

Association, the membership to be made up from the territory named above, and the objects to be co-operation in promoting and encouraging proper methods of producing, handling, and marketing horticultural products. This affords conclusive evidence that our people are awakening to the advantages which this Province offers as a fruit producing country. In his report to the Provincial Board of Horticulture, as to the objects of the association, Mr. C. M. Palmer, inspector of fruit pests, says: "The scheme of the association is a gigantic one and in time may possibly control the marketing of the greater part of the fruit grown in the territory embraced, and if carried out, should to a certain extent control and maintain fair prices and obtain the most favorable freight rates from the railway companies, also prevent the over-stocking of any particular market with perishable fruit and the inevitable loss consequent. In regard to legislation it is of the utmost importance that British Columbia fruit growers and nurserymen should be protected from those pests which as yet have not reached us, and also exterminate, or at least keep in check, those which already have a footing in the Province, and I think that no laws, however, stringent, having these objects in view, should be opposed by men having the interests of this Province at heart."

No line of business calls for more loyal devotion, for more thorough study, or for more close attention to detail than horticulture. The penalty for shiftless methods is greater in no other business. Too many horticulturists are determined to ignore the experience of others, and to gain their knowledge by intuition and evolve it from their inner consciousness. Horticulture, as has been remarked, has to contend with no greater enemies. They are the fore-runners, the allies, accessories and co-partners of the codlin moth and the woolly aphid. They are the progenitors of our diseased and neglected orchards. They are a standing reproach, a menace, and a pest beyond the reach of any of our standard remedies in this world.

One man who, through self-conceit or ignorance adopts erroneous methods of pruning or drainage or cultivation may, like the blind leader of the blind drag his neighbor into the ditch. Meantime, while sensitive to the same influences which affect the prosperity of other industrial branches, horticulture offers rewards as little subject probably to the varying winds of fortune, as any other field of human effort. Her development is not of a spasmodic or speculative character. She has enlisted in her service, the highest intelligence and the keenest business intellect.

As to the future prospects of the horticultural industry in this Province, Mr. Walter Taylor, in a lengthy paper read before the Fruit Growers' Association, a year or so ago, remarked: "In the treatment of this point, it is necessary to draw a little on our imagination, but as the development of this Province in fruit growing and of this city as a commercial centre of vast importance is so certain in your

minds, what I say will not, I think, be considered visionary. The day has not come, but it is in the future, when a large portion of the arable lands of this Province will be devoted to the production of fruit; the adaptability of the soil, the suitability of the climate are all that can be desired. Here we have no codlin moths, no black knot, no spring or summer frosts to destroy or even check the propagation of the different kinds of fruit, and vegetables can be grown in abundance suitable for canning purposes. All we want is the proper and judicious development of the country for the purposes it is best intended, and a careful selection of trees and vines so as to ensure the best kinds of fruit. With this done, in five, or at the outside, ten years hence, we should be in a position to not only supply our Provincial markets with all they require, but compete on favorable terms for the Eastern trade as well. In that time, if not sooner, we will have direct communication with Australia, where large quantities of preserved fruit are used, most of which are imported from England. Our geographical position is so favorable that we will be able to compete, not only for this trade, but also for that of China and Japan, as well as that of India. With all these avenues of trade open to us, and the vast prairie land to the east of the Rockies, including Manitoba and the Territories, where fruit cannot be grown to any extent, and destined soon to have a large and thrifty population, is it too much to say that if the whole of the land in this Province was devoted to fruit growing, that a market will be ready for it? And as progress is being made to this end, the fruit canning industry will be found keeping pace with it, and British Columbia will become more and more celebrated as a fruit growing country, and I hope also for the superiority of its canned goods."

British Columbians are becoming thoroughly alive to the future of horticulture in this Province. In the past, the horticulturists have had no publication which would make a special effort in the direction of placing their interests in a proper light before the public. In the hope of meeting this long felt want, THE HOME JOURNAL has opened a new department, devoted exclusively to horticulture, which will be under the supervision of a competent man. In this department, from week to week will be discussed matters affecting horticulture in this Province, and, if sufficient support is forthcoming, the amount of space devoted to the subject will be increased. THE HOME JOURNAL is anxious to receive from all interested contributions on the subject.

Another new feature of THE HOME JOURNAL is a poultry department, which is also in good hands. The raising of poultry is likely to become a profitable industry; but hitherto, like the horticulturists, the poultry men have labored under the disadvantage of having no publication in which to put forth their claims. Realizing this condition of affairs, the publishers of THE HOME JOURNAL will in future reserve a portion of their paper for the discussion of such subjects as may be considered necessary to the encourage-

ment of the industry in this Province. In another issue, I will have something to say on this point.

The Toronto *Empire* finds in the twenty-second annual report of the British Columbia Superintendent of Education reasons to compliment the people of the Pacific Coast Province upon the satisfactory growth of their public schools, which, as the *Empire* puts it, is an indication of double progress, inasmuch as it shows that school legislation keeps pace with increasing population. The following paragraph from the *Empire* should interest Mr. J. N. Muir, the great censor of our public school system: "The schools of British Columbia to-day give employment in all to 267 teachers, who are paid all the way from \$600 per annum to \$1,500, one teacher only receiving the maximum stipend. The public school teachers are expected to impart to the rising generation the modern average school knowledge of reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, composition, geography, history, anatomy, physiology and hygiene, drawing and the value of physical exercise. So that it will readily be seen they are not behind the age, and, by the way, a more careful examination of the inspectors' report will reveal the fact that they possess the vices and virtues of the times in about the proportions characteristic of Ontario." It is not often that an Eastern paper says anything flattering about British Columbia, but when it does, it is only fair that British Columbians should be made aware of the fact.

Commenting on an item which recently appeared in THE HOME JOURNAL relating to the changes which the Church of England has undergone in recent years, a London, Eng., paper prints a list of clergymen of the Church of England who have recently been received into the Catholic Church in London, and wonders how the Episcopalians of Victoria and Canada generally will receive the tidings. The list is as follows: Rev. Horace Chapman, rector of Dunhead, St. Andrew's, near Salisbury; Rev. Sutherland Maclellan, curate of St. Cuthbert's, Earl's Court; Rev. Richard Someville Wood, chaplain to Her Majesty's forces; Rev. Hugh Briggs, curate of All Saints, Plymouth.

I am not sufficiently in the confidence of the members of the Church of England to venture an opinion as to how they will receive the tidings that four or five clergymen have been honest enough to come forward and act upon the courage of their convictions. If a clergyman or a layman sincerely feels that within the gates of the Catholic Church he is nearer the throne of Grace, I can see no reason why he should be condemned for entering therein. The great objection is that some clergymen, professedly Protestant, preach the doctrines and adopt the practices so long considered the especial property of the Roman Catholic Church, and lack the courage to become Roman Catholics. In acting thus, they not only place themselves in a very bad light, but may be instruments in instilling into the minds of the young a form of worship in direct opposition to what the conscience of the