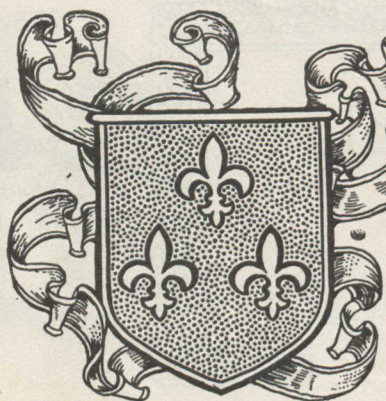




SHADE TREES FOR LAWNS

Some Desirable Kinds with Directions for Planting

By A. B. CUTTING, B.S.A.

THERE are many species and varieties of trees and shrubs that may be used on the home grounds and in parks. Generally speaking, the best kinds are those that are native to the locality. A few others may be introduced for novelty. The selection depends upon individual preferences and local conditions, chief of which is the size of the area to be planted. I shall mention a few of the most common and most desirable ones.

Among deciduous trees, the common sugar maple is one of the best and most popular for purposes of shade. It grows well, is long-lived and usually is not difficult to transplant. Its beauty and thriftiness make it a general favorite.

The Norway maple is one of the most useful trees that we have for lawn planting, but it is rather low-headed for streets. It will thrive on all kinds of soils and stand all exposures. It forms a dense and round head, attains noble size and affords excellent shade.

The sycamore maple is not so symmetrical as the sugar and Norway maples, but its fine foliage and the nature of its winged nutlets make it attractive. It is hardy, healthy, easily transplanted, and will thrive well, even in exposed locations.

The soft maple grows quickly, and is attractive for a number of years, but its branches are brittle and easily broken by ice and snowstorms. A variety of this, known as Weir's Cut-leaved Maple, is graceful. It is remarkable for its drooping branches and finely divided foliage. It is one of the best for lawn planting.

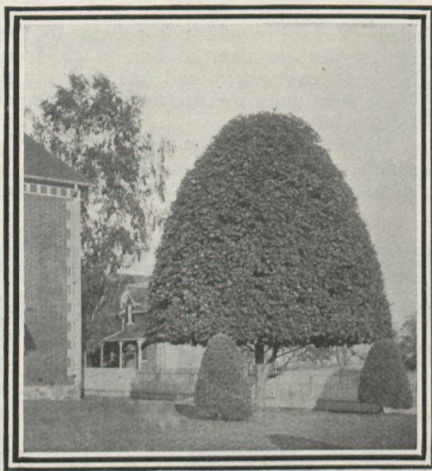
For street and park planting, the red and scarlet maple is a valuable tree. Among other maples that are desirable for special purposes are the Tartarian maple, the large-leaved maple, the English field maple (*Acer campestre*) and the dwarf Japanese maple.

The ash-leaved maple, known also as Manitoba maple and box elder, is one of the best for new places where results are wanted as quickly as possible. It grows rapidly, and thrives best in moist and rich soil. It will stand hardships, however, as is evidenced by its popularity in the western provinces, where it withstands cold and dryness. As it is

particular, becomes a nuisance by dropping in great abundance its flowers, seeds and burrs. In spite of these objections, this tree has been used extensively for lawn, park and street planting. It can be employed also for bowers and places where seats are required, as the top stands heading-in and makes dense shade.

SOME EVERGREENS.

In color and sizes, the evergreens are heavy. They have an important place in producing land-



TREES TRIMMED OUT OF SHAPE

While there is art in trimming trees like this, it is not in good taste on home grounds. Permit trees and shrubs to grow naturally, with an occasional heading-back of unruly branches. The large tree in the illustration is a maple.

scape effects and in planting for protection from winter winds. They can be planted for winter effect, with striking results.

The pines have beauty and picturesqueness of trunk and foliage. Their young fresh growth is

should be done with a tobacco and soap wash, or with kerosene emulsion. Towards the end of August when the winged forms of the insect come out of the galls, the spraying should be repeated. The point is to spray when the pests are seen to be moving about. They are so small that a magnifying glass will be required to see them. For a complete job the spraying should be repeated two or three times at short intervals, as the insects do not all come out at the same time.

Ordinary kerosene emulsion is made by the use of the following ingredients: Soft water, one gallon; hard soap, one-half pound; kerosene, two gallons. The soap should first be dissolved in the boiling water, after which the kerosene is added, and the two churned for five or ten minutes. The mixture should be diluted with ten times its measure of warm water before using. There are two essential conditions of success in making this emulsion. The liquids should be warm, and the water as soft as possible.

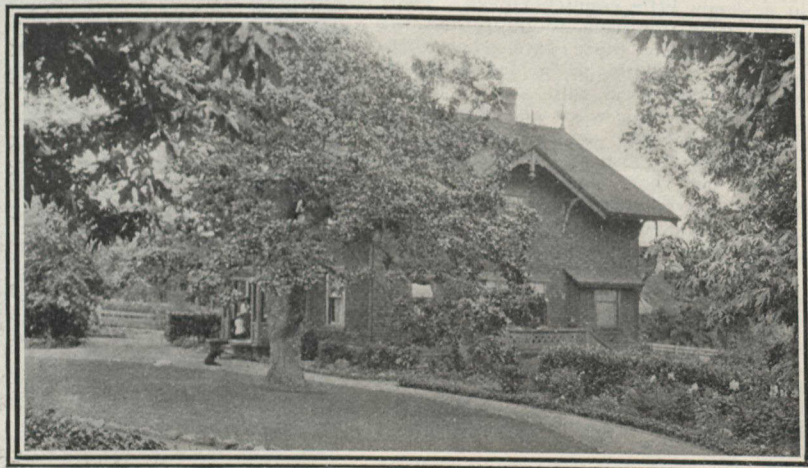
PLANTING TREES AND SHRUBS.

When buying trees and shrubs for planting on the lawn, ask the nurseryman to supply specimens of good quality and of medium size for the variety. When the trees are received from the nursery, plant them at once, or if that cannot be done, heel them in, so that the roots will not be exposed to the air, and leave them there until it is convenient for planting. The practice is particularly necessary in the care of young evergreens. By heeling-in is meant the temporary covering of the roots of plants in order to preserve or protect them till in permanent quarters. Plant in spring. Very large trees should be moved only in winter.

When planting dig the hole large enough to take in the roots without cramping. Have the hole as large, if not larger, at the bottom than at the top. Do not plant too deeply. Set at about the same depth as the trees stood in the nursery. This may be determined by the markings of the earth at the bottom of the trunk. Allow about two inches for settling. Work the fresh earth around the roots and under them. Shake tree backwards and for-



TREES ARE NEEDED TO GIVE A SETTING FOR THIS BEAUTIFUL HOME
(Photo by Prof. H. L. Hutt)



A HARMONIOUS BLENDING OF ART AND NATURE
(Photo by Prof. H. L. Hutt)

short-lived, some of the more durable trees, such as sugar maple or elm, should be planted with it to come in and last long after the ash-leaved maple has served its purpose.

One of the finest of all lawn, park and street trees is the majestic American elm. It lives to great age and always is attractive in outline. Although it will adapt itself to different soils and conditions, it readily responds to good treatment, and likes plenty of richness and moisture at its roots. Other elms that are useful are the English elm, the cork-barked and Siberian kinds.

The cut-leaf weeping birch is a superior subject for lawn planting, but it should not be planted too promiscuously. It is highly ornamental, and is useful in procuring color contrasts, when planted, for instance, in front of a group of evergreens. It may be used, also, to vary the sky-line of any group of trees or shrubs. For the best results, plant this birch in early spring, not late spring nor in fall. This species of birch is one of the most precious elements of the landscape.

The foregoing list of deciduous trees comprises only a few of the best known ones. There are scores of others that could be mentioned, among them the lindens, oaks and poplars. The horse chestnut and the mountain ash are undesirable. While showy at certain seasons, they are too symmetrical in outline to be beautiful. The former in

charming. The Austrian and the Scotch pines make handsome specimens, but our native and white pine, when young, is their superior. A small pine for planting in special positions is the dwarf mugho pine, which possesses dark foliage.

Among the spruces, we have the native white one and the Norway spruce, both of which are excellent for effect and for windbreaks; the latter is the more vigorous species. For a beautiful but novel specimen, the Colorado blue spruce may be chosen.

Much beauty and variety in form are to be found in the arbor-vitae, junipers and retinosporas. Among the best of these are the pyramidal and globose arbor-vitae, the Irish juniper and the plumose retinospora. In cold localities the two latter probably would require some protection for a few years.

THE SPRUCE GALL-LOUSE.

In many parts of the province, spruce trees are being injured by an insect called the spruce gall-louse which, as its name implies, forms galls on the twigs. In some districts it is causing much trouble and anxiety. Good results in treating it have been obtained by spraying the infested trees at the time that the young pests are exposed. This should be done in June, so that the treatment may be made before they are enclosed in the galls. The spraying

wards to fill all the spaces, then tramp and pack the soil firmly layer by layer. Air spaces cause decay, and eventually death. Plant in the evenings or on damp days. If the trees, when set, are exposed to strong winds or to injury by animals, it would be well to tie them to stakes and protect them by means of tree guards.

If you have not a border of shrubs you should plant one right away. The average shrub does well anywhere in good rich soil, and an assortment of a dozen varieties can usually find room in most front places. Plant the tall ones at the rear of the lot or next to the fence, and the shorter growers in front. I recommend the following shrubs: Tall growing—*Syringa Grandiflora*, purple and white; lilac, snowball or viburnum, flowering currant, purple fringe and berberry; medium growing—*Pyrus Japonica*, forsythia, weigela, hydrangea, spiraeas in variety, tartarian honeysuckle; small growing—almonds, *Prunus triloba*, *Spiraea fortunei*, S. Anthony Waterer, calycanthus and mahonia. For foliage effect group two or three golden elder with purple berberry and *Prunus Pissardi*; plant in groups, never plant in rows. Vary the outline of your border.

In the May issue of the CANADIAN HOME JOURNAL the question of shrubs will be dealt with at greater length. A description of most serviceable kinds will be given, and also suggestions on where and how to plant and group them most effectively.