

Passion-flowers of the flowering species are readily rooted in a close frame in a greenhouse. The long vines may be cut into lengths of two joints, the lower to be trimmed to form the base, the other forming the top. Place the cuttings as close as they will go in 5 in. pots. Any time of the year is suitable.

For diosma the style of cutting usually employed is young tips during summer. A better way is to wait till April, then take small sprays about 3 in. long, each with several branches, tearing them off with a heel of the older wood. Insert these close together in boxes surfaced with sand, water well, and place in a cold frame, or in a sheltered position outside where they will not get too much rain. Remove them to a greenhouse or frame when winter sets in. Smaller cuttings, just single shoots, also with a heel, will root, but they must be kept under shelter, and require a little more skill.

Cuttings of heaths are made about 1 in. long of the last growths. Use 7 in. or 8 in. pots with a good amount of drainage—corks in the bottom, coarser in the next layer, finishing with finely broken brick or potsherds; blind with old sphagnum, coconut-fibre, or fibre from loam. Fill the pots half-way with drainage material, and fill up to within an inch of the top with clean sandy peat or loam, surfaced with clean silver-sand. The cuttings are usually made with a small pair of scissors, cutting just under a joint, and carefully removing a few of the lower leaves. The cuttings may be placed as close together as they will go without actually touching each other. After the pot is filled with cuttings water through a fine rose. Let the water drain off and the cuttings dry, then cover with a sheet of glass. It was formerly the custom to use bell glasses, but propagators now prefer a sheet of glass. When bell glasses were used they had to be wiped out every day to dry them. The sheet of glass has merely to be turned over—a great saving of time. The cuttings are inserted so that their tops are just clear of the glass. The cutting-pots are stood on a bench in the greenhouse, not in a propagating-frame. The time for taking cuttings necessarily varies; growth must be in a certain condition or they will not succeed. The months of September and March are periods when most cuttings are taken. Cuttings must be well ripened; soft fleshy growths will not root. The thing of most importance is that the growth of the shoots taken must be finished. If the leaves at the top look soft and are bunched together they are not ready. When ready the leaves on the point of a shoot are distinctly separate and fully formed, and their colour is uniform with that of the rest of the leaves.

The time for boronias is the month of March. Cuttings about 1 in. long are prepared as with heath-cuttings, but with the extreme tip nipped off. Strike in a frame in a greenhouse. Every day just raise the light and close it; this will effect a change of air and is all that is wanted in that way.

Cuttings of young bouvardia-shoots root readily in a little artificial heat. A more prolific source of increase, and one that requires less skill, is by cuttings of the roots. In early spring lift a plant from the ground or knock it out of a pot, as the case may require. Remove all the soil from the roots and cut off as many as may be required; those that are as thick as a lady's hairpin will do, but a little thicker will answer as well. Cut the roots into $\frac{1}{2}$ in. lengths. Seed-pans are handiest to put them in, but shallow boxes will answer. Fill the pan