

Lightning Conductors Act Two Ways

- 1.—They prevent strokes
- 2.—They carry the current to the ground when a stroke occurs

An excellent metal for Lightning Rods is copper, because it is a good conductor of electricity—about six times as good as iron; because it is nearly indestructible (do you remember the old copper kettle at home?), and because it is not easily melted.

The best statistics available prove that for every 100 buildings now struck by lightning about 5 only would be struck were they rodged. Rods have an efficiency of 94½ per cent. as a preventive of strokes. This is the report of 18 Companies in Ontario and includes rods of every kind. But should a stroke occur—and sometimes it will—then you must have a good conductor to carry it off harmlessly.

The "Universal" Rod has a big conducting surface, with the copper where it is wanted, on the outside of the rod, the sheath, which is fastened with a Lock-Joint.

Would you care to see our Catalogue? Drop us a line.

THE UNIVERSAL LIGHTNING ROD CO.

Makers of the Rod with the Lock-Joint, at
HESPELER, ONT.

Deering New Ideal Binder



A Deering New Ideal binder will go into any grain field and cut, bind and deliver all the grain in that field. Any Eastern Canadian farmer can prove this statement to his full satisfaction by studying Deering binder features and trying the machine.

The reel is adjustable for tall, short, down or tangled grain. The special T-shape cutter bar enables the operator to tilt the platform close to the ground when necessary. The bottoms of the guards are almost level with the bottom of the platform, preventing trash being pushed in front of the knife.

Either smooth section or serrated knives can be used. Three packers and three discharge arms aid in doing efficient work. The main frame is made of tough, strong steel bars, forming a unit which the hardest usage can not twist out of shape. Then there is the famous Deering knott—simple, accurate, unflinching.

Get a catalogue from your local agent, or, write the nearest branch house.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd.

Hamilton, Ont.

London, Ont.

Montreal, Que.

St. John, N. B.

These machines are built at Hamilton, Ont.

A Farmer Single Taxer Speaks Out

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

MA Y I trespass a little on the patience of Farm and Dairy readers by replying to an article that appeared in your issue of June 4 on "Unearned Increment." It may be due to a lack of knowledge on my part, but I fail to see through some of the comparisons that the writer, Mr. Parsons, makes.

In the first place no man, be he single taxer or Socialist, need think that land is going to cease to rise in value. Increase of population, increase in the productive power of labor, and other causes will always cause land values to rise and rents to increase. The principle underlying the single tax is that in reality the land does not belong to anyone; and that if a man monopolizes a piece of land for his own use, thereby keeping others from using it, he should be willing to pay the public a just amount for the privilege.

Now, Mr. Editor, if ten men want a piece of land and the owner raises the price as your correspondent

man loses by his gain; and it is nothing short of nonsense to make such a comparison.

THE FARMER SPECULATOR.

I do not deny that the Grain Growers' Association and many farmers have reaped big profits by increasing land values. But I don't even remember seeing any thing in "Farm and Dairy" upholding the game when it was played by farmers. I imagine that most farmers are just as keen to make money in this way as anyone else. And nobody need blame them. I do not look upon money made in this way as "criminal"; but I do contend that the state has its right to a share in the "spoils," no matter whether they are coming to the farmers or others. Mineral lands should be assessed at their full acreage value and not, as is very often the case, the same as ordinary farm lands. It would cure the holders of the idea of holding them out of use, and would encourage the development of natural resources.

Wouldn't This be a Fine Bunch for Any Man to Start With

All young and closely related to May Echo, Sara Jewel Hengerveld and Postino Hengerveld, No. 1 in Johnstone De Kol Hengerveld, No. 2 Maggie De Kol, No. 3 Nancy Countess De Kol, No. 4 Princess Ruby Hengerveld and No. 5 Viscount of Balsam Shade. Be sure you look up this bunch at the big sale in Belleville on July 1st. They are the offering of J. W. Embury, of Balsam Shade Stock Farm.

states, why should he object to paying back at least a part of the increased value? No one man increases the value of land except as he is an individual unit in society. If the community creates land values, then the community has a perfect right to ask the individual to pay back a part.

SPECULATIVE VALUES.
Single taxers do not condemn the increase of land values provided that the increase merely keeps pace with the increasing production of wealth; but when speculation sets in, as it does in nearly every case, they have good reason to demand a fairer system of taxation.

Your correspondent can see no difference between the increase of land values and the increase in price of farmer's produce. I think there is a very great difference. Land is a product of nature, and is not the result of human labor because the population of the whole world, if they labored for a thousand years, could not increase or decrease by one pound the amount of matter on the globe.

Farm produce is a product of labor. For its production, land, labor and capital were necessary. The sum received for farm produce represents rent and land, wages for labor and interest on capital. I wonder if Mr. Parsons thinks it any harm for a farmer to hold his produce for a time in order to secure more wages and higher interest; or does he think a man should rush off and sell his produce as soon as harvested, often selling it for less than it is worth. Farmers as a rule receive small wages and low interest on their investment. When a farmer sells his products no

With regard to farms increasing in value four times in 10 years, the statement is news to me. I think an increase of 10 to 20 per cent. would be a nearer estimate. Some lands in the neighbourhood of large cities that have been used for market gardening purposes have increased many times in value during the last decade according as the city has come out to them; but this has nothing to do with the farmers who are miles from these centres of population.

In closing, I would like to point out that as soon as land becomes too valuable for agricultural purposes it soon leaves the farmers' hands. Inflated land values and agricultural prosperity very rarely go hand in hand. The owners are only too anxious to get out and move to the city or else hand their holdings over to tenants with results that are well known to every one.

Items of Interest

Sheep breeders of Prince Edward Island have organized themselves into an association, the Prince Edward Island Sheep Breeders' Association. The association has for its object the encouragement of sheep breeding on the island by every legitimate means.

If the corn is slow in coming up and the weeds are getting a start, cultivate the rows just as though the corn was up. In a weedy field this is so important item, for it holds the weeds in check and loosens the soil, thus allowing the sun's rays to penetrate deeper and warm it more quickly. C. P. Bull.

June 25, 1914

Sweet Clover

I am growing sweet clover this year. Will you please let me know for making it for wintering Co. Ont.

Canadian information of this crop is a Kansas sweet clover for a long time. The ment Station gives advice:

"Sweet clover produces a fair quality makes a desirable more valuable forms, or red clover. One clover can be obtained. This crop should not be shown on top of the inch underground. crop can be cut close to the ground and perhaps hay may be obtained. The first one should be for the first bloom since the plants are coarse and woody after bloom. The sweet clover can be cut sufficiently high, and must be cut many of the plants. The second cutting led in the same way. The time of cutting, governed by the judgment. The sweet clover usually in bloom soon cutting comes on. should be cut when high, and must be cut first cutting. The hay is mown close to the alfalfa or red clover. H. A. McKee, Illinois Farmers' following pointers: first year's growth of is well matured before does not form seed, as it is done in the old growth should just before the bloom crop is harvested but all possible care to prevent the loss of ing, as they are the portion of the plant."

Cut the Hay

(Continued from page 726)
hand, but still looks and then rushed it. The hired man, and heard of my new hay, predicted apportion and said that I for that experiment early every year. We more clover than rule here is to start as soon as a few heads. We do not wait heads to become big, understand, the com- If one scientist along and prove to hay or clover has than earlier cut- fore it pays to allow for a longer period at him. There is food in front of a food is palatable and the extra grass would have to be bedding. Early cured is palatable clean.

I would be incline so important a fac- course we need a large, but are ex- erable May Bilm- Many Holstein co- 1,800 lbs.—J. J. Co.