MARKDALE STANDARD

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The Markdale STANDARD

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Information covering Speecial Contracts will be supplied promptly upon application.

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

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

R. J. SPROULE,
Notary Public, Conveyancer, Appraiser, Valuator and Money Lender. Mortgages, Leases and Wills prepared and Valuations made on short notice. Charges very low. R. J. Sproule, Flesherton.

LEGAL:

F. McCULLOUGH
Barrister, Solicitor, etc. Offices—Street, Markdale. Money to Loan.

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

DENTISTRY:

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

L. G. CAMPBELL
(L.D.S., D.D.S.)
Surgeon. 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. Telephone in reception room of office.

FRATERNAL.

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

L. O. L., No. 399.
Markdale Council, Canadian Orange Lodge, No. 399, meets second Friday of each month in Sarjeant's Hall, Markdale. A. Jackson, Chief Marshal; Herb. M. Irwin, Recorder.

BRUCE LODGE, No. 327, I.O.O.F.
Meets first and third Wednesday in each month at 7.30 p.m., in their hall, Markdale. Visiting brethren always welcome. H. M. Irwin, N.G.; Alex. Ross, Sec.

MARKDALE, I.O.L., No. 1045.
Meets in Sarjeant's block on Thursday on or before full moon in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome. Earl Davis, W.M.; John Ross, 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 B. H. Walden, Markdale.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED
In all countries. Ask for our INVENTOR'S ADVISER, which will be sent free.
MARION & MARION,
Established 1865. 364 University St. Cor. St Catherine, Montreal.

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 SCODELL 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 SCODELL DRUG CO., St. Catharines, Ontario.

For sale at Stephens' Drug Store.

CANADIANS WIN VICTORIA CROSS

His Majesty Presents Medals to Colonel Peck and Sergeant Merrifield.

London, Jan. 27.—Col. Cyrus Wesley Peck, of the 16th Manitoba Regiment, and Sergt. William Merrifield, of the 4th Central Ontario Regiment, on Sunday visited Sandringham, where King George is in residence, and received at the hands of his Majesty the Victoria Cross.

Col. Peck showed conspicuous bravery and skilful handling of his men in an attack under intense fire at Cagnicourt on September 2. In a critical position and over ground swept by machine-gun fire he reconnoitred the machine-gun position, and was enabled to direct and assure the success of his brigade.

In the attack Sergt. Merrifield attacked two machine-gun emplacements single-handed at Abancourt on October 1, killing all the occupants. He was twice severely wounded in the attack. He showed the highest valor and leadership and exceptionally distinguished himself. On previous occasions he is described as having shown most conspicuous bravery, initiative and devotion to duty. At Arras on September 2, when under a perfect hail of bullets and bombs he led a talk to an entirely successful attack upon a machine-gun nest that was holding up his battalion.

VILLAGES FOR THE WOUNDED

Britain Building Houses for Medical Care and Training of Soldiers.

A new village, one of the by-products of the war, is about to rise near Andover, in Hampshire, says an English newspaper. It is the first of the villages which the Ministry of Pensions intends to build for the medical treatment and training of disabled men.

The actual site selected by the Village Centres Council is at Enham. The estate covers an area of over a thousand acres, with accommodation for 150 men. When the village has been completed there will be room for a thousand people, who will receive simultaneous treatment and training to fit them for various forms of work, as far as their disabilities will permit. A hundred thousand pounds is required to put the scheme into full swing.

Later on, it is hoped to establish these villages in a number of different centres, and they may go a long way towards solving one of our most serious after-war problems.

UNANIMITY AT PEACE CONGRESS

Paris, Jan. 27.—The Peace Conference to-day made a distinct gain when the nineteen small powers gave full adhesion to the organization formulated by the five great powers, thus securing a united front of the great and small powers at the outset of the work on the main subjects before the members of the commission.

Unskilled laborers in Japan receive 65 cents an hour.

The Highest Price
SHIP ALL YOUR RAW FURS
to us, no matter what quantity. We pay the highest price, also express charges.
Try once and you are assured of satisfaction.
ABBEY FUR COMPANY
310 St. Paul W. Montreal, P.Q.
Reference: Bank of Hochelaga, St. Henry.
In business for 80 years.

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.

R. G.:—Will you kindly explain in what way muck soil differs from upland and the best way to fertilize muck land?

Answer:—Muck soil differs from upland soil in many ways. The upland soil is the product of weathering, both the weathering of rocks and of vegetation that has fallen on them, while muck soil is composed chiefly of decaying plant matter, whose decay has been greatly hindered, in many cases by water standing on the soil. On examination, virgin upland soils contain a medium amount of nitrogen, and if clay predominates, contain a medium amount of phosphoric acid and potash. Muck soils on the other hand, contain a large amount of nitrogen in the available form, a small supply of phosphoric acid and a very small supply of potash. Much soils are therefore best adapted for garden truck, which is benefited when the plant has made greatest vegetative growth, or for hay crops. Speaking generally muck soil is slow in spring and crops growing on it tend to prolong their growth and do not ripen in sufficient time to escape frost. If potash-loving crops such as potatoes, sugar beets, etc., are grown, after the first crop or two, there will be a tendancy for the vegetables to be poorly filled out, and the plants to be susceptible to disease. In fertilizing for general crops on muck soil, use a fertilizer with a small amount of nitrogen in order to start the crops off vigorously, a large amount of phosphoric acid,—10% to 12%,—and a medium to abundant supply of potash, under normal conditions as high as 3 to 5%. This of course, should be worked into the soil thoroughly at the time the crop is being planted.

M. F.:—What is the cash value of well rotted manure, by the manure spreader load, allowing seventy bushels for a load? This being well rotted stable manure.

Answer:—It is very hard to state the cash value of well-rotted manure, by the manure spreader load. If the manure has been exposed, the probability is that it will carry no more than 5 to 6 lb. of nitrogen to the ton, probably not more than 2 or 3 lb. phosphoric acid, and 4 or 5 lbs. potash. It is not fair to value this at the price you would have to pay for it in fertilizers, because in fertilizers these plantfoods are in a readily available and concentrated form, whereas in manure the probability is that the material which remains contains a considerable amount of plantfood in the unavailable form. Well-kept manure is highly valuable, but it should always be kept in mind the quality of manure is directly dependent upon its storage, and the handling of the farm animals from which it was obtained. Director Chas. D. Woods of Maine, says as follows:—"Plantfood in manure is not so quickly nor so completely available as in the better forms of chemicals, but after much balancing of pros and cons, it has become generally accepted that the commercial value of the plantfood contained is the only definite thing about a farm manure by which we can measure its agricultural and commercial value."

His opinion is supplemented by that of Director Thorne, for 25 years director of Ohio Experiment Station, who says as follows:—"After more than twenty years' work in the comparison of manure and chemical fertilizers on many crops, the station is not able to credit manure with any value beyond that of the nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium and lime which it carries. When manure costs more than $2.00 per ton spread on the land, it is wiser to use the chemical fertilizers mentioned than to buy manure."

Manure which is supplemented by 40 to 50 lbs. of acid phosphate to the ton has been found to be highly valuable, in fact, yard manure which would correspond with that which you describe supplemented with 40 lbs. of acid phosphate to the ton of manure, or 320 lbs. of acid phosphate per acre, give 11.64 bushels more corn to the acre and almost 6 bushels more wheat per acre as an average of 16 year trials at the Ohio Experiment Station.

S. R.:—Will you please advise me how to destroy quack grass?

Answer:—Quack grass is very difficult to destroy. About the only sure remedy is to work the ground early in the spring, following the plowing by disking and rolling and keeping the ground fallow until after midsummer. Every time the quack grass gets a good start go over the ground with a horse rake, raking out all the root stalks after they have started, and taking these where you can dry and burn them. Follow this work by planting a cultivated crop on the land. Constant cultivation will kill out the weed.

W. F.:—Can you tell me how to prevent silage from spoiling? My silage seems to mold and get hot. Do you think it is a good idea to put water on it?

Answer:—Silage should not spoil if the silo is air-tight and permits of the silage settling evenly. The presence of mold shows that either too dry and bulky, allowing for big air circulation between the spaces of cut corn or the contents of the silo have not been thoroughly packed. The heating of the silo shows that active fermentation is going on. Of course to quite an extent this should go on, because it is fermentation of the silage which produces the conditions which account for its preservation. However, the fermentation should not go on to the extent of destroying the ensilage. I would not consider it good to pour water on the silage. It would tend to make it sloppy and spread the destruction of the silage by washing the spores of mold from one part of the silo to the other. If the silage is very moldy you will have to throw away the moldy part on top.

L.B.:—Will you please give me a balanced ration for a dairy cow? Also for fattening cattle if a different ration is needed.

Answer:—Haecker of Minnesota gives as a ration for 1000 pound cow as follows: Crude protein, 0.7 lbs.; carbo-hydrates, 7.0 lbs.; fat, 0.1 lbs. He supplemented this with considerable figures suggested as an allowance for the dairy cow, provided she was giving more than 3% milk. For fattening steers at different periods of fattening, Henry & Morrison, in their new book on "Feeds and Feeding" give the following:—

Requirements for Given Steers at Different Periods of Fattening.

	Av. Wt. during period lbs.	Dry matter lbs	Digestible crude protein lbs.	Total Dig. nutrients lbs.	Nutritive ratio lbs.
First 50 days	1.020	22.4-25.5	2.04-2.33	18.4-20.4	1:7.0-1:7.8
Second 50 days	1,140	23.9-27.4	2,17-2.62	19.4-22.2	1:7.0-1:7.8
Third 50 days	1,260	22.7-27.7	2.27-2.65	20.2-23.3	1:7.0-1:7.8

BOLSHEVIKI THREATEN ALLIES

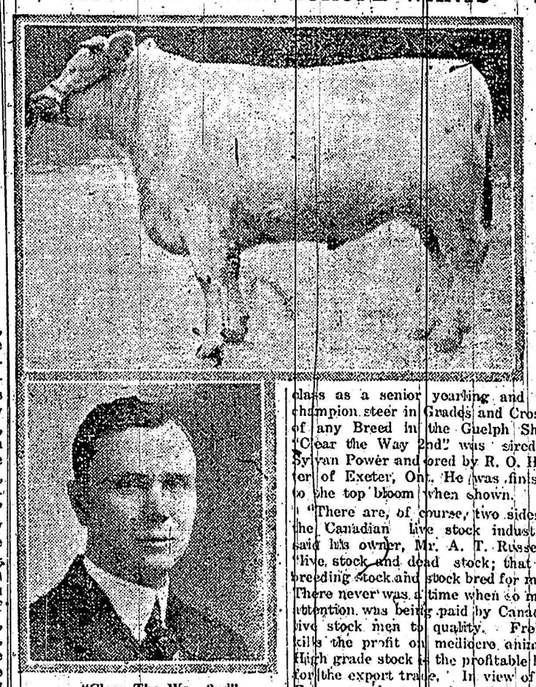
Thin Columns of Allied Forces Made Detour to Evade Large Enemy Body.

Archangel, Jan 26.—The Bolsheviki are now on the offensive with infantry or artillery, or both, against four of the seven thin columns of the allies and Russians which have penetrated southward through the frozen forest swamps of the Province of Archangel.

Last night the enemy entered Shenkursk, while the tired column of American, Russian and British which have evacuated Shenkrusk, marched in a round-about detour over the deep snow on the road, evading a force of several hundred of the enemy, who waited on the main high road to trap the column in its retreat.

In good spirits, despite long marches in the cold and ten days of hard fighting, the Americans and the other troops of the allied forces were to-day at Shegovari, approximately 60 miles north of Shenkursk, on the Vaga River. The enemy apparently is sending patrols to follow the retreating troops, but up to this morning no new attacks had been made on this sector.

THE BEEF THAT EUROPE WANTS



"Clear The Way 2nd"

Grand Champion Steer at the Guelph Winter Fair, exhibited by Mr. T. A. Russell of Toronto.

"Clear the Way 2nd" is the perfect type of steer for beef. He was awarded the Grand Championship for steers of all classes at the recent Live Stock Show at Guelph, Ont., where he competed against some of the best animals produced in Canada. He was also Grand Champion at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, and took third prize in the class for Shorthorn-sired steers at the Fat Stock Show in Chicago, and was one of a herd of three animals which won a prize there as the best Shorthorn-sired herd. He was also first in his class as a senior yearling and was champion steer in Grades and Crosses of any Breed in the Guelph Show. "Clear the Way 2nd" was sired by Sylvan Power and bred by R. O. Hunter of Exeter, Ont. He was finished to the top bloom when shown.

"There are, of course, two sides to the Canadian live stock industry," said his owner, Mr. A. T. Russell—"live stock and dead stock; that is breeding stock and stock bred for meat. There never was a time when so much attention was being paid by Canadian live stock men to quality. Freight kills the profit on mediocre animals. High grade stock is the profitable kind for the export trade. In view of the European shortage there is an immense opportunity for both branches of the live stock industry in this country."

"Clear the Way 2nd" represents perfection in form and finish for Christmas beef. It is said that prime Argentine beef reaches the British market of quality equal to Canadian Christmas beef. The Argentine meat trade has been built up by the liberal policy adopted by the breeders in importing the best pure bred sires, the world affords. The Canadian live stock industry, by similar attention to quality, has an opportunity now to hold the export trade, developed during the war, permanently, as the principal countries of Europe are deficient in cattle to the extent of 23,000,000 head.

YOUR PROBLEMS

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, 23 Woodbine Ave., Toronto.

Progress:—Thank you for your kind words. This department has been crowded out for several weeks because of lack of space. Letters have been answered by mail.

All thoughtful persons are looking forward to the coming of a new era in the history of mankind. The past year was thronged with soul-stirring events, but 1919 may witness tremendous changes. As you say, things can never return to the old plane. People are demanding more of their communities now than ever before. They want better schools and more convenient homes. They are asking for social centre halls and places of amusement. They are insisting upon better roads and marketing facilities. Above all they are demanding that their community give them some of the advantages of the city, in order that farm life may have a little less drudgery, and a little more wholesome enjoyment in it. What is your community doing to meet the growing demands? Have you a social centre where your people may go for entertainment? Have you a public playground suitably equipped for your children in school? Do you ever have a municipal holiday and general get-together? If you live in one of these communities that is doing things for its people, please write and tell us all about it. You may thereby start others along the road to progress.

Maid Marion:—Try the pot-o'-beans game some evening. It is played thus:—

From two to four is the best number of players for the pot-o'-beans game. Place fifty beans on the table and call it the pot. Arrange the players around it and letter them A, B, C, D, from left to right. Each player takes five beans from the pot and puts his hands under the table.

A begins the game by closing his left hand and bringing it up to the table in front of B, who guesses how many beans it holds. If B's guess is correct, he gets all the beans in the hand; but if his guess is above or below the number in the hand, then he gives A the difference. For example, if A holds three beans and B guesses two, B must give him one; if he guesses five, he must give him two. If A holds none and B guesses any number up to five, he must make good his guess. If A holds any beans and B guesses none, he must give him same number that A holds in his hand. If A holds none and B guesses none, A must pay five to B for his correct guess. If a player does not have enough beans in his hand to make good his guess, he draws from the pot. After he pays the pot, goes on as before—from A to B, B to C, and so on.

Every time a player has more than five beans in his hands he lays the extra ones on the table in front of him as early. Those may not be used again in the game. Whenever a player is out of beans he takes five more from the pot. The game continues until one of the players has five beans in his hand and leaves the pot empty.

When that occurs, each player puts all the beans he holds into his pile and counts them. The person who has the largest tally wins the game. If you wish to make the play longer, increase the number of beans to seventy-five or a hundred. Corn, rice, marbles, or any other small objects will of course serve in place of beans.

Patriot:—1. The first contingent that left Canada totalled 33,000 men. 2. Before the war Great Britain had a peace army of 62,251 regulars and 251,195 territorials, or partly trained troops. 3. The armistice was signed at Senlis southwest of Compiegne, France. 4. When noon in Ontario it is 8 p.m. in London, 4.09 p.m. in Paris and 12.45 a.m. (next day) in Peking. 5. You are right—the first Canadian regiment to land in France was the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. 6. "The Children's Story of the War" would suit your purpose admirably. It is published in England and bound very

SPECIALIST SAID HE MUST OPERATE

Shock "FRUIT-A-TIVES" Instead, and Is Now in Perfect Health.

MME. F. GAREAU

158 Papineau Ave., Montreal.

For three years, I suffered greatly in the lower part of my body, swelling or bloating. I saw a specialist, who carefully examined me and gave me several tonics to take which did not help me. Then he told me I must undergo an operation. This, I refused to permit.

I heard about 'Fruit-a-tives' and the wonderful results it was giving and this medicine is made from fruit juices, so decided to try it.

The first box gave great relief and I continued the treatment, taking six boxes more. Now, my health is perfect—I am free of pain and suffering—and I give 'Fruit-a-tives' my sincerest thanks".

MME. F. GAREAU.

50c a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c, at dealers or sent by Fruit-a-tives Ltd., Ottawa.

...cely with excellent illustrations and maps. Up to the present, volumes have been issued which give the narrative of the war down to the end of 1917. Probably two more volumes will complete the story. The price at present is $1.25 per volume. Nothing more beautiful, more valuable, both for the present and the future, could be found in a set of these splendid books. We are delighted with them.

Geneline writes: "I have to write a paper for our club on this subject: 'Second Chance—My Children.' Can you help me?"

A suggestion would be that you show you can teach your children by making the same mistakes you made in your own boyhood and instill in them your ideals instead. Perhaps there are things in yourself have lagged in which you can help your children to attain those ideals and thus be satisfied through them. Maybe your own boy has not been the cause.

You can show how by good balanced rations, your children grow up to be strong and healthy. You can teach your children how to take care of their health, if one of your problems in your community is ill-health you can help with such as better schools, clean amusements, and so forth. Wouldn't this mean that you were helping your children to keep their hearts and minds clean? Show how you can make your home attractive to the boys and girls. Show a wise mother often lets go some of her household duties that she may be better able to help her children.

Poultry

...ght in The Poultry House.

...some time it has been debated whether artificial light in the poultry house was a "benefit" or not, and to help solve the problem the Poultry Division of the Government farm tested out for two years, the winters of 1916-17 and 1917-18, during the latter year 140 hens were used in the test. The hens were supplied with light from 4.30 to 9 p.m. This was started in November when the days became short and continued until the middle of March when light was unnecessary. In the 1916-17 test the light produced 1106 eggs with a cost of $20.46. The cost of feed was $21.10 and the value of the eggs $22.73. This gave a balance over cost of feed and light of $2.63. The number of eggs was 29.8 cents. In the dark pen laid 633 eggs with a value of $20.46; cost of feed $12.09. This gave a balance over cost of feed of 8.37. The number of eggs was 29.8 cents.

In 1917-18, the yields were not so high in either case, and the total difference in yield in the six months was by no means large, but the forty hens in light gave a better return than the forty without light. This difference was made up in the time that the eggs were received. Those with the light gave their heaviest yields in December and January, while by far the heaviest months for the Leghorns without light were March and April and for the Rocks January and February.