

be all right, but it costs too much money at the present time; that the growing of roots involves too much labour; that the feeding of soiling crops, when pastures become dry for the cows, is too much bother; that they can select their best cows without keeping milk records; that the keeping of a simple farm account book is a city man's idea of running a farm; that following the Experimental Farm reports and advice is good practice for those having a lot of money to spend; that the farm papers are good reading but not always practical preaching; that they would have to rebuild all their fences to keep sheep and still there would be the dog pest; that their neighbour has had a pure-bred bull and they do not see that their cows are very much better, etc., etc.

These remarks are a few of the many that were heard in doing work of this kind and explain to a certain extent why farming, when interpreted from a business point of view, appears to give such poor results. The possibilities are unlimited. Most of the farmers are anxious to do well, but it would appear that a great deal of extension or educational work will have to be done before the maximum results can be expected from the farms.

### GENERAL SUMMARY

The second "Farm Business" survey reveals the following information:—

1. That due to higher prices received for farm produce in 1919, the average labour income was slightly higher for all the farms in 1920.
2. That the size of a farm is a factor to be recognized in buying.
3. That there are possibilities of making high plus labour income on small farms, but this is only by intensive farming and good management. (See tables I and IA.)
4. That there are districts where the farms, by a different type of farming or through less capital being required, are making a higher average labour income than others. (See table II.)
5. That the percentage of total capitalization used in operating a farm is about constant within each district and that the labour income will increase in proportion to the increase of the revenue over the cost of operation.
6. That the greatest opportunity of increasing the revenue is through increasing the revenue per animal unit by using animals of higher quality and increasing the revenue from the cash crops by using better farming methods. (See tables III and IIIA.)
7. That there are possibilities of making fair labour incomes with all types of farming, but the farms carrying good dairy cattle in fair numbers, without neglecting other sources of revenue, are the most successful. (See table V.)
8. That the use of pure-bred or high grade cows is the key to successful dairy farming.
9. That the scrub bull is causing the province an annual loss of well over \$10,000,000 at a very low estimate. (See table V.)
10. That the dairy cow is the "factory" where most of the crops of the farms are transformed before reaching the market, and that this "factory" cannot produce an article of quality cheaply if the "raw material" supplied is poor in quality and limited in amount.
11. That the average cost of milk production for the farms surveyed receiving more than 50 per cent revenue from milk, is \$2.07 per hundredweight.