

and bark, and hot, drying weather will tell with injurious effect on such trees. This is generally first shown by the peeling off of the bark on the southwestern side of the tree—the most drying aspect; and where such exhaustion appears probable, much relief may be afforded by cutting back some of the branches, syringing with water, occasionally, shading the trees where practicable, or wrapping the trunk in hay-bands, or shading the southwest with boughs or boards.

Plants set against walls and piazzas frequently suffer from want of water at this season, when even the ground near them is quite wet. Draw away the soil around each plant so as to form a basin; fill in with a bucketful of water allowing it time to soak gradually away, and when the surface has dried a little, draw in loosely the soil over it, and it will do without water for some weeks. This applies to all plants wanting water through the season. If water is merely poured on the surface, it is made more compact by the weight of water, and the harder the soil becomes, the easier it dries; and the result is the more water you give the more is wanted.

Keep the pruning knife busy through the trees and shrubs, with the object of securing good form. Judgment will soon teach one which shoots would spoil the shape if not taken out.

In most kinds of soil the keeping the surface loose by hoeing and raking in dry weather, will be an excellent method of keeping the main body cool and moist—admitting the air, which is a good non-conductor. In soils, however, which are deficient in loam, and in which sand prevails to a great extent, frequent stirrings have a drying tendency, and a mulching of short grass, or decaying vegetable matter, of any kind, will be found very useful around transplanted trees, shrubs and other things.

We should like to call attention to a note we gave last year, that some beautiful objects for lawn decorations can be made of Wistarias, by training them as standards. A young plant is selected and trained to a stake six feet high. When the plant reaches this it is headed off. The second year the stake may be taken away, and the young plant will support itself. It will never make running branches after this, as it takes all its nutritive powers to overcome gravitation and sustain itself erect. A beautiful umbrella-like head is formed, and its hundreds of drooping flowers in Spring thus shown off to beautiful advantage. Another point of interest to a nurseryman in this is, that with this check to growth the reproductive powers are called into play, and the plants then usually *produce seed abundantly*. There is hope for numerous improved varieties as soon as

these facts become generally known. This is a very good season to train plants up for this purpose.

Many of the earlier sown annuals will be seeding now and those flowers which opened first will make the best seed to save. Where seed is not desired, it is best to cut all as it forms. The annuals will continue to bloom much longer for this care. In getting seed of the Double Hollyhocks, much difficulty is often experienced. The petals prevent the pollen from falling on the pistil. It is best, therefore, to fertilize them by hand. They then produce as much seed as the single ones. Another advantage of this artificial hybridization is, that we can get any color we please from seed. If, for instance, we want to reproduce the kind perfect, fertilize with its own pollen; but if we would raise new varieties, use pollen from a plant of different color from the one we employ for seed.

Those who wish for a good supply of window flowers next winter, should commence preparations about the end of the month. The Chinese Primrose, Cineraria, Mignonette, Alyssum and other desirable plants should be sown in pots and kept in a cool frame until they grow. Most people fail with these beautiful plants by sowing too late. The Wallflower is a nice, old-fashioned window flower, and cuttings of the double kinds should be struck at once. Cuttings of Geraniums and other things for this coming winter's blooming may still be put in.

We have so often spoken of hedge management in these *hints*, that it seems to us as if every one ought to know about it; but is wonderful how few do. Only recently one whom we know to be one of our most attentive readers and to have been one from the beginning remarked as he passed, what everybody calls a very beautiful Norway Spruce hedge on our grounds, that it was really beautiful, but it was a great error to have it so unnecessarily wide at the base. This hedge is five feet high and five feet wide at the base, which makes it rather wider than it is high; of course it is trimmed into a truncate triangular form.

Now it is one of the essentials of a permanent, prosperous hedge, that it must be at least as wide at the base as it is high, and that it must be trimmed with a flat or gently curved surface to a point at the top. *The light then has a chance to play directly on every part of the leaf surface*, without which it is impossible to have a hedge long in order. For that part which receives the greater share of sunlight, will get stronger, and that which gets the least gradually grows weaker, till a thin, poor base is the final result. This is one great object in pruning to remedy.

The Gladiolus has become one of our most popular summer flowers. Those

who have collections of them arrange the varieties very tastefully according to their colors. Take a list of colors as they flower, so as to arrange them properly next year. We give the same advice for Petunias, Verbenas, and Geraniums. The various shades of colors of these varieties properly arranged, make beds peculiarly pleasing. This is one of the arts of modern flower-gardening, to arrange flowers properly according to shades of color.

NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL FAIR.

The Thirty-third Annual Cattle Show and Fair of the New York State Agricultural Society will be held upon the grounds of the Albany Agricultural and Arts Association, near the city of Albany, opening on the 24th of September, and closing on the 1st day of October next.

The grounds will not be open to the public on Sunday, September 28th.

It has for some time been desired to hold the Fair for a full week and it is believed that, with the extension of the duration, a corresponding increase of benefit will accrue to exhibitors, and that the intervention of a Sunday will not be found objectionable, as in most cases exhibitors and their employes have heretofore been compelled to be away from home either the Sunday before or the Sunday after the show.

The grounds purchased by the Albany Association are most suitable, both in soil and surface. The situation is very accessible by steam and horse railroads, and live stock and goods can be received and unloaded at the rear entrance to the grounds.

The plans for the permanent buildings to be erected are such as to afford larger and better accommodation than the Society has ever before been able to offer to exhibitors.

The premium list is now ready, and copies will be immediately sent by mail to all persons who have exhibited within three years past, and to all persons who may apply for them.

BARRINGTON AND CLYDE SOCIETIES' UNITED AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION, 1873.

Exhibition to be held on the second Tuesday in October, or first following fine day, at Barrington Head.

Premiums open to the County of Shelburne, to be awarded to Competitors for articles of their own growth or production, or three months' possession in case of Stock. Exhibitors not members of Barrington Society or Clyde River Society,