

RAW BLEEDING SCALY ECZEMA

Looked More Like Piece of Raw Beef Than Human Being—Doctors Useless—Blessed Relief and First Real Sleep in Weeks After First Application, and

SPEEDY CURE BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"Words cannot describe the terrible eczema I suffered with. I was almost a solid mass of sores from head to foot, and looked more like a piece of raw beef than a human being. Blood and pus oozed from a great sore on my scalp, and every hair in my head fell out. I could not sit down, for my clothes would stick to the raw and bleeding flesh, making me cry out with pain. My doctor did all he could, but I got worse and worse. I did not think I could live, and wanted death to end my frightful sufferings. "My mother-in-law begged me to try Cuticura. I said I would, but had no hope of recovery. But oh, what blessed relief I experienced after applying Cuticura Ointment. It cooled the bleeding and itching flesh, and brought me the first real sleep in weeks. It was as grateful as a burning tongue. I would bathe with warm water and Cuticura Soap, then apply the Ointment freely, and took the Resolvent for the blood. Soon the sores stopped running, the flesh began to heal, my hair started to grow, and in a short time I was completely cured. If any one doubts this, tell them to write to me.—Mrs. Wm. Hunt, 135 Thomas St., Newark, N. J."

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Preaching hours at 11 and 7:30.
M. E. CHURCH.
Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school at 9:45. Epworth league at 6:30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.—Jas. Moore, pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school at 10. B. Y. F. U. at 6:30. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.—J. B. Thompson, pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school at 10. Christian Endeavor at 6:30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.—G. L. Lobell, pastor.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.
Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Bible school at 10. Senior Christian Endeavor at 6:30. Bible class and prayer meeting Thursday evening.—G. L. Lobell, pastor.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.
Preaching Sunday morning and evening at the Dallas college chapel. Sunday school at 10. Christian Endeavor at 6:30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.—D. M. Metzger, pastor.

Corvallis and Eastern Railroad.

TIME CARD NO. 24.	
No. 2 for Yakima:	
Leaves Albany.....	12:45 p.m.
Leaves Corvallis.....	1:45 p.m.
Arrives Yakima.....	5:45 p.m.
No. 1 returning:	
Leaves Yakima.....	7:15 a.m.
Leaves Corvallis.....	11:30 a.m.
Arrives Albany.....	12:15 p.m.
No. 3 for Albany-Detroit:	
Leaves Albany for Detroit.....	7:30 a.m.
Arrives Detroit.....	12:30 p.m.
No. 4 from Detroit:	
Leaves Detroit.....	1:30 p.m.
Arrives Albany.....	6:30 p.m.
No. 5 for Albany:	
Leaves Corvallis.....	6:30 a.m.
Arrives Albany.....	7:10 a.m.
No. 6 for Corvallis:	
Leaves Albany for Corvallis.....	2:40 p.m.
Arrives Corvallis.....	3:20 p.m.
No. 7 for Albany:	
Leaves Corvallis.....	6:00 p.m.
Arrives Albany.....	6:40 p.m.
No. 8 for Corvallis:	
Leaves Albany.....	9:15 p.m.
Arrives Corvallis.....	10:00 p.m.
Train No. 2 connects with the S. P. train at Corvallis and Albany giving direct service to Newport and adjacent beaches.	
Train No. 3 leaves Albany for Detroit 7:30 a.m., arriving there in ample time to reach the Breitenbush hot springs that day.	
Train No. 4 between Albany and Detroit connects with the Eugene local at Albany, also with local from Corvallis.	
Train No. 5 leaves Corvallis at 6:30 a.m., arrives at Albany 7:30 a.m., in time to catch Eugene local to Portland and train to Detroit.	
Train No. 6 leaves Albany for Corvallis at 2:40 p.m., after the arrival of S. P. northbound overland.	
Train No. 7 leaves Corvallis at 6:00 p.m., arrives at Albany at 6:40 p.m., in time to connect with the local for Eugene and way points.	
Train No. 8 leaves Albany for Corvallis at 9:15 p.m., after the arrival of the S. P. local from Portland.	
For further information apply to General Passenger Agent.	
J. C. MAYO,	
F. Cockrell, agent, Albany.	
H. H. Cronise, agent, Corvallis.	

PRUNING SHRUBS.

Spring and Summer Cutting After Blossoms Are Past.
Spring and summer pruning—that is, cutting out the flowering sprays and misshapen and superfluous growths of shrubs such as the forsythias, nubbark, Japan quince, bridal wreath, Spiraea thymifolia, S. lanceolata and S. Van Houttei, lilacs, deutzias, diervillas and philadelphuses when they are done blooming—is good cultural practice if the operator thoroughly understands the operation.
It is well understood that summer pruning has a more or less weakening effect on woody plants, so that if severe thinning of the branches should be resorted to among the last named subjects in the growing season it will certainly impair vitality. Our advice is to cut very moderately the flowering sprays that plainly impede and prevent the development of the young growths, and, if a mass of congested shoots are being projected where they are plainly too thick, thin some of them out. The completion of the work can intelligently be prosecuted in winter and all old flowering sprays, gnarled, diseased branches, watery sprouts and congested shoots thinned out, being careful to preserve the natural outlines of the shrubs, free and flowing. Shrubs with branching habits like the euonymus, oxocordias, bush honeysuckles, buckthorns, barberries and caraganas, that do not produce large flowering sprays, require a little thinning out of the branches where they are dense and thick and where they rub and cross each other.—Gardening.

A HANDSOME BLACKBERRY.

Of Excellent Quality and a Favorite Market Berry.
Points of superiority of the Merseburg blackberry are claimed to be as follows: Extreme hardiness, larger size and greater productivity, less tendency to turn red after being picked than Snyder and delicious quality. The Merseburg was named by Professor L.



MERSEBURG BLACKBERRY.
H. B. Kelley of Cornell university, who describes it as "a variety resembling Snyder and derived from it." This blackberry has been fruited since 1892 and been tested through all kinds of climatic conditions and has proved extremely hardy and unusually

The Leading Paper of the Pacific Coast

The San Francisco Chronicle

The Weekly Chronicle
The very best weekly newspaper published in the entire West.
\$1.50 a Year
Including postage to any part of the United States, Canada and Mexico.

It is but because, besides printing all the news of the world and all the interesting and important news of the Pacific coast, it has a special department devoted to—
AGRICULTURE
HORTICULTURE
POULTRY
LIVESTOCK
MINING
LITERATURE
FASHIONS
AND SPORTS
These are provided over by editors having a thorough knowledge of their specialties. The pages devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Poultry and Live Stock are well illustrated and interest to all engaged in these industries, every line being written by those who are in close touch with conditions prevailing on this coast.

SEND FOR SAMPLE COPY.
It will be sent free.

Do you want the Chronicle

Reversible Map?

Showing the United States, Dominion of Canada and Northern Mexico, with the aid of MAP OF THE WORLD, presenting to view in one continuous map with all areas in true proportion, the entire surface of the Earth on the other side.

Send \$2 and get the Map and "Weekly Chronicle" for one year, postage prepaid on Map and Paper.

The Daily and Map

By mail, postage paid
Only \$8.75 a Year
Address:
M. H. de YOUNG,
Proprietor
"San Francisco Chronicle,"
San Francisco, Cal.
CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

LODGING of grain is caused

by weakness in the stalk. Complete fertilizers, rich in POTASH, produce strong stalks (making lodging impossible) and full plump grain, rich in starch and of good milling quality.

Our books are free to farmers. Let us send them to you.

Address, German Kali Works, 93 Nassau Street, New York.
Meyer, Wilson & Co., San Francisco, are sole agents for the Pacific coast.

Elastic Pulp Plaster.

The highest grade of wall plaster made. The only fire and water proof wall plaster for hop dryers—it is indispensable. Do not let imitators make you believe cheaper wood fiber plasters just as good. There is only the one Elastic pulp plaster. Manufactured by

The Pacific Pulp and Plaster Co.,

517-519 Chamber of Commerce building, Portland, Or.
Phone Maine 2362. Write for catalogue.

productive. Its large size and handsome appearance and excellent quality make it a universal favorite on all markets, selling from 2 to 3 cents per quart more than other varieties.—American Cultivator.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING.

To harmoniously arrange trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants and at the same time adjust them to the contour of the place, to the architecture of the buildings and to the convenience of the walks and drives, is the aim of the landscape gardener. Every successful attempt to adorn a city lot, a suburban place or a park has a valuable influence upon the community in which it is situated. It furnishes an object lesson which others will attempt to follow.

CUTTINGS AND GRAFTS

If you wish to succeed nothing is too much trouble.
Small fruits have a way of adapting themselves to almost every soil provided it is not too rocky, too shallow or too wet.

Borders of irregular outlines around the margins of grounds should be so made as to be agreeable from every point of view.
It will not usually pay to keep the strawberry bed after it has borne two good crops. Better place it up and plant cabbage or something else.

Doubtless after the rose the carnation is the most useful of flowers, its keeping qualities and the low price for which it can be bought bringing it in contact with the greatest number of people.

Black rot of the grape is difficult to control. Spray with copper sulphate or strong bordeaux before the buds open and again just before and after blossoming.

In the later sprayings of the peach for leaf curl use diluted bordeaux mixture.

Whale oil or common laundry soap dissolved in water is found to six to ten gallons may be used as a contact insecticide against plant lice and a number of other soft bodied insects.

Burbank's Wonders.
The women of Santa Rosa and Sonoma county will most likely make a local exhibit at the Portland exposition with the other products from Sonoma county, and it will be made up for the most part of Luther Burbank's floral creations. If enough can be secured that will stand the shipment to Portland the display will be entirely of his flowers, as the women of the city and county are anxious to show Mr. Burbank how greatly they appreciate what he has done.

Mr. Burbank has promised to send his picture exhibit of many of his creations to Portland, and the ladies will endeavor to have the natural flowers there to show what he has done.

Many noted people have been here to see the horticultural wizard. Last year Burbank had more than 7,000 callers, and it is expected that this year he will have more than 10,000. There never was a time when more interest was taken in his wonderful creations.—San Francisco Examiner.

Clipping and Watering the Lawn.
Newly established lawns should never be mowed until the grass is well up. It is not too close, tends to stimulate the stooling of the plants rather than to interfere with their growth. If the lawn is located in a dry section or one subject to long periods of drought it will be necessary to irrigate or sprinkle. A little water is an injury rather than a benefit. If watering is begun it should be done at night rather than during the day and sufficient water given to thoroughly wet the soil.

Two Good Apples.
The McIntosh Red and Laver apple are good sized red apples and are perfectly hardy at Ottawa, being also annual, though not heavy bearers. The McIntosh Red apple is probably unsurpassed in quality by any apple of its season. The Laver apple is the best keeping apple yet fruited at the central experimental farm, it having been kept in good condition in an ordinary cellar for over a year.—W. T. Macoun, Canada.

Coarse Grass in the Lawn.
Coarse grasses unfit for lawns sometimes start up from seeds carried by the wind, and these should be treated like any other weeds—dig out and the holes filled with soil, over which the grass will soon spread.

THE SEEDLESS APPLE.

A Horticulturist's Impressions of Its Quality and Prospects.
Appraisals of several specimens of the seedless apple, which it says were submitted to it by the general manager of the Seedless Apple company, Rural New Yorker publishes a statement by Dr. Walter Van Fleet, part of which is as follows:
A single seed was found in one specimen in an extra or adventurous core near the blossom and of the fruit. The others were entirely free from seeds, though the usual woody carpels or core divisions were not only present, but strongly developed. The apples are rather small in size, round and smooth in form, dull red in color, with many light dots. The calyx is very large and open, and the basin is wide and deep, extending almost to the core. The

flesh is white and firm, quality very ordinary, about on a par with Limber Twig, and scarcely as good as Ben Davis. The claim made by the promoters that the Seedless apple contains 25 per cent more apple substance than other varieties of the same size is scarcely borne out in the specimens examined, as the substance lost by the large open calyx basin would quite offset any gain in the spaces normally occupied by seeds.

A pomar or apple grower is, habitually, the enlarged and softened flower stem overgrowing the ovary or true fruit, made up of woody or bony carpels (core plates) and seeds. In the Seedless and other seedless apples the seeds alone are absent, but the objectionable core is present in its usual form.

Unless the seedless variety should possess in addition unusual good qualities or other valuable attributes it is not easy to see why it should be particularly desirable except as a curiosity.

We are told the Seedless apple promoters expect to develop seedless varieties of commercial apples, such as Winesap, Jonathan, Bellflower and Gano. This can only be done by the usual breeding methods of cross fertilization and careful selection of succeeding generations. While it is within the range of possibility that seedless varieties resembling to some extent our present successful commercial apples may in time be secured, such result is most uncertain and likely to require indefinite time.

The Kieffer pear is as likely to drive Bartlett, Bosc, Chapp and the other good ones out of business as this seedless apple is to displace of Baldwin, Northern Spy and other standard sorts.

Best Outdoor Roses.
At the meeting of the American Rose society M. H. Walsh of Wood's Hill, Mass., gave a list of six varieties of roses hardly new to us, although much depends on procuring good stock and proper planting. With proper soil and location and good care the following list would be found perfectly hardy:

Hybrid Perpetuals—Baroness Rothschild, Baron de Bonstetten, Clio, Ulrich Brunner, Prince Camille de Rohan, Captain Hayward.

Hybrid Teas—Caroline Testout, Madame Cochet, Mme. A. Chateaux, Captain Christy, Kaiserin Augusta Victor.

At the meeting of the American Rose society M. H. Walsh of Wood's Hill, Mass., gave a list of six varieties of roses hardly new to us, although much depends on procuring good stock and proper planting. With proper soil and location and good care the following list would be found perfectly hardy:

Hybrid Perpetuals—Baroness Rothschild, Baron de Bonstetten, Clio, Ulrich Brunner, Prince Camille de Rohan, Captain Hayward.

Hybrid Teas—Caroline Testout, Madame Cochet, Mme. A. Chateaux, Captain Christy, Kaiserin Augusta Victor.

RHEUMATISM

COMMON IN SUMMER

The time to get rid of Rheumatism is in Summer while the blood is endeavoring to purge itself of all poisons and impurities, and the skin is active, with all the pores and glands open and able, in this way, to assist in the elimination.

Columbus, O., 1355 Mt. Vernon, Ave. Six years ago I had a severe attack of Rheumatism. I was unable to walk and I had to be carried. They changed medicine every week and nothing helped. I was told to try S. S. S. My knee and shoulder joints were swollen terribly, and at one time my hands were swollen and painful that I could not close them when opened. I was getting discouraged, but when I saw that I was a sound, well man and have never had a return of the disease.

The inactivity of the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels causes the refuse matter to remain in the system, which, coming in contact with the different acids of the body, forms uric acid to be absorbed by the blood and distributed to the different joints and muscles, producing the pains, inflammation and other distressing symptoms of Rheumatism. The wandering pains of the disease remind the sufferer that the poison is still in the blood and he should lose no time in getting it out. S. S. S. neutralizes the acid and makes the blood rich and pure. It tones up every organ and cures the disease permanently. S. S. S. contains no harmful minerals and is disagreeable to the system, but it is purely vegetable, while curing the blood, it builds up the body by its fine tonic effect. Book on Rheumatism and any medical advice desired without charge.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Line Breeding.
Line breeding is another term for inbreeding, not haphazard, but scientific inbreeding, says D. J. Coyne, Jr., in Commercial Poultry. For example, a breeder starts with a trio or pen of unrelated or distantly related birds. The next season he must not mate their progeny alone, for that would be dangerous inbreeding—brothers and sisters—and the stock is all young. Experience has taught us that such a mating produces infertile eggs and young stock lacking in vitality. The proper matings are to mate the cock bird to his pullets and the best cockerel to the hens, and so on year after year the birds are mated, young to old and old to young, without the introduction of strange blood, the object being to avoid mating brothers and sisters, birds too closely related or immature birds.

Line Breeding.
Line breeding is another term for inbreeding, not haphazard, but scientific inbreeding, says D. J. Coyne, Jr., in Commercial Poultry. For example, a breeder starts with a trio or pen of unrelated or distantly related birds. The next season he must not mate their progeny alone, for that would be dangerous inbreeding—brothers and sisters—and the stock is all young. Experience has taught us that such a mating produces infertile eggs and young stock lacking in vitality. The proper matings are to mate the cock bird to his pullets and the best cockerel to the hens, and so on year after year the birds are mated, young to old and old to young, without the introduction of strange blood, the object being to avoid mating brothers and sisters, birds too closely related or immature birds.

Line Breeding.
Line breeding is another term for inbreeding, not haphazard, but scientific inbreeding, says D. J. Coyne, Jr., in Commercial Poultry. For example, a breeder starts with a trio or pen of unrelated or distantly related birds. The next season he must not mate their progeny alone, for that would be dangerous inbreeding—brothers and sisters—and the stock is all young. Experience has taught us that such a mating produces infertile eggs and young stock lacking in vitality. The proper matings are to mate the cock bird to his pullets and the best cockerel to the hens, and so on year after year the birds are mated, young to old and old to young, without the introduction of strange blood, the object being to avoid mating brothers and sisters, birds too closely related or immature birds.

Line Breeding.
Line breeding is another term for inbreeding, not haphazard, but scientific inbreeding, says D. J. Coyne, Jr., in Commercial Poultry. For example, a breeder starts with a trio or pen of unrelated or distantly related birds. The next season he must not mate their progeny alone, for that would be dangerous inbreeding—brothers and sisters—and the stock is all young. Experience has taught us that such a mating produces infertile eggs and young stock lacking in vitality. The proper matings are to mate the cock bird to his pullets and the best cockerel to the hens, and so on year after year the birds are mated, young to old and old to young, without the introduction of strange blood, the object being to avoid mating brothers and sisters, birds too closely related or immature birds.

Line Breeding.
Line breeding is another term for inbreeding, not haphazard, but scientific inbreeding, says D. J. Coyne, Jr., in Commercial Poultry. For example, a breeder starts with a trio or pen of unrelated or distantly related birds. The next season he must not mate their progeny alone, for that would be dangerous inbreeding—brothers and sisters—and the stock is all young. Experience has taught us that such a mating produces infertile eggs and young stock lacking in vitality. The proper matings are to mate the cock bird to his pullets and the best cockerel to the hens, and so on year after year the birds are mated, young to old and old to young, without the introduction of strange blood, the object being to avoid mating brothers and sisters, birds too closely related or immature birds.

Line Breeding.
Line breeding is another term for inbreeding, not haphazard, but scientific inbreeding, says D. J. Coyne, Jr., in Commercial Poultry. For example, a breeder starts with a trio or pen of unrelated or distantly related birds. The next season he must not mate their progeny alone, for that would be dangerous inbreeding—brothers and sisters—and the stock is all young. Experience has taught us that such a mating produces infertile eggs and young stock lacking in vitality. The proper matings are to mate the cock bird to his pullets and the best cockerel to the hens, and so on year after year the birds are mated, young to old and old to young, without the introduction of strange blood, the object being to avoid mating brothers and sisters, birds too closely related or immature birds.

900 DROPS

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN.
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Prepared by J. C. F. Fitcher, Proprietor, 100 N. 3rd St., New York.

A Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.

Fac-Simile Signature of J. C. F. Fitcher, NEW YORK.

AT 60 CENTS PER BOTTLE. 35 DROPS—35 CENTS.

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

toria, La France.
Rambiers—Sweetheart, Debutante, Farquhar, Philadelphia Rambler, Lady Day.

W. P. Craig named as substitutes for the foregoing the following, which he has found satisfactory: John Hopper, Mrs. John Laing, Mme. Gabriel Lutz, General Jacqueminot, Paul Neyron and Ulrich Brunner. Mr. Craig would add Dorothy Perkins to the list of climbers.

Why Strawberry Plants Die.
Many strawberry plants die because they are kept too long after being dug before transplanting. Some die because they are too deep and the crown or center of the plant is covered. But in a dry time more plants die from a lack of pressure on the soil about the roots than from all other causes. In a wet season they will live if left on top of the soil with no earth to cover the roots. Plants out of the ground are like fish out of water. Therefore the sooner they are in their natural element the lower the death rate.—American Agriculturist.

Planting Out.
Early June should see all the garden beds planted, as everything may be trusted out by that time, and those who wait until June to set out their tender plants have the satisfaction of seeing them start off with a vigorous growth from the first.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE.
The largest sum ever paid for a prescription changed hands in San Francisco, August 30, 1901. The transfer involved in coin and stock \$112,500, and was paid by a party of business men for a specific for Bright's disease and diabetes, hitherto incurable diseases.

They commenced the serious investigation of the specific November 15, 1900. They interviewed scores of the cured and tried it out on its merits by putting over three dozen cases on the treatment and watching them. They also got physicians to make chronic, incurable cases, and administered it with the physicians for judges. Up to August 25th 87 per cent of the test cases were either well or progressing favorably.

There being but thirteen per cent of failures, the parties were satisfied and closed the transaction. The proceedings of the investigating committee and the clinical reports of the test cases were published and will be mailed free on application. Address John J. Fulton company, 409 Washington street, San Francisco, California.

There being but thirteen per cent of failures, the parties were satisfied and closed the transaction. The proceedings of the investigating committee and the clinical reports of the test cases were published and will be mailed free on application. Address John J. Fulton company, 409 Washington street, San Francisco, California.

There being but thirteen per cent of failures, the parties were satisfied and closed the transaction. The proceedings of the investigating committee and the clinical reports of the test cases were published and will be mailed free on application. Address John J. Fulton company, 409 Washington street, San Francisco, California.

There being but thirteen per cent of failures, the parties were satisfied and closed the transaction. The proceedings of the investigating committee and the clinical reports of the test cases were published and will be mailed free on application. Address John J. Fulton company, 409 Washington street, San Francisco, California.

Regulator Line.

PORTLAND-THE DALLES ROUTE.

Steamers:

Bailey Gatzert

Regulator

Dalles City

Mottako

Connecting at Lyle with the

Columbia River and Northern

Railway Company for

Wahkalous, Dalles,

Centerville, Coldendale

and all other Klamath valley points.

Steamers leave Portland daily, except Sunday, at 7 a. m., connecting at Lyle with C. R. & N. train for the Dalles at 5:00 p. m., train arriving at Goldendale at 7:30 p. m. Steamers arrive the Dalles at 6:30 p. m. Steamers leave the Dalles daily, except Sunday, at 7:00 a. m. C. R. & N. train leaving Goldendale at 8:15 a. m. connects with this steamer for Portland, arriving at Portland at 6 p. m.

For detailed information of tickets, berth reservations, etc., call or write to Alder street wharf, Portland, Or. H. G. CAMPBELL, Manager.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

of

In Use

For Over

Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE JENSON COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

GROWING STRAWBERRIES.

An Ohio Man Tells of His Preference For Commercial Purposes.

When blossoms appear the first year the fruit stems should be cut off or pinched out. The first runners should be allowed to grow—may not have any second. As a rule, each parent plant should be permitted to set eight plants, which will make your rows about eighteen inches in width. If on a steep hillside or where you cannot get wheat straw for mulching, sow oats between the rows about Aug. 10 to 15. If the ground is dry after killing frosts, mulch; if not, wait until the first hard freeze. Put more straw between the rows than in them—just enough to hide the plants—and then it is not necessary to remove it the following spring.

Each individual has a different method of handling the berries. A few things must not be done—picking when the berries are wet from dew or rain; long exposure to the direct rays of the sun; pruning and short pricks. Berries for home use or shipment must be handled carefully, conscientiously. Healthy plantations and those comparatively free from weeds can very often be worked over by first moving and then burning the cured tow and mulch and throwing the dirt away from the rows of old plants until the row or ridge left is about a foot in width. Then follow cultivation as with a new set plantation. We spray twice with the bordeaux mixture, first when the fruit buds appear, second when growth has ceased in the fall. Our plantations are healthy, and our yields have been very high.—Fruit Grower.

Each individual has a different method of handling the berries. A few things must not be done—picking when the berries are wet from dew or rain; long exposure to the direct rays of the sun; pruning and short pricks. Berries for home use or shipment must be handled carefully, conscientiously. Healthy plantations and those comparatively free from weeds can very often be worked over by first moving and then burning the cured tow and mulch and throwing the dirt away from the rows of old plants until the row or ridge left is about a foot in width. Then follow cultivation as with a new set plantation. We spray twice with the bordeaux mixture, first when the fruit buds appear, second when growth has ceased in the fall. Our plantations are healthy, and our yields have been very high.—Fruit Grower.

Each individual has a different method of handling the berries. A few things must not be done—picking when the berries are wet from dew or rain; long exposure to the direct rays of the sun; pruning and short pricks. Berries for home use or shipment must be handled carefully, conscientiously. Healthy plantations and those comparatively free from weeds can very often be worked over by first moving and then burning the cured tow and mulch and throwing the dirt away from the rows of old plants until the row or ridge left is about a foot in width. Then follow cultivation as with a new set plantation. We spray twice with the bordeaux mixture, first when the fruit buds appear, second when growth has ceased in the fall. Our plantations are healthy, and our yields have been very high.—Fruit Grower.

Each individual has a different method of handling the berries. A few things must not be done—picking when the berries are wet from dew or rain; long exposure to the direct rays of the sun; pruning and short pricks. Berries for home use or shipment must be handled carefully, conscientiously. Healthy plantations and those comparatively free from weeds can very often be