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"Simplex" Link-Blade

Cream Separator. We have been working on this machine for years and have brought it to such a state of perfection that it cannot be beaten.

The **Link-Blade Device** in this machine is the most important cream separator invention of the last 15 years. These blades increase the separating power of what were before the most efficient bowls, under the same conditions of speed, temperature, etc.

They will not clog up even when running continuously for several hours.

The Link-Blades effect a more thorough sub-division of the milk in the bowl and this without the re-wiping or interference of the cream and skim milk particles than has yet been attained by any other device or bowl construction.

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The Labor Problem

Editor, Farm and Dairy:—Your correspondent of March 3rd, "A subscriber from Elgin Co.," appears to me to look at a young man's life from a wrong point of view. He measures it as if hours of pleasure were to be the object of his life, instead of days of study for improvement and a satisfaction in work well done.

No young man, whether in the city or on the farm, will make a success of life unless he *earns more than he is paid*. The man who is looking at his watch for the hour of leisure to arrive, or considers himself only as a machine to be rated by the number of hours he puts in, is not the one who gets "moved up," in any office, in fact he is generally the first to be "moved out." His heart is not in his employer's work, he has no staying powers, he is not looking forward and upward. Such, however is not the view point of most of the young men alongside of whom I have worked, nor with whom I have come in contact.

CONDITIONS MISREPRESENTED.
In making comparisons of pay on the farm, and in the town it was scarcely fair to misrepresent the conditions. He says: "all they can get from the farmer is \$15 to \$25 a month for eight months, or from \$150 to \$225 a year" and "in the city from \$30 to \$100 a month or from \$500 to \$1,500 a year." A little arithmetic would show that the farm earning is under stated and the city earnings exaggerated, but this would appear to have been so put as to catch the uncalculating reader.

The lad who gets \$15 a month on the farm is not a farmer, but only a farmer in the making. The man who gets \$1,500 a year in a city office has gained his position by many years of service, and of ability, and with equal energy in the country would most probably have won a farm for himself and have become his own master.

But the wages stated in the country include board and lodging and leave four months more of time to work, while those stated in the city are for a full year and from them must be deducted the cost of board and lodging, from \$12 to \$20 and more a month, or the city man cannot live on air. Ask any one who has tried both places and he will tell you how much more the one nets out than the other.

If amusements, theatres and side-walks are the aim of life, then there is nothing more to be said. The young man is not fit to be a farmer, nor a master, but only a "pay by the hour."

THE FARM OF TO-DAY

But farming is not now, as it used to be, merely being able to drive a team or plow after a plow. It is to apply intelligence to the methods of working, to study the fields and crops, to raise more from one acre than many do from two, from one cow than many men do from three, and to become from being a manual laborer, to become an art and a profession. The young man, Mr. Northcott of your issue Feb. 17th, has proved this.

The real trouble is that older farmers have been striving to put away their surplus savings in Loan Societies or in banks to such extent that there are millions of farm moneys on deposit, and being used by other men in their mercantile or other business projects.

To take the money out of the business of their farm and lend it to others at three and one-half per cent. a year, instead of putting it back in improving their own business—care of dairy, or orchard which would pay better, or by draining their own acres whose 100 per cent. can be made in three years.

If farmers would do these things, pay their sons an allowance regularly in cash, as well as boarding them, send them to take Short Courses at the Agricultural College, then the sons

would remain on the farm, there would be more intelligence in cultivation and the Ontario farms would soon double their output.

The Canadian boy is looking for better employment on the farm, not, as Subscriber thinks, for amusement in the town. The remedy is more agricultural education.—"Countryman," Durham Co., Ont.

Bill to Regulate Automobiles

Sympathetic support from both sides of the house was accorded a measure aiming at materially restricting the conduct of automobiles and curbing the tendency to reckless driving, which was before the Ontario Legislature last week, when it received its second reading and passed on to committee. Mr. Valentine Stock, (Perth) was sponsor for the bill.

The bill provides that every person having control or charge of any motor vehicle on any public highway shall at all times manage such vehicle so as to prevent the frightening of horses and to insure the safety of any person riding or driving. Outside the limits of a city or town the driver of the motor shall, if going in the same direction as the horse vehicle, signal his desire to pass, and shall give the driver of such vehicle an opportunity to turn out so that he may be passed in safety. The clause states that where the driver of a motor vehicle comes within 100 yards of a horse and the driver of a woman or of children apparently under the age of 16 years he shall immediately stop his motor.

DRIVERS MUST GO SLOWLY

Whenever a motor vehicle is passing a horse, whether the latter is standing or moving, the motor must

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not proceed faster than five miles an hour. If the horse becomes frightened the driver of the motor vehicle shall at once stop his car and keep it stopped until the horse has passed. In cases where the horse is standing or moving in the same direction as the motor the driver of the latter shall stop his motor until ample provision has been made to avoid accident or damage or until directed by the driver of the horse to proceed. The driver of the motor shall render all necessary assistance in avoiding accident and all reasonable assistance requested by the person in charge of the horse.

A clause of the bill provides that no light shall be used which is stronger than 32 candles or any lamp, lantern or lamp made of brass or other bright metal upon any motor vehicle shall during the day time be completely covered by some dark material to prevent glare.

HEAVY PENALTIES PROVIDED

Another clause makes the penalty for violation upon conviction \$50 or one month's imprisonment or both, and for the second offence or any subsequent offence a fine of \$100 or six months imprisonment or both, in addition to the cancellation of his license. The bill also provides that every person, whether owner or not, shall at all times carry his license with him and upon conviction before a Police Magistrate the date and particulars of conviction must be stamped or written upon the back and the license must be produced whenever called for by the authorities. If a second offence be committed within 12 months from the first offence, the Magistrate must cancel the license upon conviction.