

been made a feeding-ground for these parasites soon after becomes shrivelled and dies.

#### PROPAGATING GRAPE VINES.

I have been trying to propagate grape vines from cuttings by instructions given in the October Number of the *Horticulturist* for 1884, but they did not root. Is there any other method by which I might get them to root? The cuttings were taken off in the fall, kept in the cellar till spring and then set out.

Yours truly,  
W. J. PORTER.

Kemptville, Sept. 6, 1886.

REPLY.—Yes, there is another method, namely, by layering. Bend down in the spring a shoot of the previous summer's growth, and cover with earth sufficiently deep to keep the part that is covered always moist. Leave the end of the shoot to project out of the ground. When the leaves drop in the fall you find that the layer has sent out roots.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### THE WINDSOR BEAN.

I have grown the Windsor Broad Bean on several occasions on my grounds, but with only partial success, barely the value in return paid for the seed. At first I attributed the cause to our hot summers, by producing abortive blossoms, which were abundant enough. On another occasion, with the usual result, I attributed the failure to the black aphid, which appeared on the tips of the stalk. Again, I tried pinching back and poisoning the aphid, but with only similar results. However, this past season I was more observant, and found but very few insects, save the aphid, approach the blossoms, our native wild bees preferring the blossoms of

the clovers instead. The humming bird I often observed attacking the blossoms, and to it I attribute the few pods we find on the stems. This bean is botanically distinct from the China variety, which is a self-fertilizer. The Windsor variety is not, and depends upon the aid of insects. Our humble-bee cannot reach the nectaries of the blossoms; its proboscis is not long enough. The same with our common honey bee, hence avoiding the blossoms. The European humble-bee is much larger, and better fitted for this purpose. The blossoms of other leguminous plants require insect aid in fertilization, as in the case of the red clover in New Zealand, which does not produce seed there. Acting upon the advice of scientists, the European humble-bee has been imported there, but the results which followed I have not been able to ascertain.

Yours truly,  
SIMON ROY.

Berlin.

##### NEW STRAWBERRIES.

BY JOHN LITTLE, GRANTON, ONT.

MR. EDITOR,—With your permission I will tell you and the readers of the *Horticulturist* about some of my new friends, the last arrivals of the strawberry family.

They are not like some of the human family—you can say what you like about them and they will not tear your character to pieces, and if you will give them their needed supply it is wonderful the manifold return, though a silent one, they will give you for the attention given them.

I will be brief at this time, just mentioning their names in the order of their merit, as they have done here this season. The first are Ontario, Jewel, Gola, Deeve, Acorn, this last not fruited; these are Mr. P. M. Augur's seedlings. Next, a seedling from Ohio—shown at the June meeting