

that it will follow the same course that the banana has in our own country, where it used to be sold in small quantities and is now sold in enormously large quantities.

Mr. WHYTE: The reason that Concord grapes sell in large quantities is because it is cheap. (Hear, hear.) In Ottawa this season you could buy any quantity of Concord grapes, ten pound baskets, basket and all, for fifteen cents. At the same time you would pay twenty-five cents and thirty-five cents for Delawares, and Wilder thirty-five cents. Now, if you could grow those others at the same price as Concords there would be a great deal of money.

Mr. McNEILL: I would rather grow a Concord at one and a half cents than I would grow a Delaware at five cents.

Mr. WHYTE: When grapes go to England they don't want them because they are cheap, they want them because they are good, and they would a good deal rather pay twice as much for the Wilder than they would for the Concord. I always think it is a mistake to send the Concord or the Niagara to the old country. We want to send the very best we have, because the freight is a very large part of the cost of laying them down there, and the freight is just as large on a fifteen cent basket of Concord as it is on a fifteen cent basket of Wilder.

Prof. FLETCHER: I have been carrying on experiments for a good many years bearing right on this subject. Being an Englishman, and having come here a good many years ago, and having what I think is the characteristic dislike of the Englishman for the Canadian grape when they first come, I was surprised in about two or three years that I gradually got to like the Canadian grapes a good deal better than either the Spanish or the California grapes—(hear, hear)—and as a matter of curiosity, whenever I caught a raw, uneducated Englishman, I turned him loose on some of our Canadian grapes; and as bearing on the varieties that are likely to be of use to Englishmen I will tell you the fruit that has taken their best fancy. First of all the Delaware, that is something like the Sweetwater in taste, so they are educated a little to like it. Then comes the Brighton every time, and after that the Lindley, and they think that is something like a rather large Delaware—they don't discriminate very much. As to what Mr. McNeill says about giving it to them as something else than a grape, if you would call that Indian Snow-berry or Indian Red-berry they would investigate it as something that they wanted to know about; but I cannot help thinking it would be a long time before ever they got used to Concords, because that is about the strongest, and if you could teach them to call that strong flavor "musky" instead of "foxy" they will get accustomed to it sooner. Another of my experiments that is amusing is to give an Englishman a Concord or Niagara grape, but before giving it to him I say, "Come and have some of our Canadian Muscats," and they will taste them and say, "They are not as good as the Muscats of Alexandria, but they are nice." Then they take the other and they say, "Yes, they're nice, but they are very much like the other Canadian grapes." (Laughter.)

Mr. BOULTER: I would like to ask if there has been many grapes shipped to the old country before this year, 1897?

Prof. ROBERTSON: I am not aware of many going commercially. I know some have gone to the exhibition. This year we sent over 2,700 cases.

Mr. BOULTER: In sending goods to the British market we should remember the Englishman's taste. There is no use of us arguing from the point as to what is the best thing for the Canadian palate. I agree with Prof. Robertson that although prices have not yielded satisfactorily it would be in the interests of the fruit growers of Canada to continue on sending and trying to educate the Englishman to eat our grapes. In my experience as a canner of fruit and vegetables we find the Englishman will not eat corn. They have got so that they will eat tomatoes. I have been advocating that we should send over corn and force it down that Englishman's throat in some way. (Laughter.) And we did it; I sent them a full car of corn and I told my agents in London, "Put it in the eating houses, put it before them. Find out if you can't make them eat it. Send them recipes of how it should be cooked, and in every shape and manner induce them to learn to eat it," because as soon as you get an Englishman here, like Prof. Fletcher,—he

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