

Something More

ABOUT THE

Inside of the Bowl

In the **LINK-BLADE** Device each vertical layer of milk is an independent Separator, so that in the Nos. 0, 1 and 2 machines there are really 44 independent Separators inside the bowl. Into each one of these the milk is fed in the neutral zone at the lower end of the layer, and as it separates the cream follows the convex side of the blade and works upward and inwardly towards the cream wall, while the skim milk follows the hollow side of the blade upward and outward towards the periphery of the bowl.



The separation in each layer is complete and independent so that each layer is really a separating unit by itself.

In other systems composed of either superposed discs or star-shaped partitions placed one inside the other, the separation is not made complete in each division. There is a re-mixing or conflict of currents as the milk passes from one layer into the other which results in a decreased efficiency. These relative efficiencies have been carefully established by us by trying the different types of devices in the same bowl, at the same speed, and under the same conditions, and the efficiency of the **LINK-BLADES** has been demonstrated to be at least 30 per cent over the next best form of device.

The Simplex Link-Blade

will come to your farm some day and the sooner you order one the more money you will save.

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Can't See it That Way?

Ed. The Dairyman and Farming World.—In your issue of August 10th is a letter from "Fair Play," criticizing my claim that improvements should be free from taxation, and only the land assessed at its value. I pointed out that a few years ago all personal property on farms was freed from taxation, and that another step should now be taken, freeing all improvements on farms from taxation, and assess or value only the land and, of course, in case an incorporated village is situate in a rural municipality, the same mode of assessment should apply to the village, that is, only the lots, used or vacant, to be assessed at their full selling value.

"Fair Play's" letter is very welcome. It shows clearly that he has not considered carefully. I do not blame him. I used to think just as he does—that is, I did not think at all.

We have three governments, federal, provincial, municipal. Each taxes or "takes," so much out of the people every year, but we are now dealing with municipal taxation only.

Our council appoints an assessor, and he is supposed to go around and value each farmer's property, that is, his farm, plus improvements. To do this correctly, he must value two things: first, the land; second, the improvements on the land. We claim that only the land should be valued, and assessed, and the improvements left out. Is that not a simple thing to do? If our assessors do not know how to value land, is it not up to them to learn how? Is that not what they are paid for doing?

The term, "fairness," means land, plus improvements, and, between these two kinds of property, there is a world of difference. That is why one kind should be taxed, and the other kind should not be taxed.

LAND IS COMMON PROPERTY

Land means the spot of earth, the part of our national estate. It is, in a peculiar way, a common property of all. Smith owns a bit of land, that is, he owns a title deed from the government, giving him "private enjoyment" of that spot of earth. And he owes the government a yearly rent, for that privilege. What he owes the government for that privilege is ground rent, but commonly called a "tax," and as soon as Smith refuses to pay that tax his place is sold on him. The condition of his having private enjoyment of a certain spot of the country is, that he must pay a tax for that privilege. The federal government "taxes" the things used on a farm, instead of collecting "ground rent." If a man holds a piece idle or unimproved, he buys nothing out of the stores, so the federal government does not get anything out of him. In that way the man who holds land idle, unimproved, gets out of paying "federal" dues that he would be paying were he using and improving his "spot of earth." That explains how it is that those who speculate in wild lands often reap princely fortunes while those who "use" land are kept poor.

TAXES AND RENT

The municipal government is the only government that collects a "direct" tax from landholders. What I pay on my "improvements" is "tax," but what I pay on the value of my "spot of earth," is "land rent."

Improvements are labored for, land is not. Improvements are destructible, land is not. Improvements are done by the private individual, but the value of my "spot" depends on what my neighbors and the general public do. Improvements are wealth, but land, and the value of land, are not wealth. "Land" means opportuni-

ty. If I have a spot of earth, I have the "opportunity," or chance, to employ myself making a living; that opportunity has a value according to its situation. Crusoe's island afforded him a bare living, but if he could have picked it up and put it in New York harbor, close to the mainland, then it would have afforded him millions of dollars a year in income, ground rent," and he would not have had to do any work. That "ground rent" that would have enriched him, rightly belongs to the public treasury, to be put there by honest taxation. It is the situation of a "spot of earth" that gives it value.

No, land should not be assessed the same, because all land is not of the same value. If I own no land, am one of the "landless," then it is wrong for the government to tax me. Those who own the country should pay the expenses of running the country. But if I own "none" then I should pay no taxes.

Improvements should not be taxed, because they are "mine," created by my favorite labor, but the "spot of earth" is not my private creation, neither is its value.

VALUATIONS NOT PERMANENT

"Would valuations be permanent?" No; a school is built on my farm this year, and the value of locations are raised according to distance from school. A hundred dollars is spent making a road along the side of my farm, and that raises the value of my place, and other places, more or less. A railroad comes, puts the station and town site on my farm, and its value is increased a thousand-fold.

A farm is five miles from town, a school on its corner, a gravel road alongside. No; that land will not grow in value. It will produce no more twenty years hence than to-day.

Land is immovable, puts the station and town site on my farm, and its value is increased a thousand-fold. A farm is five miles from town, a school on its corner, a gravel road alongside. No; that land will not grow in value. It will produce no more twenty years hence than to-day. Land is immovable, puts the station and town site on my farm, and its value is increased a thousand-fold.

THEY HAVE BEEN TAXED

Yes; the bricks in your house have been taxed; your lumber also. They were labored for. Laborers had to eat, drink and consume while making bricks and lumber. And on all things consumed, there was a very heavy indirect tax. If there were no tax on sugar we would get 30 lbs. for a dollar, but seeing that we only get half that amount, we have an idea of how heavy the tax is on that item also.

Yes; "The Almighty made stones," but labor lifted them and set them, and labor is taxed to make multi-millions every year.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, "Fair Play" was much confused when he "could not see it that way." The question needs a little consideration. Let him think over the matter, and, if he remains in doubt on any point, let him come again.

"Prove all things, and hold fast that which is good."—"Interested Reader."

Our Live Stock Orders

Have you noticed our live stock orders? They should attract attention to every farmer at this time of the year. We draw your attention to these prizes just now, as this is the time to get started on canvassing work of any kind. The rush of harvest work is over and there are odd spare moments which might be profitably employed. We have prizes, pigs, poultry as premiums for new subscribers and we fully guarantee all premiums to be pure bred stock.