

that purpose, a large part of which is naturally drained, while that which needs draining can be easily done. We have very long summers and abundant sunshine, which ensures an early and late season. In other words, we have an early growth in spring with absence of killing frosts, and the late apples can remain on the trees until November, if need be. With so much sunshine during this long-growing period, coupled with the character or chemical nature of our soils, it gives the wonderful colouring to our fruit. Also, we have a light rainfall, but still enough for fruit culture, by paying strict attention to practical cultivation, thereby conserving the moisture in the soil left there by the winter rains. Just to show the possibilities I may say that I had an Alexander apple tree that bore last season 34 pounds No. 1 apples in its fifth year from the graft; in other words, a 2-year-old tree, planted three years, also a Victoria plum tree, with 42 pounds of plums the same age. And as regards the great growth of wood, I have a 3-year-old 'Ben Davis' worked over to a "Winter Banana" last season which measured $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in circumference (new growth) above the union, one limb alone (of which there are four) measured $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in circumference, one season's growth. I believe there is no place in the world today that offers more or better advantages to fruit growers than this Southern end of Vancouver Island.

"The one difficulty is the clearing of the timbered land for those that have not sufficient capital to purchase land already cleared. That done and ten or fifteen acres planted and Logan, Phenomenal, and other berries planted around the boundary, or between the rows (so as not to interfere with the cultivation) either for future profit or even for speculation, one need not fear a failure if engaged in fruit growing here. The Loganberry and other small fruit would give a good income after the second year, while the larger fruit was coming into bearing.

"Of course, one needs the indispensable requisites of industry, ordinary intelligence and its application, with a small amount of capital, to be successful. Fruit growing is, like other things in life, made up of little things. One must carry out the six commandments of horticulture: 1st, plant wisely; 2nd, cultivate thoroughly; 3rd, prune intelligently; 4th, spray carefully; 5th, thin extensively; 6th, market knowingly. As to the market for the increased quantity of fruit that is going to be produced, some appear to think there will be an over-production. I believe the more we grow of No. 1 fruit—properly packed—the more we will be able to sell, and we will also get better prices. We have established a reputation for excellent fruit, by taking first place in Great Britain and again at the International Convention, held in Vancouver, and also at Spokane. In fact, we can grow both large and small fruit second to none.

"A word about the English walnut; it is quite at home here and grows and bears wonderfully, commencing to bear in five or six years. I would advise planting it very largely along the boundary, both for future profit and ornamental purposes."

Those who have visited the beautiful orchard at "Glen Lea" will bear witness to the practical working out of Mr. Heatherbell's ideas, and will understand and share his enthusiasm.

Profits in Fruit.—Mr. T. A. Brydon, of "Craig Lea" Farm, one of the most successful fruit growers in B. C., writes:—