

Question 2d.—Varieties most profitable?

The small green *frost plum* produces as sure a crop as any.

Question 3rd.—Remarks on diseases, insects, and remedies?

The *Curculio* destroys the fruit quite generally.

CAPE BRETON.—Imported plum trees do very well until they begin to bear, when they gradually die away.

COLCHESTER, 1st.—Not cultivated as much as formerly; climatic influence adverse of late years. 2nd.—Only kind surviving north of Cobequid Mountains, is the Green Gage. In other parts the Blue Plum and Damson seem usually to yield well. 3rd.—*Black-knot* is destructive; *cut it off and burn it*.

CUMBERLAND.—Not so much as formerly. 3rd.—*Black knot* has destroyed most of the trees.

KINGS, 1st.—On the decrease. 2nd.—Nectarine, Washington, Egg, Magnum Bonum, Sweet Water. 3rd.—Where *Black-knot* does not quite destroy the tree, the *Curculio* does its best to make success a failure.

LUNenburg, 1st.—Not generally grown. In Mahone Bay the yield is good. 3rd.—*climate and insects are adverse*.

QUEENS, 1st.—Formerly were successfully cultivated. 2nd.—The common Blue Plum most profitable now. 3rd.—*Black-knot* has killed nearly all the trees.

SHELburne.—Some years ago were considered a sure crop; cause of declining not fully known; a large number were diseased by the strong blasting wind in August some years ago.

YARMOUTH, 1st.—Succeed better than any other fruit near the coast; on walls with a favorable exposure. Are productive, of fair size, and seeming good quality; ripen later than in fruit countries. In the interior succeed tolerably well anywhere; not grown to any extent. 2nd.—Bradshaw, Columbia, Gages, Jefferson, Smith's Orleans, Washington, &c., &c.