

roots to be spread out easily. By the side of the trench, a quantity of fine, rich earth should be placed to fill it up when the plant is in place.

In a rocky soil, a trench, sufficiently wide to receive the roots of the youngling with ease, should be prepared, and good earth should be brought to fill up the trench.

As to low, damp soils, no trenches should be made; the plants set in them in such land would infallibly die; but, in the contrary, they should be set on the surface, the roots covered with mould (terrean) and with pieces of turf taken from the place where the *bulte* or mounds is made. In this case, the earth must be brought to the place of plantation, and the turves required must be lifted from the immediate neighbourhood.

*How to plant?*—Two planters are better than one. While one selects the plants and trims the roots and branches, the other make a little mound at the bottom of the trench with fine mould taken from its side. He who holds the plant spreads its roots on the mound, and the assistant covers them with earth, carefully filling up all the interstices between the rootlets. When the roots are well covered, the trench is filled, and the whole well trodden down. If the soil is dry, the earth should be watered before the trench is completely filled, and then carefully trodden after the job is finished. A stake to tie the plant to with a straw or other band completes the operation.

*How to treat the trees after transplantation?*—First, the ties must not be allowed to be detached from the stake by