

STRALIAN LADY TO VISIT COAST

Angements Are Under Way
Send Party of Forty
Boys to Tour Amer-
a

A letter recently received by a
journalist from Mr. J. J. Simons,
Merth, Westralia, honorary secre-
of the Young Australian League,
unement is made of a movement
has now taken definite form in the
ern Commonwealth to send
of young Australian lads to the
coast of America on an ex-
d tour that will be both educa-
and a source of much entertain-
to residents of the Pacific slope.
you may possibly have heard of
Mr. Simons, "a party of Ameri-
boys, members of the Columbia
Boys' Club of San Francisco,
recently returned to their homes
a six months' tour of our coun-
These boys came out on the In-
of the Young Australian
and were accorded wonderfully
siasitic receptions at every point
A movement is now on foot
to send a party of forty Australian
from eleven to nineteen years of
to make a somewhat similar re-
tour.

The idea at present is to make Brit-
olumbia, California, Washington
Oregon the chief primary objec-
but if success is met with there,
our would be extended to all the
of the Union and, if possible, to
Canada, thence to Great Brit-
and home via the States.

To Entertain
a boys, although not in any sense
sional performers, will be able
to their places in baseball (the
of the game of our league), give
concerts and entertainments of
al and vocal numbers, and un-
rifle shooting. They also will
experts at Australian football,
one of the objects of their tour will
give exhibitions of the game, in
of that something may be done
to reduce it into America. They
so be ready to play under Brit-
association rules.

ore leaving Australia, enough
will be raised to assure their
ways by steamer, also railroad
in the Province and States
thus allowing all proceeds from
appearances to be devoted to
tension of the tour. That is, the
will have to depend on its merits
and its travels beyond the points
ed.

regard to football, it was chiefly
hope that knowledge of our game
be extended that the Australian
lads were brought to Australia.
have all returned good exponents
enthusiastic believers in the game,
they and their leader (Mr. Simons)
to have pledged themselves to
for its propagation in the state
of California. The Major, in pre-
ent of the Western Pacific Ath-
Union, has made our game the
sport of his large club, and he
reason of his position, in a rare
tted to help the movement.

their tour of Australia, the
can party was responsible for
its management and of trans-
while our people undertook to
the welcoming entertainments, in-
accommodations. The latter in-
cases were provided by local
ities housing the whole party at
otel, but in the majority of cities
the boys were taken in as
at the homes of various citizens.
Plexotto has guaranteed for our
twelve weeks' treatment on simi-
les in his own state, and if the
extended we hope to secure
assistance in other centres.

garding the boys, they will be
entative of all Australia, but the
y will be from this state, and
y he said to be typical of the
y schools and colleges, and they
of a disposition and bearing al-
for their presentation at the
of people in any rank of society,
and municipal bodies welcomed
rty in a national sense. Our
will also leave with credentials
our Commonwealth, State and
authorities.

ORE BEAR STORIES

stories continue to present
ves in the Provincial exchanges,
percentage of the adventures re-
discrediting the good character
naturalists have given "Black
in this province, for tranqui-
liveness. Near Port Alberni last
for example, a local "feaster"
horses were very considerably
by the sudden appearance of
black bear on the Nanaimo road,
to the "old town" schoolhouse.
er instead of retreating on the
of the team, rose on his hind
d disputed the right-of-way. A
attendance upon the team and
er diverted the bear's attention
the horses managed to pass and
ate a journey in record time.
From
ood comes another big bear nar-
possessing the element of exag-
gemony. In this case the well-
mining operator, Billy Perdue,
hero, and the scene of adven-
Lizard creek. Perdue was
a pool below a noisy little
ll, near which was a giant log,
cast stealthily over this log,
ough he could not see the lower
the pool, endeavored to float his
ow, the line of vision. Appar-
bear had been sleeping in the
y by the water's edge and the
ed him. As last, ac-
ed bear. Bill Perdue and red were
strong. Bill Perdue also made
time—but in the contra direc-

RURAL AND SUBURBAN

THE INDOOR WINTER GARDEN

If you want to have flowers in your house
all winter do not wait until frost is upon you.
You can have some results then, but they will
be the sort your purchase from the florist and
coax along by watering—not your own raising.
Decide now how much space you can spare
for plants and how much time you can afford
to give them. As well adopt an orphan and re-
turn it to the asylum when the novelty is worn
off as to start an indoor—or outdoor—garden
and let it run to seed.

It is not much use to attempt anything but
foliage plants if you have only a northern ex-
posure or a few dark windows for growing
purposes. Even so, you can have your garden
interest in aspidistras, ferns and the umbrella
plant.

As the aspidistra stands more neglect than
almost any other plant, it should be called the
lazy gardener's solace. It likes the shade, so if
your windows are sunless start a lot of little
plants now from suckers of old plants. They
do best in a mixture of leaf mold and sand.
The variegated aspidistra with green and white
leaves, though rather harder to raise, is more
decorative.

If you divide the roots of an umbrella plant
—*Cyperus alternifolius*—that has spread too
much, you can start a lot of little plants for
your winter windows. Even the small branch-
es have been known to strike root. It likes a
good soil mixed with sand and plenty of water.
Many grow this plant in a jardiniere with
water in the bottom.

For flowering plants that are to prolong
the garden blooms, now is the time to get
ready. It is to be hoped that geraniums have
been kept nipped all summer, as often directed;
they are such a satisfactory house plant, if not
permitted to waste their blooming in the gar-
den.

Should you have neglected precaution of
starting your geraniums for winter blooming
in the spring, do not take in your garden favor-
ites with great expectations—they will be dis-
appointed. Buy new plants from your florist
that have been trained with reference to win-
ter bloom.

Cinerarias can be had in bloom by February
if the seed is sown in August or September,
and the seedlings reotted singly in two or
three-inch pots and again reotted each time
they seem to be getting pot-bound, until they
are in at least a six-inch pot for blooming. To
have bushy plants pinch out the centre when
the flower buds begin to show. Many garden-
ers sow cinerarias from May to September for
winter bloom. A good variety for house decoration
is *stellata*, or star cineraria.

Bouvardias make a good house plant if they
have been kept pinched back from the time
they are four or five inches high, and the side
shoots removed. So started they should be lifted
in September, and potted in rich soil, and
when they have become established take into
the house. Do not keep too hot, give liquid
manure once a week as they start to bloom,
and when blooming cut off all faded blossoms.

A well trained bouvardia should come into
bloom before Christmas and flower for a long
time. If your plants have not been kept nipped
for winter growth, try taking cuttings right
now, as they propagate easily in summer. They
may not bloom until late spring, but you will
have young plants coming along.

A showy, easily grown plant not well
known in the indoor garden, is *ageratum*,
both blue and white varieties. These, too,
need special treatment for winter, though they
will consent to flower if the garden plants are
cut sharply back in the latter part of August to
force new growth before potting.

A better way is to start new plants by start-
ing cuttings in August. Give plenty of sun-
light, keep the bloom cut and invert the plants
often in a bucket of soapy water to ward off
red spider, when growing the plants indoors.

Epiphyllum cactus is a favorite indoor
bloomer. They should be lifted from the bed,
where they have been plunged all summer,
about the middle of September and taken in-
doors. March or April is the best time for re-
potting cacti, so do not attempt it in the fall.
As they like rather small pots in proportion to
their size, it will doubtless be unnecessary.
Keep the plants until after flowering in a tem-
perature of little over sixty degrees; later they
should be kept much cooler and drier.

If you like gay flowers, try *salvias* indoors.
Young plants from cuttings rooted in August
will bloom for a long time in the early autumn,
if taken in before touched by frost. Some-
times the young offshoots from an old plant
can be taken with a little of the main root at-
tached, and will grow on more quickly than
cuttings.

Fuchsias, with the exception of *speciosa*,
are not good winter bloomers, but if you have
kept them pinched back until the middle of
August, then give rich feeding, they will keep
in bloom a long time after being brought in-
doors.

Start some *petunias* cuttings at once, as they
are splendid bloomers indoors, especially in
the moist air of a kitchen. They like plenty
of water and a rich soil with a little manure.
The secret of raising good *petunias* is to keep
the blossom picked off and to cut the plants
back to within an inch or two from the pot,
when they have become exhausted. Another
season you might start cuttings from May until
August for succession. The large double-
fringed *petunias* of varied colors are most
showy for indoor growth, though some gar-
deners swear by the single sorts for this pur-
pose.

Cyclamen is much grown indoors. Its col-
oring is lovely and it makes nice table plants.
If it was not started in April the plants should
be bought ready to bloom.

Azaleas do well for many persons indoors,
while for others they refuse to bloom after the
first year. If plunged in the garden they
should be allowed to remain until frost is sure-
ly at hand, then they must be brought in to the
coolest room in your house, where they are
kept well watered. Up to the blooming time
shower occasionally and turn the pots fre-
quently to give all sides of the plant a chance
at light.

LILACS IN ENGLAND

Seldom have the lilacs at Kew been seen to
greater advantage than during the present
year, every specimen being laden with bloom.
It may be that last year was favorable to
growth, for after a period of late frosts, which
in many places killed or so badly injured the
buds as to prevent their developing properly,
came a moderately good growing season, fol-
lowed by a period of intensely hot and dry
weather, which ripened the buds and branches
well. With well-ripened wood and a late spring,
abundance of flower-buds, and a late spring,
by means of which the buds were kept in check
so as to escape late frosts, we find at the end
of May one of the most charming displays im-
aginable, and wherever seen—in masses,
shrubberies, or as isolated specimens—each
plant is blossoming with the same freedom.
Some of the species of *Syringa* are ornamental
plants, but for general purposes all sink into
insignificance when compared with *S. vulgaris*,
S. persica and their numerous forms.

The common lilac (*S. vulgaris*) is of Euro-
pean origin, and is found in quantity all over
the country, being popular alike in the garden
of the cottager and the princely domain of the
wealthy. In some instances it attains large
dimensions, bushes 15 feet to 18 feet high and
as much in diameter being common. Less fre-
quently it is noticed as a small tree with a fair-
sized trunk, and at Kew a couple of such ex-
amples are growing, the larger of the two being
18 feet high, with a trunk 5 1/4 feet high to the
first branch and 2 feet in girth. The common
lilac has, in the hands of the horticulturist, de-
veloped considerably from the type, both in col-
or of flowers, size of individual flower and in
florescence and strength, while both double
and single-flowered forms have been obtained.
Some difference is also noticeable with regard
to fragrance, for, while many of the varieties
inherit the delightful perfume so characteristic
of the common lilac, some varieties possess it
in a less marked degree, while occasionally it is
difficult to detect any fragrance. Although in a
collection of varieties this lack of perfume
in a few is of no special moment, it is a draw-
back in the case of isolated specimens. Of the
numerous sorts in cultivation, the following
are all very ornamental and worthy of atten-
tion:

Single Varieties With Fragrant Flowers
Mathieu de Dombasle, lilac color inclined
to blue, very large inflorescences; Charles X.,
dark red; La Tour d'Auvergne, dark lilac;
Mme. Kreuter, red, very fine; Tousseint Lou-
verture, very dark red; Marie Legrave, white;
Souv. de Louis Spach, rich red, very fine truss-
es; Mlle. Fernande Vigier, white; Camille de
Rohan, dark red; rubra de Marly, pale lilac;
Daphne, very dark bluish purple; Iovianesis,
pale flesh.

Double-flowered Fragrant Varieties
Senator Volland, lilac; Alphonse Lavalee,
white; Mme. Abel Chateau, white; Mme.
Jules Finger, lilac; Marie Lemoine, white;
Francois Morel, lilac; Monument Carnot, lilac.
Good varieties in which the fragrance is not
so well defined are: Alba grandiflora, single
white; Tournefort, lilac; Duc d'Orleans, bluish
lilac, large truss; Ville de Troyes, rich red;
Compacts, single white.

All varieties of the common lilac thrive in
rich, loamy soil, which should be well worked
prior to planting. In the event of a lot of
comparatively weak wood being formed it is
advantageous to go over the plants twice dur-
ing the growing season and rub away quite
half of the soft young growth in order to
throw the growth into the remainder. The cen-
tres of the bushes should be kept open to ad-
mit abundance of light and air. In the event
of the ground not being of first-rate quality, a
watering with cow manure water now and then
will do good, with an annual top dressing of
well-rotted farmyard manure.

The Persian lilac (*S. persica*) is of dwarf
habit. It grows about 4 feet or 4 feet high, and
forms a shapely bush. The flower heads are
borne in great profusion, and the flowers are
very fragrant. The color is much the same
as that of the common lilac, and there is a variety
with white flowers. There is a very good
hybrid between *S. vulgaris* and *S. persica*
known in gardens under the common name of
Rouen lilac and scientifically as *S. chinensis*.
It attains a height of 12 feet or 15 feet or
sometimes more, and forms a shapely bush as
far through. It is one of the most floriferous,
fragrant and beautiful of all lilacs, and is worth
including in every collection. The color is red-
dish lilac.

In the above notes attention is directed to
some of the most showy of the garden lilacs,
and anyone wishing to form a collection will
find in the above lists sufficient material to
provide a good nucleus.—The Garden.

A LITTLE-KNOWN LILAC

(*Syringa Bretschneideri*)
This is an ornamental species which bloss-
oms a few weeks later than the garden Lilacs,
and is worth planting either as a shrubby
plant or to form an isolated specimen. A na-
tive of Northern China, it was by one author-
ity considered to be a form of the Himalayan
S. Emodi, and appeared under the name of *S.*

Emodi rosea. It has, however, been found
to be quite distinct from that species, and the
name which heads this note has now been
adopted. It is a strong-growing shrub. The
leaves are oval, and measure 4 to 5 inches in
length and 2 to 2 1/2 inches in width, the upper
side being green and the lower surface glau-
cous. The flowers are rose-colored and similar
in shape to those of the garden lilacs, except
that the tube is somewhat longer and narrower.
The inflorescences are however very much
larger and looser. Altogether it forms a de-
cidedly showy shrub and, next to the well-
known species *vulgaris* and *persica*, is the best
to cultivate.

THE PEONY.

In recent years great strides have been
made in the development of the peony. All
through Eastern and Western Canada it is a
brilliant success. At the Brandon Experiment
Station, Manitoba, one clump had sixty fine
blooms, and the plants never were mulched
nor manured. Most cheering reports come also
from Saskatchewan and Alberta. It is encour-
aging to know that one of the most glorious,
transcendently beautiful and fragrant of flow-
ers will grow anywhere that it is planted or
nursed radish can thrive. In fact, peony blooms
are much finer in Canada than in Kansas or
Nebraska, because the air is cooler. After
years of careful testing, however, the writer
finds a great difference in the hardness of the
different varieties. The new manual has thus
classified them: the Indolent, the Sensitive,
and the Free-blooming.

Those of you that have peonies, just watch
them. Some kinds never seem to bloom. They
give all their vigor to foliage. Others are
nipped in the bud, and you will find a little
black ball where there should be a flower.
These are the sensitive ones. There will be
others that "glory in tribulation"; they care
nothing for the sudden changes and severity
of the weather or the untimely frosts.

Most of the kinds sent out by James Kel-
way & Sons, of England, are very sensitive. I
have had several kinds from them which have
not given a bloom in five years. Now, as we
raise peonies for flowers, we cannot give them
a place if they cannot bloom in several years.

Some sorts bloom on the last provocation.
We had a bad spring, some days ninety-five de-
grees above, and in a day or two the ground
would be frozen, and yet some kinds of peonies
have not paid the least attention to such try-
ing ordeals. One of the best and hardest is Gold-
en Harvest, which originated in Nebraska. The
new manual gives a good description of it. I
never knew it to fail, and reports from Mani-
toba speak in the highest praise of it. The re-
spondent Baroness Schroeder blooms abund-
antly. L'Esperance is a glorious fragrant pink,
one of the very earliest; this never fails. There
are many others that can be relied on. There
are, however, 2,000 named sorts, many of rare
beauty, but only about one-fourth of them can
be depended on for annual blooming. There
are no more satisfactory plants raised than
peonies.

At present there are many people engaged
in raising new varieties. This is a most fasci-
nating work. The writer has 25,000 on the
way, and among them there will be some of
rare merit. Anyone can engage in the business
and reap much profit and pleasure. Millions
are needed for the North and the vast North-
west. When it is known that the finest of all
the flowers finds a paradise in all that region it
will give a zest to the business. Men, women
and children, with but little experience, can
engage in the work.

PLENTY OF FLOWERS

If you have a tree hydrangea, water it more
thoroughly than anything on the place, and you
will be rewarded by a grand show of huge
flower trusses.

Water freely all growing plants. Do the
work in the evening by preference. It is less
wasteful, and not as trying to the gardener.

Collect seeds of spring wild flowers and
start a wild garden from seed instead of rav-
ishing the woods. You will find a lot of inter-
esting western trilliums in the bulb catalogues.
Pick young pods daily and you will have
more flowers. Let nothing go to seed. Pinch
off suckers from fruit and ornamental trees.

If flowers are few seatter some nitrate of
soda and a little bone meal on the ground, rake
it in and you will notice a big change three
days after the first rainfall or artificial water-
ing.

Divide plants in the hardy border which
have bloomed. Rearrange as necessary, and
get some big masses.

Mulch trees and the hardy border with lawn
clippings, hay or anything to keep the moisture
in the ground.

THE CARE OF DAHLIAS

The later that dahlias are planted, the greater
the chance of freedom from injury by the
dahlia "bug." Late planted dahlias produce
the best blossoms. They do best in cool, moist
seasons. In dry seasons the striped dahlia
"bug" is most active. It is difficult to combat,
but when conditions are unfavorable for it
(that is, cool, moist weather with plants started
late in the season) it will not do much damage.

Dahlias are gross feeders. If you desire
fine flowers, you must not allow the plants to
suffer from want of water or stimulants. Ex-
cellent fertilizing materials for dahlias is liquid
manure.

In most home gardens dahlia plants are al-
lowed to reach their full height and are tied
to stakes. To grow them without stakes, pinch
out the centre of each plant after it makes two
or three points. The lateral branches thereby
will be made to start near the ground.

When flowering time arrives, a little dis-
turbance must be done. The buds usually are
produced in threes. As the centre one gener-
ally makes the best flowers, it is wise to pinch
the other two off. This will result in a much
better bloom.

THINNING GRAPES

Success in grape growing depends greatly
on the intelligent and proper carrying out of
this work. It presents many points of diffi-
culty to the uninitiated. The first thing to do
as soon as the vines are in bloom is to deter-
mine the number of bunches each vine is cap-
able of carrying and properly maturing, as
clearly it is a waste of the vine's strength to
permit it to nourish bunches which would af-
terwards have to be cut away. The number
of bunches a vine will carry must be governed
by the strength and condition of health of the
vine, by the weight and size of the bunches and
also by the variety grown. There is an old
rule on this subject, and, generally speaking, it
is a safe one to follow—namely, that a vine
should carry as many pounds of grapes as its
main stem is long in feet—that is, 1 lb. of
grapes to 1 foot run of stem, so that a vine
with a stem of 10 feet in length should carry
fourteen bunches of 1 lb. each, or seven at 2 lbs.,
and so on, never, however, allowing more than
one bunch to a shoot. With trained knowl-
edge, high culture and the use of concen-
trated manures, these weights may be, and are
greatly exceeded, and that without detriment
to the vines; but to the amateur and beginner
the rule is a safe one to follow.

All varieties of grapes will set freely if the
rod is occasionally tapped with the hands
to help to distribute the pollen, while they
are in bloom. But in all cases the prevention
should be taken, if possible, of slightly in-
creasing the temperature by adding extra fire
heat for a short time in order to provide a dry
and warm atmosphere so essential while this
process is going on.

The sooner the berries are thinned after
they are formed the better, except in the case
of the beginner or the novice, when an ad-
vantage is gained by a few days' delay—indeed
until the berries have attained the size of small
sweet pea seeds—because a considerable por-
tion of the berries in a bunch will refuse
to swell at the same ratio as the others, in
consequence of defective fertilization, and this
little delay enables the grower to find out
which these are and to cut them out first.
There are other points in thinning grapes to
which attention may usefully be drawn for the
benefit of the beginner more particularly. Gen-
erally speaking, it has been found that two-
thirds of the berries of a bunch of grapes have
to be removed. This statement, however, re-
quires qualifying. In the case of large-berried
grapes, such as Gros Colmar, Gros Maroc,
Golden Champion, Duke of Buccleuch, etc., and
in a minor degree in the case of Black
Hamburg, Muscat of Alexandria, Madresfield
Court and Buckland Sweetwater that is so.
But in the case of small-berried varieties, such
as Fox's Seedling, Royal Ascat, Black
Prince and the Muscadines, not more than half
the berries should be thinned out. In the
hands of an expert the work may be much
facilitated by reducing the number of berries to
this standard at the first thinning, when the
bunch will require very little further attention
than some overhauling when the berries are
half formed, to see that each berry has room
for full development without overmuch pres-
sure from one berry against another. At the
same time, one of a lot of berries may be much
the other extreme of taking away too many
berries, thus causing the bunch to be of a
lanky form and the berries to sprout away in
whatever receptacle they may be placed, great-
ly to the detriment of the beauty of the bunch,
and taking away many points from its merits
in case it may be exhibited.

In a properly thinned bunch the berries
should rest firmly against each other without
any suggestion of crushing, so that the bunch
is held firmly and in good shape in whatever
position it may be placed. I have said that
in the hands of an expert a bunch of grapes
may be thinned practically in one thinning, and
I may add that the work only takes a few
minutes, but with the inexperienced the case is
different. I will now try and show him how
to proceed. The bunch is composed of a main
stem from the stalk to the base. From this
stem little branchlets of grapes form. At the
same time, one of a lot of berries may be much
the other extreme of taking away too many
berries, thus causing the bunch to be of a
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ly to the detriment of the beauty of the bunch,
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Having finished one shoulder of bracelet
proceed with the next downwards until the
whole of the bunch is finished. In the course
of about three weeks after the first thinning,
when the berries have attained the size of
a Marrow Pea, the bunches must be gone over
again. This time it is not necessary to thin
out each little branchlet separately, but the
bunch must be looked at as a whole, and the

thinning this time governed by the disposition
of the berries in the bunch. They will be
found probably too thick in the centre of the
bunch and not so on the outside, where there
is more room. In any case, a space of half an
inch all round should be left between berry
and berry in the bunch at this stage, and in
the case of the larger varieties mentioned a lit-
tle more. After another three weeks or a
month's growth it will be well to have another
careful examination of the bunches to see
if any further thinning is necessary. It will
generally be found at this time that the re-
moval of a few berries will be necessary to
ease here and there the crowded parts, in or-
der to secure that perfect balance all round
which always characterises the properly thin-
ned bunch. On no account must a berry be
touched by the hand.—Owen Thomas in The
Garden.

HANDLING THE COLTS.

There are farmers whose colts are always
gentle and easy to catch out in the fields, while
there are others whose colts are always wild,
breaking away when the owner approaches,
as if it were a stranger to them. Men of the
former class tell me that their colts in that
condition are half broken, and they are about
right about it. If you will notice one of these
cases you will see how nicely he progresses
with his work and how soon he is driving that
animal. These colts have confidence in their
master, a point the other man must win before
he can proceed right. Of course he can by
intrigue catch it and by main force hitch it up
then turn it out to run away with the wagon
first thing, but that is not training the colt in
the right way, in fact he is making poor pro-
gress training it at all. There are some men
who think that it does no harm for a colt to
run away when being broken but very much
harm is done, a great deal more than is at first
apparent. The writer had a neighbor who was
of this opinion and who would strap the har-
ness on a pair of green mules and hitch them
to a wagon first place, then with a driver on
the seat turn them out on the highway to run
off first thing. Well, the mules took care of
their mule-ships and no accident occurred; but
was no harm done? Why, those mules ran
away almost every time they had a chance
after that first lesson. Now mules are great
creatures of example and habit and as the first
impression is the most lasting, we should be
careful to teach them only just what we want
them to know and that does not include run-
ning away.

To get a colt, gently, we must spend some
time with it and try to gain its confidence by
kind treatment and attention; after that point
is gained we may proceed to get it acquainted
with the harness and the art of leading. A
few repetitions and we are ready to hitch it to
a wagon or plow and give it its first practical
lesson. This should be done by hitching it up
beside an old horse or mule to act as guide and
to keep the youngster in its place. After each
one has been broken in this way they can be
worked as a team. Colts broken in this man-
ner are well broken. The turning plow is, I
think, the best place to give the colt its first
lesson, but it often is desirable to break it to
the wagon in the winter so as to get ready to
work before spring. By so doing the shoulders
will be toughened so that they are more able
to stand the racket.

Sore shoulders are a great drawback and
often cause loss of the use of the animal for
that season. This is especially troublesome in
working young stock and it is policy to be
toughening the shoulders as you go along with
the breaking. Bathing as soon as unharnessed
with salty water is a good plan and should be
kept up during most of the first season. Partic-
ular attention should be given to fitting the
animals' shoulders with perfect fitting collars,
and these with proper hames. Only stout har-
ness should be used.

The colt's education should begin early
for very much the same reasons that the child's
should. I like to halter break the colt or year-
ling, then next year break to a wagon or plow,
giving only light work, but giving lessons of-
ten. The mule at two and the horse colt at
three can stand quite a lot of work if judi-
ciously evened up.

BLACK ROT OF TOMATO.

This disease did much damage to tomatoes
in some parts of Canada in 1906, a large per-
centage of the fruit being rendered useless in
some plantations. When the disease begins to
spread on the fruit, small, roundish spots may
be seen usually toward the blossom end. These
spots increase in size, and the tomato be-
comes discolored and rotten at the parts af-
fected. The spores are given off from dark
mould-like masses on the surface of the fruit
and these being scattered re-infect the fruit.
The disease also attacks the leaves. The to-
mato rot can be controlled by spraying with
Bordeaux mixture. Begin in the hotbed and
keep the plants covered with the mixture un-
til the fruit is nearly ripe.—W. T. Macoun,
Horticulturist, Ottawa.

MISCELLANEOUS SUGGESTIONS

If you want to mave a big deciduous tree
"root prune" it now—i.e., dig a three-foot circle
around it, then replace the earth, and by fall it
will be accustomed to the change.

The early crop of celery will soon be nearly
full grown. Then begin to blanch it.

Ducks can be raised without free range. In
fact, they should be kept away from the hog-
lots or stock yards, where the clumsy birds are
at the mercy of the stock.