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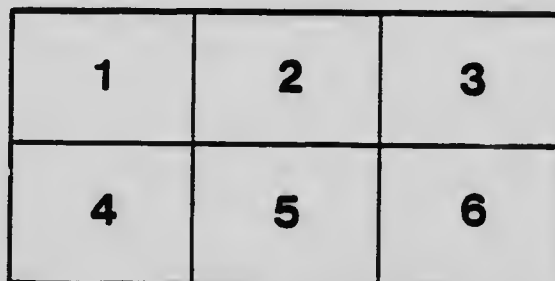
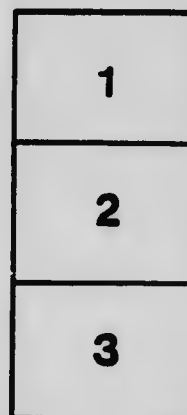
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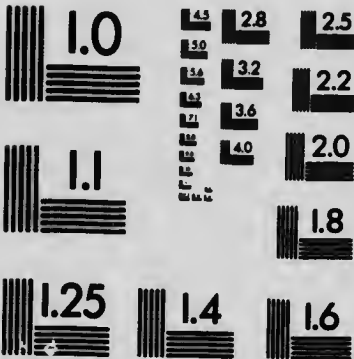
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CONSIDERATIONS
ON
FARMERS' CLUBS
AND
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES
WITH
INSTRUCTIONS TO THE JUDGES
AT
COMPETITIONS AND EXHIBITIONS

SCALE OF POINTS (official)

FOR JUDGING

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS, POULTRY AND THE BEST KEPT
FARMS OR PIECES OF LAND, STANDING CROPS, ETC., ETC.

BY

PROFESSOR O. E. DALLAIFE

OFFICIAL LECTURER AND FORMER SECRETARY OF THE
JUDGES OF AGRICULTURAL MERIT.

QUEBEC

1902

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CONSIDERATIONS
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FARMERS' CLUBS and AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES
AND
INSTRUCTIONS TO THE JUDGES
AT COMPETITIONS AND EXHIBITIONS.

THE OBJECT OF THIS BOOK

The Province of Quebec has an agricultural organization for the promotion of agriculture which should place it at the highest point of progress. And still we too often allow ourselves to be outstript by others, notwithstanding the advantages we possess.

Neither climate, soil, means of communication, nor markets are wanting. What then? It is the insufficiency of agricultural instruction which prevents our appreciation, at their true value, of the advantages with which Providence has blessed us.

The elementary school has not sufficiently impressed upon the minds of the young the necessity of continuing to inform themselves in the science of agriculture and this is the reason so few farmers are found reading the agricultural reviews, taking advantage of the works of the experimental farms, or obtaining benefit from the experience of others and seconding the efforts which the Governments are all making to improve the condition of the farmer. This state of

affairs is certainly most damaging to the population and merits the serious attention of public men.

The object of the present book is simply to bring to the attention of the interested parties, what we might accomplish, with the advantages we possess.

At the same time, we will learn how to proceed, to attain the desired success.

GENERAL ORGANIZATION

First, we have the Farmers' Club, the local association, which is the basis of organization. Clubs are now established in almost every parish of the Province.

Next, the Agricultural Society, the part of which is, practically, to do what the Clubs can not undertake on account of their limited means.

Then the regional competitions which bring the agricultural societies into rivalry.

Finally, the Provincial organization and their meetings at the Exhibitions of the Dominion.

And the Universal Expositions.

We have besides :

Experimental farms,
Schools of agriculture,
Stations of fruit arboriculture,
Horticultural societies, &c., &c.,
Associations of breeders of cattle, poultry, &c.,
The Dairy industry society (La Société d'Industrie
laitière),
The Dairy school,
Butter and cheese syndicates,
Inspectors of syndicates and various other inspectors,
Competitions of agricultural merit,
Various other competitions in the course of the year,

Journals of Agriculture and other works, published at the expense of the Government and sent free to the members of the Clubs and agricultural societies, &c., &c.

Lastly lecturers on agriculture, whose duties are to explain to the people the utility and advantages of all these institutions.

How have the people responded to all the sacrifices made by the Government in their favor ?

Are they ready to acknowledge the importance of these things ?

THE FARMERS' CLUB

The object of the founders of farmers' clubs was to bring the farmers together at regular meetings to discuss the interests of agriculture and by that means to diffuse agricultural information and knowledge.

As the municipal council regulates the affairs of the parish, and the school commission takes charge of the education of the children, so the Farmers' Club, is a legal association, a deliberative body, which should always have in view the general welfare of the agricultural class of the parish; consequently the club should always exercise an influence as great as it is necessary in all questions touching the well-being of the rural population.

The organizers of farmers' clubs had to contend against prejudices, egotism, and political and other causes of disunion. Still it was necessary that they should be established and popular good sense understood the urgency, the great necessity which existed for them.

Now that the clubs have been organized almost every where, they must not think that the Government supports them for the sole purpose of voting them an annual grant of money of a smaller or larger amount.

The directors of too many of these clubs take no further interest in them than the division among themselves of the Government grant.

The scheme of operations is too often an evidence of bad faith and of a narrow mindedness which it is painful to contemplate.

Still, altogether, the organization of the clubs has already undoubtedly done a large amount of good.

It is not inopportune to repeat here that many further advantages would have resulted from them, if the people had been better informed, better prepared to appreciate their full importance.

THE DUTIES OF THE CLUBS.

The farmers' club should have a regular meeting every month and direct public opinion by the discussion and adoption of wise and provident resolutions.

It is easier for a corporation to support a valuable idea or a useful suggestion than it is for an individual. There is not the same responsibility.

The following subjects might furnish matter for advantageous discussion for quite a length of time :

ROADS.

The club might busy itself about the improvement of the public roads and lanes, study the most economic methods to reach the desired result and urge the municipal councils to give effect to what was demanded by the general interests.

The club could also pronounce upon the utility of the various water courses and exercise a considerable influence upon the settlements between the parties interested.

The club might petition the legislature and the municipal council for the better protection of orchards,

&c., by compelling the careless to destroy insects, caterpillars, &c. It might attend to the protection of birds.

The club might notify the council and call upon it for the destruction of the weeds which often abound along the high-ways, &c.

Finally, as a body legally constituted, the club could force the council to fulfil its duties towards society, which would be exceedingly unpleasant for a private individual to be obliged to do.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

The club might take an active interest in the teaching of agriculture and of farmers' book-keeping, in the schools; stir up and cultivate public opinion and set forth its advantages in proper form.

And of how many other questions of public interest which it would perhaps take too much space to mention here!

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY

It is not likely that, if the farmers' clubs had taken into their serious consideration the future of the dairy industry, creameries and cheese factories would have increased in ridiculous numbers, as they have done in too many localities.

The farmers' clubs, supported by the popular good sense, would have prevented a number of abuses.

The general interests of the locality would have been studied and understood and many disasters would have been prevented.

Now that experience of all these matters has been obtained, it is the duty of the clubs to afford all information and to urge the employment of practical common sense in the management of business affairs.

In the general interest of the dairy industry, the club should keep account of the manner in which

factories are managed and should in its own name prosecute all delinquents.

The clubs are the real directors of the dairy industry in every parish, already on the spot.

Such an office, authorized to protect the interests of the farmers in a locality, would have great power.

The club would act in the name of and for the public good.

The above are some of the advantages which were anticipated in the organization of the clubs.

The club is also free to discuss the advisability of encouraging or establishing certain industries directly connected with agriculture, such as the beetroot sugar industry, &c., &c.

Union is strength and the cooperation of one or several clubs would work wonders in the initiation of new enterprises.

BUYING AND SELLING

JOINTLY.

The sale of butter and cheese by a number of farmers jointly naturally brings on the sale, also jointly, of pork, of poultry, of flax, in fact of every thing which may be consigned to a wholesale house or to a large commercial establishment.

This method of selling has the double advantage of producing ready money and of saving many journeys and the expenditure of much time and money.

In the same way the purchase of seed and seed grain jointly has decided many localities to purchase in the same way their bran, their oil cake, their phosphates, their farming implements, their thoroughbred stock, &c., &c. This method certainly shows economy in transport and in the purchase price and offers a certain security for the quality of the effects purchased.

The seller is much more anxious to retain the custom of a club than of an individual, who often knows very little about the value of the various articles he requires or again, who, through parsimoniousness is induced to purchase goods of inferior quality, such for example as seed grain filled with the seeds of weeds.

Upon this subject the club should study the various trade journals and should apply to several first class houses to obtain the most advantageous offers.

From a commercial stand point, it is easy to understand the value of the club as an information bureau and as a business agency.

The best means, which farmers possess for self protection, exist in joint effort, in cooperation, in union.

INDUSTRIES AND EXPORTS.

TRADE.

Some years ago, when the introduction of the dairy industry into a parish was proposed the anxiety and uneasiness of many of the farmers was most apparent.

Was the scheme advantageous ?

Shall we be well paid ?

What will we do with all this butter and cheese ?

Who will buy these products ?

The agricultural lecturers know the numbers of explanations of all kinds that were necessary to induce conviction. It is therefore in the interest of the club, to study the markets, the new exports, new industries, &c., and to give the earliest information to its members as to what is necessary to be done to foster these sources of revenue.

As stated before, the number of those who read, who keep themselves practically informed, is still so small that recourse must necessarily be had to the

organization of special assemblies for the instruction of the people.

We must here again admit that our people are not sufficiently educated, that their minds have not received the necessary impulse in their youth to induce them to study and inform themselves.

The introduction of a new idea is only done with infinite pains and labour.

For example, the bacon industry, which reaches the \$12,000,000 figure in the exports of the Dominion, is barely understood in our Province.

We are not quick to calculate, why? Because we have never learned to be.

Agriculture being the base of trade, as everyone will tell you, it is astonishing that we see relatively so few men of education, labouring to instruct the people.

What is to be said of the persons who destroy the work of the clubs in their locality?

What of those who believe it useless to speak favorably of agriculture in the school?

What of the farmers who have nothing but contempt for their proper toil, instead of striving for self instruction?

These are so many considerations which should impel the clubs to redouble their efforts and activity.

Farmers must help one another along the paths of progress.

What is the object of farmers' clubs, why do they exist? Is it not deplorable to see that there are still people who are asking themselves this question?

THE EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

The object of the Central Experimental Farm is to keep the farmers informed of the advantages offered

by the exportation and sale of the various products of the farm.

The exigencies of trade are studied and the most economic methods of satisfying them are promptly determined upon..

It gives the farmer experience which he himself would only attain after years of labour, if he ever attained it at all.

It quickly acquires the knowledge of the best system of cultivation with a view to returns, profits, &c.

Finally it gives him a lead and the advantage of experience in every matter which may be of interest to a farmer.

Now, how can we explain the fact that so few people acquaint themselves with the important works done at our Experimental Farms? Always the same reason. People do not read or rather they will not.

How many farmers are there who have received this year's report of the experimental farm? How many received the report of last year's operations?

How many farmers are there who do not even know of the existence of such a Farm?

Have the young people who are leaving our schools ever heard their teacher speak of these institutions or call attention to their great utility? Still such a lesson would be quite as valuable as many another which has been taught them.

The report of the Experimental Farm might furnish an interesting subject for study and discussion at many meetings of the Farmers' club.

The following remark is often heard: Why call meetings every month! Useless! What would you have us do by ourselves? What a mistake!

And yet in the report of the commissioner of the Dairy Industry,
In the report of the Dairy Industry Society,
In the reports of the Honorable Ministers of Agriculture of Ottawa, Quebec and elsewhere,
In the report of the Judges of Agricultural Merit,
In the reports of the various associations connected with horticulture, arboriculture, poultry raising, bee culture, &c.

And in numbers of other publications there is plenty to attract the attention of people who desire to learn.

It is not that, it is rather the horror of a book ! But schools have existed everywhere for a very long time; how is it then that, particularly among the young, there is such a strong repugnance to study ?

Many of the secretaries of clubs and agricultural societies pile up the reports and publications sent to them without letting the public know anything about them. Let us have a little more interest, more zeal ! The clubs should now be in the possession of libraries, if not large, at least full of works of valuable instruction for their members.

LECTURES ON AGRICULTURE.

As the lecturers on agriculture have many more opportunities of seeing and becoming acquainted with the improvements in agriculture than most farmers, their instructions are most necessary and important.

We must do our fellow countrymen the justice to admit that they are very fond of listening to speeches.

The lectures are to-day attended with much less prejudice than they were formerly that is to say there is a greater disposition to benefit by them. They are consequently producing better results.

The way, to render these lectures more useful and to the point, is to prepare before hand, at a regular

meeting of the club, a series of questions on matters of interest under existing circumstances and on weak points of agriculture in the locality.

It is readily understood that a lecture of one hour's duration, once a year, does not constitute a course of instruction in agriculture, but it is always so much.

WHERE TO MAKE EXPERIMENTS.

After a discussion or a lecture, or again if some new subject, some new necessity should arise, such for example, as the employment of mineral or artificial fertilizers, the club should cause experiments to be made, either by some of its members, or upon a piece of ground specially chosen. Such experiments, properly conducted will bring conviction to those attending.

The situation of land adjoining public schools would be doubly advantageous for carrying on such experiments.

COLONIZATION.

The Farmers' Clubs and Agricultural Societies might encourage colonization by studying the question and seconding the best efforts known, to encourage our fellow countrymen to take up land in the country.

COMPETITIONS.

Competitions are practical methods of instruction brought before the eyes of the competitors and of the public.

The hope of obtaining the prize awarded at such competition encourages the farmers to make every effort to make the best showing possible either in the variety of the best crops or in animals of the finest stock.

The man, whose means are limited, counts upon the reward offered, to repay himself the frequently very

considerable outlay, necessary for anything of superior excellence.

From this point alone these competitions are most valuable.

Further the competitions contribute to cause a searching for and practice of the best methods to secure success ; they are therefore generally popular.

A competition should not be a simple establishment of facts which nature or chance may have produced, but rather the recognition of the results of a desirable improvement.

All competitions should be for the encouragement of progress.

The programmes should be of the highest class and prepared with a view to actual requirements and not a repetition, sometimes inferior, of what has already been accomplished.

The prizes offered by the new programme should be of a nature to correct the omissions and defects observed in the preceding competition.

The very highest prizes should also be awarded with a view to introducing a knowledge of the demands of trade or of infant industries, &c., &c.

Finally, the strictest honesty should govern these competitions.

As mentioned above, it sometimes happens that the only object the directors have in view is to prepare their scheme of operations in such a way as to divide the Government grant between themselves.

This is a waste of public money, in fact it is a manifest fraud.

And there are many clubs and societies which are in danger on account of the want of honesty, of the selfishness of their officers.

SELECTION OF THE JUDGES

To be a good judge, a man must be honest, impartial and possessed of sufficient knowledge.

Personal interest unfortunately often induces a judge to favor one person or another who may afterwards be in a position to render him a similar service.

But the public notices such favoritism and looks with contempt upon its perpetrators.

And again what trouble and labor it is to recruit a sufficient number of members to enable the association to subsist.

Such are the causes of the weakness of too large a number of our agricultural associations, so useful and admirable in themselves.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The object of Agricultural Societies, of to-day, should be to undertake things which Clubs have not the means to do. What has been said above about farmers' clubs applies equally to Agricultural Societies.

BANQUETS.

Agricultural Societies, more even than clubs are in the habit of having a banquet on the occasion of an Exhibition, a ploughing match, &c.

The holding of banquets is the result of such high example that it will be easier to make rules for their management than to put a stop to them altogether.

Besides it is the farmers' holiday the only one which gives them the opportunity of enjoying a fraternal feast once during the year.

Only, so many abuses have crept into these reunions that their abolition in many cases has been very wisely desired. It would be easy to make these gather-

ings both useful and instructive, by obliging the societies to invite either business men or outside model farmers, or professors from our Experimental farms or schools of agriculture, so that the speeches, which are generally delivered, might treat of agricultural questions and not of political subjects or nonsense.

The occasion would be an excellent one for the making of appropriate speeches, for making known new methods, for congratulations upon our successes both in our own country and abroad, &c.

But the invitations and the speeches should be prepared before hand.

These lectures or rather these remarks should be short, going straight to the point, but delivered in a lively key, of a nature to interest the public and act as an invitation or inducement to enter the association and so increase the number of the well disposed among the farmers.

The secretary of an Agricultural Society or farmers' club, thus holding a banquet should be obliged to report the speeches delivered.

Politics have often, under these circumstances, been the cause of the disorganization of a once prosperous association.

The best way to infuse new blood into a society which is becoming weak, is by earnestly endeavouring to secure new members and not by driving out those who are already in it, by insulting them or the opinions they hold.

For in this matter the public good must be always kept in view ; the society subsists upon public money and not upon that of any party or coterie whatever.

SCHEME OF OPERATIONS

OF

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES AND FARMERS' CLUBS.

Let us repeat what we have already stated that the object of every scheme of operations should be some new improvement and consequently the advancement of agriculture.

The proof is clear that most schemes of operations are only repetitions and that they are almost always the same exhibits which carry off the prizes from year to year.

It is as singular to see the same cow carry off the first prize for many years in succession as it is to notice the same pair of mittens awarded a prize at all these exhibitions.

The number of prizes awarded to the same exhibit should be limited, which would bring forward new exhibitors and would give all deserving persons a chance to have their turn.

On the other hand the agricultural society should be obliged to spend its money in the encouragement of actual necessities and not to divide its awards into petty prizes for every object which might be put on exhibition.

It is rather within the scope of a provincial exhibition to make a general programme for all sorts of exhibits.

In the matter of progress, a good exhibition is of greater value than one more beautiful to look at.

SCHEME OF OPERATIONS PREPARED BEFORE-HAND.

The schemes should be prepared in advance and the agricultural classes should have full information concerning them. Far too often the business is arranged in the privacy of the office and the public know nothing about it.

If several societies could be legally established in a county, then each of them would be actually independent of the public, but it is not so, and the public has a right to be informed in advance of the use to be made of its money.

EXAMPLES.

Examples will enable the ideas of the author to be better understood. For example, it is well known that the Province of Quebec, up to the present time, has made but little progress in the raising of pigs for bacon and smoked pork.

Let our agricultural societies employ a large part of their funds in giving many and high prizes for thoroughbred breeding stock of this species, duly registered and recognized as such by *judges who have already seen the same kind of stock*, who understand everything about it; and a single provincial exhibition will be a sufficient lesson to the public. But the exhibition will have to be specially arranged, so as to attract the attention of the people.

Many and valuable prizes will induce a larger number of farmers to procure the object in view and the desired result will be reached much more rapidly.

PREMIUMS FOR KEEPING THOROUGH BRED STOCK.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE BREED OF HORSES AND CATTLE GENERALLY

As a general rule, premiums should not be given for male or female breeding stock, except on condition :

1. That the animals are recognized by true experts as superior in their class.
2. That they shall be kept, subject to certain conditions, for the use of all the members of the society or farmers' club which has granted such premium.

Or again an additional premium might be awarded to an animal, already a prize winner, on the condition that such animal remain at the disposition of the members of the association for a fixed period: This is called a "Premium for keeping." Still such premium for keeping should only be granted for breeding stock accepted by competent authority and should offer guarantees of unquestionable superiority. Besides this, the prizes awarded should only be paid after a lapse of time sufficient to prove the value of such breeding animal, if he has been favorably received by the public.

By these methods in England, Ireland and Scotland, Denmark, France, Belgium and elsewhere, they have been able to improve their cattle generally to a great superiority over ours.

And the proof of this is that it is principally by the importation of stock that we improve our own cattle.

A breeding animal, which has not obtained at least 80 points out of 100 of the official scale of points, should not receive a prize. The association has other merits to reward.

The following are the resolutions of the Council of Agriculture of Quebec, having reference to premiums for keeping :

Third resolution :—That article 53, of the by-laws of the Council of Agriculture, be amended by adding the following paragraph :

Nevertheless when an agricultural society shall determine to purchase registered breeding stock, or to grant premiums for the keeping of such animals to their owners, instead of holding an exhibition, the entire amount of subscription of its members may be returned in leguminous seeds or in artificial fertilizers at the discretion of the board of directors of such society.

STOCK BREEDERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

In the same manner as those formed in Europe, the farmers may form joint stock breeding societies. Such societies properly conducted would contribute powerfully to the improvement of the breed of cattle.

THE HORSE.

As a permanent trade in the exportation of horses appears to be a matter upon which horse breeders may calculate, agricultural societies should give special attention to the breed of horses best suited to the market.

Let the prize, given for the class of horse sought after by the exporter, be at least double that given for other classes, this will be a lesson.

POULTRY.

The fattening of poultry for exportation is highly recommended ; well, give many and valuable prizes for exhibits of at least a dozen of fowls and not for a pair of any particular breed. These exhibitions should be lessons in matters as they actually exist.

EXPLANATIONS.

The scheme of operations itself should contain all necessary explanations, approved by the Council of Agriculture.

But it will be said, if all the money is taken for one or two purposes, how recompense the others or maintain the general interest? The answer is: recompense things, already sufficiently well known, by diplomas, showing the number of points obtained, and to this add a small award to cover the cost of carriage.

A useful article, well known to the public, no longer requires much encouragement. The competitors are sufficiently interested in maintaining the reputation of the article which they have to exhibit. The diplomas will be sufficient to show the superiority; the number of points awarded will prove it.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE JUDGES

AT COMPETITIONS AND EXHIBITIONS.

To render the decisions of the judges more valuable and useful to the competitors and to the public generally, they must give the grounds upon which their decisions are based and not merely a judgement on view alone.

The exhibitor or competing party, recognizing the weak points in his exhibit, might then set to work and remedy them if possible.

The system of deciding according to a scale of points is the surest way for the judges to render and for the competitors to obtain justice.

The secretary of every competition should be obliged to give to each competitor a detailed statement of the points awarded to all competitors in the same class.

The general public should also have a right to a detailed copy of the decision of the judges upon paying the secretary for the same.

By these means, competitions and exhibitions will be sources of practical instruction.

The prize cards, affixed to the exhibits, should also show the number of points awarded, so that a first prize, for an exhibit which only received 80 points out of 100, would not justify a competitor in claiming perfection for his exhibit.

This would also be an advantage to the public by making it acquainted with the exact value of the exhibits.

In the public announcement of the prizes awarded, the secretary should also declare the number of points allowed to each exhibit.

Farmers in this way would become accustomed to understand true merit and would be less inclined unjustly to criticise the work of the judges.

SCALE OF POINTS.

The following scales of points are based on various agreements already in use either in this country, in the United States, in Scotland or elsewhere.

Most of them are already official and the slight changes adopted have only rendered them better adapted to competitions in the Province of Quebec.

Perfection is always represented by 100 points.

Explanations accompany each scale of points which will facilitate the work of the judges and above all will prepare the farmer himself to become a judge.

Order in the ideas is a great assistance to the judgment.

TABLES.

The present pamphlet is accompanied by tables ready prepared, ruled specially for competitions of agricultural societies and farmers' clubs.

Forms of these tables will be found at the end of this book, which we would recommend all interested parties to procure if they desire to follow easily and systematically all matters of importance presented by the competitions and exhibitions.

VARIOUS COMPETITIONS

Competitions, special :

- “ of vegetables,
- “ of green fodders,
- “ of pastures,
- “ of grain,
- “ of meadows,
- “ of gardens,
- “ of the best kept stables, &c.

Competitions, general :

- “ of best kept farms,
 - “ exhibitions of cattle, poultry, &c.,
 - “ ploughing, &c., &c.
-

SCALE OF POINTS

FOR

COMPETITIONS OF VEGETABLES.

Motives of Judgment.	Points of perfection.	Remarks.	Points accorded.
1. Year of rotation	5	Write here the reasons for the reduction of points.	
2. Drainage	10		
3. Deep breaking up or loosening of the ground	10		
4. Manuring	10		
5. Destruction of weeds and digging	15		
5. Space between the rows	5		
7. Straightness of the rows	5		
8. Distance between the plants	5		
9. Regularity of growth	10		
10. General appearance	25		
Total:	100	Total	

NOTE.—Fractions of points are entered according to the decimal system, that is in the same way as dollars and cents. Four points and three quarters are written 4 75. Three points and a half 3 50. Two points and two thirds 2 66, &c.

REMARKS.

1. Some farmers always grow their vegetables in the same place, but it is better to improve all the different parts of the land in turn. It is important to know the crop which preceded as well as the one that is to follow the vegetables. This is the rotation of crops.

2. Some soils will not dry perfectly except by a system of drainage. The removal of the banks of the ditches counts in drying the land.

3. Cold or heavy soil can only be properly loosened by being broken up by the plough.

5. Points must be deducted for weeds along the ditches and fences surrounding the piece of ground exhibited. The cultivation of vegetables has also the effect of cleaning the land.

8. There should be an ample distance between the rows and between the plants.

IMPORTANT.—Digging is necessary even when there are no weeds to destroy. It has the effect of replacing within reach of the roots the elements of nitrification which have collected on the surface on the ground.

SCALE OF POINTS

FOR

COMPETITIONS OF GREEN FODDERS.

Motives of judgment.	Points of perfection.	Remarks.	Points accorded.
1. Year of rotation.....	5	Write here the reasons for reductions of points.	
2. Drainage.....	10		
3. Harrowing and rolling.....	10		
4. Destruction of weeds.....	10		
5. Sowing on different days.....	10		
6. Necessary quantities for the cattle	15		
7. Quality.....	5		
8. Conveniently situated.....	5		
9. Regularity of growth.....	10		
10. General appearance.....	20		
Total.....	100	Total..	

REMARKS.

4. Weeds cut down early in the season along the ditches and fences.
5. The whole of the green fodder should not be sown on the same day.
7. A mixture of lentils, peas and oats is better to begin with than indian corn still too green.
8. Green fodder should be grown as near as possible to the oldest pastures.

SCALE OF POINTS

FOR
PASTURES.

Motives of judgement.	Points of perfection.	Remarks.	Points accorded.
1. Year of rotation.....	5	Write here the reasons for the reduction of points.	
2. Drainage	5		
3. Harrowing and rolling.....	10		
4. Destruction of weeds.....	10		
5. Pastures too small or too large..	5		
6. Division of pastures.....	10		
7. Spreading the droppings of the animals.....	5		
8. Quality.....	10		
9. Sufficient watering places.....	10		
10. Fences in order.....	5		
11. A lane and good road.....	5		
12. General appearance.....	20		
Total.....	100	Total ...	

REMARKS.

3. Pastures generally require to be harrowed. seeded where they have failed and well rolled.

6. Pasture land divided in two gives twice as much grass, divided into three it will give three times as much.

11. A good farm road or lane from one end of the farm to the other is indispensable so as to pasture each field and to bring the cattle to the buildings when necessary.

The lane should pass near the watering places, when there is not water in every field.

All weeds should be cut down in the pastures early in the season ; for it is in the pastures principally that they spread from their seed which is afterwards buried by the plough.

SCALE OF POINTS

FOR

COMPETITIONS OF STANDING GRAIN.

Motives of judgment.	Points of perfection.	Remarks.	Points accorded.
1. Year of rotation.....	5		
2. Drainage.....	10		
3. Harrowing and rolling.....	10		
4. Weeds.....	10		
5. Plantations large and regular....	5		
6. Regularity of growth.....	5		
7. Good colour.....	5		
8. Uniformity of height.....	5		
9. Ears well filled.....	10		
10. Sowing of clover, &c.....	10		
11. Fences in good condition.....	5		
12. Order, general appearance.....	20		
Total.....	100	Total....	

REMARKS.

1. Points must be deducted from those who sow grain upon grain, even when the land is good. This is a ruinous system which induces the growth of weeds.

10. Important consideration should be given to the sowing of clover seed, &c., at the same time as the grain.

NOTE.—As a general rule no more grain should be sown than is necessary for use on the farm.

12. The lodging or laying down of grain is often due to the absence of some mineral element in the soil. Points should then be deducted on the general appearance.

SCALE OF POINTS

FOR

COMPETITIONS OF MEADOWS.

Motives of judgment.	Points of perfection.	Remarks.	Points accorded.
1. Year of rotation.....	5		
2. Drainage.....	10		
3. Harrowing and rolling.....	10		
4. Weeds.....	10		
5. Strong sowing.....	5		
6. Regular growth.....	5		
7. Good colour.....	5		
8. Height, uniformity of.....	10		
9. The head, blossoms or ears.....	10		
10. Leaves, second growth, suckers..	5		
11. Renewing bare spots.....	5		
12. Order, general appearance.....	20		
Total.....	100	Total....	

REMARKS.

5. Clover seed should be sown thick to obtain fine long clover and plenty of it. It will also be much easier to dry in cocks.

11. Early in the spring, spots, injured by the frost, by the want of drainage, &c., should be renewed. This is done by harrowing thoroughly and by sowing clover seed, &c., followed by rolling.

It is an excellent practice to roll all the meadows in the spring.

Meadows are manured by spreading a light bed of dung, as soon as the hay has been taken off.

An old meadow ruins the ground and induces the growth of weeds.

SCALE OF POINTS

FOR

VEGETABLE GARDEN

Motives of Judgment	Points of perfection.	Remarks.	Points accorded.
1. Draining.....	10		
2. Ground loosened, depth of.....	10		
3. Mowring.....	10		
4. Weeds, digging.....	15		
5. Dressing, care of the plants.....	5		
6. Regularity of growth.....	5		
7. Variety of seed planted.....	5		
8. Taste, symmetry, order.....	5		
9. Clean walks.....	5		
10. Destruction of insects.....	10		
11. Trees and shrubs.....	5		
12. General appearance.....	15		
Total.....	100	Total....	

NOTE.—The vegetable garden is a school of agriculture in itself: If equal success is not attained in the open field, it is because the work is imperfectly done. Do little but do it well. The moisture absorbed by the weeds will often be sufficient to protect the useful plants from the drought.

A digging is as good as a watering. The earth should therefore be often stirred up around the plants.

We often hear: Oh! that man may well have a fine garden, &c., he is always in it, that is to say, he weeds, digs, stirs up the ground, preserves the moisture, &c., &c.

SCALE OF POINTS

FOR

COMPETITIONS OF WELL KEPT STABLES.

Motives of judgment.	Points of perfection.	Remarks.	Points accorded.
1. Length and breadth.....	10		
2. Height	10		
3. Ventilation.....	5		
4. Drainage, flooring, paving.....	5		
5. Salubrity.....	5		
6. Cleanliness.....	10		
7. Whitewashing... ..	5		
8. Water troughs	10		
9. Adaptation, convenience.....	10		
10. Order.....	5		
11. Economy	5		
12. Health of the cattle.....	20		
Total.....	100	Total.....	

REMARKS.

6. Short, raised paving in the stalls contributes largely to the cleanliness of the cattle. Points should be reduced if the paving is too long ; a length of 4 feet 4 inches is generally sufficient, starting from the manger.

The manger should be large enough and the space between the manger and the paving should not be more than 6 inches in height.

The prizes should only be awarded after several visits during the winter.

SCALE OF POINTS

FOR

COMPETITIONS OF BEST KEPT FARMS

Date of visit.....
 Name of competitor.....
 Address.....

Maximum of points.	Points of perfection.	Remarks.	Points accorded.
1. System of cultivation.....	4		
2. Division of the farm.....	2		
3. Fences.....	4		
4. Weeds.....	3		
5. Dwelling house.....	2		
6 Buildings,—7 points :			
Barns.....	1		
Lofts.....	1		
Stables.....	1		
Cow stables.....	1		
Piggery.....	1		
Sheepfold.....	1		
Hennery.....	1		
7. Implements Farming.....	5		
8. Manures.....	5		
9. General order.....	5		
10. Book-keeping.....	3		
11. Improvement to the land.	15		
12. Cattle.....	15		
13. State of the crops.....	30		
Total.....	100	Total....	

N. B.—This is the official scale for the competition of agricultural merit.

SCALE OF POINTS

FOR

PLOUGHING MATCHES.

Distribution of points.	Points of perfection.	Remarks.	Points accorded
1. Well made ridge.....	10		
2. Number of furrows.....	5		
3. The last furrow.....	10		
4. Depth of the ploughing.....	5		
5. Well turned over.....	10		
6. The cut.....	5		
7. Settling of the ground.....	15		
8. Straight plantation.....	5		
9. Good level.....	10		
10. Regularity.....	5		
11. Width of furrow for drainage ..	5		
12. General appearance.....	15		
Total.....	100	Total....	

11. The furrow for draining (between the beds) should be narrow.

SCALE OF POINTS FOR COMPETITION OF HORSES.

Scale of 100 points.

Points accorded.	Motive of judgment.	Points of perfection.	Remarks.	Points accorded.
	1. Head : forehead, hollow over the eyes, forelock, ears, nostrils, the pole, teeth. age, eye lively	8		
	2. Neck : form of, the parotid gland	5		
	3. Withers, back, loins, croup.....	15		
	4. Stomach, the barrel, no depression behind the shoulder, the chest.....	7		
	5. Shoulder.....	5		
	6. The forehead, the elbow, the fore-arm, the knee, from the knee to the foot, the foot, the chestnut, the ergot and fetlock tuft, coronet, pastern, fetlock, hoof, etc.....	10		
	7. The hind-quarter, the hips, rump, thigh, tail, stifle, knee-pan, leg, hock, canon, fetlock, pastern, coronet, ergot and fetlock tuft, the chestnut, the foot, the hoof.	10		
	8. Colour.....	3		
	9. Skin, hair, mane.....	5		
	10. Action, temper.	12		
	11. Height and weight.....	10		
	12. Type of his breed, general appearance	10		
	Total.....	100	Total....	

N. B.—A strong and full mane and tail betoken a strong constitution.

Lameness may be due to various causes : to founder, heated-frog, contracted hoof, corns, cracked hoof, ring-bone, splint, sprain, swellings, distension of the synovia, spavin, strained shoulder, blood spavin, nail in the foot, etc.

SCALE OF POINTS.

FOR CATTLE

BREED.....

THE BULL.

Distribution of points.	Points of Perfection.	Remarks.	Points accorded.
1. Head and horns.....	10		
2. Neck.....	10		
3. Front quarters.....	7		
4. Back and sides.....	10		
5. Hind quarters.....	10		
6. Scrotum.....	7		
7. Feet.....	5		
8. Skin.....	10		
9. Colour.....	3		
10 Weight.....	10		
11. Escutcheon.....	3		
12. General appearance, type.....	15		
Total.....	100	Total..	

REMARKS.

A good breeding animal should be kept for a long time, as old cows, served by young bulls, general give bull calves, while heifers are more frequently wanted.

SCALE OF POINTS

FOR CATTLE

BREED.....

MILCH COWS.

Distribution of points.	Points of perfection.	Remarks.	Points accorded.
1. Head and horns.....	10		
2. Neck	5		
3. Front quarters.....	5		
4. Back and sides.....	10		
5. Hind quarters.....	8		
6. Udder, veins and teats.....	30		
7. Feet and bone formation.....	3		
8. Skin and hair.....	5		
9. Colour.....	3		
10. Weight.....	8		
11. Escutcheon	3		
12. Appearance, type of the breed ..	10		
Total.....	100	Total....	

REMARKS.

1. The muzzle should be moist.
 4. There should be no depression or hollow behind the shoulder. It would be an evident sign of ill-health.
 5. The distance from one hip to the other, from bone to bone should be the length of the distance from the hip bone to the bone along side of the vulva. This should form an equilateral triangle while corresponding exactly with the udder.
- The udder is not always full of milk, but the above measurements can always be taken.
- Other explanations follow on the scale of points.

Points
accorded.

old cows,
are more

SCALE OF POINTS

FOR JUDGING AYRSHIRE COWS.

This scale of points was adopted in Scotland on the 4th of February, 1885.

1. The head short, the forehead large, the nose thin between the muzzle and the eyes, the muzzle large, the eyes large and sparkling, the horns well placed and inclining upward, of medium size, not too light, in a natural condition, without having been scraped down.
2. The neck moderately long from the head to the shoulder ; no loose skin underneath ; the neck small at the junction of the head and enlarging gradually to the shoulder ; 5.
3. Fore-quarters light, chest deep. The cow gradually increasing in size to the hind quarters. No depression or hollow behind the shoulder ; 5.
4. The back short and straight. The loins well formed especially towards the shoulder. The ribs short and curved The body deep in the flank ; 10.
5. The hind quarters long, large and straight. The haunches far apart and clean. The thighs deep and large. The tail thin, long, well placed at the level of the back ; 8.
6. The udder large, not fleshy, the back part large ; the base of the udder extending well under the belly ; the milk veins equally developed everywhere. The further the vein reaches towards the front legs the longer the cow will hold her milk. The teats $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in length, of equal size throughout and falling straight downwards. The distance between the teats on the side should be the third of the length of the udder, and across, the half of its length ; 30.

7. The legs short in proportion to the body. The bones light and the joints solid ; 3.

8. The skin yellow, smooth and elastic and covered with close soft and woolly hair ; 5.

9. The colour white, brown or red, the shade indifferent, but each colour clear and distinct ; 3.

10. The average weight 1,000 lbs ; 8.

11. General appearance, step and movements ; 10.

12. The escutcheon large and well developed and rising regularly to the vulva ; 3

PERFECTION, 100 POINTS.

COMPETITION OF FAT CATTLE

Class.....

Breed.....

Scale of 100 points.

Motives of judgment.	Points of perfection.	Remarks.	Points accorded.
1. Head: Muzzle large and well formed, mouth large, nostrils wide; eyes large, prominent, clear and mild; face short and of good appearance, forehead large; ears of medium size and of fine texture; horns medium.	7		
2. Neck: thick and short with good veins; the head and neck well set together; no enlargement of the throat.....	5		
3 Fore quarters: Shoulders well filled in, compact and moderately large at the upper part, chest large and full; legs straight and short; the arm large and well covered with muscle even and without rolls of fat.....	12		
4. Body: the chest deep and large; the back of the shoulder well filled up; ribs well rounded and thickly covered with flesh, back straight, broad, fleshy and level; the sirloin large, full and thick; the flanks full and low.....	10		
5. Hind quarters: the rump, the steak small in the bone, tender and fat, the round well filled, the tail level with the back and falling at a right angle, thighs full, deep and large, the legs straight, short and smooth.....	15		

COMPETITION OF FAT CATTLE

Class..... Breed.....

Scale of 100 points.

(Continued)

Motives of judgment.	Points of perfection.	Remarks.	Points accorded.
Points carried forward....	49		
6. Disposition lively.....	5		
7. Qualities : bone small, skin soft and elastic. hair soft and thick ; flesh firm but tender, and not soft or in rolls.....	10		
8. Shape : the upper and lower lines of the body parallel.....	8		
9. Weight.....	5		
10. Specialty (breed).....	3		
11. Type, general appearance.....	20		
<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>
Total.....	100	Total....	

SCALE OF POINTS

FOR

HOGS, FOR BACON AND HAMS.—(SMOKED PORK.)

	Points.	Remarks.
1. Head and neck :—the snout of moderate size.....	1	
Eyes, fairly large, full and bright	1	
Head light and clean	3	
Neck, average length and rather light not arched or prominent on the top.....	3	
2. Fore quarters :—Shoulders light, even and round from one side to the other and very compact	9	
Breast, fairly large and full.....	4	
Front feet ; sufficiently far apart, legs of average length and straight ; bones not covered with flesh, clean and moderately large.....	4	
3. Body :—Back, an average breadth, rising little by little above the straight line and forming a light curve from the neck to the tail.....	9	
Loins strong and full and of the same breadth as the back.....	5	
Ribs, a good length and moderately curved.....	3	
4. The sides deep, long, even and straight from the shoulder to the rump, in a perfectly straight line from one end of the animal to the other	12	
5. No depression or hollow behind the shoulder, nor in the loins or flank	5	
6. Flanks, full and low.....	1	
Continued.....	60	
		Total.....

HOGS, FOR BACON AND HAMS.—(Continued.)

(SMOKED PORK.)

	Points.	Remarks.
Points carried forward.....	60	
7. Lower line of the body straight throughout its whole length. .	5	
8. Hind quarters :—Rump the same breadth as the back, long and slightly rounded from the haunches and round from one side to the other.	5	
9. Ham or rump, full without any hollow ; thigh well filled and going low down the leg without folds.....	6	
10. Legs, moderately long, hocks not bent, straight ; bones not covered over with flesh, clean and fairly large.....	4	
11. Qualities : — Ear rather thin ; hair short, close and abundant, skin smooth without any tendency to crease or fold ; bones clear in the legs, not too strong in the snout and head and not prominent in the shoulder, flesh firm and evenly distributed without ridges or hollows.....	15	
12. Vigorous constitution, lively in movement, step firm, without a roll, standing well on his feet, the feet straight.	5	
Total	100	Total....

N. B. For hogs intended for slaughter the average live weight varies from 175 to 200 lbs. Less than 160 lbs, live weight or more than 220 lbs should be out of the competition.—5 points.

The last clause concerning the constitution should be replaced by the present one in the case of pigs intended for slaughter.

Model of book
for
the Judges.

COMPETITION OF HOGS

Bacon (smoked pork), Ham.

Class..... Breed.....

SCALE OF 100 POINTS.

No. of exhibits.	Names of Owners.	Points accorded.										Order of merit. No.		
		Head and neck.	Fore-quarters.	Body	Sides.	Depression.	Flanks.	Lower line.	Hind-quarters.	Rump.	Legs.		Quality.	Weight. Constitution.
		8	17	17	12	9	1	5	9	9	4	15	9	
		s/d	s/d	s/d	pts	pts	s/d	pts	s/d	pts	pts	pts	pts	

N. B.—See book for detail of points. The names of the owners are only written in after the decision of the judges.

Model of book
for
the Judges.

COMPETITION OF CATTLE
Milch Cows.....years.

Class.....
Breed.....

SCALE OF 100 POINTS.

No. of exhibits.	Names of Owners.	Head and horns.		Neck.		Fore quarters.		Back and sides.		Hind quarters.		Udder, veins and teats.		Legs and bones.		Skin and hair.		Colour.		Weight.		Baculæon.		Type of bred.		Points accorded.	Order of merit. No.
		pts	10	pts	5	pts	9	pts	10	pts	8	pts	30	pts	3	pts	5	pts	3	pts	8	pts	3	pts	10		

N. B.—The names of the owners are only written in after the decision of the judges.

COMPETITION OF CATTLE.

Model of book
for
the Judges.

Bull..... years

Breed.....

Class.....

SCALE OF 100 POINTS. — (official).

No. of exhibits.	Names of Owners.	SCALE OF 100 POINTS. — (official).										Points accorded.	Order of merit. No.			
		Head and horns. pts	Neck. pts	Fore-quarters. pts	Back and sides. pts	Hind-quarters. pts	Scrotum. pts	Legs. pts	Skin. pts	Colour. pts	Weight. pts			Rcutcheon. pts	Type. pts	
		10	10	7	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	3	15		

N. B. — The names of the owners are only written in after the decision of the judges.

*Model of book
for
the Judges*

COMPETITION OF HORSES

Class.....year.

Breed

SCALE OF 100 POINTS

No. of exhibitor.	Names of Owners	SCALE OF 100 POINTS										Points accorded.	Order of merit.	No.	
		Head.	Neck.	Back, loins.	Chest.	Shoulder.	Fore-quarters.	Hind quarters.	Colour.	Skin, hair.	Action, temper.				Height, weight.
		8 pts	9 pts	15 pts	7 pts	5 pts	10 pts	10 pts	3 pts	5 pts	12 pts	10 pts	30 pts		

N. B.—The names of the owners are only written in after the decision of the judges.

PLOUGHING MATCHES.

*Model of book
for
the judges.*

Class.....
SCALE OF 100 POINTS.

No. of drawing.	Names of Competitors.	SCALE OF 100 POINTS.										Points accorded.	Order of merit. No.	
		Ridge.	No. of furrows.	Last furrow.	Depth.	Well turned ridge.	The cut.	Setting of the ground.	Straight plantations.	Proper level.	Regularity.			Furrow for drainage.
		10 pts	5 pts	10 pts	5 pts	10 pts	5 pts	15 pts	5 pts	10 pts	5 pts	15 pts		

N. B.—The names of competitors are only written in by the secretary after the decision of the judges.

Model of book
for
the judges.

COMPETITIONS OF BEST KEPT FARMS.

.....190.....

SCALE OF 100 POINTS

Date of visit.	Names of Competitors.	System of cultivation.	4 pts	Divisions and fences.	6 pts	Weeds.	3 pts	Dwellings.	2 pts	Buildings.	7 pts	Implements.	5 pts	Manures.	Order.	5 pts	Book keeping.	3 pts	Improvement of the land.	15 pts	Cattle.	15 pts	Condition of the crops.	50 pts	Points accorded.	Order of merit. No.	

COMPETITIONS FOR BEST KEPT STABLES

*Model of book
for
the Judges.*

..... 190.....

SCALE OF 100 POINTS

Date of visit.	Names of Competitors.	Length and Breadth.		Height.		Ventilation.		Drainage, Floors.		Salubrity.		Cleanliness.		White-washing.		Watering.		Adaptation.		Order.		Economy.		Health of the cattle.		Points accorded.	Order of merit No.
		10 pts	10 pts	10 pts	5 pts	5 pts	5 pts	5 pts	5 pts	5 pts	5 pts	5 pts	5 pts	5 pts	5 pts	5 pts	5 pts	5 pts	5 pts	5 pts	5 pts	5 pts	5 pts	5 pts	5 pts		

Model of book
for
the Judges.

COMPETITIONS FOR VEGETABLE GARDENS.

.....190.....

SCALE OF 100 POINTS.

Date of visit.	Names of Competitors.	Drainage.		Locating the soil. depth.		Manning.		Weeds.		Care of and trim- ming the plants.		Regularity of growth.		Variety of crop.		Order, taste and symmetry.		Clean walks.		Destruction of insects.		Trees and shrubs.		General appearance.		Points accorded.	Order of merit. No.	
		pts	10	pts	10	pts	10	pts	15	pts	5	pts	5	pts	5	pts	5	pts	5	pts	5	pts	5	pts	15			pts

COMPETITIONS FOR MEADOWS.

*Model of book
for
the Judges.*

Variety :190.....

SCALE OF 100 POINTS.

Date of visit.	Names of Competitors.	Rotation.		Drainage.		Harrowing and rolling.		Weeds.		Strong sowing.		Regular growth.		Colour.		Uniformity of height		Heads, flower or ear.		Leaves and second growth.		Renewing.		General appearance.		Points accorded.	Order of merit. No.
		pts	pts	pts	pts	pts	pts	pts	pts	pts	pts	pts	pts	pts	pts	pts	pts	pts	pts	pts	pts	pts	pts	pts			
		5	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	10	10	10	10	5	5	5	5	20			

Model of book
for
the judges.

COMPETITIONS FOR GRAIN

Variety:

.....190.....

SCALE OF 100 POINTS.

Date of visit.	Names of Competitors.	Rotation.		Drainage.		Harrowing and rolling.		Weeds		Large plantations.		Regular growth.		Colour		Uniformity of height.		The ear.		Sowing clover.		Fences.		General appearance.		Points accorded.	Order of merit. No.
		pts	q	pts	10	pts	10	pts	10	pts	5	pts	5	pts	9	pts	9	pts	10	pts	10	pts	9	pts	20		

Model of book
for
the Judges.

COMPETITIONS FOR PASTURES

Variety :
.....190.....

SCALE OF 100 POINTS.

No. of exhibits.	Names of Competitors.	SCALE OF 100 POINTS.										Points accorded.	Order of merit No.		
		Rotation.	Drainage.	Harrowing and rolling.	Weeds.	Size.	Division.	Manure spread.	Quality.	Watering.	Fences in order.			Lane.	(General appearance.
		9 pts	5 pts	10 pts	10 pts	5 pts	10 pts	5 pts	10 pts	10 pts	5 pts	5 pts	20 pts		

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGES
Agricultural Societies	15
Agricultural lectures	12
Banquets	15
Books for the judges, models of.....	42
Buying and selling jointly.....	8
Colonization.....	13
Competitions	13
Dairy industry	7
Duties of farmers' clubs	6
Elementary schools	7
Examples.....	18
Experimental farms, The.....	10
Exports and industries.....	9
Farmers' Club.....	5
Fields for experiments.....	13
Industries, Various.....	8
Instruction to judges.....	21
Judges, Selection of.....	15
Lectures, Agricultural.....	12
Models of books for judges at competitions.....	42
Object of book	3
Organization, General.....	4
Programme of schedule of operations	17
Roads, lanes	6
Scale of points.....	22
Scale of points, for judging vegetables.....	24
" " green fodders.....	25
" " pastures.....	26
" " standing grain.....	27
" " meadows.....	28
" " vegetable gardens....	29

		PAGES
Scale of points, for judging well kept stables.....		80
“ “	best kept farms.....	81
“ “	ploughing matches. . .	82
“ “	horses.....	83
“ “	cattle	84
“ “	milch cows.....	85
“ “	Ayrshire cows.....	86
“ “	fat cattle.....	88
“ “	hogs for bacon.....	40
Trade and Commerce.....		9



