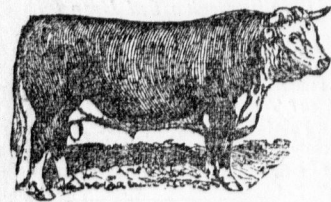




AN AUSTRALIAN HEREFORD.

A Specimen From Our Rival Meat Producing Continent.

The illustration exhibits a champion Australian Hereford bull at 3 years old. He is of the purest Hereford blood, but Hereford blood that has been acclimated to Australia. We cannot beat him much even in America, though he has not so



AUSTRALIAN HEREFORD.

much beef in his quarters as our best Herefords have. He is of compact beef form, with little waste about him. He was first exhibited at Melbourne as a yearling and took first prize. Two years later he took prize over all other Hereford bulls and was pronounced the champion Hereford of Australia.

Gestation of the Mare.

As a matter of fact, mares vary a great deal in this particular, but they are much more likely to go over than under 11 months, and 840 days may safely be taken as the average period. Eleven months and one week, in round numbers, would be easily computed and is very nearly correct. But there are many, very many cases where the period of gestation is well on to 12 months.

In view of this uncertainty, or rather irregularity, mares ought to be watched carefully as they approach the 11 months' period, so that the mare may have a reasonably good chance of saving the foal. The signs of approaching parturition are not easily mistaken by an experienced observer. The filling up of the udder cannot be depended upon, but the filling up of the teats clear to the very tips, and the dropping off of the little mass of wax or gum that usually forms on the ends of the teats a week or more before foaling is a good indication that parturition is near at hand. Another almost infallible indication is the falling or shrinking away of the muscles on the top of the buttocks at a point near the center of a line from the root of the tail to the point of the hip bone.

By all means don't permit the mare to be kept tied up by the head in her stall when you have reason to think her time is near at hand. If the weather is at all favorable, let her have a good, large lot. If this from any cause is not practicable, let her have a large box stall, from which everything must be removed that would be liable to entangle or injure the foal in its efforts to get up, and be careful to see that there are no holes under the manger or elsewhere into which the foal may force itself. It is decidedly better to allow the mare to occupy the stall or lot in which she is to foal a week or so beforehand, so that she may become accustomed to it. They are decidedly averse to new quarters, and also to close confinement at such times. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, and a little extra precaution at this time will often save the life of a valuable foal.—Cor. Breeder's Gazette.

Mixed Live Stock.

I have for the last eight or ten years raised from 50 to 80 hogs each year and some years as many as 100. I sell them in November when they are 7 months old. They should then weigh 250 pounds and upward, though there are some in a litter that will not fatten as well as their mates. There should be great care in not feeding the pigs too much dry corn when they are young. I generally turn them into a pasture of clover as soon as they will follow their mother, and by the first of September can feed them all they will eat. I always sell my hogs alive. I estimate the cost of fattening each hog at 8 months old as follows: Sixteen bushels of corn at 40 cents per bushel, \$6.40; ground feed, \$1, making \$7.40. I do not reckon the milk that I feed them or the time for taking care of them. My hogs when sold average 250 pounds. I sold them for \$6.50 per 100 pounds, making \$16.25; deduct cost, leaves \$8.85 profit per hog.

But I made one mistake. I ought to have fed more ground feed the first three months and less dry corn. The result then would have been a 300 pound hog on my farm, but I have a windmill and a large tank for my stock, which I keep full most of the time, and have it so arranged that water runs over for my hogs. It is very essential that hogs should have water that they can go to it at any time during the day, also having a place to wallow in. But I would advise my brother farmers not to go into hogs alone. Have a mixed crop, such as wheat, oats, corn and cattle and a number of good cows, hogs, sheep and bees, and be sure and not forget the poultry.—C. C. Andrews in Chicago Inter Ocean.

Chemical Dehorner.

Dr. Salmon, the head of the United States government bureau of animal industry, gives this as the "chemical dehorner" used in his experiments: A mixture is prepared by taking 50 parts of caustic soda, 25 parts of kerosene oil and 25 parts of water. An emulsion is made of the kerosene oil and soda by heating and vigorously stirring, and this is then dissolved in water. The mixture is then placed in a bottle with a solid rubber cork. This cork is to rub the mixture in when a few drops are applied to the end of the coming horn of the calf, which should not be more than three weeks old. It is strong stuff and should be carefully confined to these points.

The next new breed of horses to be specially developed will be that of the saddle horse.

It is on humans or animals cured in 20 minutes by Woodford's Sanitary Lotion. Sold by John Callard and all druggists.

HORSE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Information For Trainers—To Correct Faults in a Horse's Gait.

"I have a horse which has so much knee action that he hits his elbows. I use boots to stop bruising, but what shall I do to drive away the lost motion? He has plenty of speed, but tiresome action."

Try a 14 ounce toe weight shoe. Set it out full and let him have all the toe he will wear. Bevel the shoe slightly in front, a little on the roller motion order, and draw it out thin at the heels, rounding off the ends. If this does not suit his case exactly, then attach a four ounce toe weight. Use an easy check and light hand driving.

"My horse when going fast will put his hind foot down and slide them from three to four inches on the ground before he can lift them. State cause and how to remedy it. Have about 8 ounce shoes on him behind and 12 in front. Sometimes he will knuckle forward a little on his pasterns behind. Pasterns seem all right and sound when standing; not enlarged any."

He is deficient in hook action. Shorten his hind toes and use a 12 ounce shoe, with half inch heel calks. Apply an 8 ounce shoe forward and try this plan for two or three weeks. If it does not bring improvement, add a four ounce weight.

"Can you tell me what effect toe weights have on a horse's stride? I know they give him higher action, but do they shorten or lengthen his stride? If they shorten the stride, how is it that they increase speed in a great many cases?"

As a rule, toe weights tend to lengthen a horse's stride and improve waste action. They keep a horse's gait balanced and bring regularity of motion, but as a general thing do not heighten the action. In most cases an increase of stride means additional speed.

"My colt is inclined to hop behind in speeding and in doing so makes the longest step with the right leg. How shall I shoe him to correct this? At a slower gait he is square all around, touches nowhere, trots wide behind, but steps short. How can I make him extend his stride? Does weight extend or shorten the stride, or are toe weights intended only to balance and give more knee action?"

Use a hook strap or elastic band on the right leg above the gambrel. Keep his forward toes moderately long and put on a four ounce weight. See answer to the third question. Do not press him forward before he is used to the changes advised.

"I have a difficult trotting case. He hitches when asked for his speed. I've tried all sorts of shoes and weights without benefit. I also have a 3-year-old pacer which carries 10 ounces in front and 7 behind. She changes feet and shuffles now and then. What shall I do?"

The trotter has been driven over his gait. He is perhaps checked too high and pulls more or less. Lower his check. Give him a free rein. Try shoeing five ounces behind and 10 ounces in front, with from four to six ounce toe weights. Finally use hoppers a few times and keep him back to a square gait. Your pacer will not find him a square gait. Reverse the shoes for a month, and if she does not settle into a smooth, even stride put on three ounce weights forward and try pacer hoppers.

"My horse strikes his quarter with right hind foot. How can I prevent it?"

Try hind shoes of say 12 ounces, with most of the weight in the outside web. Wear quarter boots until the horse gains confidence to reach and pass outside.—Horseman.

Hog Cholera.

Ever since this scourge has prevailed in one section or another persons have not been wanting who have claimed to possess a never failing remedy. There seems to be an almost insurmountable difficulty. A sick hog will not eat or drink, so that in order to give medicine you have got to turn him on his back. Then when he comes right side up you may see the unswallowable portion exude from his mouth. We are somewhat skeptical as to these "never failing" remedies, but we really wish that some one might in truth cry out "Eureka."

The facts are these: The vitality has been bred out of all the swine of so called improved breeds. Early parturition, a great quantity of hard, small bones, a little offal have been and are the aim and cry of every breeder. In proportion to his success just so far as has the vitality of the breed been impaired. The Irish reds are still showing more stamina than the small breeds.—Cor. St. Louis Republic.

Live Stock Points.

As food for milk cows pumpkins are a little more than one-tenth as valuable as bran. But they act as a tonic and stimulant and help to digest other foods.

In the keeping of all live stock, especially cattle, the man who makes it pay always has an abundant supply of green fodder in the late summer and fall. Millet and the fodder rape are among the most valuable forage plants for this purpose.

Don't you believe that nonsense somebody has been writing about breeding trotting blood into farm horses to make them faster. The man who tries it will spoil a horn and not make a spoon either.

Half a century ago nobody thought of green bee raising as a profitable branch of industry. Now both men and women add goodly sums to their annual incomes by rearing these alone and shipping them to points where they are called for.

Mr. Durbin, the Wyoming live stock inspector, declares that the present system of cattle inspection is a humbug and amounts to nothing in a sanitary way. This is a serious charge.

Keep ewes that are lamb in winter on the pasture as long as possible in the fall. Outdoor air and exercise, so long as the weather is not freezing, are essential to the health and strength of both ewe and lamb.

A feed of bran once a day, with free access to water and as much salt as they like, is good for lambs while they are being weaned.

Frank Cooper always leads in the way of artistic photographs. Have you seen his photo etchings? They are the best.



MILK IN HOT WEATHER.

Best Way For Farmer and Shipper to Take Care of It.

Give in a few simple rules the best way of handling milk in hot weather: 1. To keep it sweet for shipping to town. 2. To get the best results for butter making. Describe the plan to be followed where one has ice and modern conveniences and also where these are lacking. When milk is to be shipped for city consumption, it should be most carefully and thoroughly strained immediately after milking. It should next be aerated thoroughly by any process at command, but some method is essential if we are to have it in the best possible condition. As soon as it is aerated it should be cooled. Most milk shippers have a supply of ice and a large tank into which the milk is set. The milk is rapidly cooled, being stirred at frequent intervals to prevent the cream from rising. Where ice is not at hand, a spring of cold water, standing at 45 or 50 degrees, will answer, though it is not so reliable.

Many Orange county (N. Y.) milkmen rely on springs, especially where they can have a stream of the spring water running steadily into the tank, but even then in very hot weather their milk will, on occasion, spoil on route to the city. The thoughtless milkman will do much toward keeping milk sweet. When milk is to be made into butter, aeration is not desirable, unless in cases where vegetation imparting disagreeable odors to the milk has crept into the pastures.

In such a case, a slight aeration would improve the flavor of the butter with only a very small loss of cream. Where a creamery is at hand, the milk is as once put into it and thoroughly cooled. This brings the cream rapidly up. Ordinarily it will be ready for skimming, if desirable, in eight hours. No butter made today is in a situation to compete with the best made if he is obliged to do without ice, though there are many dairies where no ice is used that turn out excellent butters.

Springs can be used with deep cans as in the case of milk or it may be set in shallow pans on racks in the coolest cellar at command. In neither case will it succeed so complete as if ice had been used. The milk will coagulate before the cream is separated, and there is consequent loss. It is important when cream is raised in the old fashioned pans that the cellar be as well ventilated as is compatible with coolness. It should be used only for a milk cellar, nothing else.—Rural New Yorker.

Butter Yields at Haystack Farm. Following are some of our best yields by the Babcock test:

Date	No. of months in milk.	Percent fat.
June 10, Teph.	15	7.0
Nov. 4, Anne.	2	7.4
Nov. 4, Felt.	11	7.2
Nov. 4, Imogene.	8	7.4
Dec. 6, Imogene.	9	8.6
Dec. 14, Imogene.	9	8.6
Nov. 4, Virginia.	10	8.3
Dec. 15, Virginia.	11	8.1

The cows are all thoroughbred Jerseys. I consider my work correct, as I have had ample experience in sampling and analyzing.

The following are the results of the fat determined on skim and buttercream gathered by DeLaval No. 2 separator; temperature 65 degrees; Jersey milk; fat, a bead about the size of a pinhead, too small for reading. Buttermilk—ripened cream, churned at 64 degrees; time of churning, 20 minutes; churned in Davis No. 2 churn. About six quarts of water were used for rinsing down the churn. Amount of butter, 23 pounds; fat, a bead about the size of a mustard seed, too small for reading.—E. Tarbell in Rural New Yorker.

The Colombian Cheese Test. It is known that the Guernseys will have to meet the lightest charge of food consumed. The Jerseys are 214 pounds ahead of the Guernseys in yield of green cheese, which is a very comfortable margin to hold against the credit which the latter will have in the less cost of food eaten. After the cheese is cured, scored and valued, and account taken of increase or decrease in live weight, the relative standing of the breeds in the cheese test will be accurately determined.

Dairy Notes.

Great heavens! A been eyed visitor in a certain cheese factory reports that he counted no less than 100,000 weevils crawling all smoking cigars or vile pipes. Asbes from the manager's own cigar fell into the milk. This is the worst one we have heard in many a day. It is enough to curdle the blood as well as the milk that is made into cheese by those unspeakably dirty men!

There is one fact that seems established in regard to Guernsey butter. Its natural color is the deepest and richest of that of any of the dairy breeds, and it requires less butter color, usually none at all.

In the great dairy test at the World's fair butter, cheese, cream, skim milk, buttermilk, cost of butter color and increase or decrease in weight of the cows during the test will all be taken into consideration as well as the cost of food.

Red Ross, an English Dexter cow weighing only 700 pounds, gave in one year 14,000 pounds of milk, thus producing nearly 15 times her own weight of lactical fluid.

Bull power saves the cost of an engine for cream separating and feed cutting. Chinamen are being rapidly broken in to do the dairy work of California.

The New York dairymen pronounce the name of his favorite animal "kew."

If the World's fair judges can decide the question, we shall know by next fall which state in this Union makes the best butter or cheese. Each will come into competition with west in a most interesting way.

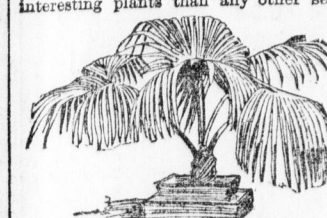
Worms cause liveriness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves Worm Expeller is pleasant, sure and effective. If your druggist has none in stock, get him to procure it for you.



AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Striking Features of the Exhibits in the Horticultural Department.

On the opening day, according to a correspondent of American Gardening, the most attractive sections were Australia's and Japan's, and probably their hold on public attention will not be rivaled by any indoor horticultural exhibit. Both are large, and each in its own way is novel. Australia has more strange and interesting plants than any other sec-



LATANIA BORBONICA OR CHINESE FAN PALM.

tion, and they have been so well placed that their merits and peculiarities are marked at the first glance, while their variety and beauty are enhanced by their excellent arrangement. Among the larger plants a number of Macrocarpa spiralis divide attention with the great ferns. This plant strikes the layman as looking like a cross between a pineapple and a palm. The tentative name of burrawang sounds very much as the plant looks—somewhat peculiar, but not at all displeasing.

Across the way from the Australian section, with its jungle-like aspect, lies the space given over to Japan. It is occupied by an old fashioned Japanese garden and includes three sections. First is the garden with dwarfed trees, evergreens, maples and other, contorted, which even a modern Japanese garden is incomplete. The second division includes decorative and picturesque features, while in the third is shown the Japanese habit of blending the useful with the ornamental.

A striking feature of the Trinidad exhibit is the giant bamboo. Two of these gigantic fishpoles are each about 65 feet high, and in shipping they had to be lashed to the mast of the vessel. They were cut close to the ground, and at that point are about 8 inches in diameter. In the picture reproduced from the journal quoted is shown a fine specimen of the fan palm of China. This same journal is, by the way, authority for the statement that one of the best groups of tropical plants comes from Canada.

The largest and most attractive fruit display is that made by California in citrus fruits, although nothing astonishes the visitors so much as the remarkable exhibits from Idaho, Oregon and Washington. One soon discovers, however, that the fruit displays, with the exception of Florida and New Mexico, are confined to the middle and northern states. The most astonishing displays of apples were those from Oregon, Washington and Idaho. New York made the largest display in green or stored apples, so far as number of varieties is concerned. The apples from the northwestern states were characterized by very large size, fine coloring and freedom from leaf.

The Strawberry Bed. Where the strawberry bed is to stand another year American Cultivator advises that it be mown down and burned over directly after picking. It does not destroy the roots of the plants, which soon start up with renewed vigor, but it destroys fungi, weeds and insects and their eggs and seems to give new life to the whole plantation. Of course the material burned should not be such as to make too hot a fire, but enough to run lightly over the whole bed. Those who intend setting a new bed and are expecting to take runners that start from the old beds will do well to apply a liberal dressing of fertilizer as they have finished picking their berries. Fertilizer is better than even well rotted barn manure, because it is free from weed seed. It will not pay to transplant any plants that have once borne, and when they have borne two crops it will be better to root them out and let young plants take their place if lack of suitable ground makes it necessary to continue in the same place. When one has the ground, however, it is a still better plan to start a new bed in new soil.

Gypsy Moth. There has been a meeting of the state entomologists of different states upon the section of the country infested by the gypsy moth. Professor H. T. Fernald, state entomologist of Pennsylvania, says the methods used thus far are as good as any he could suggest and declares that the gypsy moth cannot be exterminated by parasites, as there will always be some to escape the parasites, and few insects will mean few parasites. In this opinion he is supported by Professor J. B. Smith, who holds the same position in New Jersey. Professor J. A. Lintner, the state entomologist of New York, has more faith in the cultivation of the parasite and placing them in localities where the insects most abound.

Canterbury Melts. The seed of these old fashioned flowers may be sown in the early spring or late summer. If sown this autumn and you cannot winter in a cold frame, treat them exactly as you do hollyhocks or foxgloves—cover them with a few evergreen branches and some dry tree leaves or litter over winter. The white and rose colored varieties produce fine effects.

Roses For Winter Blooming. Roses for winter blooming can have no better care in summer, says Vick, than to be planted in good soil and be kept free from weeds. After frosts come they can be lifted and be cut back, tops and roots, and be potted in strong, rich soil.

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do again.

C. C. RICHARDS & Co.
Gentlemen,—For years I have been troubled with excruciating sores upon my face. I have spent hundreds of dollars trying to effect a cure without any result. I am happy to say one bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT entirely cured me and I can heartily recommend it to all as the best medicine in the world.
RONALD MCINNIS.
Bayfield, Ont.

TO BUILDERS & THE TRADE

An opportunity is solicited to quote you prices for all kinds of interior finish and for machine work of every description. Turning of any design done in the neatest manner. Block and panel work, moldings and screens, sash, doors and frames in all styles. Prices right. Respectfully yours,

J. C. DODD & SON,
Cor. Wellington & Bathurst Sts., City
TELEPHONE NO. 871.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

Direct importation. Best Canadian and American cements. Fire brick, fire clay, etc. Lowest prices.

GEO. T. MANN.

Miss Woodworth

Milliner and Dressmaker.
HAIR DRESSED IN LATEST STYLE

No. 8 Masonic Temple, Richmond St.
J.W.T.

THERE IS JUST ONE THING THAT the citizens of London and vicinity would do well to make a note of, that, at the present time, the most complete and reliable of all kinds and styles are bound neatly, cheaply and tastefully.

W. J. MOFFAT
BOOKBINDER.
J.W.T.

JAS. PERKIN

BUTCHER,
239 Dundas Street.
A CALL SOLICITED.

NAVIGATION AND RAILWAYS

GRAND TRUNK

ANNUAL
Eastern Excursions

August 25, 26, 27, 28.
GOOD RETURNING UNTIL
September 11.

KINGSTON.....\$ 6 30
MONTREAL.....9 30
QUEBEC.....11 30
ST. ANDREWS, N. B.....19 30

Tickets and information at "Clock" corner Richmond and Dundas streets and at G. T. R. Depot Office.

Where the strawberry bed is to stand another year American Cultivator advises that it be mown down and burned over directly after picking. It does not destroy the roots of the plants, which soon start up with renewed vigor, but it destroys fungi, weeds and insects and their eggs and seems to give new life to the whole plantation. Of course the material burned should not be such as to make too hot a fire, but enough to run lightly over the whole bed. Those who intend setting a new bed and are expecting to take runners that start from the old beds will do well to apply a liberal dressing of fertilizer as they have finished picking their berries. Fertilizer is better than even well rotted barn manure, because it is free from weed seed. It will not pay to transplant any plants that have once borne, and when they have borne two crops it will be better to root them out and let young plants take their place if lack of suitable ground makes it necessary to continue in the same place. When one has the ground, however, it is a still better plan to start a new bed in new soil.

Where the strawberry bed is to stand another year American Cultivator advises that it be mown down and burned over directly after picking. It does not destroy the roots of the plants, which soon start up with renewed vigor, but it destroys fungi, weeds and insects and their eggs and seems to give new life to the whole plantation. Of course the material burned should not be such as to make too hot a fire, but enough to run lightly over the whole bed. Those who intend setting a new bed and are expecting to take runners that start from the old beds will do well to apply a liberal dressing of fertilizer as they have finished picking their berries. Fertilizer is better than even well rotted barn manure, because it is free from weed seed. It will not pay to transplant any plants that have once borne, and when they have borne two crops it will be better to root them out and let young plants take their place if lack of suitable ground makes it necessary to continue in the same place. When one has the ground, however, it is a still better plan to start a new bed in new soil.

Where the strawberry bed is to stand another year American Cultivator advises that it be mown down and burned over directly after picking. It does not destroy the roots of the plants, which soon start up with renewed vigor, but it destroys fungi, weeds and insects and their eggs and seems to give new life to the whole plantation. Of course the material burned should not be such as to make too hot a fire, but enough to run lightly over the whole bed. Those who intend setting a new bed and are expecting to take runners that start from the old beds will do well to apply a liberal dressing of fertilizer as they have finished picking their berries. Fertilizer is better than even well rotted barn manure, because it is free from weed seed. It will not pay to transplant any plants that have once borne, and when they have borne two crops it will be better to root them out and let young plants take their place if lack of suitable ground makes it necessary to continue in the same place. When one has the ground, however, it is a still better plan to start a new bed in new soil.

Where the strawberry bed is to stand another year American Cultivator advises that it be mown down and burned over directly after picking. It does not destroy the roots of the plants, which soon start up with renewed vigor, but it destroys fungi, weeds and insects and their eggs and seems to give new life to the whole plantation. Of course the material burned should not be such as to make too hot a fire, but enough to run lightly over the whole bed. Those who intend setting a new bed and are expecting to take runners that start from the old beds will do well to apply a liberal dressing of fertilizer as they have finished picking their berries. Fertilizer is better than even well rotted barn manure, because it is free from weed seed. It will not pay to transplant any plants that have once borne, and when they have borne two crops it will be better to root them out and let young plants take their place if lack of suitable ground makes it necessary to continue in the same place. When one has the ground, however, it is a still better plan to start a new bed in new soil.

Where the strawberry bed is to stand another year American Cultivator advises that it be mown down and burned over directly after picking. It does not destroy the roots of the plants, which soon start up with renewed vigor, but it destroys fungi, weeds and insects and their eggs and seems to give new life to the whole plantation. Of course the material burned should not be such as to make too hot a fire, but enough to run lightly over the whole bed. Those who intend setting a new bed and are expecting to take runners that start from the old beds will do well to apply a liberal dressing of fertilizer as they have finished picking their berries. Fertilizer is better than even well rotted barn manure, because it is free from weed seed. It will not pay to transplant any plants that have once borne, and when they have borne two crops it will be better to root them out and let young plants take their place if lack of suitable ground makes it necessary to continue in the same place. When one has the ground, however, it is a still better plan to start a new bed in new soil.

Where the strawberry bed is to stand another year American Cultivator advises that it be mown down and burned over directly after picking. It does not destroy the roots of the plants, which soon start up with renewed vigor, but it destroys fungi, weeds and insects and their eggs and seems to give new life to the whole plantation. Of course the material burned should not be such as to make too hot a fire, but enough to run lightly over the whole bed. Those who intend setting a new bed and are expecting to take runners that start from the old beds will do well to apply a liberal dressing of fertilizer as they have finished picking their berries. Fertilizer is better than even well rotted barn manure, because it is free from weed seed. It will not pay to transplant any plants that have once borne, and when they have borne two crops it will be better to root them out and let young plants take their place if lack of suitable ground makes it necessary to continue in the same place. When one has the ground, however, it is a still better plan to start a new bed in new soil.

Where the strawberry bed is to stand another year American Cultivator advises that it be mown down and burned over directly after picking. It does not destroy the roots of the plants, which soon start up with renewed vigor, but it destroys fungi, weeds and insects and their eggs and seems to give new life to the whole plantation. Of course the material burned should not be such as to make too hot a fire, but enough to run lightly over the whole bed. Those who intend setting a new bed and are expecting to take runners that start from the old beds will do well to apply a liberal dressing of fertilizer as they have finished picking their berries. Fertilizer is better than even well rotted barn manure, because it is free from weed seed. It will not pay to transplant any plants that have once borne, and when they have borne two crops it will be better to root them out and let young plants take their place if lack of suitable ground makes it necessary to continue in the same place. When one has the ground, however, it is a still better plan to start a new bed in new soil.

Where the strawberry bed is to stand another year American Cultivator advises that it be mown down and burned over directly after picking. It does not destroy the roots of the plants, which soon start up with renewed vigor, but it destroys fungi, weeds and insects and their eggs and seems to give new life to the whole plantation. Of course the material burned should not be such as to make too hot a fire, but enough to run lightly over the whole bed. Those who intend setting a new bed and are expecting to take runners that start from the old beds will do well to apply a liberal dressing of fertilizer as they have finished picking their berries. Fertilizer is better than even well rotted barn manure, because it is free from weed seed. It will not pay to transplant any plants that have once borne, and when they have borne two crops it will be better to root them out and let young plants take their place if lack of suitable ground makes it necessary to continue in the same place. When one has the ground, however, it is a still better plan to start a new bed in new soil.

Where the strawberry bed is to stand another year American Cultivator advises that it be mown down and burned over directly after picking. It does not destroy the roots of the plants, which soon start up with renewed vigor, but it destroys fungi, weeds and insects and their eggs and seems to give new life to the whole plantation. Of course the material burned should not be such as to make too hot a fire, but enough to run lightly over the whole bed. Those who intend setting a new bed and are expecting to take runners that start from the old beds will do well to apply a liberal dressing of fertilizer as they have finished picking their berries. Fertilizer is better than even well rotted barn manure, because it is free from weed seed. It will not pay to transplant any plants that have once borne, and when they have borne two crops it will be better to root them out and let young plants take their place if lack of suitable ground makes it necessary to continue in the same place. When one has the ground, however, it is a still better plan to start a new bed in new soil.

Where the strawberry bed is to stand another year American Cultivator advises that it be mown down and burned over directly after picking. It does not destroy the roots of the plants, which soon start up with renewed vigor, but it destroys fungi, weeds and insects and their eggs and seems to give new life to the whole plantation. Of course the material burned should not be such as to make too hot a fire, but enough to run lightly over the whole bed. Those who intend setting a new bed and are expecting to take runners that start from the old beds will do well to apply a liberal dressing of fertilizer as they have finished picking their berries. Fertilizer is better than even well rotted barn manure, because it is free from weed seed. It will not pay to transplant any plants that have once borne, and when they have borne two crops it will be better to root them out and let young plants take their place if lack of suitable ground makes it necessary to continue in the same place. When one has the ground, however, it is a still better plan to start a new bed in new soil.

Where the strawberry bed is to stand another year American Cultivator advises that it be mown down and burned over directly after picking. It does not destroy the roots of the plants, which soon start up with renewed vigor, but it destroys fungi, weeds and insects and their eggs and seems to give new life to the whole plantation. Of course the material burned should not be such as to make too hot a fire, but enough to run lightly over the whole bed. Those who intend setting a new bed and are expecting to take runners that start from the old beds will do well to apply a liberal dressing of fertilizer as they have finished picking their berries. Fertilizer is better than even well rotted barn manure, because it is free from weed seed. It will not pay to transplant any plants that have once borne, and when they have borne two crops it will be better to root them out and let young plants take their place if lack of suitable ground makes it necessary to continue in the same place. When one has the ground, however, it is a still better plan to start a new bed in new soil.

Where the strawberry bed is to stand another year American Cultivator advises that it be mown down and burned over directly after picking. It does not destroy the roots of the plants, which soon start up with renewed vigor, but it destroys fungi, weeds and insects and their eggs and seems to give new life to the whole plantation. Of course the material burned should not be such as to make too hot a fire, but enough to run lightly over the whole bed. Those who intend setting a new bed and are expecting to take runners that start from the old beds will do well to apply a liberal dressing of fertilizer as they have finished picking their berries. Fertilizer is better than even well rotted barn manure, because it is free from weed seed. It will not pay to transplant any plants that have once borne, and when they have borne two crops it will be better to root them out and let young plants take their place if lack of suitable ground makes it necessary to continue in the same place. When one has the ground, however, it is