

Jerseys—some remarkably fine animals, too; for instance, there was a large, solid colored Jersey cow, having good points, good pedigree, and a body well formed, straight back, wide brisket, showing a strong constitution; she was in milk and her milk veins were very prominent—in fact, she was the largest and best developed Jersey cow we have ever seen, such as a judge of a Shorthorn, Hereford or Galloway would not have looked at twice before giving her first prize. But the judges of Jerseys do not look so much to the symmetrical points of an animal, or the beef-making qualities, as they do to escutcheon and yield of milk; the quality and quantity of milk are the crowning points in their estimation. Many a noted milker is but a very inferior looking animal in the eyes of the butcher. This remarkably fine cow deserves attention, as we saw some of her stock, and faultless animals they appear to be, and we know that the appearance of an animal must have weight among many Jersey breeders. We hope to refer to this stock again, as it is our opinion that some Jersey fanciers will aim for size, form and docility, and an animal that tends to fatten is generally docile. We did not meet any of our Ontario stock men at this exhibition, and only one or two from Quebec. W. H. Rodden, of Plantaganet, took some Ayrshires and was successful both in the prize ring and in sales.

Implements were shown by agents, but many of our leading manufacturers were unrepresented. We believe that fully one-half the implements on the ground were shown by Messrs. Johnston, of St. John. There is an opening for some of our western manufacturers to effect sales in the Maritime Provinces, which would be of advantage not only to themselves, but to the farmers in those Provinces. The Machinery Hall was interesting, and the manufacturers of cotton and silk goods were better represented than at any of the western exhibitions.

In addition to being the Dominion Exhibition, it was called the Centennial Exhibition, as it is 100 years since the founding of St. John.

The display of grain was much better than we expected; in fact, we thought it superior to the exhibit at our principal western fairs this year. In some vegetables and roots they excelled our exhibitions, more particularly was this noticeable in potatoes, and the display of apples from Nova Scotia was such as would rival, and, perhaps, surpass that of any State or Province on this continent. We are not aware whether British Columbia contributed anything. Ontario was very poorly represented, and Quebec not much better; but Manitoba made a varied and magnificent display, by far the finest we have ever seen from that Province, both the quantity and quality being excellent, and very nicely arranged, reflecting great credit on the collectors and the arrangement. The grapes, grain, roots, the soil and the vegetation of Manitoba were viewed with intense interest by the thousands that visited the exhibition, for many would not credit there could be such a fine display made. This and many other parts of the exhibit deserve more extended notice.

On our return, between Campbellton and Riviere du Loup, in the Province of Quebec, we noticed that the fields of grain were principally cut and lying in small bundles ready to be tied into sheaves. In some fields we saw several men, women and children reaping the grain with reaping hooks; some of the reapers work on their knees. Some of the grain was still green; it consisted of oats and wheat principally. This was on the 8th of October. The crops in the Maritime Provinces had been secured, and ours in the west had been in our barns a month ago.

AN ARBOR DAY.

Ere we close these remarks we must particularly impress on you one great, and, to us, novel departure in connection with this exhibition, one that we hope to see copied and followed up by every Township, County, Provincial or Dominion Agricultural Society in this Dominion, that is the appointing of an Arbor Day in the fall of the year. The inhabitants of St. John have set us the example. On one day of this exhibition large numbers of trees were planted in one of their parks, and in other parts of the city. Farmers, let us all take up this plan, let us have an Arbor Day in the fall, when we have time; let us plant some trees every fall; if we have not done it then we should do it, even in a more hurried time in the spring. This winter you can discuss this plan, to be acted on in future.

THE PROVINCIAL PLOWING MATCH AT ESSEX CENTRE.

There have been four plowing matches under the auspices of the Ontario Board of Agriculture and Arts this fall. One being held at Essex Centre, and not having previously visited this section of the country, we availed ourselves of the opportunity and attended. There were about forty entries in the different classes. The land was in fair condition, and the work done was on the whole very good, some as good as we think it possible for a plow to do, that is, to leave an even crown on the furrow and a nice looking ridge. Of course the judges must award the prizes for the best work. The plowman that can do such can plow ground to raise crops. Nearly all good plowmen are aware that land plowed for a prize will not raise as good a crop as land plowed in the ordinary way, because it is not as evenly turned. A few thoughts occurred to us when walking over the ground: Would it not be as well to award the prizes in such a manner as to bring out the plows that are in general use among the farmers? The old Scotch plow, with its long handles, long mould boards, peculiar coulters, &c., are the plows that will make the prettiest work, although not the best for the land or the crop. In fact the implements used for prize plowing are not such as are made by our principal manufacturers. It is well to show what can be done by a plow, but would it not be well to alter the regulations respecting plowing matches, so as to admit of the implements in general use being able to compete, when it is a known fact that the work done by the short plows, although it may not look as well on the crown, yet it would produce better results than prize ridges will? The old rules have been formed for old plows; should not new rules be formed to suit the new ones? There were no sulky plows on the ground, yet they are now being made by several manufacturers, and are destined to come into general use on good farms. Would it not be well to divide the money now offered, or raise a little more and exhibit subsoil and mole plows, both of which, we believe, would be highly beneficial in many parts of Canada, and a prize offered for such might bring these implements before the notice of farmers? It is also our opinion that an increased benefit would result, and a greater interest excited, were other land working implements exhibited in operation on the ground.

Messrs. S. White, L. E. Shipley and R. Hunter, members of the Board of Agriculture, superintended the trial; Mr. M. Jones gave them much assistance. We regret the necessity of leaving ere the pleasant proceedings were finished. The following were the successful competitors:—

Class No 1—Open to all—Robert Simpson, Leamington, \$40; John McDermid, Ridgetown, \$30; John McGarvin, Chatham, \$20; John Steele, Chatham, \$15; John Collison, Leamington, \$10; David Hodgson, Ruthven, \$5.

Class No 2—Open to those who had never won prizes at a provincial or county match—John Tape, Ridgetown, \$30; Chas. Johns, Chantry \$25; A. Shellington, North Ridgetown, \$20; Wm. Kline, Essex Centre, \$15; Dan Fields, Windsor, \$10; George Gammon, Chatham, \$5.
Class No 3—Boys under 18 years.—Geo. Danton, Woodlee, \$25; Jas. Headrick, Woodlee, \$20; Wm. Phillips, Essex Centre, \$15; Wm. Croft, Maidstone, \$10; James Waters, Essex Centre, \$8; Wm. H. Willer, Chatham, \$5.
Class No 4—Skimmer plows—George Rymal, Leamington, \$25; Martin Turberry, Leamington, \$20; John Robinson, Essex Centre, \$15; Joe Robinson, Essex, \$10; Wm. D. Beattie, Essex Centre, \$8.

Essex Centre is a station on the Canada Southern R. R., in the County of Essex, 17 miles from Windsor, and a little over 100 miles from London. The land is a strong, fertile clay. The county is flat and requires a systematic draining to enable it to produce to its full capacity. When that is done we shall have no land of more value, as this is our most southern county. Peaches and grapes now grow along the lake shore, where the land is better drained.

SORGHUM SUGAR.

Close to where the plowing was done is a large building about 40x50 and 30 feet high, which has been erected by Mr. Wright, a gentleman who has been engaged in sugar making in Cuba. This building is for the manufacture of sugar on a large scale, and is being fitted up with all the most recent appliances, in fact it is the first one of the kind ever erected on such a complete scale in Canada. Mr. Wright feels satisfied that sugar can be made profitably from sorghum in Canada, and has devoted his time and means to establish this factory. The mill should be running at the present time, but some of the arrangements are not yet complete. This gentleman has planted 30 acres of sorghum this year, but the season has been unusually wet, and the land being low, the crop is not what it otherwise would have been. We shall be pleased to record the success of the establishment, as this may be the precursor of a great and lucrative interest to us. There are several small establishments now in this vicinity making syrup, and it is our opinion that even in this stage the business will expand, and that farmers will, in many localities, make their own sweetening, either as syrup or sugar. The former can be made at comparatively little expense, but to convert it into sugar requires skilled labor and expensive machinery.

From this part of Canada large quantities of hickory, ash, elm, oak, etc., has been, and is now, being shipped to other parts of Canada and the States. This class of timber indicates good land. The villages and farms show evidence of progress; draining is being carried on, large mains are being made in some localities. Land has rapidly increased in value since the Canada Southern Railroad has been constructed through this part of the country.

New Method of Washing Butter.

A new method of washing butter has been patented in Germany. As soon as gathered in the churn in particles about a tenth of an inch in size, it is transferred to a centrifugal machine, whose drum is pierced with holes and lined with a linen sack that is finally taken out with the butter. As soon as the machine is set in rapid motion the buttermilk begins to escape; a spray of water thrown into the revolving drum washes out all foreign matter adhering to the butter; this washing is kept up till the wash-water comes away clean, and the revolution is then continued till the last drop of water is removed, as clothes are dried in the centrifugal wringer; the dry butter is then taken out, moulded and packed. It is claimed that the product thus so fully and quickly freed from all impurities, without any working or kneading, has a finer flavor, aroma and grain, and better keeping qualities than when prepared for market in the ordinary way.—[Dr. G. C. Caldwell.