

From the following list it will also be noticed that the heaviest import months are our heaviest shipping months:—

Month.	1913-14	Value.	1914-15	Value.
April .....	1,564 lbs.	\$ 728	5,378 lbs.	\$ 1,268
May .....	195 "	186	287 "	230
June .....	130 "	203	496 "	163
July .....	192 "	80	16,580 "	1,620
August .....	328,051 "	19,327	493,742 "	24,614
September .....	1,419,993 "	67,871	1,308,378 "	51,433
October .....	2,189,579 "	118,916	1,583,569 "	52,486
November .....	3,010,946 "	216,962	2,058,283 "	129,528
December .....	695,683 "	57,614	596,164 "	42,091
January .....	40,406 "	4,112	109,816 "	10,348
February .....	20,931 "	2,804	14,513 "	1,839
March .....	4,777 "	1,325	12,954 "	1,563

We are not particularly concerned with the details of the development of the grape industry in America, but it might possibly be of interest to note the development in Ontario. As late as 1880, the Province was credited with not more than 400 acres of commercial grapes. By 1890, this area had increased to 2,400 acres, and by 1901, to 5,750 acres. The census of 1911 does not give directly the number of acres in Ontario, but the Ontario Bureau of Industries credits Ontario with 11,586 acres, and the 1914 Bureau of Industries credits Ontario with 10,850 acres. The figures of the last few years show a steady small decrease in area possibly due to the taking out of grapes in isolated sections.

The following is a list of counties showing the acreage in each:—

Lincoln .....	5,071 acres.	Halton .....	184 acres.
Wentworth .....	2,790 "	Peel .....	168 "
Welland .....	926 "	Kent .....	134 "
Essex .....	275 "		

The other counties have still smaller acreages. These figures would seem to indicate that the commercial grape areas of Ontario are largely on the lake shore between Niagara and Toronto, and on the north shore of Lake Erie in the two most south-westerly counties.

Grapes are used largely for the manufacture of fermented wine, for the manufacture of grape juice, and for dessert and jelly purposes. Where the European varieties are grown they are used quite largely for the production of currants and raisins. All our common varieties are used more or less largely for the first named purposes. We have no variety that will dry to make raisins or currants.

As stated previously, great importations for purposes largely to supply the fruit stand trade, amount for the year ending March, 1915, to 6,200,160 lbs., valued at \$317,183.00.

Great Britain .....	635,276 lbs., valued at	\$48,086.00
United States .....	5,533,640 lbs., valued at	266,886.00
Spain .....	31,244 lbs., valued at	2,211.00

This is an average value of more than five cents per pound for 6,200,160 pounds, or more than 3,100 tons, which is equal to the production of more than a thousand