# Shaking To Pieces

It is the **vibration** that wears a cream separator out and destroys its usefulness. Many separators which look, and should be as good as new, are almost worthless because the bowl—the one part of the machine above all other parts that should be in perfect running order—cannot do its work properly, due to the vibration which is set up by its being out of proper balance.

The bowl is a very delicate piece of mechanism, and must run absolutely true if it is to do good work. The trouble with ordinary separators is that it is almost impossible to ensure the bowl running evenly and truly under all conditions. And when the bowl gets out of true balance, the trouble begins.

There is one machine which does not lose money for its users by the bowl getting out of balance. The **"Simplex" Link Blade Cream Separator** is fitted with a **Self-Balancing Bowl,** which will always run true, even if out of mechanical balance, or if the frame of the machine itself is not exactly level. It is fitted with **self-centering bearings,** which allow the bowl to run freely on its own centre at all times. The bowl cannot get out of balance. This means that the machine will always do good work, and will continue to do good work, after other machines have had to be replaced by new ones. That is money-saying.

Let us tell you more about the machine with the self-balancing bowl.

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It is made in five sizes and of heavy "U" Bar. The lock and trip are made of heavy malleable. It can be easily opened with one hand and is the only stanchion that can be opened no matter what pressure the animal is putting against it. It is supplied for use with wood or steel construction. It will pay you to let us tell you about "BT" Steel Stalls and Stanchions and what we can do for you. Write us to-day

FIG 91

We also build Litter Carrier and Hay Carrier Goods

**BEATTY BROS.,** FERGUS ONT.

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


## Dairying in British Columbia

Of the various phases of agriculture in B.C., there is none more prominent to-day than the dairy industry. During the year now drawing to a close, the B.C. Dairymen's Association has been carrying on a course of lectures throughout the province, with the object of more clearly showing the necessity of improving dairy conditions, both as to sanitation and as to the health of the herd. The results of these lectures and the missionary work performed through the medium of the same, have been very satisfactory, and already have been productive of good results.

The meetings were held under the auspices of the Provincial Government's Department of Agriculture, and the services of some of the best and well-known men of the Dominion were procured to lecture as the Department of Agriculture realized that the success of the work depended to a large degree on the capability of the speakers.

FAVORABLE RESULTS OF CAMPAIGN

The afternoon meetings were given up to lectures on bovine diseases, and the slaughtering and post mortem examination of reactors to the tuberculin test. The evening meetings were taken charge of by one or more speakers, and instruction on such subjects as "Dairy Bacteriology" and "Proper Handling of Dairy Products" was given at each meeting. The result of this educational campaign proved highly satisfactory, and beyond all expectation. On every hand we find the dairymen making more window space in the stable, improving the floors and gutters, and putting up detached separator rooms to contain the separator, dairy utensils, and water or ice tanks in which to keep the milk or cream until delivery. As a result of the post mortem demonstrations, the majority of the larger dairy herds in the province have been tuberculin tested, and it is gratifying to note that the percentage of reactors is now below eight per cent., and as more herds are tested, the percentage of affected cattle will decrease as the majority of herds that were first tested were those supplying milk to the larger cities, and in which suspects were found.

DAIRYMEN AWAKE TO THEIR INTERESTS

That the dairymen of the province are awake to their own interests is shown by the manner in which they are taking hold of this movement. They realize that a healthy herd and sanitary premises mean profit and the production of a high-class article, which results in securing increased prices on the market.

Indirectly, through the work of the Dairymen's Association, a milk commission was appointed in Vancouver, with a view to having certified milk produced and delivered around the city. At first it was difficult to find a producer, but as the dairymen realized that milk which conformed with the requirements of the commission brought from two and a half to five cents more a quart than milk which they had been delivering previously, they began to come into prominence, and to-day there are several dairies supplying milk to Vancouver as free from deleterious bacteria, and of as good quality as can be found in cities where certified milk has been produced a much greater length of time.—

R. W. H.

## Pushing the Forestry Question

*Warden A. A. Powers, Durham Co.*

The agricultural committee of the Counties Council, Northumberland and Durham met in Cobourg recently and decided to push the question of the reforestation of the waste areas in these counties actively throughout the fall and along the lines that have been suggested by Farm and Dairy. The Ontario government has undertaken to take a census of the acreage suitable for this purpose and Prof. Zavitz has agreed to give a number of lectures illustrated by lime-light views at different points in the local municipalities.

Prof. Fernow, Mr. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture and other speakers will address a mass meeting in the Opera House, Cobourg, on Thursday, Dec. 9 at 2.30 p.m. on this question. The Council will be in session at this time and will probably arrive at a decision in regard to the manner in which the question will be laid before the provincial government. We appreciate the great help we have received on this question through the columns of Farm and Dairy.

## What is a Cord of Wood?

As everyone knows a cord of wood is a pile eight feet long, four feet wide and four feet long, or 128 cubic feet, no matter whether the sticks are long or short, straight or crooked, round or split, unless there is an understanding to the contrary. But contrary to the common belief, there are many times when a cord of wood is less than a cord, and, again, when it is more.

Woodlot owners and farmers owning small forest tracts who intend to sell cordwood are no less interested than contractors who buy and sell large quantities. It is surprising how much difference it makes whether the wood is cut long or short, chopped, or sawed, whether the sticks are round or split, large or small, and whether the measurements are made while the wood is green or after it is seasoned.

A lumberman may have a tract of pulpwood which he contracts to sell at $5, the wood to be cut and stacked. He cuts it in 12-foot lengths, makes 200 cords and receives $1,000 for it. The same amount of wood, if cut in 4-foot lengths, would have made but 176 cords, for which he would have received $880 and there would have been considerable additional labor in the cutting. While it was thus to the owner's advantage to cut the wood in the larger size, the buyer paid $120 more for the same amount of wood than if it had been cut in the smaller lengths.

It is always best to saw the wood, for the loss is scarcely half of one per cent. If chopped, the chips are lost; in a cord of four-foot wood, with sticks six inches in diameter, this loss amounts to from six to eight per cent.; and of course the shorter the sticks are cut the greater is the loss.

The difference due to space between the sticks depends very much on their shape and size. Straight, smooth sticks lie close together, and a cord therefore contains more wood and less air. Whatever the kind of wood used, cords of long sticks are pretty sure to contain more empty space than cords made of short pieces. A cord (128 feet) of 4-foot hardwood usually contains about 83 cubic feet of solid wood, 3-foot wood averages 83 1-2 cubic feet; 2-foot wood, 84 feet; 1-foot wood, 85 feet. Cords of conifers and softwoods usually contain from 90 to 96 cubic feet. Thus the purchaser buys on an average about two-thirds of a cord of real wood and one-third of space.

According to the reports of timber-testing engineers in the United States Forest Service, wood may lose half or more its green weight in seasoning. Cedar for lead pencils is bought by weight in this country, because the pieces are so small and of such irregular size that they cannot conveniently be stacked and measured as cordwood. The bulk of nearly all wood decreases as seasoning goes on. A hundred cords of green wood will make from 89 to 92 cords when dry. Therefore, when buying wood be sure that you get what you pay for.—

Washington, D. C. B. F.

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