to the crop of 1908, and according to the census amounted to 11,790,974 bushels from an area of 47,983 acres, an average of about 266 bushels per acre. The principal producing states were as follows:—

State.	Acres.	Bushels.	State.	Acres.	Bushels.
New York	6,033	2,177,271	Connecticut	1,206	422,591
Ohio	5,067	1,677,442	Pennsylvania	1,506	347,806
Michigan	2,611	783,948	Wisconsin	1,230	331,662
Massachusetts	1,670	748,809	Kentucky	1,705	305,113
Illinois	2,563	546,681	Iowa	1,195	292,097
California	2,207	514,859	Missouri	1,383	259,272
Indiana	2,105	505,010			

The following also was furnished.

IMPORTS OF DOMESTIC ONIONS FROM, AND EXPORTS TO, CANADA.

Year ended June 30.	Imports.	Exports. domestic.
	Bushels.	Bushels.
1904	2,103	78,886
1905	2,137	118,920
1906	520	39,600
1907	641	81,585

SOIL. A profitable crop of onions can be grown on almost any soil provided that it is well drained and fertilized and has an abundance of humus in it. The land should be free from stones and rubbish, also from foul weeds and weed seeds, as any one of these will add largely to the expense account.

All of the onion-growing sections visited, with the exception of the Lake Ashtabula section in Ohio—which is one of the oldest, if not the oldest, onion-growing sections in the States—were on soils with muck varying from two to thirty feet in depth, depending on the locality, with subsoils ranging from sand to clay loam.

MANURE. Many of the commercial onion growers on muck soils do not use manure at all, depending on commercial fertilizers for their crop, applying it at the rate of from 800 to 1,200 pounds per acre. Their chief objection to stable manure is that it contains too many weed seeds. Other growers like to apply manure about once every three years at the rate of about twenty tons per acre, believing that the bacteria which are at work in the manure give life to the inert vegetable matter that is in the soil.