

almost everybody in the United States was in a *furor* to get it. Happily the potato is a rapidly-multiplying plant, and already the Early Rose is offered at prices which bring it within the reach of all who are willing to go to a little extra outlay to obtain the best seed. Although we know nothing by actual trial of this new favourite, there seems no good reason to doubt that it is an early potato of great excellence and value. It is a seedling of the Garnet Chili, and was originated by Mr. Albert Bresee, an intelligent Vermont farmer. The skin is of a dull blush or rose colour (in some soils it is nearly white), the flesh is perfectly white and solid, and the eyes are very shallow. It is said to produce fewer small tubers than any other early potato, boils through quickly, is very mealy, and of choice flavour. The good qualities claimed for it are more especially the following:

1. It is from ten days to a fortnight earlier than any other potato.
2. It is of larger average size than any other early potato.
3. It is in table quality and delicacy of flavour without an equal.
4. It is in productiveness the most astonishing variety ever offered to the public, and the reports of the yield from single pounds during the past season are marvellous, as testified by a large number of trustworthy persons who have made trial of it. Mr. G. W. Best, of Utica, N. Y., who has been the most prominent dealer in the Early Rose, publishes a large number of letters from customers in all parts of the United States, all of whom speak in the highest terms of this new sort. One or two parties in Canada made trial of it with the most satisfactory results. When at Rev. H. W. Beecher's farm last summer, he spoke to us in terms of highest eulogy respecting the Early Rose. We intend giving it a trial in our own grounds the coming season, and advise others to do so.

It will be seen from our advertising columns that the Messrs. Bruce, of Hamilton, and Mr. Charles Arnold, of Paris, offer for sale both the potatoes we have noticed. Mr. Arnold advertises the five best varieties introduced by the late Mr. Goodrich, packed separately in one barrel, together with one pound of Early Rose, for \$6. We regret that through a mistake of

the printer this was made to read \$6 per bushel, instead of \$6 per barrel, in our last issue.

DISCUSSION ON SHADE TREES.

At the recent winter meeting of the Fruit Growers' Society of Western New York the chief topic discussed was, "What deciduous trees are most desirable to plant for shade and ornament, or timber?" One speaker suggested that our forests should be regarded not as a thing to be preserved but to be renewed, and the timber regarded as a crop to be taken off when at its proper stage of growth; in short, that timber should hold its place in the greater cycles of rotation of crops.

The native elm was thought to be one of our most graceful and desirable ornamental trees; also the sugar maple, especially when planted in clumps; and the silver-leaf maple for planting singly. The Norway maple was highly esteemed as a beautiful species that grew rapidly. The tulip tree was very much admired, but it was difficult to transplant it. The different varieties of the linden or basswood were held in much esteem, particularly by bee-fanciers. The horse-chesnut was mentioned as being suitable for lawns. The European larch was very highly spoken of as a rapid-growing and beautiful tree, and at the same time very valuable for timber. The locust was also very valuable, but of late years had been almost destroyed by the locust borer.

GRAFTING FRUIT TREES.

To the Editor of the ONTARIO FARMER.

SIR,—In reading the last issue of the *Canada Farmer* for 1868, I observed an enquiry from one of its subscribers respecting the grafting of young fruit trees which are taken up in the fall and packed away in the cellar. As I am in the habit of root grafting a large number every winter, I will give a few plain directions, and if the enquirer should in any way be edified thereby I shall consider myself handsomely rewarded for writing.

And, first, I may truly say that I have found to my sorrow that mice are very destructive things to young trees, in the cellar as well as out; they will burrow through the earth, eat the roots, build their nests, &c., rendering numbers of the trees worthless. In order to defeat their designs I have a box large enough to contain a sufficient quantity of earth or damp sand and sawdust, and the young trees and have found it to be mice proof. Very much depends on the size of the young trees, whether they should be root grafted or planted out without grafting. If they are about the size of ordinary grafts, one inch above the roots, so that the inner part of the bark will be likely to correspond on each side, then by all means graft them