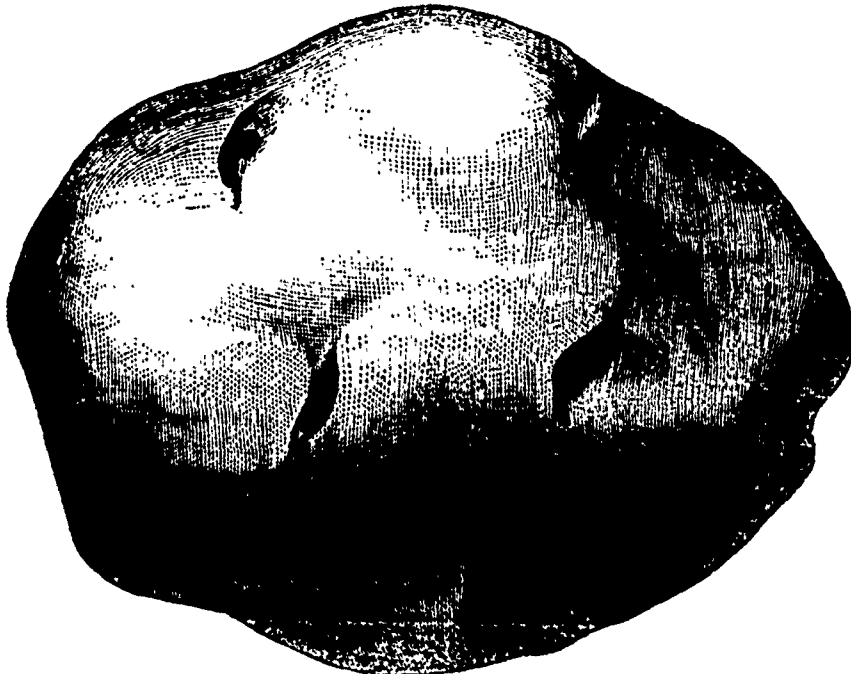


The Early Prince Potato.

We are so favourably impressed with this new variety that we give our readers an engraving of the Early Prince Potato. Many have planted the Early Goodrich, in the hope of securing a valuable, prolific and early potato, and while it has proved to be all that could be reasonably expected in productiveness and early maturity, yet in the estimation of most persons it has not been found to be a choice variety for table use, the flavour and lack of dryness when cooked rendering it quite undesirable. The Early Prince, on the contrary, we are assured by very competent and credible gentlemen, is very dry and mealy as soon as the tubers are large enough to be dug, and quite fit for table use for some time before the crop matures. It is well throughout and quite



solid, and when boiled is dry, mealy, white and very fine flavoured. We shall plant it this season, and carefully watch its growth, yield and time of ripening, testing it with the Early Rose, for it is claimed to be fit for use ten days earlier than that variety. Those who wish to give it a trial can obtain it only of Mr. Edward A. Wood, Geneva, N.Y. The Geneva Horticultural Society recommend it as a new variety of great promise, and some of the members speak of it as larger and superior in quality to the Early Rose.

A Few Good Vegetables.

ASPARAGUS BEAN.—This may be called one of the finest beans in existence—very prolific, and of excellent flavour. Should be in all gardens.

HENDERSON'S PINK-APPLE BEAN.—The finest grained and best flavoured of all beans. Is also a good keeper, being exceedingly dwarf and compact in growth. It is very useful in an ornamental way in the flower garden, where ribbon beds are in vogue.

LITTLE PIXIE CABBAGE.—The earliest cabbage—well flavoured, sure to head; should be better known.

ROBINSON'S CHAMPION CABBAGE.—This is the largest cabbage in the world. A consecutive half-dozen have been shown in England, of which the average weight was sixty-two pounds. It is one of the Drumhead tribe; quality good.

LENOX'S CAULIFLOWER.—This is of cauliflowers what the foregoing is of cabbages the champion. Heads well in this country; very firm and close; altogether first-class.

CHARLWOOD'S RIDGE CUCUMBER.—The largest, best and most prolific ridge cucumber I have ever seen, surpassing every other variety grown.

WHITE NOCERA ONION.—The very earliest; most superb for pickling, being so white and of such uniform size.

SERPENT PARSNIP.—Superior for table use to any other variety, smooth, of good shape, and delicious flavour.

McLEAN'S LITTLE GEM PEA.—The earliest and most prolific dwarf wrinkled pea, excellent for a succession of sowings by which green peas may be had all the season through.

ADVANCE PEA.—Not quite so early nor yet so dwarf as the preceding, but a most valuable sort. The wrinkled varieties are much superior in flavour to the smooth sorts.

ORANGEFIELD DWARF PROLIFIC TOMATO.—The earliest tomato in existence, ripening before any of the American sorts, very prolific and of excellent flavour. Should be in every garden.

All these vegetables have been tested in our grounds for several seasons. In fact, I think I may claim to have been the pioneer cultivator of most of them in Canada. They will all or any of them be found to be a decided improvement and advance on the older varieties.

W. T. G.

Transplanting Evergreens

(To the Editor.)

SIR—Having had considerable practical experience in transplanting Evergreens on my own farm, and also having had what is generally termed *luck* in getting them to grow, so that persons have often enquired "how I did it," and as the season is fast approaching when they should be transplanted, I thought you would be willing to favour your numerous readers with some information with regard to the best method of doing it. In the first place, there are very few exotics which will succeed in our climate. I have tried a number, namely, the Holly, Laurel, Ivy, and several others; they will grow from seed the first year, but the winter kills them although protected; but the pine tribe, which is indigenous to Canada, and which, I believe, numbers upwards of twenty varieties, may all be transplanted successfully after the following plan:

First, the season for taking them up is the end of May and beginning of June, when the sap has risen in the plant, and the buds started about an inch; as a guide to the time, they should be removed when the dandelion first blossoms. As they are all resinous trees, care should be taken not to break or lacerate the limbs or body. They should be taken up, if possible, where they are growing in sod. Take a sharp spade, cut the sod round them as far as possible, and take up as much earth as will hold to them without disturbing it, and carry them carefully, if at some distance, on a waggon rack, to where you wish to plant them. Then dig the holes, as close as possible to each other, and plant them thick, as the bodies require to be protected from the heat of the sun as much as possible; and when carefully planted, and dirt filled well round them, mulch them well with a quantity of coarse straw from the barn yard, stuff it well in between them, say one foot deep or more; this draws and retains the moisture. During the first summer they require no water. This applies to trees taken from the forest, which, of course, cost nothing, as they can be obtained in almost any part of the country; and if the above plan is properly followed out, I will guarantee nineteen out of every twenty to live and grow, if properly protected for two or three years.

There is nothing that I am aware of that will give more satisfaction than a tasty, judicious laying out of Evergreens round a farm, dwelling, and premises, as they can be planted to form a screen of protection in our cold winters, they impart a healthy fragrance to the air, no insects will gather in them, they throw out no shoots, and they are a relief to the eye from the gloomy snows. A few days in each year devoted to the planting will not be missed, and in the course of a very few years they will add hundreds of dollars to the value of the place, in comfort and appearance to the occupants, and should it be sold at any