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THE COLONIST

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raise a hundred plants may cost five or ten cents only. There is some difference between having a hundred larkspurs for \$25 and a hundred larkspurs for twenty-five cents! August is the best month in the year for sowing seeds of hardy perennial flowers, because the seeds that you get then are fresher and will therefore germinate more quickly. The seeds that you buy in spring are last year's crop, but by the 1st of August you can get this year's seeds of nearly all the favorite peren-

RAISING PERENNIALS

while a packet of seed from which you can

RURAL

Peony seeds if sown in spring will lie dormant a year or even two years. The same is true of Primula Japonica. Many others will never germinate at all. The only perennials I know that do better in spring are given in a short list toward the end of this article.

The old notion that it takes more time and care to raise perennials from seed than it does annuals, contains "a nine per cent alloy of Young perennials grow more slowly, and therefore it is usually convenient to trans-plant them twice before they are put into their rmanent quarters, whereas annuals can often merely broadcasted and thinned. In either case, however, there are only two months in which it is necessary to give close attention to small plants, for May-sown annuals will bloom in July, and August-sown perennials will be ready for their permanent quarters by the end of September. Perennials do require a little more care than annuals, but only a little-provided they are sown in August, for it is obvious that May-sown perennials require five months of care before they go into winter quarters, while August-sown perennials need only

will concede that perennials do not give a full crop of flowers the first year, and therefore beginners must have annuals. But the waiting for perennials to bloom is not tedious because there are other things to enjoy while you are raising perennials in a small out-of-theway place, and next year you can stock your garden with a class of plants that is more dignified and enduring, and which will furnish flowers daily for three months at a time when spring-sown annuals are not in bloom, viz., from April to June inclusive.

The Economy of a Coldframe While it costs nothing at all to make a litoutdoor seedbed for perennials, and many people raise them in a moist, shaded spot, I would strongly urge you to have a coldframe because it will enable you to raise a larger percentage of plants, and therefore will be cheaper in the end. A sash costs \$3 and you can surround it with boards.

Sow the seeds as early in August as possible, and not later than the middle of the month. Seeds sown later will germinate so late that they will not make sufficient growth this fall to produce a good crop of flowers next

spring, and they winter badly.
Sow the seeds in rows four inches apart. Water and cover with a sash which has been whitewashed. Instead of placing the sashes directly on the frame, prop them up pieces of wood; 4-inch blocks are very handy for this.

About a week after the seedlings show above the ground, remove the sash and in its place put a lath screen. This will give the seedings sufficient protection while allowing them to become hardened to the sunlight. In another week's time remove the lath screen.

The seedlings come up so closely together that they cannot stand long without becoming drawn. Transplant them into another frame as soon as they develop their first or second pair of leaves, setting them about four inches apart each way. Here they will make thrifty little plants that will pass the winter in the coldframe with a minimum of care and loss, and will be in the best condition for planting out next spring. If there is no room in the frame the young plants may be set outdoors at this time to pass the winter. In either case, cover them with good leaves or litter to prevent damage from the alternate freezing and thawing, which heaves out small shallow root-

ing plants of any kind and breaks their roots. If you cannot afford even one coldframe make an outdoor seedbed in a moist, welldrained spot. If the soil is heavy put clinkers at the bottom for drainage and mix the soil thoroughly with sifted coal ashes or leaf mold ds earth in order to lighten it. Raise the seedbed an inch above the surrounding grounds

The cheapest way to shade an outdoor seedbed is to use waterproof muslin. Make a screen of it one foot longer than the seed rows so that it will hang over the south side of the bed far enough to protect the ends of the rows. To hold this screen in place drive stakes firmly in-to the ground and let their tops be nine or ten inches above the surface of the earth. The muslin screen must be replaced by a lath screen shortly after the seeds germinate

Valuable Lists of Perennials 1. A coldframe is necessary in order to produce the finest strains of Enghsh daisy, polyanthus and gloxinia-flowered foxglove, all of which are best treated as spring bedding plants, i.e., they should be sown every year in August, wintered in a coldframe and discarded af-

2. Also it would be foolish not to give coldframe protection in winter to those perennials whose seeds cost twenty-five cents a packet or more, e.g., Aquilegia Helenae, Companula persicifolia, double Sweet William, choicest perennial phlox and Primula Sieboldii.

treated as biennials, are the golden and Rocky Mountain columbines, the chimney beliflower, perennial larkspur, the perennial gaillardias, Sooner or later everybody wants to raise perennials from seed, because it is the cheapest way of stocking the garden with these flowers. the Iceland poppy and the snap-dragon. These all give their best flowers when sown in Aug-When you buy plants from a nurseryman you pay fifteen cents or more for each little plant, ust, and the only winter protection they need is a covering of litter. (The last two, however, will give a good crop of flowers the same year if sown outdoors in spring.) Everybody ought to have a seedbed and sew these favorites every year, for they are at their best only during the

4. There is no point in a beginner's raising from seed species that have dozens of improved varieties, as the seedlings are almost sure to be inferior. The only way to perpetuate these varieties is by dividing the plants. To this class belong perennial chrysanthemum, Japanese iris, phlox and peony. The exceptions are hollyhocks and larkspur, which are healthier from seed and therefore more satisfactory, even if the forms and colors are not so

5. Seed is rarely, if ever, offered of the following: Bleeding heart, lily-of-the-valley, day lilies (Funkia and Hemerocallis), German iris, bergamot or Oswego tea, and moss pink (Phlox subulata). However, these plants are easily propagated by division and everybody has them, so that it will not be asking any great favor of your friends if you copy this list and inquire whether they have any to spare.

6. The following sow themselves when once

established, and if your friends have them at all, they will have plenty of seedlings to spare: Forget-me-nots, violets, Sweet William, the common Columbine and the yellow alyssum.

7. Others which are easily obtained from friends, because they spread rapidly from the root, are German iris, phlox, Golden Blow, lemon lily, lily-of-the-valley, the Pearl achillea, sunflowers, coreopsis, Bocconia, rocket, Japanese anemone, pompon chrysan-themum, clove pink, and garden heliotrope or true valerian.

8. About the only popular perennials that cannot be sown in August and wintered safely outdoors are the Japanese anemone, holly-hock, Ccotch pinks (unless wintered in raised beds), clove pinks or Marguerite carnations, and possibly the Chinese lantern plant (Physalis Francheti). These need to be started in the spring in order to get a full crop of flowers the next year, and they should be transplanted to their permanent quarters before September 20.

You can find a long list of perennials for August sowing in the back of every bulb cataogue. The earlier you get started in August, the better your chances of success. The best the better your chances of success. The best thing you can do is to send postal cards to three or four of your favorite dealers and ask to be put on their "early mailing list" so that you may get one of the few catalogues they is-sue in August. Otherwise you will be classed with "hoi polloi" and may have to wait until September

September. Complaints have reached us that the tendency of the day is to exaggerate the longevity of perennials. One reader writes: "The duraity of the majority of perennials is all bosh. Most of the refined kinds are short-lived, and most of the long-lived kinds are coarse."

The same reader suggests that we send a eircular letter to fifty amateurs in different parts of the country asking which are likely to

sappear after a year or two.
This we would gladly do if we kn people. Doubtless there are dozens of readers of the Garden Magazine who would be competent to respond to such a circular, but we do not happen to know who they are. Therefore we ask any such to mark up their copies of this number and send the marked pages to us so that we may publish an "iron-clad list." (Of course, we will gladly return fresh copies

to replace the damaged ones of our friends.) The advantage of having an iron-clad list your locality must be obvious, for 99 per cent of the amateur gardeners of America do all their garden work themselves, or, at the most, have a man-of-all-work instead of a prosional gardener. This man is usually not neetent to handle hotbeds and coldframes, and consequently anyone who does not want the bother and expense of filling the numerous gaps that appear in the hardy borders every spring may restrict his choice to a list of absolutely reliable perennials that are really per-

A Provisional Iron-clad List Common name, single hollyhocks; standard name, Althaea rosea.

Common name, Japanese anemone; standard name, Anemone Japonica. Common name, plume poppy; standard

name, Bocconia cordata. Common name, Boltonia; standard name, Boltona asteroides and de latisquama. Common name, Carpathian bellflowers, standard name, Campanula Carpatica.

Common name, peach-leaved beliflower; standard name, Campanula persicifolia. mon name, pompon chrysanthemum;

standard name, chrysanthemun, mdicum.
Common name, lily-of-the-valley; standard name, convallaria majalis. Common name, gas plant; standard name,

dianthus plumarius. Common name, bleeding heart; standard name, Funkia Sieboldiana, fortunei, ovata and

Common name, white day lily; standard name, funkia subcordata. Common name, baby's breath; standard name, gypsophila paniculata.

Common name, perennial sunflower; standard name, helianthus decapetalus; var. multiflorus, H. rigidus, Maximiliani, and orgyalis. Common name, lemon lily; standard name,

on name, orange day lily; standard name, hemerocallis fulva. Common name, sweet rocket; standard 3. The short-lived perennials that are best name, hesperis matronalis.

SUBURBAN~ Common name, perennial candytuft; standard name, iberis sempervirens.
Common name, eulilia; standard name, mis-

canthus simensis Common name, bee balm; standard name, monarda didyma.

Common name, Oriental poppy; standard name, papaver orientale. on name, moss pink; standard name, phlox sublata.

Common name, golden glow; standard name, rudbekia lacinata, var. fl. pl. Common name, varerian; standard name, valeriana officinalis.

To the above list should be added those which "self-sow," for although the individual plants may be shortlived, there is no reason why the species, once secured, need be lost. How You Can Help

Put a check mark against every plant you have grown that seems to you to be in the right list. Scratch out any name that ought not to be in any particular list, and say why. Add all the names that you can to the above lists.

REPLANTING BULBS

Dutch bulbs (tulip, crocus, narcissus and hyacinth), that bloom outdoors year after year, should be replanted occasionally to get the best results. August is the time to do it, because the bulbs are then dormant. If re-planting is delayed till fall, the bulbs will have made root growth, which will necessarily be damaged by handling.

Hyacinths These require to be taken up, dried and replanted every year. Prepare the spot that is to receive them in a place that is sunny, yet sheltered, with good soil, well drained and dug more than a foot deep. Set the bulbs about six inches apart, and deep enough so that there will be four inches or more of soil above the bulbs. A little sand placed around them will help the drainage. The largest and heaviest hyacinth bulbs that have been in the ground for the season may be set aside to pot for cutting. The flowers will be three weeks earlier. ting. The flowers will be three weeks earlier than the imported bulbs, though not as large. Plant them the first of September and treat as usual for potted bulbs, giving them a good soil. The best combination is leaf mold, turfy loam and well-decayed cow manure, an equal amount of each, with enough sand to make the mixture porous. Use pots of five inches or of smaller size, set the bulbs close and let their tops be level with the surface of the soil, which should be left loose, not pressed hard. Water well, and set in a dark, cool place for six weeks or more. When the pots are full of roots the plants are ready to starbanto growth.

Tulips These will be all the better for replanting every year, but will give better returns a second season in the same spot than hyacinths will. Reset them in a deeply dug bed made rich with well-decayed manure; fresh, coarse manure is not good for them. Leaf mold and sand should be added if the soil is heavy. Place the bulbs five inches apart and three to five the bulbs five inches apart and three to five inches deep. An open, sunny spot agrees best

Crocus These form their new crops over the old

ones, so must be taken up every three or four years to prevent their being too near the surface. An easy way to plant them is to make a trench three inches deep and set them three inches apart. They will flourish best in an open, sunny place.

These will become spindly, lose their strength and stop blooming unless replanted every three or four years. The soil should be the same as for hyacinths. If the bed is in partial shade, the flowers will last longer. Set the bulbs three inches deep and four or five inches

It is sometimes desirable to remove bulb-ous plants before their foliage has ripened, to make room for bedding plants. This can be done if they are very carefully handled. Tulips, especially, are brittle at this stage. A partially shady spot should be chosen, where they can be "heeled in" to stand until the foliage is thoroughly dry, then they can be taken up, dried, cleaned and stored in dry sand or paper bags in the cellar. A cool temperature is best for storing bulbs; one that is neither hot nor freezing cold .- I. A. M., in Garden Magazine.

DO NOT SPRAY BLOSSOMS

Occasionally we hear of persons spraying ossoms, and are surprised to know that, in this time of advanced knowledge concerning spraying and fruit growing, any person who owns only a single tree would be so blind to his own interest as to attempt to spray that tree while in bloom. The first and primary reason for not spraying while in bloom is that the spray liquid is quite liable to fall upon the very delicate and tender pistil, or central part of the flower, and destroy it. Thus it would kill the young fruit, just as would severe frost coming

If the person should anticipate a crop of fruit that would be entirely too heavy, and should desire to thin it, he might use the spray pump to aid in so doing, but this would be a very desirable and inadvisable method of at-

tempting to thin fruit. The second reason for not spraying while in bloom is that, by so doing, the bees and other insects which are depended upon to carry pollen from flower to flower are liable to be killed by such spray. At the base of petals or showy parts of a flower are the nectar-glands for the purpose of secreting nectar and attracting insects of various kinds. Their function, in turn, is to carry the yellow "flower dust," or pollen, from one flower to another and thus insure cross-fertilization. In many flowers

there are conditions by which self-fertilization is entirely impossible, and no seed nor fruit would be produced were it not for the agency of such insects as the bees. Thus, even if a person be not a bee-keeper, it becomes quite important for him as a fruit-grower to pre-serve the bees that are flying about the blos-soms of the fruit trees, and avoid any action that might destroy them.

The third reason for not spraying while in bloom is that there is no pest for which to spray at this particular time. It is too early to spray for the codling moth or curculio, and there will be no decidedly beneficial results to come from spraying at such time. It is by all means best to wait until just after the petals or showy parts of the flower drop, and then spray with the Bordeaux mixture, to which is dded paris green or arsenite of lead. The Bordeaux mixture is made by dissolving four pounds of bluestone or sulphate of copper in fifty gallons of water, and adding six pounds of lime, slaked, and made into a milk of lime and strained. To this fifty gallons of the Bordeaux mixture add either one-third pound of paris green or two pounds of arsenate of lead. Spray well over the trees just after the blossoms fall, and you will kill the codling moth, which is the insect that causes the wormy quinces, pears and apples, and also the cur-culio, which punctures plums, cherries and other fruits. Repeat this spray in about ten days, and no other spray will be necessary for the codling moth.—From Gleanings In Bee Cul-

AMONG THE STRAWBERRIES

This is an important month for the strawberry grower, for there are two things to be done; first, giving the necessary attention to beds that were set this spring, so that they will bear next year; and secondly, setting out new beds from pot-grown runners. If you intend to get a good crop next spring, you should plant your bed from runners this August. Later fall planting is successful under certain conditions, but there is summer, or August planting, Pot-grown plants cost more than ordinary layer plants, but they are well worth it because they never know they have been shifted and. keep growing straight ahead.

Protecting Old Fields In field culture, it is generally more onomic to protect the strawberry plants by growing a cover crop than by mulching, as in garden practice. Oats make a good winter cover crop and should be sown in August, at the rate of two bushels of clean seed broadcast to the acre and covered by the cultivator. That falling among the plants will be shaded thereby, but sufficient will strike root and grow for all necessities; that falling between rows is covered by the cultivator and will grow most vigorously, so that by the time of frost it will have attained a height of about two feet. This cover is killed by the winter, and the tops, carried down by the snows, make a most efficient protection. Being rooted, moreover, it will not be blown off by the spring winds, which so aggravatingly roll up a loosely applied mulch.

Mulch Conserves Soil Moisture

Another advantage claimed for the growing oats is that the crop uses up the soil moisture and thus hastens the strawberry plant to ripen up, so that it goes into winter quarters in better condition than those plants which receive their first check from the elements.

The oat straw, being soft, offers but slight adrance to the re-awakened plants in spring. It is well, however, to go down the rows occasionally with a hay fork and part the straw in places where it may have fallen too thickly, which is indicated by the bulging up where the young plants are pushing through.

No cultivation should be done next spring

until after the crop has been harvested, and then only if the intention is to retain the bed for a second crop.-A. Bonar Balfour.

HAVE CELERY ALL WINTER

The one thing that every home gardener should remember to do in the first week of August, but usually forgets, is to plant the late crop of celery for winter use. If possible, get the plants into the ground during the last days of July, but do it some time before August is far advanced

Seed for the late celery crop was sown in April, or perhaps in May. The young plants will by this time be in the proper stage for transplanting. If you forgot to provide for a supply of late plants, no matter, for they can

ought at the seed store. In large gardens, where there is plenty of room, the late celery crop has a space reserved for it from the first, the ground being cultivated from time to time and kept free from weeds, but not put to any other crop. In small gardens celery is grown as a second crop after early lettuce, cabbage or beets, or it may be planted in the onion bed, by removing every third row of onions, to be stored as sets, and leaving the rest for late harvesting.

There is just one requisite to successful celery culture—deep soil, and the deeper the bet-Failure in the late celery crop is because the roots do not get sufficient moisture, and mere surface watering will not suffice. The but not stagnant water. Before planting, therefore, prepare the ground thoroughly by plowing, harrowing and smoothing off. The small home gardener will dig two spits deep and

The easiest way to plant out is to make a post. This will hold water for the roots and nearly level with the surface-say to within an inch or less. The garden fork is the tool to

use for mixing.
Plant dwarf, self-blanching celery in rows two and a half feet apart, and not closer than six inches in the row, the home gardener should not plant tall kinds; the common tall varieties occupy far too much room in the garden and are not so convenient to handle in the blanching process.

Before taking the young plants from the seed bed or box, soak them thoroughly with water, and just before planting trim the tops (cutting off one-third) and dip the roots water. Don't expose the roots to the sun d ing transplanting, and do the work on a d day if possible.—Garden Magazine.

SHEEP FOR THE FARMER

If a careful observer will go about the country with his eyes open for criticism he will find one general fault with the great majority of farmers. They are in a rut. They raise the same kind of crops year in and year out in almost the same old way. They may rotate them from one field to another, but the same things are there just the same.

Few have the courage to tackle something new. If you will go into the houses of these narrow-thinking farmers you will find that they live the same way they run their farms. Meals are always the same and cooked in practically the same old way. It is hard to get a new idea into the head of a man who is satisfied with the way his father farmed.

The main reason that many farmers don't raise sheep is because they don't know sheep and never having been raised with them feel that they are tackling a difficult problem. As a matter of fact sheep are the easiest animals to grow on the farm, and it has been demonstrated time without number that they make more profit than anything else a farmer can raise.

If you don't know sheep the sooner you get acquainted with them the better. No farm of eighty acres or more should be without a flock and the larger the farm the more sheep should be produced. They keep the weeds down and are but little care.

There is room enough for many more thousands of sheep on the farms in the Central States, and if these farmers who raise exclusively hogs and hominy should adopt the sheep habit they would be better off financially and otherwise. Sheep grow into money very fast and are an attractive feature to every farm .-Shepherd's Criterion.

POULTRY NOTES.

The comb is as sure an indicator of the health of the bird as the tongue is of the person. Watch the comb to know when the bird begins to feel badly. A healthy comb is a deep red. Any other color means that something

Occasionally, when the earth is dry, spade up a small space near the brood coops, making the earth fine and mellow The way the little chirpers will enjoy the exercise and bath will more than repay you for your trouble.

The very best kind of a pen for ducklings is one that can be easily moved from one of the yard to another. The stationary pen soon becomes infested with disease germs, and the easiest way to overcome these is to move to other quarters.

Do not place a young brood of chicks in the quarters vacated by an earlier brood. There will be too many impurities and insect pests to insure good health for the young chicks. The coop should be thoroughly scrubed, disinfected and removed to a place where there have been no chicks before the younger brood should occupy it.

Just because the price of feed is high, do not yield to the temptation of allowing the older chicks to get along without food. The older the bird, the more feed it needs, and especially does it need feed when producing a heavy growth of feathers. If the bird is worth keeping at all, it is worth keeping right. Any attempt to economize on feed will result in

Leg weakness is generally noticed about the time the fall rains set in. For this reason it is charged to wet weather. The cause, however, is forcing and too much rich feed. The trouble can only be prevented by feeding more moderately from now until the bird is ready for market. Feeds rich in nitrogen, such as wheat, bran, clover, meal and meat should be given instead of a pure ration of corn.

Sometimes the setting hen will show the presence of a number of worms after a period of incubation covering from three to six weeks. Two grains of santonin to each fowl once each day for two days will usually correct the trouble. Dissolve the drug in water and use this in mixing the mash. Follow with a dose of castor oil. Another remedy is three drops of turpentine in ten drops of castor oil. Mix this with bran and force down the bird's

THE ASPARAGUS BEETLE

We have kindly insects to help us in the deplant wants cool roots with plenty of moisture, struction of this pest. The lady-bug, some snake-feeders, or dragon-flies, and wasps, and the spined and bordered soldier-bug-all these eat the larvae of this beetle. Ducks and chickens are fond of them; air-slaked lime dusted on the dew-wet leaves destroys the pest; or the ends of the branches where they congregate furrow six inches deep and fill in with three inches of fine well-rotted manure or rich comhold good for the spotted beetle, but his favorits place of hiding is in the berry, so these provide the ideal conditions. Next mix the should be cut and burned as fast as they form.