The grounds manured and plowed in the autumn must be plowed again and harrowed in the spring, and then leveled by raking or rolling.

Finally, if owing to uncontrollable circumstances, we must plant in a fallow land which could not be plowed in the autumn, it is absolutely necessary to dig it up very deep in the spring, either in drawing 5 or 6 furrows with a subsoil plow in the place which will be occupied by the rows of trees or in digging the holes with dynamite. Let it be noted, however, that this method is not as recommendable as the former ones.

Next, we proceed to the staking out of the ground, that is, to the putting in line of the rows, and to the marking, with pickets, of the place of the trees.

The space to be left between the rows and the distance between each of the trees is different according to species, varieties, to the climate and the area of the orchard. As a general rule, the apple trees are planted 25 to 35 ft in all directions; the pear, plum and cherry trees 15, ft in all directions, an exception being made for dwarf trees which are planted at 8 ft distance.

If various kinds of fruit trees are to be planted, each of them will have to be planted separately and marked.

How to plant ?

When the time has come to plant the trees, it will be necessary to dig out the holes destined to receive them. Seeing that we could not dig without removing the stake, and as it is important, in order to keep the straight line, that the trunk of the tree occupies exactly the spot of the stake, we will use an *indicating board*, as represented in the picture on the front page.

It is a board measuring 4 to 6 ft long by 6 to 8 inches wide, perforated at its two extrememities and having in the middle on one side a notch in the shape of a V. (See picture). Before taking out the stake to dig the hole, it is fixed in the notch of the board which is set in place with two pegs driven into the ground through the holes which have been bored at the ends of the board. As these pegs will serve as guiding-marks when the stake and the board have been removed, care must be exercised not to pull them out before the tree has been planted.

The diameter of the hole must correspond to the length of the roots and varies between 2 and 3 ft. When digging, we remove the mould or improved earth which is thrown aside (*a*) as it is the richest and as same must be used to cover the roots. The layer of earth which is afterwards removed to a depth of 18 inches is laid down as represented by (*b*).

An excellent method to take advantage of in sandy grounds, to make a success of the plantation, consists in depositing in the bottom of the hole a shoveful of well rotten manure or yet of rich compost which is pulverised by mixing with three times its volume of earth, so as to form a knoll or hillock (in picture *c*). Before the tree is set in place, we generally cut off the two-