

## THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST.

*Chabot*—One of the best of the Japanese varieties. Medium to large yellow, nearly covered with scarlet, and of good quality. Later, hardier and less inclined to rot than Burbank.

*Bailey*—Appears to be much like Chabot, but as we have it it seems to be hardier.

*Gold*—A prolific and early bearer; fruit a clear yellow, partly overspread with red; medium to large but not of first rate quality.

*Lincoln*—Fruit large to very large, coppery red and of good quality. Valuable for home use or market, but slow in growth and should be worked on some other variety.

*Red June*—One of the hardiest and best of the Japanese sorts. Especially valuable because of earliness.

*Abundance*—Tree upright in growth and prolific; fruit medium to large and of excellent quality. Desirable.

*Burbank*—Tree a vigorous grower; very prolific and begins bearing when very young. Fruit medium to large, showy and of good quality, but much inclined to rot.

*Queen*—A reliable dark purple variety. Although much inclined to rot it should be included in the list of profitable orchard sorts.

*Moore's Arctic*—Rather too small for market but the fact that it is hardier than most other varieties of its class makes it valuable.

*Wild Goose*—On account of earliness, great prolificacy and extreme hardness this must be ranked as a valuable variety.—Ohio Agricultural Experimental Station.

### POTS AND POTTING.

All new pots should be well soaked in water before using, and all old pots well washed and soaked also. In potting plants from seed flats, or plants that have been grown in boxes, use as small pots as will comfortably hold the roots. In re-potting plants, use only one size larger pot than the one the plant is removed from. In re-potting, instead of digging the ball of soil out of the pot with a knife or stick, simply place one hand over the top of the pot, turn the pot upside down, give the edge of the pot a sharp rap or two on any hard substance, and the ball of soil and roots will come out whole; having drainage in your larger pot, place a little soil over it, place the ball on that and fill in around it, pressing the soil down, as you place it in, with a thin stick so as to leave no air spaces around the old ball. Fill within an inch of the top, water once thoroughly, afterward as needed.—H. E. Gould, Sussex, N. B.

### DRAINAGE FOR HOUSE PLANTS

This is of the utmost importance, for no plant, except true aquatics, will thrive unless free egress is provided for the surplus water given. The best materials are broken pots, charcoal and coke; any other material that is sufficiently firm and porous will answer. From one half to one inch of this should be placed over the drainage hole in all pots above three inches in size that are used. If saucers are used under pots, place a handful of gravel or coarse material in them under the pots. Make sure of good drainage, and each time of watering all plants (other than aquatics) be sure to empty all surplus water out of the saucers that may drain into them; *water remaining in saucers under plants is a fruitful source of disease and death.* Plants do not usually need re-potting until the soil is crowded with roots. All boxes in which plants are grown should also be well provide with drainage.—H. E. Gould, Sussex, N. B.

THE WINTER MEETING of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association will be held in Whitby during the first or second week in December. Suggestions for topics and speakers will be gladly received by the Secretary.