MARKDALE STANDARD

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The Markdale STANDARD

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Display Advertisements are charged at the following rates per inch for each insertion.

Year Contract	10c
Months Contract	10c
" "	12c
" "	12c
" "	14c
Weeks Contract	15c
" "	16c
" "	18c
" "	20c
" "	25c

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Orders without specified instructions will be inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

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Information covering Special Contracts supplied promptly upon application.

Correspondence intended for the paper should be addressed to The Standard, Markdale.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

R. J. SPROULE.
Auctioneer, Conveyancer, Appraiser, Valuator and Money Lender. Mortgages, Leases and Wills drawn up and Valuations made on short notice. Charges very low. Office—R. J. Sproule, Flesherton.

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Barrister, Solicitor, etc. Offices—Main street, Markdale. Money to loan.

LUCAS, RANEY & HENRY
Barristers, Solicitors, Etc.
Lucas Block, Markdale;
Traders Bank Bldg., Toronto.
H. E. Lucas, K.C., W. E. Raney, B.A., W. D. Henry, B.A.

DENTISTRY:

DR. J. A. MacARTHUR
Dentist
Office in Artley Block (over Bowes' Jewelry Store) Entrance at south-east corner of building, Toronto St.

A. 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 living at a distance may be served by telephone in reception room adjoining dental office.

FRATERNAL.

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

C. O. C. F., No. 399.
Markdale Council, Canadian Order of Foresters, No. 399, meets fourth Monday in the month in Ennis' Hall at 8 o'clock. A. Jackson, Chief Counsellor; Herb. M. Irwin, Recorder.

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

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

AUCTIONEER.

B. H. WALDEN,
Licensed Auctioneer for the County of Grey. All sales promptly attended to. Farm sales a specialty. Arrangements for sales may be made at Standard Office or by 'phone to B. H. Walden, Markdale.

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.
99-25.

PATENTS
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In all countries. Ask for our INVENTOR'S ADVISER, which will be sent free.
MARION & MARION,
Patent Lawyers, 93 Con. St. Catherines.

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

HYPHONOL FOR MEN. Restores Vim and Vigor to Nerve and Brain; increases energy and vitality; will build you up. $5 a box, or two for $10, at drug stores, or by mail on receipt of price. THE SCOBELL DRUG CO., St. Catharines, Ontario.

For sale at Stephens' Drug Store

INFLUENZA LIFE IN PRISON CAMPS

British War Captives Dying Off Rapidly Neglected by Attendants.

A despatch from London says:—The terrible conditions existing in the British prisoners' camp at Parchim, Mecklenburg, are described by Sefton Delmer, the Daily Mail's special correspondent in Berlin, who visited the camp. He says:

"The prisoners, hourly waiting to go to Stettin for the voyage home, are dying off rapidly from influenza. The German doctor leaves the camp at 6 o'clock every evening and locks his medicine cupboard before he goes. The prisoners had a terrible Christmas fighting influenza with their bare hands, so to say. On the day after Christmas the British were asked to furnish a burying party and found 17 dead men lying as they had been flung into the mortuary. All had been stripped, even of their shirts, and were unwashed, the sanitation servants having gone to Berlin for the holiday."

CANADIANS READY TO BOMB BERLIN

Group Under Commander Mulock of Winnipeg Had Plans Completed When Peace Came.

A despatch from London says:—General Trenchard, in his report on the work of the Independent Air Force, makes an interesting revelation how Berlin narrowly escaped being bombed by a squadron under the famous airman, Commander R. H. Mulock of Winnipeg.

"The 27th group was established in England," says General Trenchard, "under the command of Commander Mulock for the purpose of bombing Berlin and other centres. This group only received machines capable of carrying out this work at the end of October. Although all ranks had worked night and day to get the machines ready for attacking Berlin, they only completed the work three days before the signing of the armistice."

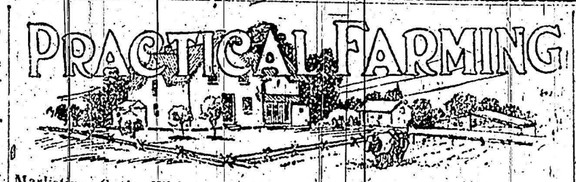
Commander Mulock received the D.S.O. in 1916, the Chevalier of The Legion of Honor in 1918, and was twice mentioned in despatches. He married a Birmingham lady last month.

USING ARMY GARBAGE

Twofold Saving in Feeding Waste to Swine.

Perhaps never before in the history of America, not to say the world, has the conservation of material, and the salvage of unavoidable waste, been practiced so consistently and generally as during the war period. Consider, for instance, the action of the commandant of one of our training camps who realized that the true spirit of conservation is utilization. He established a well-planned hog farm near the camp so that the waste from the army kitchens might be profitably utilized. It is hardly necessary to mention that a plan of this kind represents a twofold saving, for in addition to changing loss to profit, it eliminates most of the trouble and expense otherwise involved in garbage disposal.

PRACTICAL FARMING



Marketing Grain Without Gambling on Prices.

"There is more gamble in a bushel of wheat than anything I know of," said a farmer who belongs to one of the co-operative growers' associations, "especially when it goes through the natural channel of trade, where a dozen men decide its destiny and price; men who never did a solitary thing to produce it, and to whom no one, farmer or consumer, owe a profit."

Canadian grain growers have been doing big things through co-operation. They have the world's greatest farmers' co-operative enterprise: the Grain Growers' Company, of Manitoba, and the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company joined hands after it was foreseen that they could do team work profitably, and formed the most powerful grain exchange, entirely in the hands of the farmers.

The company, now known as the United Grain Growers' Ltd., has more than thirty-five thousand shareholders, assets of $4,000,000, and a turnover last year of $160,000,000. It operates nearly four hundred grain elevators, two hundred and fifty flour warehouses, nearly two hundred coal sheds, two terminal elevators, two implement warehouses, and a large timber mill. It also owns a large timber tract which supplies lumber to the company's shareholders and other farmers in Canada. More than one thousand people are employed by this great farmers' concern.

These figures are more impressive when we remember that the idea has been working only eleven years. And of the fifteen million acres of wheat now in Western Canada, more than two-thirds will come under co-operative control, so that you can see these men have been ironing the wrinkles out of the grain growing business in Canada.

Winnipeg is the greatest primary grain exchange in the world. More than 275,000,000 bushels of wheat are handled each year. Railroads from the great wheat-growing sections connect with the large elevators. The Grain Dealers' Exchange was the first organization but in due time the farmers discovered that they were neither receiving freight service nor prices they should. Low prices were paid at country points and there were many complaints of under-weighing and heavy dockage charges. Abuses grew until the farmers realized that salvation lay in organizing to handle their own products. They successfully organized three associations in the three wheat-growing provinces.

Local associations were the initial organizations, later joining into large associations, the object being a combined plan of action. They learned how to get together, work together, and then how to stay together. The organization aimed to influence legislation to bring about improvement in marketing, grading, and transportation of grain. Another work was the promotion of advanced and improved methods of grain culture, seed selection, purchase of supplies, and distribution of products.

Up until the joining of hands, the Grain Growers' Company had the greatest success. It was organized with the idea of making a company which should obtain a seat on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, and act as a commission agent for consignments of grain, either domestic or foreign. It did its first work in 1905 with some forty stockholders. It grew, and the following year a seat in the Grain Exchange was purchased for $2,500, and a line of credit established by the joint signatures of grain growers. Few things in conection with business farming are more interesting than the starting and growth of this association.

The organization started in debt from the very first, began with leaders without previous experience, but who had depended upon a middleman for all their sales. Heavy competition, oftimes unfair, forced by organized interests, was waged against these grain growers, who had a big vision of better things. If there was any obstacle that the grain dealers failed to put in the way of these men, it was because they didn't think of it. But the old prophecy, "right rules might," came true in the case of the farmers.

The organization prospered, becoming the largest single factor in handling grain in the Winnipeg Exchange. The secret of its success lies in the very fact that its members hung loyally together in the face of discouragement. They faced ruin and defeat, but would not see it, and even advanced more money to save an organization that gave every evidence of not operating another day.

And the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, controlled by grain dealers, did not do much to make the grain growers joyous. It was strictly opposed to farmers' organizations. A month after the Grain Growers' Exchange started, a circular was issued, declaring their plan to pay what they termed a "patronage dividend." What they meant was that they would pay a fair rate of dividend to shareholders, and distribute surplus profits to growers in proportion to the amount of grain shipped by the grower. The Exchange objected, advising that it was against their rules, and took the seat in the house away from the farmers. This would have left the company without revenue, and would seem to bring about early ruin, as they depended upon their commission for their life.

The grain growers knew that they were face to face with a crisis. The Exchange was the only market for grain, and while the co-operative manager sought an eastern market, lawyers plainly advised him that he must belong to the Winnipeg Exchange before he could be recognized. Did any farmers ever face more direct influence or more powerful influences against him enjoying just privileges? The grain growers' manager returned, called his aides together, and an appeal was made direct to the Manitoba Provincial Government, asking it to compel the Grain Exchange to reinstate the company's membership. The influence of thousands of prosperous grain growers was sufficient. The legislature took the farmers' side and threatened to revoke the charter of the Exchange if it refused to recognize the farmers. Promising to abandon the "patronage dividend plan," the growers again became members in April, 1907.

A blessing in disguise was the failure to pay dividends as intended. If it had carried out its original plan, the Grain Growers' Company would no doubt have paid out all of its profits as dividends without building up a much needed reserve fund. At first the profits were generously divided. The first year there was a seven per cent. dividend; the second year forty per cent., and so on. While the original subscribers to the company paid in cash only $7.50 for shares, these are to-day valued at about $30 each. At the end of the third season, dividends paid were equal to the original amount paid for shares. Without co-operative effort, all these dividends would have gone with an increased amount into the hands of the middlemen and the growers would have been under the thumb of men who did not care about the future production of the wheat belt, save as it increased profits.

The growers appreciate that the life of the great grain industry depends entirely upon co-operative effort—and they have never cashed their checks for their first dividend, but have them framed and hung in their parlors, and proudly point to them to all visitors, as a monument to the faith of a band of farmers, who built a great and profitable industry upon their faith in each other.

A powerful reserve fund was built up, which gives the farmers' co-operative company added power throughout the nation. The money taken from the earnings has enabled the company to enter into various activities, such as providing coal, lumber, and other supplies; buying fruit for members, as well as operating grain elevators. In these activities the farmers were able to succeed, whereas other interests failed. The members appreciated that the success of their business depended upon holding together.

Before many months the Winnipeg Grain Exchange became alarmed at its lessened business and at the increased surplus of the Grain Growers' Exchange, every dollar of which represented the cash that the dealers had pocketed at the expense of the grain grower. In 1909 the Winnipeg dealers suspended operations on the commission basis. The co-operative organization transacts its business as a regular commission merchant for its members, except that all profits are returned to the farmers. It charges one cent per bushel on consigned wheat. The plan of the Grain Exchange was to put this new company out of business. Therefore, the Exchange offered to handle wheat at one-half a cent a bushel, calculating that the farmers would fall over each other in chasing a half-cent instead of sticking together. But these men were the regular kind. They were pioneer settlers, who had faced rascals, and could see a little further than a copper cent.

When approached with the offer to sell out their organization, the farmers promptly refused. They told the agents if they could do business at such a rate now, they must have been robbing them deliberately in former years, when they charged more. The dealers became discouraged, and disbanded, leaving the growers to enjoy prosperity unmolested.

The Grain Growers' Company started in 1906 with $25,000 subscribed, and $5,000 paid capital. In 1909 the capital subscribed was $188,950, while in 1911 it was $615,000, and at the opening of the war this had grown to $1,060,925, of which $771,409 had been paid in. Dividends and earned commission totaled nearly a quarter of a million dollars for the same year, all of which would have gone into the till of the middlemen without co-operative effort in force.

Poultry

Poultry keepers, who find the most profitable markets for eggs and dressed poultry, understand breeding and feeding problems as well as the marketing end of the business. They know that in producing uniform products that will command top prices the well-bred flock has the advantage. The egg trade will pay for what it wants, and that is invariably eggs of the same shape, size and color, and dressed poultry of a uniform color of skin and shanks. It is almost a hopeless proceeding for one to undertake to furnish high-class customers with eggs and dressed poultry unless one has a knowledge of the principles of breeding and feeding to standardize the products of the farm flock. Farmers, as well as commercial poultry keepers, should be quick to catch the trend of the demand and set themselves right to meet it.

The market rules the kind of products we must furnish. We may protest all we may, but when the trade prefers white eggs and dressed birds with white skin and pinkish white shanks, the man who has them to sell gets the highest prices for his products. Occasionally there are times when uniformity of products does not command the premium it deserves, but even then the mixed products are discriminated against. It is no use to deceive ourselves with the idea that we can succeed in getting high prices for mixed products that do not meet the demand of the trade. So long as the profits come most cheaply and promptly from well bred flocks that produce uniform products it is useless to breed and feed mongrels.

Standardizing the flock not only increases the value of the eggs and dressed poultry, but it opens up other profitable markets for the products of the flock. It is easy to see that there are more ways of marketing standardized products than there are mixed ones. The poultry keeper with a well-bred flock of Wyandottes or Plymouth Rocks, can sell his eggs and dressed poultry in the market at higher prices, a few eggs for settings at higher prices, baby chicks for breeders, young stock for market and for breeders, old stock for market and for breeders. Another man with a mixed flock has opportunity to sell eggs for food only, and young and old stock for market. The advantages in marketing the products of the standardized flock are sufficient inducement to warrant every poultry keeper in ridding his premises of every mongrel bird.

To obtain a flock of vigorous hens, uniform in color of skin and shanks, capable of producing a maximum number of eggs of the same shape, size and color, the farmer has only to purchase a breeding pen of birds of some particular strain of any one of the general purpose Canadian breeds. One strain of the breed selected for its ability to produce eggs and dressed poultry should be chosen for each flock, and that flock should never be contaminated by mixing with any other strain or breed of fowls. All the fowls of one particular strain will lay eggs that will be very much alike in size and color; when dressed for market the fowls will be alike, and no poultry products command a better price in the market than fowls of uniform color of skin and shanks, and eggs of the same size, shape and color. Thus by standardizing his flock the poultry keeper will increase the efficiency and profit-earning powers at least twenty-five per cent. and at the same time provide his customers with the highest quality of poultry and eggs.

FORMER CHANCELLOR OF GERMANY DEAD

Copenhagen, Jan. 5.—Count George F. von Hertling, the former Imperial German Chancellor, died Saturday night at Ruhpolding, Bavaria. He had been ill for six days.

POLAND VICTIM OF GERMAN GRIPE

CITY OF KALICZ BURNED SPITE, SAYS CAPITALIST

All Industries Were Ruthlessly Stripped of Machinery and Material —$2,000,000,000 Damage.

Poland was stripped of all material and machinery during the German occupancy, which ended November [illegible]. On that day a few thousand soldiers of the Polish legion, aided by the population of Warsaw, disarmed more than 20,000 German soldiers who had planned a revolt against their officers. All food and all telephone wires were removed by the Germans.

All industrial plants were stripped and dismantled with the result that Poland will have a hard job to get in again even if financial and other conditions were of the best, observed Jay. Discussing the economic situation in Poland, Stanislau Lanckoronski, director of the Commercial Bank of Warsaw, said to the correspondent:

"It will take nearly $2,000,000,000 to repair the damage done by the German occupation and to put our feet properly and to develop our great natural resources. Our products return 500,000,000 marks annually, and we are rich in coal mines, potash forests and agricultural products.

"Stable Regime Essential.

"First, we must establish a government which will have the confidence of the outside world. The government must have money itself, but it cannot get money without confidence. When such a government is established we will get foreign loans for the purchase of raw materials and starting our industries. It is even necessary for us to obtain loans in order to buy machinery and locomotives. Everything in the country must be rebuilt along new lines.

"The Germans transported half the machinery from the industrial city of Kalicz and then set fire to the city. This was one of the cities in 1914. They did the same though there was no battle here. They drove out the people, bombing the city and then roll[illegible] methodically.

"The Germans also requisitioned the factories and machinery, in which is the Polish Manchester, its vast cotton and woolen mills, forcing their entire occupation and continued to loot Lodz. Even last September they carried away all the plants and flooring from the factories."

Count Adam Tarnowski, [illegible] now, Austro Hungarian representative in the United States at the time diplomatic relations were broken, said that he felt deeply that the Governments had not recognized Poland.

The program of the present government for the division of large estates, the ownership of mines and industries, Count Tarnowski thought would lead to an economic state in Poland, because it was too easy to put such plans into execution.

LOYAL INDIA GREETS THE KING

National Congress Favors the League of Nations Idea.

A despatch from Delhi, India, says:—Six thousand delegates and visitors attended the National Congress here, from which the Moslems mostly abstained. Mohiyan Mahomed, a member of the Viceregal Council, delivered the presidential address, offered loyal and dutiful greetings to his Majesty upon the successful termination of the war. Indians were particularly glad to think while other monarchs were disappearing the King-Emperor stands more firmly on the affections of his people. He suggested that the Congress send a message to the Peace Congress that India was prepared to contribute in every way possible towards its success, and to support the League of Nations. He thought India's participation at the Congress should be more numerous. Referring to India's great contribution to the war he asked how far India would share in the fruits of victory. He repudiated as insulting the suggestion that Indians were unfit to govern themselves, and hoped that the principle of autonomy and self-determination would be extended to India.

Seaweed offers a possible source of fuel oil when petroleum supplies are exhausted, according to an English professor who has obtained gallons from a ton of vegetable matter.

SUFFERED TERRIBLE AGONY

"Fruit-a-tives" Alone Gave Him Quick Relief

Buckingham, Que., May 3rd, 1917.

"For seven years, I suffered terribly from Severe *Headaches and Indigestion*. I had belching gas from the stomach, and I had chronic Constipation. I tried many remedies but nothing did me good. *Finally, a Friend advised* "Fruit-a-tives". I took this grand fruit medicine and it made me well. To everyone who has miserable health with Constipation and Indigestion and Disordered Stomach, I say take "Fruit-a-tives", and you will get well".

ALBERT VARNER.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa, Can.

TURKS VANISH BEFORE ALLIES

Allenby's Report on Eastern Campaign Shows Ambitious Plan.

A despatch from London says:—Details of what was, perhaps, one of the most spectacular operations of the war have been received when General Allenby's report on the Palestine campaign was published. British, Indian, French, Italian and Arab troops participated in the fighting, in addition to the Arab irregulars of the Hedjaz, and the Allied forces were commanded by General Allenby. The British army was composed of the Eighth and Twenty-Ninth Corps, the Desert Mounted Corps, the Australian and New Zealand Mounted Divisions, the Yeomanry Mounted Division, the Imperial Camel Corps, the Indian Army Corps, French and Italian detachments and the Arab irregulars. The British forces in the operations were commanded by General Allenby, who was assisted by General Bols, chief of staff, and by General Bulfin, commanding the Eighth Corps, and by General Chetwode, commanding the Desert Mounted Corps. The Arab forces were under the command of Emir Feisal, the son of King Hussein of the Hedjaz.

"Allenby's plan was to drive a wedge between the Turkish armies in Palestine and those in Syria, and then to roll up the Turkish armies in detail. The Turkish armies in Palestine were composed of the Seventh and Eighth Turkish Armies, which had been reorganized by General Liman von Sanders, who had been German military attaché at Constantinople before the war and who had been in charge of the Turkish military mission to Turkey since the beginning of the war. The Turkish armies were composed of Turkish, German, Austrian, Bulgarian and Arab troops