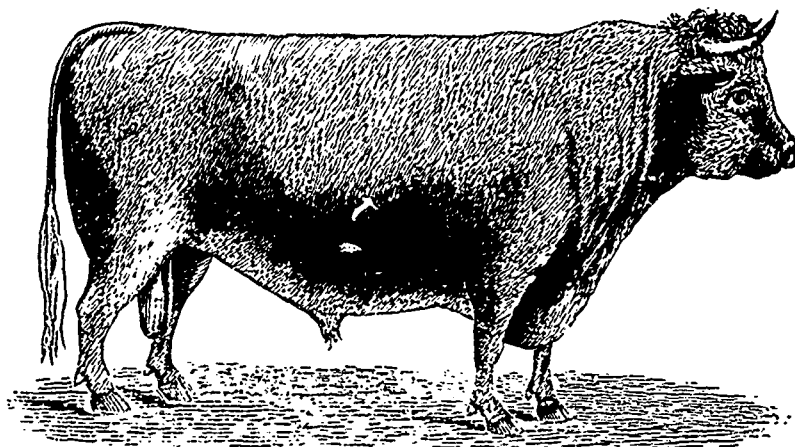


*Points, subject to modification according to the different cases.*

10. *Permanent improvements*, in relation to the peculiar circumstances of each farm (*the apportionment of these points is left to the discretion of the Judges*) such as the clearing off and utilization of stones, levelling, straightening of water-courses, drainage and water-furrowing, ditches, cross-furrows, soil-improvements, such as: clay on sand and sand on clay soils, turf, ashes, &c., ploughing-in green-crops, shelter for cattle, plantations of forest-trees, for shelter and other purposes, condition of and improvements in the sugary, where there are maple-groves, economical and handy watering places, siloes, state of the roads on the competitor's farm, and any other profitable improvements..... 15
11. *Live Stock*, race, breed, quality, number, adaptation to the soil, climate, markets, and to other circumstances that should guide the intelligent farmer in his selection, (under this head are included horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry, &c.)..... 15
12. *State of cultivation of*: grain, meadows, pastures, green-crops, hoed-crops, orchards, gardens, small-fruits, &c., (*apportionment of these points is left to the discretion of the Judges.*)..... 30

100  
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A MODEL DEXTER KERRY BULL.

#### OBSERVATIONS ON THE PROGRAMME.

ART. 142.—In their decisions, the Judges will be guided by the perfection of the cultivation, whatever may be the quality of the soil, the course of cropping, or the system of improvement pursued. They will endeavour to ascertain how far the competitor may serve, as a *model or example*, by the way in which he works his farm, without exhausting it, and at the least expense compared with the net profit he derives from it.

ART. 143.—In judging the buildings, the Judges shall begin with the farm-house, its situation, the precautions taken to secure its healthiness, drainage, ventilation, water supply, &c., &c.

ART. 144.—Not only shall the barn, the stables and cow-stalls, the piggery, sheep-shed, &c., be carefully inspected, but special attention shall be paid to the dairy, the poultry-house, the ice-house, &c. In this inspection, as well as in that of the farm implements and tools, the judges shall take particular notice of any improvement or useful novelty they may find, and give such a description of it in their report, that any one who chooses may make a trial of it and apply it to his own benefit, at home. At their discretion, the judges shall grant a number of points, in proportion to the importance of the said improvements and novelties, which points may be taken from the remainder of the points mentioned in the programme, not previously appropriated.

ART. 145.—In their apportionment of the points, the judges shall take into consideration, not only the more important operations of agriculture, but the details: butter, cheese, poultry-rearing, bees, domestic productions, &c.; and shall consider, as far as pos-

sible, if these specialities are well suited to the circumstances of the competitor, and are of such a nature as to assure him a genuine profit.

ART. 146.—The judges shall ascertain if every thing they are called upon to inspect on a farm, such as animals, implements, &c., really belongs to the farm in question, and forms part of its genuine stock.

ART. 147. *WEEDS*.—When the judges shall note any instance of *serious negligence* on the part of a competitor, in contending against the growth of weeds, not only shall they refuse to grant any of the points assigned in the programme to that item "Destruction of Weeds"; but, further more, they shall deduct a certain number of points, not exceeding five from the points given by them for other matters, and they shall make special mention of them in their report.

#### INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPETITORS IN MAKING THEIR ENTRIES.

ART. 148.—The competitor shall give:

- (a) his name and Christian names in full;
- (b) his place of residence, his parish or township, range or concession;
- (c) his post office;
- (d) the size of the farm, for which he desires to compete, i.e. acreage and situation;
- (e) its distance from the nearest railroad station or steamboat wharf;

(f) he shall also state whether he occupies the said farm as owner, tenant or *farmer* and shall give the amount of the municipal valuation of the farm;

(g) he shall give a detailed list of his stock kept and supported on the said farm for which he competes, mentioning the number of horses, colts, milch cows, butchers' beasts, bulls, young animals, sheep pigs, &c., showing, as far as possible, the breeds to which they belong.

(h) he shall state fully the system of cultivation he pursues.

(i) he shall state if he buys manure, and if so, how many one-horse loads a year; or if he buys lime, plaster or other commercial fertilizers, how much and at what price.

(k) he shall give the quantities of the different grains, fodder, potatoes, vegetables, &c., he grew last year.

ART. 149.—The form of entry which will be sent to the competitors by the secretary of the Council of agriculture contains blanks in which replies to all these questions are to be entered. At first sight, they will appear too minute; among others those about turkeys, ducks, geese, fowls, &c.; but every good farmer knows the importance of these *details*, and when people consider, that, with a system of breeding so imperfect as ours now is, the exportation of eggs and poultry from Canada amounted in the year ending June 30th 1888 to two and a quarter million of dollars, it will be acknowledged that this is a *detail* which deserves serious consideration. It is not, then, exacting too much from any intelligent farmer to ask him to try and reply to those questions, as much for his own sake as to facilitate the task of the Judges.