

They stand on benches about 30 inches from the ground.

In potting, keep the top of the corns just even with the soil, the same in planting in the ground.

Truly may George Laughton be termed the "Cyclamen King," his collection, derived from all parts of the world, and of all varieties, including those of his own raising, was probably the largest and most unique in the Southern Hemisphere, if not in the world.

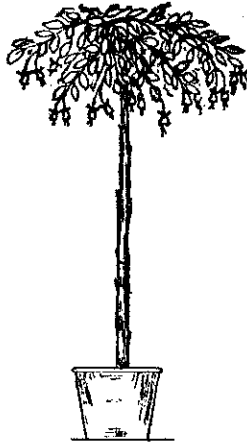
Standard Fuchsias.

A standard fuchsia is a very charming object, and extremely useful for the embellishment of glass structures, verandahs, porches, windows, and borders in the open air. But a standard plant cannot be grown in the course of one year; at least two year's growth is required to lay the foundation of the specimen, and afterwards it is possible to greatly improve the plant, which may be made an object of beauty for many seasons.

The amateur cannot do better than make a beginning now. He should select a promising young plant out of his col-

6in. pot, and this one repotting will be quite sufficient for the plant this year.

In passing, I may say that the ball of soil will be reduced again next spring, when new growth is again started, and then it will be possible to replot the plant twice or thrice during the year, the final potting for the year being done in a 10in pot. The most suitable compost to use now is fibrous loam two parts, leaf-soil one part, rotted manure one part. To two pecks of the compost add



FUCHSIA STANDARD.

a 6in potful of coarse sand, and a 5in one of old mortar-rubble.

Do not pot very firmly, but let the pressure of the new soil be even all round, and see that the old ball of soil is moist before repotting is done. Stake the plant neatly, so as to keep the main stem straight, and when the latter has attained to a height of about three feet, or a little more, pinch off the point, to induce the growth of side shoots. It will not be necessary to stop the sideshoots this year; let them grow all the way, so as to lay a strong foundation for the head of the plant next year.

The fuchsia thrives best in a cool position, and one which is not fully exposed to the sunshine all day. It is not necessary to grow the plants under glass; the pots may be stood on broad boards on the north side of a wall, or the west side if a north aspect is not available. Make the pots secure by driving in stout pegs, to prevent them being blown over by the wind. Give water and great care immediately after the repotting, as, if the new compost is kept in a very moist state, fresh roots will not enter it freely. The object should be to induce the formation of as many new roots as possible quickly; then feeding may commence with much benefit to the plants.

It is a mistake to replot the plants very late in the summer; get the pots well filled with roots, and then feed.



FUCHSIA PYRAMID.

lection, one of a free-growing, free-flowering tendency, and then give it special treatment. A young, healthy plant, growing in a 6in. pot, and one that possesses a clean, single stem about eighteen inches high (it does not materially matter if there are a few sideshoots, as they can be pinched off) should be re-potted directly the pot is well filled with roots. The shift must be made into an



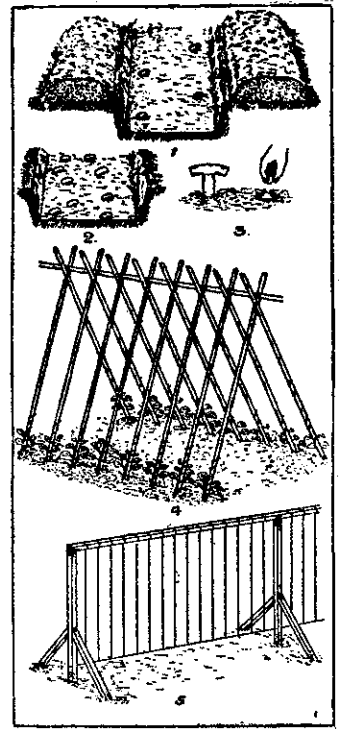
DOUBLE FUCHSIA, MRS. E. G. HILL.

Scarlet Runner Beans.

When properly treated and managed, Scarlet Runners are exceedingly productive, and form a vegetable crop that can be successfully grown in small as well as large gardens, as, in many instances, a wall, fence or screen can be profitably utilised and covered by them, in which case the amount of ground occupied is very small indeed, when compared with the produce obtained. During the time the plants are in full growth and bearing, Scarlet Runners require plenty of nourishment; therefore, the ground must be liberally treated, and carefully prepared, by being deeply dug (bastard-trenched) and heavily manured, preferably during the autumn or winter, and the soil left in rough ridges exposed to the weather, until the end of September, when it should be well broken up, and levelled ready to receive the seed. In order to ensure a good supply of fine tender Beans throughout the season, it is always better and safer to make three small sowings of seed in preference to one large sowing; and, although locality, situation and the season must be taken into consideration in determining the best time to put in the first lot of seed, it is seldom advisable to make a start earlier than the first week in October, whilst the third week in November should see the final sowing completed.

SEED-SOWING.

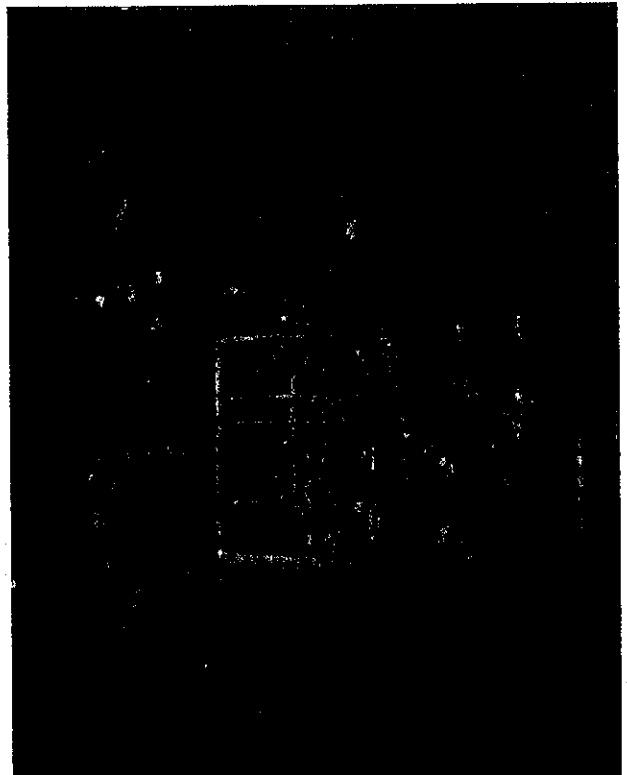
Runner Beans are usually sown either in single or double rows or in clumps, and in each case drills or shallow trenches about four inches deep should be got out with a spade, and the seeds be placed in position about six inches apart, as shown in Fig 1 herewith. Sowing the seed broadcast in the drills, as shown in Fig. 2, or making holes in the ground with a dibber, and dropping the seeds in, as Fig. 3, are methods that cannot be recommended as likely to produce such good results as when the seeds are sown at an even depth and a proper distance apart. If more than one double row is to be sown, a space of at least six feet may be left between the rows, whilst in cases where two single rows are put in, it is a good plan to space them two feet apart, and fix the stakes to support the plants in the manner shown in Fig. 4, this method being particularly suitable for situations exposed to high winds, as when each pair of stakes are secured to the horizontal stake, it is impossible for the wind to disturb or blow them over. A few seeds should be sown apart from rows, so that during



SOWING AND SUPPORTING SCARLET RUNNERS.

showery weather the resulting plants can, if necessary, be transplanted to fill up any gaps that may occur in the rows.

Slugs are often troublesome whilst growth is young, and, to keep them away, the plants and also the ground about the rows should occasionally be dusted with lime or soot. Before growth is six inches high, the soil should be drawn up to the plants on each side of the rows and supports be fixed, ordinary Pen sticks, or single stakes, seven feet long, being as good as anything, whilst when these are unobtainable, the method of support illustrated in Fig. 5 will be found an efficient substitute. As will be seen, wooden stakes are driven into the



WISTARIA CHINENSIS ON THE WALL OF A SUBURBAN HOUSE.