KING REVIEWED SILVER-BADGE MEN

...ER, LONDON, A SCENE ... WILD ENTHUSIASM

... Year Broke Ranks ... Loyalty ... Manner.

... Paris ... Versailles ... French National ... capital of ...

... which is ... south west of ... itself, but ... the palace built ... its proximity to ... many residents. ... Versailles was begun ... fountains which, with ... waterworks, are ... of the palace. ... Le Notre. All esti... ... greatly expended on ... gardens are vague. ... estimate that more ... were spent by ... Louis destroyed the ac... ... Revolution Louis ... Antoinette were ... to Paris after ... was destroyed. ... Kings during the ... this place in ... Philippe restored ... made it a museum of ... illustrative of the his... ... as a cost of nearly

The Saving Grace.

... was being swimmingly ... Red Cross bazaar, when Percy, ... and all swaggered past ... Aunt's stall, evi... ... intention of making ...

"Don't you buy a cigarette hold... ... said she, detaining him.

"No, thanks! I don't smoke!"

"Or a pen-wiper, embroidered by ...?"

"I don't write."

"Then do have this nice box of chocolates?"

"I don't eat sweets."

Her patience was exhausted. Hold... out a cake of soap, she cried:

"Won't you buy this?"

"I don't——?"

But this time Percy made the pur...

The Markdale STANDARD

...published on Thursday by
C. W. RUTLEDGE,
... Ontario.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

... Advertisements are ... at the following rates per ... each insertion.

... Contract 10c
... Contract 10c
" 12c
" 12c
" 14c
... Contract 15c
" 16c
" 18c
" 20c
" 25c

... business notices, 10 per cent. ad...

... advertisements under 1 inch ... as one inch.

... cards of 1 inch or ... per annum, or $3 for six ...

... inserted in local ... per line, transient ad... ... 5c per line to contract ...

... Farm and Real Estate ... exceeding 1 inch, are ... $1 for first month and 50c ... month.

... Lost, Found Notices, etc., ... 1 inch, 50c for first ... 25c for each subsequent ...

... such as Legal No... ... rates, plus 10c per line for ... insertion and 5c per line for ... insertion.

... heavy, one cent a word, ... of cards, one cent a word, ... minimum 25 cents.

... wheat specified. Instruc... ... discontinued till forbid, and ... accordingly.

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Barrister, Solicitor, etc. Offices—... Markdale. Money to ...

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Barristers, Solicitors, Etc.
... Lucas Block, Markdale.
... Bank Bldg., Toronto
R. Lucas, K.C., W. E. Raney, W. D. Henry, S.A.

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DR. J. A. MacARTHUR
Dentist,
... Artley Block (over Bowes' ... store). Entrance at south-... corner of building. Toronto ...

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

FRATERNAL.

A. F. & A. M.
... Lodge, No. 490, G.R.C., ... meets in Masonic Hall, Me... Block, on Tuesday evening on ... the full moon every month. ... brethren cordially invited. ... Duff, W.M.; Sam Brady, Secre...

C. O. C. F., No. 399.
... Council, Canadian Order ... Foresters, No. 399, meets fourth ... in the month in Ennis' Hall ... A. Jackson, Chief Coun... ... Herb. M. Irwin, Recorder.

... LODGE, No. 323, I.O.O.F.
... first and third Wednesday in ... month at 7.30 p.m., in their hall, ... street. Visiting brethren always ... Herb. M. Irwin, N.G.; Alex. ... Sec.

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

MARKDALE, L.O.L., No. 1015.
Meets in Sarjeant's block on Thurs... ... evening on or before full moon in ... month. Visiting brethren made ... welcome. J. Johnston, W.M.; John McFadden, Secretary.

MARKDALE STANDARD

VOL. 39 — MARKDALE, ONT., THURSDAY, DEC. 5, 1918. — Established in 1875

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Sold at Stephens' Drug Store.

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POULTRY
of all kinds.
Better quality preferred.
Write for prices.
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122 Mansfield St. — Montreal

PRACTICAL FARMING

Developing The Bacon Hog.

For a number of years Canadian farmers have confined their efforts in hog raising to the production of a bacon type. This was brought about by a bacon demand in the British market for what is known as the Wiltshire cut—the whole side of the hog with the head off, and cured in that way. While the consumer is willing to pay liberal prices for a desirable product his taste is exceedingly fastidious. Therefore, the producer in catering to this market has always found it necessary to exercise all the skill at his command in order to hold the trade and at the same time secure an adequate profit.

In the first place, the bacon industry is founded on judicious selection and mating of breeding stock. To make Wiltshire sides a hog weighing from one hundred and sixty to two hundred and twenty pounds, live weight, is required. The most valuable meat is found along the upper part of the sides a bar forward as the shoulder. When the shoulder and the neck are reached there is a very material drop in value. This means that the hog with a heavy rough shoulder produces an undesirable side because it is heavy at the cheap end. It is likewise an indication that there should be a good length from the back of the shoulder to the ham, because this is the most valuable part of a side of bacon. Similarly, on account of the belly meat being cheaper than the part above it explains why the bacon hog requires to have a trim belly and a straight underline. Also, the layer of fat along the back must be of uniform thickness—from one and a quarter to one and a half inches—while the whole side throughout its length must possess a uniformity of depth. The breeds from which this conformation is obtained in the largest degree are: Yorkshire, Tamworth and Berkshire in the order named. Hence, among the producers of Wiltshire sides practically no other class of hogs are kept.

But securing the desired conformation is only the first stage of the subsequent process of curing. The term softness as used here does not mean fatness; in fact, a thin side is more apt to develop softness than a fat one. It is a money condition and varies in degree. Only a slight softness will detract considerably from the value of a side, while the more extreme cases will render it entirely worthless.

Experiments have shown that softness may result from a number of causes. Perhaps one of the most common of these is exclusive meal feeding, especially if the exercise is limited. Swine are grass-eating animals and this fact must be remembered and acted upon in connection with any system of feeding that may be adopted. Then, too, the trouble is frequently caused by feeding only one kind of grain. Where corn is largely fed there is a great tendency to softness. There is, however, no grain grown that contains all the essentials of a complete food and it is only by mixing that anything like a perfect grain may be found. Unthrifty, unfinished over-done hogs also have a marked tendency to softness.

It will be seen from the foregoing that a mere gain in weight is not the only object that the feeder must have in mind. All the way from birth to maturity he is aiming to build up quality in his product. He must avoid such practices that will prove detrimental to it and take advantage of those that experience has proven beneficial. Starting with a litter of youngsters he plans to keep them growing right from the first. The early gains are the cheapest, besides it is the thrifty pig that makes the best bacon. When they are about three weeks old they will begin to take a little feed other than the mother's milk. Instead of allowing them to eat from the trough with the sow many feeders have a part of the pen divided off with a small trough in it, where a little oats and bran and shorts mixed are fed them a few days. By the time they are about six weeks old weaning will have taken place, with no sudden change of diet. Until they are about three months old they should be fed well with skimmilk and shorts, occasionally adding a little meal consisting of a mixture of peas, oats and barley. From this on they should be allowed some green food, such as grass in summer or rape later so that their ration will be about one-third grain. The object now is to keep them growing but not to allow them to put on much weight, when they are about five hundred pounds in weight. It is desirable that they be fed so as not to attain this weight much before they are eight months old so as to insure firmness to the meat and prevent fatness. When they show signs of developing too fast the grain or milk may be diminished and the green food increased.

Keeping Roots in Pits Over The Winter.

If roots are to keep satisfactorily in pits outside it is of primary importance that, when steady cold weather sets in, they are in such a condition that they can stand being covered heavily and lightly and yet not heat. In other words, the roots should be given every chance to sweat thoroughly before the pits are covered over permanently.

In view of this, it is not as a rule advisable to cover the pit completely immediately after the roots have been piled up. A layer of coarse and perfectly dry straw to a thickness of from four to six inches may be put all over the pit, but the following layer of earth, amounting to about six inches, should at first not be put over the top of the pit itself. In fact, it is essential that the top of the pit be left open as long as this can possibly be done without exposing the roots to danger of freezing, so that as much as possible of the moisture caused by the sweating of the roots be let out before it is necessary to cover up the pit permanently.

In case of wet weather, the open top of the pit should be protected so as to prevent rain from soaking down through the roots. This can be done, for instance, by placing along the top two boards nailed together in the form of a "V".

When the weather begins to get so cold that there is danger of the roots freezing, the top of the pit should be covered like the rest of it. Later on, when steady cold weather sets in, it may be necessary to put on another cover of straw and on top of that a second layer of earth. The thickness of these two covers will depend entirely on local conditions, it should be so chosen that the roots are protected against frost.

In order to enable adequate regulation of the temperature during the winter when the pit is all closed in, some sort of ventilation system should be installed when the pit is being built. Perhaps one of the best systems is one using vertical shafts, reaching from the bottom to the top of the last cover of the pit, and placed at intervals of anywhere from six to ten feet. These shafts may be plugged at the top in case very severe cold makes it necessary.

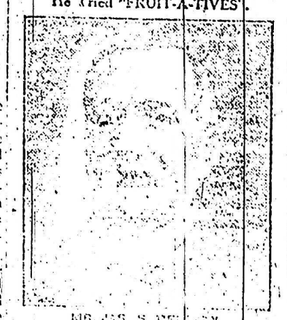
The advantages of using vertical ventilating shafts are several. One of the most obvious is that the temperature in the pit can be taken at any time, thereby of course making it possible to ascertain whether or the temperature is suitable. The temperature should not be allowed to drop below 32 degrees; nor should it be allowed to rise over 40 degrees. In case the temperature in the pit shows a tendency to go too low, more cover should promptly be put on; and in case the temperature rises too high, the pit should equally promptly be opened for a short while so as to allow it to cool off.

Prosperity.

The notion is gradually becoming fixed that prosperity is a bigger chance to work and not merely an opportunity to loaf.

"O, such a day
So fought, so followed, and so finally won,
Came not, till now, to dignify the times."

—Shakespeare.

ACUTE NERVOUS EXHAUSTION
All Treatments Proved Useless Until He Tried "FRUIT-A-TIVES".

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