that they may not be loosened by