

Butchart Gardens grow magnificently in old pit

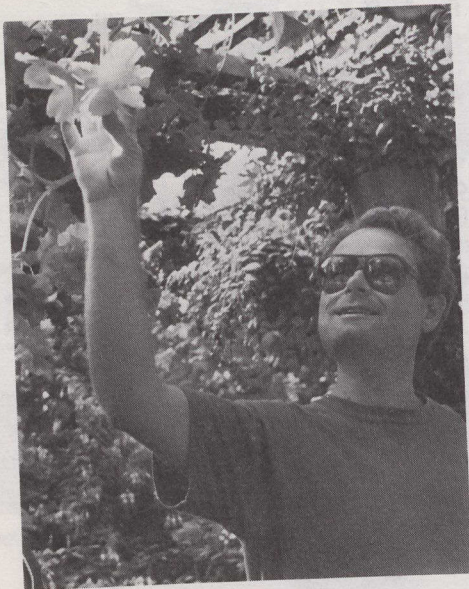
Butchart Gardens on Vancouver Island is a landmark of 125 connecting gardens open year-round for visitors, writes Hazel Lowe of *Southam News*.

The gardens, a legacy from Robert and Jenny Butchart, are grown on what was once a limestone quarry. The sunken garden is the showpiece of the Butchart collection. During the 77 years since work began on the garden the quarry walls have grown a soft curtain of ivy and Virginia creeper. Rock gardens of gentians, saxifrages and candy tuft border the path leading to the floor of the pit now carpeted with a rainbow of perennials. Outcroppings of rock are frosted with lumps of glory of the snow in winter; perfumed with rambler roses all summer.

Beyond the flower beds an open stretch of lawn overlooks a large artificial lake, its margins crowded with azaleas and blue iris, flowering cherry, purple plum and Japanese maple. A waterfall tumbling from the top of the quarry feeds the lake where a fountain sprays 21 metres into the air above the branches of poplar, willow and silver birch trees.

Roses galore

The Rose Garden on the upper level is another prized section of this flowery kingdom by the sea. Visitors reach its flagstone walks through rhododendron woods, or along a peony-lined path. The Rose Garden, its central lawn surrounded by dwarf boxwood hedges, is at its best in early July when the beds blaze with colour around the traditional frog foun-



A visitor admires the vegetation.

tain and wishing well.

Roses bloom in profusion through the Butchart Gardens, festooning arches over pathways and summer houses along with hedges of English lavender and geranium borders.

The gardens grow according to the season and in the springtime, after the first daffodils explode into a golden carpet beside the lake, old-fashioned wall-flowers and tulips nod over pink and blue forget-me-nots. In summer, snapdragons, pansies, columbines, hollyhocks, carnations, sweet william, foxglove and tiger lilies begin to bloom. At dusk the gardens take on a new beauty in the glow of 1 000 hidden lights.



Butchart Gardens, near Victoria, British Columbia, created from an old limestone quarry, are a blaze of colour all summer long.

Company to help exporters

A Canadian firm and a British-based company have formed a joint venture export management company.

Canada Wire and Cable Limited of Toronto has joined with Marshall International Trading Company, a subsidiary of the international Inchcape Group to form Mitcan Trading Incorporated. The new company will specialize in managing exports for small- and medium-sized manufacturers who are new to exporting or who do not have the resources needed to undertake an individual export program. The company will initially focus on Middle Eastern, Far Eastern, Latin American and European markets.

The company hopes to be handling \$6-\$8 million in sales within the next three years. Mitcan expects to earn a 10-15 per cent commission on export sales managed for its clients.

Although the Inchcape Group owns 51 per cent of the new company, it will split membership on the board of directors evenly with Canada Wire and Cable, a subsidiary of Noranda Mines Limited of Toronto. Inchcape and Company Limited has 650 subsidiaries and associated companies world-wide.

Gas near Sable Island

Mobil Oil Canada Limited has announced that tests of the company's latest step-out well on the Venture structure near Sable Island indicate another gas-bearing zone has been found.

The new zone, at about 5 900 metres, was located deeper than gas-producing zones in the two wells that preceded the present hole in the Venture area.

The present well, being drilled by the jackup rig *Rowan Juneau*, is designated B-43 and follows the D-23 discovery well and the B-13 appraisal well.

Although the new results indicate there is gas in the Venture area in deeper zones, they do not prove the commercial viability of natural gas off Nova Scotia.

Experts say the Scotian Shelf area will have to contain reserves of 90 million cubic metres, but so far only about 60 million cubic metres have been proved.

At the 5 900-metre level, tests indicated a flow of 276 000 cubic metres a day with 113 barrels of condensate. Another test, at about 5 600 metres, showed gas flowing at a rate of 474 000 cubic metres with 271 barrels of condensate.