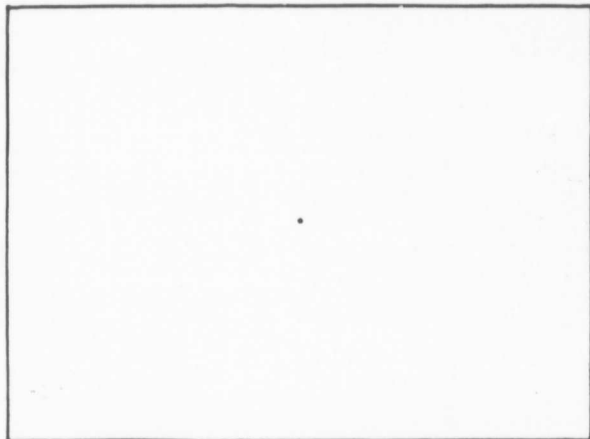


THIS DIAGRAM REPRESENTS A GREAT FARMERS' PROBLEM



WHY DO THE BOYS LEAVE THE FARM?—READ THIS AND FIND OUT

The announcement by Mr. N. W. Rowell, the new Leader of the Liberal party in Ontario, that if elected to power the Liberals will appoint a royal commission to investigate the reason for the depopulation of the rural districts of Ontario, including the reasons why farm land, except in a few sections, is remaining stationary, or is declining in value, while the value of the land in our leading cities is increasing by millions of dollars a year, touches a great problem that vitally affects the interests of the farmers of Ontario. Every time a farmer ships a steer or a bushel of grain to Toronto or to any city, he increases the value of land in that city, especially in the business portion of it. Every time, also, that he buys a plow or some roofing material or anything from a firm in the city he increases land values there by creating labor for the people who make or handle such goods. **BUT HE DOES NOT GET THE VALUE THAT HE THUS CREATES. THAT ALL GOES TO THE FELLOW IN THE CITY WHO OWNS THE LAND,** and especially to the fellow who owns land in the business section. There is land in Toronto that is worth approximately \$3,000,000 an acre. Some of this land is increasing in value at the rate of possibly \$50,000 a year. **BETWEEN 1909 AND 1910 LAND VALUES IN TORONTO INCREASED FROM \$89,000,155 TO \$107,573,664 OR BY \$19,483,509. THIS WENT INTO THE POCKETS OF A COMPARATIVELY FEW PEOPLE AND NONE OF IT TO THE FARMERS OF ONTARIO WHO CREATED MOST OF IT.** During the same period the value of the farm land in Ontario stood practically stationary. If land were taxed according to its value on a provincial basis one acre of land in Toronto valued at \$3,000,000, would pay approximately as much taxes as one third of the farm land in the whole county of Dundas, one of the best farming sections in Ontario.

Because land is held at such extreme values in our cities, rents are higher and it costs more to make the goods the farmers buy and to handle the goods the farmers sell. **THIS IS ONE OF THE REASONS WHY THE FARMER GETS ONLY FIVE AND SIX CENTS A POUND FOR HIS BEEF BUT THE CONSUMER HAS TO PAY EIGHTEEN AND TWENTY CENTS A POUND TO BUY THE SAME MEAT FROM THE MIDDLEMAN.** It costs so much to do business in our cities the middleman has to take a large share of the final selling price if he is going to "make ends meet."

This subject is one which the farmers of Ontario have never looked into. It is time that they did. **FARM AND DAIRY PREDICTS THAT WITHIN THE COURSE OF THE NEXT FEW YEARS THIS WILL BECOME ONE OF THE GREATEST QUESTIONS OF THE DAY.** In western Canada, where the farmers are organized as they should be in Ontario, they are taking this question up vigorously. Mr. E. A. Partridge, of Saskatchewan, told the farmers' delegation that went to Ottawa last December that the farmers of Canada have no reason to fear direct taxation, for **DIRECT TAXATION OF LAND VALUES WOULD SIMPLY MEAN THAT THE LAND HOLDERS AND LAND SPECULATORS IN WINNIPEG, FOR INSTANCE, WOULD PAY MORE TAXES THAN ALL THE FARMERS IN THE WHOLE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.** In the State of Oregon, where the farmers are organized, they are putting up a tremendous fight. The diagram on this page is taken from a campaign booklet they have issued. The space within the four black lines represents the 184,878 acres in the county of Clackamas, Oregon. As the farmers of that county are now taxed they have to pay \$182,577. If they were taxed on the value of their land they would pay only \$91,169. In other words, they would save \$91,408 in a year. The black dot in the center of the page represents 28 city lots in the city of Portland, Oregon, covering 3 1-5 acres. Under the land value tax system these 28 city lots would pay \$91,299 in taxes, or \$230 more than all the farmers of Clackamas county would pay. The farmers of Clackamas county are asking why they should be so heavily taxed while a few city people escape with light taxes and make fortunes by holding land that the farmers are making more valuable. Isn't it time that we organized and looked into these matters for ourselves? **DON'T THINK THAT SUCH A SYSTEM OF TAXATION WOULD HURT THE CITIES. IT WOULD BE A COD-SEND TO EVERY WORKING AND**

BUSINESS MAN. IT WOULD HIT ONLY THE LAND HOLDERS WHO NOW CHARGE SUCH EXORBITANT RENTALS FOR THEIR LAND THAT THE WORKING PEOPLE IN THE CITIES FIND IT HARD TO MAKE ENDS MEET WHILE BUSINESS MEN ARE KEPT BACK FROM PUTTING UP FACTORIES OR ERECTING STORES BECAUSE OF THE COST OF THE LAND. The fact that Mr. N. W. Rowell, the new Liberal leader in Ontario in his speech at Guelph, offered to appoint a Royal Commission, composed of non-partisan authorities on agriculture, to investigate this whole subject means that this is likely to soon become one of the great political questions of the day. Mr. Rowell is a new leader and he is without legislative experience. Premier Whitney has given an honest, capable administration. It is hardly likely, therefore, that the Liberals in Ontario will be elected to power at this election. Mr. Rowell, however, has discovered one of the great reasons why cities prosper while the country districts stagnate. As yet he has done nothing more than promise to investigate it. That investigation, however, if honestly conducted, and we believe that Mr. Rowell is honest, would go far to show how farmers are creating wealth that other people are reaping, and why the hands of farmers every year leave the farms of Ontario. This is a great forward step that Mr. Rowell has taken and the farmers of Ontario should arouse themselves to an appreciation of its importance.

About Those Farm Implements

J. C. Smith, Wentworth Co., Ont.

"It is better to wear out than rust out." I believe that very few of our farm implements are ever worn out. They are generally rusted out, the little work that we do with them not going far towards ending their usefulness.

When driving home from Hamilton not very long ago I noticed a couple of binders and numerous other minor implements drawn up very neatly into the corner of the last field they were used in. Most of the implements that I noticed out of doors, however, were in the barn yard in the shade of trees. Here they made good roosting places for the turkeys, but otherwise were just in as good a condition to make their owner poor as the ones left in the field.

I believe that the most of us have at least \$1,000 invested in implements. The average life of implements around the farm is not more than six years kept under ordinary conditions. We have used our binder for 16 years and expect to use it for a good many more. The same applies to our other implements. It is simply a case of giving the implements no opportunity to rust out.

We were once just as careless as the next one, but we had our eyes opened. We started in to keep our implements under cover. Once we got into the habit, we found it was no more trouble than leaving them in the field. In fact, it is less trouble, for we know just where to look for them, and are not always in trouble with implements out of repair.

We estimate that our implement shed saves us about \$200 a year. This saving is equal to the first cost of the shed, which is a structure 50 feet by 25, with doors on the long side. The implements therefore are easy to get in and get out. I have seen so many implements lying outside this fall that I am here giving my own experience in the hope that it will induce others to start right now to save themselves about \$200 a year.

It is necessary to keep the stable, as well as the cows, clean and sanitary. We whitewash our stable spring and fall, and sprinkle a little lime in the gutters each day after cleaning. It helps to keep down the bad odors.

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