it is not capable of doing. This style machine is adapted for fruit trees of all kinds, potatoes, mustard, painting. It is easy working, durable, and gives high efficiency. This machine is only one of many kinds. We recommend any who contemplate commencing spraying

for the first time, or those desiring renewals, to get the latest information of the Spramotor. They make a full and reliable line of Spramotors for all purposes, to be operated by hand, horse power and gasoline power. Their address is Spramotor, 1066 King St., London, Canada.

### Land Values in British Columbia

The fourth of a series of articles on fruit growing in British Columbia, written by a staff representative of The Canadian Horticulturist, who visited the leading fruit districts of that province

ANY intending purchasers of fruit land in British Columbia are surprised when they find the prices asked for orchard lands. It is difficult to convince them that there is a reasonable chance to secure a profitable return upon the investment required. Old rules for determining the value of an acre of land do not apply. The best method is to know what revenue the land will return to a grower.

Land suitable for fruit growing can be purchased from ten dollars to \$200 an acre. Some land is ready for the plow at \$150 an acre, while other land is being sold at \$150 an acre that will require an expenditure of from \$25 to \$250 an acre to clear. On some of the land near the coast the timber and underbrush is of such a tropical nature that, in some instances, it will cost \$300 an acre to clear it. Land east of the Chilliwhack Valley that requires clearing can be put in shape at an average cost of about \$75 an acre.

There are several items of expenditure that must be considered by the purchaser when computing the price to be paid for land, such as clearing, irrigation (which costs on an average of \$2.50 an acre each year), taxes, transportation charges, distance from markets and

fencing. Ten acres of good fruit land can be purchased, cleared and planted with apple or peach trees, fenced and with an irrigation system constructed, for \$1,900. The cost of irrigating and cultivating the land, and spraying and pruning the trees for four years, would amount to \$800. Add to this \$500 for interest and taxes, and you have a net cost of \$3,200 for a 10-acre block of land at the end of four years. The crop of peaches picked from an acre of land in Peachland last season, in its fourth year, was sold for \$300. At this rate, the revenue to be derived each year after bearing, is nearly equal to the total cost of the land for the first four years. A well-cared-for orchard, at the end of five years, is considered to be worth \$600 an acre; at 10 years of age, \$1,000. The revenue to be derived from the land depends largely upon the individuality of the purchaser. Intense cultivation of the land in certain sections has returned a profit of from \$500 to \$1,000 an acre. Offers of \$1,000 an acre for bearing orchards have been made and refused. Land that can be secured at the prices that are being asked for good fruit lands in British Columbia is cheap, when the question of what the land will produce is considered. The prospects are that land never will be cheaper.

Each year will see a gradual advance in its value.

The possibilities of British Columbia as a fruit growing province are almost unknown. The trade is yet in its infancy. Land that can be purchased now for \$150 an acre will, with proper care, command \$1,000 an acre in 10 years' time.

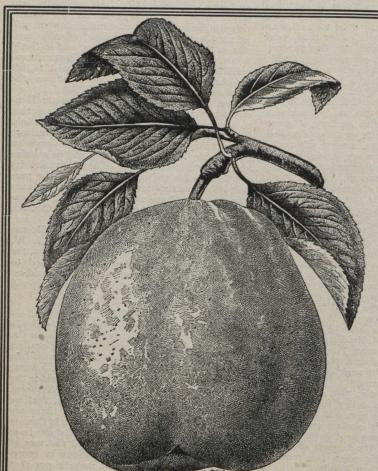
The climatic conditions and the mountainous nature of the land lend themselves admirably to fruit growing. Other lines of agriculture are almost impossible in most of the fruit sections. In the future British Columbia will be known, as California is in the United States, as the greatest fruit producing province in Canada.—W.G.R.

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