

HORTICULTURE

The Box Package for Apples

The box package for apples should be more widely used by eastern apple growers. The best way to develop a market for produce of any kind is to give the consumer what he wants. There is no use trying to force an undesirable article on the market, no matter how good it may be.

Barreled apples on many markets are an undesirable article. The ordinary householder in the city has no good place to keep apples. A barrel of apples is not only cumbersome and in the way, but it is more than the city consumer cares to purchase at one time. The bushel box fits in here and supplies a long-felt want. Many city people, who now buy by the bushel, would soon become regular consumers if they could get first class fruit done up in a convenient package.

Eastern orchardists would do well to study the method followed by British Columbia fruit packers in the use of the box package for fancy fruit. Only first class fruit should be packed in boxes. For such fruit, neatly packed, there is a ready market.

Ten Acres of Strawberries

Would it be profitable to plant 10 acres of strawberries this fall? Would it not set out this acreage? Would I get a crop this year?—Subscriber.

Strawberry plants are usually priced at from \$2 to \$3 a thousand. Plants set in September would yield only a small crop next year unless they were set very close together. The usual planting distance for spring setting is to put rows three and a half or four feet apart, plants one and a half to two feet apart in the row. I do not think it would be commercially profitable to set 10 acres of plants in September.—J. W. Crow, O.A.C., Guelph, Ont.

Corporation and Cooperation

By W. C. Palmer, Agri. Editor
Corporation is the method of modern business organization. By this means several people put their money together so as to gain the advantage that comes from a larger amount of capital. The building equipment and running of a railroad, for instance, requires more money than one man has; so many people put in their money—in some cases thousands of people. The building and equipping of a factory usually requires more money than the one starting it possesses. By others putting in their money the factory is made possible. In one sense the corporation is a cooperative affair. It is many people working together with their money for the good of each other.

The corporation does not lend itself so well to the organization of farm business. But the underlying principles of the corporation, that is co-operation, is admirably adapted to farm affairs. In this case it will not be only money that is put into the cooperative affair but it will be the producing of farm products, marketing farm products, social life, credit, goodwill, education.

FARM COOPERATION

In the producing of farm products, there are two ways of cooperating—cooperation in the growing of some one crop, as potatoes, producing of the one variety working towards a high standard of quality so as to make the locality known for that one particular kind and quality of potato. In stock raising, grow one kind of stock and that of a high quality so as to make the locality known for this.

The other way of cooperating in growing the crop is the cooperative ownership of machinery that is expensive and not much used, as silage cutters, potato planters, diggers, traction engines, sires, etc.

Where there is cooperation in production it will not be difficult to bring about cooperation in marketing such products as potatoes and butter and in buying such things as machinery, binder twine and coal.

COOPERATION IN SOCIAL LIFE

Cooperation in education is being worked out through the consolidated school. This is being further developed through Farmers' Clubs, where farmers exchange their experiences and observations. The social life and religion need to be closely united. The church should be the leader in the social life. The denominations should come together and agree on one church and make that a strong one instead of having several weak ones.

Farmers could well cooperate in the establishing of credit associations or at least in borrowing money. If farmers had an organization, and this would stand in of loans, there is no reason why money could not be secured at cheaper rates than is now the rule.

Cooperation will do for the farmer what corporation has done for business. The marvelous development of modern industry and business could never have come except as a result of the corporation which enabled people to work together, or if you please, to cooperate—likewise a rapid development will come in farming when proper use is made of cooperation. Each one working by himself will not get far, either in business or in farming.

Our Legal Adviser

LINE FENCE DISPUTE.—My neighbor says has a piece of fence to put up through the bush. I forbid him to put up any barb wire, save one strand, or as many as he may choose on top of smooth wire. He goes ahead and puts up four or five strands of barb wire as a line fence. Can I make him take it off?—J.B.

There is no general law against the use of barbed wire in a line fence, but the use of it is subject to regulation in two ways: (a) The Municipal Council may by by-law determine the extent to which it may be used for the above purpose, and (b) subject to any by-law regulation, the use of it has been forbidden by the municipality. The Fence Viewers may be called upon to determine whether the fence built by the neighbor is a suitable one under the circumstances. In a township if any dispute arises between neighbors regarding the portion of the fence to be erected by each neighbor, or the quality, height, etc., either party has a right to call in the Fence Viewers to determine the question in difference.

RIGHT TO BERRIES.—A leased a farm on a one-year contract. He set out a strawberry patch that will not fruit till next year. In the meantime his lease has expired and he will not be permitted to renew. Has A any claim on the strawberries of next year?

A has no right to make any claim for compensation for loss in respect of his strawberry patch. It is somewhat of a hardship to him, under the circumstances, to lose the enjoyment of the land, but he knew what his bargain was. He should have stipulated for compensation when entering into the lease.

I do not believe in using much fertilizer in young orchards. The young trees will get all they need for a good growth by good cultivation.—W. T. Macoun, C.E.F., Ottawa.

Potato Machines

Now that the potato harvesting season is approaching, there will be a demand for potato diggers. In determining the machine to be purchased, many perplexing problems will arise.

There are several kinds of diggers that have proved successful. Many of these diggers have a sacker, though the sacker has not been successful generally. It requires an extra man and two extra horses, which is much more expensive. There is an attachment that drops the potatoes in piles containing about one and a half bushels that is a success. If the ground is clean and the potatoes are ripe, a potato scoop can be used in scooping the tubers into a basket. If the potatoes are green the skin will be rubbed off.

There is no digger that has a sorter which will grade the potatoes as they are dug. The only successful way of sorting potatoes is by screening them in the warehouse, a method by which many potatoes are lost every day. A digger with high wheels is superior to one with low wheels as they have a better lift when the machine is driven over wet or soft ground. Low wheels are liable to load up and clog.

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