

man, above all others, must be in love with his business, and possess the happy faculty of making his birds fond of him. Push and industry are indispensable. He must be wide-awake, alert, and constant in his attention to detail. The poultry business is a round of details which must be performed 365 days in the year. A successful poultryman must be honest with himself. There are many opportunities for a dishonest poultryman to deceive customers in selling products, but it is a sure road to failure. The unfortunate thing about a dishonest man is the fact that he drags honest men down with him. Let a poulterer furnish first-class produce, and guarantee it to be exactly as he represents it, and he will always find a ready market at high prices for all he produces.

In hatching eggs, Mr. McGrew believes that better hatches will be obtained with incubators, where the eggs are turned only partially over each day, instead of turning completely, as is usually practiced. When choosing eggs to hatch, he advised selecting from hens at least two years old, and never from pullets. The eggs of pullets are never so fertile as the eggs from hens, and the chicks they produce are not, as a rule, as vigorous and thrifty.

In feeding, every man has his own method, and perhaps no one is any better than any other, but each individual must use his judgment and feed according to his conditions.

The kind of fowl, the price of various kinds of feed, and the object aimed at, namely, whether eggs or meat is to be produced, are factors to be taken into consideration. Poultry buildings may be of various designs, but the main essentials are: good ventilation, abundance of light, absence of moisture, and dry floors. Plenty of room should be allowed the birds, and they should not be kept too warm. Different materials may be used for the construction of the walls, but board walls have so far proven to be the most satisfactory. The floors may be constructed of earth, cement or boards, but great care must be taken to keep the floor absolutely dry. If cement is used, a liberal amount of litter must be furnished to prevent the hens wearing their toe nails down by scratching. The ideal floor is one made of cement and covered with boards, but it is rather expensive.

A great deal of discussion took place regarding the errors of the poultry standard, and a meeting was held at which resolutions were drafted, embodying the changes desired in the standard, and which are to be forwarded to the revision committee.

Forestry Problems Discussed.

That at least a few Canadian citizens are anxious regarding the future of Canada, particularly as to her forest areas, was clearly demonstrated at the Convention of the Canadian Forestry Association, in Convocation Hall, University of Toronto, last week. Special attention was given to the farmer's wood-lot, on the one hand, and to the extensive timber limits, on the other. On the former, it was made clear that education along the lines of preservation and reforestation was necessary. For the larger areas, it was a case of fire protection and judicious cutting. Sales of timber limits, or even ten or twenty year leases, were condemned. It was pointed out that the usual lack of popular interest in a problem that does not concern the present was the main cause of forest neglect.

Among the speakers who presented valuable papers were Dr. B. E. Fernow, Dean of the Faculty of Forestry, University of Toronto; Aubrey White, Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests for Ontario; F. C. Whitman, President of the Western Nova Scotia Lumbermen's Association; R. B. Miller, M. A., M. F., Department of Forestry, University of New Brunswick; Abraham Knechtel, Inspector Dominion Forest Reserves; E. J. Zavitz, B. S. A., Forester, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph; J. B. Miller, Vice-President Canadian Lumbermen's Association; Carl Rordand, representing the Canadian Manufacturers' Association; Elwood Wilson, A. T. Drummond, and others. President Snowball, of Chatham, N. B., occupied the chair. Others who took prominent part in the discussions included, Jas. M. Macoun, formerly Assistant Naturalist, of the Geological Survey of Canada; R. H. Campbell, Dominion Superintendent of Forestry; A. Bergevin, of the Quebec Fish and Game Protective Association; Thos. Southworth, of Toronto; Hon. W. C. H. Grimmer, Surveyor-General of New Brunswick; and Senator Edwards, of Rockland, Ont. His Excellency Earl Grey, and Hon. Sydney Fisher, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, expressed their interest in forestry problems, while Hon. Frank Cochrane, Ontario Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, requested suggestions as to changes in legislation pertaining to the preservation of forest areas, and promised to act according to sound advice from such a reliable source.

There is not much help to the average Canadian farmer in the papers and discussions. Dr. Fernow, Mr. Whitman, and Mr. Campbell, called attention to the importance of the small, well-wooded areas

now too scarce in the older parts of the Province, and urged the planting of waste and uncultivable tracts. Mr. Zavitz, in considering reforestation as a financial investment, with white pine as a basis, and taking into account rate of interest, cost of land, cost of planting material, cost of management and protection, and taxation, showed that, in 60 years, the net profit per acre would amount to \$439.66, or a sum equal to \$2.25 per acre per year. Reforestation was urged, then, because it was a satisfactory financial investment, and, in addition, assured a wood supply, protected headwaters of streams, provided breeding-ground for game, supplied object lessons in forestry, and prevented citizens from developing under conditions that could end only in failure.

Quality Counts.

A paper which people read, study and preserve, which commands the confidence of its subscribers, and which draws a large, bona-fide, paid circulation from a well-to-do and progressive class of farmers, who take it, not because it is cheap, but because they esteem it most highly, is the paper which makes the best advertising medium. As instancing the estimation in which "The Farmer's Advocate" is held by Canadian advertisers, we insert the following letter, recently received from a prominent advertising agency:

My Dear Mr. Weld:

I have much pleasure in handing you herewith schedule and order for 54 full-page advertisements for the London "Farmer's Advocate," and 39 full-page advertisements for the Winnipeg "Farmer's Advocate," which we purpose using on behalf of such well-known firms as:

The Manson Campbell Co., Limited.
The Cockshutt Plow Co., Limited.
The Northern Electric & Mfg. Co., Ltd.
The Pedlar Metal Roofing Co.
The Lee Manufacturing Co., Ltd., etc.

This is the best evidence as to our opinion of your paper, which opinion is based on the experience of our clients.

Wishing you all success, I remain,

Yours very truly,

J. J. GIBBONS.

Higher Protection for Canada.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In looking over the columns of your valuable paper, I have seen much about the advisability of free trade, or of higher protection, for the welfare of Canada. This is a very important question, because it bears directly on the advancement of our country. I think that there should be free trade among all countries. Why should nations not exchange their goods, without charging a duty? Free trade will never be successful until all nations agree to exchange their goods, without a duty being charged.

When Canada tried free trade with the United States, she simply made herself a dumping-ground for her neighbor. She soon found out that the United States would pour in her manufactured goods, and our manufacturers were not able to compete with the Americans. If we would notice the effects of having duties on goods coming to Canada, and going out, we would soon be convinced that protection to home resources is a necessity. There are many examples of this. Let us see what happened when Ontario put an embargo on sawlogs cut on Crown Lands. Within a year's time, sawmills run by Americans were buzzing in all our northern woods. In this way Canada's wood product came to be manufactured within her boundaries. Thus, her wealth was increased.

Let us consider another case, namely, the duty Canada has placed on manufactured articles coming into the country. If there were no duty on agricultural implements, there would be no big International Harvester Company at Hamilton, manufacturing implements in our own country. On the other hand, the company would have been manufacturing them at Chicago yet. The two foregoing examples are only two of the few that could be mentioned to illustrate how duty is bringing Canada wealth and prosperity.

One of the writers, in the issue of December 17th, said that "A protective duty on imports artificially increases the price." The price is only raised until the manufacturers come across the line to manufacture their goods in this country, thus increasing our industries, and consequently our wealth. The excess amount we have to pay for our goods is counterbalanced by the extra prosperity of the country.

The United States have made themselves great

by developing their own resources, and having high protective duties to keep the manufacturers in their country. If Canada wishes to become great, she must do the same. The Canadian Government seem to be afraid to place high duties on goods coming or going to the Republic, lest the latter might think the act unfriendly. On the other hand, the American Government places whatever duties it deems advisable, without regard for friendship. We Canadians seem to be slow to act in matters of this kind.

In conclusion, I would say that all countries would be benefited by free trade, but Canada would not be benefited if there was merely free trade between herself and the United States.

Ontario Co., Ont.

R. H. MALYON.

Successful Incubator Experience.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Being much interested in the poultry section of our paper, "The Farmer's Advocate," and being in a country new to us, but having come from a land and neighborhood where poultry was the mainstay of the district, we thought we would try our hand in Canada, so bought an incubator and brooder from a firm that advertises in "The Farmer's Advocate." We bought eggs enough to fill it, 120, from a near-by farmer, and the result of the first hatch was 76 chicks, and they were strong, and grew, and have done well. We had used other makes of incubators before, but not the make we bought; and when the chickens were 12 weeks and 4 days old we killed two average-sized ones, and they weighed seven pounds all but three ounces, which we thought was good work. We set the machine five times, and raised 296, after losing from 20 to 30 very small and 3 large ones by a skunk or rat. The first lot of eggs was set March 31st, 1908, and all the pullets were retained. Several began to lay early in November, but as some 50 were sold, I cannot give an account of how many eggs were laid. The youngest hatches laid also equally early, according to their age, as the first hatches, for six dozen in December were sold at 33 cents per doz., and they are still laying.

Their feed has been only oats and barley, whole, from a farmer's grain bin, but they have had plenty of sharp flint and grit, and this day are in good condition and laying, and they have never been near a hen, and some in June were raised without a brooder. On December 6th, 15 that were crate-fattened weighed over 90 pounds dressed. Two of the best were heavier than 16 pounds, or 8 pounds apiece, and were sold by auction. Ten realized to me, after all charges were deducted, \$9.85; they were Barred Rocks and mixed-bred, and up to Christmas had eaten, all the lot combined, 31 cwt. of food—some chopped, some whole—oats and barley, and bread-crumbs and oatmeal when quite young. The land was perfectly fresh, as I am told no poultry had run on it for at least 15 years. We never had young chickens do better or grow faster and pay better than these have.

POULTERER.

Wentworth Co., Ont.

Ontario Vegetable-growers.

In addition to electing officers and taking on a new name, the Ontario Vegetable-growers' Association, in annual convention at Toronto last week, suggested amendments to the Fertilizer Act. A creditable banquet, tendered by the Toronto Branch of the Association, at which enthusiastic addresses were a feature, formed a popular winding-up of the convention.

The Fertilizer Bill was condemned as being unworkable, as it was impossible to give satisfaction in keeping them up to the standard, by taking samples yearly and analyzing them. Some claimed that manufacturers should be prosecuted when their goods fell below the standard. A deputation will wait on Hon. Sydney Fisher in regard to having the matter remedied.

A resolution endorsed proposals for more protection for small fruit and vegetables. A notice of motion was introduced, by which the name of the Association will be changed to "The Ontario Vegetable and Small Fruit Growers' Association."

Officers were elected as follows: President—T. Delworth, Weston; First Vice-President, G. F. Fuller, London; Second Vice-President, W. W. Parsons, Sarnia; Secretary-Treasurer, J. Lockie Wilson, of Toronto. Executive—R. H. Ellis, Hamilton; F. E. Reeves, Humber Bay; the President, and the Secretary.

Address Lacking.

If the person signing himself "A Subscriber," who writes from Wellington County, Ont., asking a legal question will send his name and address, his inquiry will receive attention, providing his name proves to be on our list. Inquiries will not be answered through "The Farmer's Advocate" unless asked by a subscriber in good standing, who sends full name and address. The name is not necessarily for publication; we prefer answering to initials, but a nom de plume may be appended instead, if the inquirer so requests.