

only of spare ground, may find that sufficient to call forth his taste and ingenuity in laying it out to the best advantage. Every dead wall or unsightly object should be covered with monthly or other suitable roses, and various kinds of creepers, which through a large portion of the year impart an air of comfort and beauty to one's dwelling, and keep out of sight objects that would otherwise be disagreeable. Larger flowers, such as hollyhocks, sunflowers, &c., should be planted as in a back ground in gardens of any considerable space, either in clumps or singly. Flowers next in size should succeed, and followed in the foreground by the innumerable varieties of the smaller beauties, such as pansies, auriculas, polyanthus, &c. By this mode of planting each flower is distinctly seen; there should be no crowding, even in the smallest gardens, and care and taste are necessary to prevent the arrangements from being too stiff and formal. That system of laying out which most pleases the eye, and permits air and sunlight to act freely on the plants, should be adopted; and although general rules have been discovered and recognised by cultivators of taste; yet each individual should so modify them in their practical application, as best to meet the wants and peculiarities of his own case.

Not a moment should now be lost in completing all the arrangements of the flower garden, and the carrying out the various details. As annuals, which bloom and die in the same year, form a numerous and beautiful group, and give a distinctive character to the flower-garden, we will first direct our attention to them. On page 129 of the present volume, may be found a list of choice flowering annuals adapted for sowing in a hot-bed. These are delicate, and require considerable care in transplanting. China-Asters, Chrysanthemums, Marigolds, Persicarias, &c., will generally do well when sown in a warm, dry and suitably prepared border, as soon as the earth gets sufficiently warm and dry. But these and similar flowers, will bloom earlier if assisted in the first instance by glass. The ground should be well pulverized and raked fine for annuals, which will flourish in a light and friable soil. The seed should not be sown too thickly, and covered about half an inch with fine earth. The larger kinds, such as sweet-peas, lupins, &c., should be sown deeper, say an inch. In

order to get well developed specimens, the plants should be carefully thinned, so as to allow light and air freely to exercise their indispensable influence. Hardy annuals do not well bear transplanting, and should be allowed to remain where they are sown, taking care to have but a few of the larger kinds in one group. In dry weather, the plants must be watered moderately, carefully avoiding cold spring water. Rain water is the best, but water from a well should never be used without its having been exposed to the air and sun for a day or two. Sweet peas should be sown as early as the state of the ground and weather will admit. Make a circle round a strong stick, and plant the peas an inch deep; adding subsequently outer circles, to keep up a perpetual bloom. 'Ten-weeks' stock, Mignonette, Venus's Looking-glass, &c., are well adapted to ordinary gardens, and impart either scent or beauty.

The following are hardy annuals, requiring no assistance of artificial heat, and should be allowed to stand where they are sown:

- Adonis Flower*—Red and yellow.
- Candytuft*—Large, purple and white.
- Larkspur*—Double rose, white, double branched and blue.
- Lupins*—Yellow, white, scarlet, marbled, rose, large and small, blue.
- Sunflower*—Tall, double, and dwarf.
- Poppy*—Double striped, dwarf striped, double corn, and horned.
- Convolvulus*—Major, minor, striped, white, scarlet.
- Hawkweed*—Yellow, purple, red.
- Starry Scabius*.
- Saffron Flower*.
- Nasturtium*—Large and small.
- Tangier Pea*.
- Sweet Pea*—Purple, white, scarlet.
- Winged and Crowned Pea*.
- Nigella*—Blue, white, oriental, and curled.
- Lobel's Catchfly*—White and red.
- Pimpernel, Venus's Navel-wort*.
- Virginia Stock, Strawberry, Spinach*.
- Marigold*—Double orange, lemon-coloured, annual large.
- Mignonette*.
- Ten-weeks' Stock Gilliflower*—In varieties.
- Hearts' Ease, Snap-Drageon*.
- Persicarie, Clarksias*.
- Globe Thistle*.
- Amethystia*.
- Antirrhinums*.

The number of plants for bedding out, or to be grown in masses has greatly increased of late years. This mode of arranging flowers in the garden, by observing either regular or irregular figures, has when tastefully managed, a very pleasing effect.—