day, August 9, 1910.

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S LAND DISTRICT.

rict of Sooke. ICE that Ada Leslie Ellis, TCE that Ada Leslie Ellis, an, intends to apply for o purchase the following ing at the northwest cor-2; thence south 40 chains; ains, more or less, to the rner of lot 113; thence dins to the southwest cor-3; thence west to shore 16 or-less; thence following o the southeast corner of the southeast corner of the north along the bounda-80 to 93, 65 chains, more ce east 74 chains, more or t of commencement.

# THE VICTORIA COLONIST

# RURAL AND SUBURBAN~ DWARF FRUIT TREES

1 In all the

The advantages of the dwarf fruit trees for the small home garden are: (1) They require much less room than standards, thus enabling you to grow all the different kinds in your back yard; (2) they come into bearing from two to five years earlier than standards, often bearing a crop worth considering the second or third year; (3. you can care for them more conveniently and thoroughly, and (4) if they are not put too close together they will not shade the ground too much for other crops, such as strawberries and vegetables.

An ordinary apple tree requires a place forty feet square, so that in an ordinary back yard, which is seldom over fifty feet square, only two or three can be grown and the ground is too densely shaded. In the same area you can grow from twenty-five to fifty dwarf apple or pear trees of different varieties, all trained to pyramid form and each tree should ultimately bear about a bushel of fruit every year. Some vegetables can also be grown etween the trees.

between the trees. It takes about ten years for a large apple tree to come into full bearing—only four or five dwarfs. Some varieties of dwarf apples, e.g., Bismarck, will fruit the first year, but it is not good policy to allow it. All will bear a partial, but considerable, crop the second or third year. Obviously, dwarfs are the only sensible thing for renters, suburbanites and amateurs who want all kinds of fruit on a small area.

#### How Trees Are Dwarfed

All the varieties that are grown in the form of large trees can also be grown as dwarfs. Dwarf trees can be had only by inserting buds of the desired variety into a slow growing stock. Practically all the dwarf apples are budded on a small-fruited, wild European apple called the Paradise. A strong growing variety like the Red Astrachan will then grow only eight to twelve feet high. Half dwarfs are budded on Doucin. Half dwarfs come into bearing later than dwarfs, require more room and ultimately bear larger crops. Their main use is in the new type of commercial orchard, in which standard, half dwarf and dwarf apples are grown on the same land instead of the old plan of mixing strawberries and other small fruits with standard trees.

Dwarf pears are budded on quince stocks. Dwarf plums have usually been put on my-robalan roots, but Prof. Waugh believes the best stock is the sand cherry. Peaches when worked on a plum stock make a shorter growth; they are also much better adapted for growing on wet or heavy soils and are longer-lived than if worked on peach seedlings. The cherries are usually grafted on mahaleb stock, but some varieties do not succeed well when worked directly on it. In such cases they are double grafted. Double grafting is also sometimes practiced with pears which do not take kindly to quince stock. To double graft buds of some varieties which thrive on the quince are worked on quince stock and allowed to make a year's growth; then the bud of the variety which it is wished Magazine.

to perpetuate is put on the scion. In England, where the dwarf fruit trees the surface of the soil, then the stock will not become bark-bound.

To Produce a Perfect Head Pruning is the next important step, and in this lies success or failure. The whole idea is to produce strong fruiting spurs, exactly as when grapes are grown on the spur system. On an already trained tree the main branches -On an already trained tree the main branches may be allowed to grow all summer, but in June the terminal bud in the laterals will be-come fruiting spurs. These lateral branches must be kept short in order that they may be stiff enough to support the fruit. The main branches are pruned back in late fall or early spring to two or three buds in order to keep the tree in shape and in as compact a form as

To bring a young tree into shape is not a difficult task, but it requires close attention. The one-year-old tree is cut back to eighteen inches. As a result several side shoots will be formed. Train the topmost one up as a leader, tying it to a stake and as nearly in line with the main stem as possible. As soon as it has made a growth about ten inches long pinch out the terminal bud. New shoots will at once start, and as soon as they have made two or three leaves pinch the terminal but out of all of them except the topmost one, which is left for a lead-er. If possible, have the new leader start from the opposite side of the tree from which the previous leader started in order that the tree

may be perpendicular. The side shoots will naturally assume such positions as to give the tree a symmetrical habit, but if they do not place stakes where the branches should be, pull the branches over and tie them. These branches need not be

shortened until the late fall or early spring, when they must be shortened back to eight buds. The following spring all the branches will make vigorous growth. As soon as the newly started side shoots have seven or eight leaves pinch out the ends of all except the terminal one, which is left to grow and draw the sap. Pinch the leader out when it has made a growth of ten inches. If it makes another growth the same season stop that also when it gets ten inches long. All this about pruning sounds as if it were a great amount of work.

but really it is not. All the necessary work can be done easily before or after office hours. Root Pruning Induces Early Fruiting When the trees have attained a height of six or eight feet and are still growing vigor-ously, root pruning will be found helpful in bringing the fruit. This is done by running a spade down into the ground as deep as it can

pushed eighteen inches from the trunk, Have the spade sharp so that it will cut off clean all the roots and describe a circle clear around the tree. The trees must be sprayed regularly once ten days or two weeks with Bordeaux mix-

ture containing paris green or other poison, all summer long, for the various fungous disease and insects. Should the San Jose scale be found in the trees spray with lice-sulphur wash, or use one of the miscible oils, following the manufacturers' directions very closely. For applying these spraying mixtures use one of the small spray pumps having a tank holding about five gallons.--P. T. Barnes in Garden

copodioides and salicornioides also that thought while demonstrating that not a little thought and care has been exercised in the arranging and selection of the more suitable plants. In the construction of these miniature types of combined rock and water garden it is important that the more diminutive or compact-growing subjects be selected, and as there are numbers of such things, it is but a matter of choice. For example, should any reader possess an idea towards specialization, he may indulge to his heart's content in the encrusted Saxifrages and their near allies for the sunny aspect and the alpine Primulas for the slightly shaded one, while at one turn he would have embraced two of the finest genera to be found among alpine.

## Soil Provision

For the two groups named the plants will found to thrive in gritty loam, a not inconsiderable number not objecting to an addition of old mortar with the soil. For all of these plants small pockets of soil or crevices where soil may be trickled into to the depth of I foot will suit admirably, the rosettes of leaves meanwhile resting on the ledge of rock itself in imitation of Nature. It is in planting so as to make the rock garden appear as natural as possible that much of the art of this phase of gardening lies. "

# A BEAUTIFUL TULIP

(Tulipa Kaufmanniana var. Aurea)

One of the earliest Tulips in flower, T. kaufmanniana, is not surpassed in beauty by any other species, although some may be more gorgeous in color and larger in size. Its earliness is one of its chief attractions, coming as it does into flower on a sunny border early in March. A most variable species, this Turkestan Tulip ranges in color from almost creamy white to others with golden yellow ones tinged on the outside of the petals with bright red. The flowers are of a rich golden yellow inside, with a splash of red near the base, while the outer surface of the petals all but the margins are suffused with bright red. Variable in size as in coloring, the largest flower has petals which are nearly 4 inches in length. For growing in pans in the alpine house; T. kaufmanniana and its varieties are among the most valuable of early flowering bulbous plants. Six bulbs in a early howering bulbous plants. Six bulbs in a 7-inch pan make a charming display. They should be potted up in autumn in a mixture of loamy soil with plenty of sand and a little leaf-mould. After potting the pan should be plunged in ashes to the rim in some sheltered place, and left there through the winter until the leaves and flowers' begin to push up. Then it may be taken into the house to expand its blooms. After the flowers have faded they should be picked off to prevent seeding, and the pan replunged and supplied with plenty of water till growth has finished. Then the bulbs should be well ripened off. Some of the larger ones may do for another season, while the smaller ones may be planted out in a border.

and A. lanuginosa, with hardy Opuntias and others, appear on the sunny side, and as show-ing the comparatively representative character of the whole, such shrubby Veronicas as ly-copodioides and salicornioides also find a place, while demonstrative that not a little there here. or four times, especially when they are ap-

The advantages of these bushy plants will now be seen, for instead of weakly trails from the extra long grafted plants, we have those grand growths which yield such beautiful long trails that even one of them is a shower bouquet in itself. Liquid manure must be given freely just before the flower-buds show color, and when the first bud is opening remove the plants to a cooler temperature where they may develop their flowers more slowly.

Needless to say, the wichuraiana tribe may be trained in all ways, and very pretty they are, too, in flat V-shaped specimens, which the decorator knows only too well how to use to the best advantage. Personally, I prefer the columnar form with a semi-drooping top, made possible by allowing 2 feet or 3 feet of the top part of the growths to droop over with the weight of bloom. These plants after flowering are most useful to plant out for a quick effect on a pergola, or they may be grown under glass for a time, repotting them, if needed, preparatory to flowering another season. It should be remembered that Rambler Roses grown in pots are best if rather cramped at the root, and a 10-inch pot will be ample for quite a large specimen. Of course, huge specimens may be obtained by growing the plants in tubs; but these are rather unwieldy. The beautiful little dwarf-growing Polyanthas, such as Aschen-brodel, Baby Dorothy, Mrs. Cutbush, etc., should be also grown to associate with the Ramblers. Some of the best Ramblers are Crimson Rambler, Philadelphia Rambler, Flower of Fairfield, Tausendschon, American Pillar, Hiawatha, Delight, Blush Rambler, Dorothy Perkins, Lady Gay, White Dorothy, Gruss anZabern, Minnehaha and Goldfinch. -The Garden.

# MUSHROOM CULTURE

To a great many people the art of growing mushrooms is quite a mystery, and even amongst gardeners of considerable experience and skill their cultivation is attended with a good deal of guess work, because they lack the knowledge of two or three essential points, which, if attended to at the outset, the after crop of this delicious esculent can be looked forward to with absolute certainty. Everyone likes mushrooms, and there is no reason why anyone who can procure the manure and has a place, either in a shed or out-building or a cellar, may not have a bed producing plenty of mushrooms the year around, excepting June or uly-and even in these hot months they can grown if kept covered up from the flies.

Mushrooms will grow anywhere when given the proper materials, and dark, dry celars not being used for anything else are ideal places, spaces under verandahs, or the prepared manure may be packed in boxes any size, so long as they are deep enough to hold eight or nine inches of manure. Old bureau drawers It is, however, always advisable to procure serve capitally for this purpose-in fact, there fresh bulbs for potting up every autumn, as is no limit to their cultivation in places that those which have been once used cannot be may be convenient or that ingenuity can sug-

ized, because the temperature can be kept so

Following out the foregoing instructions, you should have plenty of mushrooms. Be careful not to get the manure wet when preparing it, as this delays and hinders your bed : in fact, it is absolutely necessary to save it and prepare in some dry place. There is sufficient moisture in the manure itself during the process of heating, but if conditions occur in too dry a plice and your bed needs water, warm it well before applying, say about 100 degrees, an occasional sprinkling will keep it right. When preparing material for your bed, be careful to see there is no old iron, such as pieces of hoop iron, or nails. It is stated as a curious fact that iron will prevent any mushrooms. It is recorded that among rival mushroom growers in France care is taken of the beds to prevent any enemy from sticking nails into it, as this meant failure.

In about six weeks or two months, if the temperature keeps right, mushrooms should appear, and when gathering give the mus. room a slight twist so as not to disturb the little ones, and be careful to fill up with good soil any holes made in the bed by removing. Never cut them off with a knife, as the stump remaining will decay and infect the surrounding growth After a bed has exhausted itself, which it should in about three weeks, a couple of inches of good soil applied on the top will renew the crop for a short while. I have found it efficacious to occasionally water it with liquid manure, which stimulates and increases the size of the mushrooms. When completely exhausted, remove the old material, which is just right for digging in flower beds or for bulb cultiva-

A good plan to have successive crops of mushrooms is to keep adding to your bed fresh manure treated as directed, removing the old portion as it throws off the crop. Mushrooms can be grown anywhere on shelves built for them in the cellar, making one above another, or you can have a bed in a barrel by filling the barrel, spawning it-having regard to the temperature-and then cutting holes in the sides of the barrel at various places, through which openings the mushrooms will appear. To sum up, the whole art of mushroom cultivation lies in observing these rules:

1. Get your manure fresh and keep from

Turn daily and mix a third of good soil with

3. Make your bed, when pounded thoroughly firm, to be about eight inches in depth; any deeper would make it heat too much, and any thinner or shallower would not be enough. 4. Spawn it when the heat is receding from

ninety degrees to eighty-five degrees, nevermore, as the heat would kill the spawn. 5. Wait ten days after bed is spawned before you put on top layer of soil, so as to allow excess heat and moisture to escape.

6. Do not water unless you have to, and have it at blood heat. 7. Have the temperature near sixty degrees,

no more.

A. L. ELLIS, Per J. Dubois, Agent

### LAND DISTRICT.

ict of Sooke. TICE that Leone Dubois, nan, intends to apply for o purchase the following ids: Commencing at the ner of lot 112; the hence north 40 chains; 40 chains; thence south 40

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#### LAND DISTRICT.

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L. H. ELLIS. Per J. Dubois, Agent.

LAND ACT.

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uver, B. C., occupation atends to apply for per-purchase the following

at a post planted at the or of James A. Campbell's in the vicinity of Cahnish sland, thence south 20 west 20 chains, thence s, thence west 20 chains, o shore; thence along d east to this post. A. CAMPBELL. N R. HARTFIELD.

Agent June, 1910.

THE COLONIST

a Ho

much more extensively grown than in this country, the common thorn (Crataegus Oxyacantha) has been successfully used as a stock.

Dwarf trees are handled by only a few Am-erican nurserymen. Trained trees cost from \$2.50 to \$6.50 apiece according to the variety, the way they have been trained and the age. Good dwarf, untrained, yearling trees can be had, however, for about fifty cents, and if you wish to graft the plants yourself Paradise stock may be obtained from most of the nerserymen.

The most desirable forms for training fruit trees in America are the pyramidal or coneshaped and the bush or round-headed. In Europe they are trained into many different shapes for special purposes, such as growing on walls, fences or along paths. For flat surfaces simple and compound cordons and es-paliers are more economical or space than bushes or pyramids. However in the greater part of the United States fruit trees must not

be trained directly on a wall as they are in Europe, because our hot summers will burn them, but they can be tried to a trellis six inches or so away from the wall. In the cooler regions of the north where the season is too short peaches, as it is in England, the heat of a wall will be found very beneficial.

Make the Soil Condition Ideal

There is no sense in trying to grow dwarf fruit trees in ordinary soil. It must be rich and well-drained. The ideal preparation is trenching at least two feet deep working in at this time a heavy application of manure. The same preparation as is given a grape border will give satisfactory results.

If the expense of trenching the whole piece is too great, then dig out the row where the trees are to stand two feet wide and deep. An admirable way to distribute the cost of the preparation of the ground over several years is to prepare, say, one-third or one-half of the area at once and plant the trees close together, say, four feet apart. The second year prepare the rest of the ground and transplant the trees. This transplanting the trees improves the root system. It is only the untrained yearlings that may be transplanted. When planting the trained trees, such as are carried in stock in our American nurseries, set them in their perman-ent locations. Never set the union between

stock and scion below the surface of the ground because roots are likely to be produced from the scion which would counteract the effects of the stock. The union should be just above

THE TOWN GARDEN Rock Gardening

Probably no phase of domestic horticulture creates more interest than that of rock gardening, and probably also none in which so much interest may be concentrated in a small space. That the reader may have no misgivings in the matter, one has but to refer to the rock gardening at Kew, where it is carried on year after year with no little success amid conditions that no one with a knowledge of the subject would regard as idela.

#### The Miniature Type With space of necessity limited to perhaps a

few square yards, the question arises as to which of the varying types would be best, and I have no hesitation in recommending, preferably, a miniature form, which might also, if needs be, embrace a combination of rock and water gardening. Indeed in the mind's eye there exists one which in addition has a tiny bog garden, the whole occupying a space not larger than an ordinary dwelling-room. The cemented pool of slightly irregular bath-like outline, fed from a screened iron tank, is in the background, the overflow water from which feeds the low-lying bog-bed, the irregular and two-sided rockery facing the last-named on one side and an adjacent walk on the other. The rockery boasts of both sunny and shady as-peets, which are of considerable importance.

The Bog Garden This portion from its highest point, where it is 3 feet wide, leads off in rivulet fashion and widens as it meanders and extends, till at

its lowest point a peaty bed of 5 feet across is seen, which contains Lilium pardalinum, He-paticas, Trilliums and other suitable plants. In the upper reaches Primula rosea, P. Sieboldii Gentiana verna, Anemone robinsoniana and the like find, with others, a congenial home. In the water-pool Nymphaeas odorata vars., N. mar-liacea carnea—which will presently be too large—and Sagittaria are seen, Butomus and Menyanthes occupying the wet ground near the overflow outlet.

#### The Rockery

This also has its complement of suitable things, Ramondias and alpine Primulas in vawhile Sedums, Saxifrages of the mossy and en-crusted sections Cobweb Houseleeks, the small-er Dianthi, Acantholimon, Arenaria, Gypso-phila cerastioides, Hare-bell and other Cam-panulas, Androsace Chumbyii, A. stattore

n to give satisfaction a second season. In the border T. kaufmanniana is one of the gest easiest of Tulips to grow, and when left in the round it will come up year after year, especially if planted in a warm, sunny position. The variety aurea is equally hardy and, with the other, is well worth a nook in the rock garden, where it would be very effective.

# RAMBLER ROSES IN POTS AND THEIR MANAGEMENT

The beautiful densely flowered pot-grown specimens of these popular decorative Roses are now grown so extensively by various commercial florists that they have quite altered the appearance of our floral displays, more especially during the late spring and early summer. Although readily procurable, many would find much delight in growing their own specimens instead of purchasing them in bloom. The large growers formerly grafted their plants, and these plants made tremendous lengths of growth, but the flowering was not always a success. They have long since found that plants potted up from the open ground, especially if they are on their own roots, two years old, and have been cut back in the spring of the second year, give the best results, for such plants are bushy and have several shoots derate length rather than two or three of m very long ones. Such plants potted up in the autumn are brought under glass in the spring, moderately pruned and given a good warm temperature, where they quickly develop into fine plants and fill their pots with an abundance of roots. It is, however, during the following season that these plants are seen at their best, when, after a summer and autumn outdoors to promote ripening of the wood, they are topdressed and are ready for forcing, or rather, for putting into a temperature of about 50 deg. in January or February, because the Rambler Rose resents strong forcing heat at first. The best trails of bloom are obtained from

growths made under glass the previous season, and these must be well ripened. There is no need to have a lot of these growths. It is best to retain two or three of the finest and one or two of the older growths that bear several laterals, these latter being cut back hard, even to the second eye. Brisk syringing on fine mornings and careful watering at the roots will be necessary, and an early application of some good fertilizer should be given, pointing this into the surface soil with a label. Allow the growths ample space, tying them, if necessarv, to two or three bamboo canes, and when

To have certain success, procure if possible long straw, if any, and add a third of good garturning daily to prevent it heating too much, adding to the pile fresh manure and soil as you rocure them till you have sufficient to make a bed four or five feet in width as long as you have space for, and when packed down to be

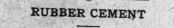
not less than eight inches in depth. After the first rank heat has escaped, make the bed by placing the manure in layers, pounding it firmly. Pound it as you would pound the soil in setting posts; the more compact your bed is, the longer it retains the heat, and the spawn travels quicker through it.

In locating your bed, do not put it on a cold floor or where any water is apt to raise and be absorbed by the bed; in such a possibility, raise your bed up four or five inches, and if against a demp, cold wall, run some made boards between.

When your bed is made put a thermometer in it and observe the temperature, which will rise up to a greater or lesser degree; but when you notice it going down and about ninety degrees, place your spawn in it by making holes four inches deep, fifteen inches apart, and place the broken spawn in small pieces in the holes, covering the same.

A particular point in after-success is to wait after spawning for a week or ten days before you put the top covering of soil. Many grow-ers are so impatient that they put the soil on too soon. The heating or fermentation going on in the new bed causes moisture or hot steam, and this must be allowed to escape, so that if the soil was put on before this occurred it would be retained in the bed and kill the spawn. This is the actual cause for the failure in nine out of ten cases of attempts to grow mushrooms, and too much stress cannot be laid on these two points in growing them : The first, being careful not to spawn the bed till the heat is receding and is about ninety degrees or eighty-five degrees, and the second, not to cover with the top two inches of soil till eight or nine days have passed after spawning When putting on the top two inches of soil, pat it down firmly and smoothly and then place a layer of straw over your bed; though not actually necessary, it aids to keep the soil surface moist and prevents the air drying up the bed too quickly, and keeps a still temperature. The temperature to grow mushrooms should be fifty-eight and one-half degrees, and should

As it takes six weeks to two months for the crop to grow, you can make the beds any time so long as you avoid it cropping when flies the daily manure and sweepings from a stable, whatever quantities possible forking out the in May. It is not necessary to grow mushrooms in dark places, but they will grow there den soil to the manure, mixing it thoroughly, as well as in the light .-- J. McPherson in Canadian Horticulturist.



The following is an excellent cement for repairing rubber boots and shoes, waterproof coats, etc.: Prepare two solutions, the first consisting of ten parts of pure virgin caout-chouc, dissolved in 280 parts of chloroform, and the second of ten parts of caoutchouc four of rosin, and two parts of gum turpentine, dissolving in 40 parts of oil of turpentine. The first solution is prepared by allowing the caoutchouc to dissolve in the chloroform. For the second solution the caoutchouc is cut into small pieces and melted with the rosin. The gum turpentine is then added and the mass is finally dissolved in the oil of turpentine. Both solutions are then mixed together. To repair a hole in a rubber shoe or waterproof garment, the place to be repaired is brushed over with the cement, and a piece of close linen dipped in the cement, then laid over it. As soon as the linen adheres the cement is applied and smooth-With some skill the hole may be repaired ed.

A GOOD CEMENT

so that it cannot be detected.

Something which the suburbanite frequentneeds in small quantities, but which he rarehas on hand, is a good, quick-setting cement for uniting small fragments of iron, setting wooden handles into tools, and a hundred and one other small jobs. A very good cement which will answer almost any requirement may be made by dissolving common orange shellac in enough alcohol to form a paste.

This may be kept on hand in a tightly-corked bottle with a wide mouth-tightly corked, or the alcohol will evaporate. When it is desired to use the cement, place as much as it is desired to use in any small tin vessel, and set the paste on fire. The alcohol will soon burn out, and the cement should then be quickly used, before it has time to cool. This cement

A cow will readily form the habit of holding

is very strong, and is waterproof.

up her milk if she is treated harshly.