

five times, a very unusual procedure at that time. One day when he was riding a binder in the oat field, two apple buyers sought him out and enquired what he wanted for the crop of apples. He stated that he hardly knew, but mentioned a price per barrel. They immediately made it known that they wanted to buy by the lump and wanted to close the deal that afternoon. Being somewhat green in the matter of selling apples and not having looked over the crop carefully for some days, Mr. Harris told them if they would name a figure he would tell them whether he would sell or not. Very much to his surprise they offered him \$600, when he would gladly have sold for \$400. This set him thinking and he came to the conclusion that they should be good judges of apple crops and would probably not offer at first what they were willing to pay. He then agreed to sell for \$700 and the deal was completed with a \$50 deposit.

Since that time many orchards have been cared for by Mr. Harris, and he finds it a very profitable business. One orchard which he leased, and which was forty acres in size, gave him one year a \$7,000 crop, with an expenditure of about \$3,000. Another orchard this year gave him a crop worth \$1,200 for an expenditure of very little more than \$200. This orchard is taken on shares, the owner sharing half the expenses and half the profits. This method of operating apple orchards Mr. Harris finds very satisfactory, since he is able to secure a good return for his ability to grow apples and the owner is also able to get a good revenue from his orchard. One other point that has no small amount to do with Mr. Harris' success in leasing orchards is the fact that he prefers orchards that are not too large. This is because, in such cases, the owner is willing to supply plenty of manure and feeding the trees is one of the two important cultural operations emphasized by Mr. Harris. Spraying is the other point about which particular care is taken. Three sprays are given regularly each year and these are what are commonly known as the second, third and fourth apple sprays, applied just as the blossoms are showing pink, after the blossoms have fallen, and again about two weeks later, depending upon the season. Mr. Harris also believes that it is quite possible to spray so that much of the crop will be destroyed, and, although he is a strong believer in spraying, he also believes that very great care is needed. In fact, he says that he is just beginning to find out how to spray, in spite of twenty or more years' experience.

The secret of much of the high color seen in these orchards is the fact that they are all grown in sod. Some years ago Mr. Harris was a strong exponent of cultivation for the apple orchard. He has, however, come to the belief that good crops of medium-sized apples with much better coloring can be secured if the trees are grown in sod, instead of under clean cultivation and, while frankly admitting that he is losing in size by leaving his trees in sod, does not object so long as the fruit does not get too small. In fact, Mr. Harris says that the fruit in one or two of his orchards is noticeably smaller than several years ago when he was practicing clean cultivation, but labor conditions are so acute at the present time and the value of color on fruit is so marked that he is quite prepared to leave his trees in sod. Certainly the evidence of good color is to be found in the home orchard, where Kings, Greenings, Seeks, and Starks possess most excellent color for the variety.

We were able to spend a very interesting time watching the fruit, as it was brought from the orchard, being packed into boxes at the central packing house. All the fruit from the other orchards is brought to this packing house for final packing, after having been first run over the grading table in the orchard and packed in barrels. Fruit from the home orchard is run over the table in the orchard and drawn to the packing house in boxes, the culls having been taken out in the orchard and all the best being left for final grading during the packing process. The packing house was certainly a very busy place. Wagon-loads of fruit were constantly coming in from the home orchard and stacks of barrels were piled up from out-lying orchards waiting to be put into boxes. Twelve women were busy at three tables doing the actual box packing, under the supervision of one of their number. Two men were required to keep them supplied with fruit and to take away the packed boxes. Another man was busy pressing and nailing the finished packages.

The women, for the most part, were not what one might call experienced packers. The supervisor was probably the most expert and had been packing apples for eight years or more. She had the day previous packed fifty-three boxes, in addition to looking after the other packers. This took considerable time as we could readily see. Another of the packers was able to average fifty boxes per day, but for the most part the average was between thirty-five and forty. The packing was being paid for at the rate of five cents per box, and there seemed no scarcity of help, although, as Mr. Harris said, if it were not for the women from the nearby town, some of whom had no need to work and who turned over their earnings to the Red Cross, there would have been great difficulty in getting the fruit put up.

Not all of the fruit was for overseas that was being packed at the time of our visit. Some straight commercial consignments were being taken to the station by the teams that day. Mr. Harris finds a ready market for large quantities of fruit in the Western markets, and is able to secure good prices for his product. A visit to men of Mr. Harris' type and men who have the faith in the fruit industry that he has, is always inspiring and particularly so at this time when to the casual observer the whole industry is more or less stagnant. It would be hard to say to what Mr. Harris owes his success; probably, in the first place, there was a natural liking for apple growing, and his first experience in 1894 no

doubt taught him that it paid to grow good fruit. Added to this, there is probably the fact that Mr. Harris realizes that spraying and pruning are absolutely essential to the growing of fruit of good quality. If more of our fruit men with apple orchards would place equal importance upon these two cultural operations, we feel confident that our Ontario fruit would soon abundantly justify the contention that we can grow as good or better apples than anywhere else on the North-American continent.

FARM BULLETIN.

The Peace Proposal.

There is rejoicing as we go to press over the prospects of peace and the attitude of the Central Powers, but at the same time a deep-seated suspicion exists that Germany is only parrying with her successful enemy. At time of writing the United States has said nothing officially in regard to the proposal, and the enthusiasm which led to monster demonstrations on Sunday, when the first news came through, has subsided. So far as can be learned, the Press of Britain, France and the United States have all vigorously opposed any consideration of the matter until Germany surrenders and lays down her arms as Bulgaria has done. President Wilson's peace terms are accepted by Germany as a basis for negotiation only. Wilson never meant them as anything other than the outline for a peace agreement, and as such Germany does not accept them. The French Press terms it "A white-flag trick" and urges the people to go on to victory, saying "The cornered beast draws in its claws and offers the Entente its blood-stained paw." The Americans declare "No Potsdam peace," and a glance at the Western front indicates that Germany is seeking some agreement before her now retreating armies are completely vanquished. Ere this reaches our readers something more definite will, no doubt, be announced, and at this we are obliged to leave it. It is well, however, to keep a record of President Wilson's 14 points enumerated in his proposal to Congress on January 8 last. These are reproduced as follows:

1. Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind, but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view.

2. Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.

3. The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.

4. Adequate guarantees given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.

5. A free, open-minded, and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the populations concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the Government whose title is to be determined.

6. The evacuation of all Russian territory, and such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest co-operation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development and national policy, and assure her of a sincere welcome into the society of free nations under institutions of her own choosing, and, more than a welcome, assistance also of every kind that she may need and may herself desire. The treatment accorded Russia by her sister nations in the months to come will be the acid test of the good-will of their comprehension of her needs as distinguished from her interests, and of their intelligence and unselfish sympathy.

7. Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated and restored, without any attempt to limit the sovereignty which she enjoys in common with all other free nations. No other single act will serve as this will serve to restore confidence among the nations in the laws which they have themselves set and determined for the government of their relations with one another. Without this healing act the whole structure and validity of international law is forever impaired.

8. All French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored, and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years, should be righted, in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interests of all.

9. A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.

10. The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development.

11. Roumania, Serbia and Montenegro should be evacuated, occupied territories restored, Serbia accorded free and secure access to the sea, and the relation of the several Balkan States to one another determined by friendly counsel along historically established lines of allegiance and nationality, and international guarantees of the political and economic independence and territorial integrity of the several Balkan States should be entered into.

12. The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule

should be assured an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development, and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guarantees.

13. An independent Polish State should be erected which should include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish population, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea, and whose political and economical independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international covenants.

14. A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small States alike.

Quebec Ayrshire Sale.

Some good prices were secured at the recent Ayrshire dispersion sale, held at Waterloo, Que., September 25, when 54 head brought a total of \$10,310 at Old Homestead Stock Farm. The 54 head sold averaged \$191. Sixteen females, three years and over, averaged \$297; 15 two-year-old heifers brought an average of \$111, and 13 heifer calves averaged \$77. Only three bulls were sold, the high price for the sale being secured for Chief of Willowmoor, a four-year-old, purchased by Hector Gordon, Howick, Que., for \$1,950. The highest priced female was Betsy of Sunnybrook, selling to B. J. Taylor, of Ayers Cliff, Que., for \$650. Nearly all of the animals sold, except those purchased by Mr. Gordon, will remain in the Eastern Townships. The number of people at the sale was very satisfactory, considering the most unfavorable weather conditions which had been experienced for three weeks previous to the sale. The following is a list of individual sales, where the purchase price was \$100 or more:

Cows.

Stonehouse Snowdrop's Best, J. E. Jackson, Brome, Que.	105
Stonehouse Bircy, B. J. Taylor, Ayers Cliff, Que.	300
Lady Menie 2nd, B. J. Taylor	375
Heatherbell of Menie 2nd, H. Strange, Farnham, Que.	160
Hazeldean, B. J. Taylor	460
Betsy of Sunnybrook, B. J. Taylor	650
Bonny of Sunnybrook, O. Perkins, West Bolton, Que.	125
Wardend Princess Patricia, B. J. Taylor	500
Dairy Queen of Wardend, B. J. Taylor	125
Duchess of Wardend, B. J. Taylor	500
Eileen of Wardend, B. J. Taylor	185
Bonnie Lassie of Burnbrae, Chas. Wilkins, East Farnham	410
Mischief of Bonnymeade, H. Strange	175
Snowflake Old Homestead, B. J. Taylor	225
Old Homestead Beauty 2nd, B. J. Taylor	300
O. H. Bircy 2nd, B. J. Taylor	160

Two-year-old Heifers.

O. H. Snowflake 2nd, B. J. Taylor	100
O. H. Betsy 2nd, H. Gordon	200
O. H. Rose, H. Gordon	100
O. H. Daisy, J. Johnston, Brome, Que.	225
O. H. Patricia, Wm. Beattie, W. Brome	120
Onyx of the Rocks, Dr. Irwin	120

Heifer Calves of 1915.

O. H. Hazel, Dr. Irwin	100
O. H. Eileen 3rd, Dr. Irwin	160
O. H. Hetherbell 2nd, Dr. Irwin	100
O. H. Daisy 2nd, Dr. Irwin	160
O. H. Bonnie 4th, Dr. Irwin	110

Bulls.

Chief of Willowmoor, (4 years), H. Gordon	1,950
Old Homestead Chief 18th, (6 months), H. Gordon	500

Prospects Good For Successful Plowing Match.

At the end of last week 80 plowmen had already entered the competition to be held in connection with the International Plowing Match, Tractor and Farm Machinery Demonstration, at Ottawa, October 16 to 18. The Department of Indian Affairs have arranged for the transportation of Indian plowmen from the different Reserves. The largest entry ever made in Canada of tractors and farm machinery at an event of this kind has already been received, and the Executive have made elaborate arrangements for facilitating the unloading and loading of these heavy implements. Arrangements have also been made with the hotels in Ottawa for ample and suitable accommodation. Plowmen residing within a radius of 25 miles from Ottawa, who enter, will pay their own transportation charges; those coming from a radius between 25 and 100 miles will have 50 per cent. of the freight charges on teams and plows refunded by the Association, while 75 per cent. of these charges will be paid to those entering from a radius of over 100 miles. Surely the 1918 Plowing Match will surpass any of its predecessors.

New Apiarist for Ontario.

Prof. Yates, formerly of Amherst, Mass., has been appointed to fill the position left vacant in Ontario by the resignation of Morley Pettit, who for some years was Provincial Apiarist and in charge of the apiculture work at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. Prof. Yates comes highly recommended, having had valuable experience through his connections with the Agricultural College at Amherst, Mass.