

LIST OF PRIZES.

NOTE.—A dish of Apples, Pears, Oranges, Lemons, and the like, 6 fruits of each; but of lemons, 9 fruits.

FRUITS.	1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize			
Collection of Fruits. (Fruitcrers only).	£ 5 0	£ 3 0	£ 1 0	£ 8 0	£ 5 0	£ 3 0
Collection of Fruits. Not more than two dishes of any one kind (Private growers)	6 0	4 0	3 0	13 0	0	0
Pears, dessert, 12 dishes, distinct kinds	4 0	3 0	2 0	9 0	0	0
Pears, dessert, 6 dishes, distinct kinds	3 0	2 0	1 0	6 0	0	0
Pears, dessert, 3 dishes, ripe fruit, distinct kinds	1 10	1 0	0 10	3 0	0	0
Pears, dessert. Single dish, ripe fruit, any kind	1 0	0 15	0 10	2 5	0	0
Pears, kitchen. Single dish any kind	1 0	0 15	0 10	2 5	0	0
Pears. Heaviest 5 fruits, dessert. Apples, dessert, 12 dishes distinct kinds	4 0	3 0	2 0	9 0	0	0
Apples, dessert, 6 dishes distinct kinds	3 0	2 0	1 0	6 0	0	0
Apples, dessert, 3 dishes ripe fruit, distinct kinds	1 11	1 0	0 10	3 0	0	0
Apples, dessert. Single dish, ripe fruit, any kind	1 0	0 15	0 10	2 5	0	0
Apples, Kitchen, 12 dishes, distinct kinds	4 0	3 0	2 0	9 0	0	0
Apples, kitchen, 6 dishes, distinct kinds	3 0	2 0	1 0	6 0	0	0
Apples, kitchen, 3 dishes, distinct kinds	1 10	1 0	0 10	3 0	0	0
Apples, kitchen, single dish	1 0	0 15	0 10	2 5	0	0
Apples, kitchen. Heaviest 5.	1 0	0 15	0 10	2 5	0	0
—Fruits specified in the above classes will be excluded from GG.						
Miscellaneous	2 0	1 10	1 0	4 10		
				£165 0		

Care of Trees in Orchards.

There seems to be a diversity of opinions as whether orchards should or should not be cultivated with other crops. If trees appear sick and unthrifty in growth, the soil should be tilled and cultivated until they assume a healthy and free growing appearance. After that, the orchard should be seeded down to grass, not mowing thereafter, as of the first importance, annual top-dressing or mulching under each

The borer—keep him out of your orchard by means! It can be done we think, and among plans recommended, none seem more judicious than that given by a correspondent of the *Edinburgh Monthly*. He has effectually prevented the ravages of this destructive pest by covering the earth from the stem of the tree, that the bark will harden down on the collar. It is well known that this insect never penetrates any other point than where the bark, from its contact with the soil, becomes tender. This is almost as easily tried, and would per-

haps be more effectual. Among these, putting a bandage round the trees, for two inches below and six above the surface of the ground, is a good one. The bandage can be made of coarse muslin; put on once a year for three or four years, and the operation could be performed with considerable dispatch. Another mode is to cover the trunks of trees at the roots, and for five or six inches upwards with a coating of grafting wax, afterwards putting on the linen bandage if deemed necessary. The cost of thus protecting an orchard of fifty or a hundred trees would be a mere trifle as considered in regard to the benefit to be derived therefrom. It should not be forgotten that any of these plans only keep the borer from the trees after they are applied—they do not destroy those already in the tree; hence the knife and wire must be used in clearing them from their holes previous to putting on the bandages.

Our orchardists sustain a great loss by not giving proper attention to their trees. An annual outlay of five dollars, bestowed upon a small orchard of young trees, in the way of mulching, protection from the borer, &c., will in as many years, bring it into a more productive and better condition than twenty years' time, if allowed to take care of itself.

Mignonette as a Tree.

Buy a pot of ordinary mignonette. This pot will probably contain a tuft composed of many plants produced from seeds. Pull up all but one; and, as the mignonette is one of the most rustic of plants, which may be treated without any delicacy, the single plant that is left in the middle of the pot, may be rigorously trimmed, leaving only one shoot. This shoot you must attach to a slender stick, of white osier. The extremity of this shoot will put forth a bunch of flower-buds, that must be cut off entirely, leaving not a single bud. The stalk, in consequence of this treatment, will put out a multitude of young shoots, that must be allowed to develop freely until they are about three inches and a half long. Then select out of these, four, six, or eight, according to the strength of the plant, with equal spaces between them. Now, with a slender rod of white osier, or better, with a piece of whale-bone, make a hoop, and attach your shoots to it, supported at the proper height. When they have grown two or three inches longer, and are going to bloom, support them by a second hoop, like the first. Let them bloom, but take off the seed pods before new shoots will appear, just below the places where the flowers were. From among these new shoots, choose the one on each branch, which is in the best situation to replace what you have nipped off. Little by little, the principal stalk, and also the branches, will be-