



## The B-L-K Milker **A** Description

The machine consists of a strong, heavily 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 call'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 as the mink is grawn from the teats it is sucked into the pail. An inspecting glass in the milk passage permits the op-erator 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 glady send you our literature on the B-L-K Milker and Simplex Separator.



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

Our Wish is that your New Year will be a Bright and Prosperous One



EVIL RESULTS OF THE UNEOU.L DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH

W. C. Good, B.A., Brant Co., Ont.

THERE is no good reason why the years, and have noticed a very mark farms of Eastern Canada should ed increase in the appeals that are not provide happy and prosper-ous homes for an intelligent and in-have no social or dependent yeomanry, their country's but who spend

pride and strength. But our cities are filled with idlers and loafers, many who will not work and some who cannot find work. and Meanwhile untilled acres call loudby for labor. Waste and want go hand in hand; fruit rots in the orchards while able-bodied men vait their turn to fed at soup kitchens.

The second secon All these are marks of a decadent tion.

dications that the animating spirit of our economic life is pagan and not Christian. Normally, the economic life of a people may be represented by a pyramid at whose broad base are by a pyramid at whose broad base are the primary industries (chief among which is agriculture), with the sec-ondary industries built upon them. In Canada we have stimulated our secondary industries to such an ex-tent that the fundamental industries are tottering beneath the load. Our pyran id has become unstable and threatens to fall in ruin.

## THE SPIRIT OF CREED

Essentially the prime cause of the menacing conditions t, which I have referred in the spirit of greed that has permeated our economic life. The industrial revolution by the central The zation of industry has made it able for theorem, account the labor of the many. An antiquaside politi-oil system extolled by those interest-ed in concessing its weaknesses has allowed legislative hodies to hecome mere tools in the hands of the big interests, and special legislative favors have been showeved upon those who have beecome masters of the situa-tion. Our country's natural re-sources of forest and mineral wealth have been largoly alionated and ex-ploited for private gain; and in many cases have been wasted. Orderly set-tlement and profitable cultivation in the West have been rearded and sible for the few to exploit the labor 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 protection of the tariff and are levying a heavy toll upon productive industry. Our na-tional policy has deliberately and persistently ostered urban industries at the expense of rural. Our cities have grown with feverish haste, not begrown with feverish haste, not be-cause their growth has provided ad-vantages for the average city resi-dent, but because it gave opportunity to the big interests and big land-owners to exploit the labor of a larger mber of workers and to gather into their own pockets the unearned increment

A class of idle rich has grown up in A class of idle rich has grown up in our cities, to whose love of ostenta-tion 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 im-pressed by the character of the advertisements carried in the large city newspapers during the last 10

who, apparently, domestic duties their lives touring the world seeking pleasure 

THE IDLE RICH These idle rich only with not draw themselves from useful social services, but they take others to cater to their own fancies, the thereby in creasing the burden upon the workers. Their extravagance and follies have COTrupted the ideals and tastes of many of our many of toorer people, who ape

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sion, marks of the state of the domen, what their doings at their peril. Sion app social decay, signs of bad omen, what their doings at their peril. the old Hebrew prophets would call Doubtless the last 30 years has seen outpourings of the wrath of God, in, a great increase in the production of a great increase in the production of material good things, and has raised our standard of living in certain re-spects, but it has also increased inequality, made the millionaire and pauper classes more conspicuous, and lowered the quality of our social life for gross inequality (always the re-sult of inequity) degrades those at at both ends of the scale. Rank in tice and legal robbery, therefore, Rank injusthe prime cause of the impoverish-ment of ural life. Failure to recog nize and obey the moral law has

brought its inevitable penalties AGRICULTURE NOT SUFFICIENTLY REWARDED

How has this operated towards rural depopulation? In several ways. rural depopulation? In several ways. First, by increasing the burden of taxation upon agriculture: for, be it remembered, the workers feed, elethe and house the idlers, and the con-sumptive capacity of some idlers is incredible. Doubless former, are relatively for the several agriculture of the several sever sumptive capacity of some there are incredible. Doubtless farmers are making somewhat better financial ro-turns for their labor than they were 50 years ago. Nevertheless, I believe turns for their more than any take 50 years ago. Nevertheless, I believe it to be true that farmers generally get smaller returns for their labor than do the members of any other class. This is not a mere guess, it is elass. This is not a more guoss, it is borne out by exact agricultural sur-vey work. The burden of the tariff, the 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 values— all of these fall unon productive. all of these fall upon productive ciety and very heavily upon agricul-ture. The city workman, the pro-fessional classes and the capitalists are organized for self protection. But 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 ultimate burden barrer of society. CORRUPTION OF PUBLIC TASTS

The second way in which economic injustice has hastened rural depopulation is by the corruption of social tastes, ideals and morals. The in-fluence of the press in its "Society" ductions of the press in its "Society" columns and aporting pages, which, he the way, now deal with little genu-ins sport-the influence of the schools in which adaptation to rural needs is retarded by an exaggerated estimate of marcantile and as-called manufac-turing pursuits, and the insidious in-fluence of the millionaire class, all contribute to magnify the garith at-tractions of the city: and, moreover, the imporvisiment of rural social life, due to economic causes, itself (Concluded on page 13) due to economic causes, (Concluded on page 13)