

take of setting their trees too shallow. It is probably better to have them stand rather deeper in the orchard than they did in the nursery ; but whatever depth the person may design to plant them, he should make allowance for the settling of the soil. Land which has been for some years in pasture, meadow, or grain, is elevated or loosened by plowing, and it frequently requires an entire season of good tillage to compact it to its normal level. But the trees are set in the subsoil, and therefore do not settle ; and the owner may find at the end of a year or two that his trees seem to stand too high out of the ground. When setting trees on newly turned land, the planter should allow one or two inches for the settling of the soil, and thereby increase the depth of the planting.

"Persons often tell me that they know of productive orchards standing in sod. So do I ; but this only proves that the land is unusually good. The great majority of orchards contradict this experience, and reason is against it. For myself, I should consider that I could not afford to run the risk of placing orchards permanently in sod. There are cases in which thrifty young orchards can be thrown into bearing by seeding them down, but this is only a temporary expedient, and if the land is again brought under cultivation, when the desired result is obtained, no harm will come. If the old orchard is giving satisfactory returns in sod, it would be folly to plow it up ; but if it is unprofitable, something must be done. Next to tillage, pasturing closely with sheep or hogs is the best thing which can be done ; and if the stock is fed grain, so much the better."

In proof of the decided advantage to be gained by the application of the Bordeaux mixture, several letters from orchardists are inserted, showing the immense increase of crops gained by faithful spraying. We extract one of these letters, written by G. H. Bradley & Son, Niagara County, N. Y., as follows :

Our Duchess of Oldenburg orchard is 17 years old and has 375 trees which produced this year 900 bbls. firsts and windfalls, which netted us \$2,100. We sprayed three times with Paris green. The orchard has been cultivated and fertilized with stable manure for the last four or five years. There were almost no No. 2 apples. We picked 200 bbls. at one picking, and had only 3 bbls. of No. 2.

Our Twenty Ounce orchard yielded at the rate of \$400 per acre, treatment same as Duchess, except that it was sprayed seven times with Paris green and Bordeaux mixture. Baldwins and Kings yielded at the rate of \$150 per acre, and the quality was No. 1. They were also sprayed and manured.

Duchess sold for \$2.75 per bbl., Twenty Ounce sold for \$2.35 per bbl., Baldwins and Kings sold for \$2.00 per bbl.