

## NOW

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THE GRIMM MFG. CO.

INCORPORATED

58 Wellington St.  
MONTREAL, QUE.



#### SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Land Agency, or sub-Agency, for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certificate of approval by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts, a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$5 per acre. Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$10 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$200.

W. W. OORT.

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.  
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

## WESTERN LAND FOR SALE

In areas to suit purchasers, from 160 acres upwards, situated on or near railways in the Best Wheat, Oat and Stock Growing Districts of

### SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA

250,000 Acres to choose from

Prices low. Terms generous and helpful. Special inducements given actual settlers, and those requiring blocks for colonization purposes.

Write for particulars. Reliable agents wanted in every county.

F. W. HODSON, & CO., TORONTO, ONT.

Room 100 Temple Building

Branch Office:—North Battleford, Sask.

During 1910 we sold over 133,400 acres; during the past four years we have sold over 400,000.

## HORTICULTURE

### Poor Packing Depreciates Value

J. A. Ruddick, Cold Storage Commissioner, Ottawa

A shipment of Bartlett pears from Cobourg, Ontario, packed in barrels, was sold by auction in Montreal recently at 50 cts. to \$2.00 a barrel. The fruit was bruised and very badly damaged. Californian Bartlett pears in boxes were sold at the same time and place at \$2.00 a barrel. The Ontario fruit as packed was superior in quality to the Californian, the difference being almost wholly a question of packing. Some allowance must be made for the superior carrying quality of the drier Californian fruit, but on the other hand the advantage is with the Canadian shipper in point of time and distance, so that he lost the difference between \$2.00 a barrel and \$2.00 a box by not observing proper methods in packing.

It is useless to expect good returns from Bartlett pears packed in barrels. The matter would not be worth noticing if it affected only the grower or packer who is responsible, but such methods are an injury to every fruit grower in Canada, and tend to depress the market for Canadian fruit.

### Dairying and Orcharding

F. W. Foster, Kings Co., N. S.

At no time in the history of Nova Scotia have the prospects for these two industries, dairying and orcharding, been so bright as at the present. A visit to the farms held in the various parts of the province would convince one that apples can be successfully grown in nearly every county. At the Windsor Horticultural Show in 1910 there were as fine apples as could be produced in the world, not only a few plates, but thousands of them, besides a great number of boxes and barrels packed ready for sale. There was also a good display of the more delicate fruits, such as pears, plums, peaches and grapes, all of which can be grown to maturity in the open. There were also to be seen all kinds of grain and vegetables, and one of the largest exhibits of dairy and creamery butter ever shown in this province. This all goes to show that dairying and orcharding are two of the greatest industries in Nova Scotia to-day.

But why couple the two? Because the writer has been successful in both. Starting in a small way, some 16 years ago, on a small farm of 60 acres, with

400 young apple trees, set but a few years, and giving only a few apples a year, I had to make a living as best I could. I soon discovered that the cows gave a good profit when properly housed and fed. The herd was gradually increased, until at present I am milking 17 cows, the butter being made on the farm, and the milk sold to calves and pigs. A large number of these animals are finished for market annually.

Right here is where dairying fits into orcharding. A manure is made for the cull apples. A large quantity of manure is made from the cows and hogs, which is returned to the soil. If stable manure is not good for bearing orchards, it will certainly make young trees grow, and builds up the farm generally, for in selling butter and pork practically no fertilizer is returned from the farm. While we are waiting for the young orchards to grow to the bearing age, the cows help pay the bills. Then, by raising some cash crops, such as small fruits and apples, the farmer can make a fair living, and when the trees begin to bear the apples seem to come as a present to one. Getting but few apples at first, I now raise 500 barrels a year, and my yield has been increasing very rapidly. One of my 500 trees, set eight years ago, is doubling in crop annually.

I have now 10 acres of orchard in bearing, five acres being 22 years old and five eight years, just coming into bearing. I maintain the fertility of the orchard soil by the use of both stable manure and commercial fertilizers. I apply 10 tons per acre annually, and of the latter, 100 pounds of muriate of potash and 300 pounds of acid phosphate per acre each year. The five-acre orchard, six years old, has never, until 1910, had any other fertilizer than stable manure, and I have raised good crops in it annually, chiefly corn, and the trees have made good growth, and are in fine healthy lot.

#### GIVES STEADY EMPLOYMENT

My plan is to carry on the two industries of orcharding and dairying jointly, giving them as great care as if I were making a specialty of each. It enables me to furnish steady employment for men the 12 months in the year, solving, in a measure, the labor question, for it is when men are idle in the winter months that they become restless, and wish to get away to some other country. But if the average man or boy is kept employed at a job that he likes, he will generally stay with the man who uses him right as long as he is wanted.

I have great faith in dairying as well as in orcharding. I have 900 trees, and if I had more land suitable, I would set more trees. But as I have not, I will strive to take good care of what I have, and keep both cows and orchard up to the highest standard possible.—N. S. Report.

### Fall Work Among Raspberries

L. K. Shaw, Welland Co., Ont.

Practically all of the work that we do in our raspberry plantation outside of picking the fruit is done between now and winter. The most important part of the work is the removal of all old canes. They will not again bear fruit and we have found that if they are left until next spring, the raspberries do not do as well as when the canes are removed in the fall. Any of the canes that are long and straggly are snipped back with a pair of pruning shears. Any suckers that come up between the rows are cut out with a spud.

We practice the mulching system with our raspberries—it reduces work to a minimum. A few years ago, we scattered about 10 inches of straw be-

tween the canes and in the clear space between the rows. Under the weight of the snow the straw settled into place and the first winter the weeds were seen for a couple of years. The straw also conserves soil moisture and we have crops such as we do not see elsewhere. Each fall more straw is now used for this purpose. There is no cultivating or weed pulling in our raspberry patch.

### Canadian Fruit in England

J. M. Musson, Trade Commissioner, Leeds

The crop of English apples has turned out larger than was at one time expected and liberal supplies are now on sale in the local markets. The fruit is of varied character, some being exceedingly small in size, while on the other hand, arrivals from certain districts are of satisfactory quality. The fruit is expected that these supplies will be finishing about the time the Canadian apples begin to arrive.

Some local firms have already concluded arrangements with Canadian ones to export apples for shipments this season, and others are now in correspondence with exporters on information furnished by this office. Canadian apples, which have been increasing their business on this side should correspond with this office, giving particulars as to the quantities which they wish to send and other details, which information will be placed before the reputable firms.

Local merchants are also looking forward to a continuance this season of the shipments of dessert pears from Canada. The trade in this class of fruit, so far as this district is concerned, was initiated last year, when a number of boxes of fine looking fruit were sent direct to Leeds and the response, with results which are regarded as entirely satisfactory to the shippers and receivers interested.

### Fall or Winter Varieties?

I. F. Metcalf, York Co., Ont.

I have been asked if it is advisable in setting out an orchard to plant in a fair proportion of the summer and early fall varieties. There is our place in orchard management, where early varieties are decidedly profitable—that is as fillers. Standard varieties, such as Spys and Greengolds, take many years to come to a profitable crop, and the fruit of varieties such as Ontario and Wagner, could be set out at the same time as the standard varieties as fillers. In a few years they will bear profitable crops, and when they enter into the growth of the standards they can be cut out.

When we are going into early apples as a business, it would be advisable to plant large quantities, and plant them in one solid block. I have no use for mixing early varieties with late ones promiscuously through the orchard. It is well to have a large quantity of one variety, and then, while handling them, as special facilities are needed in packing them in baskets or boxes, and they must be shipped in large quantities to get the advantage of their rates. Several farmers in a section go in for early apples it is an advantage to all in that they will get good shipping facilities.

There is quite a large and profitable market for early apples in Canada, and we are this year making the experiment of sending a carload of Duchesse to the Old Country. In some previous years fall apples have been shipped with good success to the Canadian West.

Send us one new subscription taken at only \$1.50 a year, and we will reward you with a pair of dandy pruning shears, or a pruning knife, either of which will be most useful to you in your garden and orchard.

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