

crop was to be sown, which in the majority of cases was buckwheat; also to board the Government men during operations. The work of pruning, spraying and packing was carried out by W. F. Kydd, of Simcoe, and Thos. Rogers, of Forest. The modus operandi was, first to scrape off all the loose bark, which was done by the owner; then just before the leaves began to show the first spraying was done, which consisted of the "lime-and-sulphur" solution, in the proportion of 1 to 10 of water; then followed the pruning; the second spraying was done immediately after the blossoms had fallen, and consisted of lime-and-sulphur solution, 1 to 40, and 3 lbs. of arsenate of lead to the barrel added. In all the orchards a few trees were left for demonstration purposes, which on certain days, as widely advertised, were pruned and sprayed in the presence of the farmers assembled, when appropriate explanations were given. In the first of the general sprayings the amount of solution used was about 4 gallons to the tree, and in the second spraying about 5 gallons to the tree was used. Only two sprayings were given, but the work was most thoroughly done. The net results now obtained show most satisfactory results in all cases, two of which will suffice to indicate the vast improvement in quality of fruit and high prices obtained; also the very low percentage of culls.

From the orchard of John Osborne, Dunedin, containing 50 trees, there was gathered 102 barrels of firsts, 21½ barrels of seconds, and 15½ barrels of culls. The prices obtained were: For all firsts and seconds of winter varieties, \$3.00 per barrel; for summer and fall varieties, \$2.50 per barrel; for culls, 75c. per barrel. The total revenue from this orchard was \$313.45; the total expense, including cultivation, scraping, pruning, spraying, picking, packing, barrels, etc., \$129.22; leaving a net profit of \$184.23. The best previous year's revenue from this orchard was \$50.

From the orchard of W. Hamilton, at Collingwood, containing 192 trees, there was gathered 160 barrels of firsts, 6 barrels of seconds, and 21½ barrels of culls; besides 30 barrels of windfalls, for which was received \$1.75 a barrel; the others all selling for the same prices as above mentioned. The total revenue was \$548.12, and the total expense, as above enumerated, minus the packing of the 30 barrels of windfalls, \$287.26, leaving a net profit over all of \$260.86.

When it is considered that this is an off year for apples, the above showing must be taken as an indication of the wonderful results that would follow were systematic pruning and spraying universally carried out. One of the big items of expense in these orchards was the heavy work of pruning, which, for future years, if properly attended to, will amount to very much less. That the work will have far-reaching results, was evidenced by the great interest manifested by the groups of farmers that attended the demonstrations, and, if so, the money will have been well spent. That the quality of the fruit shipped was first-class, was best expressed by the purchasers of the output, Messrs. McDougal & Evans, who, on arrival of a consignment at Port Arthur, wrote Mr. Kydd, who had charge of the picking and packing, saying, "It is certainly a credit to you to be able to put up such fine fruit."



Peppers as a Commercial Crop.

An Acre of Peppers.

The accompanying illustration of a piece of peppers was taken on Ridge Hall Fruit Farm, Essex Co., Ont. The proprietor, E. E. Adams, raises peaches, tomatoes, cantaloupes, etc., growing, among other crops, half an acre to an acre of green and red peppers, this year having a full acre. Particulars as to culture and proceeds have been very kindly furnished us by Mr. Adams, from whose letter the body of this article is quoted:

The soil is a sandy loam, natural drainage (being 42 feet to water), kept in good fertility by the use of barnyard manure, as well as by applications of pulverized sheep manure, purchased from feeding companies in Illinois, and applications of 200 pounds of sulphate of potash and 400 pounds of acid phosphate per acre each season, and in dry season watered by Skinner system of irrigation, which consists of a series of iron pipes, seven feet above ground, taken from a main at one side of the field, and lateral pipes 45 feet apart, each lateral throwing a fine shower 25 feet, and shifted to throw two ways by a patent union near the main, and the water pumped into the system by a gasoline pump and engine, combined. Small nozzles are placed four feet apart in the lateral pipes.

Plants are started under glass about first of March, and when in the fourth leaf are transplanted into flats 1 x 2 feet in size, and the plants run about 60 to the flat. About the first of June, flats are taken to the field, and the earth is cut each way of the flat, and plants are planted in shallow furrows made by a small shovel attachment to a cultivator, which is run over the ground previously marked out in rows three feet apart. I plant about 20 inches apart in the row, and the varieties used are Chinese Giant, Ruby King, Neapolitan, and a small variety, the name of which I do not know, is used for red stock for pickling purposes, the others mentioned being grown and sold green, and are used mostly by Italians and Syrians, who know how to prepare them for use. Canadians have not taken to them as yet to any great extent.

About once a week these are cultivated with a fine-toothed cultivator, and hoed about every two weeks during the growing season, up to August 1st, when no further hoeing is required.

I have not taken the trouble to figure up the average yield in baskets or bushels per acre, but the usual cash returns will run from 200 to 500 dollars per acre, depending largely upon how the business end of the matter is handled.

The market for peppers in Canada is not large, and during the last month I have found difficulty in disposing of them. Apparently, August and September are the only two months in which any profit can be made from them.

Horticulturists, Toronto, Next Week!

Despite the fact that the present year is a poor one for apples, it is declared that both the quantity and quality of the fruit at the Ontario Horticultural Exhibition will surpass last year's showing. All the seats along one side the St. Lawrence Arena, and two-thirds of those along the other, are being removed to make room for increase of exhibits. A feature that should interest ladies greatly will be the demonstration in cooking fruits and vegetables.

Very valuable, also, to a horticulturist or apiarist are the several conventions held in Toronto during the show. The Ontario Fruit-growers' Association meet on Nov. 16th and 17th, the Ontario Beekeepers on Nov. 16th, 17th and 18th, and the Ontario Horticultural Association on Nov. 17th and 18th. These conventions, together with the show, are an eye, ear and mind opener to anyone, even if not practically interested in fruit, flowers or bees. Practically single-fare rates may be obtained on either the coupon or the certificate plan. Be in Toronto the third week of November, and take the wife and family along.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

A Significant Move.

One of the most significant, as well as one of the most hopeful, signs of the times is the resolve of the annual conference of the theological graduates of Queen's University to devote an entire session at its next meeting to the discussion of the problems of the country church. As far as the intellectual, social and moral relations of the country are concerned, no problems range in importance or significance with the problems that confront the country church. Other agencies are at work to improve country conditions. The Farmers' Institutes and Women's Institutes are doing something. The public library is contributing something. The public school is doing its little to keep the light of culture burning brightly. Rural telephones, rural mail delivery, and, in a few happily-situated neighborhoods, electrical power, are doing something to relieve the depressing conditions that hitherto have gone to make country life dreary enough. But no one of these, nor all of them combined, compare in opportunity or power with the country church that is alert to its advantages and duty. In the last analysis, the country church must lead in this work. Her message is to the inner life. It is hers to impress her membership with the conception that they must vitalize the lives of the men and women with whom they mingle, or own themselves counterfeits, shams, who are utterly lacking in the spirit of Him who gave himself freely to the social environment in which He lived. He did not come to show a safe and easy way by which men could pass through this life by avoiding or suppressing the instincts of their social life, to a country of which rapture was the most conspicuous characteristic. If there is anything that He taught with unmistakable clearness, it is that Christianity means service—a service that endeavors to meet the claims of the social nature, as well as the claim of what is often called the spiritual nature. There is a deal of truth in the statement that missions is a church's main business. It is also true that duty, like charity, must begin at home. No matter, therefore, what a church's record may be in missionary activity, it must be set down a failure if it fails to minister to the full social and spiritual needs of its own community. This is emphatically true of the country church. Till our synods and presbyteries and boards wake up to this fact, they cannot overtake their unmistakable and unavoidable duty. Why theological colleges and bodies of clergy generally should have ignored this problem so long, passes ordinary comprehension. This session at Queen's should prove of surpassing interest. O. C. York Co., Ont.

Two New Colonization Booklets.

"New Ontario, Canada," and "Dairying in Ontario, Canada," are the respective titles of two new booklets of colonization literature, fresh from the presses of the King's Printer. The former describes the fine farm lands in New Ontario, "easy to reach, easy to purchase," quotes many settlers' opinions, and sets forth the easy and simple homestead conditions. Anyone contemplating a change of location should not miss sending for this booklet. "Dairying in Ontario" is a presentation in new form of much information familiar to farmers in Old Ontario, being calculated to interest, impress and instruct prospective immigrants. It abounds in facts drawn from experience, and contains some useful data. Many of the experiences cited will be familiar to readers of "The Farmer's Advocate," from the files of which they seem to have been rather copiously gleaned. Both publications may be had on application to Donald Sutherland, Director of Colonization, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

The necessity for revising live-stock transportation rates in Ontario and Quebec having been brought to the attention of the railways some time ago by the Board of Railway Commissioners, as a result of complaints filed in respect to the rates to Smith's Falls and Montreal, all the old tariffs have been consolidated into one. This has resulted in some slight advances and reductions. The new rates became effective September 12th, 1910.