

## SUMMARY.

1. For an orchard, select, if possible, high land with a northern or northeastern exposure.

2. A well-drained, deep, open, clayey loam is best.

3. Work the land deeply and well previous to planting.

4. Plant far enough apart that trees will not touch when full grown.

5. The hexagonal arrangement of trees in an orchard admits of 15 per cent. more trees per acre than on the square, without a bit more crowding.

6. To secure proper fertilization of blossoms, avoid planting too large a block of any one variety.

7. When transplanting, keep roots moist and pack the earth about them firmly.

8. A mulch spread about newly transplanted trees maintains a uniformity of temperature and moisture favorable to the formation of new roots.

9. Give thorough, shallow, level cultivation.

10. Cropping between the rows must gradually cease as the trees increase in size.

11. Unleached wood ashes are one of the best fertilizers for fruit trees of all kinds.

12. Like all other fertilizers, they should be spread evenly as far out as the roots extend.

13. Prune regularly every year and direct growth rather than cut out what has grown.

14. Prevent injuries from borers by coating the trunks of trees with a soft soap, soda and carbolic acid wash.

15. Spraying is often necessary on young trees while not yet of a bearing age.

16. For leaf-eating insects, use Paris green ; for sucking insects, kerosene emulsion ; and for fungous diseases, copper sulphate solution and Bordeaux mixture.

17. The Bordeaux mixture and Paris green may be applied together with advantage.