

them on Vancouver Island. I would like to impress upon those about to plant, the very great importance of the care of trees from the nursery to the actual planting. You will often see trees carted around with roots and stems exposed to sunlight and air for hours and even days without a thought as to possible loss. This is all wrong. The moisture and tender bark should be kept from the air and light, which otherwise draw out the root strength. And I should advise cutting back to 2 feet (14 inches is better) as soon as the tree is planted, so that there will not be so many leaves opening out in the spring to draw the plant food from root and stem before the root hairs have grown to get food from the surrounding soil.

5.

PLANTING BETWEEN ROWS

I would never put in so-called "fillers," but if at all near a market would grow roots or small fruits. But be sure to keep far enough away from the trees to run a horse and cultivator each side of the tree at least four feet wide, increasing the width as the trees grow larger, or for the first four, or perhaps five years. **Never try to grow two crops off the same ground at the same time, as some growers try to do.**

6.

PRUNING

During the first three or four years do a little summer pruning; that is, take off some of the young shoots you know will have to come away, such as those which are growing inwards, or too much at right angles, etc., but be careful not to overdo this, as trees must have a good quantity of leaves to do well. The leaves are the workshop, elaborating the sap as it passes on.

One should watch the leaves of his trees to tell the state of their health. When pruning at any time, always cut close to butt or limb, making a smooth cut, not leaving ugly spurs which can hardly ever heal over. And when forming the head of your young trees, cut with bud left the way you wish to have the next growth grow. That is, if you wish the limb to grow outwards, cut with the