all groups. Group 1 has a higher number of animal units and receives a slightly higher revenue per unit than group 2 and over \$11 more per animal unit than group 3. Group 2 receives over 83 per cent of its revenue from its each crop and has a correspondingly small number of animal units. However, the higher revenue received from the cash crop items helps to make a gross revenue and labour income ranking next to that of group 1.

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The third group, "General Dairy Farms," includes a type of farm which is quite popular. Many of the farmers of this group are following the line of least resistance. A few cows are kept, some hay and grain is sold, which with incidental revenue from other sources, helps to make a gross revenue that may cover the total expenses and sometimes leaves a small labour income. In such systems of farming, however, the maintenance of soil fertility and, hence, of the farm's value, is not taken into consideration. If it were, it is obvious that some other type of farming would be followed. Anyone familiar with farm conditions knows that where the quality of the animals kept is high a corresponding appearance of thrift is found about the farm as a whole, that cannot be recorded in figures but that is noticed by the visitor or passer-by. This appearance of thrift is often further : ibstantiated by finding on such farms more highly educated people, homes with more comforts and conditions generally surrounding the farms indicative of progress and content.

The results of the survey of the above three types of farming concur closely with the findings of last year's agricultural survey and further demonstrate that the possibility of making a plus labour income does not vary greatly with any type of farming. If the gross revenue is higher with a particular type, the total expenses of operation are often correspondingly high. It also demonstrates that the question of a fair plus labour income is not so much a question of location and type of farming as a question of good management within the type chosen. Had a comparative table of a certain number of best and poorest farms of each group been included also for the above tables (IV and IV A) it would have been noticed that high plus labour incomes and low minus labour incomes were obtained by farms of all groups with very little difference within each. It is not so much a question c. type of farming as it is a question of good management assuring a per cent gross revenue that will exceed the per cent total expenses.

THE PURE-BRED SIRE AND THE REVENUE OF THE COWS

Much is being said and written about the use of pure-bred dairy sires in grading up the grade and common dairy herds to improve their milk-producing qualities. To ascertain and demonstrate the truth of such claims table V has been prepared.

In studying this table, it will be noticed that the information obtained was recorded for each district and subdivided into three groups: Group 1, "Pure-bred and High Grade Cows," includes all farms with dairy herds that are composed of pure-bred and high grade cows. Naturally, such herds are headed by a pure-bred sire. Group 2, "High Grade and Grade Cows," represents herds which have been headed by a pure-bred sire for a considerable number of years, so that some of the animals may have as high as four crosses of pure-bred blood and others only one cross. Group 3, "Common Cows," is made up of herds that have never had a pure-bred sire at their head and consequently represent nondescript breeding.