# MARKDALE STANDARD

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The Markdale STANDARD

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All communications intended for the office should be addressed to The Markdale Standard, Markdale.



## BUSINESS DIRECTORY

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Dentist

Office in Artley Block (over Bowes' Hardware store). Entrance at south-east corner of building. Toronto street.

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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.

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A. F. & A. M.

Lodge No. 490, G.R.C., meets in Masonic Hall, Memorial Block, on Tuesday evening on or before the full moon in every month. Visiting brethren cordially invited. H. E. Dobbin, W.M.; Hugh Brady, Secretary.

C. O. C. F. No. 559.

Court Canadian Order of Chosen Friends, No. 559, meets second and fourth Wednesday in each month in Sarjeant's Hall. Visiting friends always welcome. A. Jackson, Chief Ranger; H. M. Irwin, Recorder.

SAUGEEN LODGE, No. 227, I.O.O.F.

Meets first and third Wednesday in each month at 8 p.m., in their hall, Markdale. Visiting brethren always welcome. Herb. M. Irwin, N.G.; Alex. Mackenzie, 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 M. Madden, Secretary.

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AUCTIONEERS.

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.

J. A. BURNSIDE

I have taken out an auctioneer's license and am prepared to meet the demands of the public in this capacity. Farm sales a specialty.—F. A. Burnside. Licensed Auctioneer for Grey County.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. W. PATTON, J.P.

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


### Summer Sunshine.

Summer sunshine warm and bright.
Bleached the daisy's collar white;
Knit for him a cap of yellow,
Turned him out a dapper fellow.

Summer sunshine touched the rose,
Made her tender leaves unclose,
Painted blushes on her face,
Gave her beauty, gave her grace.

Summer sunshine drew the showers.
That revived the drooping flowers;
Waved his wand, and lo! the sky
Flashed a rainbow to the eye!

Summer sunshine, all your ways
Gladden us through many days;
Girls and boys, and flowerlets, too,
Owe so much of joy to you!

### Hudson Bay Railway.

During the year ended March 31, 1918, the grading of the entire line of the Hudson Bay railway from The Pas to Port Nelson was completed. The main line track, with necessary sidings for the operation of light traffic, extends from The Pas to the second crossing of the Nelson river at Kettle rapids, a distance of 334 miles. The total distance from The Pas to Port Nelson is 424 miles, therefore about 90 miles of line remain over which track has not yet been laid, as stated in the annual report of the Department of Railways and Canals.

### Attracted His Attention.

Codville is very proud of its schools, which boast all the latest improvements. Every visitor is asked: "Have you seen our schools?"

"I have," replied one man promptly, in answer to this question. "They're quite good."

"Splendid, aren't they?" gushed the native. "Fine buildings, and all the most up-to-date fittings. By the way, what was the first thing which struck you on entering?"

"A bean from a beanshooter!" said the visitor, coldly.

In order to accommodate the Canadian War Memorials paintings at the Canadian National Exhibition, an extension of 130x30 feet to the Fine Arts Gallery is necessitated. Some of the paintings are over 20 feet long.


The Great West Permanent Loan Company.

Toronto Office. 20 King St. West.

4% allowed on Savings. Interest computed quarterly. Withdrawable by Cheque.

5½% on Debentures. Interest payable half yearly.

Paid up Capital $2,412,578.

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We give a magnificent gold locket with long neck chain also one elegant gem ring or 3 beautiful rings absolutely free. You will not cost you one cent. Simply send your name and address for 24 of our lovely fast selling jewelry novelties to sell at 10c. each. When sold send us the money and we will immediately send you by return mail the premium you select. We also give watches, cameras, dolls, rifles etc. Write today. Address WEST PREMIUMS, LTD. ASSIST. 3.4

Use Harab-Davies Fertilizers For Profit

Write for Free Bulletin

Ontario Fertilizers Limited Toronto


## PRACTICAL FARMING

### Home Grown Cows.

A neighbor of ours never raises a calf, always depending upon cows picked up here and there for such animals as he may need in his dairy. The reason for this, as he states it, is that he can buy cows cheaper than he can raise them. In this respect this friend of ours is representative of a large class of farmers. On the farms of these men we seldom see a calf or a heifer coming on.

But there is this thing that I notice. This neighbor, and others I know who do not raise calves, are all the time changing their cows off for one reason or another. While these men do not say so, I have my suspicions that this tendency to shift their stock is due to the fact that they do not get cows that are satisfactory when they buy them. It is a risky matter to buy cows, especially where one does not know the man of whom he buys. Nor is the fault always with the former owner of the cow. For it is a fact that the cow which may do well for you may be an entirely different cow for me, with my peculiar ways of feeding and caring for stock.

In my opinion, then, home-grown cows are the best all round. It may cost rather more to get these cows up through to maturity, but when we get them we know better what we have than where we step out and buy a strange cow. For cows are big bundles of peculiarities, some of which are inherited, more acquired.

I have watched this matter of personal characteristics quite carefully, and always with interest. Usually I have found that it is the mother which puts the imprint of her own disposition and eccentricities on the calf she brings into the world. If the cow is a long milker, we may look for the heifer she drops to be so, too. Little notions about standing when being milked, or being light-footed or disorderly, are also transmitted in many cases. In my own herd I have seen a long line of cows marked by the mother to be short-seasoned in the flow of milk. That is, they almost universally have the fault of drying off early, and not coming back until they have had a long period of rest. The loss from this kind of cows is great in the course of a term of years. None of us can afford to keep a cow that does not hold out in her milk yield.

Cows that grow up on the place have another advantage not always taken into account, and that is, they know what to expect from the man who has handled them from the start and they are at home in the pasture and in the yard with the other cattle. This shows itself strikingly when the cow is transferred to another environment. If a cow, for example, has always been treated kindly and has been kept with other cows that she likes to be with, and then is suddenly sold and put under the care of a man who has little feeling for his cows, looks upon them as "machines" and sends them out into the yard or pasture with a lot of cross, "scrappy" cows, she is almost sure to drop off in the flow of her milk. "Getting wonted" is what we say of the cow which is undergoing this change, and sometimes she is homesick and under the weather generally for a long time. I have brought cows in that way into my herd and seen them fight for days to settle the matter of who is boss. It is hard work; and sometimes I have had to separate cows that fought each other that way for a long time; and I am not sure but the best way is to dispose of one or the other of the belligerents rather than to have the herd all stirred up by constant fights.

Going a little deeper into this matter, it is worth while to notice that when we grow our own calves we may by mating cows of certain characteristics with bulls the parentage and qualities of whose ancestors we understand, get calves which are superior in many ways to any we can buy, and better than those we already have. And this possibility of breeding better stock is one that is well worthy of more attention than most of us give it.

### Housing Farm Machinery.

The thrift, business ability, and success of a farmer may be fairly estimated by the care he takes of his farm tools and implements. These aids to economic agriculture in Canada result in a large saving every year, and the thoughtful person must acknowledge the immense losses in the aggregate which would result from the general failure properly to house and care for this class of machinery. An investment of such proportions in articles which are used for only a comparatively short time during each year must impress one with the importance of providing suitable housing for the relatively long periods when the implements are not in use.

It is unnecessary to provide an elaborate or expensive building for this purpose, because its principal use is to protect the machinery from the weather. The implement house is unlike the barn; which, especially in cold climates, must be built to protect stock from the cold, or the granary, which must be capable of holding a great weight of grain. All that is necessary is a building of simple construction, strong enough to support its own roof, together with the possible snow loads, and rigid enough to resist wind pressure.

Perhaps the cheapest, most available and commonly used material is wood, which, if kept carefully painted, is reasonably durable. Galvanized corrugated sheet metal is also used to some extent, either for covering the entire building or only for the roof. Concrete is best for the foundation walls and piers. If built in a well-drained location, floors are unnecessary. Floors of concrete are, however, sometimes used to good advantage.

Open implement sheds—that is, structures having a roof and with one or more sides open—are sometimes built to shelter farm tools, but, generally speaking, a building which can be closed all around and yet built with doors in such a way that an opening is available at any point on one side is the most satisfactory and serviceable. If farm tools are to be housed at all, the slight additional expenditure necessary to close entirely the building will assure them of being well housed.

A convenient implement house recently built by a neighbor farmer is about 28x64 ft. in size. The roof is covered with corrugated galvanized sheet metal. A concrete floor in one end provides a place for buggies with rubber tires of other vehicles which should not stand on a dirt floor. This building has two 16-foot doorways on one side, and one 16-foot doorway on the opposite side, giving easy access to any part of the building. One continuous door hanger track extends along the entire side on which the two doors are located.

The openings in an implement house must be of large size, about 16 feet wide, to accommodate the widest farm machines, and sliding doors are the only practical kind. Swing doors of large size are sure to warp and sag, especially when made of stock lumber. They are also subject to being blown about by the wind, damaging either the door or the hinge fastenings.

Although the doors of this building are made in one section, it is much better practice to use two doors to each opening. These may be operated independently or may be flexibly connected together by two strips of steel or wood, one near the top of the door and the other near the bottom. This permits the movement of the two sections as one, but overcomes to a large extent the tendency of large doors to warp.

It is frequently desirable to partition off one end of the implement house to be used as a garage. In that case an 8-foot opening into the garage may be provided. The garage should have a concrete floor, and windows enough to give good light. A small work bench and a cupboard for storing supplies, etc., will be found convenient. In fact, if the garage is made a trifle large and a door opening is provided into the main part of the implement house, it will be very convenient to use in making light machinery repairs.

### The Prince's Day.

If princes of old lived lives of lazy luxury, modern princes take matters more seriously. Here is a typical day in the life of the Prince of Wales. Seven o'clock, rise. Eight to nine, breakfast. Nine to ten, heavy correspondence. Ten to twelve, public engagements, interviews, etc. One to half-past two, luncheon. Three to five, public engagements and visits. Five, tea. Six to seven, work in the library. Eight, dinner. Naturally, the programme varies, and the Prince is an enthusiastic sportsman when he is free of engagements. A good deal of his time is taken up with the business side of his estate, the Duchy of Cornwall, from which he draws about £50,000 a year. Last year he spent half that sum on benefiting the estate.

The British Gronadier Guards Band will take part every evening in the Spectacle at the Canadian National Exhibition. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales is a captain in the Guards, and the band will have a place of honor in the various functions in honor of His Royal Highness during his stay in Toronto.

## The Soldier's Return to the Farm

By O. W. EVANS.

When John Roberts returned from overseas and resumed his duties on the old farm a short time ago, he gave his kind-hearted old father a bit of a jolt one day, when he said:

"Dad, what in the name of Sam Hill have you been doing to that harness? You got it less than two years ago and now it looks almost ready for the scrap heap. Next time you're in town get a couple of cans of saddle-soak, a sponge and some neats-foot oil and I'll show you the way we kept horse equipment in the army.

"And for the love o' Mike who shod that horse? Wait 'till the lieutenant sees—"

"Why, what's the matter with that?" broke in the surprised father. "The shoe fits and it looks like a durn good job."

"Yes, it looks neat," was the rejoinder, "but the bird who tacked that shoe on ought to get the stone-pile for a year. Can't you see he's cut the hoof to fit the shoe instead of shaping the shoe to fit the hoof? And look at the way he's cut those bars; that nag will go lame in two days. Wait 'till I see that blacksmith guy."

Thus it was that Farmer Roberts began to find out what the army did for his boy, and thus it is that farmers all over the country are coming to realize the same thing with the boys in their own localities.

It has been said that there are more men alive in Canada to-day than there would have been had the war not occurred. The reason for this is the fact that the rigid discipline, splendid setting-up exercises and the rugged out-of-door work to which every recruit was subjected, so built up the thousands of recruits to the army and navy, that hundreds of lives were saved—hundreds of lives of young men, who because of their sedentary occupations and lack of out-of-door work, had become so emaciated and run-down that they would never have survived the terrible ravages of the epidemic of influenza which swept over the world a few months ago.

This is true, more so of the city man than of the boys from the country. It is the one big benefit resulting from the war to the metropolitan districts of this country, and the men who return from the service will resume their work with new life and a renewed vigor, which will multiply their personal efficiency and make them more valuable as citizens.

The men from the farms, and outlying districts, however, were as a whole, far above the city man in physical condition and the results of the systematic training were not so marked in their cases, although it tended to make them more alert and active. To these men, however, came the great benefit of the splendid courses of training along lines which are practical and can be put to use in their everyday work upon the farms.

The farmer boys who are so fortunate as to have served with the artillery units of the army received perhaps the greatest amount of instruction which they can later utilize on the farm. In the horse-drawn outfits practically every recruit was taught the methods of handling horses. He was instructed first in the nomenclature of the horse, until he could name and refer correctly to the various parts of the horse anatomy. Next he was taught the most systematic, and hence the quickest, method of grooming, and also the simple tests of whether or not the horse is well groomed. Following this a course was given on horse-shoeing, and although it was not the purpose to make every man a practical and expert horseshoer, yet he learned the correct way to shoe a horse and the dangers to be encountered and the results to be had from improper fitting and adjusting of shoes.

How to judge horses for speed, strength and endurance, was one of the important things which the artillerymen learned. He was taught how to size up the various animals and to pass judgment as to their qualifications for the special work for which they were needed. Feeding is another thing which was taught to the recruits. Out on the farms it has been the custom to give the horse about so many forkful of hay or so many scoops of grain at different times, but upon very few farms in the country has this been done intelligently or with any special system. A horse in good health will generally eat all the grain which is placed before it, or until it can eat no more. Overfeeding is one of the greatest sources of horse ailments, and this particular course taught in the army was to instruct the men in the exact amounts and proportions of the different feeds, to be given to the horses of various sizes and weights, during the different seasons and in accordance with the amount of work which the animals were doing. It is the system which has been worked out after years of experience and observation by the remount specialists and veterinarians of the army, and is bound to be a great boon to the farmers, both in economy of feed, and in keeping the horses fit and well.

Care of the horse in accident and disease, is a course which is particularly valuable to the farmer boy, and one which was given a great amount of attention in the horse-drawn artillery regiments and in the cavalry. Knowing the proper thing to do at the proper time, in case of accident or sickness to a horse will often save a valuable animal to years of further usefulness and this was the aim of this particular course of study. Together with this the lessons given in scientifically cleaning and caring for harness will go a long way towards reducing the expense in this part of the farm equipment.

The course which was perhaps the most enjoyed by the young men from the country, and which was equally abhorred (at first) by the city-bred recruits, was equitation or horsemanship. Starting off in the most difficult way, the soldier was taught first to ride bare-back, then with the blanket and sur-cingle and later with the army saddle. The theory of this was to give the man his sense of balance first and the knack of gripping his mount with his thighs, rather than depending upon his stirrups, before he took to the saddle. After this was accomplished and the proper aids were taught and practiced, the recruit was instructed how to put his mount through all the paces and movements. A great many men came to the camps who had rode and handled horses for years in their own natural way. These had to be "unlearned" many things which were against the canons of military equitation and taught again correctly, but in a great majority of the cases these men, after becoming accustomed to the army way, agreed that the latter was the most logical and made for the better training and preservation of the horse.

In the motor-drawn artillery regiments certain men were given intensive and highly specialized courses in motors. The tractors used are not unlike those used on the great farms of the west, and the soldiers were given the opportunity to learn; not only how to run and take care of tractors and wheeled material, but also to observe the possibilities of these machines for domestic use.

The trained infantryman was perhaps the military "Jack of All Trades." His courses included irrigation, sanitation, trench digging, and building of revettments and shelters, all exclusive of drill and the use of the rifle and bayonet. The Jackies of the navy, besides learning much of the same things that the Tommies were taught, also came to understand the secrets of weather prediction and the tying of many kinds of useful knots for various purposes, all of which will be of practical help to these boys when they return to the farms.

Considered as a whole, the nation at large, and the farmers in particular, will benefit largely from the great war in a way which will make for greater efficiency of the worker, better economy, and a greater output and production from the soil, because of the more intelligent application. These results will become more and more apparent as the young patriots who enlisted in the service of their country return to resume their work in the great and growing agricultural sections of the country.

On the occasion of the visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to Toronto, a State procession will be held through the streets on Monday, August 25th, the day our next king will open the Canadian National Exhibition. He will pass through several miles of thoroughfare from the Government House to the Exhibition grounds.


## 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.


## Bedtime Stories

### Betty's Return.

Mary Ann and Dean were two very happy children. When one day they overheard mother say, "We will have to get rid of the old cat 'Betty.' Her days of usefulness were about over; she was stiff, homely, and always underfoot."

The aged house pet was placed in a bag, tied securely and put in the wagon, as father was instructed to take her so far away that she could never get back."

It was just before Christmas and the farmer was on his way to the nearest county town with a load of pork. When fifteen miles away from home he untied the string and "let the cat out of the bag," thinking that would be the last of Betty.

Well, what do you think? Scarcely four weeks had passed when, in the middle of a cold, blustering night, the thermometer down to zero, snow two feet deep on the ground, there was a scratching on the back door and mewing. How quick the little ears heard the familiar sound of old Betty. Out of bed jumped Dean and down to the kitchen as fast as his little legs could carry him, crying "Come, mother, open the door quick."

Sure enough, Betty had come back, and walked in as unconcernedly as though she hadn't been away an hour, rubbed up against the children as if to say, "Here I am again." Poor old Betty was so thin, and to think she had come all that distance, in the deep snow. No time was lost in placing a nice dish of warm milk before her, the children clapping their hands and saying, "Betty did come back, as Mary Ann said she would."

When Betty had finished her milk, she leisurely, walked around to her old spot back of the stove and lay down, purring contentedly.

Which goes to show a cat has the sense of distance which is not found in human beings.

### Lack of Food Caused Blindness.

The abnormal number of children in Poland born blind the past three years, although their parents were not diseased, is due mainly to the malnutrition of mothers, says a despatch from Warsaw. The increase in blindness among children at birth was thought at first to herald the advent of some new war disease. But investigation by experts proved that the famished condition of the mother reacted on the eyesight of their children.

### Avoiding Trouble.

She was the sort of woman who always tells everybody her business. With a cherry smile, she seated herself at the counter of the hosier's shop and began:

"My husband has just been very ill—very ill indeed. So I have to do this shopping, and I want a shirt."

"Certainly, madam," said the assistant, courteously. "Stiff front and cuffs?"

"Oh, no," she exclaimed, in horrified tones. "The doctor says he must avoid anything with starch in!"

Initiative is a matter of temperament like courage in the field, and can be developed.—Lord Haldane.

The condor is the only bird that keeps its offspring in the nest for a year. The young can not fly for twelve months after being hatched.