

man as a rule receives the blame. This is unjust, and could easily be prevented if only the following few precautions are observed: When the stock is received, cut the struts, loosen the bundle, and then heel in moist, well-drained soil. This should be left in a condition so it will remain fresh until planting-time. It is not a good practice to place the stock in water. And under no condition should the roots be left exposed to the sun and wind. If trees arrive in a dried-out condition, they should be entirely buried in moist soil until they regain their turgidity. If the stock is frozen when received, place it in a location where it will thaw out gradually. Should the stock be received in the fall, and the fruit-grower does not wish to plant it until spring, it should be well heeled in, covering the roots to a depth of about 18 inches, and tapering this down to only a few inches over the tops. If the district is subject to very low temperatures, it would be advisable to supplement the above covering by means of straw, or evergreen branches. Before heeling in the trees in the fall, it is a good practice to prune all the roots, as by so doing a callus will be formed on the cuts by spring, and new roots will grow from this callus immediately after planting.

#### WHERE TO PURCHASE NURSERY STOCK.

Always deal with reliable, established, and responsible nurserymen or their accredited agents. Select those who are growing their stock under, as near as possible, your own conditions of soil and climate. Use your best judgment, supplemented by the advice of your most successful neighbours and that of your local Horticulturist, as to the varieties best suited for planting in your section. The grower is warned against planting heavily any extensively advertised varieties until they have been proven successful in the district, both from the standpoint of market requirements and adaptability to the district.

#### AGE OF TREE TO PLANT.

One-year-old fruit-trees are the most satisfactory for planting in all cases. There should be no difficulty met with in obtaining a good stand, providing the stock is good and the ground is in proper condition to receive them. A one-year-old tree can be headed at any height desired by the grower. In the case of two-year-old trees, most of the nurserymen sell them according to height, so they are tempted to head them much higher than would a good orchardist. One-year-old trees from the nursery as a general rule have a better root system in proportion than older trees. The older tree has to be cut back more severely after planting, or it will make little growth, and will form fruit-spurs and rosettes of leaves, which are not to be desired on the young tree just planted. In most cases it is found that a tree set at one year of age in a comparatively few years will equal and surpass a tree which has been set at two, three, or four years of age. The older trees receive a much greater check on transplanting than do the younger trees. The initial cost of the older trees is greater, there is also greater expense in handling and in shipping, and more time is required in settling a tree of this kind. Furthermore, the percentage from loss is considerably greater, because the older trees are much more difficult to establish. A careful perusal of the above should be enough to convince the reader as to the superiority of the one-year-old tree for planting. We must favour the planting of one-year-old trees. There may be cases where an older and larger tree could be moved a short distance, and, by taking great care in planting, be made to grow well. This, however, cau