

they will also be furnished with the blank prize tickets, which they shall fill up and affix in each section so soon as they shall have finally determined their awards. The First Prize Tickets will be Red; the Second, Blue; the Third, Yellow; the Fourth, White; Extra, Green; the "Highly commended" and "Commended" Tickets, White. On completing the class, the judges will report to the Secretary. The main exhibition building will be closed all this day, for the purpose of affording the judges an opportunity of discharging their duties properly. Non-members admitted to the grounds on payment of 25 cents each time. The Annual Meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association will take place at the Court House, at 7 P. M.

3. WEDNESDAY, 25th.—The judges of the various classes will complete their awards as early in the day as possible. All the buildings and grounds will be open to visitors. Admission the same as on Monday and Tuesday. The Annual Meeting of the Mechanics' Institute Association will take place at the Court House this evening at 7 o'clock.

4. THURSDAY, 26th.—Admission, 25 cents. The Prize Animals will be exhibited in the ring at 2 P. M. The Annual Meeting of the Directors of the Provincial Agricultural Association, for the purpose of electing auditors, deciding upon the place of holding the next exhibition, and other business, will take place at 7 P. M., at the Court House, Hamilton.

The President will deliver his address at the Annual Meeting.

5. FRIDAY, 27th. Admission the same as on previous days, till 2 P. M. At 2 P. M., the exhibition will be considered officially closed, after which no one will be admitted into the Crystal Palace, and exhibitors may commence to take away their property.

6. SATURDAY, 30th.—The Treasurer will commence paying the premiums at 9 A. M. Exhibitors will remove all their property from the grounds and buildings. The gates will be kept closed as long as necessary; and none will be admitted except those who can show that they have business to attend to.

A Catalogue of all the Entries of Animals and Implements will be prepared, and will be on sale at the Grounds. Price Ten Cents.

GRAND PROVINCIAL PLOUGHING MATCHES.

Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Council of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario, to hold two Grand Provincial Ploughing Matches, this Autumn, on such days as may be hereafter decided upon; subsequent to the date of the Provincial Exhibition; one in the eastern and one in the western section of the Province.

The sum of Four Hundred Dollars will be offered in Prizes by the Association in each locality that may be selected. Implement manufacturers and others are invited to offer supplementary special prizes, if they desire to do so.

Tenders will be received up to 1st September, of fields, of not less than 30 acres of land, for each match, the eastern to be within 20 miles of Belville, or between Belville and Kingston, and the western within 20 miles of London, if practicable. Full particulars as to Prizes, &c., will be published in due time.

HUGH C. THOMSON,
Sec'y Agri. and Arts Asso.

GARDEN HINTS FOR THE SEASON

(From the Gardeners Monthly.)

FLOWER GARDEN AND PLEASURE GROUND.

It has been for many ages customary with many minds to associate excessive heat with the eternal sum of all evils, and to judge by the chosen few who fly from the wrath to come; in every closely built city, from the sweltering heats of August to the cool sea side breezes, or to shady retreats in country places, there is no doubt this terrible city heat is a great trial, and may fairly be considered as one of the great recruiting agents in the constantly increasing army of lovers of country life.

But this heat which gives so powerful an impulse to country preferences, should teach the professional Horticulturist also its lesson; and that is, in laying out and designing country places, one of the chief studies should be how to make a place agreeable even in the hottest weather.

Not near enough attention is given to this matter even by many experienced men. Large plats of hard dry shadeless gravel, walks, and struggling flower beds, make up the gardening of by far too many places, the continued effort to keep which in order without much compensating advantage, makes many soon tire of what is thus miscalled "Pleasure" Gardening.

Gardeners often express wonder that so and so with "plenty of money" takes no interest in keeping his grounds nice. Only a deep-seated love of country life, battling against discouragements, can keep so many in the good path that we find in it; and this, not because there is no enjoyment in country life, but because few study out properly the means to effect the good ends. We imitate too much the European styles of gardening, forgetting that our peculiar circumstances require peculiar treatment.

In all suggestions for the improvement of grounds, the subsequent cost of keeping in order should be studied well. This is the rock whereon so many strike. Walks

and roads are particularly expensive to maintain, and should never be made unless there is an evident necessity for them. Shady grass walks, with masses of flowering shrubs on each side, and kept mown a few times a year, are as pleasurable parts of a pleasure ground as can well be provided, yet we very seldom see them employed.

Rustic arbors, as they are usually made, are very mean things for summer comfort. They are too close and hot. They suit European climates better. They should be open all round.

The best arbors, however, are made by the weeping ash, grafted high, and spread out well, but not allowed to have their branches hang too low down. A circulation of air all round is essential to the comfort of an arbor.

So many fall in love with the country, and about this time make up their minds to permanently reside, that these general suggestions may have some value. We will now give some more particular directions for garden work, which may help those who have already commenced.

In preparing the grounds, it should be remembered that grass and trees are not only required to grow therein, but that they must grow well. The top soil of the lot is often covered by the soil from the excavations, trusting to heavy manuring to promote fertility. But this is a too slow and expensive process. The top surface soil should, in all cases, be saved, and replaced over the baser soil. Also, where it is necessary to lower a piece of ground, the top soil should be saved to place over again. The depth of the soil is an important matter, both for the trees and the lawn. It should be at least eighteen inches deep. In shallow soils, grass will burn out under a few days of hot sun. In a soil eighteen inches deep a lawn will be green in the driest weather. For the sake of the trees, also, the ground should be not only deep, but rich. If from thirty to forty loads of stable manure to the acre could be appropriated, it would be money well spent. Life is too short for it to be an object to wait too long for trees to grow, and planting large ones is an expensive, as well as unsatisfactory business. A tree in a rich and deep soil will grow as much in one year as in five in a poor one. So in preparing a lawn, it is fortunate that, while aiming at the best effects, we are helping our trees also. It is generally better to sow for a lawn than to sod, where much of it has to be done. The edges of the road must, of course, be sodded, the balance neatly raked over and sown. The best kind of grass to be employed in seeding is a disputed point, and it will, no doubt, depend in a great measure on the locality. In Philadelphia and northward, the perennial rye grass is excellent. It commences to grow very early, and