

Supplies

CORRUGATED GALV-
FINK, REX BUILD-
INGS, etc., etc.

Hardware Co. Ld.
S STREET Phone 59.

itions completed before the close of
turn, the ground being prepared ac-
locations have been fixed, and
ere full planting is practicable the
s being put in, or otherwise to be
y for planting in the spring. As
present understood, the province,
demonstration orchard purposes, is
be divided into five fruit growing
districts, each in charge of the Horti-
cultivist assigned to that particular
district, and all being in charge of the
Horticulturist attached to the
partment of Agriculture.

The Districts Affected

The first of these five districts will
be constituted by Vancouver Island
and the Lower Mainland. To the Is-
land two orchards are allotted, the one
to be between Cowichan and Nanaimo,
the other in the Saanich peninsula,
nowhere in the vicinity of Victoria.
Four orchards are allotted to the
er Mainland: one probably in the
er, one in Chilliwack, and two on
North bank of the Fraser, in the
diney riding. The second orchard
istrict is to comprise Shuswap, Ar-
ng, Nicola, Salmon Arm and Pen-
n (Wallachin), two orchards going
the constituency of Yale and two to
of Kamloops. Either three or four
ards are proposed for the third
al district, which is to include
on, Kelowna, Summerland, Pen-
on and Keremeos. The fourth dis-
on provides for the Arrow Lakes dis-
Kootenay and the boundary coun-
East and Northeast Kootenay. It
pected that two orchards will be
ed to the Slokan district, one be-
on Arrow and one on Slokan
n, with one on the Kootenay Lake
e vicinity of Nelson, one at or near
brook, one at Windermere, one at
land, and another at Midway.
hen British Columbia will con-
the fifth official division, a
h two orchards will be given, the
to the Kitnumatum Valley and
ther at Lakelse.

HONORED WITH DEGREE

of Address, Delivered When
shop Perrin Was Presented For
Degree of D.C.L. At College.

Right Rev. Dr. Perrin, Bishop of
mbia, has returned from Halifax,
he attended the sessions of the
al synod of the Anglican church
Canada.

He in the East Bishop Perrin was
the recipient of the degree of
L., honoris causa, by King's Col-
University, N. S.

The address of the public orator who
nted Dr. Perrin for the degree was
ed in Latin. A translation reads:

The Bishop of Columbia

o hall a noted Bishop who comes
from the extreme West of Can-
with giant strength and courage
as pitted himself against the in-
fluence, the dissolute morals, the
of customs, which in big cities are
ntly rife. Not infrequently he
he victory from the vanquished
headed foe. Many a privilege
nhera him with gratitude as one
s plucked him from the slavery
of many a weak and wavering one
as strengthened in the right way,
lling to him by his gentle mon-
many an ignorant one he has
by his instructions. In matters
lastic he is a lover of doctrine
nterpreted by the ancient fathers.
nister of ceremonies which have
allowed partly to fall into disuse,
evoted to the past as it was
of the primitive church. Never-
s he has not ceased to devote his
and to those things which in our
science and philological research
brought to light. All good men
y tendered to him word of ad-
on. I present the Right Rev. in
Wilcox Perrin.

MURDER MYSTERY

of Deputy Assessor of Union
nty, Oregon, Found in Home,
Riddled by Bullets.

BRANDE, Ore., Sept. 22.—The
me discovery of the body of
Perry, deputy county assessor of
county, was made today by
who broke into his house here
effort to secure information that
explain Perry's absence during
at ten days from his office. The
was found on the staircase with
ots in the back.

crime was not for the purpose
y, as Perry's purse was found in
kets with the money untouched.
Perry had been in Portland
nd it was not until word was re-
from her that Perry had not
join her that anxiety regarding
ncreasants arose. Today was
th day of Perry's absence, and
decided by his personal friends
vestigation of the seemingly de-
pendence should be made.
is no clue to Perry's slayer,
known motive for the deed.

George Mitchell of Beacon,
on Saturday to spend the week-
nd, Ontario, her sister Miss
amb, accompanied her to
Misses Fraser, Esquimalt, and
at a charming little house
nesday afternoon, given by
as Ermatinger, sister of the
er of St. Thomas, Ontario,
to spend the winter in Victo-

RURAL AND SUBURBAN

IN MY GARDEN

By a Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society

Since the cessation of the prolonged rainy period, and the return of summer sunshine, the flower garden has been aglow with a profusion of bright colored blooms, and the air is pervaded with their sweet odors. Foliage is clean, healthy, and invigorated, and the roots of plants having been kept incessantly moist has resulted in luxuriant growth on all sides. The more tender plants, such as petunias, have suffered, it is true, from the storms of wind and rain to which they have been subjected, but a week's sunshine works wonders with the battered plants in restoring their beauty. Employment can easily be found for an hour or two each morning in removing the decayed flowers and fallen petals, dead or dying leaves, and plants whose beauty is over.

Plumbago Capensis

The peculiar tint of celestial blue possessed by the blooms of *Plumbago capensis* must stamp it as a universal favorite, independently of the fact that it is one of the most easily grown greenhouse plants, and one deserving every attention from a cultural standpoint. Yet it has been asserted that plumbagos are too rampant or too weedy and free in their manner of growth, to make useful subjects beyond what are suited to lofty pillars and back walls, or similar situations where climbing plants generally grow and do well. *P. capensis* is a native of South Africa, and is as free blooming as any plant need be. To grow it well in small plants presents no difficulty, and my reason for choosing this particular season for introducing this subject is because it is a good time to propagate it for blooming next summer. Take cuttings from the firm side shoots formed of the current season's growth, or, indeed, any portions of young wood, as they all strike readily, dibbled out into sandy compost, with glass over them for a few days. As soon as the cuttings have shown a little new growth, they should be potted off into large 60-sized pots. Keep them on any out-of-the-way shelf until spring, then move them into 48-sized pots, keep them near the glass, where plenty of light is available, as, according to the manner in which this is managed, so in comparison will be their sturdiness and relative bloom display. All the young growth they have made during the early winter months must be pinched back to three eyes. Should the young shoots which form in the spring be strong and numerous, pinch them back also to three eyes, directly they com-
mence growing, give yet one more move into 32-sized pots. By so doing, not alone will the bloom display be increased, but the dwarf bushy habit of the plants also maintained.

Blooming in August or September, the plumbagos form a most acceptable and telling display in company with, and by way of contrast to, scarlet and white bloomed conserva-
tory plants, generally at their best at that season. There is one other situation where this plant may be tried with advantage, and that is a warm sunny wall, out of doors. I have seen it doing remarkably well in such a situation in the south of England.

Myrtle and Oleander

From the middle to the end of August is the best time in the year to put in cuttings of myrtles and oleanders. The old-fashioned way of striking myrtle cuttings was to put a plant into a close damp hothouse early in June, so that the young shoots became as soft as those of a verbena, and when a couple of inches long, they were taken off for cuttings, planted in pots, with sand on the top, bell-glasses put over them, and then plunged into bottom heat. Nine-tenths of the very hard woody plants, such as is the myrtle, will readily strike under that excitement, but that kind of work is only fit for first-rate propagators, and ordinary people must content themselves with the more popular way of slow and sure work. Myrtle cuttings take a long time to root, and may be made any time this month. Those made now require less attention, and are more sure to root by the ordinary treatment than such as are made at any other season, and, as they must be left in the cutting pots, until next spring, and be watered all through the winter, the pots should be particularly well prepared for them. Six-inch pots are about the best size drained with an inch deep of small cinder ashes, then a little good mould over that for the roots to feed on when they reach that far, and then the pot filled with a very light com-
post of half sand and half sandy loam. To make the pot look more tidy, a thin layer of clean sand might be put on the top, but that is not essential for the cuttings. The pot is then well watered and put aside until the cuttings are made. The reason for first watering the cutting-pot is that the soil in it will press harder together than if only ordinary moist, and the closer the soil or the sand is made for hard-wooded cuttings, such as those made now of myrtle, the more certain are they to root. Now, if a gardener had a large myrtle plant, to choose cuttings from, he would only take the little side shoots about 3 or 4 inches long, with an inch or so of the bottom quite grown from being ripe; he would not cut them, but slip them from the branch, and after cutting away the two lower leaves, they would be ready to plant. The next best cuttings would be on the top of side shoots that ripened all the way up except 2 inches at the very top; then, by taking two joints of the brown wood along with the green tops, very good cuttings may be made. Of course, these could not be made slip cuttings like the former, but they would be cut across under the second joint of ripe wood in the usual way. The reason for taking a little ripe wood at the bottom of the cuttings

is to prevent them damping in the soil, as they would be more likely to do if they were all of green wood.

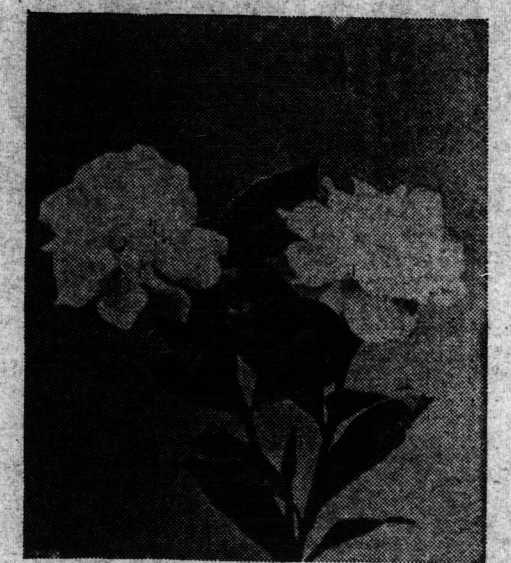
The Auricula

This beautiful hardy flower, the evolution of an Alpine plant, has long been a favorite in British gardens, and as it now possesses a society under the title of the National Auricula Society, it may be considered as taking a leading place amongst the florists' flowers of today. The different types we cultivate are mostly due to the effect of a high state of cultivation, although some are the result of cross fertilization as carried out upon some systematic plan by experts, and very beautiful and large are some of the products of these efforts. The great object of the fancier seems to aim at well-defined colors and large trusses of fine flowers thrown well above the foliage, and the value of a variety is determined by its excellence in these respects. It is the custom to re-pot the plant after flowering during the summer and stand them in a cool shaded situation, so that they may get fortified for their next season's work. Such fine strains can be reproduced from seeds that this is a recommendable form in which to get up a stock from. As already stated, this plant in its original state is found high up in the Alps, so that it detests heat or coddling in any shape whatsoever. It is one of the very best flowers for an amateur to cultivate, and especially for those who live in or near large towns. It requires very little space to grow in, which is another point in its favor. The seeds should be sown either in August or in February. If they are sown in August a few will germinate at that time, but some may remain in the soil until February, when they will germinate. The seed-

troublesome to cultivate than the common field parsley.

Rain Water

The value of rain water as it falls from the clouds or conserved in receptacles from the roofs of buildings is of inestimable value to the



Fragrant Gardenia

gardener. The force it exerts on plant life in supplying the necessary food is very great, and in this respect a pailful of soft water is worth a tubful of hard, or that drawn from a well or pipes. In towns where the water supply is laid on from a main the saving of rain water is hardly thought of and one of the very best friends for use in the garden or for plants in pots is allowed to waste itself down the drains. Its use on a lawn in particular is far to be preferred to the hard corrosive stuff that comes by force from the main, and which in time will kill all the very fine growing grasses, as it clogs the surface, giving it the appearance of being concreted. Soft water contains all the natural elements that are taken up by plants, it will sweeten their very existence, and they will thrive luxuriantly; not so with hard water, which will certainly keep them alive, but in time they are apt to show signs of their dislike by an unhealthy appearance. I strongly advise readers to save all they can, either in tubs, butts, or tanks.

Hot Water Pipes

Even if hidden away, it is always better to keep hot water pipes coated with a preservative, and a suitable composition is made of lamp-black and boiled linseed oil, mixed to the consistency of thin paint. This should be applied with a brush, and worked in well, so that every part of the iron may be covered. If the pipes have not been so treated before, the paint should be laid on when cold; but if a supplementary application, it should be put on when they are hot; but in the latter case the mixture may be thicker, as it thins on application. The pipes may be kept hot until it dries, and its effect will last a long time. As the smell is not good for vegetation, as much as possible should be taken out until it has died away, which it soon does, if plenty of air be given. This is the method for ordinary greenhouses and conservatories, but for tropical houses it is best to coat the pipes when hot with red-lead paint, which is a great preservative against corrosion.

POTATO SPRAYING HINTS.

A bulletin published on "Potato Culture" by W. T. Macoun, horticulturist of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, which every potato grower should procure and carefully read. We presume it is still in print, and may be had on application to Prof. Macoun. From it we quote the following practical suggestions on the application of spray mixtures:

Methods for Applying Spray Mixtures.

A good spray pump is considered an absolute necessity with every progressive fruit-

grower, but there are few farmers who yet own one. It has been proven by experiments at the Central Experimental Farm that more than the price of a good spray pump can be saved in one year on an acre by spraying potatoes with Bordeaux mixture to prevent blight and rot, but a spray pump is useful for

other purposes than applying liquid mixtures to the potato crop. Most farmers in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec have some fruit trees or bushes which need spraying, and a spray pump is very useful and necessary in treating them. A pump may also be used to whitewash or paint barns, outbuildings and fences, it having been found that one of the most economical methods is to use a spray pump. It may be used for disinfecting stables, cleaning vehicles and washing windows. No farmer and no potato grower should be without a good spray pump. Good pumps, suitable for most purposes, cost from about \$25 upwards; cheaper ones may be obtained, but are not as satisfactory, and it is much more economical to get a good one to begin with. One great advantage that a good pump has over a poor one is that the operator can develop more power with it.

Spraying is not sprinkling. A spray should be applied in the form of a fine, fog-like mist, and this only can be obtained with a good pump and a good nozzle, the latter being almost as important as the former. When spraying, the object is not to put on as much liquid that it will run down the leaves, but just enough to cover the leaves evenly and well, as the insecticide or fungicide must be evenly distributed over the leaf, so that every part will be protected, if the best results are to be obtained. A fine spray will envelop the leaf, protecting the underside as well, which is important. If the spray is coarse, and much of it is applied, the liquid will run down the leaf, carrying with it the fungicide or poison, and this accumulation at the tips of the leaves, often causes burning and injury to them. It is also very wasteful to apply the liquid in a coarse spray.



Flower-head of the Oleander

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Agrostemma Coronaria (Rose Campion)

Potato-spraying attachments are now made from most good sprayers, and from four to six rows can be sprayed at one time. The latest devices have the nozzles arranged so that the vines may be sprayed from beneath as well as above, which is important, as all parts of the plant above ground should be protected. With these attachments one man and a horse can get over a large area in a day. This is not always the most economical way to do, as, for instance, if a nozzle or nozzles should become clogged, the machine may go on for some distance before this is noticed, and there will be a patch left unprotected, where the potato beetle can work and the potato blight may get a strong foothold; or perhaps the cart will jolt. Thoroughness is very essential, both in spraying for the potato beetle and for blight. A wise plan, if a four or six attachment is used is to have a man or boy on the back of the sprayer watching for any clogging of the nozzle. The method preferred by the writer, though a little slower than that mentioned, is to spray two rows at a time, a man or a boy driving, and one sitting at the back holding a hose and nozzle in each hand. By this method one can direct the spray better, and can immediately note and fix a nozzle if it should become clogged. In this way the work is more certain to be thoroughly done, and thoroughness, especially when disease or insects are very troublesome, is better than speed. The distance apart of the rows should be regulated at time of planting, so that the horse and wheels of the cart will come between the rows. Many home-made machines for spraying are used, but most of these are very wasteful of material, and the liquid is put on in so coarse a spray that it runs down the leaf and most of the poison is washed off or down to the tip. There is no doubt that much of the difficulty in killing Colorado Potato Beetle is due to the fact that the poison is not evenly and thoroughly distributed over the leaves. There is the same defect with the watering can, which is an article which has been used in spraying potatoes for many years. There is no doubt that the reason why the dry application of Paris green for the prevention of the Colorado Potato Beetle is preferred in many cases to liquid is that when applied dry the poison is more evenly distributed. Various shakers and blowers have been invented for applying dry poison.

The effectiveness of an application of an insecticide or fungicide will be in proportion

to the thoroughness with which the mixture is applied. Every part of the leaf left unprotected may mean a foothold for insects or disease.

PRUNING TREES

Here are a few hints about trimming trees: Cherry trees, after the first few years and when the head is formed, need practically no pruning. Simply cut out dead or crossed limbs. Peach trees need much trimming. Cut back at least one-half of the new growth each season and thin out the centre of head.

Apples, pears, plums and quinces require moderate pruning each year.

Broad, low-down trees are easier to spray, thin, pick and trim. Cut out those high tops.

Avoid cutting of large limbs, if possible. Cover all wounds with thick paint. Compact, low trees suffer less from storms. "Prune in June for fruitfulness, in the spring for wood." This is a wise old saw. But most farmers are too busy with other work in June; consequently spring is usually most convenient, and so the larger proportion of orchardists do their pruning in February or March. But remember there is great merit in June pruning.

When cutting off fair-sized limbs, saw the under side of the limb about one-third of the way through, or till the saw begins to pinch, and then saw on top about one-half inch from the undercut, and when sawed down almost to the under cut the limb will break off and not peel down the side of the tree.

PRUNING IN FLORIDA

The best way to prune is not to prune at all, unless it may be a judicious cut here and there to accomplish some specific object, as the severing of cross-bound limbs, that we hope will more than counterbalance the direct and indisputable damage that pruning does. We have in mind a few orange trees ten years old from the seed, fully recovered from the freeze, thirty-three to thirty-nine inches in circumference in the smallest part of the trunk. They are innocent of the scalpel. The branches nearly sweep the ground. They are most uniform and beautiful, grand in their stateliness, pictures of health and vigor. Several of them last winter gave their owner 1,000 oranges apiece. No scale or white fly, no dieback, bark-borer or blight, no spraying ever dreamed of. They are not invalids or fever-struck or victims of consuetudinary diseases, and directly they come to the natives of Florida, no surgeon's slash or dentist's hacking about their magnificent symmetry. If people would spend for fertilizer and culture the money invested in fine-haired horticultural surgery, they would hear much less of scale and fly. With the same treatment otherwise we have never seen a grove that was pruned (hacked by surgeons) but what was distanced in the race of life by the one that had a whole skin and unscarred limbs and body.

HORTICULTURAL NOTES

It is best to trim plum, cherry and peach trees to a low head.

Every fruit district should have a fruit organization for business purposes and discussion of local questions.

Don't let the work pile up. Do things in season. It costs no more to do things in season than out of season.

In planting apple trees the fruit grower should confine himself to two or three—certainly not more than four varieties.

Spare no pains in planting young fruit trees. Get good thrifty stock of a reliable nursery, and of those varieties that have proved money makers in your neighborhood.

Keep the trees and plants in good health. A healthy plant will lessen the attacks of plant diseases and insect pests. Drainage, fertility and tillage all help in producing health and vigor in plants.

In preparing ground for raspberries, see that that it is deeply plowed and thoroughly pulverized. Plant early in the spring as possible, rows six feet apart and two and a half to three feet in the row.

The beginning in flower growing should not attempt too much the first season. Begin with a few plants of easy culture. By the time one has learned to grow these well, other varieties of more difficult culture may be taken up.

In transporting evergreens never let the roots dry. Protect them with some damp material, such as wet straw, matting or gunny sacking. Cultivate the ground around newly-planted trees, thus giving a soil protection against drying winds.

Now is the time of the year to examine the trunk and base of apple, pear, plum, quince, peach and cherry trees and see if there are any signs of the borer. If detected, cut them out. There is nothing more destructive to fruit trees than the borer. There are two species found in apple and pear trees—the flat and round head apple tree borers. It is no trouble to detect them after a few are found. No fruit grower should permit his fruit trees to go unexamined and untreated this month.

The success in growing strawberries will to a great extent depend upon the nature of the soil, while they will grow in any kind of ground in a rich, sandy loam. For field culture plant rows three and one-half or four feet apart with plants twelve or fourteen inches apart in the rows. Some varieties are pistillate—that is, they have an imperfect blossom. Such plants will not bear perfect berries unless some staminate variety is grown near them. The rule is to plant two rows imperfect, one perfect and two more imperfect.