

B. & E. TOWNLINE

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Jackson and Mr. and Mrs. S. O'Hara visited with Mr. and Mrs. A. Page Sunday.

Quite a number from this vicinity took in the Corn Show last week. Miss Ora Currah of Sarnia spent the weekend at her home on the 12th line.

Mr. Alfred Parke of Detroit visited friends and relatives here over the weekend.

Miss Ruby Page visited Miss Edna Thompson on Thursday last.

We are glad to see Mrs. R. Hall home again after convalescing in the hospital.

Mr. Roy Brander lost a valuable cow recently.

Mr. and Mrs. John Stonehouse visited Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer O'Hara on Sunday.

Everyone reads the "Guide-Advocate Want Column" on page 4.

INWOOD

Miss Vera Vance spent Saturday in Petrolia.

Mr. Charles Johnston of Golden Glow Valley is visiting his cousin, Mr. J. Vance.

Mr. M. McKay was in Sarnia on Saturday.

Mr. Russell Kimball spent Sunday at his home near Sunnyside. Mrs. Trott spent the weekend in Oil City.

A. McEachern, W. Whitton, and S. Williams, Alvinston, took in the hockey match Monday evening.

James Reader of Alvinston was in town Saturday night.

The local hockey boys beat West Lorne with a score of 7 to 4 on Monday night.

Corns are painful growths. Holloway's Corn Remover will remove them.

SKINNING AN ANIMAL

How to Get the Best Out of a Hide.

Skin While the Carcase Is Warm—Have the Knife Sharp—Avoid Wrinkling—Cut Carefully About the Legs.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

During the autumn season, considerable farm butchering is done, and in the operation many good hides are spoiled in the skinning. To do a good job easily select a clean hard spot in the shelter of a tree or in a building if the floor is good. A block and tackle or other hoist arrangement should be rigged in a convenient position.

Skin While Carcase Is Warm.

The animal should be clean; if not it will be difficult to keep the hide and carcase in proper condition. The skinning should start immediately the animal is dead, and the more quickly it is done while the animal is warm the more easily the hide will come off. Make sure that the knife is sharp. After skinning and sticking the animal it should be suspended to facilitate bleeding. When in the suspended position the operator should begin skinning the head, cheeks and face. When skinning over the face leave the flesh on the head. The presence of meat on the hide is an objection. The head is removed from the neck at the atlas joint, or end of the spinal column. The horns should not be removed from the skull. With the head out of the way the animal should be completely lowered and placed breast up, being held in this position by a spiked stick between brisket and floor. The legs should then be skinned out and the feet removed.

Avoid Forming of Wrinkles.

After removing the feet the hide should be ripped down the belly from the sticking out to the tail. The sides should then be skinned by working forward to the brisket and then back to the inside of the hind legs, close to the tail. The free hand should be used to lift away, pulling outward and upward against the knife. Care should be taken to prevent the formation of wrinkles under the hide as it is being removed. The hide should be skinned off nearly to the back bone, leaving it attached at the thighs and shoulders. Change the prop over to the other side of brisket and skin the other side in the same manner. Cut Carefully About the Legs.

For the cut at the front legs start in the center, cutting the skin well forward at the brisket and in advance of the front legs, cut back to the union of the fore leg and body and on down the inside of leg to meet the cut made when skinning the shin. In skinning the hind legs start at the center line about six inches from the tail and split the skin in straight line to the hock. Skin over the rump and thighs. At this stage it is best to insert a gambrel above the hock joints and raise the carcass so that the shoulder will still rest on the floor. Split the skin on the under side of the tail and skin out the tail bone to the end.

Skin Away From Tail and Legs.

Skin the hide carefully away from the base of the tail and strip from the legs and back, using the fist or a blunt instrument such as a knife handle, skinning stone or the back of a cleaver. Be careful not to cut the hide, since each cut reduces the value. When skinned down to the shoulders the carcass is hoisted clear of the floor and the skinning completed down over the neck. Split the ears by cutting lengthwise and fold the hide flesh side in. Tie for shipment.—Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

Cheap Ice For the Farmer.

Farmers who have not already done so should prepare to lay by a store of ice for cooling milk and for household use next summer. The cost of harvesting and storing ice is low when compared with the saving effected. Ordinarily, it is safe to harvest two tons of ice for each cow in the herd. This will allow for melting and leaving enough for family needs. Where cream only is sold, about one-third of that quantity of ice will be needed.

Did you ever try co-operation in ice harvesting? It works like a charm. Get one or two of your neighbors to go into such a scheme. One pond or stream and one set of tools will answer for all. The equipment necessary for harvesting and storing ice consists simply of saws, tongs, and iron bars for pushing the blocks of ice around.

A rough board enclosure ten feet square and eight feet high will hold sufficient ice to provide fifty pounds per day for 130 days after allowing for a reasonable amount of wastage. An important fact to be remembered is that the smaller the quantity of ice stored the larger is the proportion of waste. The bottom of the enclosure should be covered with a foot of sawdust, and a foot of space left between the boards and the ice, which should also be filled with sawdust. The ice

should be immediately covered. The drier the sawdust the better. If the soil beneath the enclosure is impervious clay, a layer of gravel under the sawdust is advisable.

If sawdust is not obtainable, planer mill shavings will serve, if neither is to be had, two feet of marsh hay or any wild hay will answer. The roughest kind of a shed that will resist the weather is all that is required.

If you are not making money on the farm, scratch your head and do some hard thinking.

Keep feeding the hens or they'll stop laying. Keep feeding the pullets or they'll stop growing.

STRAW FOR FEEDING

A Great Factor for Carrying Over Live Stock.

Of Most Value When Cut Early—Oat Straw Best of the Cereals—Old and Musty Straw Not Desirable for Live Stock Feeding.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

The quantity of straw consumed by the live stock of Ontario amounts to many thousand tons each year. It is important as a feed, but unfortunately its value is frequently overrated. Straws, the by-products of different grains, have different values. The line of demarcation between hays, straws and fodders is not clear, but generally speaking straw is the by-product of ripened grain or forage plants, being made up of the dry leaves and stems. The nearer the plant is to the mature condition at time of harvest the lower the feeding value, because of the concentration of the nitrogenous and fat properties in the developing and ripening seed.

Straw Best When Cut Early.

The straw from over-ripe grain is generally hard in character, unpalatable and indigestible; while the straw from grains cut on the green side are softer, more palatable, and generally contain a higher percentage of digestible matter. The hard condition of some varieties of straw causes such to be almost useless as a feed. Even if such fodder has a feed value, that value cannot be satisfactorily extracted by the digestion processes of our domestic animals.

Varieties of Straw Feed.

The straws generally used for stock feeding are oat, barley, wheat, pea and clover. Others such as timothy, flax, bean and rye straws are sometimes used, but with indifferent results. Oat straw, the best of the various straws for feeding, carries considerable feed value as indicated by chemical analysis, but unfortunately a large percentage of the nourishing properties cannot be extracted by the digestion processes of our domestic animals. What is true of oat straw is more pronounced with the other varieties of straw, the harder and drier such are the less the animals can extract from them.

Oat Straw Is a Good Bulky Feed.

Oat straw can be used as a feed for cattle, horses and sheep, during the autumn and winter period to supply bulk and some nourishment to the ration. Dry cattle can use large amounts of oat straw as a maintenance feed. Horses that are not at work can use oat straw, as a large part of their ration. Straw is too bulky for horses at moderate or hard work.

Barley straw, if free from beards, ranks next to oat straw as a feed, and may be used as a roughage, but a good part of the animal maintenance must come from some other source.

Wheat Straw Poorer—Also Rye.

Wheat straw has a lower value than barley straw, and serves to give bulk and a small part of the required nourishment to the animal. Wheat straw as a supplement to roots and silage in winter feeding plays an important part in the maintenance of young and dry stock. Rye straw is generally so hard and indigestible as to be of little use as a stock feed. Clover and other legume straws while containing compounds of considerable feed value are frequently so hard and unpalatable that the animal can make only partial use of them. Pea and vetch straws are generally the most valuable of the legume straws. Dry sweet or red clover straws or alfalfa stems carry a feed value that is generally out of reach of the average farm animal's stomach, unless these materials are steamed or finely ground.

Old and Musty Straws Are Not Desirable.

Old, dry and musty straws have little or no feed value, fresh soft and clean straws no matter from what source can generally be used to good advantage by all live stock if care is taken to prepare such in a manner that will aid the animal organism to extract the nourishing elements. Cutting, steaming, or mixing with other feeds to increase palatability and digestibility is always advised.—L. Stevenson, Sec., Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

SCHOOL REPORT

Report of S. S. No. 16, Brooke, Sr. IV—Austin Kelly 76; Jack Kelly 73; Ethel Moffitt 70; Merton King 63. Jr. IV—Mervyn Mansfield 85, Mary Moffitt 41. III—Esther McGill 67; Nellie Patterson 65, Walter Kelly 53 (absent one subject). II—Herbert Hayward 82, Ross McGill 59, Leyden Bryce 37 (absent one subject), Margaret Leach (absent all exams.) Sr. I—Hughen Thrower 46, Jr. I—Myra Kelly 32, Primer—Robt. Kelly, Vera McGill, Mary Higgins (absent), Willie Leach (absent).—A. W. Kelly, Teacher.

Report of S. S. No. 6, Warwick, Those marked with an asterisk were absent during part of exams. Sr. IV—Dorothy Morris 91, Nina Chambers 87, Vera Kerr 85, Allan McNaughton 69. Jr. IV—Doreen Manders 75, Maud Williamson 71, Amy Duncan 78. Sr. III—Leila Ward 87, Ivy Peaslee 82, Mary Manders 78. Jr. III—George Manders 66, John Bryce 56. II—Mary Bryce 84, Merton Smith 71, Clifford Duncan 65. I—Martha Manders 79, Walter Williamson 74, Andrew Ward 84. Sr. Pr.—Muriel Pettigrew, Martha Bryce, Alberta Peaslee, Allan Williamson. Jr. Pr.—Jack Manders.—L. Atcheson, Teacher.

FALL FAIR DATES

Wilkesport, September 18.
Strathroy, September 17, 18, 19.
Indian Reserve, Sept. 19, 20.
Watford, September 20, 21.
Petrolia, Sept. 24, 25.
Sarnia, Sept. 26, 27, 28.
Bridgen, October 1, 2.
Forest, October 3, 4.
Wyoming, October 4, 5.
Florence, October 4, 5.
Thedford, October 4, 5.
Alvinston, October 9, 10, 11.

SOY BEANS IN ONTARIO

Its Seed Production Here Is Yet Rather Uncertain.

The Crop Is Good for Hay, Pasture, Silage or Seed—Breeding Plants for Selection—Systematic Field Arrangement—Mari.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Soy beans can be successfully grown for fodder in Southwestern Ontario and in the Niagara Peninsula, and in favored areas even farther north. The production of seed of the Soy bean in Ontario is a more uncertain problem. In good seasons, first-class seed of a number of varieties have been produced at Guelph, and in poor seasons no matured seed was obtained from any variety.

Soil Inoculation Necessary.
Soy beans are very rich in nitrogen, the seed having a higher protein content than either common beans or field peas. This plant is a legume, and when planted for the first time should be inoculated with the proper nitrogen fixing bacteria. The Soy bean has varied uses, the whole crop being grown for hay, pasture, silage, and green manure, and the seed for stock feed. In the Orient, the seed is grown not only for stock feed, but to an even larger extent for human consumption.

For Hay, Silage, Pasture or Seed.

Soy beans have been grown for fodder and seed production in the experimental plots at Guelph since 1894, and have been distributed through the medium of the Experimental Union to farmers of Ontario each year for the past twenty-three years. During the past five years, the most promising varieties under test at Guelph have been the O. A. C. No. 211, Ito San, Minnesota No. 157, Early Brown and Early Yellow.

Sandy Soil Not too Rich Preferred.
A sandy loam soil not too rich is suitable for growing Soy beans. The seed-bed preparation for Soy beans should be much the same as for Indian corn and they should be planted about the same time. Soy beans usually produce better results when planted in drills which are about thirty inches apart than broadcasted. It requires three-quarters to one bushel to plant an acre for seed, and about one and one-half bushels to plant the same area for fodder production.

Producing Plants for Selection.

A number of plant-breeding selections are under test at Guelph, and it is hoped that before long varieties will be produced which will be early enough to mature seed each year, and, at the same time, produce a good yield of green fodder. One of the best strains tested at Guelph is the O. A. C. No. 211. This strain will be included in the Soy Bean Experimental Union Co-operative Experiment, material for which will be sent to any Ontario farmer who desires to test this crop in the spring of 1923.—Dept. of Field Husbandry, O. A. C., Guelph.

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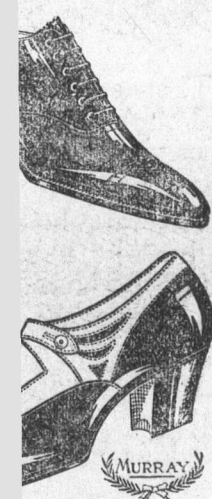
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