

deficient in late keeping *hardy* varieties. It has been the desire of the Provincial Fruit Growers Association to ferret out a late keeper, hardy as Duchess, and fruit as good as Northern Spy.

The late Mr. Charles Gibb spent his whole life, you may say in trying to find such an apple for this province. It was this object he had in view when he visited northern Russia, at great personal expense, a few years ago. We are testing many new Russians and perhaps such an apple may be found among them; but whether it will come to us from Russia or be found amongst our many grand Canadian Seedlings, we may rest assured of one thing, it will be hailed with delight by all apple growers throughout this Province of Quebec.

After having procured your trees from the nursery take them out of the bundles and heel them in the ground—each kind by itself, until you are ready to plant them out. Stake out your Orchard by marking the centre of each hole you intend digging, with a small stick. Have the rows not less than 25 feet apart and the trees about the same distance apart in the rows. Some trees of slow and dwarfish growth such as Duchess, Tetofsky, and Yellow Transparent may be placed nearer together in the rows, but all trees of vigorous growth should not be set less than 25 feet apart—Even 40 feet is advocated by some. In selecting trees from the nursery it is not best to choose the largest. Three year old trees can be dug up without much loss of root, but with four year old trees that is impossible, therefore the former with its roots intact, well planted and cared for, will grow quickly and two years after planting will surpass in size the four or five year old nursery tree set out at the same time.

In planting the Orchard I need scarcely say that for the purposes of cultivation after the trees have been planted, and also for sake of good appearance, it is necessary to set the trees in straight rows, looking every way.

Dig large, shallow, holes about 16 in. or 18 in. deep. Do not put any manure into the holes. Before setting the tree, throw into the middle of the hole a shovelful or two of fine surface earth, making a little mound upon which set your tree, spreading out the roots carefully. Be particular to see that there are no spaces or interstices beneath the roots; fill up the hole with finest surface earth, packing it carefully around the roots, firming the soil with your feet gently, so as not to crush or tear the smallest root. In advanced spring or dry weather a pail of water (water that has been exposed to the sunshine is best for this purpose as it will not chill the roots) might be given to each tree, when the earth is partly filled in. At other times when the soil is moist, water is not necessary, it is injurious.

Do not plant too deep. Nature has put a mark to indicate the proper depth for planting. It is the swelling or collar from which the roots go downward and the stem goes upward. Let this collar be even with the surface of the ground.