

ends should be of  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch lumber; sides and bottom  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick. By growing the plants in these, and before taking to the field, give them a good wetting and cut the soil in squares. The plants can be set in the field and receive but little check if they have been properly hardened off, as is always necessary when removing plants of any sort from greenhouse or cool-frame to the open field.

A good distance for planting peppers is to set the rows 3 feet 4 inches, putting the plants 20 inches apart in row. Egg-plants should have about 6 inches more space each way. Both require a rich soil and high culture.

There is a good demand for sweet peppers in many markets; but the egg-plant is little known except by comparatively few people. Those who know how to cook it are very fond of it. Realizing this, an attempt was made during the seasons of 1916 and 1917 to increase



One type of protector for tender plants when moved to field from greenhouse.

the consumption of this vegetable by having a quantity of circulars printed describing how to use it, and enclosing a few of these with each box that was shipped to market from the Station Farm. Some 8,000 circulars were distributed in this way. There is no doubt but its consumption has been greatly increased by the retail dealers passing these out to their customers.

Of the varieties of egg-plant that have been grown here, Black Beauty is much the best. Apple-boxes are satisfactory as containers for these and large peppers, while the peach-box is quite suitable for small peppers.

Quite a number of varieties of peppers have been tested. Of these, Pimiento, Giant Neapolitan, and Ruby King were most satisfactory.

Any grower of sweet peppers should be careful that there are no hot or Chili peppers planted near them, as these mix with the sweet