

employed. Thus we have the assurance that the man who raises no crop, who adds nothing to the wealth of the community, who gains his profit by the impoverishing of industry, may grow rich at a more rapid rate than the man who spends his life adding to the wealth of the world every day.

Any one who watched the breaking of the land speculative boom about 1853 will remember the number of builders, lumber merchants and others who lost their property, and they will also remember the host of farmers who were sold out during the years 1853 to 1858.

While there were periods of depression every ten years, the great cataclysms came in 1837 after the introduction of railroads, in 1857 after the building of the first great Canadian railroads, and in 1893 after a period of excited land speculation, and now has come another period of collapse.

**Why Epidemics of Failure?**

In the investigation of the causes of the deplorable failures in society it is necessary to observe two all-important distinctions, which in our laws have been overlooked: First, the distinction between the value whose increase is coincident with an increase in poverty, and the value whose increase indicates an increase in wealth; second, the distinction, also all-important, between the relations which are harmonious and the relations which are antagonistic.

When Toronto was first settled a little more than a hundred years ago, there were a hundred acres of land available for each family. The population has now grown to half a million, and with this increase two things have happened: labor has used every ingenuity to make houses, furnishings, machinery and other commodities more abundant and more cheap. On the other hand, the land has been divided and subdivided. While individual energy was straining every means to make goods abundant and cheap, the communal growth was making land scarce and dear. The value of the land as estimated by the assessor is \$300,000,000, while the value of the buildings is estimated at a little over \$200,000,000. The value of the buildings, as it increased, indicated a greater abundance produced by labor, the greater value of the land indicated a greater scarcity and dearness, caused by the increased demand made for space whereon to live and transact business.

In the proper development of civilization it is of the first importance to examine the polar differences between these two values.

1. The increased value of buildings indicates a greater abundance of buildings. The increased value of the land indicates a relative diminution of land. The first is a multiplication, the second is a division.

2. The buildings come from individual labor; the value of the land comes from communal growth.

3. Buildings and other labor products are transient, continually wearing away or being consumed; the value of the land is perennial, continuing through the ages.

**Industry vs. Speculation.**

It is equally important to examine the effect on the development of society, that results from the misappropriation of those values.

When labor meets labor in the market, each comes with the greatest amount of product that improved methods enable him to produce; they offer abundance for abundance, product for product, service for service, enrichment for enrichment.

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**A Satisfactory Root Cellar**

**It is Built Beneath the Driveway**

By W. G. ORVIS.

As the season for harvesting roots approaches it may be that there are some who have no suitable place for storing them, and who contemplate building one. While visiting Mr. R. A. Penhale, Elgin County, Ont., recently, I noticed that his root cellar combines the features of warmth, ventilation and convenience so necessary for a storehouse of this kind. I will give a description of it in the hope that it may contain some helpful suggestions.

The cellar has stone walls and a cement floor. It is built at the end of the barn, and is most completely covered by the earth of the driveway into the barn above. There is no danger, therefore, of the roots freezing. It is about 10 feet wide and 30 feet long. The walls are five or six feet high, and on these is an arched brick roof, making the cellar 10 feet deep in the highest place. The arch is well built, and no other support is necessary for the driveway. It carries quite a depth of earth as well as the usual loads going in and out of the barn.

Through the roof of the cellar are four box-like arrangements about two feet in diameter. These, I was told, are for the double purpose of providing ventilation and of furnishing a means of filling



One of W. L. Shaw's brick tile silos. Mr. Shaw has two of these on his farm in York Co., Ont. Last winter they kept the silage in excellent condition with little or no freezing.

—Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy

of ventilation like the one provided in this root cellar gives this condition with very little trouble.

As for convenience, this type of cellar is one of the best. It is close to the place of feeding and does not take up room inside the stables. A litter carrier can be used, running from the stable into the pit and along the entire length of it. The roots can be transported from the furthest end of the cellar to the pulper or manure by the minimum of work. The litter carrier makes root handling easy as it can be lowered to the same level of the roots for filling, and can then be raised speedily for transit. The cellar being under the driveway into the barn is easily filled, as the wagons are always directly above the opening, and it is all down hill work. The saving of time and labor thus effected is a big consideration in the rush of the root harvest.

It may not be advisable in all cases, but the plan of this root cellar in its entirety, but it should be suggestive of other plans which can be used on almost any farm.



One of the commodious barns in Dundas Co.

On the Farm of Roy Kendrick, Chesterville, Ont.

—Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

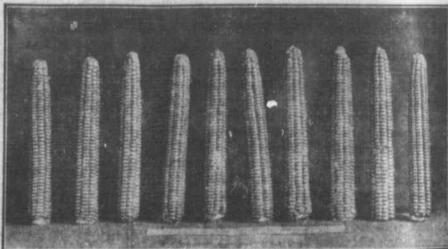
the cellar. The roots pass down a chute from the wagon to these openings. Very little throwing back is necessary because of the number of chutes provided. If a similar chute to the one used outside and which could be moved from place to place were suspended on the inside the roots would be delivered to any part of the cellar. When all the roots are harvested, the openings in the roof are filled with straw, and left unopened when the weather conditions allow, thus providing splendid ventilation. A window in each end provides light and, when necessary, additional ventilation. By leaving these windows partly open, a good circulation of air can be obtained at any time. It is generally conceded that to obtain the best results in storing roots, the temperature should be kept as near the freezing point as possible without allowing any of the roots to become frosted. A system

**Increasing Herd Production**

**Breed the Best to the Best**

By "HERDSMAN," Renfrew Co., Ont.

If the two and one-half million milk cows of Canada could each be induced to increase their annual yield by 10 lbs. of butter fat, and its equivalent in milk, it would mean somewhere in the neighborhood of \$5,000,000 more to the credit of the dairy industry of the country each year.



If you grow Flint Corn these are the kind of ears to select for seed. The best ten ears of Flint corn at the Chatham Corn Show last February. Exhibited by L. D. Hankinson, Elgin Co., Ont.

(Continued on page 11.)