

canker worms, grubs and borers, slugs and aphids, disease and blight, must be watched for, fought against, and remedies faithfully applied. The wants of the growing tree must be carefully foreseen, and a faithful effort made to insure health and productiveness.

The requirements of pruning vary somewhat according to the kind of tree; we prefer, however, low training for all trees, for dwarf trees vary especially. The pruning should be done each year, so that no necessity may arise for cutting large limbs. Care must always be used to keep the head of the tree open and well-balanced cutting the limbs which may be superfluous.

Trees should be trimmed as early as possible up to the height it is intended the future head should be, that the cutting off of large limbs may not in future be necessary. This should be avoided when possible, as decay is liable to commence at point of separation, and extended into the trunk. When such removal is absolutely necessary, the wound should be carefully pared smooth, and a covering of paint or grafting wax applied to protect it from the action of the weather. Dwarf

trees, particularly of the pear and apple, while young, require more pruning than any other kind of tree, in order to bring the top to a suitable form. For the first two or three years after planting, fully one-half the growth of the previous year should be removed, by heading in or reducing the length of each limb. The top limbs require to be cut back more, the lower limbs less, thus producing a more equal distribution of sap, and consequent vigor to the lower limbs with the upper. After the tree has passed, say to the third or fourth year after planting, the requirement of pruning is only to keep it in the symmetrical shape, and prevent particular limbs from taking a disproportionate growth. Limbs so inclined must be headed back sufficiently, and all superfluous wood upon the tree kept promptly removed. This regularly attended to, will obviate the occurrence of any necessity for amputating large limbs.

They should be planted immediately on their delivery, or if not prepared to do so, the roots should be buried in the ground—they will not stand exposure to sun and air, and many are lost simply for want of care. As soon as planted cut back all side branches to within two or three inches of the main stem. Make this the invariable practice, and never deviate from it if you wish to save your trees. The growth will be much more rapid and vigorous in consequence of this pruning, and by strictly adhering to it, or by immediate planting, or covering the roots in the soil, very few, if any trees will be lost. Peaches like all other stock we deliver, will be in fine condition, having been carefully handled and kept from exposure by us. If you do not follow our directions, and meet with loss, the fault will be entirely with you.

The top of these plants die down every winter, and therefore needs no protection. Plant in RICH soil, spreading the roots WELL apart, being very careful not to break them; dig a large hole so as to afford them plenty of room. They need plenty of food during summer to enable them to support and supply a continued abundance of bloom. These plants will not produce the best results the first season after transplanting.

Many cultivators, after taking great trouble and expense in the selecting and planting of their trees, fail of success by neglecting that after-care and attention which is equally essential. Caterpillars and

Those who are obliged to plant trees in fields of grass or grain, should see that all such are carefully mulched with coarse manure, and that the ground is kept loose and moist about the trees. A hoed crop is greatly preferable in such plantations for the first five years. After this time, standard apple, pear, cherry, and plum trees will grow and produce fairly in turf. The dwarf trees and peaches should be well mulched every year with coarse manure, and the ground thoroughly cultivated.

Those who are impatient to see fruit upon their trees, as is often the case, particularly with regard to trees tardy in coming into bearing, may expedite the

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