

of the portaine and fat over the other organic constituents of the plant,—will I think agree with me in attributing to fodder corn ensilage a much lower value than Mr. H. has ascribed to it.

Now let us see what the *Boston Journal of Chemistry* has had to say on this subject. This periodical, as you are aware, is edited by Dr. Nichols—an accomplished chemist and scientific agriculturist, owner of an experimental farm in the neighbourhood of Boston, which he has brought to a high state of cultivation, by the use of fertilizers alone, manufactured on the premises—I quote from the *Journal*:

"The treatment of the ensilage question by the newspapers has been thus far largely empirical, and well calculated to mislead in a correct understanding of the subject. So long as writers or correspondents of the agricultural papers persist in their so-called experiments, by which they endeavour to show that "out of nothing they obtain something," a delusion will exist which is detrimental to the interests of farmers. In the accounts published one is led to believe that it is the *quantity* and not the *quality* of the fodder put into the silos that makes them so valuable and remunerative. No distinction is made in the quality or kind of fodder to be ensilaged, the point is, to select the kind which gives the greatest bulk."

"A crop of fodder corn from a broadcast seeding" (such as was so eloquently described by Mr. H. in his last letter), "grown thickly and cut early, is almost valueless, whether it is stored in a silo or fed to animals in a dry or wet condition.

COLCHESTER.

UPPER OHIO, June 18th, 1883.

Dear Sir,—The Shelburne Agricultural Society have been endeavouring to import thoroughbred stock into this county, but have been very much discouraged by members and non-members allowing an inferior grade, or no grade at all, of bulls to run at large, while the thoroughbred have to be kept up, so that it is almost impossible to get any stock off of the thoroughbreds when we have them. The cows all have to go on the commons for pasturage. I have been directed by the Shelburne Agricultural Society to make this statement to you and ask for information concerning the matter.

Ry-Laws amended:—8th Section:—That the annual meeting be held in the Court House in Shelburne, instead of the School House, Lower Ohio.

I remain, &c.,

DAVID S. BOWER,
Sec'y Shelburne Ag. Society.

THE DOMINION EXHIBITION

Will be held in the City of Saint John, New Brunswick, commencing Tuesday, 2nd October, open to exhibitors from all parts of the Dominion.

This being the Centennial Anniversary of the Landing of the Loyalists in New Brunswick, the Dominion Government, the Provincial Government, and the City of Saint John have all made liberal grants in money, with the intention of making this the largest and most thoroughly representative Exhibition ever held in the Maritime Provinces, and showing the improvements made in a Century in Agriculture, Manufactures and the Arts.

In addition to the present building, another large Crystal Palace will be built. The Drill Shed will be used as a Machinery Hall, and buildings will be erected for implements and other special exhibits. These buildings will afford ample room for large exhibits in Agricultural and Horticultural products; fruit, and dairy produce; machinery and manufactures of every kind in metal, wood, and textile fabrics; domestic manufactures and, fine arts.

Medals in silver and bronze and diplomas will be given as prizes, in addition to a large amount in money premiums.

It is the intention to have the buildings and yard: all Lighted with Electricity, which in itself will be a novel sight to the people of the Maritime Provinces.

The Exhibition will be very conveniently located for ease of access, either by railway or steamboat.

There will be a R.R. Station within a few yards of the buildings, and the Government Deep Water Wharves are in the immediate vicinity.

Cattle and all kinds of freight will be landed and shipped at this station and wharves.

Freight will be carried by railways and steamboats at greatly reduced rates. The arrangements are not yet completed, but they will be most liberal, and particulars made known as soon as possible.

The station and wharves are so convenient that there will be little or no cartage necessary, and those having heavy articles to move can make arrangements through the Committee appointed for that purpose.

No charge will be made for space.

There will be a large Machinery Hall with Steam Power, *free* to those who may wish to show machinery in motion.

There will be an Agricultural Hall, with ample space to exhibit the largest implements. Special arrangements will be made for a large exhibit of poultry, pigeons, pet stock, etc., etc.

A hall for special exhibits from Manitoba, Brazil, etc., will be erected. An Exercising Track will be within the enclosure.

Hay straw, and water for stock, furnished free.

Attendants on stock admitted to the yard free.

Attendants on goods in the buildings admitted free.

There will be no charge made for entering stock or goods, entries of all kinds being made free.

A careful consideration of the liberal terms given exhibitors at this Exhibition will show the many advantages they are offered, which very much reduce the usual expenses attending Exhibitions.

All the railways and steamboats will carry goods and stock at reduced prices, and special trains will be arranged for passengers at greatly reduced fares.

Particulars of these arrangements will be made public in good time.

Premium Lists and Rules and Regulations will be distributed FREE, and sent to any person on application.

JULIUS L. INCHES, *Secretary*.

INTERNATIONAL FORESTRY EXHIBITION.

39 FREDERICK STREET, EDINBURGH, }
23rd May, 1883.

PROFESSOR GEORGE LAWSON, Honorary Member of the Scottish Arboricultural Society:

Sir,—We have the honour to inform you that at an influential representative meeting held in Edinburgh on 30th March last, under the Presidency of the Most Honourable the Marquis of Lothian, K. T., it was resolved that an International Exhibition of objects relating to practical and scientific Forestry and Forest products should be held in Edinburgh in 1884.

It is proposed that the Exhibition, to be open to exhibitors from all countries, shall include, as far as possible, objects illustrative of or connected with the woods of the British Isles, the forests of our Indian Empire, British Colonies, and America, as well as of the Continental Government Schools. The Exhibition will embrace specimens and sections of various woods, etc., in their natural state; roots, collections of seeds, cones, and fruits of trees; implements and models of machinery used in Forestry, or applicable to the conversion of timber for constructive purposes, in use by different countries; fungi, parasites, and other objects illustrative of the diseases affecting trees; collections of prepared specimens of insects, birds, and other animals injurious to Forest life; models of bridges, fences, charcoal kilns, drying sheds, and other structures used in Forestry; paintings, photographs, etc., of old and remarkable