THE DIRECTOR of the Experimental Farms of Canada never forgets that he was once an officer of our Association, and never loses an opportunity to render us a kind turn. He writes that he can spare us for distribution in spring of 1895, a limited number of the following plants :—Sarah Raspberry, Douglas Spruce, Pinus Ponderosa, Rosa Rubifolia, Cotoneaster Vulgaris.

The last one he believes would make a most interesting shrub. It grows from three to four feet high; and although the flower is comparatively insignificant, the foliage is very pretty, and the bush is covered with red berries in the autumn and winter. Owing to the number of these various plants being limited our members will need to leave the selection to us.

🛪 Question Drawer. 🖌

The Western Juneberry.

684. SIR, --Is there any other class of Juneberry that would be better here, in the County of Brant, than the Western Saskatoon ? ED. MAUS, Echo Place, Ont.

Reply by John Craig, Ottawa.

A number of varieties, or variations, of the Western Juneberry have arisen by selection in the hands of nurserymen during the past few years. We have not yet fruited any of these special forms at the Ottawa Farm, but I am led to believe that some of them, such as "Success" and "Osage," are marked improvements on the original type. Besides being more decidedly dwarfed, they bear much larger fruit. The first named variety, I believe, was introduced by Lovett & Co., and is now in the hands of nurserymen generally. The second was introduced some years ago by Gardener & Son, of Osage, Iowa, U.S. It may be well to say, however, in connection with growing this fruit, that it is useless to set out a small number of plants, as they, like cherries, are specially prized by birds, and if only a few plants are set out it is quite unlikely that the owner will be able to gather much fruit from them.

To Drive Away Rabbits From Fruit Trees.

685. SIR,—Would you kindly inform me of a wash to prevent rabbits from attacking young apple trees? S. J. RUTHERFORD, Gaspereau, N.S.

Rabbits are sometimes very destructive in the winter time to young apple trees, and there are many simple remedies. Sprinkling blood about the trees is one of these; another is to dip rags in melted sulphur and then secure them to sticks and stick them promiscuously through the orchard. Another, which is used in California, is commercial aloes, one pound to four gallons of water, both sprinkled upon the leaves and painted upon the bark.