

wherein they will be buried to a variable depth and in a dry or wet ground, according as we will receive them in the autumn or in the spring. When we receive them in the *autumn*, we dig, in a hillock of sand or of well drained earth, trenches 18 to 24 inches deep, across which, the trees half laid down, are buried from the root to the branches. If they are received only in the *spring*, they are buried in the same way, though not so deeply, under shelter of the sun and wind, in a wet ground where they will remain 24 to 72 hours, according to the state of their vegetation. Even in supposing that they would have dried out, we should guard against letting them stay in the water. In this case, it is better to keep them heeled in for a longer time.

When to plant ?

In the spring, as soon as the earth is well warm again and drained. If we were forced by circumstances to delay the plantation, it would be necessary to cover with straw the branches of the trees heeled in, so as to delay the opening of the buds. But we shall not wait, however, until the leaves are opened to plant, because the success of the plantation would then be compromised.

Where to plant ?

In the spot which affords the best shelter against the prevailing winds and where the ground, by its nature, its depth, its degree of dampness and its exposure will better comply with the exigencies of the various species of trees.

The *apple tree* thrives in loamy and sandy loam soils, rather dry than damp, without requiring that they be very deep.

The *pear tree* requires a deep loam or clay lime soil, with a permeable and well drained subsoil.

The *plum tree* prefers damp sandy loams or clay grounds, whereas the *cherry tree* will need that the same grounds be rather dry. Their rooting being superficial, it is therefore not necessary that the ground be very deep.

The ground intended to the establishment of an orchard of small or large area should always receive an appropriate preparation in the very year preceding that of the plantation. The best preparation of the soil consists in a culture of vegetables or of leguminous plants, followed by a good fall plowing.

It occurs frequently, however, that we are obliged to plant in a waste or fallow land. In this case, a fall plowing after a liberal spreading of barn manure or of basic slag (1) is imperative. It would even be desirable that the ground be dug up as deeply as possible, especially if the subsoil was compact, unless, however, the shale would be near to the surface, because we would then have to take care not to dig it up or exhaust it.

(1) For want of basic slag, an application of superphosphate of lime is made in the spring when hoeing.