

"When trees or shrubs are transplanted in autumn, the earth becomes consolidated at their roots, so that the radical fibres soon take firm footing in the earth, and the plant is prepared to vegetate with the earliest advance of spring.

"In transplanting trees and shrubs of every description, it is desirable that as much earth as possible be removed with the roots. If this is done, there will be less danger of their suffering by the change of situation. The excavation of the earth for the reception of the roots of trees and shrubs should bear some proportion to their size. They may generally be made from four to six feet in diameter, and of about 18 or 20 inches in depth. Large trees will require a larger opening than this, and small ones not so large. The subsoil where they are to be located may be thrown out and replaced at bottom with a fine mould, intermixed with a portion of good manure. Trees transplanted should stand two or three inches deeper in the earth than they stood previous to their removal. In no case should the extra depth exceed this. The radical fibres are to be spread horizontally in their natural position, and the soil intimately blended with them and compactly pressed about the trunk and over the roots. No manure should be permitted to come in immediate contact with the roots, though it should be plentifully placed about them on all sides. Should it touch them, they will be likely to sustain injury and rot.

"Though moist, dull weather is generally best for transplanting, it should not be done when the ground is very wet. The earth should be only moderately moist, otherwise it will be clammy and heavy. The operation of transplanting is most successfully performed in cloudy days, and a little before evening, previous to a shower. The reasons for this are obvious. If it be done when

the earth is dry and in the middle of the day, plants require watering and shading for a considerable time afterwards. The tops of trees and shrubs transplanted must be lessened in proportion to the loss the roots may have sustained. Otherwise the plant will perish from the loss of its nourishment. The ordinary quantity of root being diminished, the exhaustion from evaporation will be greater than the absorption of the remaining portion of root, so that the plant will die by transpiration. If the above old rules are followed, the trees and shrubs transplanted will almost invariably live."

THE TULIP TREE.

A writer in *Index*, Vineland, New Jersey, says, "I can testify of the beauty and stately character of the old tulip trees I have seen in various parts of the country; but in our region, the native trees being all on low and damp ground, we feared they would not do well on our poor, dry, gravelly and sandy barrens. They have been pretty liberally tried on all kinds of soil for street trees. The result is they outgrow all other kinds beside them, are bright and clean in foliage, symmetrical in form and stately in appearance. No other kind so quickly makes a satisfactory shade tree for the street or park. I have not yet seen, among the many hundreds here, an 'ill shaped' one or a 'broken branch.'"

Thomas Meehan says of it, "When unsurrounded by any other tree it branches out close to the ground, and presents a fine conical appearance till it gets old, when it becomes somewhat irregular and rough. Few trees are better fitted to form a single object on a lawn or in a park; the very peculiarity of its foliage and appearance suggesting the exclusiveness in which it would stand in order to show off its