Food Control Corner

Peace—But Not Plenty.

The end of the war has come, but Canada must not relax her efforts to increase the production of food. In addition to the Allies, whose producing powers have been hampered by the war and who need imports from the continent to build up a reserve, the people of the neutral nations must also be considered. Canada Food Board calls attention to the fact, also, that the countries of the defeated enemy nations have also to be considered. In some cases millions of helpless people are facing starvation. Germany, Russia, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, Bulgaria, the neutral countries, France, Belgium, Italy and Great Britain, a grand total of 250,000,000 people are short of food. Canada will have a hungry market for her agricultural produce and our utmost possible effort to maintain and increase production will be none too great.

Live Stock Conference.

To formulate national plans for meeting the new and critical conditions in the live stock industry accompanying restoration of peace, some leading Canadian live stock men and representative meat packers are expected to attend a conference by Hon. Thos. Crerar, Minister of Agriculture. Those who have been watching the situation realize that Canada has the opportunity of placing her live stock industry on a broader and a sounder basis than ever before. The war has stimulated live stock production in all countries. An even greater stimulus is required to develop up with the restoration of normal commercial conditions, as the breeding stock of the world has seriously declined during the war in nearly all countries. A demand is bound to be made on this continent for meats and breeding stock for some years to come.

Minister of Agriculture is calling for farmers and live stock men to confer with him on the subject.

Sometime.

(E. Anderson, Melville.)

When we think, we'll stop the grind of every day,
Then have time to be more kind to friend by most on life's rough way;
When we think, we'll journey on more cheerily than we do now,
We may help to bear the load of weight a friend may bow;
When we think, we'll have more hearts of those in need of cheerful smile
We may see hearts relief;
When we think, we'll rest a space on life's highway
Drink of water cold
Pass the cities, day by day.
When we think, days go by
Never a friend that's nigh,
Fill with book or
Sigh for to fill.
Life is short, know not how we
Live rough way,
Time to Godin to give
Love and charity.
We have no lease
Life, today alone,
Other's gardens here
Blossom that year.
Life fair would
Be
Crossed the
River of song or cheer
Beyond the shore afar.

KAISER'S EXCUSE FALSE

Army, But Army Collapse Was Cause of Surrender.

Marshal von Hindenburg in a message to the German army said of a threat of famine caused the armistice," says the Echo de Paris. Among other difficulties played a the defeat of Germany the fact of the German collapse the fact that the enemy's armies on the brink of disasted. In his words the German plenipotentiaries said to Marshal Foch "Germany's army Marshal. Our reserves of men and munitions are completely exhausted, making it impossible to continue the war."

"FLYING TANKS"

Have Been Among Retreating Germans in Last Days of Fighting.

A London despatch: "Flying tanks are the newest implement of war, armor-plated scout planes, capable against ordinary ground fire, capable of climbing quickly and diving remarkable speed, and used almost entirely for the most part of any kind of warfare and straffing.

These machines can accomplish the maximum amount of damage with the minimum amount of danger to both the flying planes. They caused great panic among the retreating German troops in France.

The Markdale STANDARD

Published on Thursday by
C. W. RUTLEDGE.
Markdale, - - - Ontario.

SUBSCRIPTION:—to subscribers in Canada, $1.50 a year; in the United States $2.00. Twenty-five cents added if not paid in advance. No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

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2 " "	12c
1 " "	14c
6 months Contract	15c
3 " "	16c
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Position	25

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Conveyancer, Arrangements and Money Lender.
Mortgages, Loans and Wills Prepared. Valuations made on Farms. Charges very low. Markdale, Phone 8.

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S. KANEY & HENRY
Barristers, Solicitors, Etc.
Arcadia Block, Markdale.
Offices Bank Bldg., Toronto.
K.C., W. E. Raney.
D. Henry, B.A.

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Dentist
Artley Block (over Bowes' store). Entrance at south-east corner of building. Toronto St. Markdale.

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(L.D.S., D.D.S.)
Markdale. Graduate of Ontario College of Dentistry and University of Toronto. Office over the post-office. Hours 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Parties from other hours please call up residence by telephone in reception room adjoining office.

FRATERNAL.

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

C. O. C. F., No. 399.
Markdale Council, Canadian Order of Foresters, No. 399, meets fourth Friday in the month in Ennis' Hall, Markdale. A. Jackson, Chief Ranger; Geo. H. Irwin, Recorder.

MAPLE GREEN LODGE, No. 327, I.O.O.F.
Meets first and third Wednesday in each month at 7.30 p.m., in their hall, Main Street. Visiting brethren always welcome. Hero. M. Irwin, N.G.; Alex. Mackie, Sec.

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

MARKDALE STANDARD

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A reliable 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 ROBERTS MEDICINE CO., St. Catharines, Ontario.

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A Tonic Pill for Nerve and Brain; increases vigor and vitality, builds 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.
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Highest Prices Paid
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Ship all your
RAW FURS
to us—We pay all express charges.
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(In business for 30 years)
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210 St. Paul St. W. Montreal, P.Q.
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Arrange to attend the Ninth Annual
TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW
Union Stock Yards, Toronto.
Judging 10 a.m., Thursday, Dec. 5th.
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Everybody Welcome. Admission Free.

FREE TO GIRLS
Big Doll and Doll Carriage

This Big Doll is 25 inches tall, has jointed legs and arms and natural head, hands and feet. The Doll Carriage has steel frame and wheels, and the seat, back and hood are made of leatherette. It is 24 inches high and is just the right size for the Big Doll.

Just send us your name and address and we will send you 20 Packages of lovely embossed Xmas Post Cards to sell at 10 cents a package. When they are sold send us the money and we will send you the Big Doll, with all charges prepaid, and we will also send you the Doll Carriage, free of any charge, if you will show your Doll to your friends and get just three of them to sell our cards and earn prizes for us. Send us your name and address to-day so you can get your Doll and Doll Carriage quickly.

Address
HOMER-WARREN COMPANY
Dept. 199, Toronto.

PRACTICAL FARMING

When the Cows Are Under Cover.

The dairy cow has a nervous temperament which is easily disturbed by unusual noises in the barn, such as barking dogs or unnecessary shouting among the men. It pays to be quiet around the cattle, as everything that disturbs them helps to reduce the milk flow and cuts down the dairy products.

The pure-bred bull in a community is a fine asset and farmers owning such animals should feel free to ask their neighbors a service fee for the use of the animal that is in proportion to its value as a breeder. Neighbors that bring their cows for service should be prompt in paying fees as this is only right and it encourages others to buy pure-bred bulls. When a fine pure-bred bull is owned by a neighbor it gives a farmer with an ordinary herd of cows an opportunity to improve his stock and finally own a herd that is nearly pure-bred. It may not be necessary for every farmer to have pure-bred cows. Of course, there are not enough to go around. However, it is important to keep as good cows as possible and never neglect an opportunity to improve them by good breeding methods.

The farmer without a silo should visit the neighbor who owns one and note the keen satisfaction that a dairyman receives from owning one of the tall cans of feed which bring summer conditions into the barn in the winter. Silage is too well known almost to discuss its value. But there are many farms without a silo, even though the owner possesses more than enough cattle to make such an investment pay. In some cases it will pay farmers to sell a few head of cattle in order to buy a silo if they cannot obtain one in any other way. The use of silage will enable them to give much better care to the remaining members of the herd.

Ice-water is not recommended as a milk producer and yet many dairy cattle obtain their water through a hole chopped in the ice in the water tank. The feed that the animals eat has to help heat up that ice water. How much better it is to use a tank heater. Then the cows drink more water and it does not have to be warmed by the heat of their bodies. Cows do not like warm water and they do not like ice water. The tank heater can be regulated just right for them on a cold winter day and it has a fine influence on the amount of milk produced.

When the winds are cold and the snow is blowing, the dairy cows should not be left out in the field. Cows like fresh air and they will enjoy a protected barnyard even in cold weather. An evergreen windbreak around the barnyard is especially desirable on cold windy days when the sun is shining. Then the cows can enjoy the sun without the exposure of the wind. Never leave the stable door open in such a way that the cold wind can blow through and expose the cow's flanks and udders. A cow standing in a draught is in more danger than as if she were outside in a severe storm.

When the cows freshen in the winter there is more time for milking and caring for the calves. The milk brings the best price and the income is often needed more during the winter than in the summer when more money is constantly coming in for the varied crops and produce that can be sold. On some farms there is a steady income from produce from the time the asparagus and early truck are sold until the last apple is picked in the fall. From November 1 until April the income from a few dairy cows is much appreciated and it has often brought a family many pleasures which would have been impossible if it were not for the money received from the cows.

It will pay every dairyman to join his local association and help out in the effort to educate the buying public concerning the value of milk and butter. The city interests are organized and the middleman handling every kind of dairy products have been more or less organized. The producers have been so busy tending the cows that many of them have lost money on the marketing end of their business. This condition is being remedied by the many live organizations which are now working to protect the dairymen's interests. Every farmer with dairy cows should be willing to do his part and attend the meetings held for the purpose of protecting the dairy business.

THE TRAPPER

Fur-Bearers as a By-Product.

On the thousands of farms where trapping and poultry raising go hand in hand it will be found highly profitable to regard fur-bearers as something more than the source of pelts. Cooked and ground up meat is recognized as an excellent poultry feed, but one which can only be used in a limited way where the supply is obtained from domestic animals. It is different with carcasses of game animals, for while some are used for human food, many are simply thrown away. This is an economic waste, and rather an intensified one at that since such meat is especially effective. On farms where it is the practice to cook, grind and feed it to poultry, egg production has been increased rather remarkably. Hens have been found to keep on laying during off seasons when other hens, not so fed, were not producing. Considering that this feed costs nothing, the extra eggs are clear profit. And speaking of fur-bearers and trapping, it will be found exceedingly profitable to get after skins this year with the utmost vigor. On the one hand there is a greatly increased demand for all kinds of furs. On the other there is an acute shortage, due to the fact that so many former trappers have gone to war. The result is prices higher than ever before and an inescapable further increase as time goes on. Fur-bearers are to be found in most farming communities—for instance, skunk, mink, muskrat, opossum, coon and fox—and a rich harvest of dollars awaits the farmer or farm boy who will trap them. The conditions undoubtedly warrant the outlay for a goodly number of traps, and as much time as can be given to the work. The market for the skins is absolutely assured and the trapper will find every pelt he takes snapped up at good satisfying prices.

Answers to Questions.

Readers of this paper may secure authoritative information on any questions pertaining to trapping and treatment of raw furs by addressing "Trapper" care of the office and enclosing stamped and addressed envelope for reply.

Raw Furs
I will pay highest market prices for
RAW FURS and GINSENG ROOT.
21 years of reliable trading.
Reference—Union Bk. of Canada.
N. SILVER
220 St. Paul St. W. Montreal, P.Q.

Poultry

When a hen becomes crop bound she should receive immediate attention to avoid as much of the devitalizing effect of the trouble as possible. Half an ounce of sweet oil or melted lard should first be poured down the throat, taking care to keep it from the wind-pipe to avoid strangling. Then knead the crop with the fingers to break up the mass and loosen any bit of straw or feather which may be responsible for the clogging. In a few hours the material should begin to pass away. Isolate the bird several days and place her on a diet of short rations with plenty of fresh water.

It pays to kill the hen that eats eggs unless she is valuable as a breeder and there are very few hens that are valuable enough to pay for risking the egg-eating habit in the flock. Hens will imitate each other and when one hen eats an egg it does not take long for some of the others to learn. However, do not condemn a hen that eats an egg that is accidentally dropped on the floor and broken. It does not mean that she is the kind of hen that would break eggs in the nest and eat them. Almost any hen will eat an egg that is broken on the ground.

The hens should receive oyster shells throughout the year to insure strong hard shells on the eggs, but if the supply has been neglected during the summer it is doubly necessary in the fall when the birds are more confined to the laying houses.

Fowls that are dependent upon an exact ration or a system of feeding are either constitutionally weak, or require a ration adapted to their weakness, or there are wrong conditions which something in their ration counteracts.

There is nothing more disgusting than to see a lot of old scaly-legged roosters running with a flock of hens. Sell them off and keep good healthy males.

SAVE THE OLD ORCHARD

No Farm is Complete Without An Apple Orchard—How to Prevent the Ravages of Enemies Which Are Destroying Our Orchards.

By W. F. Taylor

Scattered over a goodly portion of southern Ontario are old orchards varying in numbers of trees, in varieties of fruit and in conditions of vigor. The greater number of these orchards are slowly but surely dying. Their owners are crowded with work, harassed with care and discouraged with the prospect of further profits from apple trees. In fact, thousands of farmers have concluded to let their orchards die and then to dig them out, burn them up, forget them, and devote the land to other purposes.

The home in which there are no apples throughout a long winter surely lacks something. A very little time wisely expended would save orchards from the scale and the results would amply justify the expenditure of time and money. Lime and sulphur can be used effectively. If the owner of one of these infested orchards will expend seven dollars he can probably prepare a barrel best adapted and if he does not need it all he can share it with his neighbors. It will not be necessary to have a power pump, a good hand pump will answer nicely. All the first thing to do is to prepare the trees for spraying. Nearly all of these old orchards have been neglected so long that pruning must necessarily precede effective spraying. I am sure it will be found impossible to spray thoroughly to the height of more than twenty feet. This means that all the trees higher than twenty feet must be cut back to that point. This also means that a number of large limbs will have to be removed. All cuts should be made near the trunk of a limb in order that they may heal more readily.

We used to think it necessary to paint all of the larger cuts, but at present there is an honest difference of opinion about this matter and considering the scarcity of labor on the farm, I would much rather use paint on the limbs than to undertake painting them back. Doubtless the top that remains will be too full of fruit to admit of very thorough spraying, but it is probably unwise to prune the trees too severely and were I allowed to cut off many of the high limbs I would shift the thinning of the top except where branches were very dense, until the following spring.

Many have failed to control the scale because they have not sprayed thoroughly enough. Scale multiply very rapidly. If only a few are left alive after the spraying there will be plenty of them by the end of the season. They are liable to be anywhere on the limbs and the only way to make sure work of them is to cover every bit of the surface of the tree. Again, many have sprayed with too weak a solution. If trees are badly infested with scale, seven gallons of good lime sulphur mixture in fifty gallons of spray is not a bit too much. We cannot pass without saying that the only sure way for the beginner to get results is to spray with the wind, spraying one side of the trees first and the other side later when the wind changes. Then, too, he must not be in a hurry. He must think while handling that rod and be sure that the spray penetrates every branch of the limbs and completely covers all of the surface. Warm days in the latter part of March are admirable for this purpose. If the scale are killed the trees will live, but they will still be exposed to apple scab and the fruit will be liable to attack by the codling moth. Scabby and wormy apples are better than none at all, and if the orchard cannot be given the latter spray which will insure it against these pests the owner may still have fruit, but it is always desirable to carry out the spraying program if it can be done, and in a majority of cases the old adage will apply—where there's a will there's a way.

Apple scab sometimes prevents the production of a crop of apples. It is a fungous disease. The spores which are the seeds, lodge on the scales of the blossom buds and on the buds themselves, and taking root there they often prevent the setting of the fruit. Sometimes the scab develops thickly on one side of the apple prevents the growth of that side. Sometimes it not slightly injures the growth and again it merely makes the fruit unsightly. It can be perfectly controlled if spraying is thorough enough. It must be admitted, however, that there are some years in which it is far more difficult to control it than others. The development of all fungus diseases depends largely upon the weather conditions, but back for a moment to the question of the destruction of the tiny apple by the scab. I think it is not too much to say that at least in one year out of five the greater part of the apple crop is destroyed in this way. The only way to prevent it, is to spray the trees just before the blossom opens, the "pink spray." With a solution of lime and sulphur, generally a quart to the mixture in ten gallons, it is desirable to use as much of this mixture, two pounds of arsenate of lead may be added to the mixture of spraying material which is ready for use. If the application is sufficiently thorough, the fruit will generally be controlled and the fruit set. However, if very wet weather should ensue, and persist for some days, it would be well to make a second application, though this is not necessary.

Do not spray when the trees are in blossom; it is strange to say that, and really, to think about it, he has been done year after year, it is useless to write it, farmers are busy with their, do not charge, and finally passed in that we can forgive and no excuse to anyone who has to be reminded forgot.

Now let us consider ploughing. The fine happy homes of hundred per cent. neglected orchards. The hen gives up the bees, little fawn, and hatch out and find calix cups of the fruit, strange that an animal so minute pel them to do the preservation inside the calix makes it difficult to get at it like its way into the pie. If we are a sorry picture when the buds are the pink of early spring, scaled so thoroughly that they poison out of the worm, for forty days, the worm, the fruit set, and grow, rough and gnarly, and the fruit, the worm, the fruit, the worm, the fruit, the worm,