

and I am satisfied we can land them in London, Liverpool or Glasgow at a cent a pound or a cent and a quarter at the very most, and if we can put them there we want to put them where the poor man can eat them, and we will make him and his family healthy and appreciate the luxuries that this fair land can produce. (Hear, hear.) That is the way we are going to claim that market. That is the way we are going to educate the Englishmen. We have been educating him along the line of that apple, the Ben Davis, and I am sorry to say our Secretary has been trying to educate him along another line with that Cranberry Pippin. (Laughter.) We are going to send him something better than that. A little while ago he said, "I don't want anything but a red apple." I often wondered why he wanted it red, but a fellow told me when he came from the Old Country, "that they can polish them up so nice on the street corners that they can sell a great many by that process." (Laughter.) They did nibble away at the Ben Davis a while. They did not like the Rhode Island Greening because it was of a dark green color. To-day the Englishman likes to get a Canadian Greening just as well as we do, and he finds it one of the most valuable for cooking, for dessert, or for any other use that he desires to put it to, and we are going to go on educating him along that line. Mr. Shuttleworth refers to certain other countries being able to raise products that will crowd us out. There is not one of those countries in ten that produces at the season we do, therefore we are going to come in at the opening and fill them up to the handle. (Laughter.) We have in this country the people, the energy, the "pluck and plod," as the Hon. Mr. Dryden said yesterday. We have gone into that market with our cheese and have stayed there, and to-day we are claiming the cheese market. (Hear, hear.) We have gone into that market with butter, and I believe the day is coming when the pluck of Canadian people will drive the Danish butter to one side and claim the market for us. I believe the same in regard to our Canadian apples and fruits, when we put ourselves in a position to force our way into those large centres of trade in the old country—not only in England but every country where we can drive the wedge in—for we know that when we do drive it in we are going to give them something that is good and wholesome and to their best interests. I say that is what we are going to do—to wedge our way in and educate the people and do as we are not doing to-day, send thousands and thousands of shipments to those markets in the near future. How are we going to prolong this market? I believe we are going to occupy that market from October almost to the following October by a system of cold storage, where we will send them forward in their season such apples as are ripe and in perfect condition for use, and place them on that market and sell them. We will begin October and send varieties in succession, until the Canadian Spy goes into the market, and with them we will feed them right up to the fresh apples again. Speaking of the Canadian Spy I say that if that apple is grown perfectly and in good condition we have a great market for it, not only in Great Britain but to the south of us to feed our neighbors when their apples are gone. (Hear, hear.) They live in a warmer climate than ours; their apples will not keep like ours; the farther north the better the quality and the longer the keeper; and instead of giving them our money for bananas or other fruits that our people like to feed on, we are going to give them our apples to the extent of millions of barrels.

Mr. J. W. SMITH, of Winona: I would like to ask Mr. Shuttleworth if he thinks the Kiefer pear will ever take in the English market? That is an important question because we can grow enormous quantities of that variety.

Mr. SHUTTLEWORTH: I don't know enough of the Kiefer pear in its keeping qualities as a shipper to satisfactorily answer that question. I have not seen it tried sufficiently. There are a great many fruits that we grow here that are all right for the home market that do not stand shipping. May I say in answer to Mr. Pettit that Canadian fruit comes into the English market at the same time that we get fruits from other countries; our Canadian pears and apples come in the same time as the French and German pears and apples; and when the bulk of our apples are consumed we are getting fresh apples from Tasmania and then from Lisbon and so on north, so that we have apples the year round.

Mr. CASTON: What time does the Tasmanian apple reach England?

Mr. SHUTTLEWORTH: In April.

Mr. SCOTT: I am very much interested in other years. I don't think you get men into the orchard two or three times a year. They are both perfect, there is a slight difference that to grade them is the same as another. No. 2.

The Secretary: I am very much interested in other years. I don't think you get men into the orchard two or three times a year. They are both perfect, there is a slight difference that to grade them is the same as another. No. 2.

Mr. OAS: I am very much interested in other years. I don't think you get men into the orchard two or three times a year. They are both perfect, there is a slight difference that to grade them is the same as another. No. 2.

Mr. SCOTT: I am very much interested in other years. I don't think you get men into the orchard two or three times a year. They are both perfect, there is a slight difference that to grade them is the same as another. No. 2.

Mr. RICHARDSON: I am very much interested in other years. I don't think you get men into the orchard two or three times a year. They are both perfect, there is a slight difference that to grade them is the same as another. No. 2.