### AND DAIRY FARM

AND RURAL HOME

Published by the Bural Publishing Company, Limited.



1. FARM AND DAIRY is published every Thursday. It is the official organ of the British Columbia Eastern and Western Ontario. and Bedford District, Quebec, Dairymen's Associations and of the Cana-dian Holstein Cattle Breeders' Association.

MINISTER ASSOCIATIONS and of the CananMarketto Cattle Receder's association.

2. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 51.00 a year.
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4. CHANGE OF ADDRESS. — When a hange of address is ordered, both the hid and new addresses must be given. old and new addresses must be given.

5. ADVERTISING RATES quoted on application. Copy received up to the Friday preceding the following week's issue.

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES STOCKWELL'S SPECIAL AGENCY Chicago Office-People's Gas Building. New York Office-256 5th Avenue.

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### OUR GUARANTEE

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FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

# FROM COLLEGE TO-WHERE?

High cost of food stuffs is tending to make the farmer's problem the problem of the whole nation. How to stop rural depopulation and hence increase the production of food stuffs, has been discussed in every city daily paper and in every city club; the program usually agreed upon is one of education. Educate the farmer, the city philosopher will tell you,-and some country ones too,-and you will give him a new interest in his work. You will make him a more efficient producer and the city will lose its attraction for the young people of the rural districts. And now comes along a college professor, Professor Reynolds of the Ontario Agricultural College, to combat this idea. In an excellent article in the O.A.C. Review, Professor Reynolds says:

"A young man comes to the College from an Ontario farm. If he decides upon the four years' course there

is small chance that he return to farming. The four years' course fits farming. The four years' course fits him for one of many branches of pro-fessional work, and at the same time opens his eyes to the disabilities farming. The blame for his direc-tion of choice lies not in the education he has gained, but in the condi-tions of farm life. Until these are tions of farm life. bettered, an agricultural college need not be expected to serve as a recruit-ing ground for Ontario farmers any more than a university.

Note that clause, "the disabilities of farming." We farmers to-day are living in better homes, we drive better rigs, we wear better clothes; but we are not keeping even in the race. For instance, there was not the same difference between the turnout of the prosperous farmer and the well-to-do city business man 20 years ago as there is to-day. The more we educate our young men the more do they become awake to the fact that farming comparatively is not as profitable as it should be.

This comparative profitableness of farming is not due to the slowness of the farmer to adopt up-to-date methods as so many city men appear to believe, but to the economic disabilities under which the farmer labors. If we were given a square deal we could hold our own with any class of men. As long, however, as we are asked by means of a concealed tax on almost everything we buy, to contribute heavily through the protective tariff to the building up of our cities, and as long as we are paying taxes that would be more justly levied on the city land values that we help to create, we cannot hope to hold our own in the race for material possessions.

# PERCENTAGE EFFICIENCY

How many farmers know even approximately how many hours of the day and how many days of the year their hired help is efficiently employed? From our own experience on the farm we know something of the difficulty of keeping even three or four men constantly and profitably employed. Consequently, when we recently visited a factory employing three or four thousand men, we wondered how it was possible to keep proper tab on the work that each employee did.

On enquiring, however, we found that the manager could tell in an instant just how much work each man was doing and how much it was necessary for him to do to yield a profit over and above his wages. manager had a system of percentages and the work done by each man was scored. Likewise, the work done by each machine was scored; hence if one of the numerous machines was not working satisfactorily the fact was discovered and repairs made before serious loss was entailed to the management.

Could not some such system be applied to the farm? Owing to the nature of farm work, we recognize that farm, so are they essential to each the same accurate percentage system could not readily be followed. We do believe, however, that an account might be kept for each man and each team. We guarantee that if such an account were kept many of us would of the large factors in explaining why

ods, or to ease our conscience stop keeping accounts.

We might find for instance, that owing to the lack of proper foresight and good planning, the men were not properly employed twenty-five to fifty per cent. of the time. Figures would not look well on paper that proved that our teams did not work even fifty per cent. of the time. And if we carried our accounts further so that each individual cow came under our eye, very many of us would have to admit that a large percentage of our herd were unprofitable.

Such a system of farm accounts is absolutely necessary to the best farm It will assist matermanagement. ially in enabling us to properly plan for a distribution of labor and an improvement in efficiency in every department. And how much time does it involve? One farmer who does it tells us that his accounts take ten minutes to half an hour a day.

The progress that farmers' organizations are making nowadays would seem to indicate that we farmers are not so very slow at

getting together for Farmers' mutual benefit as cer-Clubs tain city editors seem The Farmers' Club move

to think ment, for instance, is forging ahead The success of this and similar movements is based on a great fundamental truth, the same truth that explains the popularity of democratic government, - that the combined wisdom of the many greater than the wisdom of the individual. It is an old saying that fools learn by experience and wise men learn by the experience of others. We farmers are proving our wisdom when we gather together in Farmers' Clubs. We can there compare experiences, discover the methods that are bringing success to others, learn of their failures and avoid many expensive errors into which we may fall were it not for the exchange of confidences at the Farmers' Club. The Farmers' Club movement in one form or another is bound to progress just because of these advantages that it gives us.

While talking about Farmers' Clubs let us put in a good word for the women-folk. The country woman is dependent to a large extent on her husband for Let the social enjoyment. The Women In.

city woman has her social club and numerous congenial neighbors whom she can see easily; but we farmers have a special responsibility in securing enjoyment for our helpmates. It is up to us to live up to that responsibility. Even as men and women are essential to each other in the successful operation of a other in the organization of a Farmers' Club. The most successful farmers' organizations everywhere are the ones that include in their membership the farm women. This is one

# either revolutionize our business meth-

He has achieved success who has inved well, lengthed often and love diverse the succession of the succ was an inspiration, was a benediction.

### WALLES OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

the Dominion Grange has prospered for well over forty years, while in the same period many organizations organized for the benefit of farmers. but not including the farm women, have failed and gone out of existence. When we consider the organization of a Farmers' Club this winter, let it be a real Farmers' Club, a club with attractions for men, women and children. Make it a family affair.

When the enthusiastic apple growers of the western states are really cross-questioned they will admit that

in two very important Two Eastern particulars Eastern fruit Advantages growers have an advantage over them in

nearness to market and in the best of facilities for shipping their fruit to the markets. Many Eastern growers would claim the advantage of quality also, but Western men might dispute this claim. All credit is due to the Western men for the progress that they have made in exporting to distant markets. They have triumphed because of their superior methods of growing and packing their fruit If Eastern orchardists would take a lesson from their Western rivals and combine Western methods of packing along with Eastern advantages in nearness to markets and railroad facilities, they would be able to more than hold their own on Eastern markets and the profits of the industry would be most satisfactorily increased.

### Quality Farming (Western Farmer)

The greatest drawback to dairy farming, perhaps, is the lack of competent help to do the milking. Instead of milking about 10 cows, the creamery patron could just as well keep 9 or 30 cows if he had any way of getting them milked. Ah! there's the ting them milked. Milking the cows.

But see here, friends, there's a Keep two cows in one skin. Dozble your output of milk and not don-By careful selection ble your herd. better care and feeding, 10 cows w give as good returns as 20 usual do. Then, you see, the hired man oing to be scared about milki But if you get 10 choice cows you habetter tend to the milking yourself.

Then, there's another thing in this same connection. When you set to have fewer but better cows you When you set find that you can farm everything th way-fewer acres but better tende fewer hogs, but better fed-fewer hout better bred-fewer cares-tenough said. You see the help q tion need not be such a monster blem when one does quality in of quantity farming,

# Money for G

(Ottawa ( Sir James Whitne to give the provir he continent. tructive work woul monument to the he Trunk 1 tatesman. es and a netwo broughout the proboon to the people, rural. Under fair ing and taxation, w consumer rece without having to a good roads would l reduce the cost of l

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While much will efficient public ser administered, to ma duce roads guarante condition, the main ing the commission

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Have you ever at tion sale of purebr big sales such as Oxford Holstein Bre every year? And closely the fellows bidding? If so, you'll very

there are two class bidders. You'll fir bids almost entirel that he is quite sur a very high figure t not expect to get t going. He thinks it. Possibly he grades and cannot possibility in the priced animals. home the average the untested and

Then, there is the buyer. You know starts to bid. He's business-one of ou pure breds. He ki and other virtues animal in the ring. a purpose. His eye stuff, and it will t to prevent his sec seeks the best a nothing else will sa You'll find thes buyers in the crowyou analyse the them you'll note th the same differenc

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