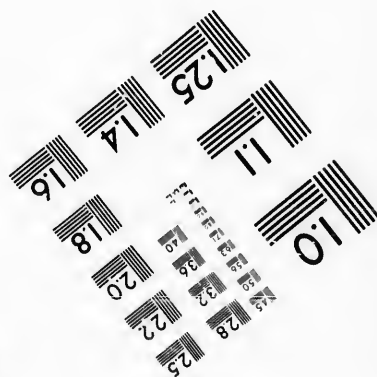
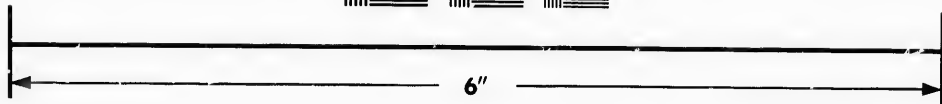
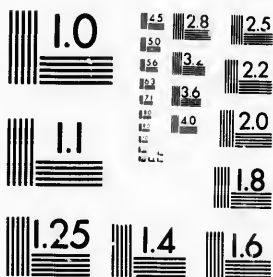


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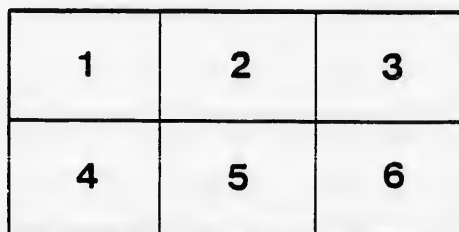
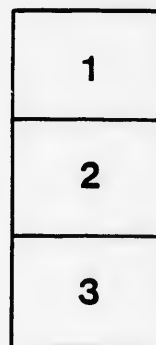
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PROFITS AND COST

OF

FRUIT-GROWING

IN

NOVA SCOTIA.

Cost of an Orchard of 1,000 Apple Trees, and Revenue therefrom, in Kings County, N. S.:

25 Acres of Land, at \$30 per acre	750
1,000 Apple Trees at 20 cents	200
Setting out 1,000 Trees at 10 cents each	100
Fertilizing " " "	100
Fencing and Sundries	100
8 years Interest on \$1,250, at 5 per cent.	500
Cultivation 8 years, \$100 per year	800
Manuring, Mulching, Replacing dead Trees and all other expenses	450
Total cost till 8 years old	\$3,000

Income.

Yield the ninth year and previous, say 500 bbls., at \$1 per bbl., clear of all expenses	500
Yield the 10th to 15th year, average 1,000 bbls., at \$1 per bbl. clear	5,000
Yield the 15th to the 45th year, 2,000 bbls., at \$1 clear	60,000
Total income in 45 years	\$65,500

The orchard will give same annual income for 100 years. All expenses eight years are paid by value of other crops and value of apples at sales.

EDITED BY
S. C. PARKER,
SECRETARY OF THE NOVA SCOTIA FRUIT-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

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FRUIT-GROWING IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Nova Scotia is a peninsula attached on its northern extremity to the Province of New Brunswick, and almost surrounded by the Atlantic ocean and the Bay of Fundy, on the North the Straits of Northumberland separate it from Prince Edward's Island, North-West the Bay of Fundy lies between it and the mainland, and on the North-East the Strait of Canso separates it from the Island of Cape Breton, which, politically forms a part of the Province of Nova Scotia. Nova Scotia extends from $43\frac{1}{2}$ to 47 degrees in North Latitude, and from 60 to 66 degrees in West Longitude, and is three hundred and fifty miles long, and about eighty in extreme width.

In soil and climate Nova Scotia seems by nature adapted to the growing of fruit ; projecting out into the sea with no part of its surface more than thirty miles from salt water, the cold of winter and the heat of summer is modified to an equable temperature. The coldest winter's day seldom sees the thermometer below zero, and the heat of summer is but sufficient to make life extremely pleasant. A hundred varieties of small fruits and berries flourish wild in great abundance,—strawberries, raspberries, cranberries, blueberries, abound where they can find a chance to grow, and wherever the apple tree can find a foothold it will grow and flourish. The early history of the cultivation of the apple and other fruits in the Province of Nova Scotia, is enveloped in much obscurity. Until within a comparatively short time, no organization of a horticultural nature existed, and consequently no record was kept of the efforts of individuals or societies, in the propagation and dissemination of the various fruits now and heretofore cultivated among us. It is known that as early as the middle of the last century, the Acadian French, who then peopled the Annapolis valley, cultivated the apple. On the occupation of these lands by emigrants from Connecticut in the year 1760, apple and pear trees were found, some of which still exist and bear fruit. These new comers at once began to plant apple trees, and to day many orchards of this olden time are in existence,

grafted and re-topped with our popular and useful varieties, and bearing a yearly profit to their owners. Thus at an age when in some countries an apple tree is by age and decay rendered worthless, trees in this country are healthy and bearing abundant fruit.

The favorite fruit region of Nova Scotia is the Annapolis valley. This "garden of the Continent" is protected from the cold north and west winds which blow from Maine and New Brunswick, by the North Mountain, a range composed of trap rock resting on a sand-stone formation. The valley is about 100 miles long, and the soil consists of sand, sandy and clayey loam, based on the sand-stone formation, sandy loam predominating throughout. At its eastern extremity the rise and fall of tides from time immemorial have worn away soil and rocks and have produced those rich and extensive marshes and dyke lands; these produce from year to year, hay, grain, and pasture, without any renovating substance or manure of any kind, and still continue productive even after the lapse of one hundred and fifty years; the Grand Pré, as in the days of Longfellow's poem, is still covered with abundant crops, and in the autumn months with numerous herds as in the days of Gabriel and Evangeline. On the south side of the valley, and distant six or eight miles from the North Range, is the South Mountain; the valley between is comparatively level, and throughout its whole extent of one hundred miles, is of good soil, easily cultivated, well watered by streams and rivers, and is one of the most fertile and productive belts of land in the world. Here the apple, pear, plum, cherry, grape and peach, grow and attain perfection. In other parts of the Province, in Lunenburg, Yarmouth, Queens, Pictou, in fact in every county in the Province, apples and other fruit are produced in favoured localities in great abundance. Near the coast as a rule, apples are not a great success, but plums and cherries and other small fruit grow and produce large crops near the sea coast where the salt breeze is daily felt.

The apple attains a large size in Nova Scotia, and is of fine flavour, well ripened and colored. This is owing largely to the beautiful autumn months of September and October—the heat of the sun and the warm dry weather being a peculiarity of our climate at this season of the year.

In the Annapolis valley there are about 250,000 acres of land adapted to the cultivation of fruit, probably not more than five per cent of this area is already set with trees, while tens of thousands of acres of choice orchard land, wait the incoming of capital and labour.

Orcharding in Nova Scotia is yet in its infancy. True we have trees

bearing an annual crop of apples, that are over one hundred years old, and thousands of trees are annually planted, but it is only within a few years that the people even of this favoured district have become alive to the immense possibilities of apple culture. During the past five years the acreage of young orchards has doubled and in five years to come will quadruple in extent. There is no investment open to capitalists that will yield such abundant returns, for a period of fifty or one hundred years, and there is nothing to hinder any industrious man from having an orchard of ten acres that will yield a fair income in ten years, while for capital a hundred acre orchard means uncounted wealth.

To prove the truth of these assertions we will place before you a few figures based upon actual experience to show the possibilities in orcharding. We will present an estimate prepared by Mr. J. W. Bigelow, of Wolfville, President of the N. S. Fruit Growers' Association :

COST OF AN ORCHARD OF 1000 APPLE TREES AND REVENUE THEREFROM
IN KINGS CO., N. S.

25 acres of land @ \$30 per acre	750
1000 apple trees @ 20c. each	200
Setting out 1000 trees @ 10c. each	100
Fertilizing	100
Fencing and Sundries	100
8 years' interest on \$1250 at 5 per cent	500
Cultivating 8 years at \$100 a year	800
Manuring, mulching, replacing dead trees, etc.	450
Total cost till 8 years old	<u>\$3000</u>

All expenses after 8 years are paid by other crops and value of Apples over net sales.

REVENUE.

Yield 9th and previous years, say 500 bbls. @ \$1 net	500
" 10th to 15th years average 1000 " @ 1 net	5,000
" 15th to 45th " " 2000 " @ 1 net	<u>60,000</u>
Total income in 45 years	\$65,500

This orchard will produce same results for 100 years.

This estimate was presented to the Association in 1888, published in the annual Report and in the five years past has never been contradicted.

The estimate of production is generally admitted to be a low one, and the estimated return of \$1 per barrel is much below any average returns; as for the ten past years probably \$2 per barrel would come well within the mark as the average return of Nova Scotia apples. Mr. Bigelow is preparing to prove by practice what he advocates in theory, and at the annual meeting of the Association for 1893, read the following report of an orchard five years old based on his actual experience, viz.: 35 acres of new land, on which were planted 1400 trees in 1888. Value of land then \$700; cost of trees and all expenses for five years \$500; value at present \$5,000. Thus we see an investment of \$1200 in five years being valued at \$5,000, and five years more will see Mr. B. receiving an income of \$1,000 to \$2,000 per annum from a piece of land that ten years before was unproductive. This is no exceptional instance, hundreds of fruit growers in the valley are working on this line and there is room in the Annapolis Valley for thousands more.

Judge Weatherbe of Halifax, who has found time amid his professional duties to plant and superintend one of the largest orchards in the Valley, says of our possibilities in the line of apple culture: "We have a belt containing about 400 square miles, capable of producing an annual revenue of \$30,000,000. There is no land in the world that will yield like this valley and we should plant the whole area. There is no fear of raising more apples than are required. We can raise them more profitably than in any other part of the world."

Prof. Saunders, director of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Ottawa, says: "In Nova Scotia you have some of the finest apple orchards in the Dominion; indeed I know of no locality where trees bear so abundantly and continuously as in your own favoured Annapolis Valley."

Prof. Hind of Kings College, Windsor, an eminent authority on fruit growing, says: "This valley, with its soil and climate, peculiarly adapted to the development of this great and increasing industry, meets with no successful competition on the American Continent."

While the Annapolis Valley beats the world as an apple district, it is equally adapted by nature to the production of other fruits. Here plums grow to perfection. They come into bearing very young, usually the third year from planting, and produce abundantly. But very little has yet been done throughout the valley in plum growing—only enough to show the grand possibilities that lie in that direction. Our most enterprising fruit growers are now turning their attention more largely to the planting of

plum orchards. Last year probably not less than 10,000 plum trees were planted throughout the valley, which number will be more than doubled next year.

Following is a similar estimate, based upon the actual experience of a number of fruit growers of the valley, to show the cost of a plum orchard and the probable revenue :

COST OF A PLUM ORCHARD OF 10 ACRES AND REVENUE THEREFROM.

10 acres of Land @ \$30 per acre	300.00
4,350 Plum Trees @ 35c each	1522.50
Cultivating land 3 yrs. @ \$50 a year	150.00
Manuring 3 yrs. @ \$125 a year	375.00
Replacing dead trees, etc.	152.50

Total cost without interest in three years . . . \$2500.00

REVENUE.

Yield 4th and previous yrs. say 1000 bus. @ \$2.	2000
“ 5th to 10th yrs. say 3000 bus., annual average	30,000
Total Revenue in 10 years	\$32,000

This estimate, too, is well within the mark. The estimated average yield of less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of a bushel per tree annually, from the 5th year onward is a low one, the actual product often running as high as 3 or 4 bushels, while \$4.00, and sometimes \$6.00 a bushel, instead of the estimated \$2.00 is frequently obtained.

The foregoing estimates do not take into account the raising of crops from the land other than apples or plums, but by a slight addition to the cost of cultivation and fertilizing, crops of various kinds, such as small fruits, vegetables, clover, etc., could be raised, from the apple areas at least, without detriment to the growth of the trees and yield a handsome income from the first.

To give the reader an idea of the magnitude orcharding is already assuming in the Annapolis valley, we will quote the words of a close observer, and careful student of the possibilities in the business, Dr. H. Chipman, of Grand Pré, Kings Co. Dr. C., in an address to the Fruit

Growers' Association at the twenty-second annual meeting is reported as follows:

"There is scarcely a homestead now without its apple trees growing around it, and they grow and bear fine fruit whether planted on the sandy plains of Aylesford, the light sandy loam of West Cornwallis, the richer, deeper loam of East Cornwallis and Horton, or the clayey soil of Lower Horton; and they grow and yield equally well in the Western part of the County, where the sun heats up the sandy soil, and there is not a breath from the salt water, or along the banks of the Cornwallis and Avon Rivers, and on the shores of the Basin of Minas, exposed to the cool salty wind from the water. I believe, however, the fruit ripens and colors up earlier in the season in the Western part of the County. The locality seemed to make no difference in the yield, which was immense, exceeding the most extravagant estimates; every tree that could bear was laden with fruit, and that of the finest quality. I cannot recall a year when so many limbs in the orchards were propped up or broken down by the sheer weight of the fruit on them. In West Cornwallis, within an area of one mile from Somerset corner, 30 orchards produced 4,180 barrels, the number for each orchard ranging from 50 to 320 barrels. From Berwick Station there will have been shipped by the close of the season, 20,000 barrels, exceeding by 8,000 the shipment of any previous year. These apples were gathered within a radius of three miles, including Somerset. Coming East, it is more difficult to obtain figures as shipments are made at different stations and from the ports of Canning, Port Williams and Wolfville. I have figures sufficiently accurate, however, to warrant the statement that fully 80,000 barrels were shipped from the Stations east of Berwick and the three Ports mentioned. The largest orchards in the valley are in Cornwallis and Horton. The D. R. Eaton orchard produced 1,000 barrels; the Judson Harris orchard 700 or 800, the old Starr orchard 5 or 600. R. W. Starr's about as many more, the Dwight DeWolf orchard, 800 barrels and 3 or 400 bushels of plums and pears and these are only a few selected at random. In my own locality within a radius of little more than a mile from Grand Pré, 30 orchards produced 4,000 barrels, the number for each running from 50 to 400 barrels, at my place there is a quarter acre garden, and on half of this there are 15 trees and from these I picked 50 barrels. A. McN. Patterson picked 50 barrels of Gravensteins from trees on a quarter of an acre. In many different orchards Gravenstein and Baldwin trees produced

14 barrels of marketable apples each. Over in Canard I was told that ten Gravenstein trees in Leander Rand's orchard produced 120 barrels, and twelve trees of the same kind in R. M. Rand's orchard, the same number. The foregoing is sufficient to illustrate the enormous yield and to show how thickly the County is studded with orchards; but only a part appears here after all, for there are almost as many more young orchards that have not yet come into bearing. It is wonderful how many trees have been planted during the past five years. Our people seem to have become fully alive to the magnificent prospects that await the horticulturist in this valley, and are beginning to take advantage of these privileges in real earnest. In my neighborhood, as I drive around, I can see thrifty young orchards growing on every side. Judge Weatherbe's orchard covers a whole farm, with rows of trees half a mile in length, and twenty years hence its yield will be from 5,000 to 10,000 barrels. Just across the Gaspereau River, opposite this farm, the Mitchell and Vaughan brothers have acres of young trees growing, and we find more on either hand as we drive up the mountain to its very summit, and the same through the valley East or West, and every one of these men is a practical horticulturist, who does his own pruning and grafting, and gives those trees most careful and intelligent culture."

While this represents what is being done in orcharding near Dr. Chipman's own home it is but an example of what is going on throughout the valley.

We will now present the attentive readers in a concise form the produce and cost of ten representative orchards in the Annapolis Valley for ten years past, and will again quote from an address of J. W. Bigelow, Esq., as follows:

"When we consider that the fruit belt of the three counties, Annapolis, Kings and Hants, contains over 400 square miles of the best orchard land in the world, and that of this area not 20 per cent. has been cultivated and not 5 per cent. has been set in orchards, and as is shown by the following statistics that no other investment will give such profits when reckoned over a term of one hundred years, it is to be wondered at that labor and capital have not long since secured this rich inheritance, and it will be a greater wonder if in this age of large combines and the enquiry for profitable investment this vast territory is not immediately acquired, and on business methods be made to yield as it can, an income of from twenty to thirty millions of dollars per year. No other country

in the world can offer more favorable inducements to the settlers with moderate means. With lands at from five to one hundred dollars per acre, intersected with railway and navigable rivers, affording the cheapest outlet to the markets of the world, the healthiest and most invigorating climate, the soil best adapted to fruit culture, with an inexhaustible supply of fertiliser brought to our doors by every rise of the Bay of Fundy tides, and the most desirable social and religious conditions, the seeker for a home finds the most desirable conditions for a happy and prosperous development of human life.

“To prove the profitable results of apple culture alone in this belt I have secured the actual results from the following named orchards for the last ten years, the truth of which I am prepared to prove, and they are known to be a fair sample of all the orchards in the valley :—

OWNER OF ORCHARD.	No. of Acres.	No. of Trees.	When planted.	First cost of Land.	No. of barrels of Apples last ten years.	Net amount of sales of Apples.	Total cost of cultivation in ten years.	Value of the Crop besides Apples.	Net profits last ten years.	Present value of Orchard.	Remarks.
A. D. DeWolf	8	350	1870	400	3200	5750	960	840	5630	8000	Sold at that price.
Lewis Johnson	2½	100	1837	250	1800	3600	400	100	3500	1500	Old neglected orchard.
Charles Fitch	5	200	1869	1000	1500	2800	800	1000	3000	3000	
J. Dodd	5½	240	1870	200	4200	9000	2500	1500	8000	5000	Sold at price, well cult.
R. Harris	18	900	1857	1800	5500	12,875	4000	4200	12675	9000	Sold at that price.
J. W. Bigelow	4	160	1871	400	1500	2800	1100	850	2650	3000	Orchard neglected.
Leander Eaton	11	440	1868	1100	4000	6000	1500	4000	8000	5500	Orchard well cultivated.
S. Sheffield	4	200	1871	470	2300	4075	715	1200	4560	4000	Well cultivated.
R. W. Starr	11	500	1871	1000	3498	6120	2610	3300	9810	6600	"
Fred Johnson	8	300	1970	1200	1695	3370	1200	700	2870	4800	"
Total	77	3390		\$7820	26183	\$56390	15785	\$17690	\$52063	\$42400	

As a result of these facts we have a profit of \$52,065 from 77 acres of orchard in ten years from an investment of \$7,320; and permanent value remaining in orchard worth \$42,400. Any man of small means or moderate income can produce the same result, while to the promoter and investor it proves that with a capital of say \$1,000,000, one hundred thousand acres of new land can be acquired, capable of giving an income of \$5,200,000 per year for one hundred years, after the first ten years, with \$1,000,000 of additional outlay.

A very important factor in estimating the profits of apple orcharding in Nova Scotia, is the proved longevity of the apple-tree here, as good crops are now being raised on apple trees planted by the French one hundred and fifty years ago.

But intending investors may say we cannot afford to wait ten years for returns from our investments. We reply that from the day trees are set your property is daily increasing in value and in five years, or at any time, the property will sell and yield a fine return on capital invested. Just here we will give you some actual instances of cost and value of four young orchards set as follows:

COST OF LAND, TREES AND ALL EXPENSES ON AN APPLE ORCHARD FIRST FIVE YEARS.

Owner of Orchards.	No. of Acres.	No. of Trees.	When Planted.	Cost of Land.	Cost of Trees and all other expenses five years.	Value of all other Crops.	Present value of Orchard.	Remarks.
Johnson Bros, G. Pre.	26	1086	1887	1569	1200	1100	4000	Good cult. land
F. W. Bordon, M. P., Canning	25	1000	1888	75	700	none.	3200	Wild Land.
Ralph Eaton, Corn- wallis.....	50	2400	1888	500	1000	300	10000	New Land.
J. W. Bigelow, Wolf- ville.....	35	1400	1888	700	900	none.	5009	"
	316	5486	\$2835	\$3850	\$1400	\$2200	

From the table it is proved that from an outlay of \$5,285 in five years the orchard is made worth worth \$15,951, and the whole costs of raising an orchard can not exceed three dollars per tree average, which tree will give an average income of two dollars a year for one hundred years.

Apples, it is estimated, can be profitably raised at a cost of 50 cents a barrel, and with rapidly widening European markets and the increasing appreciation of and demand for Annapolis Valley fruit in those foreign

markets, we can be as reasonably sure as we can of anything in the shape of a business investment that, under proper management, orchards will yield profits closely approximating, if not exceeding, those in the estimates given before, estimates which every practical horticulturist in the Annapolis Valley will endorse and admit to be far within the results of experience. A revenue can be safely counted on from plum orchards in four years. The revenue must steadily increase year by year and when the apple trees come into profitable bearing, between the 10th and 15th year the average annual returns should be not less than *one hundred per cent.*

This is certainly a brilliant picture, and must naturally awaken the suspicion that it is overdrawn or too highly colored. But we invite a careful comparison of these statements with the general experience of leading orchardists in this valley. All of whom are year by year increasing their orchards as fast as their capital will admit.

But some may ask why it is that if orcharding in the Annapolis Valley is so enormously profitable, more and larger orchards have not been planted, or why indeed the whole Annapolis Valley is not one continuous orchard. The reply is as stated before, that this industry is yet in its infancy here. It is only within a very few years that even our most progressive farmers have come to realize the great importance of this industry, and it is only within a comparatively few years that the supreme adaptability of the Annapolis Valley to the raising of apples and other fruits has become thoroughly recognized even by the more progressive fruit growers.

Now, indeed, our more advanced and enterprising farmers *are* devoting all the attention possible to this branch of their business, and it may be confidently asserted that before the end of the first quarter of the next century every available acre of this remarkable fruit belt will be clothed with orchard.

“Will not the increased production lower the price?”

Our most experienced fruit growers think not. Prices are better now on the average than when our product was only one-tenth of what it now is, and with the increasing demand for our fruit in the English and Continental markets, and with the enlarging demand for canned and evaporated fruit, it is not probable that with the fulfilment of our largest possibilities in the way of production in this valley, present prices will be permanently lowered.

As we have already stated there are thousands of acres of land in Nova Scotia as well adapted to fruit growing as the best of this which

yields such abundant returns ; and the fruit growers of Nova Scotia will gladly welcome tens of thousands of intelligent inhabitants to utilize the vacant lands.

We have a magnificent climate, beautiful scenery, and a most charming country, and no where in the world do men and women live more comfortably and happily than among the orchards of Nova Scotia.

Any information will be gladly supplied on application to J. W. Bigelow, President of the N. S. F. G. Association, Wolfville, N. S., or S. C. Parker, Secretary, Berwick, N. S.

**CASH VALUE OF ORCHARD, WITH INCOME
FOR PERIOD OF FIRST TEN YEARS.**

1ST YEAR—1 Acre, Virgin Soil.....	100 00
Removing Shrubby, Stone, etc.....	3 00
Fencing	10 00
Fertilizing	20 00
Breaking up land, 2 Ploughing—Spring and Autumn—to be paid for by Grain crop.....	6 25
Interest.....	
	\$139 65
2ND YEAR—50 Apple Trees, 20	10 00
400 Plum " 40	160 00
100 Pear " 40	40 00
50 Quinces " 40	20 00
Setting Orchard, 05	30 00
Fertilizer	20 00
Cultivating 1 year, 1 Ploughing, 10 Cleanings with Cultiva- tor and Hoe	12 00
Interest	21 58
	\$453 23
3RD YEAR—Cultivating 1 year and applying Fertilizer	12 00
Fertilizer	20 00
Pruning and Spraying with Insectides and Fungisides.....	7 00
Picking 10 bushels of Plums (20).....	2 00
Packages and Shipping.....	3 50
Interest.....	24 88
	\$522 61
Income \$25—Nett Earnings, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ p. c.	
4TH YEAR—Cultivating, etc.....	12 00
Fertilizer	20 00
Pruning, Spraying, etc	8 00
Picking 20 bushels Plums	4 00
Packages and Shipping.....	7 00
	\$573 61
Income, \$50—Nett Earnings, 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ p. c.	
5TH YEAR—Cultivating, etc.....	15 00
Fertilizer	20 00
Spraying, Pruning, etc.....	8 00
Picking 30 bushels Plums.....	6 00
" 10 " Pears (10).....	1 00
" 1 " Quinces (10).....	10
Packages and Shipping of Plums, in baskets (35): bush Pears and Quinces (20); a bush. in half bbl.....	12 70
	\$636 41
Income, \$88—Nett Earnings, 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ p. c.	

6TH YEAR—Cultivating, etc.....	15 00
Fertilizer	20 00
Spraying, Pruning, etc.....	10 00
Picking 30 bushel Plums.....	12 00
" 15 " Pears.....	1 50
" 3 " Quinces.....	30
Packages and Shipping.....	24 60
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	\$719 81

Income, \$181.50—Nett Earnings, 25 p. c.

7TH YEAR—Cultivating, etc.....	15 00
Fertilizer	25 00
Spraying, Pruning, etc.....	15 00
Picking 100 bushels Plums	20 00
" 25 " Pears.....	2 50
" 8 " Quinces.....	80
Packages and Shipping.....	41 60
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	\$899 71

Income, \$311.50—Nett Earnings, 37 p. c.

8TH YEAR—Cultivating, etc.....	15 00
Fertilizer	30 00
Spraying, Pruning, etc.....	15 00
Picking 120 bushels Plums	24 00
" 40 " Pears.....	4 00
" 12 " Quinces.....	1 20
Packages and Shipping	26 00
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	\$954 91

Income, \$396.00—Nett Earnings, 41 p. c.

9TH YEAR—Cultivating, etc.....	20 00
Spraying, Pruning, etc.....	20 00
Fertilizing.....	30 00
Picking 130 bushels Plums	26 00
" 50 " Pears	5 00
" 20 " Quinces	2 00
" 10 bbls. Apples	2 60
Packages and Shipping Apples, 25c. per bbl.....	62 00
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	\$1121 91

Income, \$470.00—Nett Earnings, 42 p. c.

10TH YEAR—Cultivating, &c.....	20 00
Spraying, Pruning, etc.....	20 00
Fertilizing	30 00
Picking 150 bushels Plums.....	30 00
" 60 " Pears.....	6 00
" 25 " Quinces.....	2 50
" 25 bbls. Apples.....	5 00
Packages and Shipping.....	75 75
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	\$1311 16

Income, \$565.00—Nett Earnings, 43 p. c.

INCOME.

3RD YEAR—10 bushels Plums—\$2.50	25 00
4TH “ — 20 “ “	50 00
5TH “ — 30 “ “	75 00
“ “ — 10 “ Pears—\$1.50	15 00
“ “ — 1 “ Quinces \$3.00	3 00
6TH “ — 60 “ Plums	150 00
“ “ — 15 “ Pears	22 50
“ “ — 3 “ Quinces	9 00
7TH “ — 100 “ Plums	250 00
“ “ — 25 “ Pears	62 50
“ “ — 8 “ Quinces	24 00
8TH “ — 120 “ Plums	300 00
“ “ — 40 “ Pears	60 00
“ “ — 12 “ Quinces	36 00
9TH “ — 130 “ Plums	325 00
“ “ — 50 “ Pears	75 00
“ “ — 20 “ Quinces	60 00
“ “ — 10 bbls. Apples	10 00
10TH “ — 150 bushels Plums	375 00
“ “ — 60 “ Pears	90 00
“ “ — 25 “ Quinces	75 00
“ “ — 25 bbls. Apples	25 00

\$2117 00

INVENTORY OF ORCHARD.

11TH YEAR— 50 Apple Trees—\$8.00	400 00
400 Plum “ 2.00	800 00
100 Pear “ 2.00	200 00
50 Quince “ 2.00	100 00

\$1500 00

Cost of replacing and replanting all failing trees for 10 years, say 100 00

Machinery 100 00

200 00

Net Value 1300 00

Income 2117 00

3417 00

Capital and Expenditure 1311 16

Profits \$2105 84

YEARLY INCOME AND NETT EARNING.

3rd Year	25 00	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ p. c.
4th “	50 00	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ “
5th “	88 00	13 $\frac{3}{4}$ “
6th “	181 50	25 “
7th “	311 50	37 “
8th “	393 00	41 “
9th “	470 00	42 “
10th “	565 00	43 “

216

Average annual nett earnings for 10 years,.....21 3-5 p. c.

Nursery stock and small fruits may be grown in connection with the above orchard, insuring like profits.

MIDDLETON, N. S., 20th Feb., 1892.

W. C. ARCHIBALD, Esq., Wolfville.

Dear Sir,—I have examined with a great deal of interest your estimate of the cost of an acre of plum, apple and pear orchard, at nine years of age, or 10 from the breaking of the ground. It is a subject in which I am intensely interested, and one which I have investigated for my own benefit quite extensively. I find that much of the prejudice against plum culture arises from pure ignorance as to the proper mode of cultivating and caring for the fruit. With proper care and liberal fertilization, I know of nothing that will exceed the best varieties of plums in productiveness, and even in neglect, when starvation, black knot and encreulio have done their worst it still makes a brave effort to return its owner good for evil. Of the possibilities of a 10 acre plot of well selected, carefully attended plum trees, I hardly dare express an opinion, lest I be taken by people with less experience than myself for an *horticultural crank*; but that your estimate is a very conservative one I am free to confess. I say so because I have had some experience in this matter. At present I have a plum orchard of 1,000 trees filled in to its full capacity with currants and gooseberries. The first planting of this orchard is just coming fully into bearing. From the first 75 trees, 5 seasons from setting, I gathered \$200 worth of fruit, or well on to \$3 per tree. A good many of the trees have none at all, while others went as high as 8 peck boxes. In 3 consecutive years a tree little older than one of my first planting, has given me 16 pecks. That one ordinary tree did this might not be a safe criterion on which to base a calculation; but that 75 of the same variety did, as I have stated, I think is conclusive evidence that hundreds and thousands can be made to do as well.

In conclusion I would say I have unbounded faith in the future of our lovely valley as a place for successful fruit culture. Cultivate freely; fertilize generously; work plenty of brains into the business, and he who is not satisfied with the result must be hard indeed to please.

Yours sincerely,

G. C. MILLER.

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