

planted on other exposures, and plants start latest on northerly slopes, and are not liable to be killed by late spring frosts. Good, rich, friable soil, deeply cultivated, is suitable, but strawberries should never be planted on sod land, on account of the liability of its being infested with cut worms or with the white grub which feeds upon the roots of the plants. A strawberry bed should be prepared in the fall before planting, and well rotted manure dug or plowed in, but not too deep. The plants may be set as early in the spring as the ground will work well, upon the fall prepared bed in rows 4 ft. wide, plants 1 ft. to 18 in. apart, and when well rooted the spaces between the rows dug or plowed. No fruit blossoms should be allowed to fruit the first year, as the plants will thereby be weakened. Clean culture is needed, and the runners confined to each side so as to make a matted row with a space between for mulching in dry weather and for convenience in picking. This space should be kept loose and friable, and when the bed is two or three years old may be utilized by digging in well rotten manure and allowing runners to root therein, when the old rows may be dug under and the bed renewed. In this climate strawberries should be covered with a mulch of marsh hay, corn stalks, straw or any litter that does not lie too close, and is free from weed seeds, deep enough to cover the plants, and *not too early* in the spring this mulch should be raked off into the space between the rows, and will there do good service in dry weather and be ready to re-cover the plants for late frosts. Care in planting must be exercised so that where pistillate plants are set (and they are generally the most productive) staminate should be set every alternate or at least every second row. Perhaps the best tested varieties at present among the pistillates are Warfield, Haverland and Crescent, and among the staminate Captain Jack, Bederwood and Michael's Early. The principal difficulty in getting plants for planting is their liability to heating in transit and thereby they are rendered useless, and it is always in the interest of the planter to get reliable plants as near home as he can for that reason.