

Cranberry culture is being extended in the inland marsh lands. The fruit is shipped to England. There is undoubtedly a future for cherry, apple, plum, pear and small fruit growing on the Island ; a few large orchards are already established and are bearing satisfactorily. The fruit keeps particularly well.

*Nova Scotia.*—The Dominion owes very much to this province for the good pioneer work done in advertising the fruit-growing capabilities of Canada in the European markets. The best advertisement that could be given by any country was afforded by the magnificent display of fruit made by the Province of Nova Scotia through its Fruit Growers' Association at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition in London in 1886.

As early as the middle of last century, the Acadian French, who then peopled Kings and Annapolis counties, cultivated apples and pears with great success. When these lands fell into the hands of the Connecticut and English immigrants in 1760, old pear and apple trees were found in many places, some of the latter existing at the present day. It must not be supposed that the apple growing of Nova Scotia is restricted to the Annapolis Valley. The fertile valleys of the Cornwallis and Gaspereaux rivers are equally well adapted and equally productive. The protection afforded by low parallel lines of hills, known as the North and South Mountain ranges, sheds a beneficent influence much appreciated by the fruit growers of these regions. The numerous bays and inlets assist in equalizing temperatures and exercise a marked influence upon the longevity—which is proverbial—of the apple trees in this region.

The soil consists of sand, sandy loam and clay, overlying a sandstone formation. The enormous rise and fall of the tides, from time immemorial have worn away soil and rocks and produce those rich and extensive deposits constituting the present marsh and dyked lands. These marsh lands serve the purpose