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## FALL FAIR DATES 1921

Strathroy ..... 19, 20, 21 Sept.  
Watford ..... 22, 23 Sept.  
Petrolia ..... 26, 27 Sept.  
Sarnia ..... 28, 29 Sept.  
Glencoe ..... 29, 30 Sept.  
Forest ..... 3, 4 October  
Bridgen ..... 4, 5 October  
Wyoming ..... 6, 7 October  
Florence ..... 6, 7 October  
Wilkesport ..... 10, 11 October  
Alvinston ..... 11, 12 October

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## TIME TABLE

Treat leave Watford station as follows—  
GOING WEST  
Accommodation, 11.11 a.m. 8.44 a.m.  
Chicago Express, 12.12 p.m. 12.47 p.m.  
Detroit Express, 8.30 a.m. 8.48 p.m.  
(a) Express, 5.11 p.m. 9.11 p.m.  
(c) Express, 10.10 p.m. 10.10 p.m.  
GOING EAST  
Ontario Limited, 8.00 a.m. 7.43 a.m.  
Chicago Express, 11.16 a.m. 11.16 a.m.  
Accommodation, 11.00 a.m. 11.28 p.m.  
Accommodation, 11.28 p.m. 11.28 p.m.  
(a)—Stops to let off passengers from Toronto, Hamilton and east.  
(c)—Stops to let off passengers from Kingston and east.  
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Read the Guide-Advocate "Wants."

## DEAN'S DAIRY COLUMN

Three Big Questions Answered for Milk Dealers.

Shall I Sell Milk or Cream?—Should Cows Be Fed on Turnips?—How to Pack Butter for Keeping.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Shall I sell milk or cream? This will be determined to a large extent by the character of the farming operations. If the need for direct, quick cash in largest amount is great, then selling milk will best "fill the bill." On the other hand, if the dairy farmer can afford to wait for the slower returns from cream and live stock, and particularly if he desires to improve or maintain soil fertility, then selling cream is to be recommended.

Nearness to market is another factor. Where the dairyman is near a small town and has the time to "peddle" milk, he can make more money out of his cows than by any other system. At ten to twelve cents a quart, a good cow will return from \$250 to \$300 per year for her milk. When this is compared with \$100 to \$150 per cow, where cream is sold, or milk sent to a cheese factory or condenser, we see what a decided money advantage there is in selling milk to customers direct.

But this plan robs the young things on the farm—often the farmer's own children—of needed milk supply, hence many farmers are content with less ready cash in order to have better and more live stock, and consequently richer soil, which, after all, is the basis of good farming.—H. H. D.

## Should Cows Be Fed Turnips?

This is an old question about which considerable difference of opinion exists. If my reader is Scotch, he or she will likely answer the question by saying, "Yes," as Scotchmen, turnips, and good farm-land are three things usually found together on farms in Ontario.

There was a time when butter buyers were not so particular about the flavor of butter as they are at present. It is common to hear women purchasers on city markets, say to farm butter-makers, "Your butter is turnipy," which is sufficient to cause a loss of the sale. Cream-erymen object very strongly to "turnipy cream." While it is doubtless true that some careful feeders are able to feed quite large quantities of turnips to cows giving milk, without causing any serious trouble, there is always danger, which can best be avoided by not feeding these to milking cows. If they are grown on the dairy farm they are best fed to dry cows, fattening cattle, young stock, pigs, etc. However, if they are fed in the stable where cows are milking, and more especially where the root house opens into the stable and where the turnips are pulled in the stable or in a feed-room adjoining, the odor of the turnips fills the air, which is carried into the milk pail at the time of milking, and thus the milk, cream, and butter become tainted from the stable air, even though the milk cows may not be fed any of the turnips.

The safest plan is not to grow turnips on a dairy farm. Corn mangels, or sugar beets, and grow for silage. These crops will give as good returns as turnips, are no more expensive to grow, and are much safer. "Safety First" is a good motto on a dairy farm.—H. H. D.

## How to Pack Butter for Keeping.

The first point to observe in the packing of butter, in order to have it keep well for winter use, is to have good butter. The best butter for packing is usually made in the months of June and September. It is preferably made from comparatively sweet cream which has been pasteurized. However, on the farm, where the butter is made, it is made when the weather is comparatively cool, and the cream should be churned before it becomes very sour. In fact, the sweeter the cream the more likely it is to produce good keeping quality in the butter, so long as there is sufficient acid on the cream to give good churning results.

The cream should be churned in the usual way, except that the butter may be washed once with brine, which is made by dissolving salt in water, instead of using water at both washings. Salt at the usual rate, but not over one ounce of salt per pound of butter, because salt does not preserve butter, as is commonly supposed, except in a minor degree for unpasteurized cream butter. It is a mistake, however, to add so much salt that the one flavor of the butter is covered up.

Having worked the butter as usual, pack it in crocks, kegs or boxes. If unpasteurized wood packages are used, these should be soaked several days in salt water to prevent "woody" flavor in the butter. A better plan is to coat the inside of the kegs or boxes with hot wax, then line with clean parchment paper, before packing the butter. Glazed crocks which are clean need

no lining. When the package is full, preferably fill from one corner, smooth the top of the butter, cover with parchment paper or a clean cotton cloth, then the heavy brown paper over the top and place in a cool cellar, or in cold storage. Sometimes a salt paste is put on top of the cloth or paper, and this is kept moist by sprinkling on water from time to time. This excludes the air and helps to keep the butter.

We recommend packing the butter in solid form which is to be kept for some time, rather than holding it in prints, even though these may be submerged in brine.—H. H. Dean, O. A. College, Guelph.

## FEEDING OF NEW GRAIN

Is Apt to Cause Trouble to Live Stock.

Horses More Susceptible Than Cattle—Pigs Do Better on It Than the Other Stock—Best Methods in Preservation of Hay.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Each year brings a certain amount of trouble through the feeding of new grain to live stock, and consequently greater care should be exercised to avoid digestive derangements.

The horse is generally considered a little more susceptible to digestive troubles following changes in feeding practice than are other classes of farm live stock. It is always well to make changes very gradually and carefully. The main grain feed of the horse in this country is oats, and new oats should always be fed with great care. Hard-worked horses should, if it is at all possible, be fed old oats, and the new grain left to dry and cure for a few weeks after threshing. At any rate to avoid colic, acute indigestion and inflammation, new oats should at first form only a part of the grain ration, being mixed with old oats and possibly a little bran and the percentage of the new grain gradually increased until the horses are on full feed. Sudden changes from old to new grain are especially dangerous with the horse and particularly with the horse at heavy work and on a heavy concentrate ration. There is, of course, a difference due to the time of threshing. Grain which remains in stacks or mow for several weeks and thus becomes dry and cured is not so dangerous as that threshed directly from the field or immediately after harvesting.

As a rule heavy feeding of grain is not practiced with cattle and sheep on pasture. Where such is the case, however, changing from old to new grain should be done with care and the substitution should be, if possible, gradual. If the ration must, of necessity, be composed entirely of newly-threshed grain it should at first be comparatively light and increased very gradually.

Pigs usually handle newly-threshed grain without much trouble, although if on very heavy rations when finishing for market a little care should be taken that they be not thrown off their feed. Newly-threshed grain is difficult to grind fine and is not easily stored and large quantities of the ground grain may not be stored in bulk as heating and musty will result, lowering the feeding value of the grain by rendering it unpalatable and less digestible. Musty grain is more dangerous than clean, new grain.

These points should be kept in mind. First make all changes from old to new grain gradually. Secondly, if no old grain is fed as part of the ration start the new grain in small quantities, gradually increasing until the desired quantity is reached. Feed no heated or musty grain. Wade Toole, O. A. College, Guelph.

## Best Methods in Preservation of Hay.

In a season of labor scarcity hay-making is a problem on the average farm. It is necessary to make use of all the modern machinery available in order to expedite the saving of this important crop. First, then, we must emphasize the use of machinery in curing and storing. Men are not to be had in plentiful supply, but in most cases some form of co-operation may be resorted to in order to obtain the use of tedders, hay loaders and horse forks to handle the bulk of the crop. By all means plan to use machinery in place of men this year or otherwise, considering the crop will not be harvested in the best possible condition.

It is usually safe to cut after a rain when the weather appears to have cleared. Red clover should be cut when about one-third of the heads have turned brown. The tedder should then be used until the crop is dry enough to rake—a period which will vary according to the weight of the cutting, the weather and the amount of sap in the stems. Tedder with a side-delivery rake if possible, or in small windows with an ordinary dump rake. The hay loader works best with a small window. By all means use a loader if possible and to facilitate matters a

## FREE AT LAST OF KIDNEY TROUBLE

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SHOULD THE RACK BE USED SO THAT when one-half the rack is loaded it may be pulled ahead and the remainder loaded. In a pinch this will save a man. The horse fork and slings save much time in unloading.

We mention red clover because it is the commonest and most satisfactory hay crop, and is used in all general farming hay mixtures.

Timothy should be cut either after it is out of the first blossom or after the second blossom has fallen—generally the latter. It will require less tending than clover, is more easily cured, and may be drawn in sooner after cutting. Do not let it get too ripe and woody.

Alfalfa should be cut when the young shoots are noticed starting out from the axils of the lower leaves on the stalks, and should be handled much like red clover, only greater care is necessary to preserve the leaves, a very valuable portion of the plants.—Wade Toole, O. A. College, Guelph.

Good seeds are uniformly bright colored, whereas seeds that have been exposed to moisture, or that are dead, are duller and darker in color.

Some good disinfectant such as creoline, zenoleum, or carbolic acid solution applied to the navel of foals immediately they are born and each day for a week or more will often save the colt from navel ill.

## Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

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## Shepherd's Excuse.

Although shepherds have always been held to be poetical and reasonably righteous persons, they never have much opportunity to go to church and so when a shepherd in Sussex, England, a lock of wool is put into the coffin, so that when their record is looked up on the judgment day they may present this supreme excuse, writes a correspondent. Sussex is rich in quaint superstitions. If there are any "wild feathers"—feathers from game birds—in a pillow one cannot "die easy" on it, but lingers on in pain. It is unlucky to sell bees, but if a price be paid it must be in gold or hay. When the head of the house dies the bees are "told" and a piece of rags hung on the hive.—Montreal Family Herald.

## Seventy Pounds of Meteor a Minute.

Our planet is getting heavier and heavier! How does that happen? Because of the meteors that are constantly falling on it. You may not have seen any of them fall, but the earth is a large place. In a year eleven thousand four hundred and thirty-five tons of meteors fall! This gives an average of seventy pounds per minute.

Much of this tonnage comes in the form of fine meteoric dust that settles all over the earth. However, a large meteor—too big to burn on entering our atmosphere—falls occasionally. Several years ago one of them fell in Iowa and exploded on hitting the earth. Over five thousand pieces were picked up and some weighed over four hundred pounds.—Popular Science Monthly.

## Limited Time.

Let's never get the idea that Catalina Island is a slow place. Had you been close to the rock where Big Ben hangs out, on a certain recent Sunday evening you would have overheard the following:

"Mary, if I were to speak to you of marriage in spite of the fact that I only met you on the way over from San Pedro, what would you say to it?"

"Well, I might say never put off till the return trip what you might have said on the way over," answered Mary.—Los Angeles Times.