of moisture and a good supply of plant food for profitable culture. Soil that does not drain well should be underdrained. Where the soil is light, it would be advisable to grow and plough under a green crop, preferably of a leguminous nature, e.g., clover, vetches, peas, etc., before planting. Barnyard manure is also an excellent fertilizer for ploughing under, and should be applied at the rate of from 3 to 5 tons per acre. If the ploughing is not done until spring, the application of the barnyard manure should not take place until a short time before the spring preparation of the patch. Fall ploughing to a good depth is advisable, as there is a heavy winter rainfall, and often a very dry spring. As soon as the ground is dry enough to work in the spring, cultivate well, and in the same manner as you would to obtain a good seed-bed. A good soil-mulch should be kept on the ground until plants are set.

Propagation.

Plants are obtained from the bearing patch by taking the new plants which have set on the runners. It is advisable to use only the first two plants on a runner coming from the bearing plant, so as to ensure good strong ones. Those farther distant are, as a rule, poorly developed.

It is a good plan to set apart a section of the patch for the production of new plants. By noting carefully in the bearing patch the bearing habits, yield, growth, strength of vine, etc., of the different plants, you can pick out those which come nearest your ideal and use their runner plants for your propagating section. Where this system is practised a better class of larger-yielding plants is generally obtained.

Planting.

This can be done either in the fall or spring, depending largely on the condition of the soil and the time of the grower. Spring planting is generally recommended, although fall planting is successfully performed. There are several systems of planting, some of which are: The matted row, the double row, and the Hill systems. With the matted-row system the plants are set about 18 inches apart in the row, with the rows 4 inches to 4 feet apart. The runners are kept off until about the 1st of June, after which they are set and make a matted row. With this system it is advisable not runners to set less than 6 inches apart or the rows to be over 2 With the double-row system the plants are set about 18 inches row, with the rows 36 to 40 inches. Four runners from each allowed to start, each producing one plant, two of which are placed on either side of the main plant, thus making a double row. With the Hill system the plants are usually placed 18 inches apart in the row, with the rows 3 feet apart. No runners are allowed to form. The distance for planting varies with the condition of the soil, with the district, and the variety planted. In comparing the results obtained from the three systems, the Hill system seems to be giving the best satisfaction where the summers are dry. A better size of berry can be produced, the patch is more easily kept clean, less moisture is required, and the crop is often as large as is produced under the other systems. In districts and on sites where the early varieties, such as Senator Dunlop, are grown, the matted-row system is mainly used. It matures the fruit a few days earlier than the Hill system. Some growers claim that the matted row is less subject to injury by frost, but in districts where frost-injury is probable the plantation should be protected by a mulch.