

Rather Warm These Days

In fact too warm for one to do any more work than is absolutely necessary. Are we not right?

But still there you are taking your pail and stool and milking perhaps 6 or 8 or 10 cows, and at the same time running the risk of losing all by an untimely "kick" on account of the flies.

And then when milking is over, skimming your milk with a hard to turn, hard to clean separator.

If the above describes your situation we have something interesting to say to you. Can you guess what it cost one of Ontario's most progressive dairymen, Mr. Wm. Kaufmann, of Tavistock, to milk his 23 cows twice a day? Just 15c. And it took less than an hour at each milking too. That's one example of what our

B-L-K Mechanical Milker

"The supply can is out of the way of the operator. The oil-drip pan, beneath base and body, catches all drainage.

will do. And it's no exception either. And for simplicity, easy turning, easy cleaning, perfect skimming, speed in separating, etc., etc. our

"Simplex" LINK BLADE CREAM SEPARATOR

"has it on them all."

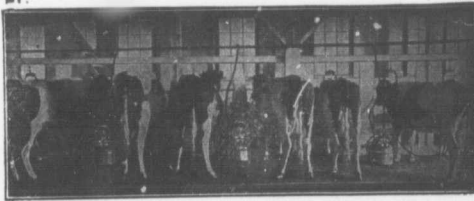
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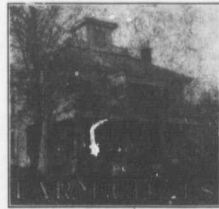
To Our Advertisers

YOU depend upon your announcements in this paper to bring business to your firm. You expect results, and get them.

Why miss any issue—and the results also—because your advertising copy reaches this paper too late for insertion? Aim to have all new copy with us one week previous to date of publication.

NOTICE

Our New Rates take effect August 1st. Better send in your Contract early, in order that you may be protected for one year at our present low rate.



Farm Leases

H. Percy Blanchard, Hants Co., N.S.

The late discussion of different methods of leasing farms reminded me of an old English law book in which is given a form of lease as used in the Old Country. The exactness with which each item required or forbidden is detailed should almost compel the tenant to farm properly. I went attempt to copy it, for the form covers pages; but a brief abstract might be interesting.

After the formal setting out of the parties to the contract, the lands demised, the rent reserved and the term of tenancy, are requirements that tenants must pay all rates and taxes, must reside in the farm house and not sublet it. He must keep buildings in repair, paint exterior every five years and interiors every seven years. He must also at proper times lay out and keep repaired hedges and fences, scour and keep clean all ditches and keep buildings insured. If the landlord expends money on permanent improvements, tenant must pay five per cent per annum on outlay as extra rent. Then comes a very detailed five-year rotation, which specifies each crop and its proportion.

All the produce must be "eaten off on the land," and should tenant sell any straw he must put on land in its place three lots of manure to every lot of straw. He is forbidden to grow two "white" crops in succession on same land, or to "mow any of the meadow or pasture land more than once in the year, or two years in succession." He also forbidden to plow up any of the meadow.

Then comes a clause as to crops grown during the last year of tenancy which must be left on the premises and be paid for by the landlord on a basis of valuation. Detailed items of the crops and proportions for each of the last four years of tenancy are set out; in order no doubt that a new tenant may enter and take hold of the farm as a "running concern."

In England they are very particular about their meadows; and some are pointed out that have not been plowed for the past 500 years. The mild climate doubtless accounts for the fact that the sod survives the winter. As many as 20 varieties of grasses and clovers have been found growing together. A year now and again without being mowed, and a liberal use of fine rotted top dressing, preserve indefinitely these beautiful meadows luxuriantly green. I am afraid it would be hard for us to keep the mowing machine off of them when the odd year of rest comes round.

"Stay-on-the-Farm" Movement Albert Hennell, New Westminster Dist., B. C.

Prices of farm produce are high. The cost of living is higher. In this condition of affairs we have the birth of the "back-to-the-farm" movement. The movement is being vigorously pushed by city editors, college professors, and journalistic writers. I am none of these. I am a farmer, and I

have a suggestion to make to some of these "back-to-the-farm" boosters.

Isn't it strange that it has not occurred to some of these philanthropists that "stay-on-the-farm" movement would accomplish the same purpose as a "back-to-the-farm" movement. It would tend to stop growing congestion of cities and increase the production of foodstuffs. We are told that every province in Eastern Canada is losing in population except Quebec; that Ontario the rural population has declined 100,000 in the last 10 years.

In my own province of British Columbia, the population is not making development that it should. If all these people who have left the farm the last 10 years were still on the farm as producers, wouldn't it be much more to the point than to their places taken by city citizens are not "the manner born," who would only in exceptional cases make as good farmers as the boys girls who are leaving?

I wish to state myself an adherent of a "stay-on-the-farm" movement. Shorter hours of labor, greater opportunities for social intercourse, adequate returns for their labor by the farmers that they incur on the farm. The last factor I regard as the important one. We farmers for the most part have not conveniences in the house and an eight hour day for our sons and wives, because both of these conveniences cannot afford. Give us the adequate returns and we will soon get the requisites to a well-ordered and surable country life. If we can do so then both "stay-on-the-farm" and "back-to-the-farm" movements are foredoomed to failure.

Fruit Crop Prospects

The most important developments noted in Fruit Crop Report No. from the Dominion Department of Agriculture, in 1913, occurred in the Maritime provinces June 3 and 4. This frost will seriously reduce the apple crop in the Annapolis Valley. In Ontario the "pillar" has reduced the crop in certain sections, but on the whole the report will be a very satisfactory one. British Columbia's crop will average well, but the peach crop will be a light crop everywhere but British Columbia. Plums too have light setting. British Columbia has reporting favorable conditions.

The peach crop in Ontario is a total failure. In British Columbia ports are not so favorable as those received earlier, and in the Kootenay Valley the crop is a failure. There will be a bumper crop in the Niagara district, and in the southern and western counties of Ontario. Winter injury has seriously reduced the crop in Eastern Ontario. Prospects are a practically full crop from Nova Scotia and a fair crop from British Columbia.

A large acreage has been set to tomatoes and prospects are good. Prices will be low. As a general rule the strawberry crop will be light average, and prices will run high.

In the fattening pen give the all they will readily clean up, but more.

Mr. H. F. Page, of Matsqui, B.C., under date of April 23rd, writes: "At a public auction held today by Mr. M. E. Alexander, of Burn, B.C., 28 grade cows made average of \$172.25, 25 of which were Holstein grades. The top price was \$263. This cow was sold by the writer to Mr. Alexander at a net cost of \$200. Eighteen of the cows cost over \$300 each. This looks to me as a record for Canada or United States. The prices certainly indicate the value as well as the man behind the cows."



We Welcome Pro

Trade Increases th

Vol. XXXIII.

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NSILAGE has at least a few Cans have fed it for it best. And yet feeding of ensilage much mystery. To "A little knowledge applies. The best h out bin with a found oats are still regarded cow may find a sac turned and eat enou nothing is thought inking of trouble fr and up go the hands in holy horror, and and again as proof of silage isn't safe."

This superstition r silage takes many f dairy farmer inform a man fed ensilage wouldn't have any three years." It is no either since another me that "a bite of kill a brood mare." fairly well authentic six fine horses ver Ingersoll, Ont., as feeding them ensilag cattle has been mer again and again by afraid of silo corn.

ITS PLACE FOR

The most enthusiastic of ensilage feeding w it cannot be fed s quantities to horses, bulky feed, whereas a small stomach and pected to thrive on er used in reason, how so dancer. The vet examined the six hors Ingersoll informs me was a case not so r ing too much ensilag rotten ensilage course, is not advi case. In my own have fed herds of numbering all the head to 170 head; h ensilage when availa never yet noticed an My experience has l I believe that ensilage best roughages avail cattle, and I consi