

I want to emphasize in this article one fact gained from experience in feeding for egg production, that is the value of oil cake as an egg producer. I have never heard any professors or poultry experts recommend it, nor have I ever seen it recommended in the agricultural press; but I am satisfied there is nothing to equal it for that purpose. Cut green bone is, no doubt, excellent, but if you have not got it keep oyster-shells before them and all the skim milk they will drink, and you won't miss the bone very much. Cut green bone is for sale by the abattoirs, but the price is out of sight—won't pay. They should never be allowed to run out of grit during winter, and in localities where the surrounding surface soil is clay, they should have grit in summer too. I use mica crystal. It should be crushed fine for young chicks in the brooder, and, of course, will do to be coarser for full-grown ones.

The hen is naturally an active creature, and the long term of confinement during our winter season is against her. If building a poultry house, be sure to arrange for a scratching pen. Active exercise is most essential to the health of the hen. If there is no scratching pen, do the next best thing (as I had to do), keep a few inches of chaff or short straw on the floor, to be renewed as often as it begins to get foul, and scatter some grain in it every day. A dust bath in a broad, shallow box, where the sun will shine on it on bright days, is much appreciated. For green feed in winter, I give pulped mangels and cull apples, twice or thrice a week.

Long-bodied pullets are usually the best layers—they stay with it. I have never coop-fattened any cockerels, so I do not know what there is in it, but am inclined to believe it best to hatch early and sell them as broilers.

One of the main points in profitable egg production is to never let the hens get old. Two years is enough to get the best results in eggs. When they are fattened and killed at two years they are about equal to chickens in quality of flesh. I have seen nice pullets sold at stock credit sales for less than 50c. each. Take 50c. as the price. If with proper care and a little attention to details you can make a net profit of \$1.27 on a 50-cent investment in a year it's a good financial proposition. Poultry will pay if handled right.

G. C. CASTON.

Simcoe Co., Ont.

Woman's Experience with Turkeys.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I was a school teacher, but married a farmer. My parents were farmers, but I knew very little about the work, although I was always assured there was lots of drudgery, with little pay.

My first experience in the poultry line was with a small turkey hen. People told me young turkeys were hard to raise. I saw, with the very best of attention, they did not do well, so as soon as the birds were two days old I let them away with the mother. I brought them back and fed them at night for a few nights, and then they came of their own accord. I rarely lost a turkey. They grew well, and the heaviest rains did not hurt them, although I had been repeatedly warned by farmers' wives that even the dew would kill them.

Farming is becoming more interesting to me every day. I do not now look altogether at the money side of it. When, by experimenting, I unearth a fact unknown to me before, I feel as if I had the pure gold in my hand.

I notice, if I throw down a bone of meat to my hens, it will be cleaned off in a few minutes by the strongest birds; but if I hang it by a string to a peg, just so that they can get a peck at it, all the birds will get a chance at it. They will not eat it too fast, and they exercise themselves in following its motions.

SIMPLICITY.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

P. E. Island.

Very fine weather so far this winter, with very good sleighing for some weeks, till the 7th of January, when there came a great rainstorm, and left fields and roads bare. Stock is wintering finely so far, and more butter is being manufactured than in any previous winter. Cows are being well fed, and are milking extra well. Quite a large percentage of the cheese companies are running butter plants this winter, and the dairy cows are paying their owners a good profit. Our dairy companies are beginning to hold their annual meetings, after having paid off the patrons in full for the summer cheese and butter season. The price of cheese for the season was 12c., and milk at the factories averaged a little over 90c. per 100 pounds. The butter factories also gave good returns. Some of the smaller factories on the Island have gone out of business; being placed so near together, their milk supply was not sufficient to enable them to do a profitable business. Factories well situated, with plenty of

territory to work in, are increasing their output very considerably. On the whole, the dairy business has had the most profitable season it ever had, and we look for a healthy growth along this line in future. Much more attention is being paid now to keeping only the cows that return a good profit. Formerly, too many unprofitable cows were kept, but, as the dairyman learns more about his business, he keeps fewer cows and produces more milk.

There has been nothing done here yet in the matter of pasteurizing whey, but I think it is time the dairy companies were adopting this improvement. One trouble in introducing it would be that the boilers in many of the factories have not sufficient power to do the work well. It is slow work educating the average patron in the matter of quality in dairy products. The most of them look only to quantity for a profit. It will take some time yet to convince them that this is a short-sighted policy that will sooner or later injure their business.

The breeding of heavy horses will receive quite a stimulus from the sale here, recently, of some 30 three-year-old Clydesdale mares, imported from Scotland. They were nearly all in foal, being bred before leaving Scotland to sires of good breeding. The nineteen sold in Charlottetown, at an auction, realized an average of \$302. Those sold in the Prince County capital made a slightly lower average. The bidding was brisk, and many more might have been disposed of at about the same prices. This is the first importation of pure-bred Clydesdale mares to come to this Province, except one or two brought here some years ago by private parties for their own use. We



J. T. Donnelly, Union, Ont.

Cheesemaker, winner of highest score on cheese at the dairy exhibition in connection with the Western Dairyman's Convention at Brantford, 1909. Score, 95.82 points, on September colored cheese.

will look for other importations, as these are said to have realized a good return to the importer. We have some very good draft sires on the Island, and now that we have begun to invest in pure-bred draft mares, we expect a boom in the raising of draft stock that will be a profitable branch of our agriculture. Our next exhibition will have a class for pure-bred mares and foals.

A large number of young farmers left on the first of the year to take the short course in agriculture at Truro. The Provincial Government is assisting them, by paying part of their expenses. This school is becoming quite popular with our young farmers, and we feel assured that P. E. I. agriculture will receive much benefit from it.

The Institutes here are carrying on their winter campaign, and farmers are discussing agricultural matters and comparing notes on their doings of the past season. One result of this is a friendly rivalry, and a determination among farmers to do as well next year as the best have done last.

Our new Commissioner of Agriculture, John Richards, of Prince County, who has recently assumed office, is, we believe, a man well fitted for the position. He has for years been an importer, as well as a skillful breeder, of pure-bred stock, and is a practical farmer. We will expect to see agriculture receive the attention it deserves in this purely agricultural Province during the next four years.

Considerable quantities of dressed beef are going forward to Maritime markets just now, and our winter steamers are making regular trips.

W. S.

To Our Club-raisers.

There are thousands of farmers who do not know what they are losing every year through not being subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine." Therefore, we want all readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" to act as club-raisers this year, and send us large lists of NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

If you send us two new names and \$3.00 to cover same (each new subscriber paying \$1.50), we will mark date on your paper forward one year as remuneration to you; or, for each single NEW NAME, accompanied by \$1.50, we will advance the date of your address label six months. Cash commissions or premiums, as preferred, for larger lists of new names.

In clubs of FOUR RENEWALS OR OVER, we will accept \$1.25 each.

Premiums not included in club offers.

Start raising your club immediately. Get "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" into every household in your locality.

Forthcoming Events.

- Feb. 1st, 2 p. m.—Annual meeting, Dominion Cattle-breeders' Association, Temple Building, Toronto.
- Feb. 2nd, 7 p. m.—Annual meeting, Ontario Large Yorkshire Swine Breeders' Association, Palmer House, Toronto.
- Feb. 2nd.—Annual meeting, Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, in Toronto.
- Feb. 3rd, 9.30 a. m.—Annual meeting, Dominion Swine-breeders' Association, Temple Building, Toronto.
- Feb. 3rd, 1.30 p. m.—Annual meeting, Ontario Berkshire Society, Palmer House, Toronto.
- Feb. 4th.—Annual meeting of Canadian Jersey Cattle Club, Walker House, Toronto.
- Feb. 4th.—Canadian Holstein Breeders' annual meeting, 9 a. m., in Association Hall, corner Yonge and McGill Streets, Toronto.
- Feb. 4th and 5th.—Annual convention of Canadian Seed-growers' Association in Ottawa.
- Feb. 5th, 9.30 a. m.—Annual meeting, Ontario Sheep-breeders' Association, Temple Building, Toronto.
- Feb. 5th, 1.30 p. m.—Annual meeting, Dominion Sheep-breeders' Association, Temple Building, Toronto.
- Feb. 10th and 11th.—Ontario Fairs Association, City Hall, Toronto.

Protection and Farm Values.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of Dec. 17th correspondents are asked to write on this subject. I see an article in same issue signed "Pro Bono Publico." I would like to draw his attention to some matters in connection with higher protection. Some 30 years ago, a man whom I knew well bought a farm next to his own, containing 100 arpents, or French acres—it is about 88 English acres—for the sum of \$12,000. No doubt you will think this was an outrageous price, but several farms in the neighborhood had sold at this figure, so that the price was not out of the way for the time. The man who purchased had a farm right alongside, equally as valuable, so that he had a property worth \$24,000. He did not have sufficient funds to pay cash; he paid \$4,000 cash, and the balance was to be paid by installments, with interest at 5 per cent., until paid.

It took him about 16 years to make up the \$8,000 and the interest, he paying altogether about \$12,500. At the end of the sixteen years, when he had paid it all, his property was worth only about \$11,000 or \$15,000.

What was it that reduced the price of farm property in those years? Was it low tariff?

During the past twelve years, the high tariff has been lowered, postage has also been reduced, and the wheels of commerce have been a-rolling, and the same property is worth to-day nearly as much as it was 30 years ago.

To my mind, had we free trade, the property would be equal to-day to the value it was at that time.

Protection makes the rich man richer, and the poor man poorer, while free trade keeps the rich man from growing too rich, and the poor man has better times.

I see where Mr. Carnegie is now advocating free trade in his line. Of course, he is rich enough, and does not care.

A QUEBEC FARMER.