

can be bestowed upon it will be a fair recompense for its matchless beauty and loveliness. The Summer or June Roses are not so much cultivated since the many fine kinds of perennials have come into existence; but these, in order to derive from them all the beauty they are capable of affording, must have a special treatment. As soon as the first flowers are fairly faded, they should be cut off several buds below the flower; from the shoots which will then be encouraged to push from the remaining buds a very free bloom will be received some weeks afterwards.

"Every opportunity will, of course, be taken to keep down the weeds. As soon as they are barely visible, the ground should be hoed over lightly, and the surface afterwards broken fine and smoothed over with the back of a small rake. This not only gives a neat and cared-for appearance to the flower beds; but the free admission of air, which a thorough pulverization of the surface-soil effects, is one of the best means of keeping the soil from drying out, and thus avoiding the necessity of frequent waterings, which, though they cannot at times be avoided, have always attendant disadvantages. Should soil so finely raked appear to "bake,"—that is, form a crust on the surface—after heavy rains, all you have to do is to hoe and rake it over again. It will be anything but labor lost on your flowers."

The following more detailed directions are from Saxton's American edition of the excellent little book "Every Lady her own Flower Gardener," and are quite applicable at this season:—

"Propagate carnations by layers and pipings. Propagate double sweet-williams and pinks by layers and cuttings, or slips.

Propagate perennial fibrous-rooted plants by cuttings of the stalks.

Transplant the large annuals from the seedling bed to the places where they are to remain. Let this be done in showery weather, if possible.

Water the delicate plants, if the weather proves dry: give a moderate watering every evening, but never in the heat of the day.

Sow yet some hardy annuals, such as ten-week stocks, virgin stock, &c.

Plant out China-asters, Chinese hollyhocks, ten-week stocks, large convolvulus, &c., but let each root have a ball of earth round it.

Examine the perennial and biennial plants, to cut off all dead, broken, or de-

caying shoots. Trim the African and French marigolds from their lower straggling shoots, that they may present a neat, upright appearance. Trim the chrysanthemums, which are apt to branch too near the root, and stake them neatly.

Place out carnations and pink seedlings into their proper places.

Keep everything just moderately moist, if there is a long drought in this month."

FLOWERING AND ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.

—We take some general introductory remarks on shrubs, which are so necessary a complement of the well-stocked flower garden, from *Bridgeman's Young Gardener's Assistant*, and will furnish more detail: information on another occasion:

"Shrubs are so closely connected with flowering plants, and, indeed, so many of them are embellished with flowers, that they may be considered as essential to the completion of an ornamental garden. They are all Perennial, and are divided into two classes, deciduous and evergreen; the former lose their leaves in the winter, the latter only shed them when others are ready to supply their places.

"Shrubs are not only necessary to the embellishment of a flower garden, but many kinds are eligible for hedges to it, and may be planted at a trifling expense. These hedges should be frequently trimmed and trained, the sides cut even and the tops sparingly clipped, so as to make them ornamental as well as useful, and also to increase the vigour of their growth. When hedges become open or naked at the bottom, they should be plashed down; this is done by cutting the branches half through near the ground; they will then bend easily, and may be interwoven with the adjoining branches.

"When shrubs, creepers, or climbers, are planted against walls or trellises, either on account of their rarity, delicacy, or to conceal a rough fence, or other unsightly object, they require different modes of training; some attach themselves naturally as the Ivy, and merely require to be occasionally guided, so as to cause a regular distribution of their shoots; others must be treated like fruit trees, trained thinly, if blossoms are the object, and rather thick, if the intention be to show the foliage to the greatest possible advantage.

"Ornamental shrubs grow from one foot to twelve or more feet in height, and where each are planted for ornament, the height of each plant, when full grown,