

FORM SPIRIT OF THE DEAD

que Message Sent by Viscount Terauchi to Son of the Late Prince Ito After Annexation Was Accomplished

Make a report on the treaty of annation of Korea to the spirit of the Prince, your father. This was the message sent by Viscount Terauchi, governor general of Korea, when the publication of the proclamation of annexation, according to a received by the steamer Tambo.

Due to Ancestors A special despatch from Seoul to Prince Ito says Viscount Terauchi states the annexation to the virtue of imperial ancestors, to the deeds of monarchs from Emperor Jingoo, first invaded Korea to Prince Ito, former governor.

Change Reminiscences Belleville Acquaintances Great Sir Mackenzie Borel During His Visit Here

ing Sir Mackenzie Borel's brief in Victoria he had the pleasure of meeting many acquaintances whom he had met in days gone by in Belleville, his town. Among these were Captain Nicholson, general manager of the P. Coast Steamship Service, and W. J. Taylor, the city historian.

en in New South Wales the former of Canada was entertained to a banquet at which the governor of the province was present. In the course of a ming speech the governor mentioned during his entire term of office had been on the most friendly terms with the different premiers of the province.

ustralian Charities Melbourne, Australia, Sept. 16.—A report of charities, especially of those diminishing throughout Australia. With a view of meeting the needs of the poor, the Queensland government is contemplating assisting their hospitals and improving the tax of one penny in the pound to aid them.

Premier Moore Resigns Mr Moore, of West Australia, resigned his post owing to ill health. This is the sixth state Premier who has been prostrated by the disease of politics and public care during the past five years.

RURAL AND SUBURBAN

PLANTING LILY BULBS

Success or failure with liliiums depends largely on the planting of the bulbs and the position in which they are growing. The depth of the plant is important. Some bulbs root from the base of the stem above the bulbs, while others only produce roots below the bulbs. It is thus obvious that the stem-rooting kinds require to be planted deeper than the others. The size of the bulbs has also to be considered. There are between seventy and eighty kinds of liliis, but among the number not more than twenty-five are generally grown. Even those who make a specialty of these plants finds a difficulty in growing a number of them. On the other hand, some of them are easy to grow, that is, give ordinary treatment. These include L. bulbiferum, L. croceum (the Orange Lily), L. dauricum and L. tigrinum (the Tiger Lily). All the foregoing make stem-roots; the tops of the bulbs should therefore be about 6 inches below the surface of the ground when planted. For the following kinds a depth of 3 inches will be sufficient: L. candidum (the Madonna Lily), L. chalcedonicum, L. Martagon (the Turks-cap Lily) and L. testaceum (the Nankeen Lily). All the above will thrive in ordinary garden soil. If it is naturally heavy and wet, it is advisable not to plant the bulbs quite so deep. To balance this the soil can be heaped up over them. Plenty of sand and leaf-mold mixed with the soil are also beneficial to the plants. If the Golden-rayed Lily of Japan (L. auratum) and L. speciosum are grown, it is necessary to plant a light, sandy compost, preferably containing peat. Deep planting is required, both of these being stem-rooting kinds. The present is a convenient time to plant most of the lilies, the principal exception being the Madonna Lily (L. candidum), which already has the winter leaves above ground. Do not plant in positions exposed to the hot midday sun; on the other hand, do not put them in cold, densely-shaded corners of the garden. Shelter can often be obtained by planting suitable plants in the borders in close proximity to the lilies, so that about midday the foliage affords a certain amount of shade. Having dug out a hole the required depth, place a layer of sand where the bulbs are to be planted. Groups of four to six bulbs or more planted together are much prettier than single plants dotted along the border; 5 inches or 6 inches apart is a good distance to set out the bulbs in a hole. Place the bulbs on the sand, and cover with sand also. This keeps the bulbs dry. The hole is then filled up with soil. Place a stick in the centre of the group, so that the position of the bulbs is readily ascertained, if necessary, before the growths appear above the ground. When lilies are growing and flowering freely in a garden they should not be disturbed.

A NOTE ON LILIES

Lilies are charming in masses in beds or in clumps in shrubbery borders. Whether they are grown in the open borders or in pots, a peaty soil should be given. It is advisable to place a small quantity of sand around each bulb, and avoid over-watering. Except in naturally dry soils, Liliium auratum and some of the others should not be planted before spring is well advanced. The bulbs may, however, be started in pots or boxes if required to be in flower as early as possible, and the pots containing them plunged below the surface of the soil in the border. The heads and also the individual blooms will not be quite as large, perhaps, as would be the case if the bulbs were planted in the open border. The pots should be kept in a cool frame during the winter months and from excluded by placing mats on the glass. As the young stems grow in spring they will need the support of stakes. Each bulb should be planted in a hole about 4 inches deep, and the soil around it should be well enriched.

The White Lily (Lilium candidum) is quite hardy, and makes a good border plant. Where it is found necessary to lift and replant the bulbs, be sure that they are not unduly exposed to the drying effects of the atmosphere. If the bulbs are to be returned to the soil in the same quarter of the garden, bury them where the ground is being dug and enriched for their reception. Lilium lancifolium in several varieties is also worthy of a place. L. auratum and L. Harrisii—the former known as the Golden-rayed Lily of Japan and the latter as the Bermuda Easter Lily, producing splendid heads of pure white trumpet-shaped flowers—are most satisfactory if grown in rich, deeply-trenched soil with a background of shrubs. Given thorough good cultivation the largest bulbs of Lilium auratum will produce spikes bearing from nine to eighteen or more flowers, which are sweetly scented.—Avo.

A NEW VIRGINIAN CREEPER

(Ampelopsis Lowi) It is always interesting to see a new addition to a familiar family, and few groups of plants are more so than the Virginia Creeper, of which Veitchi is the best known. At a recent meeting of the Royal Horticultural Society, Messrs. H. Low & Co., the well-known nurserymen of Enfield, showed a new variety called Ampelopsis Lowi. It is very graceful, but it has two attributes which deserve special mention—the warm purple coloring of the foliage and the fact that the growth is self-clinging. This means that nails and shreds are unnecessary. A. Veitchi, and especially the form of it known as muralis, has this feature most marked.

Veitch's Ampelopsis, generally known as Ampelopsis Veitchi (though botanists tell us its correct name is Vitis inconstans), is one of the most popular climbers we have for walls, especially of dwelling houses and for similar purposes. A great point in favor of this pretty

member of the Vine family is its self-supporting nature, for, once planted, the sucker-like tendrils at the points of the tendrils will attach themselves firmly to any roughened surface. This entirely does away with the trouble of nailing it in its place, which in the case of some climbers is so necessary. A new variety, with all the merits of the old kind and some additional of its own, was given an award of merit under the name of Ampelopsis Lowi. It was raised by Messrs. Hugh Low & Co., at their nurseries, Bush Hill Park, Enfield, from seed obtained from a plant of Ampelopsis Veitchi. The new-come has small, very deeply-cut leaflets, mostly seven-lobed, and is altogether a more graceful plant of a lighter character than its parent. Despite this it is equally free in growth, and will during the summer be extremely popular. During the summer the color of the foliage is a beautiful metallic green, while it changes to a warm red tint in the autumn. The elegant character of its leafage suggests that the long, slender sprays of this Vine will be valuable for table decoration, while its usefulness for the clothing of walls is sure to cause a great demand for it.—H. P.

LILIES

(Nat. Ord. Liliaceae.)

Few bulbous plants are more appreciated than the Lilies, some species or varieties of which are to be found in most home gardens. With a good, rich, porous soil the major portion of the species may be most successfully grown outside in sheltered positions, if a few simple details are carried out. In the first place sound bulbs should be planted 6 in. to 10 in. deep, or as soon as possible after importation, as it is a well known fact that excessive drying of them has a very injurious tendency on the future growth. The depth will vary with the size of the bulb, and to a lesser extent with the species or variety. Such species as L. auratum, L. speciosum, and other robust-growing kinds should be inserted at a good depth. It is also advisable to plant in situations where the bulbs will not be disturbed for some years, as they will then increase in size and vigor. Lilies, too, are deserving of the most extensive planting, as by a careful selection of species and varieties our gardens may be rendered fragrant and beautiful practically from June to October. The first Lily to open is the charming L. dauricum. This is extremely showy when planted in the ordinary mixed border, or better still, in the shrubbery. These gems may be flowered early in June, when even at that prolific season they are few superiors amongst hardy plants. What dauricum and its varieties are to the garden in early summer, L. speciosum and its varieties are in the autumn, many of them lasting until October is well advanced. Another late Lily is L. sulphureum, though not quite hardy.

Certain species of Lilies take a long time to get established, even in suitable soils and amid congenial surroundings. Such are undoubtedly the case with all the Martagon kinds, and to this section belong many of the gems of the genus. L. monadelphum (Syn. Szovitzianum) is one of the best of the group, flowering early and showing considerable variation. Yet how many are the complaints as to its failings! Frequently this Lily does not flower the first season, but the display it will give the second, if left alone, will more than compensate for the disappointment. Each year the very large genus receives some additions either in the form of species or varieties. The most recent noteworthy introduction is the very distinct L. rubellum from Japan. This promises to be one of the hardy border kinds so generally useful, and therefore should have a big following. It approximates to L. japonicum (L. Krameri), and is of a beautiful pink, the flowers being delicately fragrant.

As the Liliiums are moisture-loving plants, while growing liberal supplies of water should be afforded in dry seasons, as well as a mulch of manure. After the stems have all died down naturally a thick mulch of cocoa-fibre refuse or other light covering should be placed around the bulbs to exclude frost, and this should not be removed until spring.

Lilies make ideal pot-plants, and a few should always be grown as such. A very good compost for most of the varieties is two parts of fibrous loam, one part of fibrous peat, and one part of decayed manure, with plenty of sharp sand. Clean, well drained pots should always be used; but the size of pot and number of bulbs to each will depend somewhat upon the variety. For instance, a large bulb of L. auratum would require an 8 in. pot; while in the same sized pot three or four bulbs of L. candidum would be none too many. When potting, the bulbs should only be half covered with soil, and the pots only two-thirds filled. Later on, as roots are formed at the base of the stems, the pots may be filled with a compost of half loam and half-decayed manure. At no time while growing must the plants lack moisture, or the lower leaves will fall and the size of the blossoms be materially reduced. Diluted liquid manure is a great aid to growing plants, and may be given freely at that period. Less water should be applied after flowering, and the bulbs be gradually allowed to ripen. When the stems are quite dead re-pot the bulbs in entirely fresh soil as above, keeping them cool and moderately moist, increasing the supply of liquid as new growth is made, and rigorously keeping down insect attack.

There is a very insidious fungoid pest which asserts itself frequently; it is popularly known as the Lily disease. The chaste and beautiful L. candidum is the greatest sufferer, though it by no means stands alone; L. auratum and L. umbellatum also being occasionally attacked. Shaking the bulbs in a bag containing flowers

of sulphur has been recommended; while spraying with liver of sulphur, 10z. to the gallon of water, will also be useful in keeping the pest in check.

In the Cardiacium group of Lilies we have two species, L. cordifolium and L. giganteum. Of these, L. cordifolium should be grown in pots; whilst L. giganteum is hardy and a really magnificent plant when in blossom, sometimes attaining a height of from 10ft. to 12ft., or even more. It especially deserves a place in the amateur's garden.

In the Eulirion division are L. Longiflorum, L. l. Harrissi and L. l. Takesima, L. neilgherrense, L. philippinense, L. Walchianum, L. japonicum (L. Krameri), L. Colchesteri (a very fine variety, at first pale yellow, but afterwards white), L. nepalense, L. Parvum, and L. Washingtonianum. Of these L. candidum is quite hardy, and will grow almost anywhere, though it must not be too frequently disturbed. It will also force very well in pots, if brought into flower by degrees, any undue haste being injurious. To this section also belong the newly-introduced L. rubellum, and the fragrant white-flowered L. Brownii suitable for either pots or the border. L. longiflorum and all its varieties are finest if grown in pots; for not only are the flowers larger but the markings are more elegant than those found on outdoor plants. They make a splendid display in the amateur's greenhouse.

To the Archelirion group belong some magnificent species, indeed some of the very best for the general gardener—L. Henryi, L. auratum, L. a. Wittii, a pure white, banded variety, and L. speciosum, as well as L. s. roseum, a fine variety of the last named. All this section may be termed hardy if protected from severe frost, and planted in good, well drained soil. The last named two are also excellent subjects for pot culture, and by following the details already given any novice may successfully grow them. L. Henryi is a Chinese species of great beauty when associated with hardy shrubs. It is a tall grower (six feet), with a very distinct color (deep yellow) and free, and for both habit and character will be found an acquisition.

All the members of the Isolirion group are practically hardy, and will succeed in almost any fairly sheltered situation having a rich, well drained soil; they are moreover dwarf and early flowering. L. elegans is occasionally seen in grand condition in pots, but, as stated, all may be grown outside. There are several well marked varieties like albumatum, Wallacei, bicolor, verumatum, and Batemanii. Other species are as follows: L. philadelphicum, L. concolor, and the citrin-yellow variety Corridon, L. bulbiferum, L. Catesbaei, L. croceum, L. dauricum, and a few others. It sometimes happens that from an unknown cause a number of the species refuse to grow where planted, and the idea is formed that they are not hardy, whereas it is probably something in the soil and variety of which the Martagon is a large and beautiful section, nearly all the species and varieties of which are hardy, and therefore highly desirable for the amateur's purpose. There are many varieties belonging to the following species, all more or less beautiful, and varying from 1 1/2 feet to 3 feet in height: L. candidum, L. midium, L. pardalinum (Syn. L. Doezi) (rather difficult to flower), L. superbum, L. columbianum, L. Humboldtii, L. maculatum, L. Hansoni, L. Martagon, L. monadelphum, L. carnificolium (Syn. L. do-trigrinum), L. Leichlinii, L. testaceum, L. Callosum, L. chalcedonicum, L. pomponium, and L. tenuifolium, whose brilliant scarlet flowers never fail to enlist attention. To describe the colors, height, form of leaves, and other characteristics of the above numerous Liliium species and their varieties, a small volume would be necessary.—Popular Bulb Culture.

AN INTERESTING HARDY BULB THAT BLOOMS IN SEPTEMBER

The great majority of hardy bulbs bloom in the spring, and the autumn-blooming species are so few that they are doubly interesting. We may mention the quaint little flower which the Japanese call toad-lily (Tricyrtis hirta). Its flowers are about an inch across, and thickly spotted with purple on a white ground. This genus is an outlying member of the Lily family and differs from the common members of that family by reason of its season of bloom and the prominent nectar sacs at the base of the three outer perianth segments. Moreover, it has a short rootstock which emits bunches of branched fibres.

The toad-lily is a perennial plant which grows one to three feet high, and is rather common in the woods of Japan. It sometimes blooms so late that its flowers are destroyed by early frost. The variety nigra is said to bloom two or three weeks earlier.

These plants should not be put in the ordinary mixed border where they might be overpowered by stronger-growing plants, but should be put in a bed by themselves where they need not be disturbed for years. The soil should be a sandy loam containing leaf-mold, and the bed should have partial shade. It is possible that trilliums would make a good companion for them, because they would give bloom in the spring of the year and die down about the time the toad-lilies need the ground.

THE NANKEEN LILY

This plant is well named the Nankeen Lily, as the color of the flowers is of a clear, nankeen tint not seen in any other. It grows well wherever the common L. candidum is a success, and when well established attains a

height of 5 feet or 6 feet, with six or more flowers to a stem. The sweetly-scented flowers are produced towards the end of July, and even the weaker bulbs bear two or three flowers on stems of varying height, which much enhance the beauty of the clump. The petals are much reflexed, as in the Turks-cap Lilies, and the color gives a pleasing contrast with the bright red anthers. Its origin is rather obscure, but it is considered by some authorities to be a hybrid between L. candidum and L. chalcedonicum.

PREPARE FOR CHRISTMAS

Plant Bermuda Lily bulbs for Christmas bloom in the greenhouse. Sow pansy and English daisy seed for April bloom in coldframes. Sow seeds of Alpine and other rock-loving plants which are to be wintered in coldframes and planted out next spring in permanent positions.

THE COW AND THE CALF

This is the time of year when many cows are being dried off preparatory to becoming fresh. She should have full four weeks' rest before time for the calf to arrive. During these last four weeks she should be fed on good nutritious food, consisting of clover hay with liberal mashes of bran with tonics and condition powder, if necessary, to keep her in the proper condition for the emergency to come. In ninety-nine cases out of one hundred these careful attentions may not be necessary, and the cow will get along all right and apparently do as well to rough it, but who knows but your cow may be the hundredth one and you lose her from milk fever or some other disease that can be attributed to improper care. I think I can hear you say that if I had fed her some bran a few weeks before I believe she would have been all right.

A cow doesn't have to be fat to be in the proper condition for calving. She should be in good enough condition to be strong and healthy. A fat cow may be in the very worst kind of condition, and this is the reason why so many fat cows die of milk fever after becoming fresh.

Keep their appetites good, bowels loose with plenty of exercise and good water, with proper feed, and there will not be much danger. The cow will come out all right with a good, big, strong, healthy calf, that is well born and ready to start on the way for a good, healthy, profitable animal. I will not say anything about teaching the calf to drink milk, for everybody has had his ups and downs at that, and each has his own way, which is always the best way, and there is no use trying to change his mind.

But the calf should in very early life be taught to eat hay and oats. Keep some good fresh clover hay where it can get at it will keep a shallow box of oats where it can nose around it, and if the oats get stale, clean out the box and put fresh in.

In a very short time your calf will be eating both oats and hay, which after learning to eat well you can fool him by skimming the milk and putting a little water in, if milk is scarce. By working him gradually you can work off your butter milk on him and lots of other things that you thought a calf would not eat or drink, and he will grow and do well.

Don't turn him out when the first green grass comes, but keep him shut up in a cool, dry place, where he can get all the good clover hay he can eat in connection with his other feed, and you will have a calf that will "knock the socks off" any grass fed calf you ever saw.

The calf pasture is one of the worst things a farmer ever had for his calf. Nine times out of ten young grass will give them the scours. When this happens your calf is practically ruined. Whatever you do, don't feed so as to give the scours. I have seen people so anxious to get the calf to drink sour milk that they changed it so suddenly from sweet to sour. All changes should be made very gradually.

I would like to emphasize the fact that it is not best to turn the calf on grass. Keep it in a good healthy, roomy place all summer rather than turn it on young grass. Don't turn it out, any way, until July, and then it will be better to turn out only at nights to avoid sunshine and flies. Hot sunshine and flies do a whole lot of harm to young calves. Their skins are thin and it hurts and annoys them so they won't grow. But if kept shut up, their quarters should be roomy, healthy and not too light, so flies will not bother so much.

But some will say this is too much bother. But it is not half the bother that it is to go down back of the barn to the calf lot to feed a lot of scoury calves twice a day. The men can keep hay before them and the boys and girls can carry them their slops and do it as easier than in the lot.

Then think of so much better calves. If treated this way you will have yearlings as big as two-year-olds. If you don't believe it, try it. If you have two calves turn one out and keep the other shut up. See which enjoys itself the best and note which brings you the most money.

SOME GOOD ADVICE

The man who raises scrub stock usually raises scrub grain. Through preparation is half the cultivation. Our farm readers will realize this in growth of crops next season.

A farmer should watch the market. A good seller is usually a successful farmer. With this watching seek to prepare for the market a prime article which will bring a high price on its merit.

SHEEP RAISING

Lambs make larger gains in feeding than old sheep. Medium sized sheep usually have the heaviest fleeces.

Give a sheep a chance to gather up the harvest aftermath. Sheep should always have shelter when needed, more especially from wet than from cold.

The man who suffers his flock to be picked, let the price be ever so large, is in the end beating himself.

Sheep require a clean place to eat and must have it, or else their health will be impaired and food wasted.

Mutton raising, when properly managed, is one of the greatest money-making industries known to the American public.

You must give careful attention to both the selection of the ram and ewes in order to "do your best" in the sheep industry.

When starting in the sheep business, use sound judgment and continue to do so, and your reward will be bountiful in every way.

About the most unfavorable condition under which sheep can be kept is to constantly subject them to feeding in low marshy pastures.

A ewe in very poor condition is very apt not to own her lamb, so that it is an item to keep the ewes in a good condition at this time.

It is the manner in which wool is cleaned, not its condition, that gives to it the proper class where it belongs among the three conditions of wool.

Breed for size, weight of fleece, evenness of distribution over the body, for length of staple and firmness; for vigor, healthfulness and constitutions.

He who teases the ram lamb is sowing the seed for future trouble. Rams will generally remain gentle and easily handled when they are not tormented into rage.

Sheep and swine, kept constantly on wood floors, often have hocks grown badly out of shape; such hocks should be frequently pared and shortened to bring them in shape.

The only safe rule is to keep the best, culling out what are the least desirable, selling to those willing to put chore thereby, keeping the best results of your own breeding.

While a small bunch of sheep can be kept on any farm to good advantage, they serve a double purpose, as they enrich the farm and bring a cash income at the same time.

Usually there is more dirt in the neck than in all the rest of the fleece put together, and this is generally the fault of the racks. A little attention to their construction may remedy this evil.

Too many, in estimating the returns from the flock, fail to count the manure, and yet, if properly managed, the manure will pay well for the time and labor required to care for the flock.

Sheep ought not to be compelled to drink ice-cold water. Usually fresh pumped water from the well several degrees above freezing and this should be supplied to the sheep whenever possible.

Rape seed sown in the corn fields at the last cultivation will produce, at a low cost, a very heavy forage crop. Sheep turned in such a patch will in no way damage the corn, but will gather up the fallen ears.

Whenever a sheep boom begins to show itself people try to see how deep they can get in the sheep business. The right way to do is to figure how many sheep you think you need, then buy half as many. You can raise the other half and sell them to yourself, getting some valuable experience at the same time.—American Stockman.

POULTRY NOTES

There have been many reports of artificially hatched chicks dying during the first ten days in the brooder. Most of these die from looseness of the bowels, or what is commonly known among poultrymen as white diarrhoea.

Different breeders have different theories as to the cause of this trouble, among them being irregular temperature, lack of vitality of breeding stock, improper feeding and poor ventilation; the latter applying not only to the breeder, but also to rooms in which the incubators are run.

The department of agriculture has just received a report from the Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station on experiments and observations made along this line, the conclusions being that the trouble lies in use of musty food, with the aid of faulty brooders, chills, overheating, improper ventilation and lack of vitality of parent stock.

If the flock of poultry is kept confined in small quarters, animal food in the shape of beef scraps or cut bone will be needed in summer as well as in winter. Green food in some form will also be needed, but this generally can be supplied in sufficient quantities from the vegetable garden or by using lawn clippings. Oftentimes it is possible to let the hens out of their yards for an hour or two just before dark, when they will not roam far from their quarters and will secure enough grass and other green food to balance their rations.