

WHY SINGLE TAX SYSTEM WILL BE OF BENEFIT TO THE FARMER

The Single Tax is a Proposition to Levy all Taxes Upon the Value of Land—It is not a Tax Upon Land.

Laurie J. Quinby, in the November 15 issue of The Nebraska Farm Magazine, Omaha, writes as follows on the benefit of the single tax system to the farmer:

"In Nebraska, according to the federal census, tenant farmers have increased in number as follows. In 1880, they constituted only 18 per cent. of the farming population; in 1890, 24.7 per cent.; in 1900, 36.9 per cent.; in 1910, 38.1 per cent. With a constant increase like that, showing how the farmer is being made an alien upon the soil he tills, how long will it be before landlordism holds the entire farm industry by the throat?"

How can this tendency be checked? Consider first the cause of it. As farm lands increase in value, due to this tendency toward land monopoly, it becomes increasingly difficult for the young farmer to secure land upon which to farm. He is driven from the land. To be sure he does not, as a rule, improve his condition by going to the city, for he finds there the same condition, even exaggerated over what it is in the country.

The present system of taxation compels the farmers to remove, as farmers, farther and farther away from the centers of population. For to farm, they know they must have cheaper land than that near large cities. Even this does not help them much, for their products must be brought to the cities, and they find themselves the victims of transportation companies.

Worse than this, they are denied the advantages they could secure in the matter of better schools, libraries, entertainments, that are to be had in the cities. In other words, under this unwise and unjust system of taxation, the farmer is becoming more and more isolated from his city brother and from city advantages, while at the same time the city population is becoming congested in the slums.

The value of land, whether city or country, always reflects or measures the degree of progress made thereon. During the decade from 1900 to 1910 the value of farm lands in Nebraska increased 231.8 per cent., while buildings increased 118.3 per cent.; implements and machinery increased 77.4 per cent.; live stock, 52.9 per cent. It will here be seen that the increase in the bare value of the land, (not due to anything that may be done to the soil, but measuring solely the hunger of men for the land), increased nearly as much as did all other things reared or raised upon it. Now, a nominal tax upon that land value, exempting all the other items from taxation, would furnish enough revenue for all public needs. It would furnish enough revenue for more and better roads throughout rural districts as well as more and better school accommodations and other advantages. The revenue would increase as the land values increased and as the needs of the public demanded.

If society were to tax land values as it should, there would be no occasion for any other taxes. All industry would be free. Farming is an industry.

Taxation of other things than land values, releases land values of that much taxation. To release land values of taxation is to inflate those values and create land monopoly. Investments, as speculation only, become more certain of returns in those things that are untaxed.

No farmer, as a farmer, is interested in land monopoly. It cuts down his opportunity for occupation. It nails down in other hands the source from which he brings his wealth. It makes of him a tenant instead of an independent farmer. The small farms become merged into larger ones. This tendency in this country is reducing the number of independent farm families every year.

Why Single Tax will Benefit the Farmer.

The moral justification for the Single Tax is no longer a debatable question. Every person familiar with its principles concedes its equity. The only question that now remains re-

gards the economic advantage it may be to owners of land.

If the farmer is primarily a farmer, not a land speculator; if his principal interests are in the field of farming, this reform in taxation would be greatly to his advantage.

The Single Tax is a proposition to levy all taxes upon the value of land. It is not a tax upon land.

The difference between land and land value is the value. That is, the price at which the land will sell.

We have in Omaha at the corner of Sixteenth and Farnam streets, a single lot for which the owners have refused half a million dollars. Where is there in the entire State of Nebraska a single farm, including all equipment, stock and improvements, that is worth that much money?

Every person who stops to think knows that to tax anything made by human effort is equivalent to taxing the person who buys that thing. The tax is added to the price. Not only is the tax added to the price, but it is by constituting a part of the cost of doing business, is so considered by the manufacturer or handler of the article in estimating his profits. That is, he adds a profit to that much of his investment. But more than that, to tax goods prevents the production of goods, and to restrict the production of goods, the limited supply necessarily artificially increases the price to the consumer. In other words, he pays a monopoly price for them.

Another thing: Not only does the consumer pay this tax with all its accumulations when he buys the article, but every year, so long as he retains that article, whether it be furniture in his home or implements in his field, the assessor will pounce upon him for this tax, this fine, as if he were a criminal.

Under the Single Tax on land values, all the improvements, crops, stock and implements, all the household goods and personal property of the farmer as well as what he contributes to the fertility of the soil, would never be taxed at all. Not only this, but none of the things he might buy—his clothing, supplies, implements, or any goods whatever—would ever be taxed. Thereby he would secure them at a fair and honest price, without any of the elements of monopoly entering into the bargain.

Under the Single Tax on land values, the crowding into unhealthy quarters that now prevails in the cities and the isolation that now persists in rural districts—all would disappear.

Farmers' sons and daughters would no longer be lured by false lights of the city.

These are but a few of the reasons why farmers should be ardent single taxers. The only need is to study and think upon this theme for them to see more and greater benefits to them through its complete adoption.

THE NEWSPAPER GUY

I find a man pushing his way through the line of the cops where the work of the fire fiend shines.

"The chief?" I inquired—but a fireman replies:

"Oh, no; why, that's one of those newspaper guys."

I see a man walk through the doors of the show

Where great throngs are blocked by the sign "S. R. O."

"Is this man the star, that no ticket he buys?"

"Star nothing! He's one of those newspaper guys."

I see a man start on the trail of a crook,

And he scorns the police, but he brings him to book.

"Sherlock Holmes?" I enquired—some one scornfully cries:

"Sherlock h—! Naw, it's one of those newspaper guys."

And some day I'll pass by the great Gates of Gold

And see a man pace through unquestioned and bold.

"A Sa'nt?" I'll ask, and old Peter'll reply:

"No; he carries a pass—he's a newspaper guy!"

CREOSOTE AS A WOOD RESTORER

As a result of the many inquiries in regard to the preservative treatment of fence posts, the Forestry Branch, Ottawa, has now issued a circular on this subject which can be had by applying to the Director of Forestry. The various methods described of treating the posts with the preservatives are all illustrated by diagrams, and the apparatus required is simple and costs little.

The great advantage of these treatments is that they keep even cheap woods free from decay for from ten to fifteen years. Many kinds of wood in farmers' wood lots will last, when used as posts, only four years or thereabouts, after treatment, such as described, they last twice or three times, even four times, as long.

Creosote, which costs in Canada, from ten to twenty-five cents a gallon, is the best preservative. When boiled hot creosote is applied liberally with a brush—a paint brush or white-wash brush, for instance—to the butts of well seasoned posts from which the bark has been removed, it sinks into the wood for a distance of about a quarter of an inch. This should add at least ten years to the life of a post made from a non-durable wood, such as poplar, balsam, fir or spruce. This is not the best method, but it is the simplest and on a small scale, probably the cheapest. Other methods require that the posts be kept covered in tanks of hot creosote for a longer or shorter period.

Besides lengthening the life of the post, the preservative treatment also tends to reduce the cost of the posts in another way, for, as cheap local woods can be used, the first cost and the cost of transportation are usually much lower than for cedar, oak or tamarack. Moreover, as posts will not be set less often, the proportionate cost of setting the post will be less. Taking into account all the items that go to make up the cost of the post, and comparing this with the number of years it will last, it will be found, in the majority of cases, to be much less for treated posts.

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THE SALVATION ARMY

The Governor-General of Canada, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, recently inspected the work of The Salvation Army in Montreal. Particular interest was taken by the distinguished visitor in the Metropolitan for Homeless Men, which is crowded every night, the system of dealing with discharged prisoners, and the Home operated by this Organization for the care and comfort of young women brought to this country for domestic service.

His Royal Highness was greatly interested and impressed with every phase of this work. At the close of the inspection, Colonel Maidment, Chief Secretary of The Salvation Army in Canada, read an address, to which His Royal Highness replied as follows:

As far as your work is concerned, it is, I hope, unnecessary for me to assure you of the very great interest I take in it.

One of the problems that should ever be present in the minds of Canadians is that of their ever increasing urban population. I am convinced that unless this problem is thought out with foresight and thoroughness, the question of slums and that of unemployables will arise here as it has arisen in Europe. This would not only be a calamity, but one that should be avoided in Canada, where so many glorious, wide, open spaces exist around the towns.

After going through your various Departments, and after seeing the practical Christian way in which you cope with the various problems with which you have to deal, I consider that a visit to your Institutions here is a positive sermon in philanthropy.

I am particularly interested at hearing of your methods of assisting the wives and children of men serving sentences of imprisonment. In my opinion I have exceptional opportunities of realizing the distress and suffering caused to innocent women and children when the bread winner of the family has, unfortunately, got into trouble.

A dash of quince preserve is a great improvement in pumpkin pie.

The economical housewife should give due importance to the molasses jug.

NEARLY IN CONVULSIONS

With Acute Indigestion. "Fruit-a-tives" Cured Me.

NEWBURY, ONT., MAY 29th, 1913

"I am not an strenuous user of medicines or patent medicines, but I have taken nearly everything recommended for Indigestion and Constipation.

I have been so bad with Acute Indigestion that I was nearly in convulsions and had to be held. I have used "Fruit-a-tives" and I have not had another attack nor suffered at all with indigestion since taking them.

"Fruit-a-tives" is the only remedy I ever used that did me any good, and I am grateful to "Fruit-a-tives" for making me as well as I am today, and everyone agrees that I look in first class health.

My husband likes "Fruit-a-tives" very much and takes them whenever he has occasion to use a remedy for Constipation."

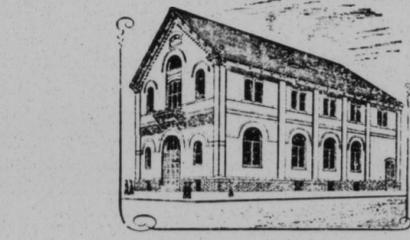
Mrs. D. MCRAE

"Fruit-a-tives" are sold by all dealers at six boxes, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c, or will be sent to any address on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

ELECTORAL LIST

The number of voters in the County of Northumberland for the year 1914 is as follows:

Alnwick	948
Blackville	678
Blissfield	296
Chatham	1656
Derby	293
Glenc	261
Hardwicke	368
Ludlow	285
Nelson	599
Newcastle	1076
North Esk	409
South Esk	325
Rogersville	460
Non-residents	90
Total	7844



WHY CANADA SHOULD MILL HER OWN WHEAT

A despatch from Ottawa last week reported that a delegation of the great milling companies of Canada had been to see the Minister of Trade and Commerce regarding the discrimination which at present exists between the ocean freights on wheat and the ocean freights on flour exported from Canada. We doubt very much whether any question at Ottawa in the last few weeks is of more importance to the Maritime people than this one. Our readers may recall that some time since we had an article based on information carefully obtained with regard to "Maritime Consumption of Feeds." We showed in that article that the feed bill of our farmers during the Spring months is a very large one indeed and that in some cases it has been known to represent the difference between a profitable year and an unprofitable one to our farmers. When we have a long backward Spring in the Provinces our bill for imported feeds runs high. It is one of the greatest handicaps of the Provinces, particularly with regard to farming that we should have these cold spells in which vegetation seems to stand still, while, in other parts of Canada, it is progressing. We refer to these facts, because they have an indirect connection with our present subject. Being large consumers of feeds we are naturally interested in obtaining them at the lowest possible price, and it seems to us, if, as the millers make out, the transportation companies are discriminating against the manufacturers of flour in Canada, then the injury is not solely confined to the milling industry. If the making of more flour in Canada means a greater supply of bran and middlings, and it certainly does, then the Maritime Provinces should spare no effort to have the present condition corrected. Of course, it may happen that even with a larger production in Canada the present price will be maintained, because, since the reduction in the American tariff, it is quite possible that we shall find a big market across the border. But we shall have to take our chances of that. There is one thing sure, though, which is that the more wheat we grind in Canada, the more middlings we have to sell to somebody, whereas, if we send our wheat to England, and if it is ground there, there is scarcely one chance in a thousand that we in

Some Cows from Glengarry.

Among the records collected by the dairy division, Ottawa, this season are some from Glengarry that show the average yield of 155 cows to be 4,540 pounds of milk, 3.5 test, 159 pounds of fat. Included in that is the yield of one herd of 9 cows including one three year old that averaged 6,209 pounds of milk, 3.3 test, 205 pounds of fat.

It will be noticed that this herd produced 1,669 pounds of milk and 46 pounds of fat above the average of the 155 cows. Another herd averaged 220 pounds of fat, or 61 pounds per cow above the average; with fat reckoned at thirty cents per pound, this is equivalent to over eighteen dollars per cow, indicative of the thousands of dollars extra that might be coming into a district if the cows were keyed up to a higher producing level.

One noticeable feature of this section is the large number of poor yields from two and three year olds. But it is not only the heifers that are responsible for lowering the average yield. There are cows from six to ten years old that gave only 2,809 pounds of milk and 102 pounds of fat as compared with that average of 4,540 pounds of milk and 159 pounds of fat.

So that instead of a contrast of only eighteen dollars, it is found that there is an actual difference of over forty one dollars in the cash received from mature cows in the same period. This is surely a statement strong enough to cause every farmer to examine closely into the performance of each cow he keeps. Milk records are easily kept and a composite sample from each tenth day's milk can be tested once a month. Is not this worth doing?

In the University of Pennsylvania there are only 97 physically perfect men among the 1,256 freshmen. The fact need not worry the students or their friends or the State. Some physically perfect men are neither mentally nor morally perfect. Furthermore, physically perfect men are not necessarily healthier or longer lived than their brothers with the imperfections.

No Substitutes

RETURN to the grocer all substitutes sent you for Royal Baking Powder. There is no substitute for ROYAL. Royal is a pure, cream of tartar baking powder, and healthful. Powders offered as substitutes are made from alum.

Mexico, in 1913, exported 5,556,618 barrels of crude oil.

The high cost of killing. It costs about \$700,000,000 to kill 228,000 men in the Balkan wars.

A phonograph clock has been perfected by Max Marcus, a German, after many years of labor. It not only keeps time to the second, but tells the time in a clear baritone voice.

There are men so lacking in normal caution that they run automobiles on to cross streets hid from their view without stopping or slowing down. Such things are seen every day, but are only brought out prominently to public attention when a collision, a serious injury, or a fatality results.

10 CENT "CASCARETS" IF BILIOUS OR COSTIVE

For Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Sluggish Liver and Bowels—They work while you sleep.

Furred Tongue, Bad Taste, Indigestion, Sallow Skin and Miserable Headaches come from a torpid liver and clogged bowels, which cause your stomach to become filled with undigested food, which sours and ferments like garbage in a swill barrel. That's the first step to untold misery—indigestion, foul gases, bad breath, yellow skin, mental fears, everything that is horrible and nauseating. A Cascaret tonight will give your constipated bowels a thorough cleansing and straighten you out by morning. They work while you sleep—a 10-cent box from your druggist will keep you feeling good for months.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1869.

LIABILITIES	
Capital Paid up	\$ 11,560,000.00
Reserve Fund	12,560,000.00
Undivided Profits	1,021,219.00
Notes in Circulation	10,385,376.69
Deposits	138,729,483.41
Due to Other Banks	3,118,922.03
Bills Payable (Acceptances by London Br.)	3,352,148.77
	\$178,316,130.29
ASSETS	
Cash on hand and in Banks	\$30,476,000.19
Government and Municipal Securities	3,778,533.88
Railway and other Bonds Debentures and Stocks	12,622,217.20
Call Loans in Canada	9,189,279.16
Call Loans elsewhere than in Canada	10,660,229.65
Deposits with Dominion Government for Security of Note Circulation	578,000.00
	\$67,304,260.08
Loans and Discounts	\$105,363,239.92
Bank Premises	5,648,630.29
	\$178,316,130.29

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

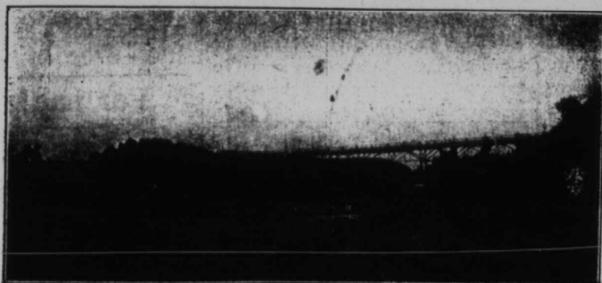
185 Branches in Canada and Newfoundland.

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2 Bank Bldgs., Princess St., E. C. Cor. William and Cedar Sts.
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SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES

In the Bank's Steel Lined Vault, rented at from \$5.00 per annum upwards. These boxes are most convenient and necessary for all possessing valuable papers such as Wills, Mortgages, Insurance Policies, Bonds, Stock Certificates, etc.

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