Tuesday, Februa

Premier McBride S

Member For De ply of Pren

(From Friday's The Natal bill formal second reading at the si provincial legislature ye debate was marked by Hon. Richard McBride, summed up the argum passage of the bill, eloc ed the measure against which had been made through it upon the sin government and the members of the house, The premier rehear

stand upon the question migration throughout I and pointed out that

the speech of the lead erriment was a thoughtfu the final word upon the situation in the province and the probable situati ture, unless more radio ware enacted than that by the Dominion governi

constituents do anythin port it.

H. C. Brewster (Alberr debate. Incidentally he upon the right-of-way of extension of the E. & N. there were five camps of borers and one camp of C ers engaged in clearing.

Prior to the debate up act, Mr. Hawthornthwait the house from the speaupon his motion, given the cus, was considered. The sustained on a straight

A considerable amoun usiness has been amass e amendment to ent bill will prob will probably be heard

The University bill and Service act also are due reading. Some pronounce Dr. Young will probably

Hon. W. J. Bowser has of his intention to intro amending the Municipal C Under this the incorporation of Duncans will take

for leave to introduce a to amend the Victoria Wat and Amending acts.

Hon. Mr. Bowser introdentitled "an Act to consamend the law relating to elections in manifestive selections." elections in municipalities given its first reading. Mr. McInnis introduced titled "an Act to prevent ation against members of ions." It was read a first

Hawthornthwaite's motion his honor the lieutenant-g his action on the Bowser

peer or cor

Hon. Mr. Eberts-There Hon. Mr. Eberts—There debate on this matter.
Hon. Mr. McBride—I that there was a motion house, and surely it is deb.
Hon. Mr. Eberts—You the motion. The question

well decomposed stable manure may be added, but let this be thoroughly mixed with the soil This mixture will produce a velvety, Dessert cherries will next claim attention; it is important that these be pruned early in the green lawn, which, if properly clipped, will imseason, for, as the buds swell quickly, they are and not come in contact with the roots. Coniprove with age. Bare spots on old lawns can liable to be rubbed off if pruning is delayed. fers often die during the summer following be restored by using the same mixture of grass The main branches should be trained at a distheir transplanting, and though the causes of seeds raked into the soil with a sharp-toothed tance of o inches or 10 inches apart, and in the garden rake, with poultry droppings used as a loss are many, one of the most common is the top-dressing.

THE HOME GARDEN

Garden Calendar For February

Dig and Manure Flower Borders which have not plg and Manure Flower Borders which and yet been prepared:

Plant—Harder Border Plants, Albines, Hardy Climbers, Shrubs, Deciduous Trees, Fruit Trees, Vegetable Roots, And especially: Paeonies, Delphiniums, Pyretarums, Vines for Forcing, Gladioli, Young Grape Vines, Roses, Virginian Creepers, Clematises, Anemones, Ranunculuses, Forest Trees, Horse Radish, Early Potatoes, in frames, Garlic, Shallots, Forcing Asparagus, Forcing Rhubarb, Forcing Sea Kale, Start

Asparagus, Forcing Rhubarb, Forcing Sea Kale, Start Begonias, Start Gloxinias, Start Achimenes. Sow—Pees, Earliest, Early Horn Carrots in warm border, Frame Radish, Spinach, Mushrooms, Cucumber in heat, Melon in heat, Early Cauliflower in heat, Brussels Sprouts in warm border, Globe Beef in



Kelway's New Paeony-Mrs. Gwyn Lewis

frame, Tomato, Lettuce, Cos and Cabbage, Onion, Mustard and Cress, Broad Beans, Cabbage, Leek in warm border, Capsleum in heat, Corn Salad, Parsnip in warm border, Parsley, Couve Tronchuda in heat, Celery in heat, Early Turnip, Asters, Tender Climbing Annuals in heat, Begonia, Nicotiana, Cockscomb, Auricula, Gloxinia, A little Primula, Lobelia, A little Cineraria, Petunia, Phlox Drummondi, Jerusalem Artichoke.

tichoke.

Note—Some of the above sowings are probably a little early in some localities, but it is worth while to risk sowing a little seed in order to obtain an early crop of delicious spring vegetables.

Winter Treatment of Fruit Trees



HERE is much to be done in the hardy fruit garden during winter. If young trees are to be planted, preparations for this work should be made at once by deeply cultivating the ground and incorporating well-decayed manure in soils/that need to be enriched. November is the best

time for planting trees. They may be planted, however, any time during the winter when the ground is in good working condition, but those planted before the shortest day are likely to succeed better during the coming season than those planted later. Much of the future success of the trees depends upon the way in which planting is carried out. One of the commonest mistakes is to plant trees too deeply and to cramp the roots into a hole that is not large enough. In planting, the roots are spread out evenly and some fine soils placed around them, making the whole firm.

Standard trees require to be securely staked, but bushes and pyramids are generally capable of supporting themselves. The stake is driven into the ground before the hole is filled in, so that it may be placed between the roots, thus preventing their being damaged. Established trees that are making very vigorous growth and yielding poor crops of fruit probably require root-pruning, and when possible this should be carried out as soon as the leaves fall. It is better to prune only half the roots at one time, leaving the others until the following year; then the trees that have only been planted two or three years can be lifted altogether, root-pruned and replanted as before.

The winter months afford an excellent opportunity for giving fruit trees a rich top-dressing of well-decayed manure. Early in the spring this may be forked into the ground. It is an excellent plan to spray hardy fruit trees in the winter with caustic alkali wash. This destroys insects in the bark and kills all kinds of moss and lichen on the trees, giving them a clean and healthy appearance. I am sure all who try this and use it according to the directions will be highly gratified with the results.

The pruning of fruit trees is an important matter, and should be undertaken as soon as the leaves have fallen. Morello cherries are the first to receive attention, and these require similar treatment to the peach. The old fruitbearing wood is cut out, and growths of the current year are laid in about 3 inches apart.

case of young trees the leading shoots are shortened to about 15 inches to encourage the free formation of fruit-bearing spurs. The foregoing remarks refer to almost all trained fruit trees. Fruit-buds subsequently form at the base of the spurs which are cut to about 2 inches or to a wood-bud above the fruit-buds. In the case of plum trees, it is necessary continually to lay in young growths to take the place of the older branches. The spurs are pruned as already described, and some of the old ones are cut away annually. There are several ways of training the pear. Undoubtedly, splendid fruits are obtained from cordon-grown trees, although a wall covered with cordons will not yield such a heavy crop as one planted with fan-trained or espalier trees.

The pruning of apricot trees demands much care. They produce fruit on the previous summer's growth and also on spurs; but as the best fruits are generally obtained on one or two year old shoots, a proper supply should be encouraged in all parts of the tree. Where there is space, young shoots may be laid in. The current' year's growth at the end of a main branch is shortened to about 15 inches, and the spurs are cut back to two or three eyes.

Peach and nectarine trees are better left unpruned until February, before the blossoms expand. The old fruit-bearing wood is cut out to make room for new growths to be laid in, which were left for the purpose when disbudding in summer. In pruning trees out of doors I think it best to cut back the shoots moderately hard, say, to half their length. One must be careful to cut back to a wood bud, which is a

small pointed one, for if a branch is cut to a blossom bud it will only die back; it is, however, safe to cut to a triple bud, Branches of the peach and nectarine should be trained at a distance of about 3 inches or 4 inches apart. When the trees are pruned and trained, new ties and shreds should be given if required.

When training a fantrained tree of any kind, the bottom branches are brought out quite horizontally, the others being allowed to taper upwards gradually. The centre of the tree may be left open for a few years, for as more branches develop it will be gradually filled in. It is advisable to take out the leading growth from a fan-trained tree so as to induce an even circulation of sap. When the

leading shoot is allowed to remain the sap rushes to the top, and often robs the lower branches of their due share, preventing them from attaining a proper develop-

Newly-planted Standards are pruned rather hard for a few years to induce the formation of sturdy heads; afterwards, however, they need little pruning beyond a judicious thinning of the growths and branches that cross one another. Bush trees must be kept open so that air and light are admitted freely. The side shoots are cut back to two or three eyes and the current year's growth of the main branches shortened to about 9 inches. Espalier apples and pears need much the same attention as those on walls, while plums and cherries only equire a little thinning of the branches. Bush fruit like gooseberries and red currants need hard pruning. With black currants some of the old branches are cut away to give room for younger growths .- The Garden.

The Culture of Conifers

The conifers that are naturally supplied with an abundance of fibrous roots, such as biotas and retinisporas, transplant more readily than others whose root system consists of longer and larger roots, and fewer small rootlets. Therefore, conifers grown in nurseries should either be frequently transplanted, in order to form compact root systems, which allows them to be lifted with balls of earth, or they should be pot-grown for two years. A longer period is seldom advisable in the case of tall, rapidgrowing species, like the exotic species of cupressus, as the roots are then apt to assume the coil form, the tap-root growing in a solid. curled ball, which eventually causes the tree to die. Large conifers of this class should be lifted from the nursery row in the early fall' and placed in cheap tubs, where after remaining a few weeks numerous new rootlets are formed and they transplant with greater facility and less loss.

After selecting the proper soil, dig a large hole, not less than two to three feet in diameter for the smaller sizes. Let the hole be two feet deep and fill in with surface soil. If the land is naturally poor, a shovelful of leaf mold or use of fresh stable manure for fertilizing. If this comes in contact with the roots, the tree will likely die.

When the hole is filled with soil, pour a bucket of water around the tree and cover the surface of the soil to a diameter of three or four feet with some mulching material, such as leaves or straw, and leave this undisturbed until the following autumn.

It is the fashion with many wealthy people to shear their conifers every summer in order

to make them as dense and symmetrical as possible. While this is admissible with retinisporas and other fancy conifers of low growth that might otherwise become straggling, I believe that it is a great pity to mar the natural beauty of a conifer. It is better to have some play of light and shade and enough irregularity to give the tree some individuality. Should any branch project considerably beyond the others, the end may be slightly cut back in order to preserve the tree's perfect shape. Otherwise, should almost never prune conifers. Never remove the lower branches of a conifer, especially a tall growing one, but let the limbs feather from the ground and thus retain their natural gracefulness.

Few diseases trouble conifers, but there is one fungus that is very destructive if not checked on its appearance. We have always succeeded in preventing serious injury by spraying with Bordeaux mixture.

The noxious insects that attack conifers are onfined usually to the bagworm, which must be hand picked, and the red spider, which can be removed by daily spraying with water or a

sulphur and tobacco. These insects are usually

more prevalent during long dry periods or

where trees are stunted from poverty of the

soil. Some conifers are apt to be infested with

caterpillars. For destroying these, spray with

a solution of any contact poison, such as four

ounces of paris green, one pound of lime and

fifty gallons of water. The white pine weevil

is often very destructive to deodar cedars and

white pines. This weevil punctures the bark to

deposit its eggs and after a few weeks the in-

fested branches turn yellow and gradually die.

The only remedy is to cut off every branch in-

a deodar cedar, is attacked, it must immediately

be cut off and a stick tied to the body of the

tree, allowing this to project beyond the apex. Then bend a side-limb and tie to the stick. A

new leader will thus be formed and will usually

orevent the death of the tree or destruction of

The Lawn and Its Care

be top-dressed heavily with poultry droppings

this winter, and cut every seven or eight days

next spring and summer. This simple plan

will often prove effective in eradicating the

weeds. Do not use stable manure, which is

likely to contain weeds, on a lawn at this time

of year; otherwise you will probably have a

advantage late in the season. If there is filling

to be done, clay should be mixed with the top

soil and the alternate thawing and freezing dur-

ing winter will put the land in a friable condi-

tion. The ground can be top-dressed heavily

with poultry droppings at any time during the

winter; then, just as soon in the spring as the

soil can be pulverized easily, the dressing

should be worked into the ground and a mix-

ture of the following grass seeds sown: Ken-

tucky blue-grass, white clover, creeping bent-

grass, red-top and wood meadow-grass. Use

an equal amount of the seed of each variety by

Preparations for a new lawn can be made to

lawn composed of weeds instead of grass,

If a lawn is infested with weeds, it should

its symmetry.—Prosper J. Berckmans.

When the leading shoot of a tree, especially

fected.

How to Keep Cut Flowers Although the methods for keeping cut flowers tested and selected by the Garden Club of Philadelphia in its recent competition are without doubt the best general rules that can be given, yet experience has proved that some flowers require different treatment from others. Violets which fade quickly with the usual care will keep fresh several days if they are excluded from the air and kept in a cool place at night. They should be put loosely into a bowl of fresh water, then covered with another bowl large enough to fit tight to the rim, or to the table on which the receptacle stands, and left

in a cool or even cold room. During the day-

time they should stand in the coolest part of the

room and not in a draft.

In making a lawn, two pounds of seed

should be used to each square rod. In the case

of a lawn of twenty rods or more, it is better

to go over the plot in one direction with ten

pounds of seed and then across in the other

direction, using the other ten pounds. The seed

should be carefully raked in. This practice will

insure a fine and thick stand of grass.

When flowers are to be in a warm room, it is a good plan to put a pinch of salt into the water. One lover of cacti whom I know gives away quantities of the cut blossoms, but always with the injunction to put a pinch of salt into the water that they are to be placed in.

Galax leaves may be kept an indefinite length of time if they are occasionally immersed in cold water. Just as soon as a leaf seems to be fading, put the whole leaf and stem into cold water and let it remain four or five hours. Then take out and it will not only look as fresh as if just picked, but will last some time without having the stem in water before it is immersed again. This characteristic makes galax leaves suitable for wreaths or ropes for decoration, for the entire wreath or rope may be freshened at any time by simply immersing it in

Holly berries turn black quickly when used in the usual way for decorating but will con-tinue bright and • fresh several weeks if the bark is peeled from the lower put into water. Doubtweak solution of some prepared soap made of less other berries or flowers with woody stems

cold water.

would keep better if treated in this manner. though barberries, which have a softer stem retain their beauty many weeks when they are put into water and cared for according to the general rules for flowers.

Flowers with very porous stems-like asters-will last longer if a small piece of charcoal is added to the water.

There are many ways advised for reviving withered flowers. For instance, plunging the stems of withered roses into boiling hot water, then into cold, but as the results are not invariably satisfactory, it is hardly safe to recommend them. However, if one is fond of experimenting, it will be found interesting to observe how heliotrope that is fading will sometimes revive immediately if a drop of camphor is added to the water in which it

Various conditions also call for various sorts of treatment. Flowers that are to be worn will retain their freshness longer if they are kept close to the ice in a refrigerator for at least four hours before using, and much experience has shown convincingly that flowers that are to be transported any distance, by hand, mail or express, should be left in a large receptacle of water over night, or until the stems are thoroughly saturated.—Penelope

We have just received from Messrs. Kelway & Son, proprietors of the Royal Seed and Plant Establishment at Langport, Somerset, England, a copy of a new edition of "Kelway's Manual of Horticulture."

On the Reviewing Desk

Messrs. Kenway & Son's efforts to supply the best plants and seeds for the garden, and a reliable and helpful handbook to their purchase and culture, have for many years met with extraordinary, but thoroughly deserved, signs of appreciation. The extensive nurseries at Langport and the thousands of acres devoted to the growing of seeds by then in Somerset and in those countries where the best climatic condi-

tions prevail, show the long-sustained, but rapidly increasing demand for their products. It is universally agreed that Kelway's Man

ual-stands at the head of books of its kind, and is unique in treatment and usefulness. The Manual is, in the opinion of those most competent to judge, a truer 'garden book' than many so called; the contents are an evidence of the very large and varied number of plants, seeds and bulbs which they cultivate; and it is pleasant to know that it is meeting with a very wide sale throughout the world.

Raising Big Cabbage Crops for Profit

While the selection of soil is important, it should be noted that cabbage can be grown successfully on a wider range of soil than almost any other vegetable. Soils running from a light loam through all the various types (including muck and silt), to heavy, impervious clay will profitably grow cabbage if properly cared for. One of the ideal soils for the late or main cabbage crop is a clay loam slightly inclined to sand or gravel. The best results that I have had, either early or late, have been on such a soil. Although a large amount of moisture is required to produce a marketable crop of heads, still any land that is soggy or sour must be avoided. The experienced grower for market employs only fields that are well drained.

The best variety to grow will depend largely upon the market in which the crop is to be sold. The Danish Ballhead is the ideal variety to grow for shipping purposes and for long keeping. By long keeping I mean a head that will come out of storage in perfect condition up to the time that early cabbage from the south comes in. There are a number of excellent varieties for fall and winter use that are also long keepers, and such varieties will continue to be grown in a limited way. The Drumhead and the Flat Dutch are profitable standard varieties, always in demand. I believe, however, that the Ballhead will eventually supersede the other existing varieties as the commercial long keeper and shipper. As with the older varieties, the seedsmen now offer a number of different selections in so-called

Such a small amount of seed is required to supply cabbage plants for an acre of land that the difference of price between the very best and the average is of no material consequence. and the grower should procure the very best stock even at double the price.

The germinating vitality of the seed should



White Lilies and Other Hardy Flowers

be a known quantity long before planting time so as to provide for seed that will not grow. With most vegetable seed, the matter of freshness or age is of considerable moment; this does not hold good with cabbage. Test germination by placing a known number of seeds between a couple of moist blotters or layers of cotton, and note the percentage of seeds sprouting.

Sow the seed thinly in drills a foot or more apart, so that the plants may be readily cultivated with the wheel hoe, and this should be done often to maintain a continuous, rapid growth. A seed-bed should be moderately well fertilized but not over-rich, as excessive fertility will produce plants that are too tender and delicately succulent. Artificial watering may be given in the first stages of growth, but cease a few days before transplanting to the field so as to harden the fibres.-R. W. M. in Garden Magazine.

Situation in a Speech MR. McPHILLIPS' Mare's Nest Discov

been consistent. He con the stand which had be the premier of the Domi promise made in a teleguest in 1896 on the eve Mr. McBride pointed Conservatives had alway this question out of pol any way it had become polities it was through Liberals and the Libera The speech of the lead

by the Dominion govern picted. Mr. McBride's r punctuated with the freq of his supporters, and eli wer from the opposition.

A. E. McPhillips follor explanation of his stand a ter. He had given it a legally that the bill coul effective. In the face of of the attorney-general to prove effective in every prove effective in every with the statement of the opposition that it would effective, he could not in constituents do anythin

sustained on a straight Liberals and Socialists v with the aid of the po

cials, a microscope and wife's relations, Mr Olive covered what he alleges in the lands and works dis all involved in the day which a certain letter wa Oliver was fairly answe chief commissioner of lan yesterday, however.

progress of the debates week, and the house will vote most of its attentio catching up with this. upon the amendment to

the license and police co be given until next week, expected that the report of the commission will be report of the week following. It has ceived by Hon, Mr. Fulto bulky document, comprising closely typed pages.

The speaker took the ci o'clock. Prayers were rea W. Leslie Clay.

A petition was received Beatty and others with rea opium traffic. It was pre Dr. McGuire (Vancouver).

Bills Introduced
H. B. Thomson (Victoria
half of the city of Victor

Chair is Sustaine On reaching on the order

Mr. Hawthornthwaite—I the house against your de Speaker, on two grounds, (have not supported it with and (2) because the people Columbia through their rep in this house have the unde er to impeach any man, be peer or commoner, and

charge.

Hon. Mr. McBride—I thi
hon. friend has given r
fetched reasons for the postaken