

on platform of earth or stone foundation and soil sloping from it all round, if possible.

MATERIALS.

From ground to first storey clapboards, with 3 in. planking underneath, the upper story clapboarded, with shingles; using also tarred paper and roof of shingles.

May be constructed of balloon framing, or 3" planking on field stone foundation, and have a cellar 6 0 deep under kitchen, with stair under the main stair.

Can be painted or stained three different colours. (1)

TRAPPIST FARMERS.

The Splendid Work they are Doing in Manitoba.

Rev. Principal Grant writes from Winnipeg:—"I drove up the Red River the other day for twelve miles, past Louis Riel's old home, and at St. Norbert had an object lesson that would show, to the dullest capacity what might be made of all those untilled or semi-tilled acres of loam. Three years ago a little company of Trappist Brothers came out from France and built a monastery on a farm of 1,500 acres which Father Richot, of Bill of Rights No. 4 fame, gave to them. They cleared the ground of its scrub, laid off a garden and began breaking. This year they will harvest 12,000 bushels of grain, and their garden is a sight worth seeing for the marvellous quantity and quality of its vegetables, enough apparently to supply a town of moderate size. They have put up stables for cattle and for horses of the most approved modern type, a small creamery, a hennerly with some hundreds of fowls, a pigery of the right kind, and they are building a large granary. Most of the work is done by themselves. As we drove up we noticed the Father Superior, a French gentleman of distinguished family, at work in the garden, and our local guide informed us that he was the humblest, the most hard-working, and the most accomplished of the band. It is well known that the rules of the order of La Trappe are of the strictest kind, but they are somewhat modified in Canada. The day's programme for a clerical member is as follows.—Six hours, that is, from 8.30 p. m. to 2.30 p. m., for sleep; six hours for chapel, six hours for manual labor, and six hours for the reading-room and private work. The lay member gives from eight to ten hours to manual labor. No fish or flesh food is permitted. All are strict vegetarians, yet everyone seemed physically strong, clear eyed, and clean-limbed. They number fifteen members at present, twelve of them French and three Canadians. The work of the whole establishment is done with military precision, without the slightest appearance of stiffness or restraint. There is implicit obedience, but as it is based on religion it has all the appearance of freedom. The work of the farm has increased so rapidly that they are obliged to hire farm laborers. To these, and to all the inhabitants of the parish, and to visitors, the success of this experiment is an object lesson of the greatest value. It is one of several demonstrations that have been given of the enormous wealth that lies hidden in the land round (2) Winnipeg."

(1) The abbreviations are almost unintelligible.—Ed.

(2) Glad to see that Principal Grant eschews the Americanism, ground.—Ed.

MONTREAL EXPOSITION COMPANY.

Provincial Exhibition 12th. to 21st. September 1895.

SPECIAL PRIZES FOR ESSAYS.

1. Prizes for the best paper on the making of Cheddar Cheese. 1st. J. A. Plamondon, St Hyacinthe, P. Q. 3rd J. A. Gaudreault, Bassin Latérière.
2. Prizes for the best paper on Butter Making. 1st. H. W. Parry, Model Farm, Compton, P. Q. 2nd. Harry Smith, Durham Station.
3. Prizes for the best paper on raising and fattening Swine. 1st. W. E. Butler, Dereham Centre, Ont. 2nd. Wm. Tait, St Laurent, P. Q.
4. Prizes for the best paper on feeding milch Cows. 1st. D. McLachlan, Petite Côte, P. Q.
5. Prizes for the best paper on Mangels. 1st. R. R. Sangster, Lancaster, Ont. 2nd. D. McLachlan, Petite Côte, P. Q. 3rd. Dan'l. Drummond, Petite Côte, P. Q.
6. Prizes for the best paper on the cultivation of Carrots for fodder. 1st. R. R. Sangster, Lancaster, Ont. 2nd. W. Greer, Grande Prairie, P. Q. 3rd. A. B. Stalker, Dawe's Farm, Lachine, P. Q.
7. Prizes for the best paper on the making and care of Farm Manure. 1st. James Dickson, Trenholmvillie, P. Q. 2nd. Dan'l. Drummond, Petite Côte, P. Q. 3rd. J. W. Knight, Cataragui, Ont.
8. Prizes for the best paper on ploughing and subsoil ploughing. 1st. David Scott, Mile End, P. Q. 2nd. J. W. Knight, Cataragui, Ont.
9. Prizes for the best paper on artificial manures and their use. 1st. J. W. Knight, Cataragui, Ont.

The Poultry-Yard.

Work for November.—Early chicks and an early moult.—The country a great town draws upon for supplies.—Rations for early egg production.

(A. G. GILBERT.)

I only hope I am deserving of the very nice compliment you pay me in the issue of the *Journal* for last month. It is always gratifying and encouraging to a writer to have his efforts appreciated and it was both kindly and fraternal on your part to express the sentiment you did. What say our farmer friends? Are they acting on the practical advice given in the different departments of the *Journal*?

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE IN NOVEMBER.

By the time this reaches your readers the month of November will be on us and the farmer should see that his laying stock are in good condition and comfortably housed. Egg laying should now begin and continue, with proper management, all winter. Before this the early pullets ought to have commenced to lay. At any rate the early May hatched pullets will soon begin. It has been pointed out in previous issues of the *Journal* that the aim of the farmers should be to get their chicks hatched out as early as possible, so that the pullets shall begin to lay while the older stock are moulting, and the cockerels attain size to bring high prices as early market birds. As soon as the hens begin to moult throughout the country, egg production ceases and the

price of the new laid article takes a jump up. By proper management the farmer should have his one and two year old layers over their moult by this time. He does not want any older hens for layers. The reason has already been given: the old hens moult so late that before they begin to lay they will have eaten a great part of the profit they should afterwards make. So a farmer should make it a rule not to have any laying stock over two years of age. It is during the period of high prices, that the farmer should have his hens laying. His aim should be to have early hatched pullets, and to get his hens over their moult early. How can he manage to get this done?

EARLY CHICKS AND AN EARLY MOULT.

We are quite prepared to be met with obstacle number one, in the way of getting early chicks, by the statement! "Oh! we can't get our hens to sit early, so we cannot have early birds." Certainly—if your hens do not lay during the winter and only begin operations with the warm weather of April—they are not likely to get broody for some time. Of course, I presume that you have not got all non-sitters. But, if your hens have laid well through the winter, you will have plenty of sitters by the time you want them. And here let me whisper into your ear that the mission of the farmers for a wide district round about the great and rapidly growing city of Montreal is to feed the people in it, and the people with their varied tastes want fine, early poultry; new laid eggs in winter, creamery butter, or, the finest quality of hand-made print butter, early vegetables and plenty of them, the finest of beef, mutton, pork, milk, &c., &c. Do the farmers realise what a large extent of territory a great city draws upon for its supplies? Well, in connection with early sitters and early market chicks, fall layers and new laid eggs in winter let me tell you that if you do not take advantage of your opportunities, other people will.

If you cannot manage to get early sitters, try an incubator and brooder. There are several reliable ones sold in the city of Montreal and many are in operation with great success. A little experience with them will soon make you expert in handling them. Then you will have to so manage as to have your early eggs fertile. You must remember that neither hen nor incubator can hatch a chick from an unfertile egg. And to have fertile eggs I would keep the male bird separate from the laying stock until you mate him up with 11 or 13 of your best hens at the proper season. (1)

AN EARLY MOULT.

You can bring on an early moult by allowing your laying stock a free run and feeding them well at the approach of the moulting season. Your hens will lay few eggs during their moult and it is during that period that they will take their rest, which they well deserve if they have laid freely during the winter, spring and early summer. As to the best rations to feed, so as to bring on an early moult, we shall have something to say about that at the right season. We return to the work for November.

HAVE EVERYTHING SNUG FOR WINTER.

Your hens having got their new feathers are looking well. If the season is mild the run outside may still

(1) All the most successful poultry-men, in England, allow one cock to, at most, 5 hens. Ed.

be enjoyed. There is nothing so conducive to constitutional vigour than an unlimited run in the fields after the harvest has been gathered in. At the same time, rations, for making an egg supply, may be fed in moderate quantities as follows: Morning ration—Warm mash composed of ground grains, meat and vegetable scraps, small potatoes boiled, or whatever is in greater supply about the farm. Feed moderately. Where out green bones can be had, feed at the rate of 2 ozs. to every hen, three mornings of the week and the mash remaining mornings. Having the run of the fields no noon ration will be required. The evening ration should be liberally fed. If the hens are housed every effort should be made to keep them in exercise from morning until they go to roost. Remember grit, dust bath, lime to make shell, and all the little essentials. Take care of your layers and you will be rewarded with eggs for home use, or to sell in the Montreal market at prices ranging from 35 to 45 and 50 cents a dozen according to the time of season and severity of same. By all means have the poultry house in good order. No great expense need be gone to, but have everything snug and, if possible, give plenty of room to each layer. Do not keep too many together. More eggs will be got from 15 hens with plenty of room than 25 rather crowded. Indeed, where the laying stock are over-crowded no egg production will follow.

THE POULTRY SHOW AT THE EXPOSITION.

That was a Royal Poultry Show at the Montreal Exposition. I had the privilege of attending for a day and a half and I was delighted to see such a display, so great that the building could not contain all the birds shown. And what a sight were the turkeys, geese and ducks! As I looked at them I could not but keep feeling that we did not begin to realize our capabilities to bring to the country some of the twenty two millions of dollars spent by England alone, in Continental Europe for eggs and poultry last year. I am told that Boston merchants buy our best poultry and ship to the London market and so pocket the margin of profit that we ought to have. Amiability, or, indifference on our part most extraordinary? I had the pleasure of seeing Thomas Costan, Thomas Hall, W. H. Ulley, F. W. Molson and other old time friends and breeders. From other cities and places were many noted breeders, whose names may be seen on a great many of the red tickets of the great New-York Show. It was a happy thought of the popular secretary and manager, Mr. S. C. Stevenson, to get out printed circulars on the proper management and care of poultry for gratuitous distribution. The circulars were printed in both languages and were in demand. And the judging by an old friend, Sharp Butterfield, was most satisfactory.

A Good Sheep will make a growth of nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ lb a day for its first 280 days, when it becomes excellent mutton. For 600 days it will make $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Such a sheep will net 60 p lb on the farm usually, and such sheep, having a large carcass, will have a proportionally large fleece, be it worth what it will.

A Shropshire Ram crossed with high-grade Merinos is said to produce an animal profitable both for wool and mutton. In sheep breeding there is but one way of keeping an ideal flock and that is by trying to improve it when it is seemingly at its very best.