

Dr.	
To Grants paid to Societies for 1881	\$6733 03
Prize Funds paid to District Ex. Committees.....	4000 00
Premium on Horse paid.....	100 00
Printing and advertising ..	222 45
Expenses of quarantine and sales of cattle.....	304 67
Telegrams and Postage.....	31 74
Stationery	25 60
Cheats for official papers.....	7 25
Travelling expenses of members	557 52
Secretary and Treasurer's salary	900 00
Expenses of Dominion Exhibition at Kingston	\$50 45
Reimbursed through Prov. Sec'y.....	69 15
Amount deposited at interest in People's Bank on acct. of Stock Farm Fund.....	1762 91
Balance in Treasurer's hands, Feb. 1883.....	320 31
	\$14997 93

STOCK FARM ACCOUNT.

Cr.	
By Receipts on account of Cattle Sales during the year, and arrears collected.....	\$ 2251 03
Rent of quarantine premises reimbursed by Dominion Government.....	50 00
	\$ 2301 03

Dr.	
To paid Freight, expenses of quarantine, and sale of Cattle, including \$96 for advertising sales.....	\$ 400 67
Premium on imported Horses paid \$100, and due \$37.50.....	137 50
Amount placed on Deposit at Interest in People's Bank as Stock Farm Fund.....	1762 91
	\$ 2301 03

In conclusion, the Board reply to certain statement contained in the Report of the Agricultural Committee of 1882. The Report of the Committee is printed in the Journals of the House of Assembly for 1882, and the Reply may be found in the Journals of 1883, when printed.

The following Report was not received in time to be included in the Annual Report of the Central Board of Agriculture, presented to the Legislature:—

"ISLE MADAME" AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the above society was held at the Court House, in Arichat, on the 6th day of December, as required by law, the President, John F. Fuller, Esq., in the chair.

The officers and directors, through the Secretary, submitted the following report:

In the month of October last, there was purchased for the society at the Antigonish Exhibition two rams and two ewes, which were subsequently sold to members of the society upon the following condi-

tions—the rams to be kept for the exclusive use of the society for a period of three years, the charge for services of said rams not to exceed twenty cents, each member having the privilege of having five ewes served during the season. There was also purchased from Mr. Gregory, of Antigonish, a young Jersey Bull, at a cost of twenty-five dollars, and three dollars and eighty cents expenses, making together the sum of twenty-eight dollars and eighty cents. The animal was given out to E. P. Flynn, Esq., a member of the society, to keep and feed for the winter at a cost of twenty-eight dollars; after which time further arrangements will be made relative to the keeping of the bull.

The following is the financial statement for the year ending the 6th of December, 1882:—

Balance to credit of Society.....	\$33 14
Government Grant.....	86 00
Sale of Sheep.....	15 30
	\$139 74
Paid W. E. Starratt due on Bull "Bellahill".....	\$45 92
"Journal of Agriculture.....	4 00
"Mangold Wurtzel on hand.....	1 00
"for Sheep and Expenses.....	50 14
"for Jersey Bull and Expenses.....	23 80
Secretary's Salary.....	10 00
	\$139 86
Balance due Secretary.....	\$60 12

The following members were elected the officers for the ensuing year, viz:—John F. Fuller, *President*; E. P. Flynn, *Vice-President*; C. J. Fuller, Jr., *Secretary and Treasurer*. *Directors*.—Remie Benoit, Henry H. Crichton, Charles Doyle, David A. Hearn, George M. Shaw.

The officers then appointed John McKeen, Esq., of Mabou, C. B., as representative to the Central Board of Agriculture.

C. J. FULLER, JR.,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Arichat, C. B., Dec. 6th, 1882.

MINUDIE, March 26.

Dear Sir,—When making out our annual report I neglected to send you the list of thoroughbred animals in the Minudie and Barronsfield Agricultural district. The bulls Sackville, Prince Imperial, Bruce and Duke of Argyl, and the cow Merry Face. These are all short horns.

I remain, &c.,

AMOS. VERNON,
Secretary, Minudie and Barronsfield Society.

The *Irish Farmer's Gazette* publishes the official report by Professor Carroll on some experiments on Ensilage carried out on the model farm of the Albert Institution, Glasnevin, in accordance with the desire of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Earl Spencer), who frequently visited the farm while the experiments were in progress.

Professor Carroll says: Referring to the opinions adverse to its adoption here, I would suggest: First, as regards our cultivated plants not being suited for ensilage. There can be no doubt that grasses of various kinds are well adapted to the process, and on a large range of soils—especially peat—Italian rye-grass yields a large produce. Rye, too—a crop which may be profitably cultivated on our poor, cold soils—is well suited to the system. I believe that many of the indigenous grasses—notably florin (*Agrostis stolonifera*)—will be found to yield a large quantity of suitable fodder, and that if the system were adopted, much green fodder now lost would find its way into the silo, to be profitably consumed by cattle. Doubtless, too, we should find that, if the silo became an institution, a large introduction of forage plants would take place—many varieties of the sorghum being particularly suited to the system—and more attention might also be given to the cultivation of maize in the districts suited by climate for its growth.

Again, it may be found by future experiment that the costly system of root-growing may give way before a less expensive system of growing other provender for ensilage, and that the produce of grass or other ensilaged fodders may exceed in nutritive matter a much heavier crop of roots. These are matters for future experiment, to be carried out under the direction of practical and scientific men.

Respecting the opinion that the chemical changes which take place during the slight fermentation of the fodder are injurious to it as food, I cannot help thinking that this opinion has been arrived at in too summary a manner.

I may say that I consider the matter has the largest interest for the dairy farmer, foreign experience having shown that ensilage has increased the yield of milk in dairy cows very considerably, and that the objectionable flavoring of milk and butter which results from the consumption of roots is avoided where ensilage is substituted.

On July 25 the fodder was cut. No. 1. Lucerne and straw chaffed and put into a silo about five feet deep, and lined with boards, so as to make it air tight and water tight. 2. Cornfey and lucerne chaffed, with a small proportion of oat-straw, and put into a similar silo. 3. Italian rye-grass, not chaffed, packed tightly into a silo. 4. Italian rye-grass, not chaffed, packed tightly into a silo which was simply a pit dug in the ground, without any protecting casing or lining. 5. Italian rye-grass packed tightly on the surface of the ground and covered with about eighteen inches of earth in a manner similar to a "potato pit."

On October 9 the silos were opened, and the following was the result:—In