

the curtains, is made to open and admit sunlight directly on the floor near the front wall. This trap-door is hinged at the top and provided with a hook to hold it up. This opening is also covered with wire cloth or poultry netting. A small door is provided in the front or at the end for the fowls.

The roosts and dropping-board are placed along the back wall, about two feet from the floor. The nests are placed on a continuation of the dropping board, and with the roost fill the back side.

The skids are made of any good quality of dimension lumber. White or yellow pine is usually selected for this purpose, although other kinds of lumber might resist decay to better advantage. The floor, of 1 x 6-inch flooring, is laid on 2 x 4-inch sills, which are slightly notched onto the skids. The framing is of 2 x 4-inch material, white or yellow pine being satisfactory, and arranged with girts or headers which permit the siding to be nailed on vertically.

The siding is 1x6-inch matched flooring, which has been found to be warmer and drier than drop-siding or clapboards. The rafters are 2x4-inch material, spaced 2 feet apart. The roof is made of 1-inch tongued and grooved sheathing, covered with a good grade of prepared roofing. The sheathing, which is usually flooring, should be dressed on both sides.

#### BILL OF MATERIALS.

Skids.—Two pieces 4 in. x 6 in. x 14 ft., yellow pine dimension.

Sills.—Seven pieces 2 in. x 4 in. x 8 ft. No. 2 yellow or white pine.

Studs.—Nine pieces 2 in. x 4 in. x 8 ft. No. 2 yellow or white pine; two pieces 2 in. x 4 in. x 7 ft. No. 2 yellow or white pine; seven or nine pieces 2 in. x 4 in. x 6 ft. No. 2 yellow or white pine.

Girts and Plates.—Five pieces 2 in. x 4 in. x 12 ft. No. 2 yellow or white pine; two pieces 2 in. x 4 in. x 8 ft. No. 2 yellow or white pine.

Rafters.—Seven pieces 2 in. x 4 in. x 9 ft. No. 2 yellow or white pine.

Floor.—Seventeen pieces 1 in. x 6 in. x 12 ft. No. 2 white pine flooring.

Siding.—Eighteen pieces 1 in. x 6 in. x 10 ft. No. 2 white pine flooring; 17 pieces 1 in. x 6 in. x 14 ft. No. 2 white pine flooring.

Sheathing.—Twenty-one pieces 1 in. x 6 in. x 12 ft. No. 2 white pine flooring.

Roofing.—1½ rolls best 3-ply roofing.

Door.—One 4-panel 2 ft. 8 in. x 6 in. x 1½ in. No. 3 Standard Door.

Window.—One 12-light 9 in. x 12½ in. window.

Finish for curtain frames.—One piece of 1½ in. x 6 in. x 12 ft. C finish white pine.

Roosts and Nests.—Two pieces 2 in. x 4 in. x 6 ft.; 6 pieces 2 in. x 4 in. x 3 ft.; 2 pieces 1 in. x 4 in. x 12 ft.; 8 pieces 1 in. x 12 in. x 6 ft.; 2 pieces ½ in. x 12 in. x 6 ft.

Miscellaneous.—Two pieces of ½ in. rd. 12 ft.; 2 pieces ½ in. rd. 10 ft.

Hardware.—1½ pairs 3-inch wrought steel butts for main door; 4½ pairs 4-inch Tee hinges for chick door, curtain frames and nests; 1½ pairs 6-inch Tee hinges for trap door; 3 sash locks; 1 rim lock; ½ dozen screw hooks and eyes; 1 special long hook for trap door; 25 pounds 8d. nails; 8 pounds 10d. nails; 20 pounds 20d. nails; 20 feet of wire cloth or poultry netting 36 inches wide.

## THE FARM BULLETIN.

### South Kent Notes.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

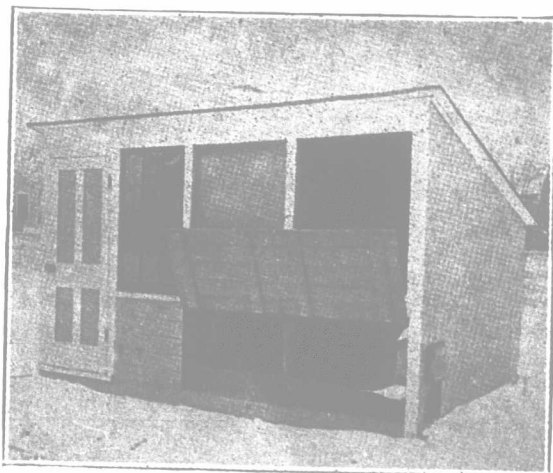
One has only to look over this part of our fair Dominion to realize what a truly grand and wonderful country is ours. Everything looks like peace and plenty for the farmer this year, as far as crops are concerned. Hay was a fair, average crop. Wheat, where it was not winter-killed, is medium. Oats and barley are both good, and corn, of which there is a large amount planted, is good. One sees a lot of broken fields, though, owing to poor seed. Farmers will have to practice more care in the selection of their seed. There is nothing that will pay better. Beans are also good, and there is a large acreage planted here this year. Tobacco is the poorest it has been for a number of years. Various causes are given for its backward condition, late, cold weather for starting the plants in the spring, cutworm taking so much of it, and a dry spell just at replanting time. We had one of the worst electric wind and rainstorms July 28th, that has visited this section in years. Fruits are all very high here: Strawberries, \$1.60 to \$2.40 per crate; red raspberries, \$3.00 to \$4.30 per crate; black-caps, \$3.50 to \$4.50 per crate. Apples are scarce, and of peaches there are practically none. New orchards look first class, and there were a goodly number of new orchards planted this year. Fruit land is going up in price every year.

A. L. J.

## Progress at Nova Scotia's Agricultural College.

Seven years have elapsed since the Nova Scotia Agricultural College formally opened, and a second seven years has begun. A week of years has seen great progress, and, impelled by this, the College authorities are now preparing for another week of still more prosperous years. Seven years ago the attendance at the regular and short course of the College totalled 85. This year 450 were in attendance, and buildings which were formerly thought ample were this year crowded to the limit. So the authorities have answered to the call of the country, and, as a result, the sound of carpenters and masons is to be heard on the College grounds at Truro.

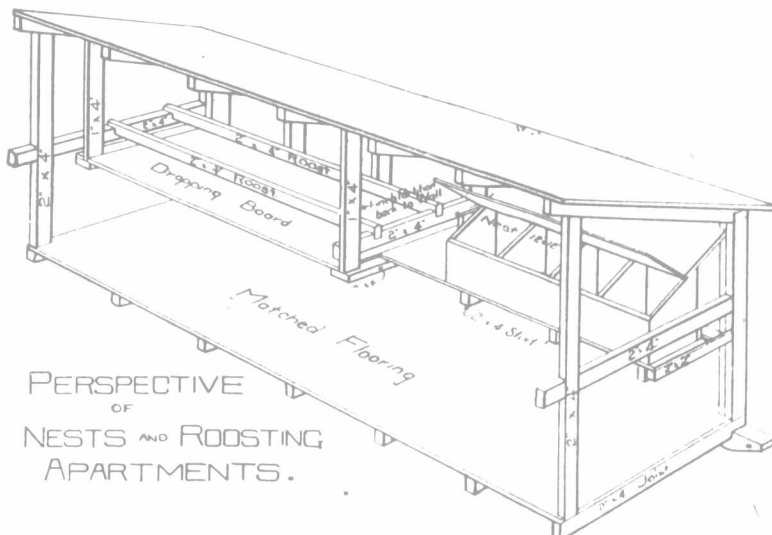
The following additional buildings are now under way: An L is being added to the main building that will double its capacity. The main



Front View of House.

feature of this will be an assembly hall 88 x 60 feet, affording one-half more seating capacity than the former hall, which had become too small to seat even a short-course class, let alone the visitors who from time to time attended the sessions. Over this hall will be erected two classrooms, larger than any in the College at the present time. The basement will afford accommodation for the rapidly-growing pure-seed department, under the control of the Experimentalist at the College. Provision is also being made in this basement for ample cloak rooms and shower-baths for the students.

Horticulture, too, will receive its proper attention in the contemplated additions, for work has already begun on a new Horticultural Building, with greenhouses attached, which will be an ornament to the College premises, and will afford a much better opportunity to give this department the prominence which it deserves in the Province of Nova Scotia. In connection with the Horti-



Showing Interior of House.

cultural Building, provision will be made for an Entomological Department, with a glass house attached, where insects can be bred and studied at all times of the year. In this connection, the College authorities are just now negotiating for a professor of Zoology, who shall also be a Provincial Entomologist, and who will, in addition to lecturing at the College, take charge of the work connected with the control of insect pests in the Province.

Nor is the stock end, for which the College has been so famous, being neglected, for their is now well under construction a horse barn, built on the most modern principles, in which will be housed the magnificent stallions and brood mares, as well as the farm horses which visitors to the College farm have so often admired.

To keep pace with all this, the College authorities have had to purchase extra land, and during

the past year the farm has been increased to the extent of forty acres.

It is most encouraging to observe these evidences of progress in this Eastern institution, and we look for the next seven years to show even greater results than the seven years that have just passed by.

M. CUMMING.

## A Canadian's Impressions of the Highland.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Of course, I had to take in the Highland Society's Show at Cupar, Fife. The town was rather small to accommodate such a large influx of visitors, but quite a number took the evening trains and spent the night in neighboring towns. When we entered the show-yard, we were confronted by a wonderful display of the Forestry Department. A great variety of different kinds of lumber, nicely dressed, giving the ages of the trees from which it was taken. There were also very fine field gates, made of larch and oak, unpainted, so that the quality of the lumber could be seen. There were also some logs.

I was very much astonished to see such a very great display of agricultural implements and machinery, such as traction engines, threshing machines, binders, potato-planters, diggers and sorting machines, in great variety; also, a great variety of lawn mowers, the larger size being run by an oil engine which formed part of the machine. There was also a wonderful variety of oil engines of all sorts and sizes; fanning mills, very different from our Canadian ones. The threshing machines were also very different from ours, ranging from a very small one to be operated by the foot, costing £6 10s, and rated to thresh from 8 to 10 bushels per hour, to the largest size, requiring 15 horse-power, and costing over £90. The larger sizes were almost all of the rubbing cylinder type, and some of them tied the straw into large bundles, with two strings to each bundle. As the straw is not broken or cut up, our wind-stacker or blower would not work on their machines. I noticed an entirely new style of hay tedder, which I believe would work well, called a swath-turner. There were also three or four styles of milking machines, but I am afraid that none of them are yet within the reach of the ordinary 100-acre Canadian farmer. Those representing the makers of these machines told me it would not pay to instal one for a dairy of less than 40 cows, and there should be 80 cows to make any reasonable return for the investment. One of the makes of milking machines had to be strapped under the cow, and then in all cases the makers recommended stripping the cows after the machines. There was also what was apparently a very good refrigerating machine, guaranteed to cool the newly-drawn milk down to 42 degrees, but, again, the cost of the machine (£150) was prohibitory, except in very large herds of cows.

There were several beautiful summer houses of peeled rustic work, oiled and varnished, and thatched with heather. It seemed to me that it would have been wiser to have put on a more permanent roof on such otherwise perfect structures.

There was not the variety of breeds of horses, cattle, sheep and pigs that we have at the Toronto and London (Ont.) shows. There were no Percheron, Coach or Suffolk Punch horses, neither were there any Holstein, Guernsey or Devon cattle, and very few Jerseys, and they were poor representatives of the breed. The few pigs were mostly all Yorkshires. There were seven breeds of sheep represented, but there were no Dorset-Horned or Southdowns, such as we always see at Toronto and London. The Clydesdale horses were very good, Scotland being the home of that noble breed. They are good sellers. One of them was sold for £1,000, so I was told. The Hackneys were a fine display, and there was a good show of large Highland ponies—some fine animals; they would not be popular in Canada. But I think the Shetland Ponies were the center of attraction. There were fifteen stallions on parade, so small and yet such perfect horses, and so docile and tractable, some of them led out by young boys, and two of them by little girls; and when the mares and tiny foals came out there was a great deal of admiration and laughter. The little foals were so small and so cute. A man could pick up one under each arm and walk off with them.

Owing to the foot-and-mouth disease having broken out in England and Ireland, no cattle or pigs were allowed to come from those countries, and some Scotch breeders were also deterred from exhibiting, so that there was not nearly the show of cattle there would otherwise have been. There