

Thomas Beall, Lindsay, writes, "The Agawam grape is profitably grown here, principally because of its excellent keeping qualities and its fine flavor. We do not place it on the market until November, or in December, when the cheaper varieties are gone. A good price is then obtained for them. The best results seem to be obtained when grown near some variety producing more pollen.

Mr. A. M. Smith, St. Catharines, writes, "The Agawam has been very subject to mildew with me, otherwise I consider it as good as any of Rogers' red grapes."

Mr. Alexander McNeill, of Windsor, writes, "The large berry and thick skin of the Agawam make it an excellent keeper and shipper. The vine is vigorous and usually healthy, but the fruit is subject to rot. This, together with its loose and usually small bunch, render it unprofitable at even three times the price of the Concord. Those who want a fairly good grape in December or January, and will spray carefully, will find the Agawam worth planting."

Mr. John Craig, of Ottawa, writes, "The vine is a strong, free grower, inclined to mildew; bears profusely; bunch and berry large; color, dark crimson; very rich; juicy; of first quality; skin, thick; keeps well without losing its flavor. In this section it does not ripen to perfection every season. Recently it has been shown that the Agawam is one of those varieties which does not perfectly fertilize itself, and, therefore, needs to have some strong bloomer, like the Concord, growing with it to produce the best results."

Mr. M. Pettit, of the Winona Experimental Station, writes, "The Agawam, on heavy soil, with the free use of sulphur, is the most satisfactory grape I grow. It is a regular and heavy bearer, a good shipper, and good demand in the market.

#### STRAWBERRIES.

Of thirty varieties in my experimental plantation the *most productive* in the season of 1894 were Williams, Bubach, Haverland, Saunders and Enhance. The *earliest* were Michels Early, and Bubach 24, both of which gave their first picking on June 10th, while most of the others did not give their first picking until the 18th.

*Bubach 5* is one of the best market berries; and always averages larger than any other variety. It is pistillate, very productive, and endures the drouth well.

*Saunders* compares favorably with Bubach in size and excels it in productiveness. The fruit is large, conical, slightly flattened; color, deep red; glossy; flesh red; flavor, sprightly and agreeable; excels Bubach in quality.

#### HINTS FROM SISTER SOCIETIES.

##### TRANSPLANTING ONIONS.

Mr. C. B. Waldron, of the North Dakota Experimental Station, says that his attempts to grow onions in the ordinary way have generally failed, but he has succeeded well by transplanting. For example, on April 4th, seeds of a number of varieties were sown in shallow boxes in the greenhouse. When the plants came up the average stand was about 500 to the square foot. May 23, these small onions, with a diameter slightly greater than that of an ordinary wheat straw, were transplanted to the open ground 5 inches apart in the drill. On the same date and on similar soil, seed of the same varieties were sown. The rainfall from above date until June 30 was 3.62 inches, for July 2.21, and for August 2.72.

The onions were harvested September 22. At this time all of those which had been transplanted were mature, while of the others only the early pickling sorts and the Extra Early Red had thoroughly ripened. Only 5 varieties out of 26 planted made a satisfactory stand from seed. The following table gives the relative yields from the two methods of culture: