



Whom six were wounded by a drop of rain. On their feet they were greeted by the volunteers of the 24th...

THE HOME GARDEN

SPRING FLOWERING BULBS

In the flower gardens of Victoria, November is pre-eminently the month for planting bulbs. At this season...

along the confines of grounds and in out-of-the-way places, just on the border of the cultivated and the uncultivated...

First in importance among hardy bulbs is the tulip. Much has been written about putting them in position in the bed and then covering them with soil...

Next to the tulip in importance comes the hyacinth. The directions for planting the hyacinth apply to the tulip also...

As cut flowers they are superior to the earlier varieties on account of their longer stems and greater substance...

It would remind the reader that many other bulbs and herbaceous plants, as peonies and aris, which are commonly planted in the garden...

Everyone appreciates the value of fresh vegetables in adding variety to the diet during the long winter months...

As it is nearing the time of year to store potatoes for the coming season, my experience may be of interest to your readers...

second Massacre British prisoners had a small house, containing 20 feet by 10 feet, rooms at the back and a shed running along the side...

in the afternoon, the men and had them released, and in the course of the day the British guard to an and children through windows of the house...

There was no mutilation attempted, but the men, which appalled the world, induced nearly 10,000 men who had never seen a bullet.

ized here and now and of the distinction between the sacred and the profane, and the man beyond the grave...

Dr. Caird himself or of thought to which he belongs, and the school was abandoned. He has been observed in a polemic against the 'uses' of the material world...

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Grapes Grown in the Open at Alberni

soaked with water, that the growth may be vigorous, or the flowers of the following season will be deficient. Erythronium, the dog's-tooth violet, is a charming plant. The foliage is usually variegated. A mass of this is an attractive object in the garden at all times. There are numerous species in cultivation. The California kinds are worth special study.



Grapes Grown in the Open at Alberni

Parasites of Poultry The presence of parasites is one of the primary causes of unprofitableness and disease in a flock of poultry, says the Bulletin of the Poultry Division. The fowls are rarely examined, and the reason of their poor condition is not discovered or even considered. It will pay the farmer to examine his birds carefully before they go into winter quarters, as their health and vitality during the next season depend largely upon their freedom from vermin. There are three distinct classes of parasites preying upon the domestic fowl—fleas, lice and mites.

THE APIARY DRYNESS IMPORTANT To bring bees successfully through the winter, two conditions are absolutely necessary. The first is that the bees shall have a sufficient quantity of good honey to keep them from starving, and the second is that they shall be kept perfectly dry throughout their confinement. The matter of food is a simple one to manage, but the latter is more of a problem, though if approached in an intelligent manner it can be accomplished by most people. Bees can stand a great amount of cold and confinement, provided they are perfectly dry, in which respect they are much like many other hardy animals, including man. Everyone knows that a temperature which would cause a little or discomfort to a person in dry clothes, would almost kill him if he should get wet by falling in the water or being caught in a rain storm. So it is with the bees. They must be protected from outside dampness in cold weather by a perfectly tight roof and walls. It is not the outside moisture, however, but the moisture which is discharged from the bodies of the insects in breathing. This moisture is inside the hive, and it is to deal with it and get it out of the hive without having it condensed that doubled-walled, packed hives and upward ventilation are called for. If the hive has only a single-board wall and cover, these walls and cover would become too cold, so that, when the warm air rises from the bees, it would condense on the cold surface of the wood and form drops of water, which would drip back onto the bees and wet them, with disastrous results. In very cold weather, or in extreme cases, large icicles would form and hang from the inside of the cover of the hive. The next warm day the icicles would melt and drip on the bees, and the result would be a mixture of sulphur and hard rubber into the affected parts. After three or four days the legs of the chickens that were treated should be cleaned with soap and warm water.

STORING THE GARDEN CROP Everyone appreciates the value of fresh vegetables in adding variety to the diet during the long winter months. In handling and storing these crops, care that will ensure of the vegetables retaining their quality, will add greatly to the enjoyment of their use. The cellar is, of course, the most satisfactory storing place. In fact, the only way to store vegetables in the winter is to store them in a cellar. The doors and windows being kept open at least during the day, from the time the crop is stored until the weather gets too cold to leave them open any longer. It is also a good plan to shade the windows so that strong light shall not fall on the vegetables causing them to wither, decay or grow. Cellars which contain furnaces are apt to be too warm and dry for the storage of vegetables. In such it is best to partition off a portion at one end as a root cellar and endeavor to keep the temperature in it as low as it can be maintained without injuring the roots. All vegetables kept better and retain more of their quality if held at a temperature as near the freezing point as possible. No special directions need be given on the storing of potatoes. They should be free from all particles and put into separate bins if there is more than one variety. If the cellar floor is earthen it is apt to be damp, so the bins should be bottomed with boards. This will decrease the sprouting tendency of the tubers. Roots, turnips, carrots, should have the leaves clipped close and be placed in boxes or bins. Celery should be taken up with long roots, placed upright in a box, and packed with moist earth. Cover the leaves with several thicknesses of paper. Parsnips may best be stored in sand or earth, first of course, clipping off their leaves. Squashes and turnips should have the stems left on and be gathered well before frost comes. Onions are best kept in covered boxes or another way if only a small quantity is required is to tie in bunches and suspend from the ceiling in some dark corner. Cabbage heads should be cut from the stock heads should be removed. Each head is then wrapped separately in many layers of paper, tied with a cord and hung up as in the case of the onion bunches, or they may be laid in rows on a shelf. Then ordinary fence posts will do the work, as they are the right length to put in between the rows to make a good strong support for the heavy roof. Some slough hay or any sort of litter will do to place on the posts to prevent the dirt from falling through between the posts. Slough hay makes the best litter for this purpose, as it is the lightest and ground than most anything else. Place about two feet of dirt at the edge of the pit, and enough higher in the middle to make a good water-shed. Then let that dirt freeze good and hard; it will take a lot of frost to go through two feet of earth. After it is frozen, if the manure is put on it, it will be all the better. Next put on some stable manure, horizontal, and cover it with a layer of snow, and this is liable to melt the frost out of the dirt roof, which I need to avoid, as the frozen dirt is needed to keep the potatoes from being retained until very late in summer. You will notice that the manure is put on the potatoes, and the potatoes and also holds the frost in the roof, which serves to make a regular refrigerator for your potato pit. By this arrangement the walls and roof keep the potatoes or other vegetables so cool that they can be kept in the best of condition, and keep potatoes until the August following digging in this way, and receiving a handsome price for my troubles, but it is not necessary to keep them quite so late as that; as a rule new ones are ready before that time. I have found that just before the new ones come on the market, if the old ones have been kept in this way, that it pays well for the care taken, which really is a little more trouble than the ordinary way, which lets them grow, and by late May or June they are comparatively useless. By this encouraging me in keeping my potatoes this way, the merchants that I have been dealing with ask me to hold my crop until the other potatoes are gone, and I can hold them better than they can, and their customers are willing to back their paying me a good price in order to be able to get such well kept potatoes so late in the season, and I will say in conclusion that my faith in the best of keeping potatoes is based on four years of success. D. W. Warner, Edmonton, in Farm and Ranch Review.