Lancaster Intelligencer.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 21, 1883.

The Transplanting Season.

Germantown Telegraph.

The autumn season for transplanting trees will soon arrive, and all discussions as to whether fall planting or spring planting is best will give way to the fact that large numbers will be set out, and how best to do it will be the great question. There is always one thing in favor of fall-planting, and that is that whether it is in all cases the *best*, or not quite the best, there is so much to be done in the spring that it is a great gain to get all out of the way that can be done at all; hence, what can be set out now leaves us so much more free to work in the next busy season. However, it is well to remember that there is more to be done in the way of precaution at this time of the year than in the other.

It is well-known now that when trees of the regular planting size die in the winter season after transplanting, it is because the moisture is dried out of them by winds and frosts. The roots—more or less mutilated, as the roots of transplanted trees must necessarily be—cannot supply the waste as well as a tree not transplanted; hence, the planter's great object should be to check or guard against the waste of the tree's juices as much as possible. One of the best things is to plant as soon after *the leaves are ripe* as possible, and in this way the severed roots have a little time to heal over before frost, and thus can play a better part in the system of water-works. Then again something can be done in the way of trimming back the weak twigs and shoots which generally get killed anyhow, but do not die until they have played an important part in the great water waste. Another matter of gain is in keeping the roots as much as possible from frost. If the roots have to supply the waste of sap which goes on in the winter time, they will surely be better able to draw moisture out of unfrozen than frozen ground; and frost can be kept out considerably by mounding the earth somewhat up above the stem, *and drawing it away as soon as the cold weather is gone in spring.* This plan also operates against the tendency of plants to become drawn out by frosts, and is often done by planters without a thought as to the double benefit. Some people put a heavy mulch over transplanted trees in order to keep out frost, and this is an excellent plan where there is no mice about, as there is danger of having the trees girdled.

Evergreens, having so large a mass of green surface, from which moisture escapes by drying winds usually suffer much more than deciduous trees; but Nature seems to have done her best to make up for this by giving them a greater share of roots. It is perfectly wonderful to note the immense mass of roots with which a spruce or an arbor-vite is furnished in comparison with the number on any deciduous tree; yet with this extra advantage we all know how the winds in winter "swaip" a new planted evergreen. This also requires that they should be more firmly staked.

Of course we need no more than refer to the fact that a transplanted tree needs at times the earth to be firmly pressed in all about the roots; for unless each root is in actual contact with the earth it cannot imbibe the moisture which the earth contains, and the plant might as well not have the roots as to have them in cavities where they cannot act. If this is necessary in the spring, it is much more so in the fall, when all the moisture giving sources are of so much importance to the tree.

There is some discrimination necessary, perhaps, as to the kinds of trees to plant in the fall. Those trees which are liable to be injured in winter when not transplanted are much more liable to be killed when they are. What nurserymen call half hardy trees are never touched by them at this season. Peaches, for instance, we find sometimes killed in our northern winters, and in these locations no sensible man would recommend fall planting of peach trees; but trees like the apple or the pear, or any tree usually deemed perfectly hardy, can be removed very well if some little precaution, is used, as we have said, there is the great gain of having so much work got off one's hands against the busy spring time coming.

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"Has magical pain killing and healing properties. Half of a fifty cent bottle cured me of rheumatism and a cold that had settled in my back. Feel as well as I ever did in my life." Otto J. Bossbiter, prop'r *Holland City News*, Holland, Mich., speaking for *Thomas' Eclectric Oil*. For sale by H. B. Cochran, druggist, 137 and 139 North Queen street.

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"Swayne's Ointment" { Ringworm,
"Swayne's Ointment" { Itch,
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