

## The B-L-K Milker

## A Description

The machine consists of a strong, beavily tinned steel pail, 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 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 rubler 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 naturalaction 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 acocunt 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.

## D. Derbyshire \& Co.

## Head Office and Warks <br> BROCKVILLE, ONT.

WH WANT AGHNTS IN A FIDW UNRHPRESBNTHD DIGTRIOTE
Our Wish is that your New Year will be a Bright and Prosperous One

## Use this on the Farm and in the Home

 - NO wasing time over a lantern. Wherever you want a powerful light-ideon-sutdoen-im ony weother -yee ceas get it inctasty if you have a
## "NINE LVES" ELECTRIC FLASHLIGHT



## EVIL RESULTS OF THE UNEQL.LL DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH

THERE is no good renson why the farms of Eastern Canada should not provide happy and prosperous homes for an intelligent and in-
years, and have noticed a very mark ad increase in the appeals that are made to women, who, apparently done have nocial or domestic duties pride and strength But our cities ar filled with idlers and loafers, many who will not work and some who cannot find work. Meanwhile untillly for labor. Waste and want go hand in hand fruit rots in the orchards vhile able-bodied men wait their turn to be fed
kitchens.
All these are marks of a decadent civilization, marks o social decay, signs of bad omen, what the old Hebrew prophets would call outpourings of the wrath of God, in-
dications that the animating spirit of dications that the animating spirit of Christian. Normally, the economic life of a people may be represented by a pyramid at whose brond base are the primary industries (ehief among which is agriculture), with the see ondary industrics built upon them.
In Canada we have stimulated our In Canada we have stimulated our secondary ndustries to such an ex-
tent that the fundamental industries are tottering beneath the load. Our pyrar id has become unstable and threatens to fall in ruin.

## the spirit of oremb

Essentially the prime cause of the menacing conditions $t$, which I have referred in the spirit of greed that industrial revolution by the centrall zation of industry has made it pos sible for the few to exploit the labor of the many. An antiquated political system extolled by those interest ed in concealing its weaknesses has allowed legislative bodies to become mere tools in the hands of the big interests, and special legislative favors have been showered upon those Who have become masters of the situation. Our country's natural re sources of forest and mineral wealth have been largely alienated and exploited for private gain ; and in many cases have been wasted. Orderly set tlement and profitable cultivation in the West have been retarded and hampered in every direction by the speculative holding of land. Combinations in restraint of trade have grown up under the protention of the tariff and are levying a heary toll upon productive industry. Our national policy has deliberately and persistently ostered urban industries at the expense of rural. Our cities have grown with feverish haste, not because their growth has provided advantages for the average city resident, but because it gave opportunity to the big interests and big land owners to exploit the labor of a larger owners to exploit the labor of a larger
number of workers and to gather into their own pockets the unearned increment.
A class of idle rich has grown up in our cities, to whose love of ostentation commerce and industry are now pandering. Enervated and miserable speciments of humanity rush about the country in great cars, flaunt their wealth in our faces, tear up our roads and cast their dust upon our fields. I have been particularly impressed by the character of the advertisements carried in the large city newspapers during the last 10
their doings at their peril. tho ape
Doubtless the last 30 years has seen great increase in the production of material good things, and has raised our standard of living in certain respects, but it has also increased insquality, made the millionaire and pauper classes more conspicuous, and lowered the quality of our social life or gross inequality (always the result of inequity) degrades those at both ends of the scale. Rank injustice and logal robbery, therefore, is the prime cause of the impoverishment of rural life. Failure to recog nize and obey the moral law has brought its inevitable penalties.
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How has this operated towards wral depopulation? In severul ways First. by increasing the burden of taxation upon agriculture; for, be it remembered, the workers feed, elothe and house the idlers, and the consumptive capacity of some idlers is incredible. Doubtless farmera are making somewhat better financial returns for their labor than they were 50 years ago. Nevertheless, I believe it to be true that farmers generally got smaller returns for their labor than do the members of any other class. This is not a mere guess, it is borne out by exact agricultural sur vey work. The burden of the tariff, thil burden of subsidizing railway and other corporations, the burden of higher transportation rates, the burden of graft and extravagance in officialdom and the burden of the speculative advance in land valuesall of these fall upon productive society and very heavily upon agricul. ture. The eity workman, the pro fessional classes and the capitalist. are organized for self protection. But the farmer class is at yet largely un organized. They neither fix the price at which they sell nor the price at which they buy. They constitute the nltimate burden bearer of society
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The second way in which economic injustlice has hastened rural depopulation is by the corruption of social tastes, ideals and morals. The infiuence of the pross in its "Society" columns and sporting pages, which. br the way, now deal with little genuine sport-the influence of the schools in which adaptation to rural needs is retarded by an exaggerated estimate of mercantile and so-called manufac turing pursuits, and the insidious in fluence of the millionaire class, all contribute to magnify the garish attractions of the city: and, moreover the impoverishment of rursl socia life, due to economic causes, itsel (Concluded on page 13)

