

ties are grown, *i. e.*, Crown Bob, George 4th, Great Britain, Green Walnut, Lancaster Lad, Whitesmith. Mildew a sometime visitor, *retires* upon mulching, manuring, pruning, and salt. In 1875 the Currant worm visited here, stripping many bushes; if there be not an universal battle fought with it, probably this county, with others, will succumb to this spoiler's ravages. White, Red, and Black Currants; Red and Yellow Raspberries. Blackberries in gardens by the coast do not ripen, but inland the wild ones are not excelled by any cultivated variety; wild Raspberries are also abundant.

RETURNS OF PEARS FOR 1881-2.

Question 8th.—What progress has been made in Pear culture? What kinds succeed best?

COLCHESTER.—Very little indeed.

LUNENBURG.—Some new trees are put out. Bartlett succeeds the best.

SYDNEY.—Not much done in Pears. The Seckel does well. Duchesse d'Angouleme, a very prolific bearer, good size and flavour.

YARMOUTH.—None, except to clear out the trees as useless; climatic influence is adverse here to growing pears; money and time are thrown away in the endeavor.

Question 9th.—What are the principal varieties of plums? Does the Black-knot prevail?

COLCHESTER.—Lombard, Yellow Egg, Green and Purple Gages. *Black-knot* prevails in the county generally.

LUNENBURG.—Damson, House Plum, White Gage. *Black-knot* prevails in all varieties, more or less.

SYDNEY.—Green Gage, Magnum Bonum; several darker varieties. *Black-knot* has destroyed most of the Plum Orchards.

YARMOUTH.—Not much grown near the coast; succeeding only on a wall. Bradshaw, Gages, Smith's Orleans, Washington, are among the kinds tried. *Black-knot*—ten years ago unknown—is now every where increasing rapidly.