

EXPERIMENTAL FARM. An experimental fruit farm of 100 acres has been established in the Niagara District at Vineland, one object being to develop varieties suitable for long shipment. The station is equipped with laboratories, greenhouses, cold storage, canning factory, packing houses, etc., and extensive commercial orchards for testing purposes.

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS. Over 50 Co-operative Fruit Growers' Associations do a good work in producing packing and marketing fruits.

JAM AND CANNING FACTORIES, ETC. Ontario has 33 jam and jelly factories, 117 fruit and vegetable canning factories, 53 cider mills, and 98 fruit evaporators, a total of over 300 factories utilizing the by-products of the fruit industry. The greater proportion of the canneries and jam and jelly factories are situated in the Niagara peninsula, the Essex peninsula, and in Prince Edward County. The cider mills and evaporators are fairly evenly distributed through the province.

Apples. According to the Dominion Census of 1911, there were in Ontario 7,766,257 apple trees, with a total production of 6,305,462 bushels of fruit. These figures are low, as the year 1910 was one of comparative failure of the apple fruit. The province produces 60% of the total crop of apples in Canada. The bulk of the crop is sold within the Province. During the past 10 years Ontario has exported more apples to Great Britain than any other province or state on the continent. The Western Provinces take annually about 1,000,000 bushels. This market is growing. The principal commercial apples in order of ripening are: Duchess, Wealthy, Snow, Rihston-pippin, McIntosh, King, Greening, Baldwin, Golden Russett, Spy, Stark, Ben Davis. The Fameuse and St. Lawrence varieties are grown in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Valleys.

Cherries. Sour (or pie) cherries are grown in all parts of Southern Ontario. Sweet cherries are grown commercially from the Niagara District to the Essex peninsula.

Grapes. The counties Lincoln, Wentworth and Welland produce 95% of grapes grown. In these counties there were, in 1915, 10,850 acres of vineyard. The vine begins to bear at four years, and continues a lifetime. The Ontario Temperance Act was expected to hurt grape growers seriously by destroying the wine industry, which absorbed 700 cars of grapes annually, and used sour and unripe grapes. In 1918 Niagara grapes sold at \$60 a ton, a high record.

COST OF CULTIVATION. A grower in Niagara District estimates maintenance and profit per acre as follows: