

fibrous roots exist closer to the trunk. It is better, however, to make them larger than the actual spread of the roots in any case.

On low lying areas do not make the holes very deep, otherwise they may remain full of water for too great a time. On such areas it is best to elevate the roots of the trees and to mound over them with soil rather than to sink them down to a cold water-logged strata. This practice combined with a judicious selection of trees suited to their areas should result in a fair measure of success in the initial planting. The partial mounding of the roots of the trees will not be detrimental to the practice of watering. Usually on low-lying areas few artificial waterings are necessary as the rain water naturally finds its way to the lower levels.

It is necessary that the roots of trees be so planted that they are above the "Water table" in the soil. Below this the soil may, for too long a period in the year, be filled with water to the exclusion of oxygen. Therefore, for instance, should it be evident that the water table or level exists 9" below the surface, the holes should not be made deeper than this. A slight mound over the roots will then have to be made. If the water table exists at 1' 3" or deeper the normal hole may be dug.

No matter in what position the roots of the tree may be, the water will rise from the water table by capillary attraction to the surface of the soil and from this source the tree will generally obtain the moisture necessary for life.

Time to Plant.

The planting season for deciduous shade trees in Canada, varying of course with the latitude are: (a) The spring season from the 1st of April in southern localities until the 15th of May in northern localities or those in which the late springs usually pertain. (b) The fall planting season, from the 1st of October until frost suspends the work, which is usually about the 15th of November. Occasionally during the mild winters the time may be extended until December. The forementioned statements apply only to the ordinary grade of trees and not to those which may, during the winter, be transplanted with a frozen ball of earth adhering to the roots.

For the benefit of those who may be in doubt as to the wisdom of planting hardy deciduous trees during the fall, the following statement is made: Under the writer's personal supervision and in localities where

the minimum winter temperature varies from ten degrees to 30 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit, more than 25,000 trees have, during the last twelve years, been planted during the fall periods and more than 15,000 during the spring planting seasons. The fall planting has in every way proved as successful as that of spring as evidenced by the trees which by comparison bear silent testimony.

Planting the Trees.

Prior to planting the trees remove all broken roots, cutting them at their junction with other roots or fibres. A heavy pruning knife is the best instrument to use. On thick roots use the saw. Fibres or other small roots will quickly grow from the points of severance when the trees are planted.

If the roots appear at all dry immerse them for an hour or so in water. This will more quickly revive the trees and restore moisture to the cells than any other practice.

The holes already prepared to receive the trees, the next step will be that of planting. Fork the bottom of the holes to allow of drainage, then place the coarsest of the surface soil, if any, such as sods, grass side down, in the bottom, cut this up with a spade and upon it place the fine surface soil until the hole is about one-third filled, then tramp lightly. Set the roots of the tree upon this soil and if the topmost roots are level with the surface of the hole, this is proper. Trees should be so planted that they are little, if any, deeper in the soil than they previously existed. Two inches deeper under any circumstances should be the limit.

If the tree in position is one with a large ball of earth adhering to its roots, with the spade fill in the fine surface soil around the ball and work it under this until it is fairly firm and all air spaces are eliminated. Fill to about two inches above the ground level then tramp the area around the tree firmly. This will cause the soil to settle to at least the ordinary ground level. In the case of nursery raised trees or bush trees from which the soil has fallen, it will be necessary to carefully spread out the roots at the elevations at which they spring from the trunk and to make them radiate in all directions. Keep them apart and with the hand fill the fine soil between and above them so that the fibres will be in absolute contact with it. Finally fill the remainder of the hole, tramp firmly and leave a slight depression around the tree to catch the rain. Water the soil adequately. In watering, about ten gallons should be used to thoroughly



Timber Limits

We have a complete up-to-date survey of all available properties in the Provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and British Columbia. Before investing in timber limits consult us. Reliable surveys and estimates procured. We have in hand practical lumber and pulpwood limits.

Canada Woodlands AND Pulpwood Agency REGISTERED

600 McGill Bldg, Montreal, Canada

CABLES: "GEFORT, MONTREAL."
TELEPHONE: MAIN 3281

saturate and settle the soil to at least the depth of the hole.

The Sub-Soil.

It is important that the sub-soil should not be filled in around the roots. A little of it may be fixed with the surface soil to finally finish the filling of the hole, but only after the roots have been covered with the latter. It is better to entirely remove the sub-soil by spreading it to fill any depressions which may exist in the vicinity away from the trees, where in time, through the action of the weather and the accumulation of humus it will become fertile.

Mulching the Trees.

Trees should be mulched after planting for two reasons. (a) To conserve the moisture in the soil, after the spring planting season. (b) To protect the roots from injury during the periods of intense cold after the fall planting season. Many kinds of materials may be used for mulching purposes. Strawy litter shaken out from the manure pile, newly cut grass, a mixture of strawy litter and leaves and even half decayed leaves in themselves make an excellent mulch.

(Concluded in October issue.)