

And this matter of heeling-in, unless performed with nearly as much care as when done in the fall, as above described, might almost as well not be done at all. Planters do not seem to appreciate the importance of careful heeling-in, and it is by reason of the want of care just here that many trees fail to grow, fail even to put forth at all, and the unlucky nurseryman who supplied the trees is blamed for sending dead trees. The truth is that the trees dried up because the soil was not in close contact with the roots when in the trenches. Meanwhile the season has been advancing, and by the time the trees are permanently planted the spring rains are over, the weather has become warm, not to say hot, the trees are suddenly forced into full leaf before the roots have been able to throw out sufficient rootlets to supply the requisite amount of moisture from the soil, and the trees suffer less or more in consequence, according as the summer may eventually prove dry and hot, or moist and cool. On the other hand, those that were procured in the fall, and set out permanently as early as the season would admit, put forth their leaves slowly, the roots are given ample time to take hold of the soil, and thus enabled to supply the leaves with moisture as fast as required, so that the trees grow without check.

Though the reasons in favour of taking up trees in the fall and treating them in the manner indicated are as cogent, and more so than has been stated, it is perhaps well that those who dislike to take much pains to do well what they attempt to do, will not hastily adopt these suggestions; for unless the fall heeling-in is carefully done, unless a well drained spot is selected, and after the heeling-in or temporary planting is completed, the ground be left in such shape as to keep excess of water away, unless care be

taken that no field-mouse harbors are near, and unless the trees be well sheltered from the fierce winter winds, the trees might better be left in the nursery, and run all the risks, and undergo all the comparative disadvantages of spring planting. But there may be some who are willing to take the requisite pains to secure the resultant advantages; it is a great gratification to those who endeavor to impart to others the results of years of observation and experience to believe that there are even a few who will be profited. For these few the foregoing has been written. W.

"EXAMPLES OF EVERGREEN GROWING."

Copied from a Report made to Mr. Phipps, Chief Forester for Ontario.

You will now allow me to give you a few very encouraging examples of evergreen growing that have been made in this section, and of the beneficial results experienced. A few days ago I and my esteemed "better-half" went over to Mr. James Bissel's pretty place, being about a half mile north of the village of Thedford, on the fourth concession of Bosanquet, and a station on the G. F. R. On a very showy place beside the public road, and about ten rods from it on the bank of a deep ravine Mr. Bissel placed his dwelling and home gardens. On the north and west sides of the home and garden spot he planted a belt of Canadian white pine (*Pinus strobus*), on the 6th of May, 1876, or eight years ago. He went to the adjacent pine openings and took up with the best of care a quantity of fine young thrifty trees, about six feet in height, and carefully and as quickly as possible transplanted them around his lot on the sides indicated, in one continuous row about six feet apart. It was a grand success, and the trees grew without much diffi-