winter fruits, which some prefer to mark as "spring or long-keepers." In the selection of vari-ties, our aim has been to get size and colour, overlooking real worth, and our better judgment has been too frequently influenced by the tree agent's portfolio. There is a little too much puff-ball in connection with our fruit; in the amateur ring we shine with selected specimens of our autumn beauties, hut in the commercial ring we are at a discount.

Members who contemplate extending the area of their orchards by the addition of trees, and those in the incipient stage of the business, would do well to exercise judgment when selecting varieties. At present we have no list of fruits that are adapted to the varying circumstances of soil and situation ; until such a list is furnished it would be premature to make any special reference further than to notice a few standard winter kinds, such as, Nonpareil; the Incomparable, so extensively grown in Annapolis County; Baldwin, a general favourite and profitable market apple ; Rhode Island Greening, an old variety always acceptable and succeeds well in a great many situations; Northern Spy, not always reliable, not an early bearer, and needs the best of culture; Yellow Bellflower; Cinnamon; Bishop Pippin, no orchard should be without this valuable apple, which, with fair usage, is not particular as regards soil or situation.

In the autumn class may be mentioned Gravenstein, this apple is said to have originated at Castle Gravenstein, in Halstin; it has been over thirty years in the country, and has given great satisfaction wherever grown, tree hardy and prolific, it kept long loses its flavour. It is surprising that this famous apple has not been more extensively disseminated. Its compere, the hand-ome Chenango Strawberry, promises to become one of the best (autumn apples), preferred by some to Gravenstein, and is gradually making its way to the front. Maiden's Blush, not much grown, a profitable fruit, and for drying is not excelled by any other, tree hardy, productive and early bearer. Summer varieties are of small account ; you know all about that, the imported article suits that ground best, so we leave it.

Varietics of fruits have piled up pretty respectably of late years, so much so that the inexperienced cultivator is much perplexed to make a selection, and, no doubt, is inclined to wish the heap conspicuously reduced. Your better guide will be to endeavour to ascertain what sorts meet with the readiest sale in the markets having special reference to the foreign, and what kinds succeed best in your neighbour's grounds. With respect to those raised in the nurseries of the Pro-

vince, or still better in your own immediate locality. A ready method of advancing an orchard is, where practicable, to set seedlings of four years old and upwards; one year will be sufficient to establish their roots, they may then be grafted at the desired height using such varieties as you desire to propagate. The selection of trees and varieties for a plantation is a most essential point, and it is well to consider the uses to which the fruit is to be appropriated, and select accordingly. If the intention is to establish a commercial orchard, varieties should be chosen adapted to the markets designed to be supplied. If a family orchard, a more varied collection will be requisite, and in this you may consult your own taste without reference to your neighbour's palate. There will be apples waated for sauce, for baking, for drying, and all kinds of palatal fruition; the quantity for cider will perhaps be governed by your temperance proclivities. The probable size of the family will likewise have to be considered, and due allowance made for grand-children; little people consume some apples, and you may safely calculate on a neck for each young one every twenty-four hours from August May. If the household should to number five daughters and five sons, which, taken every way, is a fair average, possibly three acres with the interstices filled with pears, plums and sundry small fruits, would afford a reasonable supply.

As the greater portion of the members of this Association are interested in truit culture, and some extensively so, we desire before closing our remarke, to direct attention to a subject which we deem worthy of consideration. It appears to be almost a unanimous conclusion that the Yellow Newton Pippin, the "American Apple," of world-wide notoriety, can not be grown in Nova Scotia to anything more than ordinary fruit. The same has been said of a good many other things, "it can't be did." We are not disposed to cave in under this negation, without some attempt to know whether this credulity is based on fact. We have soils eligible for all fruit trees, when well managed, and if this famous fruit requires anything peculiar in treatment, such as soil, stock, or situation, let us make an effort to know it. You have plenty of trees that require touching up, and we recommend all who appreciate the value of a first-class apple to appropriate a few to the experiment. One successful branch will be worth more to the country than the annual grant to the Board of Agriculture. We also wish to call your attention to Winter Pears, particularly to varieties that will yield without flinching. We do not wish to insinuate that you have too many autumn varieties, but you have some to which soil and situation are

but do you all reap benefit from the grove? If you can get hold of a few varieties that will keep and ripen as readily as some of, your first class winter apples we advise you to do so. There are good pears to be had that will keep nearly all winter, viz.: Easter Beurrć, d'Alencon, Lawrence, Princess St. Germain, Winter Nelis (early winter), one of the best. If you make it your business to grow these in quantity—say barrels of them—you would find a ready market at your own gate, without having to run to your neighbour's gate to dispose of them.

The Society now owns one superior bull, two rams, two boar pigs, and a number of farm implements.

The officers for 1875 are: Wm. H. O. Haliburton, President; Thomas Tuzo, Vice Pres.; John Simson, 2nd Vice Pres.; George Hamilton, Sec'y and Treas.; Edward McLatchy. Asst. Sec.; Nathan L. Fuller, Samuel Palmeter, George C. Johnston, Edward R. Bishop, George C. Graham, Committee.

All of which is most respectfully submitted,

mitted,
CHARLES REED,
WILLIAM FALKNER, Committee
NATHAN L. FULLER, > or
NATHANIEL FALKNER, Directors.
George C. Johnston, J
The King's County Agricultural Society, to George
Hamilton, Sec'y. and Treasurer:
1874. Dr.
To balance rendered 31st Dec., 1873 8 68 24
To paid Charles Reid, keep of Pig 3 months 9 00
" " Fredk. Borden, keep of Bull 1 year 63 60
j o n n nunuay, printing manu bina
in 1872, omitted 1 50 To paid Nath. Faulkner, keep of Pig 3 mos. 9 00
" " so much charged by the Central
Board for "Journals" 4 00
To baid J. A. Cocswell, for Hand Bills 1 25
" " Charles T. Fritze, use of Hall 2 00
" " Andrew Borden, use of Hall 2 00
" " Joseph B. Bowser's bill expenses incurred by him 5 26
Allowance to Sec'y., stationery and postages 8 00
To mid Edward M. Cose's hill services of
Bull. 1 25 To paid Nathaniel Faulkner's bill for a Pig purchased. 19 00 To paid John A. Taylor, for a Boar Pig pur-
To paid Nathaniel Faulkner's bill for a Pig
purchased
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\$215 50
1874.
By Cash from Charles Reid, services of Pig. 3 25 "from George Hamilton, for Pig
purchased
purchased
Bull
Bull
of Itam
By Cash from Nathaniel Falkner, services of
Boar Pig
be purchased 11 00
By Provincial Grant for 1873
Pr Cash from George Camilton, use of Ram 25
" " from Jas. Elderkin, use of Ram 80 " " from Jas. Elderkin, for services of
Pam Irom Jas. Elderkin, for services of
Ram
By Cash from Edward M. Cose, use of Ram
ID 18/3
By Cash from Enoch A Forsyth for ducs 1 00
\$159 59