

caused considerable loss to the growers in Eastern Ontario and Prince Edward County.

SOUTHERN ONTARIO. Southern Ontario comprises the district in the neighborhood of Hamilton, together with the strip of land extending from that city to Niagara Falls and lying between the lake shore and the mountain, and also a small section around Dunnville. In point of number of acres grown in conjunction with the average yield it is the first of the four districts. It contains eighteen factories which pack tomatoes, but the number would not be so large except for the presence of abundant fruit. Of the four districts the climate of this one approximates nearer to that of the native home of the tomato; the soil is for the most part very favorable and in many cases where the crop is grown as a filler in newly planted orchards, the soil is exceedingly favorable to the production of a high quality and quantity. As in Prince Edward County, stockier, hardier and better grown plants are used, and more constant cultivation is practised, the result being evidenced in the higher average yield.

WESTERN ONTARIO. This district extends along the line of the G.T.R. from London to Windsor, and includes a number of favorable sections lying to the south between the railroad and the lake shore, the county of Essex and sections around Alvinston in Lambton County, and Dresden in Wallaceburg in the north of Kent County. There are thirteen factories in this district. Many of these are of recent origin and in starting up these factories in new districts the owners had to contract with inexperienced growers, with the result that the average yield is lower than climatic and soil conditions alone would account for. In Southern and Western Ontario cutworms do not appear to have been anything like so formidable as in the Eastern districts.

PRODUCING THE MAIN CROP.

General methods of production followed throughout the Province:—

The young plants are either procured from professional growers at prices ranging from two to ten dollars per thousand, or are grown by the farmer himself. In the first case the seed is started in green houses, and the plants grown there the majority of the time, being generally hardened off in cold frames. If grown by the farmer the seed is sown in hotbed and pricked out into cold frames. When about six weeks old the young plants are transferred to the field, the date of this transplanting being from May 21st to June 12th and depending largely on the business habits of the grower. The soil upon which the crop is to be grown generally receives an application of from eight to twelve loads of well rotted manure, which is usually plowed under in the fall. A number of growers prefer to manure the previous crop and aim to plow both in the fall and spring. If the soil is light and quite porous, most growers work the manure in