

BOR SHORTAGE CAUSES DELAY

Ident of Grand Trunk Pacific Not Satisfied With Progress Made Upon Road-Conditions Good

VANCOUVER, Sept. 1.—"No, can't am not satisfied with the progress made on the British Columbia section of the G.T.P. When I Prince Rupert a year ago, the factors told me that on my next I would be able to travel to Kit-Canyon by rail. Upon my visit, however, I found that the was only built to about fifty miles the canyon. The trouble is that contractors cannot get enough la-

s," was the statement made by Mr. M. Hays, president of the G.T.P., interviewed on the arrival of the George here. He was accompanied by Mr. Alfred Smithers, chairman of the board of directors, and officials. After their visit to Seattle and the provincial capital they return here on Sunday or Monday. Mr. Hays' private car awaits which will then go east over the

ROADS AT GOLDEN GATE ARE CRITICIZED

ing Paper Tells of Criticized Manner in Which Tonnage Is Increased at "Frisco" methods adopted by the U. S. authorities in the matter of the tonnage dues from foreign are causing a great deal of and have likewise drawn many protests on the part of and shippers. The tonnage of their vessels increased by the American measurement. The dues are bad enough at all ports, but they are worse on the coast than anywhere else. A foreign ship ever comes to Francisco without having to pay on several hundred tons of space above that shown on the of registry. This has occurred more particularly where cargo is carried in spaces exempted not register tonnage or on in the United Kingdom and all European countries, when is carried, the measure such deck cargo is taken and added to the net tonnage. The whole of the deck space pted space is measured and has been carried therein and added to the register for use of calculating the tonnage. It has been pointed out so far as American vessels are precisely in the same way as vessels there cannot possibly question raised with the United States government. It is, however, for an owner to accept when it has, say, 200 tons in an exempted shelter-deck bearing in all perhaps 200 has to pay tonnage dues, not 200 tons of cargo carried, but whole 200 tons of shelter-deck. Possibly, too, the officer will in himself to remeasure, the tip, and arrive at a different basis—always in excess of a certificate—upon which the to pay dues. It was reported ago that diplomat represents to be made to Washington score, but the movement have met with little success. This is a question, however, many American charterers and perhaps a solution arrived at by having the trade or chambers of commerce the various U. S. ports take ter directly with the author- Washington.

Defeats English Boxer

Sept. 1.—Battling Jim Johnson, heavyweight pugilist of Texas, tonight knocked out an Englishman, in the of a glove contest.

Expels All Castros

NGTON, Sept. 1.—The entire imly, apparently has been in Venezuela. A despatch Department from the le- Caracas states that four of former President Castro expelled from Venezuela called for Porto Rico, 1908, President Castro left for Europe. When he tried was not allowed to land and has been kept out try ever since.

the occasion for the lat- against the Castro fam- explained in the brief de- department.

ct for the erection of the School at North Van- yesterday awarded by Hon- Acting-Minister of Public F. F. Rogers.

RURAL AND SUBURBAN

SOME SUMMER FLOWERING SHRUBS

One of the most beautiful nursery gardens in the world is that of Messrs. James Veitch & Sons at Coombe Wood, Kingston Hill, England. This is only one of their many horticultural establishments, and it is difficult to describe one as more interesting than the other. We went there a few days ago for the purpose of choosing a few shrubs that flower at this sort of between-seasons, as a guide to those who are not wishful for mere collections, but who require a few beautiful kinds to group or plant as fancy dictates. It is only by recording the shrubs or any other plants that bloom at certain seasons of the year that one knows which to select when late autumn and winter once again comes round to remind us of the preparations for another year. The Mock Oranges (Philadelphus) are often represented as unruly shrubs that fling their shoots hither and thither and bear flowers that, through their overpowering fragrance, are unpleasant. But the great hybridists, Lemoine, has raised a delightful race which may be called "dwarf," that is, shrubs for grouping to give beauty and a soft scent in the early summer. The writer saw two kinds of infinite charm. One is called Gerbe de Neige. This grows about 3 feet high, has spreading leafy shoots, which at this season are wreathed with semi-oblance white odoriferous flowers, and happily, not only is the shrub as hardy as an Oak, but it enjoys ordinary garden soil. A mass of this near the woodland or the house itself is a pleasant flower-picture in early June. Another hybrid of great distinctness is Conquette, which has larger flowers, white, faintly perfumed, and borne with that freedom characteristic of the Mock Orange.

Olearia stellata.—This is less familiar than O. Haastii, but it is quite as worthy of consideration. It is a good garden shrub, dark in leaf coloring and smothered with starry white flowers for many days in June. The growth does not reach more than a foot at the utmost, and its denseness, hardness and, if one may so express it, "all-round usefulness" should win it greater favor in the English garden. The plants at Coombe Wood are in ordinary garden soil, and have triumphed against the severest winters.

Escallonia philippiana and E. langleyensis.—There is an impression that the Escallonia are not hardy, but this is erroneous. E. philippiana at Coombe Wood has weathered many winters, and those who know this nursery garden cannot describe it as sheltered. It is on a hill sloping to a valley, then rising again in a fair vision of flowering trees and shrubs in the distance which reaches quite 6 feet high when its full development has been reached; the deep green leaves are thick on the shoots, and at this time almost hidden with a cloud of white flowers. But the Escallonia that appeals most strongly to the writer is S. langleyensis, which was raised in the Langley nurseries of Messrs. Veitch. There is a superb plant at Coombe Wood; it is trained to rough stakes, is 10 feet high and 12 feet wide, and the slender shoots are wreathed with rose pink flowers—ropes of them, one may say—3 feet to 4 feet high. We hope to shortly illustrate this glorious shrub, which may be grown also as a bush. It is perfectly hardy and has charming attributes—strength, gracefulness, deep, shining green leaves and brilliant rosy flowers. The

Cistus are shrubs for warm, dry soils, and they are many in number; but of this beautiful race one of the most accommodating is C. florentinus, which is a perfect success in ordinary garden soil, and flowers abundantly over a long season. In writing these notes we have an object in view—a selection of a few of the most beautiful in early days ago, a mound of white, yellow-centred flowers, and it is quite a bush, seldom more than 2½ feet high. It is one of those shrubs that show to the greatest advantage in a mass, such as may be seen in the Royal Gardens, Kew.

The Canadian Crab Apple (Pyrus comarica fl.-pl.) is still rare, but the time of its flowering and beauty should illustrate its merits. Messrs. Veitch write of it as follows: "A very beautiful double-flowered variety of the Crab Apple of Canada and the Atlantic States, which is usually a small tree of 25 feet to 30 feet high, producing its fragrant red and white blossoms late in the spring. The variety far surpasses the original type in the beauty of its flowers. These are more than 1½ inches in diameter, and emit a delicious odor of violets."

Ceanothus thyrsoides was covered with flowers. The color is refined, a pale lavender shade that is not assertive in the garden; but there is a freedom of growth, profusion of bloom and hardness that make this Ceanothus, little known as it is, one of the most desirable of shrubs for the early summer. The Ceanothus have the reputation of tenderness, that is, unable to withstand a severe winter, but the flower-burdened shrub we saw at Coombe Wood had borne the brunt of several winters, on one occasion the thermometer registering below zero. The delicate-colored flowers are in quiet relief to the glossy leaves.

Rhododendron govanianum.—Among the many Rhododendrons in flower during the past few weeks at Coombe Wood, one has stood out, so to say, for its beauty and usefulness, and this is called govanianum. It is a bushy shrub, 4 feet to 6 feet high, but those we saw were even less. It is a leafy, spreading, dense and cheerful kind, cheerful because of the bright green shade on the leaves, but the flowers in thick clusters, reminding one of those of a hardy Azalea, are exquisite in color—a soft lilac—and still in the warm summer air a fragrance of violet. It is an excellent shrub for grouping.

Genista sagittalis.—A mass of this dwarf Broom thick with yellow flowers suggests that more should be made of this delightful little sheet of gold at a season when color is desired, and, happily, an ordinary soil will suffice.

The Chinese Gelder Rose (Viburnum plicatum) is perhaps almost too well known for these notes, but one cannot pass such a shrub, now flowering, without comment. It has been a picture of color in the Royal Gardens, Kew, and at Coombe Wood presented the same alluring beauty. It is a shrub for large beds by the side of woods and walk of the principal drive, as it differs considerably from the familiar Snow-drops. June are almost hidden beneath the ivy ball Tree in being more spreading in growth, with dark green crinkled leaves, which in early June are almost hidden beneath the ivy white clusters of flowers.

Magnolia parviflora was beginning to flower freely. This and M. Watsonii are two kinds in this glorious family that should be planted where they do not already exist. M. parviflora is not tender, and the sweetly scented flowers, creamy white in color with a warm, red center, remind one of some exquisite Water Lily.

Weigela or Diervilla Eva Rathke may seem too common to notice, but the bushes in this nursery glow with the profusion of deep crimson flowers. It is a shrub for all gardens, whether in the town or the country, flowering until October, strong, free, showy and striking in color.—The Garden.

THE FORGET-ME-NOT AND ITS CULTURE

The Forget-me-nots present a striking instance of the value to which some of our native woodland plants attain under cultivation. As spring bedding flowers they have become indispensable to amateur and professional alike by reason of their adaptability for massing to obtain large breadths of one color, as edging plants, and, not the least, as carpet plants, accompanied by bulbous and other spring-flowering subjects of various colors. And, again, they make splendid pot plants for conservatory decoration, calling for only a minimum of attention to secure a good winter display of bloom. Although the range of color is not great—two shades of blue, blue and yellow in Myosotis dissitiflora, pink and white—in its sufficient to form pleasing contrasts when associated with such tulips as Keizerskroon and Duchesse de Parma, the Arabis, Aubretias, Wallflowers, and the Munstead Primroses, other things suitable suggesting themselves to the enthusiastic gardener's fertile brain.

Treated as hardy annuals, the culture of Forget-me-nots is of the easiest. Given a sheltered situation and a fine seed bed, the seed may be sown towards the end of June to provide plants large enough to appear in their flowering quarters the ensuing autumn. Dry weather is against free germination of the Myosotis, and it behoves the cultivator to make free use of the water-pot until he is assured that germination is well established. The plants should be pricked out into nursery beds as soon as they can be handled, the beds to be made rich by the addition of some well-rotted manure and old potting soil, to which the latter the plants seem particularly partial. The plants need plenty of moisture during the summer months, and must be kept free from weeds by hand-weeding, and the soil stirred up occasionally with a handfork or small border fork. In warm soils and quick-growing localities the seed-sowing need not take place until July, as the plants in a normal season make good growth under the above treatment. Sowings made a late as August may remain in the nursery beds during the winter months, and then be planted out in the following spring for an early summer display of bloom.

Occasionally purchased seed fails to germinate well, and the consequent stock at disposal becomes limited. A useful method to adopt to counteract such a contingency is to lift a few of the old plants annually, taking care to preserve as much rootfibre and soil to them as possible, and plant them towards the back of the shrubbery borders, or some part of the garden where they will not prove an eyesore or be disturbed. They will ripen and shed their seeds on these spots, and, as is often the case with self-propagated plants, large quantities of healthy seedling are obtained; these prove extremely useful in case such an emergency arises as that just mentioned.

For pot culture, seed-sowing may begin as early as March, and be continued at intervals until September, as the demands require it. Sowing in boxes or pans in a warm situation—under glass for the earlier sowings with gentle heat, and a cold frame for the later ones—is the best plan to adopt for this work. The seedlings will require pricking off into other pans or boxes, and finally they are potted up into 5 or 6 inch pots, in which they are to bloom. A compost of two parts loam, one each of leaf mould, old mushroom bed and sand forms a capital mixture for them when potted up. Cold frame culture is the best possible treatment during the summer and autumn months, and they may be taken into the houses in batches for successional blooming, as required.

SAXIFRAGA MILESII

When first raised from imported seed, this Himalayan Saxifrage, of the section Megaseca, finished blooming at the end of June, thus proving the of all the species and varieties of the group to bloom. Since then it would seem to have become more acclimated to our seasons, and finishes flowering four to six weeks earlier. With me the flowers were pure white and quite conspicuous by March 25th of the

present year, and the last of the flowers faded about the middle of May. The plant is most nearly allied to S. Stracheyi, but the leaves are not heart-shaped at the base, but taper downwards from the broad top, and are very handsome when full grown, and 9 to 10 inches long. The plant is perfectly hardy, having stood the last two winters without protection of any sort. It delights in a sunny position, which induces it to develop flowers more freely and should be planted where its large leaves will not be exposed to cutting winds in winter and spring. Positions of this sort can easily be found in most gardens, either in the herbaceous border or on prominent parts of the rock garden, where its beautiful evergreen foliage will be seen to advantage. The seed was originally gathered at an elevation of 11,000 feet in the north-western Himalayas, and imported by Mr. Frank Miles, of Chelsea, after whom it is named.—J. F., in The Garden.

THE HOME GARDEN

Hints for Beginners.—The Polyanthus has been cultivated in gardens for years. Formerly they were largely increased by division; at the present time, however, raising the plants from seeds is the method largely adopted. Named varieties are not so popular as they were a few years ago. They come fairly true to color from seeds. The following five colors are those usually found in nursery catalogues, of which seeds are offered in separate packets: White, yellow, purple, crimson and gold-laced.

Raising Seedlings

The seeds may be sown in July as soon as ripe or kept till the following spring, sowing in the open air and in boxes or pans under glass, the latter is naturally the safer method to pursue. Some growers allow the seedlings to remain in the boxes still large enough to prick straight out in the open ground. The results, however, are not so satisfactory as when they are pricked off and kept in frames for a few weeks before planting them out in the open ground. Select a shady border for them during the summer. If the weather is dry they should be given copious supplies of water. In autumn transfer them to their flowering quarters. Groups along the front of the herbaceous or in the spring borders are to be recommended. Beds of them, with tulips planted between, are very pretty when in flower. The old plants when lifted to make room for the summer bedding can be planted in odd corners. If the situation is a moist one, so much the better; also plant them along the margins of shrubbery borders.

Growing in Pots

Those who have no garden can gain a great deal of pleasure by growing a few in pots on the window-sill. Lovers of their garden who are fortunate enough to possess a small greenhouse might do worse than grow a few plants in pots or lift a few and pot them up to January.

Gold-Laced Varieties

These have the centre of the flower and the edges tipped with gold, the ground color being rich crimson. Forty or fifty years ago the beautiful gold-laced varieties were much more popular than at the present time, named by amateurs being largely grown in pots by amateurs, more especially in the north of England and Scotland. They come fairly true from seeds, but of course, very few are equal to named varieties from the florists' point of view, although they may be better for beautifying the garden.

Single-Flowered Primroses

These have been obtained from the common primrose of our hedges and woods. From a packet of mixed seeds one may expect to obtain plants having white, yellow, lilac, purple, mauve and crimson flowers. It is interesting, as showing how nearly related are polyanthus and primroses, that no matter how carefully the seeds are saved from true primroses the probability is that a few polyanthus will occur among them. A few named varieties are catalogued, but they are more generally grown from seed. A strain known as Wilson's Blue Primroses come fairly true to color from seeds. Massy, crimson, yellow eye, Harbinger, purple, Caerulea, blue and Clow of Gold, yellow. These are propagated by division after flowering. Any especially good colors or larger flowered sorts among the seedlings can be propagated in a similar way. The soil and position recommended for polyanthus also suit primroses.

Thinning Annuals

Annual flowers, when well grown, are very beautiful; when badly grown they are weak and spindling and are a source of keen disappointment. Strong, sturdy plants that have always had room enough in which to grow make good specimens, and not only produce an abundance of flowers but continue in bloom for a long period. They are most commonly sown in the border where they are to flower, and where this method was carried out the tiny seedlings ought now to be thinned out. It is best to look over them several times and not to do the thinning all at once. When the seedlings are about half an inch or so high some of the crowded patches should be thinned out. Then, in the course of a week, or less, still more should be pulled up. Afterwards, as the plants progress, it will easily be seen which need to be removed. A good plan while the plants are growing is to have them so far removed from each other that every plant is just clear of its neighbor. When the flower buds begin to show, they may be left alone and al-

lowed to look after themselves. Personally, if one has the time, I think it is better to sow the seed in a frame, making up a bed in the latter about 3 inches deep of very light sifted soil—soil, that is to say, consisting of half loam or ordinary soil and half leaf soil. Then, when the seedlings are about 1 inch high, they can be transferred into the bed or border where they are to flower. This method saves any bother of thinning, for the tiny plants are put out at proper distances apart. If the soil in which the seeds are sown is light and passed through a fine sieve, the seedlings can very easily be taken up with the roots intact, and if ordinary care is taken they transplant most successfully, scarcely any of them suffering through the removal.

Double Primroses

According to writers in old garden books these plants have been cultivated in this country for close on two centuries. In the north of England, Scotland and Ireland they thrive much better than in the south. A slightly shaded, moist position should if possible be given them. Double primroses being weaker in growth, generally speaking require more attention. The stock is increased by dividing the roots immediately after flowering ceases. If, however, no more plants are needed they should be left undisturbed for several years. They are not so satisfactorily grown for spring bedding as the single varieties, lifting in spring and autumn not suiting them. Most of the sorts are named according to the color of the flower, as double white, double sulphur, double mauve, double crimson, etc. Other named varieties worthy of mention are Arthur Dumoulin, double violet; and Paddy, double red.

Aquilegia or Columbine

This is one of the most beautiful of early summer flowers, and those who wish to grow their own plants should sow seeds now. Raising aquilegias from seed is a simple matter, as, indeed, it is with many ordinary hardy flowers. There are now many very beautiful varieties, and a packet of mixed seed will give great variety. The seed may be sown in boxes, or it may be sown on a border in the garden. It is preferable, we think, to sow in boxes filled with light soil, for then the seedlings can be better looked after while they are small. When an inch or so high, they may be transferred to a border that is partially shaded and that has been well dug. If the seedling plants are put out about 6 inches or 8 inches apart, they may remain there for some months, until, in fact, they are transferred to the positions in beds or borders where they are to flower next year. No hardy flower is more welcome in June than the aquilegia, and plants raised from seed in one's own garden give excellent results.

The Culture of Evergreens

About all there is to tree culture is to plant the tree. Everybody ought to know how to do that, for a man isn't really a man until he has planted some trees. And the culture of evergreens differ from that of ordinary trees in only four important respects: 1. Evergreens ought to be planted a month before summer drought or winter cold is due. This is because the roots of an evergreen have to supply the leaves with moisture every day in the year, and they have the best chance when the soil is warm and the conditions for growth favorable. But if you move an evergreen in winter the sunshine during the warm spells and the wind at any time are likely to dry out the leaves faster than the frozen roots can supply the sap. Consequently they turn yellow and die.

2. It is much more important to preserve a ball of roots with evergreens than with deciduous trees.

You can drag up a deciduous tree with scant ceremony, cut back some of the branches to restore a fair proportion between root and top, and the thing may grow for you, although you don't deserve it. But you don't want to cut back an evergreen. You can't cut it back enough to restore a decent balance without ruining its beauty. About all you can do is to cut out the leader, not the branches.

3. Evergreens are far more sensitive than deciduous trees to trying out of the roots. This is because they have so much resinous sap in the roots, which quickly hardens on exposure to the air. Therefore, the ball of roots ought to be carefully wrapped in a bag until the moment of planting. Nurserymen always pack evergreens in bags with sphagnum moss to supply moisture to the roots. Even if you are transplanting evergreens from the woods, or from a short distance on the home grounds, it will pay to "puddle" the roots or to put them in a wet canvas bag. Don't let the roots be exposed a second longer than is absolutely necessary. It is a crime to let a young evergreen lie around in the sun.

4. The roots of evergreens must be trimmed with more care than those of a deciduous tree. Every good-sized root that is broken or ragged root is dangerous as a ragged wound on your hand. It is bound to get full of dirt and germs.

Always mulch a conifer. Put six or eight inches of straw or other litter at the root of the tree, so as to keep all the moisture in the ground. Sun and wind evaporate it. Never prune an evergreen. There ought to be a law against the barbaric practice of trimming off the lower branches of evergreens so that they stand up like so many half-grown roosters. It is just as cruel to the tree to do this as to dock a horse's tail—and just as beautiful. Some nice people have horses with docked tails; only vulgar and ignorant people trim up trees. Besides, you lose the best part of the tree's value as a windbreak.—Thos. McAdam.

SOME RARE FLOWERING SHRUBS

Xanthorrhiza Apifolia.—This is a somewhat inconspicuous yet most interesting low-growing shrub. It is commonly known as the parsley-leaved yellow-root, and is most appropriately named, as the creeping rootstalks soon form a little colony and throw up a number of suckers. The flowers, which appear in early summer, are dark purple, and borne in large panicles in comparison with the other dimensions of the plant. A somewhat shady, damp spot near a running stream seems to suit it admirably. A native of the United States, the plant has been introduced upwards of a century.

Prunus Padus (Bird Cherry) Alberti

Few trees are more effective at the time of writing (late May) than the above. Such a decided improvement on the old form, and such an acquisition has tempted me to pen a few lines in its favor. The long racemes of flowers were recently wreathing the trees, and the most casual observer notices the improvement on the common bird cherry. The growth is vigorous and, trained to standard shape, forms a symmetrical and elegant tree.

Cytisus Purgans

This low-growing Broom is now passing out of flower, but has been a grand sight. As it is quite hardy, it may be included in every collection. For the fore part of the shrubbery, or even the rock garden, it would be difficult to surpass, as the pure yellow flowers are borne with wonderful profusion. It is quite the earliest we have to flower, coming considerably in advance of C. praecox, but to which in growth it bears no resemblance.

Veronica Canterburyana

For neatness of habit this low-growing evergreen shrub, with its miniature foliage would indeed be difficult to surpass. It makes a perfect little gem for a front position on a sunny border. In cold localities, however, it is none too hardy, and should be protected slightly during the winter months as a precaution. The plant is now producing its pure white starry flowers in abundance from the terminal points of last year's growths.

Cytisus Kevenensis

Of garden origin, the result of a cross between Ardoini and Albus, this hybrid is now a beautiful object, and for freedom of flowering could not be outclassed. Of spreading growth, it quickly forms a neat bush, and is now producing its creamy white flowers from every portion of its growth, which it practically hides.—E. Beckett in The Garden.

THE WAY TO GROW TURNIPS

Throughout the summer, and especially during hot dry seasons, this particular crop to be produced in anything like a satisfactory manner, requires considerable attention to cultural details. To ensure the greatest success, turnips require a quick, uninterrupted growth, and, in consequence, a wet summer suits them admirably, as then the roots are quickly grown and the growth above ground is clean and healthy and free from that obnoxious pest so devastating to this subject, the turnip flea or fly. To provide for a succession, frequent sowings must be made in the shadiest part of the garden. A position exposed to the full sun during the hottest parts of the day should, if possible, be avoided, as under such conditions the foliage becomes much wilted, and the roots in consequence receive a check and become pithy and dry.

For preference, then choose a sheltered narrow border, and once that has been well worked, but free from recent manuring. Rake the bed well, down and mark out and draw shallow drills at a distance of from 10 to 12 ins. apart. Give a sprinkling of soot and wood-ashes, the latter in a finely sifted condition, and then cover the seed with a rake. Where birds are troublesome, means should be taken to protect the seed by using fish-netting or black cotton over the rows. An excellent plan, and one which I adopt, especially in dry weather, is to mulch the newly sown bed with short grass movings. If this is applied before the ground is allowed to become dry, it will be found to keep the moisture in the ground and aid germination to a great extent, as well as being much more effective than frequent waterings on soil unprotected from evaporation. Begin thinning the plants as soon as these are large enough to handle, merely preventing them from becoming over-crowded at first, and single out later to about nine inches apart. If the seedlings are allowed to remain excessively crowded over a prolonged period, considerable damage of an irreparable nature will be done and the importance of early thinning can scarcely be overrated. Throughout the growing season keep the plants free from weeds and the surface soil sweetened by the constant use of the Dutch hoe. During showery weather, dust the foliage over occasionally with soot, and apply dressings of artificial manure to the roots. The former is an excellent preventative against the ravages of the fly, as is also dusting the plants with fine road scrapings. Varieties, too, should be suited to the season, many oftentimes being sown that are not adapted to the season in which they are grown. The following varieties are excellent for summer culture: Jersey Lily, Snowball and Model. Veitch's Red Globe is another good variety that has been well tried and proved to be a valuable acquisition for a dry summer. Golden Ball, so highly prized for exhibition, is by far the best yellow-fleshed turnip, and one that is produced much better North of the Tweed, a fact due, I suppose, to the locality.—E. Beckett, in Garden.