lerchandise

goods in Grey County. felt hats, men and wo. ook over your "want-list" are scarce & will be dear.

RIVED

latest styles and colors. elvets and plushes. The moderately priced from

re winners.

Dresses ison's shades...

olins, and taffetas, silks , blue, black and green, Very moderately priced

hôes

medium weight in natent 15 to 612, regular value aring price, per pr., \$3.29

ing to quality and style.

elt Hats

url, green and black; all : indrked at \$3.00; \$3.50 Irats. See the \$3.00 line

ed. Weight Shoes

och. Sizes 6 to 11. shoes, Clearing at one

ink or blue border. cial for quick sale, \$3.48

eek---a car of WIRE. ight price.

Markdale

iis vicinity. Much. sympathy. for the bereaved relatives es lly the family who are left or-. The funeral on Sunday morn. ist to Temple Hill Cemetery was largely attended, showing the esteem in which the decease, ield.r 🐾

YS LEMON JUICE WILL REMOVE FRECKLES

s! Make this cheap beauty lotion of clear and whiten your skin.

uceze the juice of two lemons into ottle containing three ounces of ard white, shake well, and you have larter pint of the best freekle and lotion, and complexion beautifier, at

to the small cost.

The small cost of the small cost of the small cost of the small supply store or toilet counter will supply ounces of orchard white for a few ounces of our orchards and seach day and see how freekles and seed of the small space of the sma shes disappear and how clear, soft

Want Ads.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER, 3, 1919

Warning --- Any person found trespassing on lots S1/2 10 or N1/2 11, joynline Molland and Euphrasia, Holland without permission, will be prosecuted; or cattle found there will be impounded .- Robt. Burnside. 13-4

LOST ... Losi-Two heep, yearlings; also me ram lamb. Marked on forehead. Joe Na-or, Markdale.

Lost-About a month ago, a big two year old heifer. Anyone knowing of her wherealouts kindly send word to Pat Malone, Holland-Centre. Reward.

Loster A hound, white with black spot of back and some light tar about the head. Information as to his wherealights may be sent to Ab-Knott, Epising. Reward. 14 of

Lost ... ran party who took a rais oat from the auto in mistake. at the garden party at Fred Boland's three weeks age will kindly leave at Stan dard Office or report to F. Walker,

WANTED --- Experienced maid of general housework, highest wages, one.gp family. Apply, Mrs. W. S. 33. 4th St. E., Ower

Wanted - Experienced general, wo

man, he ween 25 and 40, good city home best of wages references required. Apply to Mrs. Webster, 141 Brunswick Ave. Toronto, Ont. 11-14 Tanders Wanted -- Tenders will be

received by the undersigned until September 2st. for the purpose of describe the inferior of the Kimberlev Methoday Church .- Mrs. Geo: Burritt. Secretary Ladies' Aid, Kimber-

FOR SALE

For Sales Fresh cow and calf .-J. G. Mer and Mardkale.

> A driving mare, seven ::vl .-- James McFadden. y'ařkdale.

driving mare, 3 years

hange for other stock. 120. Markdale. 13-5 · Comfortable home in id box 204. Markdale.

horoughbred Holstein omber 1st. Owner P. Lear Station herton.

the Standard

For Sale - 'Swelling house and lot on George servets terms to suit purinte possession. En-·quire as Standard office.

TOTHRESHERS x portable boiler tubes. J. Ritchie, Mark-

kerels, in S.C. White tred Rocks and White fred from the best lay-" Carada: All these ...m , pedigreed layers; Yards, R. L. Berkeley.

12tf About 100 feet matched ow frame with sash complete. woven wire bell spring, amount of earth and grave! the can be had for the teaming awy . . . able for filling in, some Bood email for roads.— 12E. Matson Markday mg

FARM FOR SALE

die .--- 100 acres. lot pt hrasia. Good buildings red .-- J. T. Lawson, R. · 13tf

> Sale-Lots 131, 132, 133, Range, Artemesia, 138 less; comfortable build

Ar Sal Good concrete house on George Street. Markdale; 6 rooms, electric Beid. cellar, furnace, cistern, sink, hard water, woodshed, concrete stable for three head, driving house, hay lost and all conveniences, also b lots, sidewalk both sides of street. Apply to The Standard or Mrs. G. A. Gough, R. C. Markdale. 11tf

Farm For Sale .-- 50 acres excellent pasture: loss of water and shade; would make a good pasture, truck, and noultry farm; good 5-room house with stone cellar under the whole house, 28x303 good spring hand the cow giving milk is plenty of cistern; 150 rods of fishing stream clean, cool water. Dairymen prefer cistern; 150 rods of fishing stream, which is rented to a Toronto gentleman every year for a good figure.

Owner wishes to retire.—G. A. Gough.

to locate along the banks of a nevery made to sprout, and having sprouted they are easily destroyed by further cultivation.—Dr. C. A. Zavits, O. A. College, Guelph.

O. A. College, Guelph.

College, Guelph.

High Prices Are Paid for Best When the Well Water Is Pure Quality.

Provide Abundance of Cool Water for Dairy Cows During Hot Weather-Shade In Pasture Also: Essential - Ideal Location on Banks of Cool, Pura Stream.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toron:o.)

EW growers realist the Jimportance of proper y harvesting and marketing their early vegetables. The to ge majority are expert enough to produce an' excellent crop, but thee - perhaps only about one out of the that hatvest and marks their to the best advantage. The proling is today, perhaps more than before, demanding a high grade product. They are willing to pay the promit they get the quality and the gardener that will make the gree est success will be the one that say is to this demand.

There are several famore of great importance necessary to achieve the greatest amount of success. Foremost of these, perhaps is proper harvesting. Few, even of our growers, realize how rapidly our yegetables deteriorate in quality after they are taken from the ground. Much of the fine dayor and crispness. is lost in the case of such products as onions, lettuce and radishes in only a few hours unless special care is exercised in handling. Such crops should never be exposed to winds of the hot sun and if they an be kept in a cool, fairly moist, padition, the least possible loss in quality will be

maintained. To market the wegerable crop, to best advantage the grower must ever keep in mind the ultimate destination of his goods. The housewife is the one that he musi please. If she is well pleased then she tells her neighbors quietly over the back fence, but if she finds that she has received something of very interior quality then she proclaims her grievance from the houselops and forever after

will be hard to convince that there is such a thing as high quality. The most important factors to beat in mind are few in number, and ase not hard to put into practice. The proper degree of maturity is the first one that must be considered. Carrots... eets, onions, radishes and the other bunching crops should not be pulled before they reach the proper size. They should be carefully pulled and taken to the bunching houses. There they are neatly bunched, tied and washed and then should be protected from the atmosphere as much as possible by covering. Lettuce, spinach, parsley, cabbage and cauliflower should be carefully out and placed in

a really successful salesman, and here is where a good many of our growers fall down, and after producing a high grade product they are unable to market it to the best advantage. The first requisite, as has already been mentioned, is a high grade article. An interior grade can-not be expected to obtain the highest price. The proper care in preparation is also important. A near attractive package, well-packed, with high grade-vegetables will always command the higher price. Furthermore, an attractive article will be its own salesman, and no matter how stocked the market may be, will command a good price. The proper care in sorting and grading is also quite important. Vegetables of poor quality should never be placed on the market. They will not only have to be sold at a much lower price but will also have the effect of lowering the price on the higher grades, with has been almost ruined by a small

quantity of interior goods. From this we see that the greatest results can only be obtained by growing a high grade article, carefully harvested and attractively and efficiently marketed .- A. If. McLennan, B.S.A., Ontario Vegetable Specialist.

Why Plenty of Water Is Necessary for Cows In Hot Weather. Water is very necessary for your

at all times, because the body itself-contains a large proportion of water; the functions of the body cannot properly take place except plenty of water be supplied; and milk contains. about 87 1/2 per cent. water. All this tred; 90 acres under the cow giving milk, but in hot weather there are added reasons why the cow should have plenty of water. These hot weather additions to the water supply of cows are necessary;
1. To assist in cooling the body.
When the animal body becomes too warm, nature suggests an extra supply of water, which lowers the tem-perature of the body of the animal, making the cow more comfortable, hence she produces more wilk.

2. The second reason for supplying plenty of water to cows in summer is the fact that the body excretions are very much increased during hot weather. These exerctions conmust be supplied with an abundance of water. After proper and abundant feed, the second great need of

to locate along the banks of a never-

VEGETABLE MARKETING FARMS MORE VALUABLE DRAINAGE OF HILLSIDES CONSERVING MOISTURE

and Wholesome.

Price of Hogs at High Levels So Prepare to Rear Fall Litters of Pigs Choose the Strongest and Healthiest Young Sows-Litters Should Be Farrowed Before Cold

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

▼HE well is the usual source of the farm water supply, and a good well, that is, one - which supplies plenty of pure fresh and wholesome water the year round is certainly one of the essential and valuable assets of the farm. Without it no man could live there for long, to say nothing about bringing up a healthy family or building up an efficient dairy herd. The well must be there first and last and all the time, and we cannot conceive of an intelligent man buying a farm without a good well if he intended to live on it and make it pay

Fortunately, most of Ontario's farms are well supplied with water. in fact it is a rare thing to find a farm where it could not be secured in sufficient quantities by drilling to reasonable depths. The supply, therefore, will probably never cause us, any serious worry, but judging by a recent report on analysis of manywaters from this Province one seems justified in concluding that there is still need for education of the rural public in regard to the protection and care of the farm well. The following suggestions will be tound helpful to any farmer desirous of making his water supply safe against possible underground and surface contamination.

The first step in the solution of this problem of purer water supply is the location of the well. This should be by all means on ground higher than any source of contamination such as barnyard, cesspool, of outside privy. If there should be no choice in location, and this cannot be done, then the well should be kept a considerable distance from such contaminations, at least 100 feet in clay, and 200 feet or more in sandy soils, and the cribbing and top of the well specially protected as detailed later against the entrance of any seepage and surface washings. In the second place the cribbing for at least 10 feet below the surface should be made impervious to water so that any contamination in solubaskets or carriers. Care should be so that any contamination in solutaken that non-not the dirt is taken that non-not the dirt is taken up and allowed to fall through the to pass down through this extra leaves, as this is hard to remove even depth of soil before getting into the by careful washing and will always well, when in all probability it would ower the quality.

There is perliaps not more than reach the well water. This may be taken up by the soil and never through the soil above them. Also the grade will be less and the drains are not so liable to be affected by the ting a wall of puddled clay 1 foot thick and 10 feet deep around the well cribbing, and in case of a newly-dug well, or recribbing an old one, by using large concrete tile for the cribbing and setting the joints thoroughly in rich cement. Before the tile are placed in the well the outsides should be washed with pure cement plaster in order to fill up all pores and make the tile absolutely impervious to soil waters. Thirdly, the cribbing should be extended at east one foot above the ground level and the soil banked up to the top of it to provide good surface drainage from the well. Fourthly, the well should be provided with a strong and tight-fitting cover made of heavy plank or concrete so that it will always be safe for man and beast and proof against the 'entrance of dirt, small animals like frogs, etc. Even better still the pump may be placed over a shallow dry well to one side and the top of the real well made absolutely light by a concrete cover. In this case the well should be ventilated by putting a small iron pipe, with the exposed end turning down-

nithly, the stock should not be allowed to tramp about close to the What has been said refers chiefly to dug wells, but even the drilled or driven wells should be well drained and protected at the top, for otherwise contamination may work down along the well casing and reach the water, especially if the casing is not tightly driven into the rock below. Attention to such matters of construction and protection of the farm well as I have detailed and an occasional pumping out and cleansing of the well with a little lime will assure a pure and wholesome water supply. R. R. Graham, B.S.A., O. A. College, Guelph.

Early After-Harvest Cultivation. "A stitch in time saves nine." In case of weeds prompt and thorough after-harvest cultivation prevents many thousands of weeds from developing seeds, and thus saves hours of tedious labor the succeeding season. Early after-harvest cultivation

is one of the best ways to destroy annual and winter annual weeds, hot weather. These exerctions consuch as False Flax, Corn Cockle, sist largely of water, with certain Wild Buckwheat, Pigweed, Ball Mussalty materials in solution, and to tard, Wormseed Mustard and Annual supply this waste material, the cow. Sow Thistie. Plough shallow not more than three or four inches deep immediately after harvest, and harrow and cultivate frequently. By the shallow ploughing the weed seeds are kept near the surface and by the frequent stirring of the soil they are

Wet Surfaces Greatly Improved Many Valuable Crops Saved by by Tile Drains.

Only by Keeping Individual Milk Records Can'the Dairyman Weed Out All His Unprofitable Cows-Monthly Milk Record Sheets Are Furnished Free.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of

HE erosion of hillsides and the flooding of the land bolow by the eroded material has long been a worry and an economical loss to many farmers. in hilly and mountainous sections. This can frequently be prevented, and the method employed depends on the conditions existing, such as the nature of the soil; light or heavy, the steepness of the slope, and the type of agriculture practiced; pasture or tilled crops.

Wet hillsides used as sheep pas tures may be much improved by what are sometimes called "sheep-drains." These are merely shallow open ditches about 30 inches wide on top, nine inches wide on the bottom, and 15 inches deep for removing the surface water, and carry it in a definite channel to a suitable outlet at the base of the hill. The removed earth should be thrown out on the lower side to form a sort of embankment to the drain. The grade of the ditch should not be so steep as to give the water sufficient force to destroy the drain by either washing away the banks or digging the drain itself deeper and thus making it dangerous for the sheep and lambs.

Sub-drains are sometimes necessary.

A system of terracing is quite universally used to prevent destruc-tive washouts on hillsides. The terraces are made perfectly level and of any width and then carefully seeded to grass. At the time of rain the water spreads out evenly over the surface of these and then flows gently over the slope below without sumcient force to wash away any portion the hill and thus prevents

For the drainage of tilled hillsides system of under-drainage is sometimes used successfully. The amount of erosion of the land largely depends on its condition. If the surface soil can be kept firm the erosion will be lessened. Soft spots on the hillside, though, frequently occur as which has penetrated the surface soil and reached an impervious layer and thus deflected to the surface on the side of the hill. Water flowing over this with considerable force will than the firmer soil free from this

seepage water. If tile drains are so laid to intercept this seepage water, considerable rosion can be prevented. If the hilllaid at an angle to the incline will be more satisfactory. They will naturally intercept all of the water flowing water moving slowly through them. If the slope is not very steep the drains may be laid down the incline with satisfactory results. Here the tile drains the land on both sides and no double draining results.

In this underdrainage the general benefits are again obtained. The water level is lowered, thus giving more root capacity to plants and the prevention of surface washing by allowing the water to penetrate through the soil to the drains, thus carrying much plant food to the roots of the plants.—R. C. Monatt, M.A., O. A. College, Guelph.

Methods of Keeping Cow Records. Four things are necessary for keepng cow records: ...

1. A monthly milk sheet, ruled so that there shall be a column for recording the weight of the morning and evening milking of each cow for each day of the month, though some use a sheet ruled for three days only, and estimate the weight of milk given wards, through the top or cover. And, for the month from these three days. which may be consecutive, or on the first, tenth and twentieth of the nonth, making ten-day periods between. The Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto, will furnish (free) monthly milk record sheets to those interested.

2. A milk scale — preferably one having a dial face and two hands, one of which shows the net weight of milk in the pail, when properly set. This scale costs about five dollars.

3. A four to eight bottle Babcock test, where it is desired to know what each cow's milk tests in fat. This will cost from eight to twelve dollars complete. (If a member of a cowtesting association or convenient to a creamery or cheese factory, arrangements can usually be made to test the samples, hence the tester is not needed, but a progressive dairyfit and use it.)
4. The fourth and most important

requirement is "The-will-to-do." Without this, milk sheets, scales, testers, etc., are valueless. By having scale, sheet, pencil, sample bottles properly labelled, etc., all convenient-ly arranged; it takes but little time to keep a record of each milking cow n the herd.

We would add a fifth need, which is some form of permanent record, book for monthly totals and tests, as milk sheets, and notes or records of testing are likely to be lost and not available for reference. But if these are recorded once a month in a perfrequent stirring of the soil they are made to sprout, and having sprouted they are easily destroyed by further cultivation.—Dr. C. A. Zavits, O. A. College, Guelph.

"Tollege, Guelph."

"Tollege, Guelph."

"Tollege, Guelph."

"Tollege, Guelph."

"Tollege, Guelph."

Mulching.

This Season Especially Trying to Cream Producers-Great Losses Prevented by Cooling Cream During Hot Weather In Properly Constructed Tank,

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

ATER is one of the essential requirements for the growth, of plants. Its functions are a solvent ind carrier of plantifood, a food directly or indirectly for the plants and t helps to maintain the plants in a urgid condition, thus enabling them to stand more erect and resist the force of the winds: Also the evaporation of the water from the surface of the leaves equalizes the temperature of the plants. Thus water serves the plants in no small way. and so the farmer is always very anxious each spring that his soil have sufficient water stored within it to supply the growing plants during the next three or four months, when the rainfall may not be sufficient for their

requirements The amount of water required for crops is rather surprising; in humid regions they require from 200 to 500 pounds for every pound of dry mat-ter produced, and in dry climates the amounts are about double of these. Of the ordinary farm crops the legumes including clovers, peas and beans, use the most water; comes potatoes next; then in order oats, buckwheat, barley, wheat, rape, maize and millet:

The water that the plants take from the soil exists in the form of thin films around the soil grains. If the soil be well drained and otherwise in good physical condition, these films will occupy about one half of the air space of the soil, the other half being available for air, which is very necessary for the growth of the roots. The water in the form of films has the power to rise up through the soil grains in a manner similar to that of the rise of oil in a lampwick or water through a lump of sugar. This rise takes place more quickly and extends higher if the soil grains be fairly fine and in a mellow and friable condition, or in other words, be in good tilth. Water in excess of this film water should be drained from the soil, otherwise the soil remains cold and the air is excluded from the roots.

Conserving the soil moisture consists of getting as much as possible of the rains and the meltage of the the soil, and in the second place, preventing the water that rises to the surface during the period of growth from evaporating. The first can besecured by fall ploughing and in as open and receptive as possible for the easy entrance of the water and the evaporation can be prevented to a large degree by keeping the sur face, after the crops are sown or planted, well mulched. The soil found to be very effective in keeping the film water from reaching the surface and there evaporating under the sun and wind. The surface of the soil, and this applies chiefly to heavy soils, should not be allowed to be come crusted, as a crust on the top cracks open and allows the water to escape. The best illustrations of mulching and its good effects are found in every well-tilled garden, but to a large degree the practice is practicable on the farms by a judi-cious use of the harrow and roller. When the grain fields are rolled immediately after seeding, the harrow should be used; if power enough be available both may be passed over the field at once. Even after the grain is up 3 or 4 inches, should a neavy rain, pack down the soil, the roller may be used to good advan-tage in re-establishing a mulch. The nore frequently the corn and root fields are cultivated throughout the season of growth, the more effective the mulch will be to conserve the soil moisture.—R. R. Graham, B.S.A., O. A. College, Guelph,

Hot Weather Suggestions on

· Care of Cream The season of 1919 is likely to be one specially trying for those who desire to ship swent cream, on account of the great scarcity of ice. In many localities, not a pound of ice was harvested during the winter season of 1918-19. The ice-houses are empty and there is nothing but water to cool the cream. On some farms there is a scarcity of water during hot weather which incans added dimculty in cooling the cream.

The first thing is to have a cooling tank of some kind for holding the cream can. One properly built of cement, or wood and insulating material, is best. Failing this, a coaloil barrel, with the inside burned to remove the coal-oil flavor, sunk partly in the ground and having a cover will answer the purpose. This should man should have his own testing out- be near the well so as to be convenient for pumping cold water into it.

Each lot of cream should be cooled at once after separating, and before mixing with previous lots. A separate pail or can, should be used for this part of the cooling process. Allow the cream to remain in this special can set in the cold water, from one separation to the next, being careful to wash it frequently, as tainted with the sour cream organ-isms, if this can or pail he not kept

sweet.

Keeping paile cans, etc., clean, and immediate cooling to 50 deg. F., certainly below 60 deg., and frequent shipment or delivery of the cream, are the main points in hot weather oare of cream.—Prof. H. H. Dean, O. A. College, Guelph.

CHERRY GROVE

Hutchinson in charge.

Mr. T. Harvey made a brie visit P. McINTOSH, with Owen Sound friends day -Mrs. J. J. Richardson and ch. dren,

town, visited with friends here last week, the guests of Mrs. E. Bradev Mr. and Mrs. B. Summers in I son.

Willie, were visitors, at M. Wm. Myers' jr., the first of the rock. Mrs. T. Harvey is in Torquie this Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Dickie and Mr.

GIRLS! WHITEN YOUR SKIN

and Mrs. Han Bradey motored to To-

remove tan, freckles, sailo vess.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply you with three ounces of orchard white for a few ceats. Squeeze the trice of two fresh lemons into a bottle, then put in the orchard white and shake well. This makes a quarter pint of the very. best lemon skin whitener and comblexion beautifier known. Massage il s fragrant, creamy lotion daily into the face, neck, arms and hands and just ce how freckles, tan, sallowness, redais and It is harmless; and the beautiful results.

POSITIONS FINE

Are being filled daily by the Graduates of Shaw's Business Schools in. Mrs. L. Burnett and Miss Cladys Toronto. Write for catalogue and vere at Ravenna for a couple of days list of recent appointments. Enter

PAGE FIVE

Principal. Head Offices at Yonge & Gerrard Sta.

ronto on Tuesday and will take in the just returned from four years service. in France, has been engaged as Principal of the Orangeville Business College, and will enter upon his new duties on September 1st. Mr. Spotzi. WITH LEMON UICE ton has ten years teaching experience in some of the best colleges in Make a beauty lotion for a few clintate Canada, and was office manager for a large industrial concern in Winnipeg when he enlisted. Hence, students attending under the new Principal will have the advantage of his ripo scholarshin, extensive teaching experience and practical office organiza-

Every phase of labor and organization required by the exigencies of roughness disappear and hove mooth, modern warfa are shown in the soft and clear the skin become Yes! Canadian War Memorials paintings to be exhibited at the Canadian Na-

Owen Sound's Reception to Grey County Soldiers. Tues. Sept. 16

The county town will provide entertainment that will appeal to every man. woman and. child in the county.

MILES OF DECORATED CARS and FLOATS LACROSSE

BASEBALL

RACES Community Dancing . -A Dozen Brass Bands Exhibit of War Trophies

Special Theatrical Program by Overseas Troupe WONDERFUL PYROTECHNIC DISPLAY. General Currie, Mommander-in-Chief of the Canadian Forces in France, will be present.

This will be the Higgest Day Grey County ever had. 147th Battalion Colors will be deposited in the Public Library

in fitting coremonies. EVERYTHING PREE TO RETURNED MEN

The County Town Invites You. KEITH WEBSTER. R. PATTERSON,

: Chairman of Com. For Pianos, Organs, Columbia graonolas and records, viola

music and White sewing, For Service Young black Bork 20 where the crowd goes---(shire boar.-W. J. McFadden, Orange Music Store, Markdale Ont 12 Valley.

Make Every Hour Count

FOR the salesman, collector, the man who must there he Ford Runahout. Through the traffic of the city, intry roads to the outlying the Ford Runabout travels

5. Sedan, \$1,175. (Closed note Electric Starting and Light Demountable rims, tire ex

are f. o. b. Ford, Ontario and do only Genuine Ford Parts



T. H. REBUIN, Dealer, Markdale