

LONG CRANKS AND SHORT CRANKS



THE power required to bring the bowl up to speed is not always a fair test of the power it takes to run the machine when skimming milk. Some separators require such a large bowl, in proportion to capacity, that they hold a relatively greater weight of milk, and while such machines turn up fairly easy with an empty bowl, they are very tiresome to operate while skimming. This is due to the heavy weight of milk that they hold in proportion to capacity.

Some bowls apparently start easily, because the weight of the crank will set the bowl in motion, when the real reason is that the crank is heavy and long, purposely made so to make the machine start up apparently easy.

A long crank makes it very tiresome to operate the machine for any length of time on account of causing the operator to bend over so much.

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To Prevent Fraud in Milk Supply

Some amendments to the act preventing fraud in the manufacture of cheese and butter, were made by the Ontario Legislature last week, on recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture. These amendments and changes, together with the portions of the old act remaining, will be consolidated into a new act governing the whole question of fraud in milk supply.

The new bill gives power to inspectors appointed by the government, to go on the farms of persons supplying milk to cheese and butter factories, and take and test samples, so that by comparison with the milk delivered at the cheese or butter factory, it may be determined whether the milk has been skimmed or watered. Under the old act inspectors had not this power, though it was exercised, in some cases. The president or other officer of a cheese or butter company, had the right to go on a patron's farm, and take or test samples of milk, or he could authorize some one to go.

The bill gives the government the power to appoint qualified inspectors, who shall inspect milk supplied to cities, towns and villages. They will have the same power as cheese and butter factory inspectors have to take samples of milk on the producer's farm, in transit to city or town dealer, the premises of the dealer or while being delivered to customers, the intention being to see that the milk, as produced from the cow shall reach the consumer without watering or skimming. Where a city desires such an inspector, the Minister of Agriculture would by Order-in-Council, make the appointment, the city paying for his services. By this provision the inspector would have the power conferred by the Act.

The new bill makes provision for the sale of skim-milk in cities, towns and villages provided it is sold as such and so labelled. The use of preservatives in milk is forbidden unless the milk so treated is publicly advertised to that effect.

An important clause is that dealing with the trial of a person suspected of watering or tampering with milk. Under the old Act a person could plead ignorance or blame the offense on some member of his family or the hired help. This cannot be done under the new Act. Whether watering or taking the cream off milk is done by the proprietor himself; by any members of his family or by anybody employed by him, he is responsible. The onus is on the suspected patron to prove that the deed was done by a person or persons outside of his family or employees. Under this provision the guilty patron cannot shield himself by blaming the wrong doing on his wife as has been frequently done.

Prince Edward Island Agriculture

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, Hon. S. E. Reid, just issued, shows that agriculture in Prince Edward Island is progressing. It is the mainstay of the province. The value of farm products, live stock, etc., is estimated at \$10,252,500. The potato crop last year yielded 4,000,000 bushels. The hay crop was below the average, and clover was almost a failure. There was no scarcity of feed, as a large quantity of green feed had been saved, and straw was abundant. The oat crop was estimated at 8,500,000 bushels, which is 60 to 75 per cent. of an average crop.

The quality of beef has deteriorated during the past five years.

From June 1st to September 15th last year, eight car loads of cattle, worth \$12,000, were imported. There was a satisfactory increase in dairying. The value of the products showed an increase of \$7,000 over other years, with a decided improvement in the quality of the output, the gross value being \$564,715.

The total number of hogs was 40,000, of which 25,000 were marketed. Owing to the high price of grain many lean hogs were marketed, and a reduction in price was the result. The sheep industry is making no advance. The number of lambs shipped was 20,000. Prices have been steadily advancing, but the carcasses average from 7 to 10 lbs. less. Lambs to the value of \$75,000 were shipped to the American market last year. Wool was 28 cents a pound. The dog nuisance is a great hindrance to the industry.

During the past summer, prices for horses were higher than for previous years. Heavy brood mares were principally sought for. There was a good sale for draught horses, and large carriage horses. The supply of the latter has been for some years equalled the demand.

The poultry industry is increasing in importance, though the supply of eggs last year was 25 per cent. below that of the year previous. Progress in fruit growing is slow. This industry is in the experimental stage. The soil is well adapted for the production of apples, plums and other fruits.

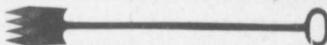
Farmers' Institutes are doing good work. The good seed movement is making progress. Through the generosity of Sir William Macdonald the Prince of Wales College has been enlarged at a cost of \$75,000, thus giving better facilities for the advancement of agricultural education. The Dominion Government will shortly establish an experimental farm on the Island.

Automobile Legislation

The Ontario Legislature closed without anything very radical being passed in the way of motor legislation. The chief amendments to the present law are: A hired chauffeur must be licensed; no person under 17 years of age shall drive a motor vehicle on a public highway; if a horse going in the opposite direction appears to be frightened, an autoist shall stop both machine and motor until the horse has passed, or until the rider or driver directs him to proceed. The autoist shall assist the driver or rider to control the horse, if assistance is required; the Provincial Secretary may revoke a chauffeur's license just as may he revoke a permit; a motorist should turn aside for a funeral.

Early in the session several very radical private bills were introduced, regulating the automobile on country roads, but these were withdrawn, and the whole question referred to a committee, which recommended changes in the act, as above. So far as they deal with the safety of travel with horses on country roads, conditions will be little better than they were before. The fellow who does the damage is the reckless autoist, who drives through at break-neck speed, caring neither for the law nor anything else, so long as he is able to make his thirty miles an hour. Any legislation that does not reach such will be ineffective.

The Prince Edward Island Legislature, at its session which has just closed, passed a law preventing the driving of automobiles anywhere in that province. Such legislation is extreme. It shows, however, how strong is the feeling against automobiles.



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