

or bruised. It is handsomely painted and lettered in gold, and provided with a large gong bell so I can let people who do not buy regularly know I am in the vicinity, as I only call at the door of customers who purchase every day. Customers decide on what they want before I get to the door. I provide each one with a properly printed season card, which they bring to the door and have their order charged, and they pay weekly. Women don't usually have change, and would go without fruit if they had to pay each time; besides, making change takes a great deal of valuable time."

Some good hints about *planting* are also given. For marking the rows, his plan is thus given: Take a small rope, say one-half inch in diameter and the length of the field, one man at each end with a stick as long as the rows are to be apart, so as to have all the rows exactly even. We set three and one-half feet for slow growers, and four feet for those having large foliage. Draw the line perfectly straight and lay it on the ground, drawing it back and forth a few inches, and the mark is quickly made. If, for any cause, it will not make the mark sufficiently plain, each man takes a hoe, rubbing the back of the edge on the rope till they meet in the middle of the field. The work can be done very rapidly.

Most growers use a marker making a furrow two or three inches wide and the same depth; it is sure to dodge around, making crooked rows, and it is impossible to tell how deep the plants should be put in; besides, the dry, loose dirt is always falling in the openings for the plant. The ground cannot be harrowed through the plants, as recommended elsewhere, on account of the unevenness of the crowns, causing many times as much work as if done according to our directions.

*Digging the Plants.*—The most convenient thing to carry the plants from the propagating bed to the field is a common market basket. Place a whole sheet of manilla wrapping paper in the bottom so as to hold about an inch of water, which it will readily do for several hours. Take up the plants with a four-tine spading fork and shake the dirt off the roots carefully so as not to injure roots or crowns, and remove all dead leaves, and, if growth has started much, a part of the green leaves should be taken off. Take a handful of plants with crowns as even as possible and cut the roots back to about five inches. A number of new roots will start out where the roots are cut off, greatly increasing their number, occupying every particle of soil, which will greatly increase their growth and vigor.

*Setting the Plants.*—Insert a common spade directly in the mark about seven inches deep, push it from you so as to make an opening about one inch wide, then bring it towards you far enough to raise the soil so as to leave a small chamber at the extreme bottom, so that all loose and dry dirt will fall clear down out of the way. Withdraw the spade and pass along as rapidly as you can do the work well. Put Wilson plants about twelve to fourteen inches apart, and eighteen inches for the free-growing kinds, like Crescent, Haverland, etc.