

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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

LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE:

W. W. CHAPMAN, Agent, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street,
London, W. C., England.

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
and Scotland, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 per year when
not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other
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3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 25 cents per line,
agate. Contract rates furnished on application.

4. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an
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10. LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one
side of the paper only.

11. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change
of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address.

12. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic.
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
Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us
must not be furnished other papers until after they have
appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on
receipt of postage.

13. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected
with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any
individual connected with the paper.

Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),
LONDON, CANADA.

a campaign of publicity and education, with an
appeal to the public spirit, and intelligent self-
interest of both buyers and salesmen, so that the
cheese may be left at least a few days on the
shelves before boxing. This, together with the
use of seasoned heads for the boxes, would pre-
vent the development of what is known as "soft
ends," which injure the quality of the cheese, and
which are one of the several evils liable to result
from the boxing and shipping of cheese right
after they are taken from the press.

SULPHUR FOR GRAPE MILDEW.

If any of our fruit-growing readers are not
following closely the reviews of bulletins on horti-
culture, prepared from week to week for "The
Farmer's Advocate" by W. T. Macoun, Horticultur-
ist, of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, they
are missing a mine of up-to-date, practical infor-
mation. For instance, any farmer with a single
grapevine could apply the remedy for mildew
suggested in Bulletin 186 of the California Experi-
ment Station. It is nothing more or less than
spraying or dusting with dry sulphur, which has
given the best results of all the fungicides yet
tried, and is not injurious to the grapevine un-
less the temperature exceeds 110 degrees F. The
sulphur should be applied several times to get
best results, but the most effective application is
just when the blossoms open. Application at
this stage, also, has, incidentally, a favorable
effect upon the setting of the fruit. It is thought
that the sulphur either stimulates the flowers or
destroys unknown fungi, or else that the bowers
used in the distribution of sulphur must aid in
distributing the pollen. A second sulphuring
should be given upon the first signs of disease,
and a third may be necessary just before the
grapes begin to color, if the disease has not been
already destroyed. Thorough distribution is im-
portant. It may be accomplished in various
ways, some being, however, more economical of

material than others. It may be thrown with
the hand, shaken through a perforated can, or
better, through the tissue of a cloth sack. More
expensive means are hand blowers, knapsack
blowers or dust sprayers. The estimated cost of
sulphuring 500 mature vines three times varied
from \$1.16 with a European make of machine, up
to \$4.14 by hand.

PUBLICATION NOT NECESSARILY ENDORSA- TION.

A few weeks since it was brought to our at-
tention that a certain farmer had followed the
Glendinning or green-curing method of making
clover hay, "as recommended in 'The Farmer's
Advocate,'" and lost his crop as a result. The
implication was that we should be more careful
what we advocate in print. For the information
of this and all other readers, we desire to say that
we have never recommended the green-curing meth-
od of haymaking, nor can we be held responsible
for its advocacy through our columns. The green-
curing method of making clover hay was explained
and commended in this paper years ago by Henry
Glendinning, of Manila, who was, so far as we are
aware, the first to adopt it, but we never endorsed
it editorially for general adoption by farmers. The
farthest we ever went was to explain and discuss
the practice of those who had tried it. Even
this was not done without qualification. Adverse



Alex. T. Gordon.

Combscauseway, Inch, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, who
is to judge the Shorthorns at the Canadian
National Exhibition, Toronto, 1907.

as well as favorable experience was published.
The experience of Prof. Day with this method, in
the barn of the College farm, at Guelph, where it
did not prove a success, was given prominence,
and the rank and file of haymakers were warned
that green-curing was a method requiring to be
fully understood before being attempted, and even
then it was of the nature of an experiment in each
particular case, the results being by no means
uniformly good. Anyone who tried green-curing,
did so at his risk, and certainly not on our ad-
vice. We are not condemning green-curing, nor
are we discouraging further experiment. On the
contrary, we should like to see it made a success.
There would seem to be no reason why, if all the
instructions of Mr. Glendinning were followed, and
especial care observed to see that no dew or rain
were on the hay when mowed away, the method
should not succeed with others as with him, and
we trust that some of our public-spirited sub-
scribers may continue the experiment in hopes of
learning precisely what are the conditions essential
to success. But once again let us repeat that we
decline to accept any responsibility for the re-
sults.

And right here let it be understood, once and
for all, that we never have assumed, and never
will assume, responsibility for the accuracy or
wisdom of all articles contributed to this paper.

To undertake to do so, would be to omit from
our columns a great many articles which, while
wide of the mark at certain points, nevertheless
contain interesting and helpful points. More-
over, where is the agricultural editor who knows
enough to size up every experience or every
opinion, and determine just how much value there
may be in it? Generally speaking, the editor
who is in haste to attach a rider to every article
he prints, is not the best and safest adviser to
follow. How can an editor know the peculiarities
of every locality, or how can he estimate the
worth of every new idea until it has been tried?
And if he waited in every case till he could test
it himself, there would be considerable delay in
publishing many useful and suggestive articles. A
moment's reflection will convince any reader of
the wisdom of our policy of presenting all points
of view in discussions, and allowing readers, with-
in proper limits, to size things up for themselves.
Similarly, in the case of new methods or practices,
we usually print letters received for what they are
worth, so long as they are not libelous or grossly
misleading. There are columns of contributed
matter in every issue that is not, in our opinion,
just up to the mark—not quite the latest and best
practice—but we have learned to be lenient in
judgment. Perhaps some of those articles meet
the special needs of men in certain circumstances;
perhaps they appeal to farmers who are not yet
ready for more advanced practice. And sometimes
the experience which seems out of date and does not
accord with the ideas of so-called authorities,
turns out to be founded on good reason after all,
and results, finally, in the material modification
of the theories of the aforesaid authorities.

So, for the most part, we go on printing prac-
tically all the experience we receive and pouring it
into the crucible of the reader's judgment, who
will, if he is wise, take nothing for granted, but
reason, sift and ponder for himself; and if he
seizes on one man's experience, and, in adopting
it, finds he has made a mistake, that is his own
lookout. We do not even pretend to endorse con-
tributions that are especially solicited, although,
in securing such we make it a point to enlist the
services only of the best and safest writers. All
we are actually responsible for is what we endorse
editorially, either on the front page or in any of
the other departments. We consider carefully
what we make the paper say, and that contract is
big enough.

THE HIRED MAN AND HIS BATH.

The Agricultural Editor of the Toronto World
has run up against a snag—a sunken, twisted,
knotty pine-root snag. A correspondent wrote
him, discussing the awkward question of hired
men's ablutions, and put the matter in a pointed
way: "Where can the hired man wash his feet?"
This was a poser. The World man was stuck,
confessed the corn, and called on Ministers of
Agriculture, with their Deputies, officials of vari-
ous rank, and the editors of "The Farmer's Advo-
cate" and some other weeklies to help him out.

Such Spartan spirit deserves support, and we
find ourselves involuntarily rallying to the call,
not that we have any panacea for difficulties of
this kind, but the problem appeals to our sym-
pathy, having served an apprenticeship in
the humble but worthy lot of hired man in more
than one Province.

The toughest experience we recall was in Mani-
toba, on one of the great harvest excursions. The
first job there was with a settler who lived in a
12 x 18-foot, story-and-a-half house, with one
room downstairs and one above. The lower room
was kitchen, dining-room, pantry and parlor com-
bined, and was the day-time living-room of a
family of five, besides two hired men and a pup.
Upstairs were two beds and a shakedown. A
bathroom was a superfluity, for none of the fam-
ily would have used it if there had been one. We
have a vague impression that the wife did some-
times bathe the children with a basin, and once,
after a hard week's threshing, the good husband
and father soaked his feet in the horse-watering
pail. As for the hired man, he held to the view
that bathing with alkali water was injurious. In-
cidentally, he also had a theory that it was pos-
sible for some men to "make" vermin by a pro-
cess of spontaneous generation. We never under-
stood how he could be sure of this, for, according