

from St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., combined 24,250 barrels. In the year 1909-10 the export from these ports had grown to 670,000 barrels, an increase in thirty years of 645,750 barrels. This increase is due to the increase in production without a corresponding increase in local consumption.

With the United States consuming the entire product of their own country, and the great north west requiring the crop from Ontario and Quebec, after their own local markets have been supplied, and with the export to the Old Country from Australia and Tasmania coming in during the months of April, May, June, and July, when North America has no apples to ship, it is not a very great stretch of imagination to believe that the Maritime Provinces of Canada must supply to a large extent the apples consumed in the large cities on the other side of the Atlantic.

THE WESTERN MARKET

It is less than ten years since the Dominion Department of Agriculture sent an experimental car load of apples to Winnipeg and sent a man all the way from St. Catharines in Ontario to look after the car. It was considered a risky thing to do, to send a car load of fruit all the way to the city of Winnipeg. What is the condition of things there

to-day? One firm in Winnipeg handled over one hundred cars of fruit from St. Catharines alone up to the 22nd day of October, and up to that date nearly three hundred cars of fruit had been sold at auction in that city. This does not include fruit sent in from the American side of the line. In the face of all this Ontario Spys are selling to-day in the city of Winnipeg for from \$5.50 to \$6.00 per barrel. The Winnipeg Fruit Auction Company, which has only been in operation four months, reported through their manager, Mr. Sinclair, that they had handled sixty-five cars of fruit from Ontario and ten cars from British Columbia up to October 20th.

About six years ago a trial shipment of apples was made to South Africa from Nova Scotia. It was found that there was a market for a limited amount of apples at a good price. These shipments have increased until this season apples will find a market in South Africa. This trade is destined to increase more and more. And further permit me to remind you that our local markets are expanding and our population is increasing. Consequently, more apples are consumed by our own people.

Less inferior fruit is being packed every year. Our people will eventually be educated to the point where they will

pack only the good apples in barrels for market and send the poor ones to the canning factory and the vinegar mill. The apple industry of Canada is yet in its infancy. The outlook was never brighter than at present. The up-to-date orchardist has no reason to worry about an over-production of apples.

Profits from Apple Orchards*

R. R. Sloan, Porter's Hill, Ont.

What profits may reasonably be expected from an apple orchard? In 1907 we harvested 700 barrels of apples at \$1.65 per barrel on the ground from ten acres of orchard, containing 350 trees. This brought in \$132.00 per acre. The varieties consisted of Ben Davis, Kings, Greenings, Spies and Baldwins.

In 1908 the crop was very light. We got only 250 barrels from the same area, or \$45.60 per acre at \$1.50 per barrel.

In 1909 we had a heavy crop, upwards of 2,000 barrels being harvested from our whole orchard. The 350 trees referred to produced 750 barrels at \$2.25 per barrel, or \$192.80 per acre.

This year the apple crop in general was almost a complete failure. Nevertheless, 100 barrels were picked from the above mentioned trees at \$3.75 per barrel, or \$43.00 an acre, giving a total of \$413.40. Thus for the four years our

returns from this ten acres of orchard have been \$103.35 per acre on the average from trees seventeen to twenty years of age.

The cost of producing these apples was as follows: It cost \$2.35 per acre for plowing, \$1.05 for cultivating three times, \$8.75 per acre for pruning, and \$8.30 for spraying using bordeaux mixture at an average cost of one and one-third cents per gallon for three sprayings. The past year we used lime sulphur and arsenate of lead, and it cost a little more for the first spraying. Fertilizing, at the rate of five loads of



A View of a Portion of the Fruit and Floral Exhibits at the Recent Ontario Horticultural Exhibition held in Toronto

*Extract from a paper read at the recent convention in Toronto of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association.