# FARM AND DAIRY AND RURAL HOME PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

#### al Pato

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 a year. Great Britain, \$1.20 a year. For all countries, except Canada and Great Britain, add 66 for postage. ADVERTISING RATES. 12 cents a line flat, \$1.50 an inch an insertion. One page 46 inches, one column 12 inches. Copy received up to Saturday preceding the cllowing work? tame. inches. Copy following wee

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES STOCKWELL'S SPECIAL AGENCY

Chicago Office-People's Gas Building. New York Office-Tribune Building.

## CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The pain baleriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed into The subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed into The subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed infult in arrears, and gample copies, writes from LLOB to 13000 copies. No witheriptions are accepted Sworm detailed statements of circulation of the paper, showing its distribution by counties and pro-vinces, will be mailed free our request.

#### OUR GUARANTEE

OUR GUARANTEE We guarantee that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. We are able to do this bocause the adver-tiser in the second second second second second edited as the canding columns, and because to protect our readers, we turn away all unscrupulous adver-tisers. Should any advertiser havin deal dishonesity will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one smoth from date of this occurrence, and that we find the facts to be as stated it is a condition of this contract that in writing to advertisers you and the second second advertisement in advertisers you and the second second second second Rogens shall not py their trade at the expense of

Farm and Dairy." Redues shall not ply their trade at the expense of our subscribers, who are our friends, through the medium of these columns; but we shall not attempt to adjust trifling disputes between subscribers and honorable business men who advertise, nor pay the debts of homest bankrupts.

The Rural Publishing Company, Limited PETERBORO, ONT.

"Read not to contradict and to confute, nor to believe and take for granted, but to weigh and con sider."-Bacon.

Reorganization of Farmers' Institutes WHAT to do with the Farmers' Institutes of Ontario, has been a much debated point for several years. When first organized the Institute was about the only educational agency in the field, and it did good work. Since then, agricultural journalism, Farmers' Clubs and district representatives have extended their influence into the territory formerly monopolized by the Institute and the latter has declined in relative importance and in actual value. This decline was efficially admitted a couple of years ago at the central meeting in Toronto. Plans then discussed for reorganization have now taken concrete form and Superintendent Putnam has submitted a draft for reorganization.

The main feature of the reorganization suggested is the centralization and cooperation of all agricultural organizations in County Boards of Agriculture. Through the cooperation of Farmer's Clubs, Institutes and representative men from each township, town, village, and even the cities, it is hoped to create a more general interest in the holding of meetings, demonstrations and short courses in agriculture. The central board will be supported financially by grants from the Department of Agriculture and from the municipal or county councils.

### Work for a County Board

THERE is much to commend the reorganization of Institutes on the lines suggested by Superintendent Putnam. In the past there has been much over-lapping of work by different educational agencies, and more work should be accomplished by concentration of the effort of all societies represented on the County Board. The inclusion of representatives from township and county councils on the Board should tend to bring these bodies more in sympathy with

educational endeavor and help to enlist their financial support.

In one phase of community work, a County Board, with its influence reaching the remotest rural district, should be able to do most efficient work,-the promotion of community breeding of live stock and community production of farm crops of only one or two desirable varieties instead of a great assortment of varieties, desirable and undesirable, as at present. The advantages of community breeding of live stock require no re-statement here. In the past there has been no organization specially fitted to arouse interest in community breeding and if a county Board will fill this need it will indeed be a great boon to the Canadian live stock industry. Similarly, we know that Ontario potatoes sell at a discount as compared with Maritime potatoes, not so much on account of inferior quality as lack of uniformity in shipment. County Boards in districts particularly well suited, through soil and climatic conditions, to potato growing, could take this industry under its wing and encourage

#### Why, Indeed?

KNOW of no reason why the farmer who, through industry, thrift and enterprise improves land, establishing thereon a habitable home and adding personal property to it, should be taxed heavily, while the speculative absentee land holder alongside who adds no improvement, creates no value, and only absorbs and takes over the value that is added by the energy and enterprise of the community, should be taxed lightly. In fact, there is no equitable reason why the speculative holder should not pay as much on the same area of naturally similar land as the farmer alongside who improves his land and thereby benefits the entire community .-- Frank M. Bryne, Governor of South Dakota.

the growing of one good variety of potatoes in quantities sufficient to give maximum marketing advantages. . Such local organizations as egg circles, might find the county Board of material assistance in completing a county organization for the marketing of eggs. These are some of the duties that we would consider a county Board particularly well fitted to undertake.

#### What the Institute Lacks

W/ITH all the advantages that county organization will confer on the Institute and ed educational agencies, they can never to occupy the place of paramount importance they once held, and if promoters of the new organization have such high aims, they are doomed to disappointment. The aim of the old Institute was to promote greater crop production. If we may judge from the prospectus of the new organization, it is being promoted to work for the same object. Herein lies its weakness. Greater production is no longer the main aim of the Ontario farmer. His interest is in more profitable production; and in profitable production markets play a great part.

Farmers are not blind to the fact that good crops are frequently accompanied by low prices, and poor crops by good prices, and that the one has often been about as profitable to them as the other. Quite logically, we believe, farmers have argued that, other things being equal, increased production by improved methods such as are taught by the Institute, would have the same effect on markets as increased production due to good weather. This may be only a partial truth but as a result of it marketing has assumed a place of first importance. Marketing, in fact, bulks ever larger in the eves of June 17, 1915

# June 17, Success

it is altogethe in cold weat glass and c from the top, and cotton fr tuild," rema might as wel One of the

the fine fruit Such tree fr and pears, an and vegetabl strating furt well managed The

Before leav trict, I spent John F. Ro John F. Ro acres right Here again I ciples of good ing applied to marked result son can tell reads almost well calculate of all young i way to make to make it or son will, I tr ing a part of

to me by one John F. R with a silver s was early giv everything the cumulated of would have to started out as -the same many of Cana have started. bitious, and r er's daughter l young man, as rented a farm three years M and hay his lated some car 150 acres of "failure." Conditio

It was a d faced the you moved to their ago this sprin good house on barn was alm portion of the but had been lows had aga was not a forl the place and its chief record was cheap. A had experience had his plans started to wor

The new pro first set out to improve his could be made duced the when hence the land of revenue, re tion. Land wa straightened o order that fiel fences were en system comple money was sp land than had for it. Thes not all effected now and a little time permitted now clear and well fenced fie In fact, the Ro the models of layout is conce The

Dairying wa the first. and proved, so was son was not a cows whe did the next be pure-bred sire heifer calves f

sume a place of equal importance with that he in the early days when improved methods the only theme of both educationalists

# The Independent Farmers' Club

progressive farmers than improved agricultur

methods. It is plain that Institutes, as ag

cultural agencies, can never hope to again

farmers.

THE Farmers' Clubs, organized by farmer themselves and free from all obligations the Provincial Department through the rece of government grants, promises to do for a culture what the Institute in either its old or i reorganized form, cannot do,-combine both th productive and the commercial ends of farming business. Independent Farmers' Cha lack nothing as educational institutions, the same time, they are free to conduct co erative buying and selling, and scores of clu have done so with great financial advantage their members. The business of farming is th made more profitable, otherwise indifferent fa mers become enthusiastic club supporters and real cooperative community spirit is enge dered.

In another way, too, the independent Farm Club, such as those associated with the Units Farmers of Ontario, are fulfilling a long f want. The farming industry has been affects as are all other industries, by legislative en ments. Taxation methods, for instance, are h th'emes nowadays, but they are practically a barred from discussion in an organization ceiving direct financial aid from the governme Yet these questions must be discussed and solu before farming can be made comparatively a fitable with other industries, and while the h stitute stands aside from both commercial wa and economic discussion, it cannot hope to gain the place it once held. Farming is broader industry to-day than it was twenty ye ago, and an organization that caters to all side of present day agriculture must be broad in proportion.

## Something to Consider (Farm, Stock and Home)

W HAT does \$75 a month salary in the ch mean? It looks attractive to many a com try boy. What can it do for him

If he is frugal, and his wife the old-fashio sort, he can pay his rent, live in a cheap quar of town, wear clothes until they are threadbur pinch out enough to pay sick benefit dues a a small life insurance premium, go once in while to a moving picture show, or take the family on Sunday out into the woods. The must not be too many children-two or three most, and as they grow up peddling papers of work in the factories is the big opportunity like holds before them. Unless the salary can be in creased there is little chance of laying aside any thing for old age, and the opportunity for the rising generation is poorer than it was for the parents.

If boys and girls wishing to leave the fam for city-life would realize that the main busin of life is founding a home and rearing a family and that it can't be done according to the stat dards they have been taught on the salarie which untrained workers can command, the would be fewer mistakes made in that direction City life demands special ability in some on line. The ranks of the unskilled workers a always full. The advice to stay on the farm is trite. But unless a boy or girl has unu ability, strength of character, determination, is the best counsel that can be given.

A good money-making slogan nowadays is "Cultivate, cultivate, and then cultivate."