

climate are divided into several classes. First, the deciduous trees, which are easily grown—that is to say, they have fibrous roots, rendering them easy to transplant. The young saplings, as they stand in the undergrowth of the forest, will be found with sufficient roots, if care be taken, to transplant well. The term deciduous is applied to all trees not evergreen.

*Maples*.—Native Hard Maple (*acer saccharinum*); Scarlet or Soft Maple (*acer rubrum*); Silver Leaf Maple (*acer dasycarpum*); Norway Maple (*acer platanoides*); Ash Leaved Maple (*acer negundo*); [*aceroides negundo* of Dr. F. B. Hough, see paragraph No. 2 page 5.]

*Elms*.—American or White Elm (*ulmus Americana*); Cork Barked or Winged Elm (*ulmus inflata*); Scotch or Wych Elm (*ulmus montana*). (See paragraph No. 2 page 5).

*Lindens*.—European Linden (*tilia Europaea*); Basswood (*tilia Americana*).

*Ash*.—Native, white (*fraxinus Americana*); European Ash (*fraxinus Europaea*).

*Chestnuts*.—Horse Chestnut (*æsculus hippocastaneum*); Sweet Chestnut (*castanea Americana*).

*Mountain Ash*.—(*Pyrus Americana*).

The following native trees are also well adapted for transplanting, but they cannot be handled like the former, owing to their having but few roots. There are two ways of treating them—one, to plant the nuts where the tree is to grow, the other to transplant them several times when young. This gives them a mass of roots of far more certain growth for planting in their ultimate position.

*Hardwood Trees*, such as Hickory (*carya*); Oak (*quercus*); Beech (*fagus*); Walnut (*juglans*).

The time for planting all of the above is in spring, from the time the frost leaves the ground till May 15th. The season, however, can be prolonged to the 15th June, by observing to cut back the tops of the trees. In the fall the time of planting may be from the 20th of October till the ground is frozen too hard for digging. When planting them care should be taken to strip the leaves off, as the sap remaining in the trees soon evaporates through the leaves, causing them to shrivel up and so destroy their chance of growth.

The next class peculiarly suited for transplanting is the evergreen. Those of the spruce and cedar variety are grown more easily than pines or junipers, as they have a greater quantity of good roots. This class comprises the White or Native Spruce (*abies alba*), Norway Spruce (*abies excelsa*), Balsam Spruce or Fir Proper (*thuja balsamifera*), Hemlock (*abies Canadensis*), White Cedar (*thuja occidentalis*). The spruce and cedar family will grow in damper situations than will the pines, but all succeed better in fairly drained soil.

The next variety of evergreen is the pine. Unless transplanted several times when young, these do not throw out many roots, and those thrown out are fine, long and easily disbarked, unless great care be taken in removing them from the soil. The most suitable varieties are:—

*Pines*.—White Pine (*pinus strobus*); Weymouth Pine (*pinus cembra*); Norway Pine (*pinus rubra*); Austrian Pine (*pinus Austriaca*); Scotch Pine (*pinus sylvestris*).