

# The Markdale STANDARD

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**J. S. SPOURLE,**  
Conveyancer, Appraiser and Money Lender.  
Merchandise, Leases and Wills.  
Valuations made on request. Charges very low.  
Apply to J. S. Spourle, Fishers' Block, Markdale.

**LEGAL:**  
**P. McCULLOUGH,**  
Solicitor, etc. Office—Fishers' Block, Markdale. Money to lend.

**W. H. HENRY,**  
Solicitors, Etc.  
Fishers' Block, Markdale.  
Toronto Bank Bldg., Toronto.  
W. H. Henry, P.A.

**DENTISTRY:**  
**F. A. MacARTHUR,**  
Dentist.  
Fishers' Block (over former store). Entrance at southeast corner of building, Toronto.

**L. G. CAMPBELL,**  
(D.S., D.D.S.)  
Dentist, Graduate of Ontario College of Dentistry and University of Toronto. Office over the post-office. Hours 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Appointments made by phone.

**MATRERNAL:**  
**A. F. & A. M.**  
Lodge, No. 499, G.R.C.  
Markdale, meets in Masonic Hall, McFarland Block, on Tuesday evening of each month. Visiting brethren made welcome. Rev. A. Richardson, W.M.; Ewald Walker, Secretary.

**C. O. C. F., No. 399.**  
Markdale Council, Canadian Order of Eastern Friends, No. 399, meets second Monday in the month in Sarjeant's Hall at 8 o'clock. A. Jackson, Chief; Herb. M. Irwin, Recorder.

**MARKDALE, L.O.L., No. 1045.**  
Meets in Sarjeant's block on Thursday evening or before full moon in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome. Rev. A. Richardson, W.M.; Ewald Walker, Secretary.

**WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE.**  
The Great English Preparation.  
It tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new blood in old veins. Used for Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Exhaustion, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory, Price \$1 per box, six for \$5. Sold by all druggists, or mailed in plain package on receipt of price.  
THE WOODS' MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT.

**R. D. CARRUTHERS**  
Licensed Auctioneer County of Grey. Satisfaction guaranteed. Phone 52 r 3-4, or write. R.R. No. 2, Markdale, Ontario. 2036

**Cook's Cotton Root Compound.**  
A safe, reliable, and effective medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength—No. 1, 2, 3. Price 25¢ per bottle. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address: THE COOK MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Walker).

**PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED**  
In all countries. Ask for our INVENTOR'S ADVISER, which will be sent free.  
**MAYOR MARION.**  
324 University St. 6th Floor, St. Catharines, Ont.

# MARKDALE STANDARD

VOL. 40 MARKDALE, ONT., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1920, Established in 1875

## What to Put on the Floor

Shall It Be Carpets or Rugs? Treatment of Floors.

By ADELINE B. WHITFORD.

Many of us still remember the old floor becomes in time very beautiful, but this treatment cannot be used in kitchens or bathrooms as a waxed floor often shows water spots.

Knowing that we should avoid all strong contrasts in the colorings of the large surfaces in our rooms, we will see to it that the floor color and the rug are equally dark. A dark rug on a light floor downstairs, and light colored rugs on dark floors upstairs, are common mistakes, which, in each case, make the floor colors conspicuous and the room appear much smaller. The rug and floor do not need, of course, to be of the same color, but a medium dark green rug on a medium dark oak or a brown painted floor will make a room appear richer and larger than if the same rug were bordered by a strong contrast of light yellow flooring.

This statement is not made for the purpose of condemning all rooms having light floors of hard wood (for these of course are genuine and fortunately, their colors will darken) but simply to show why artists advise staining a new oak floor to a medium dark tone before shellingacking same, and why the owner of any soft wood floor is advised to paint it a medium dark color rather than to use the light yellow paint and varnish which, at best, only partly imitates "light oak." And in passing, I may add that this is true also of the finish of standing woodwork. An honest paint is far better and, if well chosen as to color, is far more artistic than the grained imitations of hard wood.

Oak is about the only hard wood flooring which will take stain well, maple and hard pine being too close in grain to hold any preparation accepting possibly an acid stain, and this treatment is not often used by an inexperienced worker.

It is possible to use lighter floors in bedrooms, with light-toned rugs, light standing woodwork and delicate toned walls, but even here the floor and rugs must be dark enough to hold the room down.

**Carpeting Makes Inexpensive Rugs.**  
So much for our floors and the finish we may give them, but the greater question to-day is what to use for rugs.

When there is need for a simple but inexpensive floor covering, nothing is better than to have a rug made up from carpeting bought by the yard. Imagine a brown floor with a rug of sewn ingrain carpet, in a plain gray, tan or mouse color. This with neutral toned walls would give every chance for the use of strong color and design in draperies, cushions and small furnishings, and the result is a good room. Or, if it is not easy to find ingrain of no pattern at all, it may be possible to get those, or the Brussels, in very close all-over patterns, and these, too, will make good sewed rugs (without a border, of course), and are far preferable to the average large patterned, ready-made rug. There is this objection to the ingrain rug that it is too light in weight to lay well, but this may be overcome by sewing a small brass strip at each corner, to slip over a large headed tack which has been driven down not quite flush with the floor.

**Small Rugs Best for Bedrooms.**  
The home-made rug was never more popular than now, and the woman is fortunate who can make a well-shaped, braided or pulled rug. In these days of easily used dyes and good stencil patterns, any woman who can find some old-time expert to learn from may make drawn rugs wonderfully well, not by reproducing the old dog or flower design, but by making rather plain centers, and following a simple stencil border.

To work up a rug of this kind one should first plan a color scheme, say two or three shades, or blue to be used on a tan ground with dark blue and brown edging the border, or any other simple combination, and then dye the rags for it, doing the rug itself as pick-up work.

In the old-fashioned braided rugs, too, there is a better result if care is taken to choose good colors, and there are little tricks of bringing out some design by the way in which the braids are joined. For instance, little arrow heads come out in the pattern if one braids with two strands of a dark color and one strand of a shade much lighter, and then lays the braids together with the light parts touching each other.

In any attempt to make braided or pulled rugs, all of the materials should be colored and sewed before the rug work begins; and there should be somewhere near, the helpful advice of an experienced old-time worker, to tell how to give a good firm workmanlike finish to the handicraft; for it is always this which makes the home-made article superior to the one made in the factory. It can have no true art-value unless it has excellence in its finish.

Woven rag rugs are still very popular, and these, like the others, may be very attractive if the dyeing and rag-sewing is well planned.

We cannot lay too much stress on choosing rugs in relation to the color scheme of the other furnishings so that the effect of the whole may be harmonious.

No article on floor coverings should ignore the needs of the kitchen. Here nothing is better than the raw linseed oil and turpentine for wiping hard wood; the two coats of paint and a waterproof varnish finish for soft wood, or a covering of the whole floor with one of the good quality linoleums, or a substitute lower; in price, of which there are several.

## Fertilizing Potatoes

By Prof. Henry G. Bell.

Potato Yields Important.—Potato yields depend very largely on plant-food supply. Extensive investigation in farm management among 40 potato farms in New Jersey shows that "profits are greater with each increase of potato yield per acre. Men and horses handle as many crop acres on the heavy-yielding farms as upon the light-yielding farms." These findings are of special interest to Ontario potato growers since potato prices rule high. Cost of production is also very high. Why not make your farm much labor count for all possible in your potato yields this year?

Experiences.—Actual experiences will interest you. The first is in Dundas County where Mr. J. O. Laughlin tried out fertilizers of different quantities with and without manure, on a typical potato soil, giving the whole field equal attention, outside of the fertilizer. He reports the following yields: 300 lbs. of 4-8-4 fertilized yielded 161 lbs. of potatoes per acre; 700 lbs. of 4-8-4 yielded 200 lbs. per acre; 200 lbs. 4-8-4 plus 5 loads of manure yielded 233 lbs. per acre; 400 lbs. of 4-8-4 plus 5 loads of manure yielded 306 lbs.; 10 loads of manure per acre yielded 187 lbs.; no manure and no fertilizer yielded 80 lbs. Mr. Laughlin reports his costs at \$85.50 per acre. You can easily figure his profits. He says, "We found the experiment very valuable indeed, so much so that we shall endeavor to secure fertilizer for some potato ground next year."

What Fertilizers to Use.—Potatoes thrive on a sandy to gravelly loam soil. This is a type of soil that must be heavily fed, if it is to do its best. The potato crop also repays abundant feeding. Since potatoes contain so much starch, they are great lovers of potash. On normal potato soil without manure you should apply from 750 to 1000 lbs. of high grade fertilizer per acre in order to get best results. With a good dressing of manure this application may be reduced to 500 to 600 lbs. per acre. The analysis we would advise should range not less than 4 per cent. ammonia, 6 to 8 per cent. phosphoric acid and 4 to 6 per cent. potash.

How to Apply Fertilizer.—Fertilizer is best applied to potatoes by the specially constructed potato planter. This machine drops the fertilizer in

then allowing him full control of his possessions.

Show him how to use his tools, how to take care of his toys, how to protect his pets, and then let him have a shelf or a small case for his books, a play case for his toys, and an appropriate home for his pets.

After playtime require him to put away whatever he has been playing with and let him understand the necessity for regular attention to his possessions. Such training will be necessary, upon his character since possession entails responsibility. Ownership teaches generosity, for without possessions how can a child learn to share?

It may not be out of place in advising parents to respect their children's possessions to add a warning to half of the children. Do not surround them with numberless ready-made toys. Give them blocks, beads, marbles, a few tools, hammers, saws, plane, spoons, scissors, thread, cloth, glue, paper, crayons, clay, sand, and soil.

**Respect for the Child's Possessions**

It is no wonder that during infancy and early childhood life's lessons are so difficult for the small beginner when the laws which govern them must seem to him just or unjust, consistent or inconsistent, according to the knowledge or the caprice of the adult administering them.

One of the first lessons which the little child should learn is the proper care of his own possessions and respect for those of others, and a mother has the first opportunity to inculcate this important life-lesson.

Since one of the strongest instincts of the child is to imitate, there seems no more logical way to teach this lesson than by example. If a mother teaches her child not to touch the articles on her desk or dressing table without her permission, then she sets the right to dispose of his toys without his permission?

The writer recalls an instance where a mother secretly put away a doll which had been given to her little girl, and for no reason except that the child already had a number of dolls and this particular one was "too beautifully dressed to be played with until the child was older."

Another common way of disregarding children's rights is to force them to give up some new or much-prized possession. For example, a little girl of six, who was delighted with the gift of a doll's fan, was obliged by her mother to hand it to her screaming baby in order to quiet him. In his excitement he soon crushed the tiny toy, his screams increased, and his little sister was broken-hearted. Nor had the unjust and short-sighted mother "saved the scene" which she had hoped to avert.

In each of these cases the child should have been consulted and her permission given before the mother disposed of the plaything. In this way the mother could have explained the reasons for her own action, and the child, in her turn, would have had an opportunity of expressing herself, a habit which should be encouraged. Then, too, personal responsibility for her possessions and the recognition of the right of ownership would have emphasized the difference between "mine" and "thine."

There is no better way to create habits of orderliness and a sense of responsibility than by giving the child a place for keeping his playthings and

## THE WONDERFUL FRUIT-MEDICINE

Every Home in Canada Needs "FRUIT-A-LIVES"

For those suffering with Indigestion, Colic, Liver, Constipation, Sick or Nervous Headaches, Neuralgia, Kidney Trouble, Rheumatism, Pain in the Back, Eczema and other skin diseases, "Fruit-a-Lives" gives relief and assures a speedy recovery when the treatment is faithfully followed.

"Fruit-a-Lives" is the only medicine made from Fruit—containing the medicinal principles of apples, plums, figs and prunes, combined with valuable tonics and antiseptics. A box, for \$2.50, trial sample by mail, dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-Lives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

Will get more happiness from the possession of constructive possessions than from all the good things in the land.

Childhood has its own way of thinking and feeling, and it is more foolish than we realize to state our own for the child. We respect your child's right to his own possessions and he will respect yours and he will respect the rights of others.

Registration, Trade Mark and Copyright, U.S.A. Patent Office, U.S.A.

**Relation of Potato Yields to Labor Income on 149 Potato Farms.**

Av. Yld. Bushels.	No. Farms.	Average Labor Income.
41.1	4	\$ 178
67.7	22	328
76.9	41	587
86.2	44	815
96.0	30	1000
106.9	8	1693

**Other Information.** That potatoes should be thoroughly tilled, should contain an abundant supply of humus, and potatoes of high yielding type should be planted. Numerous diseases and insects prey upon the potato. These must be controlled by spraying. Best results are to be obtained by being ready.—Potato planting will soon be here. Be prepared to take advantage of the earliest opportunity. If you have not already purchased your supplies of seed, fertilizers, insect spray material, see that these are obtained at the earliest date possible and stored in your barn, so that no minute may be lost when conditions become proper for potato planting. Most profitable results are obtained by proper soil management, plant food supply and crop handling.

**Spohn's Distemper Compound**

It is the original and best distemper compound. It is the highest attainment in distemper. It is the best distemper compound. It is the best distemper compound. It is the best distemper compound.

### Insures Long Life

Imperial Mica Axle Grease and Imperial Eureka Harness Oil

Imperial Mica Axle Grease—not only lubricates, but smooths the surface of the axle and hub with a coating of powdered mica, thus reducing friction and lessening the strain on horses and harness.

Imperial Eureka Harness Oil—keeps harness straps and tugs pliable and strong, prevents cracking and breaking of stitches. It preserves harness against the action of sweat, moisture and dust, also protects from insects. Imperial Eureka Harness Oil imparts a rich, black, lasting luster.

IMPERIAL MADE IN CANADA PRODUCTS

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED