

Are You

Skimming your milk
at a loss of

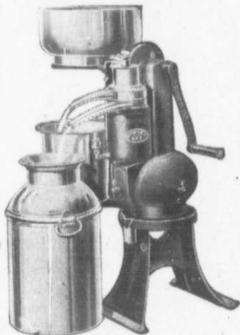
Money

Time and
Energy?

Are you losing butterfat due to incomplete skimming?

Are you wasting time and energy by using a small-capacity, low-speed, hard-to-turn, hard-to-clean machine?

If so, why stay in the rut? Follow the way of the progressive, and let us tell you why you should use a



The favorite everywhere it goes. Note its beauty and heavy compact construction, with low-down, handy supply-can only 31 ft. from the floor.

"Simplex"

The 1,100-lb. size "Simplex," when at speed and skimming takes no more power than the ordinary 500-lb. Hand Separator of other makes, and it does the work in half the time.

The "Simplex" with its self-balancing bowl, which always runs true, skims clean. A bowl that runs out of balance will not do good work.

The low-down supply can, only 41 inches from the floor, eliminates all back-breaking lifts.

There are several other splendid features about the "Simplex" that it will be in your best interests to know about. Send a post card for our illustrated booklets.

Bear in mind, too, that we are agents for the B-L-K Mechanical Milkier. Tell us how many cows you milk, and we will give you estimates on what it will cost you to install a B-L-K.

SEE our Exhibit of Milking Machines and Cream Separators at Toronto and Ottawa Exhibitions.

D. Derbyshire & Co.

Head Office and Works - BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Branches: PETERBOROUGH, ONT. MONTREAL and QUEBEC, P. Q.
WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

Woman's Buying Power

You men with wives and families: Did it ever occur to you how many things you buy for yourself, your home and your children? Do you buy most of these things on your own proposal or does your wife influence you in nearly all of them? Now just stop and think about it.

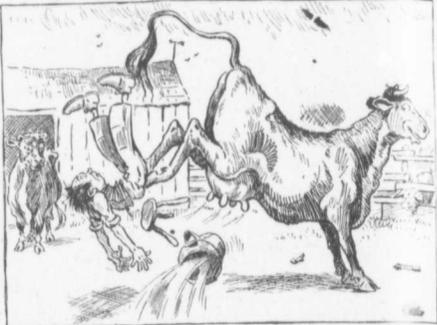
You buy your jack knife, your own shoes, your own hat, probably your tie and collar, but nine chances out of ten at least your wife has a voice in the purchase of everything for you, your home and your children. Some men won't acknowledge this, but it's true. She is the family purchasing agent.

On our farms, women exercise the same influence and even more. They take an active part in all pertaining to the farm, and they personally supervise and often do the work in departments such as the dairy, the apiary, poultry and pigs.

We recognize woman's interests on the farm by giving them annually a big special Household Number of Farm and Dairy—our Fifth Annual will be out Oct. 5.

For't'll be wise to recognize woman's interests on our farms by being in our October 5, Household Number. Reserve your space early. Place it in your strongest copy. It will appeal to the women in more than 17,000 dairy homes we reach. The kind of people our advertisers want to reach.

Remember our people are dairy farmers—the class that can afford the best. Their income this year will exceed \$30,000,000. If you convince our women folk that your goods are good value, she'll sell them to the household, for she is really the buyer for the home.



Why Some Famous Men Have Left the Farm

—Sharpley Salema

TAXATION OF LAND VALUES UPHELD BY A FARMER

Chas. S. Brown, Peterboro Co., Ont.

I HAVE read with much interest the articles appearing in Farm and Dairy from time to time on the problems of taxation. In the issue of Aug. 7th, one of your correspondents takes exception to some statements that appeared under the heading of "Easily Secured Wealth."

I am not much of an authority on single tax questions, but would like to reply to one or two remarks made by Mr. Currie.

If at the time Mr. Astor purchased the land on which the Astor hotel stands, the population of the City of New York and of the surrounding states had ceased to increase, and throughout the whole 80 years had remained stationary, would that piece of land be worth 10 times as much to-day as it was at the time of purchase? The obvious answer is, No.

The next question that arises is "Why did the value jump from \$150,000 to \$2,500,000?" The answer is simple enough. The population of New York city and the surrounding states has increased by leaps and bounds in the past 80 years. As population increases the demand for land on which to do business becomes keener and keener. Naturally the price which men are willing to pay for the privilege of doing business on a favorable situation will keep rising. The increase in value goes to the fortunate individual who holds the land. This increase in the value of the bare land is not due to any thing that the owner has done himself. It has been created solely by the increase in population.

Your correspondent states that "when public improvements are made which directly benefit the land the owners of such land should pay the bill." Of course they should. But when new streets are opened up in any city, water works laid, etc., the value of all the vacant lots along that street jumps up in price wonderfully. Why? Because the corporation has been kind enough to spend some of the people's money there. Although these lots may have doubled or tripled in value, the owner still pays taxes on the value, or a percentage of the value, of his unimproved lots while others must pay on both improvements and land value.

When a by-law comes up in any city to raise money for public improvements or to give a free site or bonus to any manufacturing concern, we see the property holders working very hard to get out the vote. Each one knows perfectly well that any measure of this sort will increase the value of his property. But when it comes to paying for it all, the whole

community takes a hand. The ring of the whole thing ought to be apparent to anybody. If all taxes came directly from land values, those who held the land would pay the increased tax and the wealth created by the whole people would go to benefit the whole people.

As far as the farmers are concerned, I do not believe they would suffer much by "such bare faced robbery." The value of farm lands exclusive of improvements is very little. If farm land were taxed at five per cent, the farmer would not pay any more than he is now compelled to pay by indirect taxation, and the other man by which his wealth is siphoned away from him.

Every time a farmer buys an article produced on land, he pays millions of dollars per acre, part of the sum received by the manufacturer must be handed over to the landlord. The higher the land soars in price the greater the toll the landholder is enabled to take. In this way the farmer's money goes to enrich the "lords of the earth." A good deal of tax on land values would mean that some of this toll, would go to the state instead of into the pocket of an individual who never earned it.

The single tax aims a heavy blow at all forms of monopoly. The farmer and laboring man to-day are monopolized by the monopolies to pay greatly increased prices for what they buy. Large corporations have secured control of many natural resources such as water power, timber, minerals, deposits, etc. and by throttling competition have been able to greatly enhance prices to the consumer.

The single tax believes in taxing these things at their full value. It would be rather unprofitable for the monopolist, who in many cases, is content to allow the above mentioned sources of wealth to lie idle, waiting for a rise in prices. A strong case would compel him to produce more thereby giving employment to labor and lower prices to the consumer.

The scarcity of clover hulls is a disadvantage in clover seed production. In Quebec the Provincial Government is buying hullers and selling them to farmers. Where government hullers are not available, farmers might well cooperate to buy the hulling can be done, however, on an ordinary machine and can be done best in cold, frosty weather. The man who is growing 25 acres of clover seed can afford to buy a clover huller—John Fisher, of Conservation Commission.

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A Friend

PERHAPS after 10 years of coming rather intimately



Chas. C. Nixon, Editor of Farm and Dairy has requested in this Exhibit's number that I have written some from agriculture, and the world of business.

As the old experienced relations with a somewhat objective. Moreover, I fear to talk or write subject, as assigned me, Managing Editor's chair Advertising Manager of here I shall be quite far. Comparisons are inevitable the effort shall be to keep far as possible.

Intercourse and visits readers have brought her that they have at least cause of our Canadian has been with me for and greatly last summer of leave trip through New visiting Holstein breeder and enquiring into their. Perhaps the difference few words by stating the readers seem to have gone more or less uncertain seems to have grown vices,"—she simply happy many of marked except of these serve will to readers in general will go when with greater "building castles in Spain. Great courage to the ideals with sacrifice of fitting suitable foundations and bringing them reality.

Note—For nearly four years the Managing Editor of Farm and Dairy has had charge of the magazine two months ago Peterboro to go to Toronto into the publishing business.