

help admiring him? If to our admiration for ascination, he deserves for the rest, since his many centuries to ev-ssimulation, servitude he morrow, the ab-nd of rights. Also it hat the traditions of from his ancestors, ree the eyes of their

position of women in musements and punish-harem, the questions of ygamy, and divorce—all a thoroughly informative ch of the same remark most all the other topics e—certainly in an esse ertainly in an espeod full-paged illusing upwards of fifty eat advantage lying in a volume is the fruit of red in recent years. is not Tibet, for knowledge of e assured of a cordial ir joint work at the veiled East-its fasits mystery.

her; we would sin that we lived—always filled

ld man and I rise in the we talk lovingly and e have nothing to argue nothing to worry about is to serve our master cording to our strength; ingly, so that our master ofit, not less, through our we come back from work her, there is supper for fournies for the supper for fournies for the supper for the a stove where we have time to talk; we think of our souls and happiness, and we

egan to Raugh is not a joke, but led to us the truth, and our amusement, but for t we are revealing it to

you the real truth: ten in the scriptures.

the laborers' families. for the increase of con there. But, again, what cf Colonel Lamb's exinging out emigrants by and tens of thousands lvation Army, one of the izations for temperance country? "The morals he says, "Improve when Canada. It is the fashion and-it is the fashion to

tous habit amongst the ho "go out" Canon Welch ave touched on, viz., cig-ig. especially at parties here the fashion obtains leave his partner at the r recking of the tobacco dulging in. Some hos have to provide a for the dancing men, cloak rooms are in bad t day. If not allowed some hosts, the gentleand sitting on the mardiators, in the porches r smoke. But, as has smoke. But, as wn fault if they don't the dance. It should matter in es of respect and chiv ity on the part of the

About Illiteracy. but true that we have

illiterates in most European recruits in the only one in each in Sweden and ne in 1,250; in Denin Switzerland, one In 1902 in England, and one woman in American illiterates ne most unfavored illiterates bori In New York state vere 29,188 illiterates of and 18,612 of native reentage of illiterates ican born is much lar-ntry than in the cities. few in any rura how so small a illiterates as the lar rents than any other state of New York.

Tuosday, November 12, 1907

### THE HOME GARDEN

BULB CULTURE

The following practical directions for bulb culture, by Edward J. Canning, in "How to Make a Flower Garden," (New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.), forms excellent companion article to the one on hardy bulbs which was reproduced in these columns last Sunday, and will prove of equal interest to those whose delight it is to have early

Fall bulbs are so called because they are received and planted in the fall of the year; also in contradistinction to summer bulbs, which are planted in They are nearly all imported Holland. Millions of them are brought into this country during Sep-tember, October, and November. Fall bulbs include all those early spring-flowering bulbous plants which brightthe garden almost before the dreary days of winter are past. Cro-cuses, snowdrops, scillas, star of Bethlehem, narcissus, daffodils, jonquils, tu-lips, and Dutch hyacinths are house-

From the little attention that these plants require, together with their cheapness, there is no reason why any one who may possess only a few feet and should not have and enjoy

owth aboveground.

The depth of planting fall bulbs two inches deep, so if the jardiniere inches of soil above the top of the bulb. Therefore, hyacinths and narcissus should be planted five to six inches deep according to size of bulbs, tulips four inches, crocuses, snowdrops and bulbs of similar size about three inches

eep.
Bulbs are not fastidious in regard o soil though a loamy soil with a endency to sandiness is best. The sest fertilizer is thoroughly decayed armyard manure, or ground bone meal and only a very moderate dressing of ither, which should be forked into the

When preparing to plant.

They may be planted in the mixed ower border, or in formal beds or bor-rs near the dwelling, or best of all-ulips and hyacinths excepted) they be naturalized in such positions as under deciduous trees, on grassy opes around the edges of lawns or rubbery borders, along the edges of oods, or in any wild or semi-wild positions in company with trilliums, anemones, decentras, and many other early spring-flowering plants. A bank of crocuses under large colonies of daffoalong the edges of woods or on grassy banks is a beautiful sight while snow-drops, seillas and star of Bethlehem are well adapted for na-turalizing along woodland paths and

the foliage is not cut off. This must allowed to ripen off naturally, which vill take until the end of June. Tullps and hyacinths, being so high-cultivated or so far developed from the wild types, do not lend themselves ell for planting in wild or semi-wild They are best adapted for

formal beds or borders near the dwell-ing. Tulips and hyacinths should not ted together in the same border bed, because the times of flowering differ, and unless very carefully se-lected and arranged the colors of the flowers will not harmonize well. Be-fore planting, the beds should be given a dressing of fertilizer, then dug and raked very smooth. The bulbs should then be placed regularly all over the they are planted, so that each bulb shall have just so much to develop—hyacinths seven inches apart, and tulips five. They should then be carefully planted and the bed left very smooth and even. The flowers of both tulips and hyacinths embrace a good ample and allowed of a little liberality of treatment. This records the new-ast idea in Japanese gardens, where it be made when planting. Suggestions for the same may be found in almost any bulb catalogue. It is important in planting tulips to plant the early-

recommend raising all the winter bulbous roots in cocoanut fibre. It would be too expensive to buy the fibre and jardinieres.

Cocoanut fibre may be had in its natural state as it is stripped from the of ground should not have and enjoy cocoanut, or it may be mad ground. In either case, put it into a pail or grounds of more ample proportions. Their requirements are simple indeed. We plant them in the fall because it water out with the hands before putting it should be the putting it should be the putting in the igniliar to the pulle in the igniliar simple. cocoanut, or it may be had ground. Is the season in which they make their ting it about the bulbs in the jardingots and establish themselves well in the ground ready to begin work in state, it must be torn apart before usspring. All bulbs must be well rooted before active growth can take place above ground. In this they are some-what analogous to seeds which, when broken pottery to form an inch of what analogous to seeds which, when germinating, always make the roots first, so as to be able to draw nourishment from the soil to support the growth aboveground.

See that the fibre is pressed gently The depth of planting fall bulbs around and between the bulbs. The varies with the different species, but all should have a covering of two inches of soil above the ton of the bulb

away in a cool place, but it is not ne-cessary that they be kept in the dark, a subdued light is sufficient. When the growth appears above the fibre bring the jardiniere into the light and warmth for forcing.

For the best results a comparatively ow temperature must be maintained

65 degrees in the day time is high chough, and it may be allowed to drop to 45 degrees or 50 degrees at night. After the flowers begin to open, the plants may be brought into the living-room; but if you do not want the buds to blight, they must not be kept in a warm room.

Never alow the fibre to become dry neither should there be a surplus of water in the jardiniere. Turn the jardiniere on the side for a minute or two each day, after watering, to allow the surplus water to run out.—Albert

# OUTDOOR-INDOOR BULBS

Hyacinths, tulips, narcissi, and croin open groves. In such positions they should be planted in quantities in order to be effective, and as irregular as possible, and not in square or circular colonies. Always aim to make them colonies. Always aim to make them ground with two or three inches of old manure, which should be taken off in cus will make a gorgeous display in April and May. Plant them in Octo

the spring.

For indoor forcing plant the bulbs three or four in a pot of a size just about wide enough across to hold them. Put a little old manure in the bottom of the pot and make the soil about equal parts of leaf mold, sand, and garden soil. Put the bulbs just below the surface and press the only slightly. Water them and set them in a dark, cool cellar or place them on a bed of coal ashes outdoors and cover with a stx-inch laver of the ashes. In two months or less will form good roots. Bring them to the light gradually. When the foliage turns green put them in the sunlight. Water well when they begin to bloc

# A JAPANESE GARDEN

is possible to have the Far East in back yard that measures six feet by six. Twenty-five dollars will nicely

cluded place where they may finish ripening their foliage and may rest until fail. They may then be lifted production of the work of cementing the injening their foliage and may rest until fail. They may then be lifted less in the mixed flower shaped colonic colonic in the work of cementing the production of the work of cementing the importance of the work of cementing the importance is not interest. The work of cementing the importance is not interested of a season as the mixed flower and perhaps cause as allegated the same as tuils and hyacimhas.

We shall then have a vista, a pigury between the warlous running plants, the bulbs may be treated the same as tuils and hyacimhas.

If, however, one has such wealth of the wind of the work of cementing the production of the work of cementing the importance of the work of cementing the importance is the warlet of the work of cementing the importance is until fail. They may then be lifted early in the color of the work of cementing the importance is until fail. They may then be lifted early in the work of cementing the importance is until fail. They may then be lifted early in the work of cementing the importance is until fail. They may then be lifted early in the work of cementing the importance is until fail. They may then be lifted early in the work of cementing the importance is until fail. They may then be lifted early in the work of cementing the importance is until fail. They may then be lifted early in the work of cementing the importance is until fail. They may then be lifted early in the work of cementing the importance is until fail. They may then be lifted early in the work of cementing the importance is until fail or the work of cementing the command will be considered to the work of cementing the importance is until five more radius of the transplant in the beds to the work of cementing the command will be considered to the course of the work of cementing the constraint of the work of cementing the course of the work of cementing the course of the work o

fulness of the variety grafted on it. If a variety is grafted on a dwarf or slower growing tree than itself, the result is that the stock tends to dwarf it, as a sufficient quantity of crude sap does not pass through to main-tain the natural vigor of the top, and as a lessening vigor tends to the de-velopment of fruit buds, this kind of stock is often used for the purpose of inducing fruitfulness in a variety and for dwarfing the tree. There is however, sometimes such a difference in the growth of the stock and that of the variety grafted on it, that the re-

no efforts are made to ascertain what varieties the seed came from. Stock grown from this seed, while quite satisfactory in certain districts, is not desirable in the colder parts of the country where root killing is liable to no hards. desirable in the colder parts of the country where root killing is liable to occur, as individual trees vary much in hardiness and one might graft a hardy variety on a tender stock without knowing it. Seeds selected from the hardiest varieties of the colder parts of the colde more likely to produce hardy stocks than if the seeds were obtained pro-

For the very coldest parts of Canada where the apple can be grown at all, the berried crab, Pyrus baccata, will probably make the most satisfactory stock for root-grafting or budding. It is perfectly hardy in the Northwest, where the winters are It is important to cultivate the

young trees thoroughly the first sea-son if they are to be used for root grafting during the following winter. only the strongest should be used the first season, and the others may be left to develop for future use. As much of the success in grafting depends on the condition and quality of the scions, too much stress cannot be laid on the importance of having them of the best quality and in the periment station says: pest condition at the time of grafting.
They may be cut at any time after the spring. The best time, however, is in the autumn, as they may then be kept in the desired condition.

Scions should be cut from healthy, bearing, productive trees. The wood of old trees is apt to be diseased, and They should be taken from the wood of the current season's growth, as older wood is not so likely to succeed: ly moist, but not wet; the object being to keep the scions fresh and plump, without danger of their rot-They may be kept in a cool ellar which is not too dry, and should remain dormant until ready for use. Probably the best method of propurple and white wistarias; the white lighted. Too often roots are lifted from pagating apples in this country is by and lavender lilacs came for service an overworked or underfed bed and the

set the found in absorption of the purposes of the late of the

rubbed all over where the parts are

rubbed all over where the parts are joined.

The operation having been completed, the grafts are packed away in moss or sawdust until spring. They are then planted out in nursery rows, about three feet apart and one foot apart in the rows, the point of union being about three inches below the surface of the soil. The ground should then be kept thoroughly cultivated throughout the season. Some varieties of apples throw out roots quite readily from the scion, and after

a time they thus become practically on their own roots.

If it is desired to have a variety upon its own roots, a scion from eight and the graft planted deep nursery row, only leaving one the scion above the surface ground. Roots will then be out on the scion, and when the tree t dug the stock may be cut away and the tree will then be on its own mots. -Farming World.

### The state of the s THE APIARY ARTIFICIAL HONEY

The following interesting facts about the manufacture of artificial honey are from a paper on the sub-ject by Professor Herzfeld, read before a convention of sugar manufac-turers, at Breslau, Germany; "When refined sugar is inverted (altered in crystalline structure) althe growth of the stock and that of the variety grafted on it, that the result is not satisfactory. It is quite probable that such stock will tend to making the tree hardier, and if growth is checked the wood will ripen harder.

The stocks used in root grafting in the districts where the best apples are gaised are usually obtained from cider wills, or any place where they fact the religious of the product some foreign substance.

> honey often has a repulsive taste that from rye has a flavor of bitter almonds; asparagus honey is dis-agreeable; coliza honey is oily; that from onions betrays its origin, and so on. Such honeys are notably improved by the addition of invert sugar.

"There are numerous extracts for giving the aroma of honey, but none of them can replace that of the pure article. By adding invert sugar to natural honey of strong excellent result is attained. strong aroma, an

# THE POULTRYMAN

MEAT AS CHICK FOOD

In a recent report of experiments in feeding chicks, the Rhode Island ex-

The use of the proper proportion of They may be cut at any time after the wood is well ripened in the autumn and before the buds begin to swell in the spring. The best time, however, is the autumn as they may then be in the autumn as they may then be of their working hours in search of food, and that they do not fill their crops in ten minutes every two hours. Feeding should be, as far as the time f diseased scions are used they will of the attendant renders profitable, a continuous process, but by no means a continuous gorge

The experiment which led up to this er wood is not so likely to succeed; the buds should be well developed and the wood theroughly ripened. It is not a good plan to use the water sprouts or young shoots which spring from the trunk or main branches; for grafting purposes, they may not be thoroughly ripened and are likely to develop sprouting propensities in the grafted trees. The scions may be cut off and packed away in moss, sawdust, sand, or fallen leaves, where they will keep in good condition until required. The packing material should be slightly moist, but not wet; the object being to keep the scions fresh and plump, without danger of their rotconclusion was with an incubator from the ration: the deaths were 32.7 per cent., of which 96.5 per cent. showed digestive trouble. In pen D all grain food was omitted; the deaths of chicks were 63.7 per cent., of which 35.8 per cent. showed bowel trouble



Ripened Raspberries picked on November 7th in the Garden of Mr. L. A. Campbell, Wilson Street, Victoria West

# ARTISTIC FENCING