

the soil in good tilth. Digging proceeds till there is room for another row. The line is then lifted and brought forward, and work proceeds as before.

Gooseberry and currant cuttings are put out in this way, as well as a great number of evergreen shrubs, such as euonymus, escallonia, eleagnus, and olearias. Speaking of escallonias, I am reminded of that fine autumn-flowering species *Escallonia montevidensis*. So far as I know, this species does not propagate at all freely from cuttings of the kind taken for the others, but small heel-cuttings inserted in pots and kept in a cold frame root freely. In practice hardy shrub-cuttings are set out at any convenient time from the middle of April till the end of August, and it appears to make little difference. The popular shrub known as "musk-tree" is an exception. I find that in the conditions of my own place it does not like to be long in the soil without roots, and dies; but rather long heel-cuttings put out in September root like pieces of willow.

METHODS WITH SOME WELL-KNOWN PLANTS.

Some brief details of methods of rooting cuttings of a few well-known plants will now be given.

Among the roses, hybrid perpetuals and most hybrid teas root freely if firm wood without branches is cut to lengths of about 8 in. and two-thirds of the length buried in the soil. The last week in April to the middle of May is the best time. Tea roses root with equal freedom, but with them compound sprays must be taken. Tear these off with a heel of old wood, lightly trim the tops, bury them rather deeply, and nearly all will root.

Many shrubs, of which *Clethra arborea* and *Choisya ternata* are types, can be freely propagated by taking heel-cuttings early in April. Insert them in pots surfaced with sand, water well, and place them in a cold frame.

With daphne, take heel-cuttings about 3 in. long about Christmas, bed them fairly close together in boxes in free sandy soil, water well, allow the surplus water to drain off, place the boxes in a close frame in a greenhouse, and ventilate for a few minutes daily. Be careful not to give water except it be actually needed.

Regarding erythrina (coral-tree), my experience is that the old wood will not make roots. Cut pieces of firm shoots of last year into lengths of 12 in. or so, lay them flat on a box of soil in a hotbed, doing this at any convenient time early in spring. Side shoots soon spring from them, and these can be cut off with a little bit of the old bark and used as cuttings; they soon root in the hotbed, from which they must be gradually hardened off.

Clematis of the garden species will root from cuttings of the young shoots when ripe, but a departure from ordinary methods of cutting-making is necessary. The usual plan is to cut just below a joint. If a clematis-cutting is so made it makes such a large callus that roots cannot get through. Leave from $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. of internode and no callus will be formed; roots will come from the joint. I know these plants are usually raised by grafting, but there is a very strong crusade now being carried on in England against that method, great numbers dying, it is claimed, through being grafted. They are also raised by layers.