

fine fruit, extra cultivation and attention is necessary, no one should be deterred from planting apple trees because his land is poor, with good culture he will succeed—what is to be understood by good culture, is not only the art of knowing, and when and for what purpose to prune, but growing some kind of crops between the rows such as turnips, carrots, mangolds, or sugar beets. The manuring and culture that these crops require keep the soil in good condition, and will go far in defraying the expense of the orchard. On dry soils fruit trees are much improved by a dressing composed of peat mud, ashes, and manure from the barn cellar, a barrow load of this compost placed about the root of each tree in the fall is very effective. The scabby aphid or bark louse that infest the bark of apples, can be removed by a wash composed of one and a half pounds of crude potash in a pail of water, applied in the month of June, this is as strong as young trees will bear without injury. The quantity of fruit trees set out annually in this county is rather surprising; there passed through the Custom House at Horton last Spring, six thousand seven hundred and some odd trees, these with the quantities distributed from the nurseries of Berwick and Gasperaux, will exceed 10,000; this broad-east scattering of trees has been going on for some years, and every prospect of an increase in the quantity.

Plums.—In this district the plum is extensively grown, some orchards contain collections embracing many first-class varieties, as also those best adapted for the market. The soil and climate of King's County appears to be favorable to the cultivation of this fruit, and when a selection has been made of a variety suited to the circumstances of soil and situation, a marked improvement may be noticed in the character of the fruit. Like other descriptions of fruit the annual product fluctuates, from climatic changes and insect depredations. This year plums have been in excess, as likewise the curculio—every season the quantity of fruit is greatly reduced by the depredations of this insect, and the past season they have been most persistent; seventy-five per cent. of the plums were more or less injured, and perfect specimens of the choicer kinds were rare, possibly this extra attack on the plum may be attributed to the scarcity of apples, for a curculio is no respecter of fruit of any kind. Various remedies have been recommended and ingenuity taxed to the utmost in deriving means to check their destructive propensity, as yet little or nothing has been effected. Picking up the fallen fruit every day, and jarring them down on a sheet shade for the purpose if persevered in, will reduce their number, but it is to a great extent lost labor, unless your neighbor who has plums and other fruits subject to their attacks picks up and jars likewise, besides, this jarring and picking up business is no small job in an orchard containing some hundreds of trees.

The Legislature has issued an injunction to compel every one to take care of their own caterpillars—a similar process with regard to curculios, if made effective, would be a means of checking to some extent their onward progress, and enable orchardists to perfect some of their best varieties of fruit. Plums have got into the disagreeable and unsightly practice of rotting on the trees before their period of ripening, which of late years has become a certainty. From enquiry and inspection we are induced to attribute the cause of this disease to curculios, both old and young. In

August and September, young ones were very plentiful, and few plums of the better kind escaped their crooked snouts. Out of twenty-one specimens gathered promiscuously, nineteen were punctured—some had the crescent mark of an old one, others had specks of gum adhering to them, and four, by the aid of a lens, indicated that the egg had hatched and the grub had failed to come to maturity—of course this plum rot is attributed to mutability of season. The autumn of 1872 was too wet for plums, which caused them to rot, last season it was too dry, and they decayed fearfully. It is very convenient to ascribe certain effects to the weather, it saves us the trouble of ferreting out the true cause, and helps to raise our self esteem.

The officers of King's, before closing the Society for the past year, cannot omit to express their gratification at the improved tone, and renewed interest evinced by members in the various branches of Agriculture and Horticulture. In order to ensure success in any one branch of farming, *skill and knowledge* are the first principles. With a full knowledge of your ability to do—we feel safe in urging you to adopt a more liberal system in feeding your land, and, also your young stock, it is good maxim, look well to the young ones that they may not disgrace you when they grow older—justice to the land—it is only necessary to point to your capacious barn-cellar as proof sufficient of your ability to deal with it in a spirit of generosity commensurate with the requirements of the crop; with ready access to a market that is annually increasing its demand, with every variety of soil, and with the records of a Society, numbering four-score years, as a reference, these privileges confer an opportunity of putting your skill and knowledge to the test. After the experience of the past, and a prospect of a bright future, it seems hardly necessary to remind you that the innumerable branches of husbandry which are adapted to our climate invite your attention. There is money in them from the least to the greatest—from a black Hamburg grape to a cauliflower—from a fat ox to a mushroom.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE DIGBY CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING HELD ON TUESDAY, 2ND DECEMBER, 1873.

To the members of the Digby Central Agricultural Society:

In reporting to you our proceedings for the past year, we beg leave to remind you, that at the close of the last year this Society owned two Bulls, then in the keeping of John Dakin, Esq., and Jas. W. Poole, one for the sum of \$38, and the other for \$40 for the year, which time would expire on the 13th May, 1873. On the 10th of May last, a meeting was held to make an arrangement for keeping the Bulls for another year, but it was decided to let them out only until the Annual Meeting.

Edward H. Nichols agreed to keep the Durham Bull for \$30, and John Dakin, Esq., agreed to keep the Devon Bull for \$35.

As there was a dissatisfaction among the members in the Smith's Cove Section, on account of moving the bull from that place, it was decided at a meeting held on the 7th day of June last, to purchase one for that Section,

believing it would be for the best interest of the Society, and we purchased one for \$16. The President of this Society when in Halifax in March last, purchased five bushels of barley (imported by the Central Board,) for this Society, which was given to the members of the Society, and as far as heard from yielded well.

The Society for the past year numbered one hundred and eight members, the amount subscribed, \$116, being forty-one (41) members more than last year. No doubt this increase has been caused by the improved breed of stock, and the holding of an Exhibition.

In accordance with a Resolution passed at a meeting held on the 10th of May last, an Exhibition was held on the 8th day of October, but as the day was unfavorable, the attendance was not as large as it would have been if the day had been fine. The articles exhibited were very good, and prizes were awarded as follows:

CLASS NO. 1.

Best pair Steers, 3 yrs. old, Jeremiah Potter.	\$2 50
2nd " " Henry Abbott.	2 00
Best pair Steers 2 yrs. old, Robt. J. Turnbull.	2 00
2nd " " William Seeley.	1 50
Best pair Steers, 1 year old, Emery Turnbull.	1 50
2nd " " Robt. J. Turnbull.	1 25
Best Heifer, 2 years old, David Lambertson.	1 00
2nd " " John Dakin.	75
Best Heifer, 1 year old, John Warrington.	75
2nd " " William Aymar.	60
Best Bull Calf, Emery Turnbull.	1 00
2nd " " George H. Hardy.	75
Best pair Steer Calves, John J. Franklin.	1 00
2nd " " Charles Hineman.	75
Best Ram Lamb, John O. Turnbull.	75
2nd " " John Dakin.	60
Best Ewe Lamb, Edmund G. Woodman.	75
2nd " " James J. Marshall.	60
Best Heifer Calf, Charles E. Warno.	1 00
2nd " " Albert Peck.	75

The number of Entries in this Class, 68, were more than double the number at any previous Exhibition, and far the best ever exhibited in this County.

GEORGE COSSEBOOM,
For the Committee.

CLASS NO. 2.

Best fresh Butter, 10 lbs., Mrs. C. E. Warno.	\$ 75
2nd " " Edmund G. Woodman.	50
3rd " " Mrs. C. E. Warno.	50
Best Butter in Rolls, Mrs. Caleb Sults.	50
2nd " " Charles T. Potter.	40
3rd " " Charles E. Warno.	35
Best 10 yds. Cloth, all wool, men's wear, Mrs. James H. Marshall.	1 00
2nd " " " " " " " " " "	No competition.
Best 10 yds. Cloth, cotton and wool, men's wear, No competition.	
2nd, 10 yds. Cloth, cotton and wool, men's wear, No competition.	
Best 10 yds. Cloth, all wool, woman's wear, No competition.	
2nd " " " " " " " " " "	
Best 10 yds. Cloth, cotton and wool, woman's wear, Mrs. Charles E. Warno.	1 00
2nd, 10 yds. Cloth, cotton and wool, woman's wear, Mrs. Charles E. Warno.	75
Best 10 yds. Twilled flannel, all wool, Miss Sophia Bacon.	60
2nd " " " " " " " " " "	No competition.
Best 10 yds. Twilled flannel, cotton and wool, Mrs. Charles E. Warno.	60
2nd " " " " " " " " " "	
Mrs. Charles E. Warno.	50
Best 5 yds. Linen Cloth, Mrs. J. H. Marshall.	50
2nd " " " " " " " " " "	No competition.
Best pound Flax, Mrs. Charles T. Potter.	25
2nd " " Mrs. Charles T. Potter.	
Best Woollen Mat, Mrs. Charles E. Warno.	1 00
2nd " " Charles T. Potter.	90
3rd " " Edward M. Bacon.	85
4th " " Edmund G. Woodman.	70
5th " " Mrs. John Nichols.	60