

close contact with the roots allows of the plant making a stronger start. After firming the soil, a layer of loose fine earth should be at the surface to act as a mulch and prevent the packed soil beneath from drying out. This mulch also helps to keep the soil beneath cool and moist.

When a few plants only are to be planted for home use, care must be taken to dig a hole big enough so that the roots of the plant may be well spread out. If a spade is just used to pry a hole in the ground and the plant set in that it cannot be expected to thrive.

Choice of Plants.—Strong, well-rooted one-year-old plants are as good as two-year-old plants, and cost less money. It is, however, essential to have them well-rooted. One-year-old plants are easily set, suffer less check in transplanting



FIG. 5.—Another view in Mr. Henry's peach orchard, showing English gooseberries interplanted.

than two-year plants, and make a better growth than they would during the same time in the nursery row. Two year plants are quite often the cull stock left at the end of the first year after the best year-old plants have been sold. They are grown for a second year and then often sold as No. 1 two-year-olds.

SUBSEQUENT CULTIVATION.

Conservation of moisture, and coolness of soil, especially for gooseberries, are two very important considerations with these fruits, hence cultivation must be thorough and frequent. Where the climate will permit, a very good plan is to plow the land in the fall, leaving a furrow down the centre of each row to drain off the surplus moisture. This plowing and also all further cultivations must