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PRIZE LIST.
POULTRY.
CLASS I.—COCBIN CHINA (BUFF OR CINNAMON.) First Prizo
Two pens highly commended, belonging to same exhibitor.
First prize
First prize
CLASS IV.—BRAHMA POOTRA (DARK.) First prize
CLASS V.—DORRING (COLOURED.) (First prize given by Hon. G.' Brown.)
First prize
First prizeJ. Plummer, London, Second prizeJ, Bogue, London. CLASS VII.—SPANISH.
First prizeT. S. Birchall, Toronto. Second prizeJames McGrath, Toronto. Highly commendedT. S. Birchall.
CLASS THE GAME (BLACK-BREASTED AND OTHER REDS.
First prize
CLASS IX.—GAME (DECEMING AND OTHER BLUES AND GRETS)
First prizeJ. Plummer, Second prizeJ. A. Ellis. CLASS X.—CAME (ANY OTHER VARIETY.)
First prize
CLASS XI. —HAMBURGH (GOLD PERCILLED.) First prizo
First prize
CLASS XII.—HAMBURGE (SILVER PENCILLED.)
First prizeJohn Peters. Second prizeJoeeph Lamb. CLASS XIII.—HAMBURGH (GOLD SPANGLED.)
First prize
First prizoJoseph Lamb Second prizeJoseph Lamb. CLASS XV.—HAMBURGH (ANY OTHER VARIETY.)
First prize
First prize
First prize
CLASS IVIII POLISH (SILVER SPANGLED.)
First prize
First prizeJoseph Tamb, Second prizeJoseph Lamb,
CLASS XX.—FRENCE FOWLS, No Entries.
CLASS XXIBANTAMS (GOLD OR SILTER LACER)
First prizeJohn Peters. Second prizeJames Goldio, Guelph. CLASS XXII.—BANTARS (CLEAN-LEGGED.)
First prizo
First prize
(First prize given by Hon, Geo, Brown.)
First prize
First prize
First priso
Highly commendedJ. Reque.
First prizo
First prise
First prize
Antomidianistee

CLASS XXXI.—(SWEEPSTARRS FOR GANE COCKS.) Wen by J. A. Ellis,

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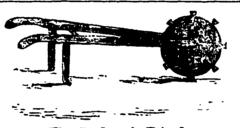
PIGEONS.

1101.035.
CLASS XXXII — CARRII RS (COCRS)
Prize
CLASS ANTON — CARDIERS (BENS)
Prize
CLASS XXXIV.—POUTERS (COCKS.)
rize, (Tegetimeier's Pigeon Book, given by Messis. Chewott & Co.)
Awarded to
CLASS XXXV.—POUTERS (HEXS.)
Pare LtCol. Hassard, Highly commended LtCol. Hassard, Commended LtCol. Hassard,
CLASS X XXVI. —TCMBLKES (SHORT-PACED.)
Farst prizeJas. McGrath. Second prizeW. J. Pailey, London.
CLASS AXXVII —TUMBLERS (ANY OTHER VARIETY, TWO PAIRS.)
First pr.ze
CLA XXXVIII. —JACOBINS, OR FRILIS.
First prize
CLASS IXXIX.—PANTAILS.
First prize given by — Postlethwaite, Esq., Northern Railway. First prizeJames McGrath.
Second prize
CLASS XL.—BARDS.
Second prize
CLASS YLI -TURBITS-(NO ENTRIES)
CI. ASS XLII.—TRUMPETERS.

Ziorticulture.

CLASS XLIII.-DRAGONS.

.....James McGrath



The Gardener's Friend

A correspondent of the Albany Cultivator, rejoicing in the name of Snooks, has invented a very useful little machine which he has called "The Gardener's Friend." He says-"It will make rows without a line, cross-check for planting beans, peas, melons, &c., make holes for setting beets, cabbage, ruta bagas, onions, strawberries, &c., any distance from four inches to three feet apart in the row, and do it more easily, better, and in one-eighth time required by the old back breaking plan. The instrument costs but little, and can be made in two hours by any person who can use a saw and axe. The following cut shows its appearance:-

It consists of a wheel, made of boards, from 11 to 3 feet in diameter, and 2 inches wide. The handles may be made of any desired length and pattern. On may be made of any desired length and pattern. On the edge of the wheel fix wooden pins 1 inch in diameter, wedge-shaped at the outer end, prejecting 2½ inches from the rim. Bore holes 1½ inches deep and 4 apart around the wheel. In setting out turnips, onions, &c., leave all the pins in; for other plants, take out the pins as the distance apart requires. Opera-tion, Decide on the distance you wish your rows tion—Decide on the distance you wish your rows apart, and stake off the distance at each end; wheel your Friend in position, wheel across to the opposite stake, and if you have not taken a dram you will have made a straight row, holes all made ready for the plants, in number from 50 to 1000, according to length of rows, and all done in the time required to walk the distance."

Orchard Culture.

The following communication has been addressed to us by an amateur horticulturist :-

A short time since, the writer was conversing with an Englishman from Somersetshire and Devonshire branch of Horticulture.

on the subject of English farming. We talked about orchards, and how to grow them. He had planted a large orchard in Canada, and only regretted he had not done so the first year he went on his land. The writer mentioned the American and Canadian method of occasionally, and indeed often, working the soil of orchards for other crops. He condemned it altogether, and said that any man in England who did so in an apple country would be considered mad. The only crop for an orchard is grass-consumed on the land, not cut-and the leaves allowed to fall, and rot on the ground. The grass should never be eaten close down, and a thorough coating of manure should be added as a top dressing, every second year at all events. All the pomice of the Cider Press also goes on the orchard. Pigs are often kept in the orchard, to eat the falling fruit, but are well rung in the noses, to keep them from digging. The trees are kept well pruned, and the slightest falling off of the crop is met by more manure. Apple trees in England are known to live a hundred years, and some to attain a still greater age.

This man's statement was fully borne out by the writer's experience, both in Canada and England. In Canada, on one occasion, the writer rented a garden, with a few scrubbed apple trees in it; the fruit had been a failure, and the garden allowed to grow up to weeds. Cattle had been turned in, and all that could be bitten off the trees had been bitten off, until they were more like scrubby bushes than trees, and they were thickly covered with bark lice and moss. The land was a poor, wet, sandy loam, yellow, and was formerly covered with pine and oak, some of the pine stumps not yet out. The first thing done was to lay the whole place down to grass, sowing over the raked ground (not dug) the seeds from a hayloft. Some manure was used, but not much, but the whole was well plastered. The bitten branches were topped with a knife, and thinned out, until the heads were sufficiently opened. The trees felt the treatment immediately, and the second year made good shoots. They were kept judiciously pruned, never shortening a leading branch, but cutting off all old sprigs, and the second year bore a little fruit. The grass succeeded well, and produced heavy crops. The trees were so low that the place could not be pastured; so the first cut was made hay of, and the second allowed to rot on the ground. Plaster was liberally added each year, and in four years the trees had become large and healthy, shedding with the moss and loose bark, all the bark lice, and producing liberally. In five years the crop was almost too much for the trees, and since that time they have continued to bear equally well. Changes took place in the premises, so that it was inconvenient to add manure, but for twelve years the trees continued to increase in fertiltwelve years the trees continued to increase in fertility, under the treatment of plaster, and rotten aftergrass; and they are now very fine, healthy trees. During the whole of this time, not a sod was turned, nor any cultivation allowed. Had there been, it is believed the consequences would not have been equally satisfactory. One of the trees stood in what was used as a kitchen garden, but so long as the ground was dug around it, and crops planted, although manured, so long the crop of apples was poor; at length the cultivation was stopped, and the apples increased to a full crop. Depend upon it, or chards should never be ploughed or cultivated.

More Superb Pansies .- "An amateur" sends us from Hamilton three large and very beautiful pansies, which he says, when freshly gathered, measured two inches and three-quarters one way, and a shade less the other. Having been sent by mail, simply pressed between pieces of card, they have necessarily shrunk, and do not now come up to that measurement. They still, however, retain their form and colour sufficiently to show that they must have been marvels of beauty. Two of them especially, one dark purple, the other primrose coloured, could hardly be surpassed for richness and purity of hue. They were taken, we are informed, out of a hundred or more of Messrs. Bruce and Co.'s seedlings, and speak well for the skill and success of the firm in this