

Other Papers' Opinions

Is the Criticism of Big Salaries Justifiable?
(Christian Guardian.)

To the average man whose salary does not go beyond \$1,500 or \$2,000 a year, the knowledge that a banker, or a railway head, or the superintendent of a great business, gets \$50,000 or even \$100,000 a year seems to emphasize the unfairness of things, and he is apt to say that he himself is getting all too little, while the man with the big salary is greatly over-paid. And as he looks at his wealthier brother, and notes his short hours, his freedom from hard manual toil, and his freedom, also, from the worry of making both ends meet, he is apt to grow a little bitter, and to look upon the big-salaried man as a robber, whose big income is derived from a kind of legal economic blackmail levied upon his poorer brethren. Unquestionably, this view is widely held, but is it really justifiable?

For instance, suppose we acted upon it and reduced the salary of the railway manager to \$2,000 a year, would we be the richer or poorer for it? The man who knows anything about railroading knows that the railway manager's mistakes are apt to be costly, and inside of a year poor management may easily cost a railway not \$100,000, but millions of dollars, and if high salaries mean efficiency then the railway and the country will be better off by millions of dollars if they pay \$100,000 for management rather than \$2,000 for mis-management. Even high salaries do not wholly guarantee us against mismanagement, but we think they are a better guarantee than low salaries would be.

In the past, farmers' co-operative institutions have not been particularly successful, and one reason seems to be that the board of management insisted upon keeping down the salaries. But in California a new light has dawned, and better salaries are being paid in co-operative undertakings, in some cases as high as \$30,000 a year. It is easy to argue that no man is worth \$30,000 a year, especially if those who are paying the salary are themselves not earning one-tenth of it; but on the other hand when one mistake of the manager may cost a company many times \$30,000, it is clear that if we can avoid the mistakes by employing a \$30,000 man, we are getting off cheaply.

And even our Labor executives are learning the lesson and are paying, we understand, salaries of between \$10,000 and \$20,000 to trusted and responsible leaders. One argument which is advanced for this is that it lessens the possibility of a trusted leader betraying his party. We are not so sure of this, for it seems to us that if a man can be bought at all, then it is simply a case of the highest bidder, and a salary of \$17,000 or even \$100,000 will figure but little on a pivotal occasion where millions of dollars may be involved. And yet at the same time it does seem like tempting Providence to pay a man a starvation salary when we know that he will inevitably be exposed to great temptations to acquire wealth suddenly by illegitimate means. We cannot guard against dishonesty simply by paying big salaries, but at least we should not tempt men to dishonesty by paying too small ones.

We know that this is an unpopular side to take, for public opinion, so far as it is uninformed or prejudiced is decidedly opposed to big salaries, and yet we think that we must face the matter squarely, and we should be brought to realize that so long as the present economic system is continued, so long exceptional ability will inevitably command exceptional rewards.

That this has something to do with ministerial salaries is clear enough, and the Church is slowly awaking to the fact that it is not conducive either to the Church's progress or to the spiritual well-being of the minister to pay him such a salary that it is difficult for him to pay his debts and at the same time live decently. We should be sorry to see the ministry sought because of its great financial rewards, but we should be sorry also to see it distinguished by the fact that it did not pay a living salary to its trusted and honored leaders.

We cannot pay the prophet for his toil, but at least we can see that he is assured of a comfortable and sufficient sustenance.

Not a Fair Test.

(Woodstock Sentinel-Review.)
Roscoe Arbuckle, having been acquitted by a jury, is now, it seems, to be tried by public opinion. One of his films is to be released and the question of whether or not he is to remain in the movies will be determined by the way the public greets the picture. It is scarcely a fair test. The public goes to the movie theatre to be amused, not to sit in judgment on the moral characters of those who furnish the amusement.

Job and Lloyd George.

(Ottawa Citizen.)
Job made for himself a lasting reputation for patience. And he hadn't the jealous French, the recalcitrant Germans, or the greedy Russians to deal with. David L. George could have endured Job's disappointments without the slightest abatement of his enjoyment in the game of diplomacy.

Skill Required.

(Wayside Tales.)
Two Irishmen were standing in the stern of a Channel steamer. Said Mike: "Oi can't see how the captain finds his way across the Channel at all. Now, if he was goin' the other way he'd only have to follow the white streak of foam there. But if ye go up to the other end of the boat, ye'll find there's never a mark to go by."

Let in all the sunshine you can. Sunlight and fresh air kill germs and thereby help to keep out sickness.

TRUSTEES AND RATEPAYERS HELD BIG CONVENTION

The annual convention of Trustees of Ontario, held in Toronto in Convocation Hall, April 17-20, drew a large number of trustees from all over Ontario. The discussion on Consolidated Schools is of great interest to rural trustees and was one of the factors in inducing a large attendance last year and this. There were a good many matters of interest placed before the convention and freely discussed.

The President, in his address, touched on some items of considerable interest. He favored Consolidated Schools for rural communities. He thought that Ontario was lagging behind the neighboring provinces and states in providing modern equipment in her rural schools. He also thought that the present system of rural education was costly. He blamed the parents for a good deal of the delinquency in attendance, and thought that they should take greater interest in their schools.

He pointed out that now teachers' salaries and agreements are being governed largely by trade union restrictions. He blamed this on the Federation. This statement brought forth protests from the Teachers' Federation. The Federation of Teachers were very outspoken in their repudiation of these charges, claiming that the real object of the federation was to raise the standard of the profession, both from the point of view of the teacher and the service rendered to the community. The Federation of Women Teachers' Association also protested that they were no labor union and claimed that the organization was not formed for the express purpose of boosting salaries. Its chief object is to raise the professional status of the teacher, and if the trustees have the same lofty aim they will strive to get the best teachers available at whatever cost, rather than engage the cheapest they can find.

The convention of teachers were strongly in favor of the formation of a "Board of Reference," composed of a teacher, a trustee and an appointee of the Department of Education. The trustees at the convention refused to sanction this Board of Reference. The matter may become a live issue at next year's convention. A large number of trustees are opposed to give the Federation any recognition. There is a feeling of resentment against the Federation for advocating a strike fund and this and other matters may unite the trustees to some uniform line of action.

A number of addresses were well received. Amongst these was one by Professor Reynolds, President of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, on "Rural Science as a Subject for the School Curriculum." He advocated team spirit and co-operation. He thought that the public schools were to blame for a good deal of the animosity towards rural occupation and also for a prejudice in favor of urban advantages.

Miss Alma Benzell of Cornell University gave an address on "Prevention and Cure in Child Training." This address was a good one and was very well received. Some new ideas were handed out by her in a way understood by everyone.

A good many of the features of Consolidated Schools were discussed with interest. There were a large number of rural trustees who were quite opposed to Consolidated Schools. Inspector Lees of Peterborough spoke strongly in favor of this system before the teachers' section and also pointed out the arguments used against the Consolidated School system.

A motion to give three hours a week to the teaching of French in

the Public Schools did not carry. It was thought that the curriculum was overcrowded and that it wasn't feasible on account of requiring teachers with special qualifications.

The subject of school grants brought a good many to their feet in a discussion. The distribution of grants between Public and Separate Schools was criticized and a motion was carried to have the Education Department furnish the necessary information to clear up this matter. A fair distribution also is requested.

While the rural trustees greatly outnumbered the urban trustees and city trustees, a motion to put rural schools and urban schools on the same footing so far as Provincial education grants are concerned was carried. Only a small number of rural trustees voted against this motion and no serious division was noticeable.

It was felt by some that by allowing, say, one-half day for the convention to form itself into separate groups, the work could be done more effectively. The rural trustees, urban trustees and school attendance officers will have separate sessions. This change will come into effect at the next annual convention. These groups will form a part of the General Convention as heretofore. This will enable the groups to deal with all questions in which they are interested apart from the other groups without taking up the time of the whole convention.

A motion to have arithmetic, physics and bookkeeping taught in first year in High School did not carry, as Dr. Merchant, supervisor, pointed out that this matter is left for the school authorities. It therefore remains for the school boards to say whether they will have these subjects taught or not in this grade.

A resolution requesting the Department of Education to increase the grant for permanent improvements to High Schools from \$500 to \$1,000 was adopted.

Mr. J. G. Elliott, Kingston, Ontario, was elected President of the Ontario Educational Association for next year.

Was It a Compliment?

Reggie Lightweight—Can you truly tell me that you've never loved before?

Helen—Truly, Reggie, I can. I've often admired men for their strength, good looks, courage, or intellectuality or something like that; but for you, Reggie, dearest, it's all love, nothing else.

HOG RATIONS AND METHODS OF FEEDING AS THEY AFFECT THE FINISHED PRODUCT

(Experimental Farms Note.)

Food supply as well as heredity exercises a controlling influence on the character and development of the growing animal. In order to attain maximum development, the normal individual requires certain specific food constituents in well defined quantities. A failure to supply these or an abnormal supply of one or more of the required elements will result in more or less altered character and development.

The animal body is constructed from fourteen chemical elements and because these are not all available in any one food, it is necessary to resort to a variety of feeds in order that the body tissues may be permitted to function normally. The fact that some feeds contain certain of the elements in greater proportions than other feeds has been utilized as the basis from which the proper computing of rations for the needs of the particular individual has been derived. It has been convincingly demonstrated that different animals and also the same animal at different stages of development require the various elements in different proportions. Throughout the earlier stages of an animal's life while the body tissues are growing and developing, there is a proportionally greater mineral and protein requirement, these being utilized in the formation of bone and muscle, and a relatively smaller amount of energy-producing food requirement, such as is obtained from the fatty portion of the feed.

For the production of pork, particularly during the early part of a pig's life, feeds with a high content of protein and mineral matter should be supplied. In this connection it is noteworthy that the feeds which are rich in protein are also usually high in mineral matter or ash, while the feeds which are high in fat are relatively deficient in mineral matter. As the pig develops and matures, the proportion of the protein and mineral matter is decreased and the fat or energy producing part of this ration is increased to satisfy the body requirements. Should the young growing pig be reared on a ration materially deficient in the bone and muscle forming material, the individual thus fed will be under sized, fine boned, lacking in musculing and will mature earlier than would a similar individual fed a good grow-

ing ration high in protein and mineral matter content. Young breeding stock which has been reared on a highly fattening ration such as corn, frequently suffer from impaired fecundity. It will therefore be observed that while a hog destined for the block at the earliest possible date may be forced with such a feed as corn, or its by-products, swine that are destined for bacon production must be fed a higher protein ration which is conducive to the production of a longer pig and also one that is less heavily fleshed.

Self-fed hogs in the main make greater gains than trough or hand-fed hogs, but these gains frequently cost more to produce. The trough feeding method, on the other hand, is more suited to produce bacon hogs because the feeder can regulate the feed to the needs of the hogs and keep them growing without their becoming gorged, as is frequently the case on the feeder. While more or less spread must be and is allowed in the feeding of swine the following deduction can be accepted as satisfactory under ordinary conditions for raising young pigs.

About three weeks before weaning a creep should be supplied where the young pigs learn to consume meal and milk. In order to realize the best results milk by-products are almost a necessity both at this stage and for some considerable time after weaning. Middlings, and finely ground or rolled oats either fed separately or together in varying proportions make a very satisfactory meal to feed the young pigs. After weaning, which is done to best advantage about eight weeks of age, feed a daily ration of about one pound of the following mixtures: oats, shorts and linseed meal or flax seed meal mixed in the ratio of equal parts of oats and shorts with the linseed composing about 5 per cent. of the total mixture, with also an addition to this ration of five pounds of milk by-products. Soaking the

meal in the milk for twenty-four hours previous to feeding improves the palatability.

Pen fed hogs make the most rapid and economical gains and generally this method is preferred for the production of market hogs. Alfalfa or clover fed in racks is the most suitable for hogs fed in pens. Whole dry grain such as corn or oats scattered through the litter tends to make the pigs take exercise. The meal ration should be gradually increased until at six months of age three or more pounds of meal are being fed. Corn or barley meal should gradually be added to the ration until these feeds compose six parts, with the remainder of the ration composed of three parts of shorts and five per cent. of linseed oil meal or else flax.

The paddock or pasture lot is most desirable for rearing young breeding stock as soon after weaning as conditions permit. Alfalfa and clover occupy first place as pasture crops with oats, barley and rape ranking second. Similar rations should be given these pigs as those given market hogs, except that the ground corn should be wholly or partly substituted with ground oats or barley. Undoubtedly the most satisfactory method of rearing young breeding stock is on paddock, because the growth of bone and muscle and the constitutional vigor thereby encouraged cannot be realized under other conditions.—W. G. Dunsmore, Assistant Animal Husbandman.

A Little Girl's Conclusion.

(Port Rowan News.)

A little girl was spending a night away from home. When it was time to go to bed she knelt at the knee of her hostess to say her prayers, expecting her usual prompting.

This was not coming, and she was heard to remark:

"Please excuse me. I can't remember my prayers, and I'm staying with a lady that don't know any."



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