

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

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JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

AGENTS FOR THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE
is published every Thursday.

It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely
illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most
practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairy-
men, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication
in Canada.

2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland
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We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as
we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed
matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve THE
FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, Descriptions of
New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known,
Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of
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with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any
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THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),
LONDON, CANADA.

the work day in country districts. This would
tend to increase the cost of production, not only
of farm produce, but of manufactured merchan-
dise. The burden would fall chiefly on the farmer
and general consumer, for the manufacturer would
endeavor to recoup himself by charging increased
prices for his products, whilst the farmer would
lack opportunity so to enhance the selling price
of his produce.

Among the immediate effects would be virtual
prohibition of firms or factories which work more
than eight hours a day from sharing in Govern-
ment business; accentuation of the labor short-
age expected to recur after we have fully recovered
from the recent temporary depression; increase
in the cost of accomplishing Government work,
with a corresponding increase in the burden upon
the general taxpayer.

Upon humanitarian grounds, there is unques-
tionably much to be said for an abbreviation of
the hours of factory labor in some industries. It
must also be recognized that, in seeking to bring
this about first on Government work, the Labor
Unions and their Parliamentary representative are
simply seeking the path of least resistance.

On the other hand, manufacturers object that
the country is not yet ready for an eight-hour
day, and that if generally introduced, it would
handicap them in foreign competition. There is
this, also, to be said: While factory labor is un-
questionably more monotonous and arduous than
farm labor, yet this fact has not prevented a
large number of men from drifting into town,
who, if they only knew it, would be better off in
the country. If then, hours of city labor were
arbitrarily shortened, would not the cityward
tendency be still more marked, with questionable
advantage to the industrial recruits, and with
inconvenience and disadvantage to the agricultur-
al class?

Knowledge without effort is like a fulcrum
without a lever. Knowledge, without timely ef-
fort, is like a fulcrum with the lever lying a rod
away.

Spraying Instructions.

Every progressive horticulturist has realized
that the introduction of insect and fungous pests
of divers kinds makes it absolutely necessary to
apply spraying mixtures each season. In order
that our readers may have a reliable guide for
their spraying operations, an up-to-date spray-
ing calendar appears in this issue. Local condi-
tions may make it advisable to use other mix-
tures than those given in this guide, but for gen-
eral orchard and garden work, spraying prepara-
tions, applied as directed, give satisfactory re-
sults.

The main factors are thoroughness of the work
and strict attention to details in preparing the
solution. Lime-sulphur has been pronounced the
most effective mixture in combating many evils.
If, however, the boiling has not been thorough,
or, again, if boiling has been continued too long,
the solution is not as effective. The labor in-
volved in applying the treatment to the plant or
tree is the same, whether the spraying mixture
is up to standard or not. Specific instructions
as to the preparation of these mixtures appear
in this paper from time to time. On another
page of this issue, the boiling of lime-sulphur is
fully described.

Intelligence must be exercised in every opera-
tion. The man in charge must take advantage
of wind and weather. One application at a
particular time may be of greater benefit than
two applications, provided that time has not ar-
rived or is past.

For the sake of economy and efficiency, con-
sult the spraying calendar, or discuss the ques-
tion with a recognized authority in your district.
Be thorough in every detail, and reap the benefit
of more vigorous trees and plants, and fruit and
vegetables of higher commercial value.

Valuation of By-products.

A Lennox County correspondent, in submitting
a very acceptable statement of his pig-feeding ac-
count, explains that, though the pigs had skim
milk and buttermilk, when procurable, no value
was set on this, as, without pigs, the greater
part would have been wasted. This is not a
businesslike way of looking at the matter. It
is not fair to the cow. By-products are a feature
of a great many phases of production, and it is
the business of the producer to utilize such by-
products to the best possible advantage. There-
in usually lies his chief, often his only, source of
profit. To deny that the by-products have any
value, would be to deny that there is any profit
in the packing business, and to contend that all
the money lay in the subsidiary enterprises of
manufacturing glue, fertilizers, and the numerous
other lines associated with an economically-man-
aged packing plant. In one sense this might be
true, and yet, in effect, it would represent the
tail as wagging the dog. The rational method
of calculation is to look on the packing business
as the main or central one, and credit it with
such net returns as could be derived from the uti-
lization of by-products.

So with the dairy. The cow's produce consists
of butter or cheese, together with what revenue
may fairly be earned by utilizing the whey or
skim milk, and the manure. To argue that skim
milk has no value, because no value would be ob-
tained unless there were stock to consume it,
would be as illogical as to assert that manure
had no value, because, without land, there would
be no means of realizing anything from it. The
outstanding fact is that the farmer has the land
to which the manure may be applied, and has also
the stock to which the dairy by-products may be
fed; or, if he hasn't, he should have. The truth
is, he always has stock to which skim milk may
be fed, for, if he does not keep hogs, he can feed
it to calves, or even to cows.

It is indeed difficult to know just what value
to attach to by-products, because it is difficult
to ascertain just what we realize from them; but,
in justice to the cow, and for business reasons of
a general nature, one should endeavor to arrive
at a fair figure on which to base his calculations.
In our opinion, the proper basis is the approxi-
mate estimated value of these feeds as substitutes
for grains and meals, making due allowance for
irregularity of supply; cost, if any, of procuring,
and condition in which delivered. On this basis,

it will usually be found that good sweet separator
milk is cheap at 20 cents per hundredweight,
while 10 cents per cwt. is a very moderate valua-
tion for the right kind of whey, delivered, as it
may be, from a factory where the whey is prop-
erly pasteurized.

Prepare for Garden Crops.

Farmers, above all other citizens, should enjoy
luxuries such as can be produced direct from the
soil. The early settlement of any country finds
the agricultural class busy with growing some
main crop for the production of wealth with
which to purchase the necessities of life. The
lapse of a few years, however, places the pro-
gressive tiller of the soil in position to provide
many of the luxuries, but in many cases the habit
of not doing so has become so chronic that no
thought is given, save when something tempting
appears in a grocer's window in a near-by town.

Why should any farmer in Canada be without
a standard collection of vegetables? Why should
he purchase those vegetables, except for a very
brief period each year? Experience has proven
that Canadian soil and weather conditions admit
of the production of garden crops in variety, and
that many of these products can be successfully
stored over winter. Competent authorities agree
that a liberal supply of vegetables in the diet is
beneficial. City folk pay high prices in order to
have a daily supply. Why, then, should not
those who are in a position to grow them, and
to use them before they have deteriorated, be
supplied with the best of all kinds? For home
use, they are desirable. From the economic
standpoint, also, they are worth considering. Not
only does the product of a well-kept garden make
it unnecessary to purchase vegetables, but, also, the
surplus can be disposed of to advantage in buy-
ing other necessities that cannot be grown at
home.

In this issue appears a list of standard vari-
eties of the various garden crops. Individual
growers in some localities may be prepared to
recommend varieties not included in this list.
Those mentioned, however, have stood the test in
many parts of Eastern Canada, and most of them
have been found to stand at the top in Western
Canada, as well. It may not be advisable to
attempt growing all the crops listed, and in most
cases it is not necessary to have more than
one or two varieties of a crop. It is, how-
ever, advisable to have greater variety than is
grown in the garden on the average Canadian
farm. One mistake frequently made is the prac-
tice of allowing field crops to take the place of
garden crops. Not only can the season in which
the delicacy is ready for use be lengthened, but,
also, the quality is vastly superior when garden
varieties are grown under proper conditions.
Suitable varieties of peas and turnips grown in
the garden are as much superior to those taken from
the field crop as Northern Spy apples are supe-
rior to Ben Davis.

Perhaps many will conclude that only a few
common crops can be grown in the garden, be-
cause there is a lack of knowledge of the methods
that must be adopted in their culture. While
greater success with some crops comes with ex-
perience, there is nothing to prevent the novice
from learning sufficient particulars to avoid total
failure. The columns of "The Farmer's Advo-
cate" frequently contain items outlining cultural
methods. During the next three or four weeks,
hints will be given bearing on approved methods
of planting and cultivating most of the crops
mentioned in the list of varieties. Bulletins, al-
so, are available in which dates of seeding and
general directions for planting and cultivating
are given. Catalogues sent out by the leading
seed houses also give reliable instructions for be-
ginners, while the salient particulars are usually
printed on packets of seed.

There is nothing to prevent every owner of an
acre of land in Canada from having a supply of
vegetables that will meet the requirements of his
table for the greater part of the year. Labor
can be reduced to a minimum by doing away with
the old-fashioned "beds," and planting in long,
even rows, so that the horse cultivator can be
used. Purchase the seed, select the most suitable
plot of ground that is available, produce vege-
tables in variety, and enjoy the privileges that
are yours.