

THE DAILY MAIL

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WHAT FARM PAYS BEST?

The current number of the Farm Bureau News, of Utica, N. Y., which is circulated among the members of the bureau and those who subscribe to it, has a valuable article entitled: "What Type of Farms Pay Best?" The article is the result of research taken during three years.

It was taken during three years in Chelida county by H. C. McCreary, Assistant to the bureau, and former Manager R. F. Pollard. The record of over 61 farms figure in the investigation.

The record is compiled on the theory that the labor income is one of the best measures of the profitability of a farm, for it is the farmer's pay for his day's work.

The average receipts from 58 farms in 1915 were \$2,536, milk being the largest item, which was \$1,138. Potatoes, apples, hay, stock and other receipts made up the rest. The expenses were \$1,317, the larger items including hired labor, \$206; family labor, \$200, and grain feeds, \$381. That left an income from capital and labor of \$1,219. No account is taken of the use of the house or of the farm products consumed. These would increase the amount of the income.

In order to secure the amount that the average farmer got for his labor, the Farm Bureau subtracts the interest on the capital, which was fixed at \$10,639. The interest on this at 5 per cent amounts to \$535. If the farmer had invested his capital in 5 per cent mortgages or bonds, he would have secured that sum without working. It is deducted from the total income, leaving \$684 as the sum that the average farmer on these 58 farms got for his work.

Thus the Bureau finds that one-third of the farmers made less than \$400 for their work, that one man in four made over \$1,000.

The Bureau found that the labor income depends upon the size of the farm. Although the men with larger farms had twice as much capital invested and hired more help than the men with small farms, they got over twice as much for their labor. One reason for this was the ability to make better use of horses, labor and machinery. Each horse took care of seven more acres, and the machinery cost less per acre. There were more acres and cows on which to make a profit. But the small farm appears to have one advantage, for it received \$14 more per cow for milk. It is the total income, however, that counts. The small farm can be made to pay by raising poultry or truck crops, but for general farming an acreage of over 70 turns out better.

The investigation touches on the advantage of good crop yields. The farmers who had superior yields spent a little more for fertilizers, kept more stock in proportion to the number of acres, the land was worth a little more and the cows were better. Some farms had a milk yield of under \$75 per cow, and others had a yield of over \$120 per cow.

A table shows that it pays to have crops to sell, for farmers with from 40 to 80 per cent. of their receipts from crops made an average of \$270 more than those with little income from crops.

Altogether, the study should be useful in aiding farmers to consider what should be sought in order to increase the income for work done.

The provincial government, which was defeated at the polls on February 24th, has in its dying hours seen fit to appoint a number of King's Counsel. There is a precedent for its course, but not a very substantial one. The old Tupper administration, after having been condemned at the polls in 1896, made a number of appointments, including some Queen's Counsel, but all were held up by the Governor General for the approval of the incoming ministry. One of the gentlemen named as Queen's Counsel was a Fredericton man, and according to report, he went so far as to place an order for a silken gown, but he never got a chance to wear it in court, for the very good reason that the commission was never issued.

There will be general regret in all parts of Canada over the news of the death of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught, who passed away in England. During her five years' residence at Rideau Hall as the consort of the Governor General, she was ever ready to lend her patronage and influence to every worthy object, particularly in connection with the war. She proved herself a noble woman, and the heartfelt sympathy of the British nation will be extended to the Duke in his bereavement.

Victoria Colonist: Out of a single issue of a contemporary we pick out the following tit-bits of news: The Economic Club of New York met at a dinner, costing \$5 a plate, to discuss the high cost of living. The Benjamin Franklin Club, of Philadelphia had a "Poor Richard" dinner at \$8 a plate. The Governor of Pennsylvania charged the cost of his bridal tour up to the state, but as it only amounted to \$301, the cause of complaint was not very large. He also charged the expenses of his golfing to the state. Both bills were paid.

The Kansas City Times tells this of an advertising preacher: The Rev. John Waldron, pastor of the First Methodist Church at Galena, Kan., told how he kept up his reputation as the "advertising parson." "Personally, I have resolved never to accept a call to a church unless it promises to advertise liberally in the newspapers," he said. "A church has a good purpose and it should set forth its attractions like a progressive merchant. The newspapers are an asset that must be appreciated and the town which does not use its columns fails to meet an opportunity."

The moribund provincial government, at its meeting on Tuesday evening, put through the appointment of four King's Counsel. Two of the number are Liberals, who will no doubt feel grateful to the government for its deathbed recognition of their standing at the bar. As a political trickster, however, Attorney General Baxter is in a class by himself.

After all, perhaps the members of the moribund provincial government cannot be blamed for holding on to office as long as possible. They realize that many long weary years in opposition await them, and naturally enough are in no hurry to take the plunge.

Surely President Wilson cannot but regard the torpedoing by German pirates of the American steamer Algonquin as other than an "overt act." She seems to have been sunk without any warning and the pirates are deserving of no credit for the fact that there was no loss of life among the crew, several of whom were American subjects.

The members of the defeated and discredited provincial government seem to be in no hurry to pull up stakes and quit. In other words, they have decided to put off the evil day as long as possible.

Man wants but little here below—slush.

Beware of worthless imitations of spring weather—be a watchful waiter.

It don't seem to make any difference whether you cuss or discuss the high cost of living.

An ounce of keep-your-mouth-shut is better than a pound of sorry-you-spoke.

Yes, Geraldine, it is the scarcity of fats in Germany that made the Huns want Greece.

The Turks who retreated from Baghdad can now write the adventures of Inbad the Failure.

Plain intellectual women are just the least bit envious of handsome, silly ones.

Down deep in the heart of every so-called woman hater there is a longing to have some woman pet him.

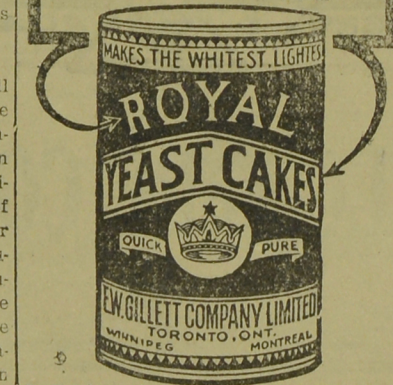
Love conquers all things—but poverty and toothache give it some pretty hard falls.

A woman writer says that mischief causes dimples. The majority of men are under the impression that dimples cause mischief.

A family with an artistic temperament isn't really as much of an addition to a neighborhood as a family that owns a stepladder.

What has become of the old fashioned parents who gave their children names like Abijah, Ephraim, Joshua, etc.? We don't want them, mind you—we're just askin'.

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FARM LABOR IS WANTED IN THE WEST

Vigorous Campaign for Help Likely To be Carried on in the United States.

Ottawa, March 14.—R. B. Bennett, M.P., director general of National Service, has just returned from an extended trip through the prairie provinces. The main purpose of his trip was to complete arrangements for much needed additional farm labor in order that full effect might be given to the "increased production" policy of the government.

The man-power inventory recently taken by the National Service Board also makes it abundantly clear that there is no surplus of agricultural labor available in Canada, with the possible exception of Prince Edward Island. This situation renders it imperative to look elsewhere for additional help in the present emergency. The only available field would appear to be the middle western States.

A brief survey of the situation indicated that 5,000 men were required in Manitoba and a similar number in Saskatchewan. The minimum number to be added for Alberta was 2,500.

The immediate problem, therefore, resolved itself into inducing some 12,500 agricultural laborers in the United States to come to Canada to help up with the spring work on our farms.

An arrangement was completed by Mr. Bennett with the provincial governments of the prairie section whereby from \$150,000 to \$200,000 will be appropriated jointly by the Dominion government and the provinces in order to make a whirlwind campaign for labor in the western states. The provinces will forthwith send twenty-two men south, and the Dominion government an equal number, which will render available forty-four special agents who will work in conjunction with the regular officers of immigration branch of the Department of the Interior, in order to bring the attention of prospective settlers there the attractions of the western provinces, with special reference to the present farm labor situation.

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Marine Pfd.....	77 1-2
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Kenn.....	44½
Marine Com.....	27½
Reading.....	94
Rubber.....	59
Studebaker.....	101½
Bethlehem.....	141
Wool.....	50

MONTREAL

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Detroit.....	117½
Quebec.....	25 1-2
Toronto.....	90½
Braz.....	43 1-2
Cement.....	63
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