

be obtained by keeping most of the suckers hoed out since, if allowed to develop, they will crowd the roots too much. If it is desired to enlarge the plantation or to give plants away some of the suckers may be spared for this purpose. The second year it will be necessary to do some pruning or thinning out of the canes. This consists in cutting out the dead canes and the weaker of the newer ones after the fruiting season is over, leaving from four to six of the strongest canes to each plant. If the canes make very strong growth say six or more feet in height the second year, it will be a good plan before growth begins the following spring to run a wire along each side of the rows about four feet from the ground to keep the fruiting branches off the ground. An annual application of well rotted barnyard manure will help to keep the soil rich which is necessary if good crops are to be obtained.

The **Herbert** raspberry is a heavy bearer. The best yield at the Experimental Farm was 50 lbs. 12oz. from two rows each 18 feet in length, which is at the rate of 10,234 lbs per acre. From two rows of 66 feet each in length nearly 200 lbs. may be obtainable by the third year and repeated each year afterwards.

STRAWBERRY CULTURE.

The Soil and its Preparation: Soil similar to that recommended for raspberries should be selected. Strawberries have shallow roots, and therefore do best where the soil is moist and the fertility near the surface. Thorough preparation of the ground is very essential. Where possible, strawberries should follow a hoed crop, such as corn or potatoes. The best time to fertilize the patch is before the plants are set.

Planting: The best plants for setting are the strongest young plants which have established themselves on the outside of old rows. The ground should be ready for setting out the plants when these are dug or received from the nurseryman. If the ground is not quite ready, the bunches should be opened and plants placed in layers about 2" thick in a trench dug for the purpose. The soil should then be firmly pressed around the roots as high as the crowns, and should be watered frequently, so that the roots will not dry out. Care should be taken, however, not to water too much, as the plants are likely to heat and to be injured. Before setting, the roots should be trimmed back to about 3". It is very important that the roots be moist when the plants are set in the ground. A good plan is to carry a pail of muddy water into which the roots may be dipped before being planted. The roots should be spread out and the soil firmly pressed around them. The crowns should come even with the surface of the ground. A satisfactory method of planting strawberries is to plant in straight rows, about 3½ apart, the plants being placed from 20 to 24" apart in the rows.