

our farming community; they suggest again that our cow testing members might well add to their cooperative purchases of feedstuffs the further cooperation of the very best pure bred sire to be found.

These seven or eight points, hastily sketched, indicate clearly that cow testing is not a matter of occasionally sharpening a lead pencil to puncture the toy balloon of a few low average yields; the outlook is far broader, higher ambitions are fostered. M. K. records, but the initial letter in

the alphabet of herd improvement, can spell out strong sentences of encouragement for all. They become for the herd owner both eye and ear, helping him to see, to hear, to discern clearly those things easily within his grasp, which make for immediate improvement and lasting success. If men but grip these wider problems of advanced dairying with intensity and tenacity, we shall with loyal and useful service to country and generation work a revolution through cow testing possibilities.

Getting a Start as a Tenant

Some of the Methods of Renting Land

SOME of our most successful farmers began as hired men, later becoming tenants and finally owners of the land they work. Many young men now working on farms are ambitious to become independent farmers such as these, and will doubtless follow in their footsteps. They are saving from their yearly earnings with the object of purchasing stock and equipment necessary to begin as a tenant. Next spring many of them will launch out on their new venture. To such, as well as to any who have to look still further into the future for the time at which they will become their employers, a few remarks on the various systems by which land can be rented may be welcome.

Renting land is a method of borrowing capital with which to begin farming. There is probably no way in which a man of limited means can secure control of capital so readily as by renting land. With enough money to secure the stock for a farm and to partially pay for an equipment of machinery, a man may by renting a good farm secure control of more thousands of dollars' worth of capital than he could handle by borrowing for any purpose. In some cases it is possible for an energetic young man, with practically no capital at all, to rent a farm fully stocked and equipped, thereby securing without financial resources the use of several thousand dollars' worth of capital.

The Different Methods.

The system of rental requiring the least capital for the tenant to start with is that under which the landlord furnishes the land and all the stock and equipment necessary to farm it. In this case the owner reserves the right to exercise considerable supervision over the operations of the farm in order to reduce the risk of loss through the inefficiency or carelessness of the tenant. This supervision, of course, must be paid for, and the share of the proceeds going to the landlord is correspondingly greater. The amount taken for the use of the farm varies in different localities. The system is not much followed in this country, and is not advisable except where the tenant is thoroughly familiar with farming conditions, in which case he will be able to estimate what share of the year's receipts he should have for his work.

Straight share renting in which the owner furnishes the land only and receives a portion of the produce, is the system generally adopted in the west, where grain farming is followed. The reason for this is that, the crops not being so sure, the risk of failure is shared by the owner, and that, since only part of the land may be under cultivation, nothing is charged for that which is idle. The owner pays the taxes and the tenant delivers the owner's share of the grain to the elevator. The landlord usually gets one-third of the grain, as registered by the machine at threshing time. Sometimes the landlord pays part of the twine and threshing bills and may also furnish part of the seed, in which case, of course, he gets a larger share of the returns. Share renting is also followed in the east. In some dairy districts, where no cash crops are

sold, it is usual for the owner to furnish half the seed and all the stock, except the horses, to pay half the threshing and soil filling bills and to get half the receipts, the tenant furnishing the machinery, horses, and all labor, in return getting half of the proceeds. An investigation carried on in New York, where agricultural conditions are similar to those of eastern Canada, showed that though scarcely any two leases were exactly alike, the labor of men, horses and machinery offset the use of land, everything else being divided equally.

Renting for Cash.

The most satisfactory system of tenure is cash renting, the tenant owning everything but the land. The tenant requires considerable capital to

A Protest from Agriculture.

THE following resolution was passed unanimously at a representative meeting of the Directors of the United Farmers of Ontario held in Toronto on September 5th. It speaks for itself.

"Whereas it has been announced that the Dominion Government has called a Convention to discuss ways and means of meeting the critical industrial conditions arising from the war, and whereas it has also been announced that the said Convention is to be composed of representatives of manufacturing industries, transportation companies, banking institutions, labor unions, etc., and also, of mining, fishing, lumbering and agricultural interests, the latter to be represented by officials of the federal and provincial departments of agriculture;

Be it therefore resolved that we, the directors of the United Farmers of Ontario, in meeting assembled, place ourselves on record as being strongly opposed to having our industry represented at this Convention by departmental officials, or any one under the patronage of our various governments, and be it further resolved that we urge the Government to secure agricultural representatives for this Convention by asking the same to be nominated by the Independent Farmers' organizations themselves; and further be it resolved that copies of this protest be sent to the Prime Minister and members of the federal government, to all local branches of the United Farmers of Ontario, and to the press; and further, that we ask the Canadian Council of Agriculture to join with us in securing for agriculture proper representation at this convention."

furnish the horses and equipment for a good farm when renting on this basis. Now, when more machinery is used than formerly, and with higher prices prevailing for all kinds of farm stock, it costs a great deal more to equip a farm than formerly, but on the other hand, the man who is working gets much higher wages and can therefore save more. The chief advantage of cash rent is that with it a greater "r" are of the receipts goes to the tenant who is not required to pay the owner for supervision or for the use of stock and equipment. His rent will about equal the interest on the value of the land at current rates. In fact, in some districts where land is high and increasing in value less than the equivalent of current rates of interest is charged, the owner looking to the unearned increment for part of his returns. Another advantage

is that the tenant owns his stock. Any improvement he puts upon it will be his own. He has an opportunity of building up a magnificent herd and flock, so that when he buys a farm for himself his income will be greater and the work of paying off the mortgage less burdensome.

The tenant has but little opportunity of reaping the reward that comes to an owner in increasing the fertility of the farm or adding to its improvements. Every year work of this kind can be done without seriously interfering with regular farming operations. This matter of getting paid for improvements is always a burning question where tenancy is common. One way of securing recompense for them is to secure an option on the farm rented, so that at the end of a certain period it may be bought at a stated price. All improvements made subsequent to the securing of the option will therefore become the property of the tenant when the farm is purchased without further cost.

A young man is often advised to start farming by purchasing a poor farm, rather than by renting a good one. Investigations have clearly shown, however, that just as farmers owning good land have larger labor incomes than those owning poor land, so do tenants on good land secure larger returns for their labor than tenants or even owners in poorer sections. The energetic young man, with sufficient capital to purchase stock and equipment for a good farm, is well advised to rent as good a farm as is available in his district.

Balancing the Ration

Simple Rules for the Inexperienced

BALANCING the ration for a dairy cow may seem to be a task requiring thorough scientific knowledge of the composition of food-stuffs and of the requirements of the animal organism. So it does, if done strictly according to science, and the nearer the feeder approaches to the true scientific standard the better and more satisfactory will be his result. But without the detailed scientific knowledge it is possible to approach a great deal nearer to scientific standards than is done in ordinary hit and miss system of feeding in which the cow's ration is governed by the relative sizes of the hay and the straw mow, the grain bin not being taken into consideration. A few helpful suggestions and simple rules are contained in a bulletin issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. They are compiled for the help of the inexperienced, and are as follows:

By balanced ration is meant the combination of such a proportion of nutrients and in such quantities as the cow requires to maintain her bodily functions and as she can utilize in the production of milk. These nutrients are classified as protein, carbohydrates and fats. Protein is one of the principal constituents of milk; fats and carbohydrates perform much the same functions, that is, produce energy and heat, and in the balancing of a ration are usually classified together. If the cow is given a ration containing an excess of either element, the excess is liable to be wasted; hence the economical importance of a balanced ration.

Corn silage, corn stover, timothy hay, millet hay, prairie hay, hays from the common grasses, straws of the various cereals, and cottonseed hulls may all be classed as low in protein content, while legume hays, such as alfalfa, the clovers, cowpeas, soy beans and cast and pea, are classed as roughage high in protein. Grain and concentrated feeds are the chief sources of protein, and the mixture should be made to fit the class in which the roughage belongs.

Under most circumstances the cow should be fed all the roughage that she will eat up clean,
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