

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

1. *Butter for export*, 3 tubs—1st, Rev. J. Labonté, Ste. Thérèse; 2nd, P. Couture, M. P., J. Pepin, St. Joachim and Messrs Gaudet & Mireault, St. Jacques de l'Assomption, equal.
2. *Butter, dairy*—one tub, fit for use.—1st, J. N. R. Ritchie, Ste. Anne de la Pénitence.
3. *Butter, best linoleum*, 28 lbs.—1st, Alexis Chicoine, St. Marc; 2nd, A. Mireault, St. J. de l'A.; 3rd, J. N. Ritchie, 4th, Jas. West.
4. *Butter, dairy*—for table use.—1st, A. Mireault; 2nd, Widow Basile Olivier, St. Nicolas; 3rd, A. Couture, St. Augustin; 4th, J. S. Williams, Knowlton.
5. *Cheese, factory*—2 of 40 lbs., August make.—1st, John A. McDonald, St. Hyacinthe; 2nd, Brodeur, Taché and Vigneault, St. Marcel; 3rd, Numa Bernatchez, St. Thomas; 4th, C. Meunier, St. Césaire.
6. *Cheese, uncoloured*—1st, C. Meunier.
7. *Cream-cheese*—1st, F. A. Côté, Ste. Petrouille.
8. *Cheese, soft*—1st, F. A. Côté.

SUGAR, HONEY, &c.

1. *Maple Sugar*, loaves of 10 lbs.—1st, Ambroise Larivière, St. Ours; 2nd, Ed. Feiland, Lanoraie; 3rd, Chas. Meunier.
2. *Maple syrup* (1887), 1 gallon.—1st, C. Paquet, St. Nicolas; 2nd, A. Couture, St. Augustin; 3rd, J. Collin, Montmagny.
3. *Honeycomb*, 10 lbs.—1st, B. Simard, L'Assomption; 2nd, L. Audet dit Lapointe, St. Jean Port Joli; 3rd, F. S. Waters, Quebec.
4. *Honey, extracted*, 1 gallon.—1st, L. Audet dit Lapointe; 2nd, Uldéric Paradis, Cavignac; 3rd, E. Guerin, Quebec.
5. *Beeswax*, 10 lbs.—1st, U. Paradis; 2nd, E. Guerin; 3rd, H. F. Hunt, Quebec.

UTENSILS FOR THE DAIRY AND THE SUGARY

1. *Butter tubs*, assortment of—1st, Dominion Tub Co., Kingston, Ont.
2. *Evaporator, sugar*—Medal and diploma, Cutter, Draper & Co. Sutton, P. Q.
3. *Utensils for the sugary*—1st, Cutter, Draper, & Co.
4. *Utensils for the dairy*—1st, Medal and diploma, W. M. Barrie, Morrisburg, Ont.
5. *Butter-hoses*—1st, W. M. Barrie.
6. *Churns*—1st, W. Barrie; 2nd, Frank Wilson, Montreal.
7. *Hives, empty*—1st, Louis Audet dit Lapointe, St. Jean Port Joli.

HORSES FOR GENERAL PURPOSES.

Extra Class.—1st, John St. Denis, St. Remi; 2nd, Ambroise Larivière, St. Ours; 3rd, Simon Poupart, St. Isidore, commended, Olivier Blouin, Ste. Anne de Beaupré.

CANADIAN CATTLE.

Extra Class.—Prize, Ferdinand Lefrançois, Château-Richer.
By order,

GEO. LECLÈRE,
Sec. gen. of the Exhibition Committee.

(From the French.)

DE OMNIBUS REBUS.

Wheat seeding.—Says the R. N. Y. on the subject of wheat-seeding, or sowing as we Englishmen call it: "Careful tests at the Rural Farm (a sandy loam) showed that one and a-quarter bushel of seed (Clawson) gave the largest yield." The paragraph refers to a letter on the subject from Mr. Waldo Brown, which is printed in another column of that paper. Mr. Brown, talking of course of fall-wheat, recommends what may be a very good preparation of the land for turnips or barley, but, in my opinion, is a very bad one for fall-wheat. "The most important thing in the preparation of a seed-bed is that it be fine and solid." As solid as you please, Mr. Brown, but not fine; and the solidity should be obtained by allowing the land to lie untouched some weeks after ploughing, if the preparation and sowing are to be carried out in the usual way. A *stale furrow* is the grand secret of growing fall-wheat, unless you prefer doing as I have always done in this country, namely, ploughing the seed in.

"I have seen thousands of acres of wheat frozen out and entirely killed because the seed-bed was loose and open;" but no one wishes, I should think to see land that is in that condition sown with fall wheat; still less would any one wish to see wheat put into the ground that had been harrowed, clod crushed, and rolled immediately after the plough, as Mr. Brown recommends. The great desire of the English farmer is to have a fair sized "clod" on his wheat-land, which, mouldering down when he goes to work in the spring, helps the plant to fresh earth, and covers up the roots.

Shallow sowing is recommended by the writer: "Carefully conducted experiments seem to indicate that one inch is the best depth at which to cover the seed." But, on the other hand, carefully conducted experiments have taught me, that unless the wheat is deposited at a sufficient depth to allow the coronal and seminal roots to exert their greatest possible power of resistance to the efforts of the frost to deracinate the wheat, the spring will see but a poor show of plants. It is very odd; but the writers for the United States' agricultural papers never seem to have heard of the two sorts of roots protruded from the seed and stem of the wheat! A description of them, accompanied by a sketch, may be found in the first volume of the Journal, p. 69. I remember sending the "blocks" to the American Agricultural Association, to be used as illustrations to an article of mine on wheat, and they never returned them.

As to the quantity of seed-wheat for fall-sowing, the usual thing with us in England is to begin about the middle of October with 6 pecks an acre, and increase a peck for every fortnight afterwards. The Scotch still sow from three up to four bushels an acre, which is an absurdity that I am surprised they persist in. In this part of the world, when the land is well prepared and in good heart, a bushel an acre is enough, as it *must* be sown, if any success is looked for, by the 10th of September. If ploughed in, another peck or even two should be allowed, as the whole may not come up.

Improving hill-sides.—The annexed clipping from the Country Gentleman is clearly not from the pen of a practical farmer. To cover an acre, as Mr. B. W. J. recommends, three inches deep, would require 400 cubic yards of stuff, or about 600 ordinary loads, and as this enormous mass has to be drawn up hill, I leave my readers to judge how many weeks the men and horses kept by an ordinary farmer would take to complete the improvement of one acre of hill-side. And we are advised to "take care that the material is not washed away by the rains"! How is that to be done? I am sure I don't know, but B. W. J. says that "any rubbish (his letter, for instance?) such as stalks, straw, brush, chips, &c., put on such spots serves to stop the washing, and, by shading, slowly enriches the place." Really, if such papers as the Country Gentleman choose to print such nonsense, the least the editor can do, one would think, would be to warn his readers that they must not place any confidence in the writers' opinions.

EDS. COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.—Farms that have worn-out and barren hillsides in the cultivated fields, seldom yield a high average per acre, because the unproductive spots cut it down. The good farmer will try to have no such places in his fields, and it is certain that most of them can be mended and improved.

On all such spots that are now vacant haul on forest leaves and mould, and cover them over with a thick layer. Let the covering be two or three inches deep, at a least. After this is on, spread over it a large dressing of lime or marl. Muck from swamps or ponds and rich earth from fence rows and