

regulations. I trust it may commend itself to the judgment of the Central Board.

A good deal of pains have been taken by the Committee, and in some classes considerable alterations have been made from former list—presumably improvements.

Tenders have been received for the printing of the Prize-list, and the committee are anxious that it may be put in circulation at the earliest possible date. In reference to the resolutions passed by the Central Board in connection with Railway fare, etc. the committee desire me to say that, they have interviewed the principal hotel keepers, and have received their assurance that only the ordinary rates for board will be charged. Mr. Innes has given a guarantee that return tickets at one fare will be issued during the Exhibition, and that Articles and Animals that have been on Exhibition, will be returned free, provided they remain the property of the individual exhibiting them.

The forage is to be in charge of J. W. Margeson, one of the Executive, and they are determined to conduct the whole affair in such a manner as to avoid occasion for complaint at the hands of both exhibitors and visitors.

I remain yours truly,
WILLIAM EATON,
Secretary of Exhibition.

P. S. I find upon adding the list it amounts to \$6012.

Kentville, April 29th, 1885.

Dear Sir,—In dealing with the alterations and suggestions of the Central Board, in reference to the returned manuscripts of Prize List, the executive of the Council found themselves obliged to undertake a difficult and delicate task.

Aware of the extreme sensitiveness of the Municipal Council as to the gross amount of prizes to be offered—being limited to \$6000,—and anxious that as large a list as possible in each of the classes should be made, and with prizes that should not appear mean—and also wishing to avoid using numbers and fractions that would make the summing up of awards at all inconvenient—as would likely occur from a per centage reduction in all the classes, and, at the same time extremely desirous of adopting as nearly in their entirety as possible the suggestions of the Board, thus securing unanimity of feeling, they have given the matter their most careful attention, and, as will be seen by the markings in red ink, have so modified some of the prizes before offered, that, whilst including nearly all the additions suggested by the Board, they have managed not so far to exceed the \$6000 promised to be

offered as they think to raise serious objections on the part of the Municipal Council—and at the same time have so nearly complied with the suggestions of the Board as they trust will ensure their hearty acquiescence and enable them at once to present it to the Governor-in-Council for his sanction that it may at the earliest moment be placed in the hands of the printer, as it is felt that further delay in distributing the Prize Lists will be extremely prejudicial to the interests of the Exhibition.

I am, yours very truly,
WILLIAM EATON,
Sec. of Ex. Committee.

THE largest quantity of green fodder that can be produced upon an acre of ground is from a crop of fall rye cut in June, and followed immediately by corn on the same ground. If four bushels of rye are sown to the acre at least eight tons of fodder may be cut, and if it is cured green and cut when in full blossom it will make very good hay. If the corn is planted in rows three feet apart and three seeds to every foot of the row, at least fifteen to twenty tons per acre may be grown, yielding five tons of dry fodder. Oats and peas sown early will yield eight tons per acre of green fodder, and Hungarian grass, which may be sown when this crop comes off, will yield about as much, but it does not do well in our moist climate, except in dry sandy soils in warm situations. The soil must be good. A dressing of fifty bushels of wood ashes per acre would help very much in growing such fodder crops as these. The fodder will go further if ensilaged, no doubt, but this is a matter of some expense in making a silo, which is to be considered.

It will be a good day for farmers when they come to look upon landed property as something to be kept in the family and handed down from one generation to another, as is the custom in the old country. Now, our farmers have too much disposition to skim the cream and sell the skim milk, and then go on west to skim again, but with such the old saying proves true, "the rolling stone gathers no moss." Successful farmers are those who regard their land as the best possible savings bank, and invest their profits in it, increasing its fertility, and adding to its value to the next generation.

THERE is one branch of the cattle business which is safe in any event, and that is the raising of good dairy cattle of any bred. The plainsmen cannot come into competition in any way with butter, cheese and milk.

THE THOROUGHbred CATTLE OF COLCHESTER COUNTY.

By Israel Longworth, Esq., Vice-President,
Central Board of Agriculture.

[The *Journal of Agriculture* has been careful to record every fact of importance in connection with the advancement of Agriculture in Nova Scotia during the last twenty years; and, in accordance with this practice, we now transfer to our columns, a series of papers that have appeared in successive issues of the *Morning Herald*, from the pen of one eminently qualified to be the Historian of the Bovine Aristocracy of the famous old County of Colchester. The Agriculturists and Stock breeders of the Province, and particularly the inhabitants of the County, owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Longworth for this carefully prepared and ably presented statement of the several herds of the respective breeds. His descriptions present a perfect picture of the streams of "Blue Blood" that now flow through the county and ensure a rapid improvement in the dairy and beef races upon which the farmers so much depend. Let us hope that the Longworth papers may be only the first of a series of "County Cattle Histories" that will in time embrace the whole Province.—Ed. J. of A.]

I.—THE SHORT HORN DURHAMS OF COLCHESTER.

LORNDALE TRURO, April 24.—By the census of 1881 Colchester owned 28,131 head of neat cattle, being largely in excess of every other county in the province, except Pictou, which returned 29,932. Considering the very general attention that has been given for many years to the improvement of farm stock in the former county, and also in view of the fact that neither of the fine agricultural districts of Annapolis and Kings approaches it in cattle nearer than 7,000 head, whilst Hants is 4,000 further off, and Inverness and Cumberland, the nearest, are each 2,000 behind, it may be fairly assumed that this class of animals in Colchester is not surpassed in purity of blood and market value by that of any other county in Nova Scotia. This result, so credible to Colchester, has been accomplished in various ways, and by the intelligent enterprise of a great many persons. The Board of Agriculture as now constituted, was organized the eleventh of August, 1864, under the act of that year. Its principal work has been to encourage the formation of agricultural societies in the rural districts, in order to promote better husbandry, and to scatter improved farm stock of all kinds, over Nova Scotia. Shortly afterwards, societies were formed in this