

Agricultural Districts

NOTE.—In the following descriptions reference is made to "intervale" and "dyked marsh" lands.

Intervale lands are lands flanking the rivers, which are annually covered more or less by the freshets and are enriched by the alluvial deposits left by the subsiding waters. These lands are generally clothed with a thick sward of rich and varied grasses, equally valuable for pasturage and hay.

Marsh lands are found all along the Bay of Fundy, which at high tide leaves a deposit on the land from one to several inches. Good drainage is needed. The best marsh hay may be cropped with an undiminished yield for decades. The land which used to be overflowed by the tide was reclaimed by dykes built by the early French settlers. This forms a vast natural meadow, with soil sometimes 80 feet deep. Near towns marsh lands are worth \$180 to \$200 per acre. Large areas, \$100 per acre; other marsh lands, \$50 to \$100.

ANNAPOLIS AND CORNWALLIS VALLEYS.—

This famous apple-growing district, traversed by the Annapolis River, contains about 1,300 sq. miles, lying between two low mountain ranges, which protect the valley from fogs. It varies in width from 10 to 15 miles. The soil varies from clay to sandy loam, with a depth of from 5 to 10 ft. The Annapolis Valley proper extends north for 70 miles from Annapolis Royal. At Kentville it merges into the Cornwallis Valley, which extends northerly for 15 miles. The farms, as a rule, are narrow strips from 20 to 120 acres, composed of hay land at the bottom, orchard land around the house and grazing and wood lands farther up the hill. Apple culture was first introduced here by the French in 1633. Some of the original trees are still in existence. To-day the annual output of this valley amounts to from 500,000 to 600,000 barrels, marketed in Canada, the United States, England, West Indies and South America. The valley is traversed by two railways. In addition to apples, the leading crops are: Potatoes, turnips, oats, barley, wheat, hay, sugar beets for