esday, October 18, 1910.

No. 2. PROSPECTING NOTICE.

Otter District

CE IS HEREBY GIVEN that hays after date I intend to apply Honorable Chief Commissioner is for a license to prospect for detroleum on the following de-foreshore lands and lands cov-th water:

to testione rates and rates cov-th water: encing at a post planted on the e one mile in a southeasterly i from the mouth of Muir Creak Mistrict of Otter, in the Province sh Columbia, marked R. K. L's forner post, thence south eighty thence east eighty chains, thence orth eighty chains, thence west thains, following the sinuosities shoreline to the point of com-ent and intended to contain six and forty (640) acres, more

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

No. 3. PROSPECTING NOTICE.

Renfrew District.

E IS HEREBY GIVEN that ys after date I intend to apply onorable Chief Commissioner for a license to prospect for betroleum on the following de-breshore lands and lands cov

oreshore lands and lands cov h water: ncing at a post planted on the about seventy chains west of h of Muir Creek, in the Dis-Renfrew, in the Province of olumbla and marked R. K. L's rmer post, thence south eighty ence east eighty chains, thence hty chains, thence west eighty illowing the sinuosities of the to the point of commencement to contain six hundred and acres, more or less.
R. KENNETH LINDSAY, R. G. GIBBONS, Agent.
6, 1910.

PROSPECTING NOTICE.

Benfrew District. IS HEREBY GIVEN that s after date I intend to apply morable Chief Commissioner for a license to prospect for etroleum on the following de-reshore lands and lands pov-

reshore lands and lands cov-water: cing at a post planted near ore at a point about seventy st of the mouth of Muir the District of Renfrew. In the District of Renfrew. In the district of Renfrew. In the district of Renfrew. K. L'S N. E. corner post. th eighty chains, thence west the eighty chains, thence west ains, thence north eighty ance east eighty chains, fol-o sinuosities of the shoreline at of commencement and in-

t of commencement and in ontain six hundred and fort More or less. KENNETH LINDSAY. R. G. GIBBONS, Agent.

No. 5. BOSPECTING NOTICE.

enfrew District. Is HEREBY GIVEN that after date I intend to apply orable Chief Commissioner or a license to prospect for troleum on the following de-

ds: Ing at a post planted on the corner of lot 83, in the Dis-enfrew, in the Province of umbia and marked R. K. L's prost, thence west eighty nee north eighty chains, eighty chains. Thence south ns to the point of commence-ntended to contain six hun-rty. (640) acres more or less. KENNETH LINDSAY, R. G. GIBBONS, Agent. 1910.

No. 6. SPECTING NOTICE.

rew District IS HEREBY GIVEN that after date I intend to apply prable Chief Commissioner r a license to prospect for roleum on the following de-

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

THE VICTORIA' COLONIST

RURAL, AND SUBURBAN~

CACTI WITH BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS

During the latter part of May and onwards During the latter part of May and onwards for a time the different flowering Cacti form one of the showiest classes of greenhouse plants. Years ago the few forms in cultiva-tion were very popular in gardens; then came a period of comparative neglect; but of late the showy members of the Phyllocacti group have made many friends, and I learn that there is an increasing demand for the best of them. This is not at all to be wondered at as they This is not at all to be wondered at, as they give but little trouble and may be well grown by the amateur, providing that the lightest part of the structure be given them and the winter temperature does not fall much below 50 deg. In some country districts these flower-ing Cacti are favorite window plants, and well ing Cacti are favorite window plants, and well suited they are for such a purpose, particularly if the window is a very sunny one, as this just meets the requirements of these Cacti. When it is borne in mind that the progenitors of the present day race are for the most part native of the hot, arid plains of Mexico, their parti-ality to full sunshine can be readily understood. Even if a greenhouse is, for the sake of its flowering specimens and their admirers, shad-d from the sun's rays, there is often a position, especially at the end, in which these Cacti may be allowed uninterrupted sunlight. If such is not the case, their culture need not on this ac-count be barred, as they will succeed perfectly count be barred, as they will succeed perfectly count be barred, as they will succeed perfectly if stood out of doors during the summer, par-ticularly if assigned a good position at the foot of a south wall or in some similar spot. This ensures the thorough ripening of the wood, which is so essential for the production of flow-ers another season. Though these Cacti are, as above stated, essentially sun-loving plants, it is an advantage to shade them during the flowering season, as in this way the blooms last flowering season, as in this way the blooms last longer than if they are fully exposed to the sun. The cultural requirements of the Phyllo-cacti are not at all exacting. Repotting, if needed, should be done as soon as the plants are out of flower, as at that season root-action is active, and there is then plenty of time for them to become established before winter. As it is by no means necessary in all cases to repot every year, the operation, when it is carried out, should be thoroughly performed. A suit-able compost may be made up principally of loam and sand, and if the loam is of an adhesive nature, it may be lightened by some leaf-mould being incorporated therewith. In the case of large specimens, a little brick rubble broken moderately fine and mixed with the potting compost is an advantage. In reporting it is very essential that the pots are clean and thor-oughly drained, while they must not be too large, as it is more than probable that a good deal of the old soil may be taken away without

must be pressed down moderately firm, and, if necessary, the plant should be secured to a stick, for the branches are heavy and apt to sway about unless this is done. When repotting is not required, the plant is greatly assist-ed by an occasional dose of liquid manure during the growing season. These Cacti need to be watered rather free-

unduly distressing the roots. The new soil

ly during the summer months, but the s should be lessened an autumn advances, and during the depth of winter they may be kept almost dry, but not parched. With the turn of the days and renewed root activity, more water may be given, increasing the supply as the buds develop. Propagation is a very simple matter, as if the shoots are pulled out of their sockets with a side twist they form the best of cutting further preparation being necessary. A length of 4 inches to 6 inches forms the best cutting. Half a dozen of these cuttings may be inserted around the sides of a 5-inch pot, using the same kind of compost as recommended for potting, and if stood on a shelf in the greenhouse and care is taken not to overwater, they will soon root. Late spring or early summer is the best time to insert the cuttings. A few good varieties of this class are Agatha, bright rose; Cato, crimson and violet; Gooperii, cream; Delicatus, light pink; Paradox, orange violet; Plato, scarlet, shaded orothers worthy of special note are Phyllocactus phyllanthoides, a form of which known as German Empress has been much shown within the last two or three years. The flowers of this variety are much smaller than any of the preceding, but are born in great profusion, their color being a bright rose pink. The Rat's-tail Cactus (Cereus flagelliformis) is a first-rate window plant, as, if suspended, the long shoots will hang down for a considerable distance, and when the plant is studded with its pretty pink flowers it is really charming. To ensure this a sunny window is best for it.—H. P.

should be lifted every four or five years. If a small portion is replanted every year, so that the whole of the stock is lifted in the time stated, the Lily beds will always be in good or-der. In addition to this, a few of the larger crowns can be selected each year for growing in the greenhouse, where with very little trou-ble they will flower several weeks in advance of those outside.

Preparing a Bed for Lily-of-the-Valley.— The aspect for the bed may be north, east or west; a position facing south is not to be rec-ommended. The first thing to do is to dig the ground deeply and manure it well. If the soil ground deeply and manure it well. If the soil is at all heavy add some well-decayed leaf-mould and road grit. The lifting and replant-ing of the crowns can be done any time during mild weather, from autumn to early spring. All being ready for planting, take out a shal-low trench and space out the crowns 2 inches to 3 inches apart, placing them in such a posi-tion that when the trench is filled in the tops will be just below the surface. Tread the soil firmly. Continue to take out trenches as before firmly. Continue to take out trenches as before 6 inches to 8 inches apart, until all the roots are planted. When finished, especially if the soil if not well drained, the bed should be raised several inches above the ground level. Complete the work by covering the whole with 2 inches of decayed leaf-mould.

Cleaning Existing Beds.—The present is a suitable time to clear off the old foliage and weeds from the beds it is not intended to lift this year. Carefully fork up the soil between the rows with a hand fork and apply a top-dressing of well-decayed manure about 2 inches thick. During the summer it may be necessary to water the Lilies, for they delight in an open, moist soil. Occasional applications of weak manure water will be found beneficial.

Potting Up Roots for the Greenhouse.— Having obtained a sufficient number of "crowns," either from one's own Lily plot or by purchase they should be potted up or boxed. Before dealing with this, however, a few lines on buying the crowns may be of use to readers. The majority sold by nurserymen for growing in pots are imported from Germany and Hol-land, the former, known as Berlin crowns, being the best to produce early blooms. The price is very moderate, averaging 5s to 7s 6d per hundred. The crowns can be placed fairly close together in the pots or boxes. If for ouse decoration, ten crowns in a pot 5 inches in diameter will be sufficient. When grown to produce flowers for cutting it is more ical to grow them in boxes. Work the soil loosely among the roots, the crowns need not be covered. The reason for not making the soil too firm is that when introduced to the greenhouse the heat penetrates through the soil much more quickly. Until they are brought inside the pots or boxes can be plunged to the rim in coal ashes. Exposed thus to the frost the crowns will be found to flower more regularly than would otherwise be

Forcing Them Into Flower.-In an ordinary greenhouse it is often possible to fit up a frame or hand-light that will prove quite useced at the warm end of the house on the top of the hot-water pipes, a good supply of heat can usually be secured that will answer the purpose. Cover the tops of the pots or boxes with moss, syringing it several times a day to keep the crowns moist. Take care never to let the roots become dry. Keep the frame quite dark till growth commences, when air and light can be gradually admitted. January is a good month to make a start with the first crowns. As each successive batch is brought into heat, about every four weeks, they naturally keep up a succession. Such a convenience as a forcing frame is out of the question for many readers, but this need not deter anyone from growing them. Stood under the stage with a pot or box (similar in size to that containing the crowns) inverted over them, they will flower several weeks in advance of those in the open. After flowering the roots can be kept in a frame till May, when they may be planted outside. It will probably take two or three years for them to recover, especially those subjected to the greatest heat, but in time they will be as good

den this Anchusa produces a beautiful picture when in full flower, and a group of plants on a sloping lawn are also most effective. For in-door decoration the flower-sprays are very door decoration the flower-sprays are very valuable, and when cut at a length of 4 feet form delightful arrangements in tall vases.

PLANTING BULBS

When the soil is in good condition towards the end of October and during the first half of November, plant bulbs. If the soil is sandy, very little preparation will be necessary, but very infie preparation will be necessary, but if it is of a strong clayey nature a liberal dress-ing of sharp sand should be added to it and a small quantity of sand placed below and on the crown of each bulb as it is put into the ground. Plant Hyacinths, Daffodils and Tulips about 4 inches below the surface of the soil. Cro-cutor Seilbe Snowdeed Londwild and other cuses, Scillas, Snowdrops, Jonquils and other bulbs of a similar size to a depth of about 3 inches. The ground must be deeply worked with a strong garden fork. Treading upon the soil afterwards should be avoided. If the bulbs be planted when the soil is fairly dry and then allowed to settle down naturally, the growth will be free and not stunted. During frosty weather after Christmas, it will be advisable to cover the surface of the beds with cocoanut fibre refuse to the depth of about 3 inches. This material will protect the young growths, which will be just breaking through the soil, from injury

Hyacinths look well in masses of red, white and blue, either as one color in each bed or a combination of all three in one bed. Tulips and Crocuses, too, produce a most pleasing effect planted in masses. Snowdrops and Scillas are very effective if used as an edging to large beds, planted on the open spaces or in the front portions of shrubbery borders. Ixias and Chiondoxas should be treated in the same way as Snowdrops, when a plentiful supply of blossom will be produced in due season. Plant Anemones on the warmest borders and mulch the surface with leaf soil or Cocoanut refuse.

THE SNOWFLAKES

The Snowflakes form a small but valuable family of bulbous plants, the various members. of which produce a succession of flowers from early spring to late autumn and winter. Among the most useful are the spring-flowering L. vernum and its variety carpaticum, and the summer-flowering L, aestivum. Formerly the more frail members of this genus, such as L. autumnale, were separated and formed the genus Acis, but all are now included under Leu-cojum. Owing to its earliness and handsome fragrant flowers, L. vernum is as welcome and popular as the Snowdrop, and is fitted for associating with the earliest flowers in the rock-garden or spring border. At the same time, it is also of much value for naturalizing in such

places where Primroses flourish. Somewhat heavy loam suits it best, and the bulbs should be planted rather deeply. In light sandy soil this plant does not increase a final sandy soil this plant does not increase so freely and often ds are produced in thus a most useful little bulbous plant for the plenty, and if allowed to drop about seedlings come up freely when the conditions are suit-

usual in the type. The flowers are also tipped with yellow. Other Sorts .- There are other species in

cultivation, including L. hyemale from South Europe, which flowers in the winter. It is, however, difficult to keep in this country. L. roseum is a native of Corsica with rose-colored flowers on stems about 4 inches high. L. trichophyllum comes from Portugal and re-sumbles L. autumnale. The last three are more suited to frame culture in pots.

Few groups of hardy bulbs are more intersting and beautiful than the Snowflakes, and it is a pity they are not more grown in our gardens .- W. I.

DIVIDING DAFFODIL BULBS

The question how to divide Daffodil bulbs, or, to be more correct, how to separate two or more when they are growing together on the same base, becomes a most important one when we have to deal with new and rare varieties, and the operation should be performed with the greatest care. The difficulty, which I think need really be no difficulty at all, arises when double or treble bulbs are found on one

The way which naturally suggests itself is to separate them by making a clean cut with a knife right through between them. This is, perhaps, the worst. Another way is to pull them apart without using a knife at all. By doing this, you will be very liable to pull away part, if not all, of the rott-base from one of the bulbs. Still, it is advisable to separate the root, because, if planted without, the side bulbs cannot form shapely bulbs by the time they are again lifted.

If you will take twin bulbs of some common variety and pull them apart you will I think, in every case find that young rootlets have al-ready formed on each of them inside the portion of the base where they are joined together. These little embryo roots fit into each other somewhat after the manner of the teeth of a steel rat-trap. If you had cut these bulbs apart with a knife, making a clean cut right through the root-base between them, you would almost certainly have severed the young root, lets. By pulling them apart without using a knife, you are very likely to strip off the base of one of the bulbs. The only way out of this difficulty that I have found is to make a slight cut on each side of the base where the bulbs join, then very gently press the tops outward and downward until they are separated. You will then find that the young roots of each bulb will be preserved, and if the base is too tough to part, it may be cut through from underneath without the danger of cutting the little roots.

THE ITALIAN SOUILL

A pretty little Scilla, and one which for long was hardly obtainable in the ordinary way of was hardly obtainable in the ordinary way of purchase through the bulb-dealers, is, that named Scilla italica, the Italian Squill. It flow-ers after Scilla bifolia and S. sibirica, and is milked 600 times. This will take about ten minutes each time, or a total of 100 hours.

The stable must be cleaned during the stabling season, and that season should be about eight months. This will take about four minutes a day, or sixteen hours a year. Feeding the cow hay, silage and grain will take about seven minutes a day, or twenty-six hours a year. To water the cow will take about : hours a year. Separating and caring for cream, fourteen hours; hauling cream

creamery, five hours. This will make a tota 166 hours per year. Now what does that labor cost us when

hire a man? If we want a good one we need pay him \$25 or \$30 a month, together 1 board, lodging and washing. It will amour t about 15 cents an hour and 166 hours at price per hour would be \$24.90. But when t s help enough in the family to do the most or this work, one does not consider their time worth as much. Of course these figures may, vary in some instances, as in some places it is much more convenient and it may not take as much time to care for the cow, but I consider it costs about \$25 to keep a cow, and this covers the roughage, etc. Farmers that have no silage will necessarily have to feed corn fodder, and of this, together with the hay, a cow will need four tons during the winter. Hay at \$4 a toy and silage at \$2 a ton. The roughage will amount to \$14, including pasturage. The grain at last year's price will abount to about \$21. If a good cow is given good care, together with the above feed, she will produce avout 6,000 pounds of milk and 240 pounds of fat. Figure this at 25 cents and it will be \$60 for the fat; 5,000 pounds of skimmilk at 20 cents will be 510, Total income, \$70; labor, \$25; feed, \$35;

net profit, \$10. Now figuring on the profits from a cow that cheaply kept—\$15 worth of feed, and the cost will still be \$20 and the labor \$25, which will bring a total of \$45. The best she could possibly do would be \$3,500 pounds of milk, 140 pounds of fat, which would bring a total of \$41, or a net loss of \$4 directly, and more indirectly. Why do we have so many unsatisfied dairymen? I do not think there is any profit for a man who does not give his cows good care as she figures upon it.-C. O. Carlson in Dairy Record.

ALFALFA FOR HORSES

There seems to be an almost universal opinion among horsemen, and especially among those that are raising heavy horses, that no other grass or combination of grasses equals or even approaches the value of alfalfa as a pas-ture for horses; and from an economical point of view it certainly has no equal, as it will furnish so much more feed an acre than any other grass. It will not only pasture more horses an acre, but it will produce horses of greater weight, larger bones and stronger muscles.

A horse that has been reared in an alfalfa pasture and fed a light ration of alfalfa all winter makes one of the finest horses to be found in any market today. To produce a horse of the highest type, with the cleanest bone, the best developed muscle, the best temperament and the greatest action and finish, nitrogenous feed must be used, and in no other feed can this most essential element of nutrition be so cheaply and so abundantly supplied as it can by feeding alfalfa. The most successful producers of both heavy and light horses are today using alfalfa extensively in the development of their young horses. Its value for this purpose is not recognized by the Kansas feeder alone, for after, seeing Kansas alfalfa-grown horses, Eastern breeders, where alfalfa cannot be grown, are sending their colts to Kansas alfalfa fields to be developed as they could not be at home. A majority of horse owners are inclined waste hay in feeding horses-that is, they feed more than is necessary for the maintenance of the horse and more than he can economically take care of. This is true of other kinds of hay as well as of alfalfa. Either heavy or light horses that are doing regular, steady work should not, if one wishes to feed economically, have more than one pound of hay per hundred pounds of live weight. That is, a thousand pound horse should receive ten pounds of hay a day and a fifteen-hundred-pound horse fifteen pounds a A fifteen-hundred-pound horse that is do-ing steady work should have about four pounds of hay with his morning feed, the same amount at noon, and about double the amount at night. Many horses will eat thirty or forty pounds of hay a day if they have free access to it. If a horse is allowed to eat such quantities, half of it is wasted, and if he is eating that amount of alfalfa hay, it is worse than wasted, for it does the horse an injur From two to two and one-half pounds of digestible protein is all that an ordinary horse can utilize in a day, and in one hundred pounds of alfalfa there are eleven pounds of digestible protein. This fare of alfalfa if too heavily fed is likely to cause kidney disorder, and may even be responsible for abortion in pregnant mares that are fed too liberal a ration of it. If it does not cause abortion, weak, unhealthy foals will be the result. Have alfalfa fed judiciously to pregnant mares, heavy or light work horses, and it is beneficial and should be used wherever it is obtainable, and it should never be used as the exclusive roughage. Some objection is made to it on account of causing loseness of the bowels and making the horses soft and easy to sweat. This is due to their having it in too large quantities. Alfalfa hay should be fed as part of the grain ration rather than a roughage. If fed in this manner its use will be fo very satisfactory. Kansas Agricultural College Bulletin No. 155.

other of lot 53, in the Dis-mfrew, in the Province of mb.a and marked R. K. L's r. post, thence west eighty nce north eighty chains, eighty chains, thence south s to the point of commence-tiended to contain six hun-ty (640) acres, more or less. KENNETH LINDSAY, R. 'G. GIBBONS, Agent, 1910.

No. 7. OSPECTING NOTICE.

rew District

IS HEREBY GIVEN that after date I intend to apply rable Chief Commissioner r a license to prospect for roleum on the following de-

is at a post planted on the ry of lot 84, twenty chains W. corner of lot 53, in the tenfrew, in the Province of mhia, and marked R. K. orner post, thence north s, thence east eighty chains, eighty chains, thence west s to the point of com-nd intended to contain six forty (640) acres, more or

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

No. 8. PECTING NOTICE.

rew District i HEREBY GIVEN that fter date I intend to apply able Chief Commissioner a license to prospect for oleum on the following de-

at a post planted on the ner of lot 85, in the Dis-frew, in the Province of bia, and marked R. K. L's post, thence north eighty east eighty chains, thence chains, thence west eighty point of commencement o contain six hundred and cres, more or less. KENNETH LINDSAT. 4. G. GIBBONS, Agent 910.

No. 9.

PECTING NOTICE

HEREBY GIVEN that er date I intend to apply le Chief Commissioner of ense to prospect for coal in the following de-

at a post planted on the er of lot \$3, in the Dis-w, in the Province of a, and marked R. K. L's ost, thence north eighty ast eighty chains, thence ains, thence west eighty point of commencement o contain six hundred acres, more or less. INNETH LINDEAY, C. GIBBONS, Agent.

LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY IN WINTER

Comparatively few of the thousands who admire this delightful flower know that it is a wild British plant. During May and June the fragrant blossoms appear in moist and shady nooks in the woodland. The flowers, of course, nooks in the woodland. The flowers, of course, cannot be compared for size with those sold by the million throughout the year. Thanks to the processes of retarding the forcing, Lily-of-the-Valley are always available. The variety known as Fontin's Giant has extra large bells, and, although not suitble for early forcing, it is leaded for grouving in the garden

and, although not suitble for early forcing, it is lovely for growing in the garden. Grown outside, the flowers are always wel-come for cutting. Unfortunately, in many gar-dens the Lily-of-the-Valley plot is sadly ne-glected. Being a good-natured plant, when once established it continues to grow and flower more or less year after year without any trouble. If properly cultivated, however, the plants are more luxuriant in growth, the racemes of flowers more plentiful and the in-dividual blossoms much larger. The plants

A HARDY FLOWER OF BLUE COLOR-ING

(Anchusa Italica Dropmore Variety.) Unequalled for effect in the herbaceous bor-

der is this beautiful flower, being, indeed, the finest of all the larger blue-flowered perennial plants. It is so much finer than the type that it might well pass for a distinct species, but the fact that it does not come true from seed, as far fact that it does not come true from seed, as far as our experience goes, and that the seedlings have a tendency to produce flowers as small, or nearly as small, as those of the common type, tend to prove that this is its parent. The flow-ers of the type are so small that it is not a suf-ficiently effective plant for the herbaceous bor-der, but the blossoms of the Dropmore variety are nearly 1½ inches across, and are borne in such profusion that the whole plant becomes a sheet of deepest blue. A vigorous specimen will attain a height of 6 feet or 7 feet, with a diameter nearly as great, and if not shut in and shaded by other plants a specimen will be, from the ground level to the topmost shoot, a cloud of blue that invariably attracts universal ad-miration. Were its flowers short-lived, its beauty is so great that it would be welcomed in the border, but it has the additional merit of lasting in bloom for a very lengthened period.

lasting in bloom for a very lengthened period. Propagation must be effected by root-cuttings. The plant must be lifted in the winter and the roots cut into pieces 1 inch to 2 inches in length and inserted in pots or pans of very sandy soil. In a few weeks growth will appear, and the lit-tle plants may be grown on until ready for planting out. In open spaces in the wild gar-

The summer Snowflake is much more vigorous and increases freely in any ordinary soil. For the Fern border or edges of shubberies it is most suitable, while in the wild garden it is quite at home. All the different species may be raised from seeds, which should be sown as soon as they are ripe in boxes or pans of light. sandy soil. These should be placed in a frame and kept shaded till the seeds germinate. It is advisable to leave the seedlings in the boxes for the first season and plant the little bulbs out after they have completed their growth and died down for the season. The three best specimens are:

The Autumn Snowflake (L. autumnale) .--This is an elegant little autumn-flowering plant, growing about 6 inches high. The flowers are white, with a delicate tinge of pink at the base of the segments, and are sometimes produced two or three on each slender stem; they appear in August before the leaves. It is advisable to plant the bulbs where they may be carpeted with some small-growing Sedum, so that the flowers are protected from splashing soil. A warm sunny spot is the best for this graceful little plant, in deep well-drained soil. The bulbs do not increase so freely as the spring and summer Snowflakes, but seeds ripen readily. It is a native of the region bordering on the Mediterranean, and has long been an inhabitant of our gardens.

The Summer Snowflake (L. aestivum) .--This is the tallest and most vigorous member of the family, and will flourish in most parts of the garden or woodland. It produces an abundance of foliage, and the flower-stems attain a height of 2 feet, each bearing clusters of three or more flowers. These droop prettily and are white tipped with green. The bulbs may be planted at any time while they are at rest, and increase very freely, forming in time quite a mass in light rich soil. A form of this with somewhat narrower foliage and fewer flowered nubels, is known under the name of pulchellum; the type, however, is the best kind to grow

The Spring Snowflake (L. vernum).—The large handsome drooping flowers of this spe-cies make it probably the most valuable mem-ber of the family. They are snow-white and tipped with green, and are often produced in February. When established in suitable places, large tufts are formed, which produce many flower-stems on each clump. Bulbs as they dislike to be long kept out of the ground. A distinct variety of great merit is L. v. carpaticum, which has the flowers in

border, the grass or the rockery about May, when it gives a number of its pretty pale blue conical heads of flowers. It increases fairly rapidly, and can be cultivated in any ordinary soil in a border or in almost any part of the gar-den. It reaches a height of 6 inches or a little more; and flowers extremely freely even when the bulbs are well crowded together. There is a rather scarce white variety, S. i. alba; and recently S. italica has been imported from its na-tive habitats, with the result that there is a considerable variation in the shades of blue or lilac in the flowers. Bulbs should be procured in autumn, and planted as soon as possible with the crowns from 2 inches to 3 inches or 4 inches deep.

GRAPE VINES

There are many people who think they have no place for grape vines, and yet their houses and other buildings have nothing whatever growing upon their walls. There is no better place for a grape vine than the walls of a house, barn or other building. Grapes will ripen in such a place earlier than elsewhere, and will hang longer on the vines there, since the building protects them from fall frosts. A single grape vine can be trained to cover a large por tion of a house, or one side of a barn, and in such a location it will furnish fruit for a number of people. There are many piazzas that need shading on one side from the sun. Grape vines can be used there. They can also be planted upon the fence border around the garden of city or village lot. There is no reason why every villager, farmer or city man should not have an abundance of grapes.

THE COST OF KEEPING A COW

The farmer who keeps a cow for the profit she may bring, should know what the cost is to keep her, as well as the income. In order to receive big returns from your cow, you must feed her well and give her good care. Farmers who de not receive big returns from their cows often bring up the argument that it does not cost them so much to keep her as they do not spend nearly as much money for feed, etc. Not

much can be gained by arguing this question, but we will figure upon it. The expense of keeping a cow is the cost of labor and feed. As a rule the labor is not included, but I think that is the most serious question. When we hire help to milk and care for the cow, we pay good wages, and even at that, it is hard to secure a as they dislike to be, long kept out of the ground. A distinct variety of great merit is L. v. carpaticum, which has the flowers in pairs on each stem instead of solitary as is