

The above yields were estimated as a rule from two matted rows, each fifteen feet in length and three and one-half feet apart. The 1912 crop was estimated from rows four feet apart. The plants were set eighteen inches apart in the rows. The column "Average Height of Season" refers to the number of days on which the largest pickings were made. The highest yield obtained from these small plots was from Valeria, which, in 1912, yielded at the rate of 15,109 pounds per acre. This is one of the seedlings originated at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa. The same year the Parson yielded at the rate of 14,293 pounds per acre. Yields are usually much larger from small areas than from large ones. It will be noted on the table of cost of producing strawberries that where grown by the acre the crops run from 3,000 to 7,000 boxes or pounds per acre.

DESCRIPTIONS OF VARIETIES.

Following are descriptions of the principal varieties of strawberries grown in Canada, and some others that have yielded very well at the Experimental Farms and which should be tested by growers for comparison with those they are accustomed to plant. Some of the oldest varieties continue to be the most productive. The Senator Dunlap, however, is the most popular variety in Canada, and this is of more recent introduction than some of the others. Nearly all of these descriptions were made by the author from the variety as grown at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. The information in regard to the origin of a number of the varieties was obtained from Technical Bulletin 11 of the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station by S. W. Fletcher:—

Arnout (per.).—Orig. J. L. Arnout, Luzerne county, Pa., introd. 1905. Fruit conical and wedge conical, large, bright scarlet, glossy, seeds prominent; flesh bright red, juicy, tender, firm; briskly subacid, above medium in quality; season medium late; plants vigorous, runners numerous; foliage good. One of the best of the later varieties.

Beder Wood (per.).—Orig., Beder Wood, Moline, Ill.; introd. 1890 as *Raeaster*, and in 1891 as *Beder Wood*. Fruit round conical, medium size, pale red, not prominent seeds; flesh pale, juicy, moderately firm; acid, medium quality; season early to extr early; plant vigorous; runners numerous; foliage moderately good; rusts considerably. Valuable on account of earliness, productiveness and for being a good pollinizer.

Bisel (imp.) (Seedling of Wilson).—Orig. 1887, D. L. Bisel, Southern Illinois; introd. 1893 as *Dan Bisel*; roundish, large, bright red, handsome with rather prominent seeds; flesh bright red, juicy, inclined to be hollow; briskly subacid, moderately firm, above medium quality; mid-season; plant vigorous, runners numerous; foliage moderately good, but rusts considerably. A productive variety.

Brandywine (per.) (Chance seedling, supposed cross between *Glendale* and *Cumberland Triumph*).—Orig. 1880, E. A. Ingram, Westchester, Pa.; introd. 1895. Fruit roundish to sugar-loafed, above medium to large, deep, dull red, seeds not prominent; flesh bright red, juicy, firm; briskly subacid, quality good; season late; plant vigorous, runners moderately numerous; foliage moderately good to good; rusts slightly to considerably. While not as productive as some, it is a good variety for home use because of its quality and lateness.

Bubach (imp.).—Orig. 1882, J. G. Bubach, Princeton, Ill.; introd. 1886. Irregular wedge conical, very large, bright red, seeds not prominent; flesh bright red, juicy; subacid, moderately firm to firm, good quality; season medium to late; plant vigorous, runners medium in number; foliage moderately good, but rusts slightly to considerably.

Charles I (per.).—Orig. 1907, Geo. Mann, Bridgeman, Mich.; introd. 1911. An early variety thought well of by some growers.