

The B-L-K Milker

A Description

The machine consists of a strong, heavily tinned steel pail, The machine consists of a strong, heavily tinned steep pal, on the top of which is a metal cover, termed the pulsator. It fits loosely on a gasket that makes an air tight joint when the suction is on. A nipple projecting from the suction fitter on the pulsator connects the pail by a hose with the stanchion cock on the pine line. on the pipe line.

Each Pulsator Milks Two Cows at One Time

Two pieces of hose connect two cocks on the pulsator with two groups of four teat cups each. The metal teat cup with its rubber mouthpiece fits over the teat and is held in place by the suction. The pulsator alternately makes and breaks the vacuum, first drawing the milk from the teat, then allowing a fresh supply to enter. This exactly imitates the calf's sucking, and is a more natural action than that of the hand.

As the milk is drawn from the teats it is sucked into the pail. An inspection glass in the milk passage permits the operator to see when the milk flow stops. From 12 to 18 cows per hour can be milked with one pulsator, depending upon the way in which it is handled, and an operator can care for two, or under some conditions, three pulsators.

An accurate account of each cow's yield and the quality of the milk can be kept by using the partition type milker.

The amount of space at our disposal in this issue limits the information in this announcement, but if you'll drop us a card we'll gladly send you our literature on the B-L-K Milker and Simplex Separator.

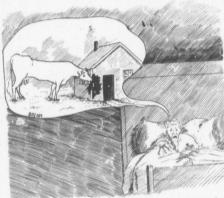
. Derbyshire @ Co.

BROCKVILLE, ONT. Head Office and Works

Branchos: PETERBOROUGH, Ont. MONTREAL and QUEBEC, P. Q. WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS







The Dream of the Unprogressive "Eaten Out of House and Home." The

THE CAPITALISTS AND THE FARMERS *

R. McKenzie, Winnipeg, Man., Secretary, Manitoba Grain Growers'

N ADVANCING reasons why it is wealth in our many millions of acres the interest of Canada that the of fertile soil is inexhaustible. The government should concede to the world needs and can absorb all the some government should concede to the world needs and can assert at requests made in the resolutions just produce we can extract from our presented to you by the President, let farms, and will willingly accept it in me present some facts, selected large exchange for other commodities that ly from government returns showing we cannot profitably produce. presented to you by the Fresident, let me present some facts, selected large-ly from government returns showing the economic condition of Canada and the relations the protective syshas to trade conditions.

Canada imported for home con-sumption in the year ending March . 1913, in round figures \$685,000. 000 worth of merchandise, and ported \$375,000,000 worth which that extent paid for her imports, leaving a balance of \$310,000,000 to be provided for in some other way.

time manufacturers competed ENORMOUS INTEREST CHARGES ENGEMOUS INTEREST CHARGES.
In addition to this adverse trade
balance Canada has to provide for
interest charges on borrowed money.
That interest charge is now estimated
to be \$57.000,000. The total amount,
therefore, which had to be paid othertherefore, which had to be paid othersense. therefore, which had to be paid other-wise than by export, was \$385,000. 000. How was this to be done? We are paying for it now by borrowing. Clearly we cannot continue borrowing to meet the balance against us, which is increasing year by year at an alarming rate. From 1896 to 1903 we exported more goods than we imported, and money borrowed during that period went into public during that period went into public works to improve conditions. Since 1903 the percentage of imports over exports has increased alarmingly, and now stands at 43 per cent. We doubled our exports in the last 13 years, and increased our imports found to the control of the contr fourfold during the same period. In addition to borrowing for necessary public works, we borrowed money to pay for excess imports and also for pay for excess imports and also for pay for excess imports and also for interest on previously borrowed money at such increasing rates that lenders got alarmed and called a halt.

lenders got alarmed and called a halt.
Clearly the sensible thing for the
Canadian people to do is to stop ber-rowing money to pay for what we buy, and produce for export to meet our obligations. Our source of wealth is our illimitable natural re-sources, in facility and all respectives.

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Trade increas Vol. XXXI

herd-by buying an who rais he long run. or any advan self does no a natural i oes not hole erd are reeders to-

Another source of wealth is the con-Another source or wealth is the converting or manufacturing of the raw product of farm. mine and forest in-to finished articles available for the nough in eli isfits. to finished articles available for the super-use of man. The government of The unprec Canada adopted a policy of taxing all imports of manufactured goods, creating a tariff wall around Canada with a view of encouraging the de-velopment of this source of wealth. This led to the establishing of many factories in different lines. For a rigry to bre eculator i any do not se a man pure bred

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one another, and so long as that com-petition existed, the burden of the tariff was not so severely felt, nor was its blighting effect on agriculture so manifest. however. In recent years, situation has come into existence in Canada, one that has to be reckone with in any proposal that has to d with improving conditions for the development of our natural resources, and increasing the output of our farms, mines, forests and fisheries. COMBINES FORMED

m individ Being protected from outside com-etition by customs duties, the manurmly good a good bas petition by customs duties, the manus a good ba facturers have seen a gain to them, alreas in a combination of interests, and the outstanding economic facts, matter h and the outstanding economic facts, matter h in the last few years in our country dividual n in the last few years in our country dividual n to consummation of a large num-by type sh ber of industrial amalgamations. In stock, four years previous to January, 1913 know of 56 industrial mergers were negotiat world's reas made and also for 56 industrial mergers were negotiat as order on previously borrowed ed, with an aggregate authorized at much increasing rates that capitalization of \$8456.038.906. The grand-of slarmed and called a hat. 56 amalgamations absorbed 248 in the approximation of the property of the dividual companies. The aggregate high record money to pay for what we dividual companies was approximately indirect money to pay for what we dividual companies was approximately indirect money to pay for what we dividual companies was approximately indirect money to pay for what we dividual companies was approximately indirect money to pay for what we dividual companies was approximately indirect indirect money to pay for whether the people of Canada had igive the bigations. Our source of whereas the people of Canada had igive the provided in the provided of the provided in the provided provided in the provided pr

The natural wealth in mine, forest and fisheries can be depleted. The sation will be sufficiently a sufficient to the state of the stat