

will be Sub-Committees to conduct the Matches in connection with the Electoral Division Societies. The Societies are invited to co-operate, and on any such Society contributing \$25 towards the funds the President shall be ex-officio a member of the Committee.

The Council will appropriate a sum not exceeding \$300 towards carrying out the Ploughing Match in each of the above Sections. The following gentlemen are Chairmen of the Committees of Management in each Section, viz: No. 1, Andrew Wilson, Maitland; No. 2, J. B. Aylsworth, Newburgh; No. 3, Hon. D. Christie, Paris; No. 4, Stephen White, Chatham.

The Chairman of each Section will receive proposals up to not later than 15th August.

No less than three Electoral Division Societies will be required to co-operate in each Section, otherwise the match will not be carried out by the Committee of the Association.

HUGH C. THOMSON,  
Sec'y Agricultural and Arts Association.  
TORONTO, June 11, 1873.

## HINTS FOR AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

(From the Gardener's Monthly.)

### FLOWER GARDEN AND PLEASURE GROUND.

We know *Coleus Blumei* of old, and that he was nothing particular to brag of; and when we heard that he had branched out into myriads of gay colors, and had become a great favorite with England's aristocracy, we shook our heads, and declared our belief that they were making a great fuss over an additional sport or so. But it proved more. We democrats of America, as well as European aristocracy, had to bow down to the merits of our humble old friend, and to-day the improved *Coleus* stands as high as any favored flower with us.

Then there came a time when we were told that the English had taken the Beet into their floral affection, and that it had risen to the front rank in floral decoration. "Impossible," said we. "What, the old garden Beet, whose leaves we had thousands of times twisted off in the truck patch, and which was never known to be of any use but to ignobly serve in the cook's department!" But our surprise again had to give way. The old garden Beet had really become a prince in the flower garden, even putting some of its companions—rich in flowers—to considerable shame.

Now all this, good reader, is preliminary to introducing to your attention another old acquaintance, which has marked virtues which fits it for a much higher position than that which it now occupies. We re-

fer to the common garden *Chamomile*. You know we here in the East had a terribly dry time this season. Grass dried up; white clover was nowhere, and it was very hard indeed to find any low creeping thing that was right green. But a row of *chamomile*, under the writer's observation, kept its beautiful verdure bright through to the day of the fresh rain, as pure as on its first advent in spring. Then it lies so flat on the ground, and makes no attempt to throw up anything until after mid-summer, when the flower stems could be easily cut away, and thus keep it green, that we really do not see why we could not make excellent use of it in a decorative way. There are many old fashioned things that we could thus make use of, and we would suggest here to our friends to look through their old borders at this time of the year, and see what can be done in this way.

We have learned to protect ourselves from cold wintry winds, but the art of making a place cool in summer is yet in its infancy. There is nothing accomplishes this better than plenty of grass, and the neat deciduous tree foliage. The making of flower beds with box edgings and gravel walks suits Dutch and French gardening, but it is too hot for us.

The beds should be cut in grass. The walks round about a place should also be in grass as much as possible; only those likely to be frequently used should be gravel walks. Even these, where tan can be obtained, are much cooler when this material can be used, than when gravelled. In the planting of roads, art, as we read it in the books, plants only in corners, and makes its most striking effects to be seen from the drives; but American art as it should be, plants all the chief drives with deciduous shade trees, and yet allows you to look through beneath them to the beauties beyond.

The best kinds of deciduous trees for this purpose are the Silver, Sugar, Sycamore and Norway Maples; American, (and where the borer is not troublesome) the English Linden; American and European Ash, Horse Chestnut, Magnolia tripetala and acuminata, with their first cousin the Tulip tree; the sweet Gums, Elms, Kentucky Coffee, and Oaks of all kinds. For farm roads the Cherry, Black, English and White Walnuts, Chestnuts, and even the Pear, may be employed. Besides these, in the South there are the Mimosa, the Molia Zederack, Magnolia grandiflora, which, though an evergreen, has the lightness of a deciduous tree; besides Live Oaks, &c.

But besides the selection of trees for drives, weeping trees should be liberally introduced, some of which, like Weeping ashes, make cool and shady arbors preferable to any the carpenter's hand could make. Of these are the large varieties of Weeping Willow, Weeping Sophora, Weep-

ing Birch, Lindens, Elms, &c., though none equal the Ash for arbor purposes.

Then again very much may be done by planting two or three trees together so that as they grow up, they will form natural seat backs. For this purpose there is nothing like the Oak tribe.

Sometimes we cannot get the coveted shade because we have planted slow growing trees—generally the prettiest and best worth waiting for—this may be effected by planting liberally of Alders, Poplars and similar ephemeral trees, to be cut away as they gradually interfere with the permanent kinds.

The planting season will soon come round, and now is the time to look about and select the desirable kinds, and to decide on the proper places to set them.

The latter end of August is one of the best seasons of the year to transplant evergreens. The young growth of the past season has got pretty well hardened, so as to permit of but very little evaporation—and the earth being warm, new roots push with great rapidity, and the tree becomes established in the ground before cool autumn winds begin. The chief difficulty is that the soil is usually very dry, which prevents much speed with the operation; and the weather being usually very warm, the trees have to be set again in the ground almost as fast as they are taken up; so that it is not safe to bring them from a distance. It is as well, therefore, to make all ready in anticipation of a rain, when no time may be lost in having the work pushed through. Should a spell of dry weather ensue, which in September and October is very likely, one good watering should be given, sufficient to soak well through the soil and well about the roots. A basin should be made to keep the water from running away from the spot, and to assist its soaking in. After being well watered, the loose soil should be drawn in lightly over the watered soil, which will then aid in preventing the water from drying out soon again.

As soon in the fall as bulbs can be obtained, they should be planted—though this will not generally be the case till October; but it is as well to bear in mind that the earlier they are planted, the finer they will flower.

Towards the end of the month, and in September, evergreen hedges should receive their last pruning till the next summer. Last spring, and in the summer, when a strong growth required it, the hedge has been severely pruned towards the apex of the cone-like form in which it has been trained, and the base has been suffered to grow any way it pleases. Now that, in turn, has come under the shears, so far as to get it into regular shape and form. It will not be forgotten that, to be very successful with evergreen hedges, they ought to have a growth at the base of at least four feet in diameter.