MARKDALE STANDARD

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The Markdale STANDARD

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Dentist.
Office in Artley Block (over Bowes' hardware store). Entrance at southwest corner of building, Toronto street.

G. CAMPBELL
(L.D.S., D.D.S.)
Dental Surgeon. Graduate of Ontario College of Dentistry and University of Toronto. Office over the post-office. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Parties calling after hours please call up residence by telephone in reception room of dental office.

FRATERNAL.

A. F. & A. M.
Hiram Lodge, No. 490, G.R.C., Markdale, meets in Masonic Hall, McFarlane Block, on Tuesday evening on or before the full moon every month. Visiting brethren cordially invited. H. C. Duff, W.M.; Wm. Brady, Secretary.

C. O. C. F., No. 399.
Markdale Council, Canadian Order Chosen Friends, No. 399, meets fourth Tuesday in the month in Ennis' Hall at 8 o'clock. A. Jackson, Chief Councillor; Herb. M. Irwin, Recorder.

SAUGEEN LODGE, No. 327, I.O.O.F.
Meets first and third Wednesday in the month at 7.30 p.m., in their hall, Main street. Visiting brethren always welcome. Herb. M. Irwin, N.G.; Alex. McEachnie, Sec.

COURT GREY, 1151, C.O.F.
Meets every last Wednesday of the month in Matthews' Hall at 8 p.m. Visiting brethren always welcome. P. J. Thompson, C.R.; Alex. McEachnie, Fin. Sec.

MARKDALE, L.O.L., No. 1045.
Meets in Sargeant's block on Thursday evening on or before full moon in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome. J. Johnston, W.M.; John McFadden, Secretary.

DR. DeVAN'S FRENCH PILLS A reliable Regulating Pill for Women. $5 a box or three for $10, sold at all Drug Stores, or mailed to any address on receipt of price. THE SCOBELL DRUG CO., St. Catharines, Ontario.

PHOSPHONOL FOR MEN. Restores Vim and Vitality; for Nerve and Brain; increases "grey matter"; a Tonic—will build you up. $3 a box, or two for $5, at drug stores, or by mail on receipt of price. THE SCOBELL DRUG CO., St. Catharines, Ontario.

Sold at Stephens' Drug Store.

Farm Crop Queries

Conducted by Professor Henry G. Bell

The object of this department is to place at the service of our farm readers the advice of an acknowledged authority on all subjects pertaining to soils and crops.

Address all questions to Professor Henry G. Bell, in care of The Wilson Publishing Company, Limited, Toronto, and answers will appear in this column in the order in which they are received. When writing kindly mention this paper. As space is limited it is advisable where immediate reply is necessary that a stamped and addressed envelope be enclosed with the question, when the answer will be mailed direct.

B. S.:—1. Have eight acres of light sandy soil that has not been plowed for six years that I would like to put to beans. I would like to fertilize it. Can you tell me the kind to use, also the amount and the best way to apply? 2. Is it possible to grow peanuts in Ontario?

Answer:—Beans show the results of good feeding more than any other crop. In growing them on a sandy loam soil best results are obtained by fertilizing with plant food fairly high in ammonia say from 2 to 3 per cent., and well supplied with available phosphoric acid 8 to 12 per cent. In putting this fertilizer on bean land, do not let it drop in the rows immediately under the beans, as such an application tends to hinder the germination of the seed. If you are applying the fertilizer through the dropper of a grain drill it is well to stop up every third hole where fertilizer is dropping and allow the seed spouts to drill the beans along the rows that do not receive fertilizers. Many successful bean growers claim it is advantageous to apply the fertilizers a week to ten days ahead of the time the beans are sown. As to the amount to use, from 200 to 600 lbs. per acre are used by successful bean growers in this latitude. 2. Peanuts are a long season crop. That is, they are used to a growing season over 200 days free of frost. Most parts of Ontario enjoy a season of only 125 to 140 days at the outside free of frost, hence peanuts cannot be successfully produced in the province.

R. R.:—What would be the best crop for a gravelly knoll that does not give a good crop of grain or corn?

Answer:—The reason the gravelly knoll is not productive is that it fails to hold a supply of moisture sufficient to the needs of the average farm crop. In planning for its management therefore, thought should be given to overcoming this difficulty. If the plot is very gravelly, possibly the best thing you can do is to seek to establish a stand of sweet clover on it. Prepare the soil early in the spring and seed with 6 or 8 lbs. of good seed to the acre. In handling the crop be sure to cut it sufficiently early so that the growth does not become woody, otherwise the hay will not be satisfactory. If the gravelly knoll is fairly productive, early in the season, I would prefer to get a stand of alfalfa on it. This will produce a splendid quality of feed and at the same time will continually improve the quality of the soil.

W. R.:—How does sweet clover compare with corn for silage, I mean as to feeding value? What time should it be ensiled?

Answer:—Sweet clover is becoming fairly popular in some parts of the country as a crop for silage. It is used frequently in combination with corn, putting it in alternate loads of corn and sweet clover. This is advantageous, since corn is relatively low in protein, and high in starch, while sweet clover carries a considerable amount of protein as well as a fair amount of starch. Good results have been obtained by cutting the clover when it is in full bloom. However, I would prefer cutting before the full crop is in bloom, since the plant becomes very woody if left till this time. As to feed value, sweet clover carries about 3.17 per cent. protein, 20.8 per cent. carbohydrate and .65 fat. Well matured corn carries 2.1 per cent. protein, 21.70 carbohydrate and .8 fat.

L. L.:—1 What is the right ration to feed to dairy cows? Would you advise mangels with silage, hay and some grain? 2. Would you advise growing Russian vetch for hay? Please advise as to its culture.

Answer:—You will do well to address your enquiry to the Dairy Department of the Ontario Agricultural College. This department is undoubtedly in close touch with experimental work of this and other countries with reference to best rations for dairy cows. 2. I am not familiar with Russian vetch. Common vetch and hairy vetch are both valuable crops. They are legumes which produce a considerable growth of very nutritious stalk and leaf. The seed of vetches is temporarily very high in cost on account of much of it normally coming from Europe. Common vetches can be handled much like field peas. A well prepared seed bed supplemented with a good dressing of manure or application of fertilizers, forms a suitable home for the crop which is sown broadcast. Hairy vetches can be sown on poor sandy soil, but of course will give best results on soil in better state of fertility.

R. R.:—What is the best fertilizer for orchards?

Answer:—For orchard fertilization I would recommend a mixture carrying 1 to 2 per cent. ammonia and 10 to 12 per cent. phosphoric acid. Use this at the rate of about 10 lbs. per tree scattering it out about the area covered by the branches.

Farmer:—Is fertilizer needed on Spring grain as much as on Fall wheat?

Answer:—Fertilizers are profitable on both spring and fall crops. It is impossible to say on which it is most profitable since weather conditions, price of products, etc., entering in at different times of the year will frequently reverse any rule that may be laid down. To give you an idea of the results of experiments, Ohio Station which has been testing the effect of fertilizers for the last 20 years finds a gain on corn from 16 to 22 bushels per annum as an average. On oats for the same time the fertilizer produced an increase over the unfertilized of 29 to 48 bushels per acre. On wheat for the same period, the gain for fertilized wheat over unfertilized, ranged from 21 to 27.5 bushels per acre.

X. Y. Z.:—Do you recommend basic slag on garden vegetables? What is the best fertilizer for cucumbers?

Answer:—Basic slag will give results on cabbage, turnips and other cruciferous crops, but is not sufficiently available to give best results with other garden vegetables. In fact, with the vegetables noted, basic slag will not give as good results as high grade fertilizers. For cucumbers I would recommend on sandy soil from 300 to 500 lbs. per acre of fertilizer carrying 2 to 5 per cent ammonia and 10 to 12 per cent. available phosphoric acid with as much potash as it is possible to obtain at this time. Some successful commerical growers use over 1000 lbs. of such fertilizer per acre. If your soil is fairly well supplied with nitrogen and you believe it will give a sufficient vine growth, cut down the ammonia to 1 or 2 per cent. For best results apply 2-3 of the intended amount of fertilizer, drilling it into the field with the fertilizer attachment of the grain drill or spreading it broadcast and disking and harrowing it in carefully. When planting the cucumbers work in a handful of the fertilizer into each hill, but do not allow the seeds to drop immediately on top of the fertilizer.

Slow rivers run four miles an hour; rapid ones average seven miles.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. W. PATTON, J.P.
Rocklyn, Ont. Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Business strictly confidential.

DR. J. S. SHEPHERDSON,
Veterinary Surgeon.
Graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College, Faculty of Veterinary Science, University of Toronto (Dominion Civil Service Veterinarian). Office in Artley block. Phone 86. 99-28.

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IF YOUR CHILDREN ARE DELICATE OR FRAIL
under-size or under-weight
remember—Scott's Emulsion is nature's grandest growing-food; it strengthens their bones, makes healthy blood and promotes sturdy growth.
Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ontario.

AUSTRIANS ILL-FED AND RAGGED

Prisoners Captured by Italians Include Many Under-Sized Youths.

With the Italian Army, June 16.—In their attempt to cross the Piave in great force Saturday, the Austrians had the city of Treviso as their objective. In getting across the Piave the Austrians paid a tremendous sacrifice before the machine-gun fire of the Italian defenders of the western bank. Counter-attacks by Italian infantry and heavy Italian artillery fire forced the enemy to retire from most of his gains along the Piave.

An order found in the pockets of prisoners was to the effect that the Austrians were to be at Preganziol, south of Treviso, on Saturday night.

One of the most brilliant of the Italian actions was the defence of the Monte Moschin salient protecting the important Brenta positions. Here the Austrians suffered heavy losses. Many of their machine guns were captured.

The prisoners are ragged and ill-fed. Many of them are under-sized youths. One of them remarked to the correspondent that he had no interest in the war.

A high British officer last night expressed himself in every way satisfied with the result of the Austrian attack against the British. The enemy had practically lost five to the British one, and the British captured four guns. British airmen on the Piave broke up at least seven bridges and fired 25,000 rounds at a low altitude.

All accounts agree that the scantiest success attended the attempt of the Austrians to carry out the offensive on the new German model of storm troops and infiltration. The offensive was really a series of attacks at widely distant points and delivered at different hours, apparently with the idea of effecting a surprise.

407 SUNKEN SHIPS HAVE BEEN SALVAGED

London, June 17.—From January, 1915, to the end of May, 1918, 407 ships sunk by the Germans in British waters have been salvaged, according to details of the work of the Admiralty Salvage Department made public in the press to-day.

Up to December, 1917, 260 ships were recovered. In the present year to the end of May, 147 have been salvaged, the increase being due to improved methods and not to the greater activity of U-boats.

One salvage ship was torpedoed while working on a wreck, while sometimes the work of weeks is destroyed by the rough sea. Feats performed by the salvage department include the raising of a large collier sunk in twelve fathoms of water and involving a dead lift of 3,500 tons. Another vessel was raised in 15 fathoms by use of compressed air.

Britain Will Not Recognize Either Finland or Ukraine

London, June 17.—In the House of Commons to-day, Foreign Secretary, stated that the Government did not propose for the present to recognize the Finnish Government, which seemed undoubtedly to be under German influence. He also stated that as far as he was aware, none of the allies recognized the independence of the Ukraine, which had received no assistance from the allies; since it became completely subservient to Germany.

Austrian Pincer Movement To Break up the Allied Army

Rome, June 17.—The plan of the enemy is as follows: While the army of Gen Conrad, on the Asiago plateau, tries to break through the Italian defences along the Brenta and come down to Basssano, Gen. Kuchbach is endeavoring to cross the Piave and cut the roads which are protecting the Italian lines along the river. The enemy hopes, through a great pincer movement of attack, to break the compact order of the Italian army. The stronger attack is being made against the defences of Montello and along the right bank of the Piave.

Y. M. C. A. Heroes.

During the recent German rush in France the Y.M.C.A. secretary in the Fifth Army area saw, in twenty-four hours, twenty-seven of the Association's Centres lost—all his work of the last two months. To save the workers was the main thing. At one hut the leader was the last man to leave before the soldiers retreated; twice he went back, then became involved in the fighting, and for three days lay hidden with 10,000 francs of the Association's money on him. At last he made his way to Abbeville and collapsed.

YOUR PROBLEMS

BY MRS HELEN LAW

Mothers and daughters of all ages are cordially invited to write to this department. Initials only will be published with each question and its answer as a means of identification, but full name and address must be given in each letter. Write on one side of paper only. Answers will be mailed direct if stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed.

Address all correspondence for this department to Mrs. Helen Law, 239 Woodbine Ave., Toronto.

Wants-to-Know:—1. The repatriates are the old men and women, children and babies and in some cases the young women being sent back from Germany into France through Switzerland. They are the French and Belgians captured by the Germans earlier in the war. As they cannot be used to work and eat too much food they are being sent back. 2. Soissons, one of the oldest cities in France, is on the Aisne (pronounced "ain") River. 3. Chemin-des-Dames ("Road of the Ladies") is an important highway running along the hills flanking the northern bank of the Aisne in the Champagne. 4. The bride's notes of thanks should be written on note paper in preference to correspondence cards. All of the wedding presents that arrive before the actual day or day before the wedding should be acknowledged before the bride goes away. If time does not permit of acknowledgment of these and those arriving after the wedding on the honeymoon trip, it is permissible to write these notes of thanks after the return home. 5. The terms dried, dehyrated and evaporated mean virtually the same thing—that is, removing the moisture from foods or drying them. In evaporation, as a rule, the water is not all removed, as in evaporated milk and fruits. The dehydrated process calls for the removing of a much greater amount of moisture.

Picknicker:—Even athwart the path of the picnicker the shadow of war must lie and the warning note must be struck—to save food. Everyone knows something of the charm of these outdoor expeditions, but it must be admitted that the perennial sandwich invariably accompanies them, makes the bread and butter fly. While there is no compulsory legislation in the matter, it should be remembered by all organizations or individuals having picnics or outdoor expeditions, that they are on their honor to waste nothing, to use substitutes as freely as possible and to steer clear of all wheat products. A sufficiency of food should be taken to the picnic. Usually there is a superabundance, with consequent waste.

Milkmaid:—You sound quite pastoral and picturesque, Miss Milkmaid. No doubt you wear a pink sunbonnet. But you're the patriot! With so many cows to milk you make the city dweller's Red Cross work look a midget beside a full-grown bumble bee. There is a big and practically undiscovered field for women in dairying and they would do well to think seriously about taking it up as a definite occupation. Have you thought about factory work at all? You are really more useful where you are, however, for the work in the creameries and canneries is extremely heavy and not altogether suitable for girls. They are employed at present to a limited extent in certain factories, doing such work as testing the cream, printing and packing the butter and other phases of the industry. Some are going around the farms collecting cream and delivering it at the creameries. None of them has as yet gone in for cow testing, although an expert at the Ontario Agricultural Farm states that they could do this very well. You would be well advised to stay right where you are, however, and to try to convert some more damsels to your way of thinking. Canadian dairy products have strengthened their hold on foreign markets since war broke out and the Minister of Agriculture sees great possibilities for Quebec and Ontario capturing much of the dairy trade of Norway and Denmark; while the Maritime Provinces, besides sharing in the markets of the old land, should be able to command an ever-increasing trade with the Eastern States in butter and cheese.

Traveller:—Yes, food demonstrations will be put on at all the big exhibitions this year—notably Toronto, London and Hamilton. No doubt they will prove a very popular feature as there is no doubt of the fact that the interest of everybody in the country has now been awakened to the food question and people are thinking about it more than they ever did before.

Poultry

An easy way to insure a reliable winter meat supply is to caponize enough cockerels to furnish it. Take April or May hatched cockerels and caponize them when they reach two and a half or three pounds weight and they will continue to grow in weight until they are ten months old. The meat of fat fries is no better than the meat of capons.

To sell cockerels as broilers or to use them as broilers or fries gives us but small returns comparatively, for there is so little of them, but when we take a moderate sized flock, caponize them and grow them until they weigh ten or twelve pounds each we have a pretty good meat supply. If we want to sell them they will bring as much per pound as the ordinary broiler price, and more than we often get for summer fries.

One of the best things about the capon meat supply is that it is stored on foot, and is fresh meat of the best grade whenever we want it. There is no loss in the keeping, for the weight is constantly on the increase. We have been urged and all but forced to rear a large poultry supply to enable us to release the pork and beef supply for the use of the armies in the field. This can be done to the best advantage so far as the winter supply is concerned, by caponizing, for cockerels will not remain good eating until they are so large, and hens are not liked so well even if we wanted to sacrifice them.

The modern caponizing tools are so well made and the methods of doing the work so well developed that it has become an easy matter for anyone to get a set of tool and do their own caponizing. Full instructions come with the instruments, and as the operation is not a very painful one for the cockerel, there should be no hesitation in attempting it if you are at all nimble of finger and have the ordinary set of nerves.

Any of the meat producing breeds will make good capons. They soon show a marked difference in their growth, and grow larger than cockerels of the same age, weighing several pounds more when fully grown. The meat is always tender and sweet, and preferred by many to turkey or goose.

The Dairy

The calf shows very quickly the effects of poor care, and this often occurs during the summer months because of the pressure of other work, although it is really much easier to keep a calf thrifty in summer than in winter. Calves grown on farms should have grass pasture provided for them and should be fed some grain, preferably oats, during the first five months of their life. In taking them from the cow and raising them by hand on skim-milk, you are preventing them obtaining butter-fat, which is a natural part of the food of a young animal. You must replace this, insofar as it can be replaced, by the use of a grain rich in oil, fed to the young animal on grass, the grass itself taking the place of the butter-fat in milk to a small extent. A calf grown upon skim-milk, grass, and a small amount of oats, will be a profitable, healthy, strong and rapidly growing animal while a stunted calf will require much more feed next winter to get him started towards making good gains.

ACUTE NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

All Treatments Proved Useless Until I Tried "FRUIT-A-TIVES".

MR. JAS. S. DELGATY.

R.R. No. 4, Gilbert Plains, Man.

In the year 1910, I had *Nervous Prostration* in its worst form; was reduced in weight from 170 pounds to 110 pounds.

The doctors had no hope of my recovery, and every medicine I tried proved useless until *a friend induced me to take "Fruit-a-tives"*.

I began to mend almost at once; and after using this fruit medicine for 3 months, I was back to my normal state of health.

I have had such good health for two years as I have enjoyed the past two years. We are never without a box of "Fruit-a-tives" in the house".

JAS. S. DELGATY.

60c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. at all dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Punctuality.

Punctuality is important, because it satisfies the police and good temper of a family; the want of it not only injures the prospects of business, but sometimes vexes this duty. Punctuality is important as it gains time; a good packer will get in half as much more as a bad one. The calmness of mind which punctuality produces is another advantage of punctuality; a disorderly man is always in a hurry, he has no time to speak with you, because he is going elsewhere; and when he gets there, he is too late for his business, or he must hurry away to another before he can finish it. It was a wise maxim of the Duke of Newcastle: "I do one thing at a time." Punctuality gives weight to character. "Such a man has made an appointment; then I know he will keep it." And this generates punctuality in you; for, like other virtues, it propagates itself. Servants and children must be punctual where their leaders are so. Appointments, indeed, become debts; I owe you punctuality if I have made an appointment with you, and have no right to throw away your time if I do my own. M.M.

WOOL

Farmers who ship their wool direct to us get better prices than farmers who sell to the general store.

ASK ANY FARMER!

who has sold his wool both ways, and note what he says; or better still, write us for our prices; they will show you how much you lose by selling to the General Store.

We pay the highest prices of any firm in the country and are the largest wool houses in Canada. Payment is made the same day wool is received.

Ship your wool to-day—you will be more than pleased if you do, and are assured of a square deal from us. 2

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3 CHURCH ST., TORONTO

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A Vital Necessity In Peace or War

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THE SOUTHERN CANADA POWER COMPANY, LIMITED—a Water-Power & Public Utility Company—controls water powers capable of 100,000 H.P. development, and supplies light and power to over 45 municipalities in the Eastern Townships and vicinity.

These are two of our reasons for recommending the 6% BONDS OF THE SOUTHERN CANADA POWER COMPANY, LIMITED, which we are offering with a bonus of common stock, thus giving investors an opportunity of participating in the future success of the Company.

Send for special circular, and map showing territory served.

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