

FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME

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6. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles.

CIRCULATION STATEMENT
The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 14,000. Free gifts are included in each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies mailed from 15,150 to 17,500 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rate.

Sworn detailed statements of the circulation of the paper throughout its distribution by counties and provinces will be mailed free on request.

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Requests shall not ply their trade at the expense of our readers. Write to our friends, through the medium of these columns; but we shall not attempt to adjust trifling disputes between subscribers and honorable business men who advertise, nor pay the debts of honest bankrupts.

FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

THE SINGLE TAX

There is much misconception about the Single Tax, even among people who should know better. Because most of the cities in British Columbia and Alberta are now raising their revenue by a tax on land values only, it is said that they have the Single Tax. That is incorrect. The people in these provinces are still paying provincial taxes in various other ways as well as their share of the heavy customs taxes that apply from one end of Canada to the other.

Under the Single Tax all taxes, municipal, provincial and national, would be raised by a tax on land values. There would be no customs taxes. Trade would be free. It would still be possible to put a tax on those things that we do not want, such as a tax on dogs, to keep down their number, or on liquor, to restrict its sale, but in the main the revenue of the country would be raised by a

single tax on land values. None of us may live to see the Single Tax in full effect in Canada. It has many more arguments in its favor than the average man has any conception of, and the principle it involves is making rapid headway, especially in western Canada. As the great farmers' organizations of Canada, after studying it carefully, have endorsed it heartily, most of us will do well to pay more attention to it hereafter than we have in the past, as it is steadily attracting an increasing share of public attention.

EXHIBITION ATTRACTIONS

Directors of the average fall exhibition have difficulties of their own to contend with in the matter of obtaining attractions that will please the public without exceeding an expense limit within the reach of their societies. The competition of other local fairs adds to their trials.

We never know how strong we are until we are tempted. This may explain why it is that so many estimable men who are directors of agricultural societies give at least their tacit and in many cases their open approval to their societies engaging attractions or permitting sideshows on their grounds that should never be admitted within the gates of a properly conducted agricultural exhibition. Of late years a common sight at many exhibitions has been sideshows of girls who give dances in front of the tents in an effort to entice the public to enter and there part with their money. We venture to say that not a director of an agricultural society in Ontario would approve of his daughter or sister taking part in such a performance. Yet the fact remains that the girls who do are the daughters and sisters of other men and women. Why should our agricultural societies, therefore, encourage them to do that which any man with average moral instincts does not wish in his heart approve of? It is to be hoped, therefore, that at this year's exhibitions, side shows and undesirable attractions of this character will be barred. The responsibility for their being at exhibitions will rest on the shoulders of the directors in every instance.

What has been said of side shows of the mentioned character, applies with equal force to games of chance of all kinds, which, while prohibited by law, are still allowed by many exhibitions in the hope that their presence will not be detected by the provincial police. The directors of many agricultural exhibitions need a higher sense of their moral responsibility in matters of this kind.

PARCEL POST TROUBLES

United States Postmaster-General Burleson announced recently that on August 15th rates on parcels carried under the new parcel post regulations will be reduced and the size of parcels accepted for mailing increased from eleven to twenty pounds. No sooner had this announcement been made than trouble began to brew. A big delegation of railroad representatives swooped down on Washington

to lodge their complaints. They were followed by representatives of the other interests that have been opposing parcel post legislation in the United States for the past forty years. It looks at present as if the United States are to have another fight before they can secure a parcel post measure that will be fully satisfactory to the people.

We cite this instance to show how strenuously capitalists will oppose any measure that threatens to cut into their profits, no matter how beneficial that measure may be to the people at large. We in Canada can afford to take this instance to heart. A parcel post measure has been promised for the next session of Parliament. Just whether or not that measure will be a useful one will depend on how vigorously producers and consumers press their claims. Of one thing we may be sure. The railroad companies, the express companies and the Retail Merchants Association will wage a most vigorous fight against any and every useful proposal that the government may make. Those of us who will benefit from parcels post can exert a much greater influence than any aggregation of capitalists if we will. All that is necessary is for each of us to write a letter to our member at Ottawa expressing our views on the subject.

COMMUNITY BREEDING

Have you heard of the Waukesha County Guernsey Breeders' Association? This association is composed of several hundred farmers in Waukesha County, Wisconsin. It was formed a few years ago by a few dairy farmers with pure bred and grade Guernsey herds who saw that through cooperation they could do more to improve their herds and market their surplus stock than would be possible when each man worked individually. The association has grown in numbers and in influence from the start. So marked has been the improvement in Waukesha county Guernsey stock, due to the use of community owned sires, that to-day buyers go to Waukesha from all parts of the United States and buy Guernseys by the car load.

Perhaps the best testimony we can offer to the success of this cooperative association of breeders, is the extent to which it has been imitated throughout the whole state of Wisconsin. On January 1st, 1910, the latest date for which we have authentic figures, there were no less than 31 community breeders' associations in Wisconsin, some of them doing a business running well over \$100,000 a year in pure bred cattle alone.

We in Canada are making a start in community effort among breeders. Most of the cooperative associations so formed, however, have been simply sales organizations. Here and there these organizations are also working for the improvement of the stock of their members. The greatest field for community effort, however, the improvement of the grade or scrub stock of the country, has as yet hardly been touched.

Here is a great opportunity for dairy farmers who are filled with am-

\$40 to \$62,500
A MOUNTED policeman, in 1902 bought two lots in Saskatchewan. He sold them for \$40 to the Yukon, and on returning ten years later sold the property, still owned for \$67,200. The increased value of \$2,480 was created by the people of Saskatchewan, but under one law it belonged to the policeman, who, though he had no doubt some of the best of the country north, had done nothing to increase the value of land in the Saskatchewan city. At the same time land values amounting to many millions of dollars had been created by the increase of population in cities, towns, villages and prairie settlements throughout Canada, and it all goes into private pockets. The taxation of land values would place this immense fund, created by the public at large, into the public treasury. It would be for education, public improvements, fire and police protection and all other functions of government. Would this not be a better means of raising money than the taxation of the food, clothing and homes of the people—Grain Growers' Guide.

to improve their herds, he have little capital with which to do. Why not imitate our brethren to the south of the line and do cooperatively what we cannot do individually? A few public spirited dairymen here and there could establish in every county in rural Ontario an organization such as was established by those Guernsey breeders in Waukesha, Wis., many years ago. What a grand thing these organizations would be for the dairy industry! How beneficial would be their results to each cooperating dairy farmer!

Did you read that little article "Prevent Silage Spoiling," in Farm and Dairy recently? Did you notice the last paragraph?

PASS ON in which Mr. Fred Your Ideas, says: "As we get many useful hints in reading Farm and Dairy, we thought of our experience might be of use to others." Mr. Frew had discovered good point that he knew would be of interest to every man who owns a silo. He wished to pass the good news around and accordingly he wrote to Farm and Dairy in order that our thousands of subscribers might benefit from his discovery. Similarly hundreds of Farm and Dairy readers, who are sure, have splendid ideas that they have discovered from their own practical experience, which they gladly tell their neighbors, and which their neighbors gladly receive. Why not pass your ideas on to thousands of your brother farmers by writing a short letter to Farm and Dairy about your discovery as did Mr. Frew. "Our folks would appreciate it."

Educating the Farmer

Farmers' Sun.
It is idle to hope that the lot of the farmer will be improved or that his exodus from the land will be stopped unless there is a more general education among the farmers, but lack of education is not the only cause of the farmer's economic interest. Make farming a profitable as well as a pleasure and display a skill as well as a love for the fertile soil. For that reason we should have advised the application of the whole sum to the creation of new opportunities for the farmer, like the markets and correction of the trade.

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