

which are low perches. One of these coops will accommodate 25 to 30 pullets till maturity. From this time onwards they almost look after themselves as they always come to their own coop for night. All the attention they need is to open the door in the morning and to close it at night, feed being supplied by means of double feed hoppers, one side of which holds rolled oats and the other whole wheat with an occasional feed of small seed or cracked corn. With the free range they grow plenty of muscle and are nearly matured and ready for the business of egg production at about five months old at which age we remove them to their winter quarters.

We try to market our cockerels as broilers. When we separate the pullets and cockerels, we place the cockerels in coops for about two weeks and then finish in fattening crates for about two weeks more. During the fattening period they are fed five times a day. At 6 a.m., 12.30 and 7 p.m. They are fed bread soaked in milk and at 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. they are fed wheat and water. Grit being given every other day.

The total cost was as follows:—

650 eggs at \$4 per hundred	\$21.60
11 gal. coal oil	2.75
11 bags flour	17.40
31 bush. wheat	32.20
900 lbs. rolled oats	11.25

Total cost 85.20

This is an average cost of 25 cents each for chickens raised to five months of age or sold as broilers.

The receipts were:—

June 22, 10 broilers	\$ 6.00
July 10, 24 broilers	10.00
July 24, 28 broilers	13.70
July 31, 26 broilers	10.85
Sept. 1, 57 broilers	20.90
Oct. 1, 6 cockerels	7.50

Total 151 \$68.95

The early broilers brought the higher price per pound and were shipped at about two-pound weight while the later ones were nearly three pounds.

On the first of October we had the following stock on hand, valued as follows:—

179 pullets at 50c each	\$89.50
14 culls fattened for own use at 40c	5.60
	\$95.10

The stock on hand and receipts for stock sold totals \$164.05, and deducting the cost of feed, etc. which amounts to \$85.20, a sum of \$78.85 is left us for our labor and other cost of raising them.

HURON COUNTY FARMER.

A lady poultry keeper once wrote to a prominent professor in one of the agricultural colleges in the United States saying, "My hens are dying, what should I do for them?" The Professor wrote back, "Oh, never mind, it's a way hens have. Some prefer death to the treatment they receive."

HORTICULTURE.

Reclaim or Destroy.

Although the apple industry in Canada has had its ups-and-downs like other departments of the agricultural industry, yet there is no reason why orchards standing on farms to-day should not be brought into some state of productivity. Many of them are, but in a large number of cases there are orchards which simply occupy land to the exclusion of other crops. These trees which are producing nothing and one may say costing nothing are nevertheless an expense. They occupy good land which is usually near the house and most convenient for working. In many cases they are situated on land most favorably located for runs for calves or for producing green fodder which can be easily hauled from it to the barn. If they are cleared for the question apparently resolves itself into this, either destroy them and grow profitable crops on the land or reclaim them and make them produce a luxury or an edible article for the household.

We do not believe that the days of profit for apple growing in Ontario or in Canada are past. There have been seasons when apples did not bring as much as they did in the fall of 1914, yet markets have awakened again to return for remuneration. However, the situation has not been so dark for the fruit grower as it appeared during the early months of winter. Apples which were carefully stored and marketed later on in the winter brought fair prices and growers who cared for them in that way do not regret their efforts or their expense connected with the production of that fruit. However, this is apart from the intent of this discussion. We only wish to emphasize the necessity of a small productive

orchard on every farm. It is the orchard that tends to make farming in Ontario and the Eastern Provinces pleasant for without fruit and the other delicacies which every farm can afford living is indeed either expensive or unpleasant. For the small expense necessitated in caring properly for a small orchard no farmer, where fruit will grow at all, can afford to neglect that, perhaps, small branch of his business.

FARM BULLETIN.

The McArthur Ayrshire Sale.

The auction sale of P. D. McArthur, of North Georgetown, Que., held on Feb. 12th, may be termed a grand success, considering the times and season. Twenty-eight Ayrshires ranging in age from two months up brought \$5,535, an average of nearly \$200. The 21 cows and heifers realized \$4,610, an average of \$220. That a man had the courage to put stock under the hammer at such a time of financial depression indicates that he has considerable confidence in the Ayrshire breed, in his herd and in his fellow breeders to buy. In this Mr. McArthur was not disappointed, for his stock realized good prices for war time.

Auctioneer Phillips conducted the sale in his expeditious manner, and sold the 28 head in a little over an hour. Considerable interest was shown in the bidding for the noted cow, Buttercup—24187—, L. J. Tarte, Montreal, finally became the owner of this grand cow.

When Craigley Pansy 2nd, a half sister to Auchinbrain Brown Kate 4th, came into the ring it was expected there would be some keen bidding. Several breeders were after this fine cow, but when she reached \$650 the bidding got into two hands, Mr. Tarte and James Benning, of Williamstown. The latter finally became the proud owner at \$700.

Mr. McArthur kept his calves and yearlings, from which to build up a new herd, as he has some of the best Ayrshire families. Every animal knocked down was sold, and all but one remain in the Province of Quebec. The following are the animals sold for \$100 or over, together with purchasers names and price:

Barcheskie Lily 11th, G. H. Montgomery, Phillipsburg, Que.....	\$185
Pet of Hickory, J. P. Cavers, Ormstown, Que.....	135
Luna of Cherry Bank, W. C. Tully, Athelstan, Que.....	210
Cherry Bank Milkmaid, J. P. Cavers.....	270
Buttercup, L. J. Tarte, Montreal, Que.....	430
Rena, S. A. Cleland, Hemmingford, Que.....	300
Cherry Bank Gem, R. R. Ness, Howick, Que.....	200
Craigley Pansy 2nd, James Benning, Williamstown, Ont.....	700
Cherry Bank Luna, Geo. H. Montgomery.....	275
Cherry Bank Luna 3rd, Wm. Wylie, Howick, Que.....	225
Forget-me-not 3rd of Hickory Hill, James T. Elder, Glenelg, Que.....	195
Cherry Bank Queen, Jas. T. Elder.....	200
Minnie 1st of Balsam Lodge, Wm. Wylie.....	130
Clara, R. T. Brownlee, Hemmingford, Que.....	165
Sylvia, Joseph Lefebvre, Howick, Que.....	160
Violet of Maple Hill, W. C. Tully, Athelstan, Que.....	180
Cherry Bank Milkmaid 3rd, L. J. Tarte, Montreal, Que.....	210
Dora of Hickory Hill, Geo. H. Montgomery.....	100
Cherry Bank Boss, Chas. E. Hyde, Huntingdon, Que.....	180

BULLS.

Jupiter of Hickory Hill, L. J. Tarte.....	\$250
White Chieftain of Cottage Hill, R. R. Ness.....	175
Cherry Bank Fair Trade, W. F. Kay, Phillipsburg, Que.....	325

Our Scottish Letter.

Perhaps the chief topic of discussion at present is the sudden rise in the price of wheat, and the difficulty of accounting therefor. Foodstuffs of all kinds have advanced in price, and it cannot be said that there is anything surprising in that. But the advance in the price of wheat has been so sudden and so rapid that many have an uneasy feeling that the real causes have nothing to do with the war. It is the case that there is great congestion at our docks and ships cannot be unloaded. There has been an abnormal advance in shipping rates, but the shipowners protest that the excess has not gone into their pockets. On the other hand the rate of wages of labor alike in England and in the West Indies, has been advanced, and the shipowners are being exploited to line the pockets of the laborer. At the moment there is a disposition to blame the rise in the price of wheat on the war, and possibly this may be the true explanation, of a phase of a series of events for which nothing, which has transpired so far, can account with the war can be held responsible. Whatever may happen in England, so far as winter growing is concerned,

it seems clear that in most wheat-growing countries there has been an extensive increase in the acreage put under this cereal. Germany is uttering loud threats as to what she is about to do in the way of blockading Great Britain's food supplies. These threats would be more impressive were they less blatant. If Germany was likely to attempt a blockade on a big scale the less she said about it the better. On the other hand it would be idle to deny the efficiency and daring of her submarine craft. So far they have done little that is really serious in weakening Great Britain's naval supremacy, but the presence of one of the largest of them in the Irish Sea, off the great port of Liverpool, is sufficient proof of the skill and daring with which these deadly craft are maneuvered by the enemy.

Agricultural produce of every kind except milk is higher in price now than it has been perhaps since 1874. Fat cattle are selling up to and over 50s. per cwt. of 112 lbs. Not so many years ago perhaps three, the same class of stock would be making about 33s. per cwt. This is a very substantial increase, yet the price of beef to the consumer has not correspondingly advanced. The meaning of this is that butchers are still making a substantial profit, and the conclusion is inevitable that they must have been making handsome profits under the old conditions. Cheese has not been at such a high figure for at least 40 years. From 80s. to 90s. per cwt. of 112 lbs. can easily be obtained for Cheddars, and Dunlops are selling at only a couple of shillings less. This is a pure case of fashion and fancy. A good Dunlop is preferable to a good Cheddar any day, yet the latter always makes rather the better price. Why we cannot tell. A Dunlop is an ideal toasting cheese; a Cheddar is a hard, dry, well-seasoned cheese, a much better "keeper." But nobody should want to "keep" cheese or butter, they should want to eat it; and the more eagerly this is done the better will it be for the dairy farmer.

So far the war has not done the dairy farmer who sells whole milk much good—indeed it has done him a deal of harm. He sells his milk on a yearly contract to a middleman, and is compelled to do this, because of his helplessness to dispose of his surplus milk during the summer season, when, in Glasgow at least, the demand falls off greatly. If the Scottish farmer were given to co-operation, and making the common good of all the goal of his individual enterprise, he would organize creameries or factories, or depots where his surplus milk could be disposed of and made into cheese and butter. He could then make short contracts with the middleman, holding out for high prices during the months of scarcity, and sending no milk at all into the cities during the months of plenty. To a limited extent this policy has been adopted in certain districts in Ayrshire with the best results. Without some outlet for surplus during these months of plenty the dairy farmer must accept the contract which the middleman is pleased to dictate. Consequently he has for months past been supplying milk to the middleman below cost price. Prices of all kinds of feeding stuffs have greatly increased, but the farmer must daily supply the quantity of milk contracted for. His lot is, therefore, a most unhappy one, with no prospect of release until the expiry of existing contracts, except under the rare contingency of a voluntary surrender of advantage under the contract by the middleman.

A feature of the dairy trade in Glasgow is the demand for "warm" milk. This means milk taken from the cow in the early morning and delivered to householders in the city before 8 a.m. The demand for milk in this condition may be said to be peculiar to Glasgow, and the farmer who will undertake to supply it gets one penny or twopence per gallon more for his milk than the farmer who cannot or will not do so. To comply with this demand, on farms twelve or fifteen miles distant from the city, it is not uncommon for the household to tumble out of bed at 1.30 a.m., rush to the byres, and have the cows all milked by 3.30 a.m., and the milk despatched by road at breakneck pace so as to be delivered in the city by 6 a.m. This is a most unnatural way of living, and a crusade has been inaugurated against it, but strange to say, some of the most active opponents of the crusade are those who would benefit most were it successful. These dairy farmers maintain that the demand for "warm" milk gives them an advantage in price, over those who cannot supply it, of from one penny to twopence per gallon. Were the public to become satisfied with "cold" milk these farmers would be put into competition with their neighbors who send their milk by rail—delivered two or three or even six hours later than milk that is road-borne. These folks maintain that as long as there is a demand for "warm" milk, and they are willing to supply it even by getting out of bed at 1.30 a.m., that is their affair, and no one has any right to interfere. There the matter rests; but as a matter of fact "warm" milk is one of the most susceptible carriers of disease germs, "cold" milk is much more wholesome. But the Glasgow public do not realize

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Labor pro Spring adva tuated. We refugees here is more an given accom that they ar work has b forth the ha the garden o of the Belg priest and th it is not eas out their in kindly to th moment the crease in off have been ex of refugees, their wits e Meantime th tricts becom lish Chamber suspension c cation Act. over may work. Tho demand are the thin en the compul They believe repeal of th once got th cult to g themselves p present just have expre children are in their vie a boy or g farm, and n in the obje anyone. T efficient wi the present over twelve during Spr school boar ing circumst to wink at while the p non-cultivat England. war labor v this year.

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