esday, Nov

No. 2. SPECTING NOTICE

Otter District. CE IS HEREBY GIVEN th lays after date I intand to app Honorable Chief Commission for a license to pr petroleum on the fo

ing at a post plante one mile in a sout rom the mouth of M trict of Otter, in the Columbia, marked alins, following the horeline to the poin at and intended to and forty (640) a it of c

R. KENNETH LINDSAY, R. G. GIBBONS, Agent t 6, 1910.

PROSPECTING NOTICE.

Renfrew District E IS HEREBY GIVEN the safer date I intend to appl onorable Chief Commissione for a license to prospect fo petroleum on the following de oreshore lands and lands coi a water:

ng at a post planted on the bout seventy chains west of of Muir Creek, in the Dis-anfrew, in the Province of umbia and marked R. K. L's ity chains, thence west eight ollowing the sinuosities of th to the point of commencemen ded to contain six hundred and o) acres, more or less. R. KENNETH LINDSAY, R. G. GIBBONS, Agent. 6, 1910.

No. 4. PROSPECTING NOTICE.

Renfrew District. IS HEREBY GIVEN that s after date I intend to apply norable Chief Commissioner for a license to prospect for petroleum on the following de-reshore lands and lands cov-water:

ing at a post planted near re at a point about seveniy t of the mouth of Mult he District of Renfrew, in se of British Columbia, and K. L's N. E. corner post, h eigthy chains, thence west ins, thence north sighty east eighty chains, fol uosities of the shoreling it of commencement and in ontain six hundred and forty more or less. KENNETH LINDSAY, R. G. GIBBONS, Agent 1910.

No. 5.

SPECTING NOTICE.

rew District IS HEREBY GIVEN that after date I inited to apply brable Chief Commissioner or a license to prospect for roleum on the following de-

is at a post planted on the rate of lot 83, in the Dis-free, of lot 83, in the Dis-free, in the Province of mbia and marked R. K. L's post, thence west eighty be north eighty obsins, eighty chains, thence south is to the point of commence-tended to contain six hun-ty (640) acres more or less. KENNETTH LINDSAT, R. G. GIBBONS, Agent. 1910.

No. 6. PECTING MOTICE.

W District. S HEREBY GIVEN that fter date I intend to apply able Chief Commissioner ense to prospect on the following

at a post planted on the mer of lot 53, in the Dis-

RURAL

BULBS AND HOW TO GROW THEM.

a te

light blue flowers on 2-foot stems, in July. Few garden pictures are more interesting than those of spring, where bulbs are largely grown. The flowers range through every shade of color, yield endless variety, and, being com-paratively cheap and easily grown, they make the best of plants for amateurs. In most gar-dens there already exist positions where the judicious planting of bulbs would, in their flowering season, create a distinct break in the Sternbergia lutea and mecrantha, glossy yellow Crocus-like flowers, in autumn; fischer-

flowering season, create a distinct break in the garden scheme." Daffodils and Crocuses are garden scheme. Daffodils and Crocuses are examples of bulbs that grow freely in grass when that can be left unmown until the foliage of the bulbs ripen. Chiondoxas (Glory of the Snow), Scilla sibirica, Fritillara Meleagris (Snake's Head) and Dog's tooth Violets all readily increase in grass and flower during the opening months of the year. While the mea-dow and woodland offer unlimited scope for Apri the naturalizing of bulbs, most amateurs are obliged to confine their efforts within the gar-

den proper, and although the effects obtained are not so fine; still, where planting is skilfully carried out with selected varieties of bulbs, the limited border becomes a marvel of beauty, only in a more humble way. Too little import-ance is often attached to the planting season of bulbs. They should not be exposed to the

Where it is intended to plant this season there should be no delay in placing orders, and any necessary work in forming borders or preparation of the ground, ought also to be put in hand at once. Bulbe are broadly

be put in hand at once. Bulbs are broadly classed under two cultural heads-first, those

which are best planted in spring, including Crinums, Eucomis, late Gladioli, etc., and those which are delivered by bulb dealers in autumn and require planting before winter. A choice bulb border should have a sunny aspect,

no position being more suitable than the foot

of a wall. By marking out the border upon paper, and indicating the position of the bulbs, one gets a reasonable idea of what work is to

show the three grades of soil necessary for all bulbs: (1) A rich soil, composed of loam,

charred garden prunings and well-decayed manure, all thoroughly mixed; (2) Ordinary garden soil, preferably light, to which well-decayed leaf soil may be added with advan-

tage; (3) Very light, poor soil, best described

Preparing the Ground

On well-drained land no artificial drainage is necessary, but in the case of close retentive soils, the ground should be opened 30 inches deep, the lowest six inches being replaced by broken tiles, brickbats or similar material, cov-

ering this with rough cinders or small brek

chips. The necessary positions of the various bulbs should then be filled with suitable soil, as

as starvation ground.

done. Use index figures, Nos. 1, 2, 3, to

yenow Crocus-fike nowers, in autumn, inscret-iana, flowers in spring. Tulipa Greigi (scarlet), kaufmaniana (white, carmine and yellow) and the native sylvestris (yellow) should all have a place.' Triteleia uniflora (Spring Starflower) makes lovely masses of white star-shaped flowers in April the former white star-shaped flowers in

April; the flowers only open in sunshine. Zephyranthes candida, owers white in autumn, is often used as an edging to beds and

A. Fulgens, a vivid scarlet, flowers during

flower heads, flowers in May.

us in June.

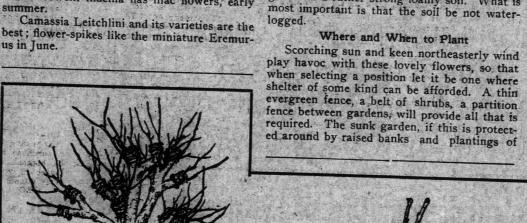
bedding kinds certainly miss one of the finest hardy flowers. They are as easily grown as a Potato or Cabbage. A point of value has yet to be mentioned—it is their utility earlier in the season when gradually forced into bloom. The term "gradually" is employed advisedly, so that the splendid stature of the plants be not weakened by undue forcing.

Moderately Rich Soil Anemone (Windflower) appenina and blanda, blue Wood Anemones.

Allium neapolitanum, tall, globular, white

Brodiaea coccinea has pendant orange scarflowers.-

B. Howelli lilacina has lilac flowers, early



in state The appearance of a re-grafted apple tree late in next autumn, after having been grafted this spring. Note the clay cover-ing has fallen off, having served its pur-pose, and also observe that the grafts have made a season's growth.

dvised above; old mortar rubble and stone chippings in moderate quantity mixed with neavy soils materially assist in keeping it open Chionodoxa (Glory of the Snow) Lucilia and warm, while similar material has a cooling and gigantea, flowers porcelain blue in March. offuence on hot soils. Planting should be lone as soon as the bulbs come to hand, always Crinum longiflorum, flowers during August and September, the easiest Crinums to grow. Galathus Cassaba is a peerless Snowdrop. *

Ixiolirion Palassi, a pretty June flowering bulb.

A re-grafted apple tree, showing the grafts inserted and bound with raffia beof clay and cocoanut fibre or horse-dung, fore the clay covering is put on. Some insert three or four grafts to protect it from drought during the early stages.

shrub and evergreens, is an ideal spot, and, mere sticking together, but an absolute union. of course, the smallest of gardens boasts of its The new, or young, layers of the inner bark sheltered places. The bulb is perfectly hardy, must be brought into close contact, and then, and will ensure care when selecting a position if the air is kept from the wounded parts un-that the growth is made under the most con-til Nature effects a cure, there is a perfect genial conditions, each garden affords. Had one month I should unhesitatingly say October. While this period may be accepted as the best, the builds can be planted over a much longer time. Experimentally and otherwise Tulips have been planted in the opening days of the new year, but such as these, while flowering well, lose in height and in size of bloom.

graft. It is obvious that the

Illustrating the graft, its method of inser-tion in the limb, and the cover, composed

SUBURBAN~ no equal—and certainly no rival—in the gar-den in May. Those of your readers who know their value will need no reminder at this sea-

son, but they whose knowledge of the Tulip family is limited to a few beds of the so-called bedding kinds certainly with For the benefit of those who may have matured trees which do not produce so much ng kinds certainly miss one of the finest fruit as they should, I now complete the series of sketches on grafting. The operation of re-grafting them takes place towards the end of March, or earlier if there are signs of spring influence. Grafting differs from budding in its being the transfer of a shoot, carrying several buds, from one tree to another, instead of only a single bud; and, as budding has been compared to sowing seeds, so has grafting to making cuttings. The art of grafting consists These Tulips prefer deeply-worked and moderately rich soils, and in applying organic manure to the soil it should be well decayed in bringing two portions of growing shoots together, so that the soft woods may unite and make but one growth, and the same general and buried some 6 inches below the bulbs. principles apply to it as to budding. There are some fifty modes of grafting described in These Tulips are by no means fastidious as to soil, but the greatest vigor of stem, leaf and flower is always seen when the plants are grown in a rather strong loamy soil. What is books, but only three or four are in common use. The kind I have sketched is called crowngrafting. In all methods of grafting the shoot to be transferred is called the scion, and the

tree that is to receive it is called the stock.

The first point in successful grafting is to secure an intimate union of the parts-not a

ly fixed union will take place at once, and the scion will make a good joint and grow freely. I have actually seen bloom and fruit on a first year's growth, but this should not be allowed. The chief thing to be remembered is that the parts of scion and stock must be so cut that they fit closely together; then, if they are protected from the air and from the effects of winds by the clay ball, nature will soon accomplish the rest.

The Popular Garden Pea

Among the varied productions of the kit-chen garden there is none more highly prized than peas; therefore it should be the aim of every gardener to have them in abundance. As regards soil and situation, peas are very easily managed, and may be produced plentifully almost everywhere. But though an accommodating and profitable crop, a certain amount of care is required to produce them well, especially if wanted very early; it is trouble that will be well repaid, for the difference, both in quantity and quality, between peas well grown and peas grown anyhow, is very great. A deep, rich and rather moist soil, in which there is a fair supply of thoroughly decayed manure, suits peas best. They also like any sort of charred material, such as wood ashes, and the frequent application of liquid manure after they show blossom will prove beneficial. I have always found that if liquid manure is applied at an earlier stage of their growth it invariably drives them too much to haulm, and as a consequence the produce is not nearly so abundant. It is most perplexing to make a selection of suitable varieties from among the multitude of names which appear in the various seed catalogues, but those given most prominence are almost certain to be superior.

At one time it was customary to make a sowing of peas out of doors in November, and it is still done in the fields; but for garden, purposes there are now so many very early varieties which mature quickly that peas are procured from spring sowings quite as early as the November sown ones and of much better quality. In choosing a position for the first sowings, preference should be given to a spot where the soil is rather more light and dry than the part intended for the main crop; and it should be remembered that dwarf varieties will grow on poorer and lighter soils than the others. I have found it a bad practice to grow peas in a patch, and that it is far preferable to grow them with intervals between the rows, say, 15in. for ft. peas, and the others the same width as their height is. light and air will then be admitted in abundance; consequently, they will not become weakly or drawn, as they often do when rows are close together. The ground between the rows can be advantageously cropped with spinach or lettuce. For early crops it is best to have the drills ranging from north to south. The soil should be previously trenched aft. deep. When the roots are near the surface they suffer severely in dry weather, and the drills being a little below the level gives them a better chance of enduring it. is sown cover it with a couple of inches of find mould, or, it fine ashes can be had, they will answer better. I cannot too strongly urge the necessity of having deep drills formed in which to sow peas, and of avoiding the practice of sowing them in drills scratched on the level of the ground, for by this plan plants that rejoice in moisture and coolness at the root are exposed to the very influence that ruins them, and helps to induce that fatal disease to which peas are liablemildew. The peas themselves should be sown in zigzaz rows about 2in. apart .-- Donald Mc-Donald, F.L.S.

There, in the Province of Thew, in the Province of Dost, thence west eighty ce north eighty chains, ighty chains, thence south to the point of commence-ended to contain six hun-(640) acres, more or less. KENNETH LINDSAY. R. G. GIBBONS, Agent. 1910.

No. 7. PECTING NOTICE.

nfrew District. HEREBY GIVEN that ter date I intend to apply ble Chief Commissioner a license to prospect for leum on the following de-

at a post planted on the of lot \$4, twenty chains corner of lot 53, in the infrew, in the Province of his, and marked R. K. wer post, thence north thence east eighty chains, ighty chains, thence west to the point of com-intended to contain six wry (640) acres, mere or

ENNETH LINDSAY, G. GIBBONS, Agent.

No. 8, PECTING NOTICE.

rew District. HEREBY GIVEN that is date I intend to apply le Chief, Commissioner license to prospect for sum on the following de-

at a post planted on the r of lot \$5, in the Dis-w, in the Province of t, and marked R.K. L's st, thence north eighty last eighty chains, thence ains, thence west eighty point of commencement contain six hundred and es, more or less. INNETH LINDSAY, G. GIBBONS, Agent

¥o. 9. CTING NOTICE.

The provided and the second se a post planted on the of lot \$9, in the Dis-in the Province of and marked R. K. L's thence north eighty eighty chains, thence 4, thence west eighty fit of commencement contain six hundred tres, more or less WETH LINDSAT GIBBONZ Arent GIBBONS, Agent

THE COLONIST

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choosing weather when the soil works freely. The depth at which to plant bulbs is regarded as a debatable point, and certainly varies with locality. When the rainfall is heavy, shallow planting is advisable, and better results follow planting small bulbs at 3 inches deep than the same variety planted at 6 inches deep. On heavy soils it is best to cover with light mulching any bulbs of doubtful hardiness in winter. Upon light warm soils I invariably practice deep planting. Thiteleias, Crocuses and Brodiaeas having small bulbs are planted 6 inches deep, while large bulbs, like the Belladonna Lily (Amaryllis Belladonna) and Eucomis, should have the crown planted 4 to 6 inches below the ground level. Varieties of Crinum Powelli will often require planting 18 inches to 24 inches deep in the soil. The distance apart in planting may be governed by taste. When only first size bulbs are used, a minimum distance of four times the greatest diameter of the bulb will form a safe guide, while in all permanent planting the dis-tance apart should be increased one half. Many bulbous plants, such as Crocuses, Sternbergias and Amaryllis produce their flowers in advance of the foliage. In the case of others, the leaves fade early in the year, leaving no trace save a bare patch of soil, for example, Tulips, Alliums, Triteleias, etc., while lone stands Camessias, whose leaves depart with the opening flowers. As these lose half their beauty without foliage, so with many occupants of the bulb border, it is necessary

to associate another bulb or plant whose leaves

are more persistent throughout the year. Mossy Saxifrages, like Muscoides Rhei and Composii

give the brightest carpets of green, and are suitable for the dwarfest bulbs. Santolina in-

which color well in spring and autum

by division during spring or autumn. Selections of Bulbs-Poorest Soils

Narcissus Queen of Spain, a splendid sort. Platycodon Mariesii and alba are valuable in that they flower during September. Scilla sibirica, dark blue flowers during

S. peruviana and alba flower in July, tender. Bulbs for Rich Soil

Amaryllis Belladonna must have a warm corner to flower successfully; flowers silvery pink on 2-foot stems during September and October.

Eremurus robustus and elwesianus. Plant crowns 4 inches below surface of soil. Gladioli Ardens (scarlet), The Bride

white), General Scott (white, yellow, throat) and Peach Blossom. Plant in October and proteet with light mulching. All flower in July. Plant late Gladiola during March.

Montbretias Gerbe d'Or (lemon), Rayon d'Or (orange) and Germania (crimson); these are cheap varieties with well-expanded petals. Plant in October.

Narcissus Mme. de Graaff .-- If only one Narcissus is planted, this is pre-eminently the variety.

Eucomis punctata has small, close-set spikes like Eremurus, 18 inches high, flowers greenish vellow in September and October. Plant in March

Crinum Powelli and varieties require a warm corner; they are very beautiful in autumn.

LATE-FLOWERING TULIPS

cana, dwarf Lavender and Cerastium tomen-A field of the late or May-flowering Tulips is a sight not easily to be forgotten, and one not readily pictured by the pen. When all the other Tulips have blossomed and their petals tosum have shades of grey leafage, and by freuent clipping during summer they may be cept quite low. Geum montana and Heuchera glabra when kept to single crowns and grown fallen, these late-flowering kinds keep the garn the sun produce vigorous rosettes of leaves, den gay. From the earliest of the Van Thol nn. All ds seen in the dull November days in West hese plants are cheap and are readily increased End florists' shops, with their 3-inch long stems and quaint little blossoms of scarlet, to the middle or end of May, when the giant Dar-win kinds on 2 1-2 feet high stems are seen, Eranthis cilicius—This is a better garden plant than the old winter Aconite; flowers yellow, in January and February. we may have Tulips with us. For the mo-ment, however, these Darwin kinds claim at-tention, and by reason of their giant stature, Leucojum autumnale, a dainty Snowflake, hich flowers in August, white. find form and rich and varied coloring they Iris reticulata and its varieties flower in are of the greatest value in the garden. They have emanated from Tulipa gesneriana, and and impress one by their stately character and March; they cannot be planted too freely, I. Stylosa, speciosa and alba often flower in midwinter, but yield their richest harvest ndsome flower-cups, largely of self colors, old and effective in the distance and most trowskia magnifica, a noble Campanula, brilliant when approached, these Tulips have

Depth to Plant

THE VICTORIA COLONIST

How to Plant

One of the most common errors in gardening is the fear of planting bulbous plants too deeply. To plant them practically on the surface of the soil is to court failure. The correct depth to plant these Tulips is 4 inches to 5 inches, measured from the top of the bulb to the surface. In other words, the base of the blub should be, roughly, 6 inches below the surface, or 5 inches in the case of very cold or water-holding soils. The ground should be in readiness for the planting in October or November. Where beds are being planted wholwith the bulbs, the soil to the above-named lepth should be first removed, the bulbs arranged at one level and the soil replaced. The dibber is not a good planting tool as a rule, and not only are the bulbs inserted at different depths, but frequently when a tapering dibber is used the bulbs do not reach the bottom of the hole. If the dibber is used for planting, only a large blunt-ended one should be toler ated, and marked as to depth. While the dibber under the above conditions may be tolerated on light soils, its use on heavy soils is not recommended. The garden trowel and small hand-fork are both good planting tools.

Treatment After Flowering

Where the beds are required for other things in summer, the Tulips may be carefully lifted in mid-June and laid in soil in the reserve garden to ripen. At the end of July lift the bulbs and give them a long rest in a dry, airy place. Thus treated they will last for years. The following are all good and showy varieties: Europe, Flambeau, Glow, Salmon King, Rev. H. H. D'ombrain and Pride of Haarlem, all of scarlet or similar shades. King Harold, Hecla and Negro are of maroonon or scarlet or allied shades. Loveliness, Queen of Roses, May Queen and Clara Butt are among the best of the delicate rose shades. The Sultan and Zulu are of the darkest type, while Dream, Dorothy and the Rev. Ewbank are shades of heliotrope that appeal to many. Suzon and Margaret, soft blush rose, are very charming. In all cases where possible beds or groups of one color should be planted.—E. H. Jenkins.

adjustment of the line separating the wood from the bark, the more ready will be the transmission of young fibres from the one to the other, and that the less the accuracy that may be observed in this respect the greater will be the difficulty of effecting this transmission. Provided the stock and scion are of exactly the same size, the adjustment can scarcely fail to be accurate in the most unskilful hands; it is in the more common case of the scion being much smaller than the stock that the operation is to receive more particular attention.

The Value of Grafting

There can be no question as to the utility of grafting, for by its aid a bad kind of apple or pear may be transformed into one that is good. The best season for the work is now approaching, and, while I would not advise the working of very old or unhealthy trees, there are those in a fair state of health, and only unsatisfactory from being inferior sorts, or not suited to the district or soil, in which cases re-grafting is to be commended, and should have good results, as an established tree reworked will be in bearing much sooner than a young freshly-planted one.

The first process, as a matter of course, is behead the trees to be operated upon, and in doing this the branches should be cut clean down in a sloping direction, so as to throw off the wet. To assist in this, and help the healing process, the parts sawn should be shaven with a sharp knife, that the wound may be smooth. As to the operation, the proper way is to make a slit right through the rind, rounding from the top down, extending about three

inches, and on opposite sides, making either two or four slits or cuts, which done, the next thing is to raise the bark in readiness for the insertion of the grafts . A very ready, safe, and easy way of doing this is to have a small, hard piece of wood, about the size of a cedar pencil, and shaved off on one side, sloping down to the end, which part can then be thrust under the rind where the cut is, and it will thus be at once raised. The scions should be prepared in precisely the same manner as the stick, which they will then follow by being

pushed in without being bruised, and, when inserted, should be tied so as to hold them steadily in position, and prevent the bark gap-Raffia grass or soft string is the most ing. suitable material for tying in and then the clay must follow. This is a preparation of clay and horse manure, well mixed together. It will be seen then that there is really nothing very difficult in grafting, and if the scions have been carefully kept and cleanly cut, close-

SOME GOOD POINTS

Lookover young trees and remove any wired labels that may have been left on last spring.

Mulch the asparagus and rhubarb beds with well rotted manure. In spring, when ground is dry, spade into the soil.

When you are eating an apple and run across a worm, it should remind you that neglecting to spray last spring is the cause.

Remove black knots from those plum and cherry trees and burn. When the knots are removed from a large limb, rub on a little

Cultivation, spraying, pruning, fertilizing, are the four corner stones of orchard management. In which one did you fail the past season.

There is a decided variation of the sort of eggs in demand, not only in different countries, but in different of the States of the Union. In New York State the white thin-shelled egg is in demand. In Boston they want a yellowish tint to the shell. Experiments are now under, way, on the part of dozens of breeders and fanciers in various parts of the country, looking toward the control of the color of the egg shell to fit the different markets.

While perhaps others have tried the experiment, the experience of J. P. Heyland,, Willow Creek, in wheat raising is worth relating. Owing to last fall being so dry, Mr. Hey-land sowed fall wheat this past spring, about March 1. It grew all right, and so well did it grow despite the dry summer, it is threshing out fully thirty bushels to the acre. Mr. Heyland is so well pleased with the result that he is going to sow more fall wheat next spring.