

rapid rate each year. As the product began to increase after the formation of the Fruit Growers' Association, the necessity for a market, permanent and unlimited in its scope, was felt. In 1871 the first effort was made to place Nova Scotia apples in the English market. Of course, many difficulties had to be overcome. Nova Scotia apples were unknown, and the English people could not discriminate between them and Canadian, or even American, apples. The farmers were not accustomed to packing them in a form that entirely suited the English market. All these things had to be met, and have been met, and, to a very great extent, overcome, until now there is a large and increasing export.



FIG. 391.—AN APPLE ORCHARD, ANNAPOLIS VALLEY.

To show the development of this English trade, I may state that the estimated export to Great Britain in 1873 was less than 10,000 barrels; the export last year was over 130,000 barrels. It is estimated that the total export to Great Britain from 1871 to the present year would not be less than 1,400,000 barrels. Formerly the export to the United States was very large. Latterly, however, the competition of American fruit was so keen in the United States that the Nova Scotia producers had scarcely a fair chance, except in certain special lines. Besides, under the McKinley Bill, a heavy duty on apples was imposed, which still further interfered with the trade. For the past twenty years, however, it is likely that the total export to the United States has not been less than 400,000 barrels, an average of 20,000 barrels a year. The product during the past twenty years has not been less than two and one-half million barrels—which indicates a considerable local market.—HON. J. W. LONGLEY, Attorney-General of Nova Scotia, in *The Canadian Magazine*.

*(To be continued.)*