

THE PLANTING OF A TREE.

By MARION COUTHOUT SMITH.

WOULDST thou upbuild a home where sweet wild lives are nested, Glad with the sound of song, quick with the flash of wings; Where the soft broods may rock, warm houred and unmo-lested, Deep in the leafy nooks, through all the changeful springs?

OR wouldst thou rear an arch of noblest grace and splen-dor, Lifted in air and light, shaped by the sun and storm, Moved by the wandering wing, swayed by each influence tender, Yet by the hand of life molded to steadfast form?

WOULDST thou make day more fair and night more rich and holy, Winter more keenly bright and summer's self more dear— Grant the sweet earth a gift, deep rooted, ripening slowly, Add to the sum of joys that bless the rounded year?

GO, then, and plant a tree, lovely in sun and shad-ow, Gracious in every kind—maple and oak and pine, Peace of the forest glade, wealth of the fruitful meadow, Blessings of dew and shade, hereafter shall be thine!

FOR though thou never see the joy thy hand hath granted, Those who shall follow thee thy generous boon may share, Thou shalt be Nature's child, who her best fruit hath planted, And each of many a spring shall find thy gift more fair.

## School Children Planting A Tree on Arbor Day



PLANT A TREE.

Dedicated to the School Children of America.

By SAMUEL PARKER.

IS he a benefactor who By skill or craft caused one blade more Of grass to grow where only grew A single blade all time before? A more than benefactor he— His name with saints' should be arrayed— Who generously plants a tree For future service, shelter, shade.

IN native groves how sad to see The woodman's tireless ax at play: The slow growth of a century Destroyed within a single day. Quickly restore the wanton waste, Invite th' moisture, woo the breeze; The forest's claim must be re-placed— Let everybody set out trees.

LET age and youth in friend-ly strife Seek each the other to excel, Till treeless plains assume new life, And homes where happy chil-dren dwell, Surrounded each by grove and lawn, Shall happier and brighter be, This glad some day to hasten on— Let every pupil plant a tree.

A DOWN the lane of future years, As verdant groves dot all the plain, And songs of birds salute our ears, The record, "He lived not in vain Who planted thus and planned that we Might shade and song so sweet enjoy," Such benefactor you may be If Arbor day you well employ.

FAMILY ARBOR DAY.

Parents and Children Can Do Much to Protect Trees.

Arbor day celebration need not be confined to clubs and to schools; it may be made a valuable ceremony among family festivities. It is quite as val-uable to learn how to care for trees growing in the yard as to plant new ones. Arbor day is the occasion to drive home observations against tying the clothesline to young saplings, swinging the hammock between trees and injuring the bark, permitting horses to bark trees before the house or the cook to empty the salt water from the ice cream freezer at the roots of the single oak or elm near the back door. Electric wires do much damage, and then there are the live posts, caterpillars and scales, which may be routed if taken in time.

A sickly looking tree may need a fertilizer or the earth spaded about its roots. In a district where there are no trees a program of tree songs and poems and a trip to one of the parks would revive the spirit of the day. Of course the planting of new trees is not to be discouraged, and it is hoped that many nurserymen have been consult-ed in advance of Arbor day.

Planting For Posterity.

There is something nobly simple and pure in a taste for the cultivation of forest trees. It argues, I think, a sweet and generous nature to have this strong relish for the beauties of vegetation and this friendship for the hardy and glorious sons of the forest. There is a grandeur of thought con-nected with this part of rural economy. He who plants an oak looks forward to future ages and plants for posterity. Nothing can be less selfish than this— Irving.

Good Scotch Advice.

Jock, when ye hae naething else to do ye may be sticking in a tree; it will be growing, Jock, when ye're sleeping. —Highland Laird of Scotland.

SUPPOSE THERE WERE ONLY ONE TREE ON EARTH.

IF there were only one tree in all the world, what would be its commercial value, not to speak of its aesthetic worth? The millions of Rockefeller and Carnegie added to the billions in the Bank of England could not buy that tree.

Suppose you owned it. What would you do with it?

Would you build a high wall around it, so high as to shut off outside view even of the top-most leafage, and charge tourists, who, of course, would come from all parts of the world in flocks and droves and herds, \$100 a peep? Would you gather the annual crop of leaves and sell them at \$25 a leaf? Would you yank off the shedding bark and sell bark souvenirs of the only tree at \$10 a square inch? Would you charge \$500 for the privilege of climbing your tree?

Or would you cultivate a mag-nificent lawn around the only tree, put plenty of benches un-der its shade and invite the peo-ple of the world to come and sit and have a shade with you?

This is just a hypothetical question in the case of brother-hood versus selfishness. How will you answer it?

If you answer it unashidly then go and plant another tree on Arbor day.

## HOW TREES BEAUTIFY STREETS



### WHEN trees are budding and the brown twigs are decorated with clusters of dainty blossoms and tender green leaves unfurl as if by magic a word from the wise will stir popular attention, and all will rejoice in the beauty of the tree and begin to sing of its virtues. This is the reason that Arbor day was appointed for the spring at an hour when Nature puts on her most charming attire.

Scientific tree planters reckon that trees are in condition to transplant at any time after the fall of the leaves, and either late autumn or early spring, before the opening of the buds, is the chosen season. It will be seen ac-cordingly that the Arbor day festival date had to consider many things, not only the question of the good of the tree, but a time of the month when Nature would appeal to human plant-ers.

Following the happy occasion of Ar-bor day, suburban homemakers and city improvement clubs far and wide will begin to plant trees. Many of our most important public works were the fruits of enthusiasm and somewhat impractical beginnings. The main thing is to begin work and to do some-thing.

Shade trees add so much to the at-tractiveness of a locality that their planting is a mark of business sense to property owners. It is probable that after Arbor day resolutions will be passed at more than one meeting and a committee be ordered to buy trees for planting. What shall they buy? What is best for city purposes? What is the experience of other cities? Ques-tions like these are sure to be asked, and an authority should be consulted before ordering cheap trees and get-ting the work over without serious de-berations as to the future and suc-cess of the tree.

Most street trees die for lack of proper soil; many cannot endure the smoke, which clogs the pores of the leaves, and the poisonous gases in the atmosphere; others suffer from cramp-ed roots under the pavements where the air does not penetrate, others from too much water, and still others from being wounded by horses, hacked by careless hands and general mistreat-ment.

Neglected trees, like neglected chil-dren, show the signs of their misfor-tunes; hence the improvement soci-ety turning over a new leaf on Arbor day should look down its streets with these facts in mind. A vigorous tree will be beautiful, a sickly tree may be returned to health, but a sorrow-fully degenerate tree should be up-rooted.

Street trees should possess qualities of endurance—that is, they should have the ability to resist unfavorable city life as it exists in soil, heat, ex-tremes of water, smoke, gases and dust. They should have strength to resist winds, sleet, snow and pressure on the trunk and pruning and various injuries, with the ability to stand transplanting and to be easily propa-gated.

The street tree must be selected

from among those that are compar-atively immune from insect attacks and fungi. Certain trees, like human be-ings, pick up disease from the air, and there are other hardy folk who stand the test. Thus the oak and alanthus enjoy splendid health and the horse chestnut and linden suffer severely.

A good form with upright habit is to be preferred. A drooping tree or one that heads too low gets in the way of traffic and keeps the soil continual-ly shaded. If it is too broad it inter-feres with walks and windows, and if too large sunlight and air are shut off from houses and street. Trees that re-tain their foliage all summer, small leaved trees that let the sunshine through and those that do not leaf too early and get nipped for their ven-turesome habits are among the first listed.

Then they should not have the bad habit of sprouting at the roots, nor shedding bark, twigs or leaves, nor have thorns nor tempting fruit or flowers to attract the climbing small boy. A long lived shade tree that lives more than one generation is the wisest investment, as short lived trees must be replanted and require more care and expense.

Discussing the merits of various trees, the oak is by far the best shade tree for cities. The white oak is ob-jectionable because it is of very slow growth and retains its leaves during winter.

The sycamore comes second as a shade producer and reliable city tree. It is widely grown in the cities of In-dia, Persia and Europe. In London it bears the reputation of being the only tree that will thrive in the dust and smoke of so large a city. It is becom-ing popular in the United States.

Norway maple, ginkgo, ash, hack-berry, sweet gum, elm, silver maple, horse chestnut, honey locust, sugar maple, Linden and tulip trees are re-com-mended, their importance and value following the order named.

City Has 11,223 Trees.

According to a census just compli-ed by the New York Commissioner of the department of parks there are 11,223 trees in that city, outside of those in the different parks, from the Battery to One Hundred and Eighty-second street. The commissioner made this census to enable him to estimate what funds are needed for the care of the trees. The allowance is \$25,000 yearly.

LATE ARBOR DAY.

In Many States Annual Tree Planting Should Be Earlier.

It is well to defer gardens until the frost has left the ground and the days are long, but tree planting time or Ar-bor day has been set altogether too late in many states. A tree that is up-rooted after the sap is well started and the leaves beginning to unfurl receives a nervous shock. It is likely, too, that the roots are wounded in trans-planting and it has to begin life all over again in order to adjust itself to conditions. The rulings of habit are strong. Thus because we are ac-customed to give presents at Christmas and to dye eggs at Easter schools and clubs decide that trees must be plant-ed on Arbor day, if at all. In Illinois the first Arbor day was appointed at a season when it was supposed that it would be pleasant to be out of doors and every one could enjoy the budding foliage. In mid-April planting enthu-siasm runs high, but for the welfare of trees it is rather late to do much transplanting. However, this fact should not discourage those who have laid plans, but another year matters may be arranged along other lines.

At several recent meetings of fore-stry committees of the women's clubs it was suggested that tree planting in school yards and parks be done at the proper season earlier in the year nam-ed by experts and that it should be made known that Arbor day was a time appointed for ceremonial and programs bearing on the subject. Trees may therefore be set in the school yards at any time, and the sooner the better. Leafing is on the way. If shrubs are to be transplanted one should not delay, but get to work at once and set rosebushes, lilacs, snowballs, privet and tree honeysuckle or any of the native wild shrubs which will make good progress during the rains of April and May.

Hints on Tree Planting.

The best shade trees are compact and symmetrical. Never select a tree which has a bad odor. Root spreading trees should be avoid-ed.

AN ARBOR DAY TREE.

“DEAR little tree that we plant today, What will you be when we're old and gray?— The savings bank of the squirrel and mouse, For robin and wren an apartment house, The dressing room of the butterfly's ball, The locust's and katydid's concert hall, The schoolboy's ladder in pleasant June, The schoolgirl's tent in the July moon, My leaves shall whisper them merry tales of the children who planted me.” —Youth's Companion.

THE TREE PLANTER.

Give fools their gold and knives their power; Let fortune's bubbles rise and fall; Who sows a field or trains a flower Or plants a tree is more than all. —John Greenleaf Whittier.

Sixty Years the Standard

# Dr. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

A straight, honest, Cream of Tartar Baking Powder. Made from Grapes. Makes better, more healthful food.

Sold without deception.

NO ALUM—NO LIME PHOSPHATE

“Alum in food must therefore act as a poison.” —Prof. Johnson, Yale University.

Read the label. Buy no baking powder unless the label shows it to be made from Cream of Tartar.

## Uncle Sam Urges Planting of Trees

Agricultural Department Suggests Exercises for Public Schools.

Arbor day, which was founded away back in 1872 by the late J. Sterling Morton of Nebraska, who became secretary of agriculture under Presi-dent Cleveland, is now observed an-nually in every state of the Union. The United States government has is-sued through the department of agri-culture a pamphlet earnestly urging that the public schools everywhere hold exercises on Arbor day and in-struct the children in the planting and the proper care of trees. The pamphlet gives some valuable suggestions for public school programs, including this list of topics for Arbor day essays by the children or the instructors:

- “Celebrated Trees.”
- “Short History of Arbor Day.”
- “What Arbor Day Is For.”
- “How to Plant a Tree.”
- “Best Trees to Plant.”
- “The Most Useful Tree.”
- “Trees and Their Relation to Birds.”
- “Trees and Their Relation to Fishes.”
- “Varieties of Trees on Our Farms.”
- “Schoolhouses—What They Are and What They Should Be.”
- “School Grounds—How to Improve Them.”
- “What the Leaves Do.”
- “Best Trees to Plant on the Road-side.”
- “Planting Nut Bearing Trees—En-couragement For It.”
- “Best Trees and Shrubs For Orna-mental Planting.”
- “What to Do With Signs That Are Nailed to Trees and Fences and Paint-ed on the Rocks.”
- “How to Do Away With Rubbish on the Road-sides.”
- “Roads and Walks and How to Make Them.”
- “How to Make Arbor Day Most Use-ful.”

Uncle Sam also makes the following suggestions for recitation or declama-



tion by the children at the annual tree planting exercises:

- “Character of Washington,” Thomas Jefferson.
- “Antiquity of Freedom,” Bryant.
- “The American Flag,” J. Rodman Drake.
- “Planting of the Apple Tree,” Bry-ant.
- “Under the Greenwood Tree,” Shakespeare.
- “Among the Trees,” Bryant.
- “Plant a Tree,” Lucy Larcom.
- “The Prairies,” Bryant.
- “The Oak,” Lowell.
- “The Pine Tree,” Emerson.
- “Fair Tree,” Lady Winchelsea.
- “Discourse on Trees,” Becher.

These suggestions from the govern-ment should be of much value to teachers who plan the Arbor day ob-servance.

## Transplanting of Trees Is a Feat

Big Ones Dug Up, Moved and Set Out Where Desired.

The work of transplanting big trees is perhaps the most wonderful of all the feats which the landscape gardener of today accomplishes. As you might dig up a rosebush and carry it from

one border to another, so does he dig up some stately woodland giant and carry it bodily to new ground, perhaps miles from its birthplace. It is a work that requires the highest engineering skill and the deepest knowledge of horticultural science.

The trees should be moved in mid-winter, when the earth surrounding the roots is frozen solid, so that it may be handled without breaking up. For most trees not over twelve inches in diameter a ball of earth one foot in diameter and as deep as the roots, usually about four or five feet, would be sufficient to transplant with the tree.

The usual method employed in mov-ing a big tree is as follows: When the hole has been dug around the roots the tree is pulled to one side and the excavated earth thrown under it. It is then pulled in the opposite way, and the hole is again filled up, this process being continued until the tree is gradu-ally uplifted and may easily be low-ered on to wooden supports erected for the purpose. Any branches that may drag on the ground are now se-curely tied up, and any necessary trimming is attended to. The trunk is then firmly attached in an upright position to the rear of the wagon, and the tree is ready to be carried to its new site.

When it has arrived at the place which it is to adorn in the future it is rolled off from the wagon into the hole and is easily raised to an upright position by horses and ropes. The roots of the tree will be now very li-able to injury, and care must be taken in order to encourage a proper growth to water the ball of earth with the ut-moost regularity. The ball of earth will be liable to shrink and so allow the air to reach the roots, with disas-trous effect, and, moreover, unless pre-cautions are taken the porous soil sur-rounding the dry ball will absorb all the moisture intended for the roots.

Even in freezing weather the roots of a tree that has been dug up are very liable to injury and should be



TREE MOVING MACHINE AT WORK.

protected by a covering of straw litter. Water should be sprinkled over the sides of the ball, thus covering it with a solid coating of ice. Should a thaw set in straw and leaves will preserve the frozen ball for weeks, thus allow-ing time for the roots to recover from the rude shock they received.

Trees by this method have been transplanted up to a weight of forty tons and when care has been taken have suffered no ill effects.