ERIVATION OF SOME FOOD NAMES

ONE IS INDIAN AND CRULLER is DUTCH.

mato is a Word of Mexican Derivation While We Get Our Word Marmalade From Portugal.

A dumpling is a good old English h and comes from the word dump- that meant to throw down sudden- and the diminutive ending, ling. e idea was a little cake that was de by throwing raw dough into boil- water.

From Portugal we get our word mar- lade, which was originally a sweet serve made from quinces, and es its name from marcelo, the Por- guese name for that fruit.

'rullor is a good Canadian dish, ough it is from an old German or tch word, "krullen," meaning little led cake.

Bone is a word of Indian derivation l an early English historian of Vir- ia took pains to explain that it was from the Latin panis, meaning ead, but from the Red Indian word bone and it was early applied in the ith to any bread made of Indian

What "Pudding" Means.

Pudding in its early form was made finced meat of some sort, well soned and stuffed into an intestine, l then cooked by boiling. There are ds in many early languages mean- pudding, but it seems originally have come from some word mean- a short body or inflated skin. nobody knows what muffin came m, but it was probably derived n the word muff, and we can imag- that it might have been due to similarity between the warm e and the hand covering.

Fritter is from an old French word ning to dry or a dish of fried fish, ich comes directly from the Latin ns, the past participle of the verb ere.

Wafer comes from wafer and wafer es from the German word wabe, a eycomb or a cake of wax. Origi- lly wafers seem to have been hot e the modern waffles. The asso- tion of the word wafer with ex- e sheets is of modern origin.

Origin of Sandwich.

Sandwich takes its name from John ntagu, fourth earl of Sandwich, in who used to have slices of bread n served to him while s at the gaming table so that he d not stop playing. To go further he derived his title from Sand- h, a town in Kent, England, the e of which was made up of the on word sand and "wic," sandy town.

Pudding has usually been derived the Latin word frigere, to fry, ch the French frier, but it is ight more probable now that it is ning from the French fracasser, ning to break into pieces, or the ch fracare, to rub. In French the is used to indicate any meat ed, a taste, but the English mean- a dish made from cutting chick- s, rabbits and other small animals pieces and cooking them in a fry- g pan with a gravy.

Molasses comes through many me- s from the Latin mellaceus, mean- honey like, which is derived from honey.

Mushrooms get their name from the e source as moss.

Custard was a corruption of a mid- English word meaning a pie or and was allied to the modern ch word croustade of the same ning. All these words came from Latin crusta, meaning crust.

Salad literally means salted, and is direct descendant of the Latin word or salt. The use of salad to mean greens from which or on which a d mixture is placed is one of only ral origin. The Italian insalata the Spanish salada, meaning salad these languages, actually means rd.

Tomato is a word of Mexican deri- n from tomato, the native name country for the vegetable. The e of the tomato was the "love le."

ORIGIN OF NAVY BLUE

Is Traced Back to the Seamen of Julius Caesar's Time.

The blue color so prominent in the ms of almost all marines is of ch origin. Vegetius, in his fifth k on the military affairs of the man, traces the origin of this m to the Veneti, an ancient peo- dwelling near the coast of Bis- and well versed in seamanship. was customary among them to their outgoing ships as well as masts and sails with a blue color; their soldiers and sailors wore uniforms.

According to this author, the Latin d "Venetus," which was both the e of the color and that of the ple, points to its origin. From veneti the custom was adopted the Romans. Thus the son of pejus, after defeating Caesar's in a naval battle, wore the navy , although entitled to the purple.

There is much less likely to be feed ors in milk if feeding is not done milking time.

In Italy the day begins at mid- ht and is reckoned on the twenty- r-hour system.

The Markdale STANDARD

is published on Weednesday 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 when not paid in advance. No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

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3 " "	12c
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DR. J. A. MacARTHUR

Dentist

Office in Arcley Block (over Bowes' hardware store). Entrance at south-west corner of building, Toronto street.

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(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.

Appointments made by phone.

FRATERNAL.

A. F. & A. M.

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

C. O. C. F., No. 399.

Markdale Council, Canadian Order Chosen Friends, No. 399, meets second Monday in the month in Sarjeant's Hall at 8 o'clock. A Jackson, Chief Councellor; 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.

MARKDALE, L.O.L., No. 1045.

Meets in Sarjeant's block on Thursday evening on or before full moon in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome. Earl Davis, W.M.; John McFadden, 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.

MARKDALE STANDARD

VOL. 39 - MARKDALE, ONT., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1919. Established in 1875

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. W. PATTON, J.P.

Rocklyn, Ont. Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Business strictly confidential.

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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.

Sold at Stephens' Drug Store

No Food Has Been Shipped To Germany by the Allies

London, March 24.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons, Mr. McCurdy, secretary to the Food Controller, stated that no food had yet been sent to Germany except to areas occupied by the allies. Food would not be sent to unoccupied Germany until the German Government had fulfilled the conditions in regard to shipping and finance. Supplies were already at Rotterdam in anticipation of the fulfillment of those conditions. About 45,000 tons of foodstuffs had arrived in German-Austria.

"He who is pleased with himself grows no more."—Alexander Maclaren.

FERTILIZER

GARDENS, LAWNS, FLOWERS. Completo Fertilizer. Write George Stevens, Peterborough, Ont.

SEED CORN Address: IRA L. GRAHAM - Windsor, Ont. Essex County

WANTED RABBITS & BROILERS

Better quality preferred. WRITE FOR PRICES STANFORD'S, Limited 128 Mansfield St. - Montreal

EARLY NORTHERN YELLOW CORN

(Quebec grown)

The earliest yellow flint corn in existence.

Supplied on ooh only, quantity limited 1 lb. 40c, 2 lbs. 75c, 5 lbs. $1.75, postpaid.

HARRY'S SEED STORE 360 Dorchester St. West Montreal, Que.

P.S.—Send for copy of booklet entitled "Making the Garden Pay."

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WEAR THIS Non-Elastic Laced Stocking

SANITARY, as they may be washed or boiled. ADJUSTABLE, laced like a logging; always fits. COMFORTABLE, made to measure; light and durable. COOL, contains NO RUBBER.

1,500,000 SOLD

ECONOMICAL, cost $3.50 each, or two for the same limb, $6.50, postpaid. Write for Catalogue and Self-Measurement Blank

Corliss Limb Specialty Co. 514 New Birks Bldg. Montreal, P.Q.

Trade Mark Reg.

KEEP YOUR COWS IN PRIME CONDITION

Cows being fed for fat and having a slow, timid nature, easily succumb to pain, and are far more liable to contagious diseases than more vigorous animals. A good tonic, however, will do a lot towards improving your cows' condition.

Dr. A. C. DANIELS'S COW INVIGORATOR

will prevent abortion and the retention of afterbirth; will give them strength while calving; prevent Diarrhoea and Scouring in cows and calves; overcome barrenness; increase the quantity and quality of the milk, and will quickly cure garget and caked udder. Every cow owner should use this wonderful tonic. Price, 60c.

Dr. A. C. Daniels Co., Limited Knowlton, P.Q.

Big book on Animal Ailments sent free. Write for a copy.

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.

The Business of Farming:—VI.

How to know what to use.—(Continued.)—We do not wish to prolong the discussion of the point beyond valuable information, but we have received so many enquiries bearing on the analysis of the soil within the last few months that it seems time that this point was clearly stated so that men who are anxious in improve their soils would not be working along unproductive lines. In fact, we have heard of men going into fields and claiming that they can make a ready chemical analysis of the soil and tell the farmer from the chemical analysis just what he should use. Our statement of the facts of the case show how absurd this claim is. We wish only to supplement our statement with that of certain leading soil scientists regarding this feature.

What Analyses Can and Cannot Show.

"It must not be understood that these 366 analyses will give all the information needed about Iowa soils and how to deal with them. Chemical analyses cannot do that. For instance, they cannot show just what fertilizers are necessary and in exactly what amount they should be applied. This is true mainly because chemical analyses merely show what elements the soil contains and cannot show how much of those elements is available for plant food and how much is unavailable as previously pointed out. Chemcal analyses may show that two soils contain the same amount of phosphorus, but in one enough of the phosphorus may be available to insure good crops and in the other so little as to insure crop failure, and chemical analysis will not show that difference."—W. H. Stevenson, Prof. of Soils, Iowa State College of Agriculture.

Fertilizers and Crops.

"It was formerly thought that a chemical analysis of any soil would readily furnish information regarding the amounts of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassum, which would enable one to know whether any of these constituents was lacking and to what extent, if any, one needed to add to the soil the deficient constituent or constituents in order to insure an abundant crop. It is not difficult for a trained analytical chemist to determine the amount of each plantfood constituent in a soil, showing the total amounts held as a store for the future, but such results furnish no information as to how much of these total amounts is immediately available for crops growth. The actual value of soil analysis in determining positively and definitely the plantfood needs of the soil has been and is still a matter of dispute. All agree that the results of soil analysis are negatively helpful in enabling one to reach conclusions, when it is shown that the total amount of any plantfood constituent is present in very small amount or wholly absent. However, there appears to be no general agreement as to what shall be regarded as the lowest amount of any particular plantfood constituent calling for special addition to meet crop growths." Van Slyke in his book, "Fertilizers and Crops," page 408.

Dr. A. D. Hall, late Director of Rothamsted Expeniment Station, England, in a report before the British Association for the Advancement of Science, 1910, page 585, in speaking of the soil survey, which he was conducting, states as follows: "Mechanical analysis is considered the most important of the various determinations made in the course of soil analysis, and it is believed that for agricultural purposes the size of the soil particles is more significant than their actual composition. This is emphasized by the controlling influence of the size of particle upon available water supply and tillage."

Now it is not our purpose to make a lot of destructive statements and leave nothing constructive, hence we ask the question again, "How shall a man know what to use?" It is now general knowledge that certain types of soil contain characteristic supplies of plantfood as noted by the tables given previously. This is true the world over. It is furthermore well known that farm crops have their own characteristic individual needs for the various constituents of plantfood. These are concisely shown in the following table:

Farm Crop Requirements.

CROP.	AVAILABLE PLANTFOOD. Nitrogen (ammonia)	Phosphoric Acid	Potash
Potatoes, mangels, carrots, sugar beets	Good supply	Medium	Abundance
Turnips	Small supply	Abundance	Small supply
Wheat, oats, rye, barley	Fair supply	Abundance	Small supply
Corn (husking)	Small supply	Abundance	Small supply
Corn (silage)	Fair supply	Abundance	Small supply
Meadows, pastures and fodder crops	Good supply	Medium	Small supply

No matter what source this plantfood comes from, whether from the soil, from manure, or from fertilizers, the crops must have it, and that in abundant supply, if they are to make largest growth and produce fruit of best quality. With these two facts in mind then, the practical business man on the farm knows from the results which he is obtaining from his crops whether or not the plantfood of his soils is properly balanced. If not properly balanced he can by the use of manure and fertilizers regulate his practices so that the material added will make up for the deficiencies in the soil and will meet the special plantfood requirements of the crops.

It is often said that every farm is an individual problem. This is perfectly true, although the truth must not be misapplied. The foregoing statement does not mean that while every farm is an individual problem the principles and practices of maintaining plantfood must be worked out anew for every farm. If such were the case we would not get anywhere in the matter of soils and crop food studies. It does mean, however, that the individual history of the management of every farm must have a large place in determining fertility practices which shall be employed in order to obtain best results.

To make this plain, supposing your farm has grown a large amount of legumes and you have returned a considerable amount of livestock manure to the fields that you are preparing to grow a maximum crops of wheat. You should use a fertilizer with a medium small amount of nitrogen, a large amount of phosphoric acid and a medium amount of potash, looking at the problem from the crop standpoint and in view of the fact that the manure and legumes have made their contribution to the plantfood in the soil. Now, if the soil is a sandy soil, to begin with, necessarily you will have to increase the amount of nitrogen and potash. If on the other it is a good clay loam, both the nitrogen and potash, especially the latter, can be greatly diminished in the fertilizer that is added. No one can tell you exactly what quantity or of what analysis will be most profitable under your conditions. This is the element of individuality of the problem. The thing to do is to apply about 200 to 300 lbs. of fertilizer per acre, that comes nearest the analysis that you think will best supplement the manurial application of your soil, leaving sections of the field unfertilized. At harvest time compare the relative yields and from the comparisons you can easily adjust both the quantity and analysis of the plantfood so that it will return largest rate of interest on money you have invested in it.

Farm tests should be much more frequent than they are. The man that goes at the fertilizer problem blindly is not working in his own interests. Neither is the man who simply dismisses the whole problem by saying that he does not understand it or does not care anything about it. These are days when most productive farming is going to win out. They are days when industry and farming must work to each other's hands. The plant food industry or the fertilizer industry aims to render a tremendous service in fact this is the only basis under which the industry can persist. It doctrine in the interests of farmers is that he should follow a desirable rotation of crops, keeping up the humus of the soils, he should use every bit of stock manure obtainable in the best way possible and lime his soil sufficiently often in order to keep the reaction right and should supplement the plantfood when in his soils with fertilizers suited in analysis to make up for the characteristic weakness of his soils and to meet the special needs of the crops. The most profitable fertility management of your soil is not a thing for snap judgment. Do not be misled by anyone that claims he can tell you exactly what to do. Improve by the fund of experience which has been accumulating for the last 100 years. The use of fertilizers is by no means a new practice; it has been largely instrumental in the production of food for intensely populated Europe. It has for the last 50 years been growing in its importance on the American continent as a means of operating North American farms most profitably.

(To be continued.)

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Faith in your seeds means faith in your seedsman. Our 64 years of unbroken success speaks for itself.

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MY CHILD'S GOOD LOOKS

Little People Have a Right to Beautiful Bodies.

By JEANNE MARIE DUPONT.

Every child has the right to a healthy body, a good skin and thick glossy hair and the average little one is endowed with all these blessings but because of neglect or improper treatment often loses its birthright. Many a woman with a muddy complexion or a wisp of hair that she has to supplement with switches, if more care had been taken of her childish beauty, would still have luxuriant hair, until she was very old; and if her skin had been given the small amount of attention it needed when she was young, she could have had a clear complexion all her life. The same thing is true of the teeth. A famous dentist said to me not long ago:

"The reason why most people have such heavy dental bills is because in childhood their teeth were not started right."

"What on earth do you mean?" I asked him in surprise. "I supposed all children's teeth were started in the same way."

"Not at all," he replied. "Some children are given a splendid chance for a sound, permanent set of second teeth, while others are foredoomed to spend their lives paying dentist's bills. It all depends on the habits insisted on by their parents when they are tiny tots."

"The most important one is that of keeping the teeth scrupulously clean and beginning this even before the first teeth appear. Baby's gums should be washed daily with a solution of weak boracic acid, applied on a bit of absorbent cotton or a soft piece of clean linen wrapped around the mother's little finger. This should be thrown away and a fresh piece of material used every time. When a number of teeth have been cut, a very small, soft brush should be purchased and some antiseptic tooth powder or else a tooth paste with a pleasant taste, and the teeth should be most carefully scrubbed with that, taking care not to hurt the tender gums of childhood.

"When the child is about three years old, he can be easily taught to care for his own teeth. If it is made an invariable rule that the teeth shall be brushed night and morning, this habit will continue through life to the great advantage of the appearance. It is better still to insist on their being brushed after the noonday meal as well.

"If the first teeth are not cared for, the permanent set will not be strong and white and the gums may not be healthy. Dental floss should be slipped between a child's teeth if they are close together to remove any particles of food that may have lodged there, for this will quickly cause decay. And any indication of tartar should be at once destroyed by dipping an orangewood stick in powdered pumice-stone and gently scrubbing the teeth with this, taking care to rinse the mouth well after the operation."

"Doesn't that hurt the enamel?"

"Not at all if it is carefully done. But if the child is very small I should advise using powdered chalk instead of pumice.

"Whenever much candy has been eaten it is a good plan to rinse the mouth with half a glass of water in which a good pinch of bicarbonate of soda has been dissolved. If these things are attended to in early youth and the habit of brushing the teeth two or three times a day is faithfully kept up, a mouthful of pearls will be the result and the owner of the teeth will spend very little on dentist's bills in after life."

The other day a middle-aged friend of mine who has the complexion of a pretty girl of eighteen was talking to me about the children of some friends of ours.

"They have three of the dearest and prettiest little girls I ever saw. But I do not think they will grow up good looking because they have a family wash rag. I don't quite mean that everybody in the house uses it, but I myself saw the mother wash all the kids' faces with the same cloth. Horrid—not to say unsanitary!"

My children always have individual wash cloths. They are thoroughly boiled once a week in borax water to sterilize them and get them scientifically clean. I see to it that the children wash their faces before going to bed. It is even more important to wash a child's face at night than in the morning, for if the little one sleeps for nine or ten hours with unwashed face the dirt on the skin works its way into the tiny pores and this will coarsen the complexion, even if it does not cause an eruption.

A careful diet, plenty of mild soap and warm water used once a day on the face, preferably at night, then rinsed thoroughly and cold water dashed on the cheeks will keep the skin in perfect condition.

The care of a child's hair is very important. Never under any circumstances use a fine comb for removal of dandruff or scales from a child's head as this tears the delicate skin of the scalp. Do not use a brush with very stiff bristles. Every child should have its own brush and comb for dandruff is a contagious disease and is acquired by most children by using other people's brushes and combs. Gentle massage of the scalp and a weekly shampoo with warm water and mild soap will always promote the growth of the hair provided the child's health is good.

For dandruff on a child's head I use a simple lotion made by pouring one pint of boiling water over half a teaspoonful of borax and a heaping teaspoonful of powdered sulphur. I let this cool and moisten the child's scalp with it two or three times a week.

Whether or not to cut children's hair depends greatly upon their physical condition. If the child is well and strong and the hair can be given the proper amount of attention to keep it in good condition it is foolish to cut it. If the child is delicate or the hair is thin or of poor quality it is decidedly best to keep it short until the age of seven or eight.

The best and most effective method of hair tonics is good blood circulation which brings its nourishing supply of rich, pure blood to the hair roots. This is promoted by scalp massage which stimulates the nerves of the scalp. When the hair falls out more than it should and does not appear to grow properly, certain pure lotions rubbed on the scalp are often a great help. When the hair is very dry it indicates that some sort of lubricant is needed to supply the natural oil that is lacking. Any pure oil can be used for this.

Hair that is too oily is caused by the over activity of the oil glands or the torpid condition of the muscles and glands of the scalp. Massage obviates this condition with the addition of a little pure witch hazel used on the scalp until the hair is normally dry. In children, however, most cases of oily hair are caused by insufficient shampooing. If the hair of young children is washed once a week and once every two weeks when they are of school age, there will be no trouble with oiliness.

Every child, boy as well as girl, has a right to good looks, and Mother should do everything in her power to secure them.

DANGER LURKS IN EVERY ONE OF US

We Are As Full of Deadly Poisons As A Germ Laboratory.

AUTO-INTOXICATION OR SELF-POISONING

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" Absolutely Prevents This Dangerous Condition.

The chief cause of poor health is our neglect of the bowels. Waste matter, instead of passing from the lower intestine regularly every day, is allowed to remain there, generating poisons which are absorbed by the blood.

In other words, a person who is habitually constipated, is poisoning himself. We know now that Auto-intoxication, due to non-action of the bowels, is directly responsible for serious Kidney and Bladder Troubles; that it upsets the Stomach, causes Indigestion, Loss of Appetite and Sleeplessness; that chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Pain In The Back, are relieved as soon as the bowels become regular; and that Pimples, Rashes, Eczema and other Skin Affections disappear when "Fruit-a-tives" are taken to correct Constipation.

"Fruit-a-tives" will protect you against Auto-intoxication because this wonderful fruit medicine acts directly on all the eliminating organs.

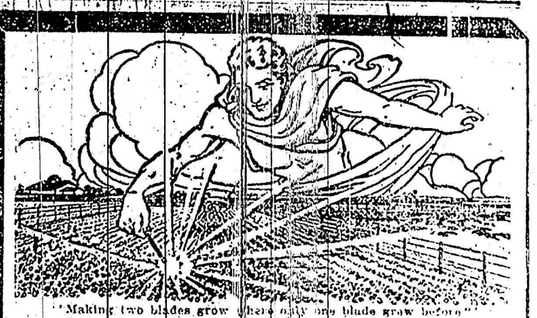
50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

COMPLETE PEACE TERMS IN WEEK

Now a Race Between Peace and Anarchy—Other Matters Shelved For Present.

London, March 24.—Reuter's Paris correspondent says the urgency for concluding peace may be read in the decision of the Great Powers to-day to make a big effort to have the Peace Treaty ready a week hence. The final shaping of the peace terms, the correspondent adds, will be the sole subject of discussion between the Premiers and President Wilson within the next few days, and during that period it is not likely the Supreme Council will meet.

"As one delegate puts it," the correspondent adds, "it has become a race between peace and anarchy."



Making two blades grow where only one blade grew before

"Cheap Fertility"—dollars for you!

Hard work at cultivation helps—proper crop rotation is another big help, but there is nothing that will give you a steady, generous, sure and CHEAP fertility as will Gunns "Shur-Gain" Fertilizers. They give your soil the complete blend of nitrates, phosphoric acid and potash needed for bumper crops.

Gunns "Shur-Gain" Fertilizers

The materials we use are the richest in the world for elements of crop growth, and they are combined by expert chemists who have knowledge of every foot of Canada's soil. What crops are you planting this Spring? See your dealer about Gunns "Shur-Gain" now and be sure of real but cheapest fertility.

Don't delay it is important subject. Booklet "Bumper Crops" mailed on request.

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