

## CRANBERRY CULTURE.

### A Profitable Business Which Might be Greatly Extended in Nova Scotia.

Henry Shaw—Your president has asked me to say a few words on the cranberry business. The crop this past season where the conditions were right, was very fine indeed, and the markets have been quite good. The soft, wet, warm fall has had the same effect on the United States cranberries as it had on our apples. To-day the reports from Montreal and Toronto, say that they are getting from \$5.00 to \$7.00 a barrel, and in the United States they are receiving from \$4.00 to \$6.00. There is a national policy tax on cranberries from the United States. The business is just as good as it ever was, and I am learning a little every year. The best place for growing cranberries is in a swamp. If you can get a swamp that can be flooded, and get the right variety of vines, you will be just as

#### Sure of Success

as you would be if you set out an orchard. Last year the prices ranged from \$6.00 to \$6.50 per barrel. The English trade now desires them put up in peck boxes. So far we have not yet been able to supply our own markets, and so long as we have to import cranberries, just so long will it pay to raise them, and after that we can export them. I will be pleased to answer any questions, or give you any information you wish.

President Bigelow—Was I correct in the estimate I made of the crop this year,—1,000 barrels.

Mr. Shaw—Yes. That was a fair estimate.

What are the expenses per barrel to Montreal?

Mr. Shaw—By the car load, forty-four cents, and ten cents up there for handling. Ten per cent. covers everything. Messrs Nonhard and Lowe, want them put up in peck boxes. Last year they sold for three shillings and three pence sterling a peck.

President Bigelow—What has been the largest number of barrels exported?

Mr. Shaw—3,000 barrels.

The cause of the failure in the United States this year was the fire worm. For safety it is better to flood in the month of June. If the cranberry bog affected by fire worms can be flooded for 24 hours, it will destroy them. Our American neighbors say your bog will be safe if you can destroy the first brood. Unfortunately for most of the growers here, only a few can flood at the right time. In order to be able to flood when necessary it is requisite that you should have a reserve supply of water. The common cranberry worm that has been here for years has been quite destructive some years, but other years it does no harm. I flood my vines every winter. There are a great many plantations up in our neighborhood which are just low, wet, sandy bogs. The great feature with respect to cranberries, is that they can be raised on the most worthless land of the country, and you do not want any manure after you set your vines out.

What is the right way to put them out?

Mr. Shaw—First clear your land of