

eighteenth century to give life to fruit culture along the *cotes* of the St. Lawrence, there was much greater activity in the Acadian valleys.

In the year 1761, the township of Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, was settled by New England people. These found apple trees in the French gardens and homesteads, which the French Acadians before their banishment had tended for more than a century.

Incited by the success of the Acadians, the new settlers planted seeds and raised apple trees from them in that way, or secured scions from the sprouts which clustered around the trees they found there. Fortunately there were far-seeing men among these early English settlers. One of them, Col. Burbidge, ancestor of Judge Burbidge, not content with the comparatively poor fruit he found, planted a large orchard, introduced several new varieties and was one of the first to practise grafting, for which purpose the vigorous trees of the French period were well adapted. He introduced two varieties which have maintained their reputation to the present day. One was the Nonpareil and the other the Golden Russet.

Rev. Dr. Inglis, first Anglican bishop, about the close of the eighteenth century, imported the Yellow Bellefleur from the State of New York and planted it. It spread rapidly through the two valleys and is now generally known as the Bishop's Pippin.

About 1812, the Hon. C. R. Prescott went to Cornwallis and devoted his wealth, energy and common sense to the development of pomological fruits. He introduced the Golden Pippin, the Ribston Pippin and the Blenheim, and had in his orchard over 100 varieties of apples and fifty varieties of pears. In 1828 the Baldwin apple was introduced.

From these beginnings have sprung the modern apple orchards of the Annapolis and the Cornwallis Valleys to the number of twelve or fifteen thousand.

The French discovered the peculiar aptitude of these valleys for fruit-growing. Their English successors extended the area of production, introduced the best varieties of other lands, and found that every acre of the 450 square miles of bottom land and much of the rougher and higher land, were admirably fitted by nature to bring to maturity the finest apples.

There are now many young orchards of 2000, 3000, 4000 and