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# THE SIMPLE LIFE

## THE HOME GARDEN

GARDEN CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER

Prepare Borders, Beds etc., now and the next few eks by deeply Trenching and Manuring for Hardy connials, Roses, Fruit, etc., which should be ordered

Plant: Hardy Border Plants, Alpines, Biennials, dardy Climbers, Shrubs, Deciduous Trees, Bulbs. And specially—Roses, Phloxes, Violets, Paconies, Pyrehrums, Delphinium, Gaillardias, Carnations, Everthrums, Delphinium, Gaillardias, Carnations, Evergreen Shrubs, Roses, Clematis, Ampelopsis, Ivies, Strawberries, Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissi, Crown Imperials, Irises, Liliums, Solomon's Seal, Daffodils, Snowdrops, Scillas, Allium, Lily of the Valley, Pot Amaryllids, Pot Hyacinths, Pot Narcissi, Pot Early Tulips, Pot Croci, Pot Tuberoses, Pot Roman Hyacinths, Cabbages, Endives.

Sow: A little Cauliflower, Cabbage, Horn Carrot, Mustard and Cress, Onion, Radish, Turnip, Corn Saiad, Lettuce, Spinach.

ROSE TAUSENDSCHON

HIS new Rambler Rose marks as distinct a break among Climbing Roses as was witnessed when Crimson Rambler and Dorothy Perkins were introduced. It seems to have a large proportion of Tea blood in its composition, although there is no perpetual-

flowering propensity, which we fain would see. The individual flowers are very large for a Rambler. They are fully 3 inches across, and of a most elegant form, nothing stiff, double, and unnatural, but as beautiful as a semi-double Azalea bloom. The color is a delightful shade of rich silvery-rose pink, with a base of white, sometimes merging to primrose-white. The glorious trusses are in themselves a veritable posy, as may be readily imagined when we remember these trusses will often contain as many as twelve flowers, and each one well displayed, the whole more in the form of a corymb than a panicle, differing in this from most of the Rambler tribe.

Whatever may be the destiny of this Rose as an outdoor Rambler, there can be no more beautiful object for pot work, grown as a pillar, the fine clusters being produced from base to summit upon well-ripened plants. The whole plant presents a light and graceful appearance, and the flowers are very durable. It will become, I feel sure, as indispensable as Crimson Rambler and Dorothy Perkins to all who grow these Ramblers as forced plants.

Not only is it useful as a tall pillar, but it may be grown as a dwarf plant. Grafted or own-root plants, one-year-old, pruned back to within an inch or so from top of pot, will send up two and three growths, which frequently will produce fine clusters of blossom, although some will fail to do so. This failure, I believe, is more a question of the want of thorough ripeness than anything else. I am told Tausendschon makes a splendid outdoor wall plant, and I quite believe it, for its shiny folage and smooth wood have much of the Tea and Noisette nature about them, and, apparently, it escapes the ravages of red-spider when thus grown. The true Multifloras, represented by Crimson Rambler, should never be planted against hot walls. Tausendschon was introduced by Herr Schmidt in 1907, the same year that he introduced the dwarf, freelowering Polyantha Rose, Aennchen Muller. This latter is a very charming Rose, although much addicted to mildew, but in color it has a near resemblance to Tausendschon, a fact which makes me think they both emanated from the same cross. Aennchen Muller is said to be the result of a cross between Crimson Rambler and the dwarf-flowering Tea-like Polyantha Rose Georges Pernet, and it is not difficult to imagine a Rose such as Tausendschon springing from the same cross. As time goes on, I feel sure we shall see some remarkable breaks in the Rambler Roses resulting from cross-fertilization, and no one would believe the strange vagaries that result from various crosses-totally different, as I have proved, from what one might reasonably expect. Wherever the Rose under notice is planted as a pillar it should, if possible, be surrounded by an undergrowth of Aennchen Muller. A most beautiful bed could be obtained by planting, say, a dozen Tausendschon about 6 feet apart, with A. Muller 18 inches apart beneath. Tausendschon should be good as a standard. should say it will make a most striking effect when thus grown, as the charming foliage is almost as interesting as the blossom.-Garden

#### LARGE-FLOWERED HYBRID TEA ROSES

These extra large Roses are multiplying so fast that there will soon be no difficulty in offering special prizes for collections of them. Personally, I admire the extra large semidouble or single flower as much as I do the magnificent double show bloom, and for this reason I believe, when known better, the two recent Roses, which I have noted more than once—namely, Lina Schmidt Michel and Sarah Bernhardt-will be popular.

I believe we shall have single Roses of the Hybrid Tea race larger than any known sort at the present time, because so many of the hybridized seedlings have a tendency to come single, and we shall have them with one color on the inside of the petals and another color on the outside. I suppose the new Rose.

William Shean, will prove to be one of the argest of modern Roses. It has glorious flowers of purest pink color. The flowers are shell-shaped, having petals 4 inches to 5 inches. Rose, although one is sometimes deceived

Plorence Pemberton is a Rose alike for the garden as for the show-stand. In color it is a delicate creamy-white, the petals sometimes flushed with peach. The form is grand, the high centre of the blossoms endearing the Rose to the exhibitor. The growth is so good that sometimes think it must be of the Caroline Testout race.

Earl of Warwick has increased in popularity each season it has been grown. I look upon this Rose as a great gain. The soft salmonpink color, with a rich vermilion centre, is a delightful combination, and the huge petals unfold beautifully. It will make a grand freeheaded standard or half standard, and as a bush nothing can look finer when its huge blossoms are developing.

J. B. Clarke is as much a Hybrid Perpetual as it is a Hybrid Tea. The fine big blossoms are showy, but it is rather a disappointing Rose on the plant, which, perhaps, is to be attributed to our ignorance as to its proper management. I think it should be treated as a semi-climber, and the lovely plum color and really marvellous petals will be admired.

Melanie Soupert is a superb flower, with the grand petals of a White Lady, but of a delightful salmon-yellow color, with a suffusion blooms are somewhat thin. Last year many exhibitors took a great fancy to this Rose, so that we may soon see it on the show-board. Mons. Pernet Ducher has not been slow to use and the time will come when all bad growers

long, and the form and also the growth are when the sorts are only seen under glass. It is a remarkably full Rose, of a great depth of petal, and almost dead white in color. It is one of those close, firm Roses that might give trouble in a dull, wet season.

Alice Lindsell is one of the good show Roses that one may see in nearly every box. It is creamy-white, with a pink centre, and delightful in form.

Mme. Charles de Luze is a flower of the Viscountess Folkestone type, but with a rich apricot centre. The wide, expansive blooms are beautiful, and although they fail as regards form, I would rather have such a Rose as this for garden decoration than many varieties' found in the exhibition box. It possesses a delicious scent, almost Violet-like

Countess Cairns, when better known, will be acclaimed as one of our best garden Roses. It sends up its trusses on great thick shoots, and every truss is like a bouquet, the individual flowers often measuring 5 inches across. They are of the rich, warm pink of Camoens. It possesses much of the Caroline Testout habit, from which it was raised as the result of a cross with that good old Tea Rose, President. The wood is distinct-a sort of mottled mahogany-brown.

Dean Hole is a superb flower, grand in every way, but I doubt whether it will prove of carmine. It is a good grower, but the to be a good garden Rose. Several have told me the growth the second year is very indifferent. We really want Roses that improve each year in growth rather than the reverse,

did seed-bearer, and no doubt many of our Hybird Teas have originated from this marvellous Rose.—Rosa.

#### THE TROUBLES OF HARDY FLOWERS

What a revolution has come since the days of our grandmothers when there were a thousand-and-one different afflictions of cultivated plants to be borne in mind with a separate 'cure" for each, no knowledge of germs and little understanding of principles, reasons, causes! We now know that there are only three great classes of enemies to be looked for and we have a wholesale method of destroying

(1) Biting insects, such as caterpillars and beetles, are killed by poisons which have to be swallowed by the insects.

(2) Sucking insects, such as bugs and plant lice, are destroyed by oils or powders which kill by penetrating the skin or clogging the breathing pores.

(3) Diseases are nearly all caused by fungi or other germs which are usually inside the plant attacked, so that no cure is possible, as a rule, for badly affected plants. The way to prevent the germs getting in is to spray the plants early in the season with a germicide and keep the whole plant covered until danger of infection is past.

Poison for the Border

The best poison for use in the hardy border is arsenate of lead. This is better for the

insect powder costs twenty cents and an excellent plant duster eighty-five.

Prevention Better Than Cure

The best preventitive for diseases of perennial flowers is ammoniacal copper carbonate. It costs more than Bordeaux mixture but has the advantage of not discoloring the, foliage. A quart can costs fifty cents and will make twenty-five gallons of spraying material.

All these materials can be had at local seed stores or ordered from the large seedsmen of national reputation.

The following enemies deserve special

Columbines are often disfigured by leaf miners. There is nothing to do but pick the affected leaves and burn them.

Hollyhocks should be sprayed in April or as soon as growth starts. Keep the leaves covered all the time until July with ammoniacal carbonate of copper. If plants are already diseased put two tablespoonsful of permanganate of potash in a quart of water and apply directly to the spots and diseased leaves with a sponge, not a sprayer or sprinkler. Burn badly infested plants.

Larkspur.-The cause of the blight is unknown and no'cure has been discovered. It will kill all choice named varieties in three or four years unless you propagate them by cuttings. Send specimens to Dr. Erwin T. Smith. United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Burn badly affected plants and spray others with ammoniacal carbonate of copper.

Peony.—The light-colored flowers are likely to be ruined by rose chafers, commonly called "rose bugs." There is no way of exterminating them and no easy way of controlling them. Hand picking in the early morning is considered the best method. Carry a small vessel half-filled with kerosene and drop the insects into it. Arsenate of lead will control them if used at the rate of five pounds to fifty gallons of water, but the work must be done frequently and with exceptional thoroughness.

#### HOW TO PROPAGATE CLEMATIS

The different species of clematis may be propagated by seed but the varieties and numerous hybrids, like Jackmanii, can be propagated only by grafting, cuttings, or layers. For grafting (which is not practical unless one has a greenhorse), the roots of C. flammula or C. viticeila are used as stocks. The cions are taken from plants grown under glass; cions taken from plants growing in the open do not seem to succeed. After the cions have been inserted the plants are put in a moist, cool house and given a gentle bottom heat. One of the biggest growers of clematis in this country propagates most of his plants by cuttings. The work is done in May or June, and necessitates a cutting bench which has bottom heat. / Use young or growing wood; hardwood cuttings will not strike as well. If you cannot make cuttings, the clematis may be increased by layering. This is done in the early summer. Give every other joint a twist which will split the bark lengthwise; then bury the stems in soil until the following spring, when they should have

#### VINES FOR THE PORCH

Some of the stronger growing vines which can be grown on porches are woodbine (Ampelopsis quinquefolia), trumpet vine (Tecoma radicans), Dutchman's pipe (Aristolochia Sipho) and kudzu vine (Pueraria Thunbergiana). The trumpet vine is liable to get into the joints of your house and force it apart, so you can do as you wish about planting it. It has very pretty red trumpet-shaped flowers. Other vines are Actinidia arguta, with white flowers, bitter sweet (Celastrus scandens), which has beautiful clusters of orange colored fruit; Clematis paniculata and C. Virginiana are two very beautiful vines which produce a profusion of white flowers; Clematis Jackmani; velvety purple with a central tuft of pale green stamens; Akebia quinata, which has chocolate-colored flowers; and Wisteria Sinensis, having large, pendant cone-shaped clusters of purple, pea-shaped flowers.

## MILDEW DISEASE OF PHLOX

Mildew disease on phlox is due to a fungus which grows on the surface of the leaves and can be controlled, where there is free circulation of air and not an undue amount of atmospheric moisture, by flowers of sulphur ducted on the foliage. The phlox likes a rich, moist soil, but it can hardly be said that the soi! has an influence on the appearance of the mildew. Certain varieties are certainly more susceptible than others. Kerosene emulsion applied early will control the mildew, and a spray of sulphide of potassium, using one ounce to three gallons of water, is also a good remedy. There are other disease of the phlox which may affect the leaves at the same time as the mildew, and which can only be controlled by means of Bordeaux mixture.

### CLEAN UP THE ASPARAGUS BED

Cut the asparagus tops off in September or before the berries ripen, and burn them. By doing this, you avoid seedlings of asparagus coming up promiscuously in the bed. There is a rust infecting the asparagus which fruits about this time. If the asparagus is cut and burned before the fungus fruits, the spread of the disease is checked and cleaner plants next



this superb Rose as a seed-parent, for he has given us the Lyon Rose, a variety which, he says, sprang from Melanie Soupert crossed with a seedling of Soleil d'Or.

White Lady is first rate as an early show bloom. It comes in the cool June days, and it is a large-petalled bloom, but the flower, being somewhat thin, cannot stand the heat of a July day so well.

Lohengrin is a huge flower of the Caroline Testout type, but with a more pointed centre. notes. It is this pointed form that gives the Rose a distinctness from the other pinks which are in Albatross was shown recently before the

Royal Horticultural Society, and, judging from its appearance, it is likely to rank high as a show flower. The color is white, with a fawn shading. Konigin Wilhelmina is a flower of wondrous size, rather rough in form, perhaps, but

yet beautiful. The color is rose-pink, with a warm vermilion-pink centre. It reminds one of Mrs. E. Mawley to some extent. Konigin Carola.—No one should miss adding this superb Rose to his collection. There is something entrancing about its immense petals, and they are so clear in their satin-pink color. Although a seedling of Car-

oline Testout, one can distinctly trace the blending of Viscountess Folkestone. Some of our hybridizers try to make somewhat a mystery about their blending of various types, but if one can obtain such superb flowers as the above from a cross between two well-known Roses, I do not think we need trouble about the somewhat labored method advocated. Let us be assured we have two good parents, and then try to blend their good characteristics.

Nadia, I believe, will prove to be a good

will be eliminated from our collections, or grown only by exhibitors.

Betty must become a general favorite. If it were only a single Rose, I would still commend it for its exquisite color tints and the lovely long buds. Perhaps some may say it is little better than single; anyhow, it has great charms, and is a splendid grower. Two other gems in the semi-double line are the two I mentioned at the commencement of these

Lina Schmidt Michel and Sarah Bernhardt. -The former is a flower of the Mme. Abel Chatenay coloring, but with a wide, expansive bloom, like a huge single Paeony. The latter, Sarah Bernhardt, is most brilliant in coloring, as scarlet as Duke of Edinburgh, with a petal as large as in J. B. Clarke.

Mme. Wagram deserves mention here, because it belongs to the neglected Roses; but whenever anyone obtains it, especially as a standard, he is not slow to extol its merits. The delicate satin'pink of its double blossoms and the delightful shining bronzy-green fol-

iage are most pleasing. Hon. Ina Bingham has enormous petals of the purest pink. The flowers being carried on erect stems, this variety presents a gorgeous sight when massed, and it should be planted as such by all who admire these semi-double Roses. I must not conclude without mention-

Lady Mary Fitzwilliam, for it is one of the earliest of the Hybrid Teas to bloom, and one must always admire it, even though the growth is so poor. Planted in a bed by itself, as I saw it when the late Henry Bennett first sent it out, it was beautiful. Such diminutive plants, carrying enormous Paeony-like blooms, were a surprise, and they certainly helped to popularize the Hybrid Teas. It was a splen-

purpose than paris-green because it is not so quickly washed off by the rain, and it does not injure tender young foliage, and the poison is more evenly distributed. You can get a pound can of it at a local seed store for twenty-five cents and you ought to have some this year, if only for use against the "rose bug," which may otherwise ruin your best roses and peonies. The only drawback to its use is that it shows white on the foliage.

#### For the Sucking Insect

It is impossible to say that there is any one 'best' remedy for sucking insects, such as plant lice and bugs, but there are three standard methods, all of which you should try this year.

(r) Kerosene emulsion is a nasty and difficult thing to prepare from experiment station formulas, but you can get a quart of the condensed liquid, to which you can add twenty-five to fifty parts of water. This is invaluable in the warfare against rose bugs, if you use it early in the day while the creatures are inactive and can hit them with it. It does not discolor foliage.

(2) A strong solution of common soap is the cheapest insecticide of this class and when the red plant lice appear on your plants of golden glow you can spray it on them with an atomizer. Ivory soap is preferred by professional florists for this work.

(3) The chief powders are tobacco dust and hellebore. The former is much cheaper than the latter, and, also, in addition to its use on foliage it can be sprinkled on the ground to repel slugs and other insects that live in the earth, especially plant lice that attack the roots. It is also thought to have some value as a fertilizer. Fine tobacco dust costs ten cents a pound. A small gun for distributing year are insured.