

12 Greenhouse plants, prize, Mr. Fleming	0 7 6
Balsams, prize, Mr. Fleming	0 5 0
Do. second best, Mr. Burns	
Fuchsias, 1st prize, Mr. Hennah	0 5 0
Do. 2nd prize, Mr. Fleming	0 5 0
Hardy Roses, prize, Mr. Leslie	0 5 0
Cut Flowers, prize, Mr. Leslie	0 5 0
Do. second best, Mr. Hennah	
Bouquet, prize, Mr. Fleming	0 5 0
Floral Ornaments, prizes, Mr. Fleming, Mr. Hennah, Mr. Leslie, each	0 7 6
Potatoes, kidneys, 1st prize, Mr. Lewis	0 5 0
Do. Early Junes, 2nd do. Mr. Paling	0 5 0
Kidney Beans, prize, Mr. Hayden	0 5 0
Do. second best, Mr. Tattle	
Peas, prize, Mr. Tattle	0 5 0
Do. second best, Mr. Paling	
Red Raspberries, 1st prize, Mr. Humphreys	0 5 0
Do. 2nd prize, Mr. Fleming	0 5 0
White Raspberries, best exhibited, Mr. Tattle	0 5 0
White Currants, prize, Mr. Lewis	0 5 0
Do. second best, Mr. Paling	
Black Currants, prize, Mr. Tattle	0 5 0
Gooseberries, prize, Mr. E. Turner	0 5 0
Do. second best, Mr. E. Baldwin	
Cherries, prizes, Mr. Tattle, Mr. Leslie, each	0 5 0
Cabbage, prize, Mr. Sherwood	
Do. second best, Mr. Collier	
Brocoli, best exhibited, Mr. Cull	
Cucumbers, prize, Mr. Lewis	0 5 0
Melons, prize, Mr. Margetson	0 5 0
Rhubarb, prize, Mr. Margetson	0 5 0
Do. second best, Mr. Burns	0 5 0
Celery, prize, Mr. Lewis	0 5 0
Cauliflower, prize, Mr. Daniells	0 5 0
Carrots, prize, Mr. Margetson	0 5 0

Extra Prizes of 5s.

Snap Dragons	Mr. Fleming.
Hollyhocks	Mr. E. Turner.
Dahlia	Mr. Fleming.
Box of Vegetables	{ Mr. Hayden and Mr. Margetson.
Beets	Mr. Daniell.
Radishes	Mr. Grainger.
Seed Onions	Mr. Hayden.
Potato Onions	Mr. Hayden.
Grapes	Mrs. Bull.
Parsnips	Mr. Margetson.

Recommended by Judges.

Picotees and seedling Picotees	Mr. Fleming.
Double Pinks	Mr. Leslie.
Seedling Rhubarb	Mr. Leslie.
Exotic—Cactus Speciosissimus	Mr. Draper.
Well kept Apples	Mr. Tattle.

PRACTICAL HINTS FOR AMATEURS AND SMALL GARDENS.

TREATMENT OF CACTUSES IN WINDOWS, AND IN THE OPEN AIR.—The plants commonly called by the name of Cactus belong to the natural order Cactaceæ, but are known among botanists and scientific gardeners by various appellations more or less distinctive of their generic peculiarities; as, for instance, the Epiphyllum, from a Greek word signifying *upon a leaf*, in allusion to the flowers growing upon the flat stems, commonly called leaves; and the Cereus, so called from the waxy and pliant nature of the shoots of some of the species; the Latin word cereus meaning waxy. Cactuses are very common in this country, on account of the rough treatment they will bear; for although they are natives of hot climates, as Brazil, Mexico, and Peru, and consequently are soon killed by frosts, yet in other respects

they are sufficiently hardy to allow of their general cultivation. They are magnificent objects at the stoves and conservatories of the wealthy, where they startle by the contrast between their gorgeous flowers and wrinkled unsightly stems; they also help to set out many a cottage window, and they are usually found to some extent among the floral collections of the middle classes. Yet with this general disposition to cultivate them few plants are less understood in those habits on which their successful flowering depends.

"I wish you would look at my cactus," said a lady to the writer the other day; "it is a very fine plant, but it never flowers." On being introduced to this unproductive occupier of a pot and window room, a fine piece of vegetation indeed presented itself; above a yard high, as green as grass, and every flat stem as plump as a traditional alderman. "Madam," said the writer, "you feed your plant too much, and in order to make it flower, you must at certain times adopt the starving system." He informed her that he had one of the same kind, and commonly called Cactus Jenkinsonii, not near so tall, and very inferior in *embonpoint* and general handsomeness, which yet bore above 100 flowers last season. The inquirer expressed her wonder at this, and received the following account of the method adapted to produce such a result; it is now submitted to those readers of the *Chronicle* who may wish to make fat and green Cactuses bring some tribute to their floral temple.

In the natural home of the Cactus, there is a moist and a dry season; during the former, vegetation receives a surprising impetus; during the latter it flags, and appears almost burnt up and destroyed. Cactuses may be seen shrivelled up through the heat of the sun and the dryness of the soil, but it is to this circumstance they owe their abundance of flower buds. The wet or moist season returns, and pushes those buds into a glorious life. How different is this natural treatment from that adopted in windows and often in greenhouses! The plants are kept wet all the year round; they have no cessation in their growth, but they form no flowers. Let Nature be followed, and the desired result is sure. My Cactuses were put away in the autumn into a lumber room, and have had no water since until the middle of last March. They were then brought out covered with dust, cleaned, and gradually supplied with water. They are now as plump as can be wished, and are covered with flower-buds. They will be kept supplied with moisture until the flowering is over; then they will take their chance in a sunny part of the garden, against a south wall, until cold weather comes and consigns them again to the lumber room.

A light soil, composed of brick rubbish mixed with loam and leaf-mould is best for them, and need not be changed every year, if the top is removed and a fresh layer put on every spring. Large Cactuses cannot be grown well in windows, and my plan with them is to put them out of doors every day, where they will have all the sun, and to bring them into the sitting-room just as they are about to flower. The whole tribe is easily propagated. The cuttings should have the wound healed before being potted, and no water should be given for a month or six weeks afterwards. Such is my simple plan.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*.

ORIGIN OF VARIOUS PLANTS.—Every farmer ought to be so far acquainted with the history of ordinary plants and trees as to know their nature, country and condition. Such knowledge, besides being on every account proper and desirable, will sometimes explain phenomena in their habits that would otherwise appear anomalous and inexplicable.

Wheat was brought from the central table land of Thibet, where it is original, and yet exists as a grass, with small mealy seeds.