AL PROSPECTING MOTICE.

TICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a days after date I intend to apply the Honorable Chief Commissioner and for a license to prospect for on the following described lands here and lands covered with water, and the shore of Oyster Bay, on the north lary of the City of Ladysmith, in district of Oyster, in the Province thish Columbia, and marked P. M. V. W. C., thence east eighty chains, thence west y chains, thence north eighty to the place of commencement, ted to contain six hundred and (640) acres more or less. (640) acres more or less.

RCIVAL MERRICK LINDSAY.

JOHN CUNLIFE, Agent.

ruary 2nd, 1910.

DAL PROSPECTING NOTICE.

TICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that days after date I intend to apply a Honorable Chief Commissioner unds for a license to prospect for on the following described lands ore and lands covered with water amencing at a post planted on the shore of Oyster Harbor, Oyster tet, Province of British Columbia, point about one mile northwest of marked G. L'S. S. E. Corner and A. L'S. S. E. Corner, thence eighty chains, thence west eighty s, thence south eighty chains, to the place of comment, intended to contain six and and forty (640) acres more set.

AGNES LINDSAY.

JOHN CUNLIFFE, Agent.

ruary, 4th 1910.

DAL PROSPECTING NOTICE

FICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that days after date I intend to apply Honorable Chief Commissioner nds for a license to prospect for n the following described lands for and lands covered with water: mencing at a post planted near orth shore of Oyster Harbor, in Poistrict, in the Frovince of Brittolumbia, at a point about one-file east of Sickameen Indian Yilland marked G. L'S. S. E. Corner, north eighty chains, thence west chains, thence south eighty chains to the of commencement, intended to n six hundred and forty (640) more or less. more or less.

GEORGE LINDSAY.

JOHN CUNLIFFE, Agent.
uary 4th, 1910.

AL PROSPECTING NOTICE.

ICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that days after date I intend to apply Honorable Chief Commissioner Honorable Chief to Commissioner dis for a license to prospect for a the following described lands ore and lands covered with water: mencing at a post planted near the shore of Oyster Harbor, Oystrict, Province of British Coat at a point about one half mile Sickameen Indian Village, mark-S. W. Corner, thence north chains, thence east eighty thence south eighty chains to the place west eighty chains to the place mencement, intended to contain dred and forty (640) acres more

AMANDA LINDSAY, JOHN CUNLIFFE, Agent. ary 4th, 1910.

L PROSPECTING NOTICE.

ICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that days after date I intend to apply Honorable Chief Commissioner ds for a license to prospect for a the following described lands re and lands covered with water: mencing at a post about one mile of George Lindsay's southeast near the north shore of Oyster. Oyster District, Province of Columbia, marked W. J. L'S. S. mer, thence north eighty chains, east eighty chains, thence south chains, thence west eighty to the place of commencement, d to contain six hundred and 640) acres more or less.

WILLIAM J. LINDSAY.
JOHN CUNLIFFE, Agent.

ary 4th, 1910.

PROSPECTING NOTICE.

ICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that lays after date I intend to apply Honorable Chief Commissioner is for a license to prospect for the following described lands re and lands covered with water: nencing at a post planted about le north of George Lindsay's S. ar post near the north shore of er post, near the north shore of Harbor, in the Oyster District, Province of British Columbia and M. J. C'S. S. E. C., thence north chains, thence west eighty thence south eighty chains, east eighty chains to the point red and forty (640) acres

MARY JANE CUNLIFFE, JOHN CUNLIFE, Ager uary 4th, 1910.

AL PROSPECTING NOTICE.

ICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that days after date I intend to apply Honorable Chief Commissioner Honorable Chief Commissioner is for a license to prospect for it the following described lands re and lands covered with water: nearling at a post planted about alles north of George Lindsay's l. post, near the north shore of Harbor in the Oyster District, Province of British Columbia, o near the north shore of Chq-Bay and marked F. C. C'S. N. hence south eighty chains, thence ship chains, thence ship chains, thence north eighty nence south eighty chains, thence thence east eighty chains to the and forty (640) acres me

FRANK C. CLARKE.
JOHN CUNLIFFE, Agent.
ary 4th, 1910.

L PROSPECTING NOTICE

is hereby given that thirty ter date I intend to apply to for a license to prospect for the following described lands,

encing at a post planted about iles north, of George Lindsay's ner post, near the north shore ar Harbor, in the Oyster dishe Province of British Coland also near the north shore ainus Bay, and marked C. M.'s thence south eighty chains, ast eighty chains, thence north chains, thence west eighty to the place of commencement and six hundred and forty acres

CHARLES MERRICK y 4, 1910 John Cunliffe, agent

NOTICE

for Sale: Good buildings, without stock and imple-For particulars apply J. BECKENSELL,

Comox, B.C.

P.J.P.A.L.

SUBURBAN~

PRUNING AND PLANTING RASP-BERRIES

There are few hardy fruits more highly steemed than the Raspberry. Although the ruits are seldom used for dessert, they are much appreciated for culinary purposes, and as the plants are so easily managed, there is reason, where space and opportunity permit, why a plantation should not be made in the garden of the beginner.

At the present period it is customary to rune and thin out the old canes, so that good niting shoots may be developed on those that are retained. Had this pruning been done some time since, it would have been better, but growers often put off this important. work till winter.

The beginner at this stage may ask: "How the canes in good time is to allow light and air free access to the young canes which are soil. to bear fruit in the succeeding year. To prune the raspberries it is necessary to cut away entirely all canes (growths) that have borne fruit in the past season. The old canes are absolutely useless, and so long as they remain unpruned they are hindering the satisfactory progress of the new canes.

That the beginner may thoroughly understand how to proceed with the pruning, a typical plant of one of the taller-growing varities of the raspberry is shown in Fig. 1. This to provide next season's supplies. In Fig. 2 the same plant with all the useless and superfluous canes pruned or thinned out is shown. A close observation of the two illustrations shows how drastic the change is. It is usual to thin out the weak and superfluous canes of recent development, retaining four to six of the strongest for future work. Some growers are content to retain only three or four of the most promising ones. Tie the selected canes to stakes or trellis inserted or erected for their support, and as a final just remove the soft tips of the canes. To add to their fruitfulness it is a good plan to apply decaying manure to the plantation at this period, forking this in to a depth of 3 inches only. Do not use the fork too near the plants, or serious damage may ensue.

The making of a new plantation of raspberries is a piece of work that will be of considerable interest to many readers. It is well, in the first instance to remember that raspberries are not very fastidious as to soil; as a matter of fact, they will thrive in any fairgood ground. However, poor soil should have good lasting manure applied in abundance. Raspberries delight in a moist situation. and if the plantation be slightly shaded it will be no disadvantage. When preparing the quarters, deeply dig the soil. I prefer to trench the ground two spits deep, digging in a heavy dressing of manure as the work proceeds. Raspberries are propagated by suckers, i.e., suckerlike growths. Some varieties are much stronger in their growth than others, and for this reason I have portrayed in Fig. 3 examples of both. On the left of the illustration is a young cane of a dwarf-growing variety, and on the right is a good example of a tall-growing variety, which reveals its strong character by the stoutness and length of the young canes. These are sucker growths that pushed their way through the soil at some distance from the old plants. In a plantation of raspberries many such sucker canes are developed as the plants get established, and these injury to them and the old plants shall be buds, which will be found immediately below the surface. By these means fruit-bearing canes will be ensured during the succeeding

Planting may be done at any time between October and March, although the earlier this s done, when the weather is open and the ground free from frost, the better. There are various methods of planting; in rows is, perhaps, the most popular. The rows should be 5 feet apart, and the plants singly 2 feet apart. A trellis should be erected and the canes secured with care to this. Another method is to plant in groups of three canes each, aranging the groups 3 feet apart, and in rows feet asunder. Stout stakes, three to each group, should be inserted subsequently for the support of the new canes; the latter should be secured to the former.

Immediately after the planting, the young canes should be cut down to within 6 inches of the ground, so that they resemble the appearance of the specimens represented in Fig. On the left dwarf-growing canes are shown and on the right tall, strong-growing ones. By cutting back the young canes in this way strong growths are induced to break from the base, and these must be encouraged to grow away freely during the succeeding summer. In the subsequent autumn the weak growths hould be cut out and those retained staked and tied; these will provide a good crop of truit in the following season.

Good varieties of raspberries are: Reduperlative, Baumforth's Seedling, Lord Beansfield and Prince of Wales; Noire d' utomne, large almost black; October Yelw, free; and Orange d'Automne, a very large fruit of an orange color.

D. B. C. in The Garden.

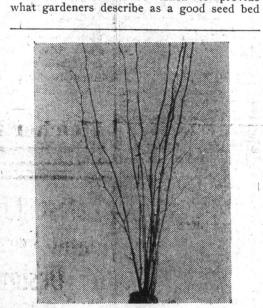
The burning of garden rubbish is the best plan both for the sake of tidiness and econ-

omy, the ashes forming a valuable plant food. The method of digging the rubbish into the ground is not to be recommended unless trenching is being carried out, when the rubbish may be placed in the bottom of the trench. No wood or prunings should be buried as these are liable to start the growth of an injurious fungus. Finely sifted ashes from the smother fire are used with advantage for covering the seed of carrots, onions, and other plants. After sowing the seed cover with a layer of the ashes before filling in the drills with a rake. Dry ashes are best for this purpose, and a quantity should be sifted and placed under cover. Heavy soils which have been dug in the autumn are much improved by the ashes being forked into the surface when preparing them for sowing or planting in spring. For the fruit quarter these ashes am I to prune my raspberries?" We must re- may also be used with most beneficial remember that one of the objects of pruning sults. In all cases where a fire can be made

SEED SOWING

February to May, more than any other time, represents the seed-sowing period of the year. Many seeds, both of flowers and vegetables, are sown in March, and others in May, but most are placed in the open ground in April. Between now and then is the time, weather and soil being favorable, for sowing the various kinds of hardy annuals which it represents the canes that have borne last sea- may be desired to grow for flowering in the son's crop of fruit and the new ones that are summer; also for raising such useful crops as broccoli, carrots, cauliflowers, lettuces, onions, radishes, turnips, parsnips, celery, peas, and beans. But the tender French or kidney beans and useful scarlet runners should not be placed in the ground until May lest the seeds should perish through the coldness of the earth; or, if they by chance should germinate, the young plants would almost certainly be cut off by frost directly they peeped out of the ground.

Condition of Seed Bed Great care should be taken to provide



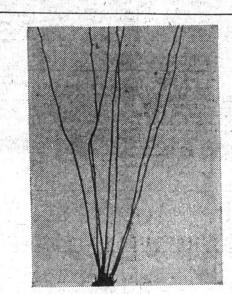
—A well-grown raspberry plant before pruning and thinning. The branching canes are those which have borne fruit, and should be removed, together

ground should be well forked over, and stirred as deeply as possible, taking care to break up should be removed with care, so that as little all the clods, below as well as on the surface Some soils that are naturally of a free, light, done as possible. The latter should be sev- or crumbly nature only need to be dug once. ered at their roots by using a sharp knife but heavy soil should be broken and worked taking good care to preserve the dormant up two or three times, until it is in a free and well-pulverised state. It should never be dug when very wet, nor should the lumps be left too long, to bake hard in the sun, before being broken up. If caught at the right time, when about half-dried, they may usually be broken into small particles approaching a powdery state. In some cases the soil is of such an unvielding nature that it is almost impossible to make it fine, and it is then desirable to collect a little of a lighter kind for sprinkling over small seeds. Never sow when the soil is in a wet, adhesive condition; it should be sufficiently dry to pass freely between the teeth of a rake drawn through the surface. If this tool becomes clogged, the earth is too wet for seed-Depth of Covering

Countless quantities of good seeds are spoiled each season through mistakes in covering them. As a rule, the smallets kinds are covered too deeply, being literally placed in their graves, for seeds smaller, than grains of sand cannot push their tender growths through a thick, and it may be hard, casing of soil. On the other hand, very large seeds, such as peas and beans, are often not covered deeply enough, and if dry weather follows they have not sufficient moisture from the earth for starting into growth, large seeds requiring a more copious supply than smaller sorts for this important pur-There is moisture enough in ground now for starting seeds into growth, owever sunny the weather may be, the sun simply drawing the moisture from the earth in the form of vapor, and this on passing up softens the seeds, a little sufficing for the small and more for the large seeds, and thus the latter must be covered deeper. The old rule of covering the seeds their own thickness with soil may answer under very favorable conditions, but setting them much deeper is generally a safer practice. Broad beans may be sown from 4in. deep; runner beans and French beans, 3in. deep; early peas, 2in. to 3in.; later

peas, 3in. to 4in.; radishes, carrots, onions, turnips, beet, parsnips, parsley, tomatoes, and all the cabbage tribe, less than 1/2 in. deep; celery and lettuce should be just covered, and mustard and cress only pressed into the earth, Following is a list of the quantities of vegetable

seeds for sowing over different areas: Broad Beans—Quantity, I pint; row or bed, 60 to 80ft.; distance apart, 9in.; distance between rows, 2ft.



2.—The same plant after pruning has been done.

Dwarf Beans-Quantity, I pint; iow or bed, 150ft.; distance apart, 1ft.; distance between rows, 2ft. Runner Beans-Quantity, I pint; row or

tween rows, 4ft. Beet-Quantity, 10z.; row or bed, 40ft.; distance apart, Ift.; distance between rows,

bed, 8oft.; distance apart, 1ft.; distance be-

Broccoli-Quantity, 10z.; row or bed, 40 sq. yds.; distance apart, 18 to 24in.; distance

between rows, 2ft. Brussels Sprouts—Quantity, 10z.; row bed, 4 sq. yds.; distance apart, 18in.; distance between beds, 2ft.

Cabbage-Quantity, 10z.; row or bel, 4 sq. yds.; distance apart, 18 to 24in,; distance between rows. 2ft. Carrot—Quantity, 102; row or bed, 100ft.;

distance apart, 9in.; distance between rows, Colewort-Quantity, 10z.; row or bed, 4 sq. yds.; distance apart, 10 to 15 in.; distance be-

tween rows, 1ft. Endive-Quantity, 1/20z.; row or bed, 4 sq. yds.; distance apart, Ift.; distance between rows, 15in.

Kale-Quantity, 10z.; row or bed, 4 sq yds.; distance apart, 18in.; distance between rows, 2ft. Leek—Quantity, I oz.; row or bed, 200 ft.; distance apart, 9 inches; distance between 18

Lettuce—Quantity, 1/2 oz.; row or bed, 4 sq. yards; distance apart 1 ft.; distance between

rows 11/2 feet. Onions for bulbs-Quantity, 1 oz.; rows or beds, 200 ft.; distance apart, 6 to 9 in.; distance 3.-

between I ft. Onions, pickling-Quantity, I oz.; row or bed, 80 ft.; distance apart, 2 in.; distance between 9 in.

Onions. beds, 15 ft.; distance apart, 1 in.; distance be-Parsnip-Quantity, 1 oz.; row or beds, 150

ft.; Distance apart I ft.; distance between Parsley—Quantity, I oz.; row or bed, 100 ft.; distance apart, I ft.; distance between rows,

Early Round Peas—Quantity, 1 pt.; row or bed, 150 ft.; distance apart, 2 in.; distance be-

tween rows, I to 2 feet. Marrowfat Peas-Quantity, 1 pt.; row or bed, 100 ft.; distance apart, 3 in; distance between rows 3 to 6 feet.

Radish-Quantity, I oz.; row or bed, 4 sq. yds.; distance apart 2 in.

Onions, Spring—Quantity, 1 oz.; row or be Savoy—Quantity, 1 pt.; row or ded,, 4 sq. yds.; distance apart, 12 to 18 in.; distance between rows, 12 to 18 in.



-How young raspberry canes should be planted and their treatment after planting. The newly plant-ed canes are cut down to within a few inches of the ground.

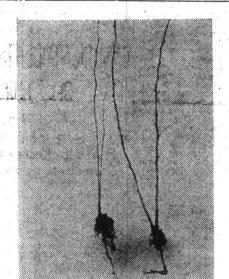
Spinach—Quantity, 10z.; row or bed, 80 ft.; distance apart, 2 in.; distance between

Turnip-Quantity, 1 oz.; row or bed, 150 ft.; distance apart, 6 to 9 in.; distance between rows, 18 in.

The distance apart attached to cabbage, broccoli, etc., is when transplanted to permanent quarters. These seeds are generally sown in a bed, and celery is sown in a box or pan

and planted out. Asparagus roots may be corded instances of seeds having germinated planted 12in. apart; shallots, 4in. apart; horse- after being preserved for over 80 years, durradish, 12in. apart; herd roots from 12in. to 18 in. apart. Small-growing early potatoes are planted about 12in. apart, the more robust 18in., and the space between the rows varies between 18in. and 36 in., according to whether greenstuff will or will not be planted between. The packets obtainable from the leading seed-houses generally have full particulars printed upon them. Those who know little of the subject should purchase one of the made-up collections of vegetable seeds, suitable for gardens of varying extent.

A row of early round-seeded peas may be sown during the first fine weather in February, sowing another when the former begin to push through the ground, and so on until the ground at disposal is occupied. These two sowings of the early sort, which should be under 3t. in height, may be followed by a second early kind, continuing with later sorts until June. The seedsmen have greatly improved the garden pea in recent years, and there are now available the finest sweet marrowfats for gathering in June; but as the seeds are large and tender they should not be sown until March is well advanced, or they may rot in the ground. The seeds should be placed in a 6in. depth of light sandy loam soil. Underneath this is 6in. of rougher soil, but rich with well-decayed manure. Below this is the ordinary soil, which has been loosened in order that penetrating roots may find their way down during the hot weather. It is the need of this root nourishment that causes the haulm to dry up so quickly in some gardens. 'Tall peas, in rows 4ft. apart, may have a row of spinnach sown between them. A row of broad beans may be sown at once, followed by another, 2 ft. from it, when the plants are up, and so on, according to the quantity required. Dwarf French beans are ready before the scarlet-runners, and are useful on that account. A row may be sown after the middle of April if the weather is mild and the ground fairly dry; if sown too soon, and the earth is very cold and wet, the seed decays. Other rows may follow on the same principle. The end of April or beginning of May will be soon enough to



Two examples of young raspberry canes with which to make new plantations. That on the left is a dwarf variety, and that on the right a tall

scarlet-runners, with another sowing fortnight later.

Plant shallots at once in an open, exposed situation on well-prepared land that has had just previous to planting a rich surface-dressing. Make it firm by treading. This should be gone over at least twice, as if the surface be dry it is scarcely possible to make it too firm. Plant in rows 12in. apart, and the bulbs should be from in. asunder in the rows. In planting make shallow holes to receive just the base of the bulbss only with a blunt dibble; cover each bulb with a small cone, consisting of about two handfuls of sifted ashes. This will prevent the bulbs at the commencement of their growth from being lifted out of the ground through the action of rain and surface stirrings. The heap will crumble away and leave the shallots standing on the surface of the ground in the best possible position for producing fine, heavy, well-manured bulbs. Soot makes an excellent top-dressing for shallots.— Donald McDonald, F.L.S.

LONGEVITY OF FERN SPORES

The reproductive process in ferns is so very different from that of flowering plants that it is difficult to believe the two divisions are branches from a common starting point. The flower, which is the sex bearer, is followed by seeds, from which young plants are born. The fern has no flower and no seeds, the microscopic bodies which are formed on the fronds and known as sports being in no way analagous to seeds. The sex bearer in ferns is the prothallus, a flat lichen-like body which, when the conditions are favorable, grows out of the spore, and upon it the male and female forces have their origin. There is fertilization, but it is not followed by the formation of a seed or anything of the kind, the baby fern starting as it were at once on its own account, whilst the prothallus dies. The spore is more of the nature of the flower bud, the prothallus being the expanded flower, and in the place of seeds a growth bud is started by fertilization. The time that seeds will retain their vitality and remain in a state approaching that of suspended animation varies with the conditions as to temperature, moisture, and air they are in, and also with their nature. There are re- Magazine.

ing which period the embryo remained inactive though still alive. Seeds that keep for years have wrappers or shells which are impermeable to air and moisture and, it must be supposed, to heat and cold also. In the case of the spore, however, there is no protective wrapper and there is no embryo; it is a dry atom of living protoplasm endowed with spe-cial functions. The wonder is that such a body should be able to keep alive for even an hour after it has been removed from the frond upon which it grew. Yet, as most gardeners know, fern spores are as easy to preserve as the seeds of such plants as poppies, begonias, and cabbages. Spores of the bracken have been kept in a drawer for 8 years and then plants raised from them.

SWEET PEAS

Where sweet peas are grown for decorative purposes or for exhibition it is usual to sow the seeds in pots in February, as when sown out of doors they are at the mercy of birds, slugs, and other garden pests. Five seeds are sown in a 4in. or 5in. pot, or, if new and expensive, they are sown singly in 3in. pots. A warm greenhouse or heated frame is a suitable place until the seeds have germinated, when they must be transferred to a cold frame and given plenty of air to keep them sturdy, supporting them with small birch twigs. Thus treated they make strong plants ready to plant outside by April. Sweet peas are excellent for making targe informal groups in the mixed border. When the flowers are required in quantity they should be grown in the kitchen garden in lines, planting a good stretch of each sort. The soil should be prepared by trenching, and mixing with it a liberal supply of well-rotted farmyard manure. It is a bad practice to take out a trench and put in several inches of manure and then cover it instead of mixing it with the soil, as the roots often fail to reach the manure. When setting out the plants they should be planted in shallow trenches, which afford a little shelter and are a help when watering has to be resorted to during the summer. Sweet peas do best when allowed plenty of room, therefore the groups of five plants should be set at least 3ft. apart. As orange and crimson sorts are apt to burn in the sun, they ought to receive shade during the hottest part of the day. For ordinary purposes only well proved sorts of distinct colors should be grown. Orange, crimson, scarlet, and pink shades look very well at night, but lavender and blue shades should be used only for daylight effects. Lady Grisel Hamilton, for example, is charming on the breakfast or Junch table. Sweet peas look best when they are arranged in silver or clear glass vases with a few light sprays of their own foliage for greenery.

FLOWER CULTURE

At one time it was popular idea even among florists that each variety of plant required its own special variety of soil. Now we know that this is all a mistake. Ninety-nine out of every hnudred plants will do well in a soil composed of good garden loam, well rotted stable ma-nure and sand. Some florists advise a sprinkling of bone meal, which can be added to advantage, but is not absolutely necessary. After soil, next in importance comes drainage. Every pot more than three inches across ought to have something in the way of drainage tefore filling it with soil through plus water can run away. See that the hole in the bottom of the pot is kept open. The minute it becomes clogged just that soon the soil becomes sour, and sour soil means deli-

cate plants. One-inch of drainage is sufficient for a fiveinch pot; for a ten-inch pot three is not too much. Old flower pots may be broken up and used for drainage purposes; also pieces of broken china or bits of charcoal. Almost anything will answer that will not decay under

There is no set rule for watering that applies to all plants. The best one can say is in general way. When the surface of the soil looks dry, then water and do it thoroughly, and then wait and watch, and when once more to soil is dry repeat the watering.

Some amateurs make the mistake of too frequently replanting their plants. It is better to feed the plants with proper fertilizers through the soil than allowing the plants to feed on the soil.

In such a case the plants need little changing. Young plants, however, do need frequent shifting to pots of larger size as their tiny roots develop. To not re-pot such a plant would mean to check its growth at a time when the development of a vigorous root system is a matter of great importance.

In re-potting any plant large or small, disturb the roots as little as possible. Slip it out of its old pot, put it into its new one and fill in about it with fresh soil. Water well before doing this to prevent the soil from clearing away from the roots. Water well after you have the plant in its new pot to settle the soil you have added.-Philadelphia Record.

The cordial invitation extended to Canadian fruit growers by the council of the National Fruit Growers' Federation to visit some of the chief fruit plantations of England is not meeting with that response throughout Can-ada which it should. The idea originated with Mr. W. A. Mackinnon, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Birmingham, England. A party, of representatives from the various fruit growing provinces could bring back from the old land much information of value to those engaged in the fruit industry here.-The Fruit