

send their butter to market twice a week in summer, they might, as the Danes have done, make the winter butter the best product of the year. To do this they will need to grow richer forage crops, and to feed more liberally and carefully than they do now. Butter factors might go round and collect the products of each farm at the homesteads, and thus overcome the objection of the farmer to attend market as often as is required in France. The salting, packing, and branding, would then be under the control of the merchants. A much better way would be the creamery system, but there will always be some decided objections to it from people who live at a distance. Carried out on a large scale by farmers living within easy distance of each other, however, it would be much cheaper than making at home. The practice of packing in smaller and more tasteful cases also deserves attention. The consideration of these questions, by the farmers, must result in the production of an improved quality of butter. In many cases, a thorough reform must be inaugurated. Ancient systems and bad customs, if adhered to, will prevent improvement. With the adoption of greater care and consideration, we have no doubt that our butter trade with Europe will assume the position, both as to quality and quantity, which we desire for it. The quality of the article, however, will always continue to regulate the demand in the markets.

Montreal Star.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Lennox Factory, North Sutton, P. Q., 15th Nov. 1880.

ARTHUR R. JENNER FUST, Esq.

Dear Sir.—Having observed, in the Journal of Agriculture of the Province of Quebec, for Oct. last, your remarks on the first prize cheese exhibited by Messrs. Boden and Wilson, Montreal. I beg to send you a copy of a Letter received by me from the above firm, dated 22nd Sept., 1880.

MR. MACFARLANE.

Dear Sir.—We are glad to be able to inform you that we took 1st prize with your cheese at the exhibition yesterday. We took 2nd with Maple Grove, and 3rd with Scott's. Yours truly,
BODEN & WILSON.

P. S.—At the New-York Exhibition, of 1879, Harlow Chandler, merchant, Montreal, exhibited cheese, made by me, and was awarded 3rd Diploma thereon.

I am Dear Sir, Your Obedt. Serv. WILLIAM MACFARLANE,

Sir,

In the remarks of Cap. E. A. C. Campbell, in the Oct. Journal, about the horses shown at the Dominion Exhibition held in Montreal, he makes particular mention of what he called a remarkably fine, thoroughbred-looking 3 years old stallion, and says in his opinion that he was the pick of the basket (an opinion shared by a great number), but was unable to find out to whom the horse belonged, or how he was bred.

The magnificent young stallion referred to, and which attracted so much attention at the Exhibition, is owned by Mr. A. L. McDonald, of Richmond, Q., was sired by a stallion imported from England, in 1869, by the Hon. M. H. Cochrane, which afterwards became the property of the Huntingdon Live Stock Importing Company—his dam, a well bred and good mare. This colt was first in his class at the Exhibition and was also first at the Co. of Richmond Agricultural Society's Show, competing against all ages and breeds. J. M.

POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

Under the direction of Dr. Andres, Beaver Hall, Montreal.

Coop for Raising Chickens.

A very good coop, as represented by the accompanying illustration, was invented by Mr. J. M. W. Kitchen, Morristown, N. J. who wrote to us in regard to it as follows:

The coop I am about to describe has been used by me for four

years, and has proved a great success, as by its use the process

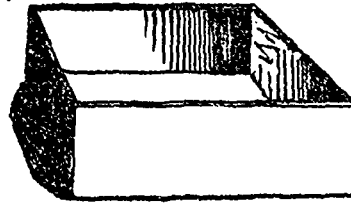


Fig. 1.

months of the chickens' life.

The hens are set in the coops, and the chickens make their homes till extreme cold weather. I commenced setting the hens about April 1st. When a hen becomes broody, one of the nest frames (Fig. 1) is set in one corner of the coop.

A slight nest is made in it, a part of which is tobacco stems for protection against lice. A few old eggs are put in the nest as a decoy, the hen is put in the coop, and the door shut.

Water is placed in the pen, and corn to last three weeks. My hens generally take to the nest immediately. Some of the wilder ones take some hours for consideration of the matter, while occasionally one will not sit at all. After the hen



takes to the nest, remove the old eggs, and replace with those that are to be hatched. Put the date of the setting on the side of the coop, and then there need be but little attention given, except to renew the water, till the chicks come out. Then remove the nest frame, and apportion the chicks among such hens as are selected for motherly duties. I generally put from ten to sixteen with a hen, according to the weather, etc.

The coops are set where desired, and can be removed now and then, if thought best, though mine remain in one spot all the season, the hen scratching in the earth at the bottom of the coop, keeping all clean on the earth-closet principle. The feeding box (Fig. 3), is filled with a dry mixture of cracked corn, wheat screenings, very fine chopped pressed beef-scraps, and coarse sand. This is poured into the feeding-box from a tin pail with a broad spout, the water is poured into the tin-pans with a watering can (Fig. 2). The chicks and hen help themselves through the pigeon holes, thrive admirably, and I never hear a hungry cry from my chickens. The feeding and



Fig. 3.

watering is done in the morning, when the coop-doors are opened. The chicks are not allowed out of the coop till they have their pin-feathers; then they are only allowed out on pleasant days, and are shut up every night, and are not let out in the morning, while young, till the dew is pretty well off the grass.

The construction of the door admits of very rapid opening and shutting of the various coops. It is done with a kick, vigorous or light, as is necessary, to let out only the small chicks or those of larger growth. The door (Fig. 4) was a matter of considerable study before it reached its present shape. The problem was to have a door that would admit of any sized