

What Is The Farmer's Real Income?

Washington, D. C., Jan. 18.—Extensive investigations into the profits of farming have indicated that the amount of money which the average farmer receives for this year's work is little more than that which he would be paid if he hired himself out as a farm hand to one of his neighbors. In other words, though the farmer is in business for himself, the average farmer gets little or no money reward for the intelligence and skill with which he has managed his affairs or the risk and responsibility he has assumed. But he must get something in return or no one would trouble to farm for himself. A recent study conducted by experts in the United States Department of Agriculture shows that in many cases this reward may best be found in the products with which his farm furnishes him directly. When a farm is nearly, if not quite, self-sustaining, say agricultural experts, when it supplies the family that lives upon it with most of the necessities of life, a large money income is not necessary to prosperity. A greater sum derived from a farm which yields nothing for home consumption may leave the occupants much worse off.

Under the title of Farmers' Bulletin 635, "What the Farm Contributes Directly to the Farmer's Living," the Department of Agriculture is about to publish the results of a survey of conditions on a large number of farms in the ten States of North Carolina, Georgia, Texas, Kansas, Iowa, Wisconsin, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and Vermont. The farms selected for study, though possibly a little more prosperous than the average, were fairly representative of their sections which it will be noted, included three corn and cotton areas, two States in the corn and wheat belt, two regions where general farming was carried on, and three different dairy districts. The average value of the chief necessities of life—food, fuel, oil, and shelter—used each year by the farm family the investigators found to be \$595.08. Of these necessities, estimated in money, the portion contributed directly by the farm was \$421.17, leaving \$173.91 to be purchased with the cash obtained from the sale of products. In considering these figures it must be remembered that if the farmer had been compelled to pay city prices for his home grown necessities, this \$421.17 would have represented much less comfort.

Of the food consumed 63 per cent was furnished by the farm. This proportion varied greatly in the different sections but was greatest in the locality studied in North Carolina, where the farms supplied 82.3 per cent of the food consumed while the average in the New York locality was only 50.4. In view of the present economic crisis in the South this fact is regarded as of particular significance since it demonstrates the extent to which with a proper system of agriculture Southern farms can be made self-sustaining. Concentration upon one cash crop, cotton, has proved disastrous and agricultural authorities are now trying in every way to induce the people to adopt a system which will lead to conditions similar to those now prevailing in this particular area of North Carolina.

In this connection the investigation revealed some interesting facts in regard to the four items of groceries, animal products, fruits, and vegetables in the average farm family's food bill. Of the value of the food consumed groceries constituted practically one-quarter, animal products more than one-half, vegetables 11.6 per cent and fruit only 6.3. Practically all of the

groceries were bought; on the other hand the quantity of fruits and vegetables used was in direct proportion to the quantity raised on the farm and where this quantity was greatest the grocery bill was correspondingly low. This was also found to be true of animal products, including of course not only butcher's meat, but poultry, eggs, milk, cheese, etc. Where these were abundant on the farm fewer groceries were purchased. Since the grocery bill was found to be ordinarily two-thirds of the entire amount expended in cash for food, one very effective way of economizing appears to be to raise more vegetables, more fruit, more milk and eggs. It can be done with no appreciable increase in trouble or expense.

Next to food, shelter is probably the most important necessity of life. In considering the farmer's income, however, a common error in the past has been to ignore the question of house rent. The value of the house has usually been included in the value of the land and the whole considered as capital invested on which interest must be paid before the farmer can be regarded as receiving any pay at all. This method, however, assumes that the farm family is to have shelter for nothing—an assumption which the city worker with whom it is not unusual to pay out from one-third to one-quarter of his entire wages for rent alone would regard as most astonishing.

According to the recent investigation, if the average farmer had to pay rent, his home would cost him \$125 a year. This figure represents ten per cent of the value of the average house. Including interest, depreciation and repairs, this is regarded as a fair rental charge for the class of houses usually found on the farm.

With the information at their command, the investigators were also in a position to compute the average cost of board and lodging on the farm. In this they included an item very easily forgotten—the value of the house work performed by members of the family. This was reckoned on the basis of the wages that would have had to be paid for hired assistance. Including this with the more obvious charges for food, fuel, light and rent, it was found that board and lodging for each individual averaged \$14.62 a month. But of this sum, it is interesting to note, the farmer paid out in cash only 22 per cent. Exclusively of lodging the board of the average hired man cost \$10 a month, but here again the farmer had only to pay \$3. The remaining \$7 was furnished by the farm as a result presumably of the hired man's own efforts.

The average obtained as the result of this investigation are not of course to be taken as mathematically exact for the entire country. In the opinion of agricultural experts, however, they point with convincing emphasis to the possibilities of comfort and prosperity that may be realized by a fuller utilization of all the farm's resources. Cash crops are not the sole, and on the average they are not even the cash source of real income. It is really what the farm furnishes directly to the farmer that enables him to support his family. To increase the quantity and quality of this direct supply is one great object of farm management studies.

IT'S GREAT FOR BALKY BOWELS AND STOMACHS.
We want all people who have chronic stomach trouble or constipation, no matter of how long standing, to try one dose of Mayr's Wonderful Stomach Remedy—one dose will convince you. This is the medicine so many of our local people have been taking with surprising results. The most thorough system cleanser we ever sold. Mayr's Wonderful Stomach Remedy is now sold

For sale in Lexington, Missouri, by Westerman & Rankin and druggists everywhere.

PROBATE DOCKET
February Term, 1915.

First Day, Monday, February 8, 1915.

Wilson, Laura and John, minors, Ida Hyde Wilson, curatrix.
Hulver, Mary, minor, Ed Hulver, curator.

Bodenstab, Mary, minor, Wm. Bodenstab, curator.
Uphaus, August, deceased, J. S. Klingenberg, administrator.

Taubman, Robert, deceased, E. M. and R. T. Taubman, executors.

Lewis, Albert, insane, Dan G. Jackson, curator.
Schmidt, William, insane, Chris Tempel, guardian.

Golladay, Helen, minor, Henry Golladay, curator.

Second Day, Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1915.

Parrett, Ila, et. al., minors, Samuel L. McBurney, curator.
Schaefer, Pauline, et al., minors, Fred Meinershagen, curator.

Ritter, Gilbert, minors, Daniel Hoefler, curator.

Frick, Henry Wallace and Lois minors, Creigh Frick, curator.

Cramer, Lelia, insane, I. H. Noyes, guardian.

Frerking, Wm. et al., minors, Louis Frerking, curator.

John Ficken, insane, Louis Wiekling, curator.

Ernst, Martin E., minor, Chas. Ernst, curator.

Third Day, Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1915.

Bergman, Esther, minor, E. Bergman, curator.

Atkinson, Archer et al., minors, Jeff Atkinson, curator.

Frerking, Elmer et al., minors, Emma Frerking, curator.

Stock, Henry, minor, Sophia Stock, curatrix.

Jacobs, Ina, minor, Oliver Wilcoxon, curator.

Hill, Buel G. and Mary E., minors, Wm. Fette, curator.

Larkin, James Paul and Martha Ruth, minors, Mary C. Larkin, curatrix.

Dillard, Florence Bird and Lee Davis, minors, Lee J. Slusher, curator.

Fourth Day, Thursday, Feb. 11, 1915.

Neill, Cecelia F., deceased, M. D. Wilson, administrator.

Legate, Fred, deceased, Grace Legate, administratrix.

Baskett, Fannie M., deceased, Noble E. Baskett, administrator.

Brackmann, Edward A., deceased, Magdalena Brackmann, executrix, Arthur Brackman, executor.

Whitsitt, Henry Thompson, deceased, Gilbert Jennings, executor.

Cooke, J. V., deceased, W. H. Cooke, executor.

Shull, Godfrey W., deceased, Ernest Shull and Chas. Lyons, executors.

Heyenbrock, Mary, deceased, John August Heyenbrock, administrator.

Fifth Day, Friday, Feb. 12, 1915.

Sherman, Daniel M., deceased, D. Warren Sherman, administrator.

Wolkwitz, Margaret, deceased, Samuel Wolkwitz, administrator.

Waters, Dionysius J., deceased, James P. Chinn, surviving executor.

Bailey, Joseph W., deceased, Eliza F. Bailey, executrix.

Litchen, John, deceased, John H. Mindrup, administrator with will annexed.

Reid, Katharine G., deceased, Wm. V. A. Catron, executor.

Horn, Rebecca, deceased, L. T. Land, administrator.

Aull, Mary E., deceased, William Aull, executor.

Sixth Day, Saturday, Feb. 13, 1915.

Price, John, deceased, Sarah Francis Price, executrix.

Bessinger, Chas., deceased, Samuel T. Ellis, administrator.

Evans, Allen Buford, deceased, Esella Evans, administratrix.

Fulkerson, Jacob J., deceased, Blanche Fulkerson, administratrix.

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Famous Author, says:

"Why shouldn't a man be willing to recommend a tobacco which gives as cool, sweet and satisfying a smoke as Tuxedo."

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George Randolph Chester's "Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford" stories have delighted thousands through the mental alertness, good humor and keen mind shown by the wily promoter.

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Tuxedo
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is made especially to maintain the American spirit of good humor. Its constant use benefits a man in mind and body, by keeping him happy and physically fit.

Tuxedo is the finest Kentucky Burley—the world's premier smoking-tobacco leaf—made absolutely non-biting by the original "Tuxedo Process" that has never been successfully imitated. Tuxedo is delightfully mild, fragrant, rich, and gives a cool and satisfying smoke. Tuxedo is in a class by itself.

YOU CAN BUY TUXEDO EVERYWHERE

Convenient, glassine wrapped, moisture-proof pouch . . . **5c**
Famous Green Tin with gold lettering, curved to fit pocket . . . **10c**
In Tin Humidors 40c and 80c In Glass Humidors 50c and 90c

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY

Neet, Frederick, deceased, Ella Neet, executor.

Seventh Day, Monday, Feb. 15, 1915.

Klingenberg Catherine, deceased, J. S. Klingenberg, administrator.

Graham, James W., deceased, Walter W. Graham, administrator.

Bradley, Catherine, deceased, R. E. S. Booton, executor.

Gordon, Catherine F., deceased, Ella White, executrix.

Ardinger, John P., insane, Horace F. Ardinger, guardian.

Richardson, Cynthia A., deceased, Wm. T. Jenkins, deceased.

Bergmann, Martin, deceased, Louise Bergmann, administratrix.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the docket for the February Term, 1915, of the Probate Court of Lafayette County, Missouri, as set by the Judge of said Court.

STEPHEN N. WILSON,
Judge of Probate.

No Lawyer Needed.

Capt. George G. Henry is responsible for a story which is rather hard on the members of the bar who practice their profession in the station houses of the city.

A prisoner was haled before the magistrate not so very long ago, the Captain says. He was asked if he was ready for trial. Questioned as to whether or not he wanted the services of a lawyer, the prisoner shook his head.

"No Judge," he said. "I've made up my mind to tell the truth."—Baltimore Sun.

Miss Alice B. Peak went to Kansas City Monday for a visit.

For Sale.
A fine Durham Male Calf.
E. B. VAUGHAN.

All Belgium A House With Sealed Doors.

American bread alone restrains the Belgians from hurling themselves on German bayonets, according to Frederick Palmer, American war correspondent, who has just returned to London after a trip through Belgium. In speaking of the aid which Americans are giving through The Commission for Relief in Belgium, Mr. Palmer says:

"The one thing you want after you have been in Belgium a few days is to get out of Belgium for the sake of your nerves. Belgium is a house with sealed doors where a family of 7,000,000 sits in silence around a cheerless hearth thinking of nothing but the war and feeling nothing but the war. America opened the window with her neutral hand and slipped a loaf of bread into the larder. War in the trenches is cheerful beside Belgium. In Belgium a bread line with a background of the ruins of Louvain is only one of hundreds of haunting pictures.

"There is something in the very atmosphere of Belgium which is ghostly and which speaks of the repression of a civilized people under military restraint and unable to give voice to their thought, unable to move from one town to another. The people are praying for a day of deliverance.

"Two-thirds of the population is idle. They can get no work; they can only keep on thinking and go each day for rations to keep their bodies alive with the bread Americans have given. There is no doubt that the Belgians are getting the food intended for them. Not a mouthful is going to the Germans. German officialdom leans over backward in its desire to play straight. Such are the orders from Berlin, where it is known

that if the Germans take any of the American food the relief work will cease instantly and the whole world will be told the reason.

"If the relief should cease there would be riots. The people would throw themselves on the German bayonets and there would be scenes in Belgium whose horrors would make the other horrors of this war insignificant."

He Should Resign.

John M. Atkinson has announced his candidacy for Governor of Missouri, but in making the announcement he did not resign from the Missouri Public Service Commission.

If there is one board in the entire machinery of the State which should be protected from political contamination more than another, it is the Public Service Commission, and inasmuch as Mr. Atkinson is chairman of this commission his personal decisions are of much weight in the disposition of cases.

As a candidate, his actions henceforth will be watched assiduously by both his friends and those opposed to him politically, and in the very nature of things his routine of work will be viewed in the light of politics.

Mr. Atkinson should not place the Missouri Commission's work in this light by continuing his membership. The work of the commission is too important to be placed in the hands of anyone seeking office.

Mr. Atkinson should resign.—St. Louis Times.

Children's nose, size 4 to 6½, 25 cents quality at 2 pair for 25 cents, 15 cent quality at 2 pair for 15 cents. Ladies \$10.00 coats small sizes, \$1.00 each.

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