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to be held in Seattle next making of these "invitation each of which will cos 00, is being rushed to con of which will cost at in three weeks' time they in the hands of Mr. Bard, of past Grand Arctic Chief of citc Brotherhood, who, with daht, will convey them to the es to whom they are ad-

IGRANT INSPECTION Officer at Prince Rugert to or Department of Interior at That Point

uver, May 7.—As a result of tensive boundary inspection inaugurated by the Dominion hent between Vancouver and at lakes, further action has ent between Vancouver at lakes, further action ken by the Ottawa authorit s week the first step to pre-l undesirables from Prince Rp-s taken. The department of trior has sent instructions to come officer of the G.T.P. tertoms officer of the G.T.P. terity to take upon himself the al duties of immigration offienforce to the limit the new-council which excludes from nce into Canadian territory all g immigrants not holding purchased by themselves direct he land of their birth or citibesides all persons morally or lly undesirable.

ribe for THE COLONIST

Summer of Sweet Peas

THE HOME GARDEN THE GARDEN CALENDAR FOR MAY

Prepare, by raking over, the surface for borders for sowing flowering annuals.

Plant Hardy Border Plants, Alpines, Climbers. And especially: Gladioli, Galilardias, Pyrethrums, cut back for late flowering) Delphiniums (cut back for late flowering) "Geraniums", Chrysanthemums, Hollyhocks, Clematises, Ivies, Passion Flowers, Dahlias, Calceolarias, Phloxes, Pentstemons, Cannas, Re-pot many Greenhouse and Window Plants, Potatoes, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Celery, Lettuces, Sow. Everything required for succession, Peas, Late, Windsor Beans, Runner Beans, Dwarf Beans, Cabbage for late use, Savoy Cabbage, Cucumber, Radish, Late Broccoli, Winter Kale, Vegetable Marrow, A little Celery, if not sown, Brussels Sprouts, Spinach, Turnip, Beet, Horn Carrot and main crop Carrots, Parsley, Colewort, Onion, Cos Lettuce, Cabbage Lettuce, Cauliflower, Ridge Cucumber, Mustard and Cress, Parsnip, Phlox Drummondi, Marigold, Aster, Ten-week Stock, Nicotiana, Calceolaria, Primula, Balsam, Cineraria, Cucumber, Ornamental Grasses, Chicory, Everlastings, Salsify, Grass Seed, Scorzonera.

HOW TO PREPARE A LAWN

HE one feature about our gardens and public parks that immediately appeals to visitors from tropical or subtropical countries is the velvety closeness and verdant hue of the lawns which abound, a feature that has been characteristic of our gardens from the earliest times. Certainly there is nothing more restful and refreshing for tired eyes than a well kept grass plot, no matter what its size may be, and nothing provides a better setting for the highly-colored flowers of many kinds that abound in most gardens. There are two methods of preparing or making a lawn, viz., by laying down turves or by sowing seeds. As the former, to be successful, should be done in early autumn or winter, it will be useless to deal with it now, but seeds are best sown in the spring, say in April, although they can be sown

in the autumn with a fair prospect of success. Preparing the Soil

As in every other gardening operation, a good beginning is absolutely essential if success is to crown our efforts, and it is quite useless to sow grass seeds on soil that has only been prepared in a haphazard manner. Al-though the ground, especially where it is of a heavy or retentive character, is best prepared in the autumn, there is still time to do the work, but it must be carried out at once. Artificial draining is not often required, but if it is needed it must be done before anything else is seen to. Levelling will be the next task, and this needs a certain amount of care so as to ensure as nearly as possible an equal depth of good soil over the surface. This good soil ought not to be less than 9 inches in depth all over the plot; twice as much is better. If the soil is very heavy or sticky it will be necessary to add substances as road scrapings, leaf-soil, ourse earth or garden refuse, or even well-decayed old hot-bed manure, so as to render it more friable.

After levelling thoroughly, dig the soil, takng care to remove the roots of any perennial weeds such as Docks, Thistles and Nettles, that may be present. Many opinions exist as to the wisdom of manuring soil for lawns, but, as in most other things, this will be ruled by local circumstances. It is certainly preferable to secure a site that was manured well for some other crop the previous year, but where this is impossible and the ground needs manure, this may be incorporated when digging, taking care to use short material only and see that it is evenly distributed.

Digging finished, the ground must be allowed to settle for a few weeks, or until sowing. time, which is, preferably, early in April. By his time, if much levelling was needed at the outset, some parts of the plot will have setlled down more than others and some additional evelling will be necessary. Select a day when he soil will not cling to the boots for this work, and after levelling, tread the whole of the bed so as to make it firm but not hard. When this s finished the surface in general should be quite evel, and a raking with a coarse-toothed rake s all that will be needed before sowing.

Sowing the Seeds

The quantity of seed needed will be the first onsideration. To ensure a good thick crop. lb. per square rod is not too much; less may used, but this is not advisable. Practically all seedsmen of repute supply excellent mixtures of grass seeds, varying the kinds according to the soil, so that it is needless to name grasses here. A still day must be selected sowing, and it is imperative to scatter the seeds evenly over the surface. Some sowers prefer to go over the plot twice, using half the quantity of seed each time, working across the first course taken.

After sowing, give the bed a raking over cover the seeds and then roll it with a light roller, doing this in two directions so as to ensure every portion being rolled. Birds are very fond of many grass seeds, and where the plot is nly of medium or small size it is wise to protect the seeds with fish netting or strands of

by nature, for whenever any one asks us to try something we always say "sureand then become swamped in dozens of new and interesting things.

Last summer the Sweet Pea Man asked us if we would try some of the new English sweet peas not yet on the market, and our "surely' brought not only these new beauties, but enough already known to make a collection of thirty-one varieties.

"Thirty-one varieties! That means give up half the vegetable garden" I said. "Very well," replied the senior partner, "You always said you would have the whole garden in flowers some year, why not start

with half of it this year?" "All right" I said, "here goes. This is the day to start, for it is warm enough to get the soil into condition.

Therefore, on March 26th (you will remember last spring was a very cold one) we started planting. The entire plot was forked over deeply, and raked, then trenches made three feet apart. I have been criticised for this wastefulness of room when the rows might be made two and one-half feet apart. I should not object to the narrower planting if I wore men's attire, but, being feminine, my skirts get most awfully in the way when gardening, and three feet is not too much room. The trenches were made fully six inches deep, and a good dressing of wood ashes spread in the bottom of each. Here I must say that our garden soil is a rich black loam, which has been given repeated dressings of manure for several years past, with an occasional sowing of lime, bone meal and wood ashes. If our soil had not been in such good condition, I



The Young Vines Were Trained on Chicken Wire

should have put some well-rotted manure in the trench with the wood ashes.

But to continue, a little earth was thrown over the ashes, and then very thoroughly mixed before the seed was sown. By this process the trench was somewhat filled, so that the seeds were sown about four inches deep, and not too thickly; indeed, the precious varieties, of which I had but few seeds, were sown one and one-half inches apart. The fact is, that sweet peas are generally sown too thick. This thick seeding is done deliberately, with the idea that crowding will give support and shade, while in reality no single plant can either produce its best quality or quantity. Last summer taught me to sow sparsely, and then thin, if necessary.

After the seeds were sown, and each variety marked with a wooden stake, the trenches were filled in to within about an inch of the

On the 21st of April, all the varieties had pushed their heads above ground, and at once I brought out the wheel-hoe with the rakes on it, and gave the whole plot a shallow cultivation. From that time until they bloomed, I cultivated them every few days, sometimes doing nothing more than walking down the row dragging a common garden rake behind me. This was sufficient to break up the earth tubes through which moisture could evaporate, also to keep weeds down.

As soon as the lawn was cut and there were sufficient rakings, I had this spread above the roots of the vines; on some rows I tried this mulch, others I left bare, giving the almost daily dust-mulch by rake treatment.

The results were almost identical, with favor, if any, on the side of grass mulch, and certainly on that side as far as labor was con-

E must be experimentalists cerned. In regard to this mulch, grass cuttings were put on every week or so, for of course the original layer dried out in a short time. Under the mulch the soil was always moist, cool and friable, while under the dust mulch, moisture could be found half an inch

As soon as the vines showed desire to run, portable wire fences were placed at the west of each row; the rows of course ran north and south, to get the most sunlight. These fences were one-inch mesh chickenwire, fastened to sharpened fence pickets every six or seven feet. The pickets were driven into the ground until the wire nearly reached the earth. The next cultivation drew the earth ever so slightagainst the vines, to throw them against

The first variety to blossom was, of course, Earliest of All, the lovely pink-and-white one most common in florists' windows; the next Earliest White. These two varieties are dwarf compared with others, and grow only about four feet high. The stems of Earliest of All are rather short, of Earliest White longer, but their blossoms on June 14th made up for any other deficiency.

Queen of Spain, a new beauty, was the next to blossom on June 25th, and on the 26th, 27th and 28th all other varieties came into bloom, except Brilliant Blue, which flowered on July

From that time forward we had sweet peas galore. On July 3rd, we took to one of the large New York hotels 3,000 stems, to be sold the following day. Among these were bunches of red, white and blue, made up of King Edward VII, a rich red; Earliest White, or Mrs. Collier, or Hon. Mrs. Kenyon, or Dorothy Eckford, all of which are pure or ivory-white, and Navy Blue. These bunches were most striking and appropriate for the national holi-

Our desire was to keep the flowers closely picked, in order to prolong bloom as long as possible. I found it took two of us, with the children's help in coufffing (all bunches were made up of 50 stems) swo hours a day. That was more time than we could give, so about the middle of July we allowed half of each variety to go to seed. Between July 10 and August 11, during which time we had decided to allow half of each old variety; and all of each new variety, to go to seed, we picked 24,463 stems of perfect blossoms.

The rows were thirty-five feet long-some rows with two or three varieties, others with many more. To give you a still better idea of their productiveness, the Earliest of All occupied fifteen feet; from this we gathered tween July 12 and August 9, 2,437 stems. We have from the row, also, an ounce or more of

When the vines began to blossom they were a little more than half way up the fence; and we were glad we had selected the four-foot wire, for we figured that the vines would just reach the top. For once we guessed wrong about our Long Island soil; the vines soon reached the top of the fence, and began waving around in the air until they were bending over so badly that the flower stems grew

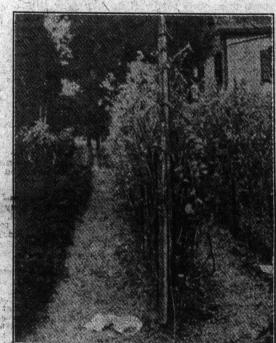
More old pickets were secured and fastened with wire to those already on the fence; these we raised to a height of five and onehalf feet, and ran strings horizontally from picket to picket to give the vines support. Alas! again we figured wrong; for those vines grew so tall I had to reach over my head to pick the blossoms, and I measure five feet seven inches. They grew so bushy and thick that I had to run a string horizontally several feet from the ground, catching it in the wires every once in a while, to keep the rows from

The new varieties we planted were Brilliant Blue, very similar to Navy Blue; Evelyn Byatt, a strong salmon-pink; Henry Eckford, which is a delicate salmon-so delicate, in fact, it is liable to sunburn, but is exquisite enough to be grown and shaded, Sibyl Eckford, ivorywhite flushed with pink; Romolo Piazzani, a superb violet, David R. Williamson, two shades of blue, and lovely for those who care for nature's queer mixtures—it is also a most prolific bloomer; Agnes Eckford, a very delicate true pink, which is a shy bloomer but has superb long stems; Paradise, which was one of our favorites-it is an enormous blossom, a good pink with the edges flushed a shade dar-

ker, a free bloomer with long stems; Phyllis Unwin, a good, bright pink; Queen Alexandra, a superb cherry-red, that would make any one pause and look again; Florence Spencer, a close second or a tie with Paradise, both of which are almost orchid-like; Helen Pierce, a soft dark blue flecked with white-a true success; Queen of Spain, a pink of ivory texture, superb for those who care for the very dainty colorings-very good ivory-white.

The already known varieties which we grew were King Edward VII, dark red; John Ingman, bright pink; Dainty, one of our favorites, white with pink edges; Marchioness of Cholmondeley, pinkish ivory, and one I loved to have large bunches of; Navy Blue, which speaks for itself; Hon. Mrs. Kenyon, ivorywhite; Earliest of All, pink and white; Janet Scott, one of the best of the soft pinks and very near to Lovely; Dorothy Eckford, pure white; Mrs. Dugdale, bluish pink, and decidedly not of our kind; Helen Lewis, a fine rich pink, of superb growth, and one that attracted much attention; Earliest White, another self-advertiser; Flora Norton, our pet, a very soft wistaria-blue, truly exquisite; Lady Grisel Hamilton, the big girl's favorite—for it is a light violet, and she is violet-crazy; seedlings of Countess Spencer, which gives every shade of pink one can imagine.

All this work resulted in proving that a



When the Vines Had Reached the Season's Growth

person (especially a woman) who is fond of floriculture, can grow sweet peas at a profit if she is near a good summer market; by this I mean a place where the summer population is great. It is useless to try to market the crop through city commission merchants, for the cities at this time of year are almost empty of the people who purchase flowers. Moreover, the florists will take but three colors, white, pink and violet or light blue, while country folk will be glad of the sweet peas in mixture, or many other shades singly.

All bunches (except in the very early season) should be made up of fifty stems, the extra-earlies twenty-five stems.

It may take a season to get your flowers established on the market, but, once known, there will be a demand for them. I found a popular grocery store the best place for selling. I provided stone crocks to hold them, sent fresh bunches each morning and brought back all bunches that had been left over from the day before; this was to prevent any possibility of old stock being sold. The selling was done on a ten per cent. commission.

Our great joy was to take our friends into the garden and ask them to pick out the variety they liked best. No one ever succeeded, for each in its turn was so winsome that it was an impossibility to settle on any one bright particular star. If you want "the rainbow come to earth," plant sweet peas in variety, and be blessed with a myriad of butterflies, sprays of orchids, and an ever-present "bow of promise;" but, that your time may not be wasted, and that you may gain blossoms in fullest measure, plant with care in well-prepared soil, and be sure to get the best seeds that grow.-Edith Loring Fullerton in Suburban Life.

A PRETTY AND USEFUL ANNUAL

(Collinsia Bicolor)

LTHOUGH so long an inmate, and a favorite inmate, of our gardens, the pretty little Collinsia bicolor does not appear to have received any generally recognized name. It is well worthy of one, but the generic name of Collinsia comes so readily to English tongues that no other seems really necessary. As a dwarf edging plant for beds or borders this Collinsia is deserving of more attention, for if the soil is well firmed after planting the specimens rarely exceed 9 inches in height, and bear a profusion of pretty little delicately-colored flowers. These somewhat resemble a Salvia or Snapdragon in shape, so that they make a welcome change from the general run of summer garden flowers. They are generally white, tipped with blue or bluish lilac, though there is a pure white form called candidissima. The Collinsia is a native of California, but is classed as a hardy annual in this country, and is really so in all but cold and wet districts.

The culture usually accorded to hardy anndals should be given to it, but in view of its possessing a modicum of tenderness sowing should be deferred till the weather gives promise of being fairly warm and sunny, say the end of March or the beginning of April. On light soils and in warm districts autumn sowing will be found to give the best results, the plants forming sturdy and good-sized patches before the heat of the sun urges them into flower. In wet and cold districts autumn sowings general-

ly perish in the winter.

SCENTED - LEAVED PELARGONIUMS

In the history of gardening there was a time when the scented-leaved Pelargoniums were more extensively cultivated than they are at the present day. The passion for novelties and the enormous number of plants now at the command of the gardener probably accounts for the change in taste, but, where possible, a selection of the Cape species should certainly be cultivated, for though the flowers are small they are often beautifully and delicately marked, and the fragrant foliage possessed by many is compensation for lack of more showy qualities.

One frequently sees scented-leaved "Geraniums," as they are popularly called, in cottage windows, turning their leaves and flowers towards the light, but in more pretentious places the showy fancy, zonal and Ivy-leaved varieties have displaced them.

Some species are worth growing as foliage plants alone for the sake of the form of the leaves, which is often as elegant and varied as are the fronds of some of the most beautiful ferns. These, when well grown, make excellent subjects for table or window decoration. and harmonise in almost any group of flowering plants. A selection of the best varieties most suitable for cultivating as foliage plants is as follows:

P. Crispum.-A slender, much branched species from South Africa, with small fanshaped leaves crisped at the margins and arranged on the stems in two ranks; sweetly citron scented. The purple flowers are produced in September in two-flowered to threeflowered clusters. The variety majus has larger flowers, and variegatum has leaves beautifully blotched with white.

P. Denticulatum.—A species with finelycut leaves of medium size, very sweetly scented. The flowers are lilac or rosy purple, the upper petals being two-lobed. The variety majus is usually cultivated, and odoratum is more fragrant than the type.

P. filicifolium odoratum is probably a form of the preceding species, with finely divided leaves, suggesting, as its name implies, the fronds of a fern. It is a very fragrant variety.

P. Radula.—The leaves of this species are cut into many lobes, which have revolute margins; they are rough to the touch on the upper surface, soft and velvety beneath. The flowers are small, pale purple with dark streaks. The plant has a balsamic fragrance, and is cultivated for its essential oil. The many varieties under this name are probably hybrids between P. Radula and P. graveolens, the latter having larger and less divided

Lady Mary-Leaves of medium size with undulating notched margins; citron scented. Lady Plymouth-A very attractive variety with deeply cut fragrant leaves, beautifully variegated with white on a green ground. It is one of the best of the cut-leaved varieties. Little Gem-Leaves deeply lobed with toothed margins; peppermint scented. Flowers bright rose colored.

Stag's Horn—As indicated by its name, this variety has leaves beautifully cut and lobed in a variety of ways, with the margins finely toothed and crisped; a very attractive foliage plant.

Fatten the poultry this fall before selling to the poultry buyers. There is as little sense in selling poor hens as a foul-smelling house.

black cotton secured to sticks a few inches from the surface.

After Treatment

The young plants will usually present themselves in three or four weeks, and growth will subsequently be fairly rapid. If the weather is dry copious waterings will be needed or the ing plants will quickly perish. The first mowing should be given when the young grass is about 3 inches high, and this operation needs a good amount of care. A sharp scythe is usually better than a mowing machine, but the latter may be successfully employed providing the knives and blades are perfectly adjusted so that the cutting is clean. Close cutting must not be

performed, it only being necessary to remove the tops of the plants. Throughout the summer light rollings and mowings will be necessary, and watering must be attended to if the weather is dry. This is most important.

Propagating Hardy Carnations-Layering in summer is the easiest way to propagate carnations. Cuttings of side shoots will strike in heat, but they can hardly be expected to make roots outdoors. In layering, strip off the leaves from a few joints, making an incision on the outer side of the stem and half way through it, and then continue the split at

right angles upward for about a couple of inches. The stem is then bent down and the free, cut portion is inserted into fine and well prepared soil. The cut portion is covered with soil, the growing tip being left free. The whole thing is then fastened down, usually with hairpins. After the layer has rooted it can be separated from the parent plant.

Pine Needles Kill Grass-Do not allow pine needles to remain on growing grass; they pack so tightly that they kill out anything that is underneath them. Rake off the needles each spring if not oftener.