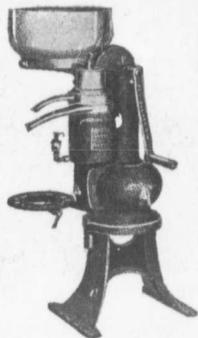


Does Your Separator



Work Well This Cold Weather?

Or do you have to "coax" it by continually warming the milk? If so, buy a SIMPLEX and end your trouble.

The SIMPLEX works just the same in zero as it does in sunshiny weather, active the year round, making money for the farmer who has foresight enough to purchase a separator which is ever ready for use.

LINK BLADES, SELF CENTERING GEAR and the SELF BALANCING BARREL have made the SIMPLEX separator the greatest money maker on the farm.

Drop us a card and we will give you complete information as to how the SIMPLEX is built and how it operates while skimming.

Write to-day. To-morrow you might buy a separator that would prove a keen disappointment. Don't let this happen. You'll buy a SIMPLEX after reasonable deliberation.

D. Derbyshire & Company

Head Office and Works: BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Branches: PETERBOROUGH, ONT. MONTREAL and QUEBEC, P. Q.

WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

Keep Your Stable Clean "BT" Litter Carrier



What work is harder or more disagreeable than cleaning out the stable. A "BT" Litter Carrier will make this work easy, for with 14 four barrow loads of manure can be removed from the stable at one time no heavy wheeling, no climbing through snow or mud. If desired the manure can be dumped directly into a wagon or sleigh and save reloading.

The "BT" Litter Carrier includes Stanchions and Steel Stalls and Hay Tools.

Write for our free catalogue, showing best methods of erecting litter carriers and telling why you should put in a "BT" Litter Carrier.

Write today to

BEATTY BROS., Fergus, Ont.

It is desirable to mention the name of this publication when writing to Advertisers

THE TARIFF CHANGE ASKED BY THE FARMERS

The most important request made by the farmers' delegation that waited on the Ottawa government last week was that pertaining to the need for a reduction in the tariff. The full text of the petition was as follows:

"1. That we strongly favor reciprocal free trade between Canada and the United States in all horticultural, agricultural and animal products, spraying materials, fertilizers, illuminating, fuel and lubricating oils, cement, fish and lumber.

"2. Reciprocal free trade between the two countries in all agricultural implements, machinery, vehicles and parts of each of these; and, in the event of a favorable arrangement being reached, it be carried into effect through the independent action of the respective Governments, rather than by the hard and fast requirements of a treaty.

"3. We also favor the principle of the British preferential tariff, and urge an immediate lowering of the duties on all British goods, to one-half the rates charged under the general tariff schedule, whatever that may be; and that any trade advantages given in the United States in reciprocal trade relations be extended to Great Britain.

"4. For such further gradual reduction of the remaining preferential tariff as will ensure the establishment of complete free trade between Canada and the Motherland within ten years.

"5. That the farmers of this country are willing to face direct taxation in such form as may be advisable to make up the revenue required under new tariff conditions."

STRONG ARGUMENTS

Very strong arguments were brought out in favor of the desired changes. Mr. W. B. Fawcett, of New Brunswick, showed that on his farm this year he lost \$300.00 on his hay crop and \$200.00 on his strawberry crop alone because of his inability to market his products in the New England states. This loss was estimated on a basis of a reduction of only one-half of the present United States tariff.

Mr. R. McKenzie, secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, claimed that for every \$100 farmers are taxed by reason of the customs duty, on agricultural implements, the government gets \$14.00 and the manufacturer \$26.00. On cement the government gets \$8.00 and the manufacturer \$22.00. On boots and shoes and on leather, the government gets \$6.00 and the manufacturer \$24.00.

MANUFACTURERS' POWER

"The tariff schedule of 1907 contains 711 items, 221 of which are free. Of these free items farmers get the benefit of free binder twine, cream separators, and corn for feeding purposes. Practically all the other free items are raw material used by manufacturers in the manufactures. As farmers we do not object to the principle of permitting raw material used by manufacturers to be imported free of duty. But we do object to a tariff which, while giving them this just privilege, permits them to levy unjustly a heavy tribute of the people who use their goods, by the higher prices they are enabled to charge through the power given them by the customs tariff.

"The method which has hitherto been pursued in this country of collecting revenue through the customs duties, by virtue of which one group of individuals is placed in a position where they can levy toll upon their neighbors, is inherently unsound. It is so because it destroys the balance of equity in taxation. By virtue of what principle will you tax the farmer in order to give work

to the working man? On what principle will you tax the working man in order to give better prices to the farmer?"

IN OPPOSITION DAYS

"Sir Richard Cartwright, than whom there is no better authority in Canada on statistics and fiscal questions, is credited with making the statement, in 1898, that 'If you add together the sum that has been paid into the treasury and the largest sum that has been extracted from the pockets of the people for the benefit of a few private and favored individuals, you will find that the total for the last fourteen years is hardly less than \$1,000,000,000.'

"You, sir, have also been credited with a statement made about the same time that 'For every dollar that goes into the Dominion treasury, two or three dollars go into the pockets of the manufacturers,' and almost every farmer in Canada will agree with you in this, even if some of them differ from you upon other public questions."

THE QUESTION OF HOME MARKETS

In reply to the argument that protection builds up a home market for Canadian farm products, Mr. McKenzie gave figures from the census returns which, he claimed, indicated that while the total sales paid by all the manufacturers in Canada in 1905 amounted to \$162,155,578, the manufacturers were enabled to exact that year, through the protection of the tariff, from the people of Canada upwards of \$190,000,000, or about \$28,000,000 more than that paid out in salaries. "In other words," he said, "if the people of Canada had paid all the salaries of the employees of the manufacturers for that year they would still have had \$28,000,000 left to contribute to the revenue of the country from the ex-cise prices they had paid due to the tariff."

PURCHASING VALUE DECREASED

"We have found," said Mr. McKenzie, "that, through the exactions of transportation and the oppressive customs tariff, the cost of living and maintaining a home is advanced from 25 to 30 per cent. That is to say, that for every dollar's worth of goods the farmer on his homestead has to buy, the tariff adds from 25 to 30 cents. The staple product of Western farms is wheat and the purchasing power of a bushel of wheat is reduced 25 cents by our financial system. The average price of wheat to the Western farmer this year will be approximately 75 cents per bushel. Seventy-five per cent. of the proceeds of the sale of wheat goes towards the purchase of the comforts and conveniences of the farm improvements, every dollar of which is reduced in value 25 per cent. That is to say, that every bushel of wheat we raise is reduced in its purchasing power by fifteen cents on account of the operation of the customs duty."

HAMPERING INDUSTRIES

Mr. E. C. Drury, of Crown Hill, Ont., pointed out that while the protective tariff had been introduced with the object of helping infant industries the manufacturers were now taking advantage of it, by forming combines, to crush out the competition of smaller concerns. The farmers, he said, were asking for any system which would tax the manufacturers for the benefit of the farmers. They were not asking that one single cent be taken from any other class and given to the farmers, but they were asking that the system which was established for the benefit of the infant industries and had now become a system of legalized robbery should be put a stop to.

(Continued on Page 12.)

Each

Vol. 3

SOME

A Mon

The Mill

D. W.

President
Council of
past presi
ba. Grain
section,
man of
provincial
to establi
ment eleva
man of th
at Ottawa.

at their
bed by
communi
intend t
stable is
Canada i
of the fa
cause. T

A Determin

The m
resentation
to co-itions
rounding
cannot bu