MARKDALE STANDARD

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The Markdale STANDARD

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Rates for Display Advertising will be furnished on application.

All Advertisements under 1 inch are charged as one inch.

Professional cards of 1 inch or under, $5 per annum, or $3 for six months.

Reading Notices inserted in local column, 10c per line to transient advertisers and 8c. per line to contract advertisers.

Advts. of Farms and Real Estate for sale, not exceeding 1 inch, are charged 50c first insertion and 25c each additional insertion.

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Card of thanks, one cent a word, with minimum 25 cents.

Advts. without specified instructions will be inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

All Advertisements subject to the approval of the Publisher.

Information concerning Special Contracts will be supplied promptly upon application.

All correspondence intended for the press should be addressed to The Markdale Standard, Markdale.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

R. J. SPROULE,
Conveyancer, Appraiser, Valuator and Money Lender. Mortgages, Leases and Wills drawn up and Valuations made on the shortest notice. Charges very low. Apply to R. J. Sproule, Flesherton.

LEGAL.

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

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

DENTISTRY:

DR. J. A. MacARTHUR
Dentist
Office in Arthur Block (over Bowes' hardware store). Entrance at south-west corner of building, Toronto street.

L. G. CAMPBELL
(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. D. G. Campbell, W.M.; Ran. 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 Councillor; Herb. M. Irwin, Recorder.

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. Rev. A. Richardson, W.M.; Everard Walker, Secretary.

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.

R. D. CARRUTHERS
Licensed Auctioneer County of Grey. Reasonable terms. Satisfaction guaranteed. Phone 52 r 3-3, or write. R.R. No. 2, Markdale, Ontario. 2030

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.
A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength—No. 1, $1; No. 2, $3; No. 3, $5 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address: THE COOK MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE,
The Great English Preparation. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new Blood in old Veins. Used for Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Despondency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory. Price $1 per box, six for $5. Sold by all druggists, or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. New pamphlet mailed free. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT.

Poultry

Cooties are just as unhealthful in the hen house as they were in the trenches. Put over a barrage of powder and then keep the hen house clean.

Canker can be cured by scraping it off carefully, and anointing with a solution of one ounce each of tincture of iodine and spirits of camphor, and a teaspoonful of powdered alum. Apply night and morning for a week.

Charcoal is a great corrective of the evils of injudicious overfeeding, and a good remedy in bowel disorders of poultry. As it has wonderful absorbent powers, especially for gases, it should be kept in a thoroughly dry vessel with a close-fitting cover, so as to exclude the air. It is a good plan to mix powdered charcoal twice a week in the mash. If charcoal is well heated before it is given to the poultry, the heat will have a tendency to drive off impurities which may have become absorbed, and the heated charcoal will be equal to fresh charcoal.

Grit must be hard and sharp. Oyster shells are too soft to serve this purpose. Oyster shells furnish lime for the making of egg-shell. There should be a supply constantly within reach of the fowls.

Plant fruit and nut trees along the highway.

AutoStrop Razor
—sharpens itself

EXPERIENCE shows that only a sharp blade can give a perfect shave, also that a blade cannot remain sharp without stropping. Couple these facts with the further fact that the AutoStrop Razor is the only safety razor that sharpens itself, and you will be in no doubt as to which safety razor to use.

Any dealer will demonstrate the AutoStrop Razor to you, guarantee satisfaction, or refund of purchase price.

Only $5.00

complete with strop and twelve blades in an attractive assortment of cases to suit any purpose.

AutoStrop Safety Razor Co., Limited
AutoStrop Building, Toronto, Canada 202

Farm Crop Queries

CONDUCTED BY PROF. 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.

L. J.:—I would like some information about raising alfalfa. How should ground be inoculated after barley crop being quite heavy soil? And how much to the acre should be needed?

Answer:—In view of your soil being of a very heavy type it should be very carefully prepared by thorough tillage and if possible by working in a good application of farm manure. If you wish to inoculate the seed so that the proper family of bacteria will be present, write the Bacteriological Department of O.A.C. for their alfalfa culture, and follow instructions to the letter. It is a preparation that you apply to the seed. The smaller bottles put out by Guelph will inoculate about 300 lbs. of seed. In order to get a good catch of alfalfa I would advise in addition to the manuring and inoculating, that you sow 200 to 300 lbs. of a medium grade fertilizer, say 2 to 3 per cent. ammonia, 8 to 10 per cent. phosphoric acid and 3 per cent. potash. This additional plant food will give early help to the young plant.

Subscriber:—I have about ten acres of land that I would like to seed to alfalfa, and would like to know the best time to seed it, kind of seed to use, condition the seed bed should be in, and amount of seed to sow, as I have had no experience with this crop. Have three ten acre plots, sandy clay loam, or about half clay and sandy loam. Each plot could be well drained, and would grow good clover, except the sandy soil.

Answer:—Alfalfa is best sown in Ontario as soon as weather becomes warm in spring. Good results have been obtained where a nurse crop of a bushel of barley or wheat is used to the acre. The alfalfa seed should be of high grade and at least 15 to 18 lbs. per acre should be used. The seed bed should be well drained, moderately deep and mellow, worked down as fine as a garden surface. After the plowing of the land and just before you disk and harrow it, apply ground limestone at the rate of 1,000 lbs. per acre or half as much of air-slaked burnt lime. Work this thoroughly into the soil by cultivation. When you come to seeding the alfalfa, and grain, apply at the same time from 400 to 500 lbs per acre of fertilizer analyzing 2 to 3 per cent. ammonia, 8 to 10 per cent. phosphoric acid, and 2 per cent. potash. This available plant food worked into the soil will give the young alfalfa plants a good vigorous start which will be a great assistance in getting them well rooted and prepared for their first winter. If the ground has not been used for growing alfalfa for some years it would be well to get a bottle of culture from the Bacteriological Dept. of O.A.C., or from some good laboratory, and treat the seed. This introduces the form of life which is natural to the alfalfa and gives a much better chance for a good catch of the crop. Do not pasture the crop the first fall and unless it has made an exceedingly strong growth, do not clip the first year's growth.

Reader:—Please advise how much fertilizer to use to get a good crop of corn. My land is rolling and contains gravel, clay and sand. Also, what kind of fertilizer should I use to get a good crop of late potatoes on the same type of soils?

Answer:—Good results in fertilizing corn have been obtained from the application of 300 to 500 lbs. per acre of a fertilizer analyzing 2 to 4 per cent. ammonia, 8 per cent. phosphoric acid and 2 to 4 per cent. potash. This same fertilizer would be good for late potatoes on the same type of soils. It should be thoroughly worked into the soil so that the seed or seed piece will not drop immediately on top of fresh fertilizer. The corn planters and potato planters take care of this condition.

Farmer:—We are planning to plant our corn this spring in rows three and a half feet apart one way, and the question is whether this corn would grow best thirty inches apart in the row, two stalks in the hill, or fifteen or twenty inches apart in the row and one stalk in the hill.

Answer:—Actual experience in the corn belt indicates that under climatic conditions such as obtain in the corn belt of Ontario, about 3 stalks per hill gives largest number of well matured ears, and the heaviest cut of silage. Figuring that one kernel per hill at least will be killed it would show that at least 4 per hill should be planted. The experimental data from which this information has been gathered contemplated check-rowing the corn at a distance of 42 inches each way, which would amount to about the same conditions as you describe. The corn ground during the early growth of the corn benefits by considerable careful cultivation. This can be carried on at least cost with the check-row system, which I believe under prevailing labor conditions would be best to follow.

J. R.:—We have one hundred apple trees just beginning to bear. The apples are always wormy. What do you think we had better spray with? What do you think about whitewashing the trunks?

Answer:—You had better write the Entymological Dept. of O.A.C. for their spray calendar. This will give you full instructions how to spray and what to use. Whitewashing the trunks will do some good in controlling insects but much more vigorous spraying should be contemplated.

B. E. R.:—Please send me your best method for killing out poison ivy. There is a small patch in front of our house and we have small children and the ivy causes us much annoyance.

Answer:—Poison ivy can be killed by cutting down the tops in warm weather when they have made vigorous growth, also pouring on tops of the plants strong caustic soda.

A. M.:—Do you think that, ten dairy cows are enough for a silo ten feet in diameter, that is, if enough silage can be fed off this way?

Answer:—Would advise your building of silo twelve feet diameter by twenty-four feet in height for ten dairy cows. This stock of feed should maintain them for six months and should feed off sufficiently rapid in order to keep the quality good.

R. R.:—I have been advised to use the formula 2-12-0 on my sandy loam for corn, but don't know how much fertilizer to use to the acre. How much do you recommend where corn is planted in hills three feet eight inches apart? I expect, if I fertilize my corn, to get a fertilizing attachment for my corn planter. Can you advise me as to the method of testing cream on a Babcock tester? We have the cream bottles but do not know whether we use the same formula for cream as we use for milk or not.

Answer:—I would advise you to use from 250 to 400 pounds of 2-12-0 fertilizer on your corn field. This is best applied through the fertilizer dropper for the corn plant which I note that you expect to purchase. If your land is especially poor and has not been manured for some time, it would pay you to use a higher grade fertilizer, say 3-8-3 at the rate indicated. Regarding the testing of cream, I would advise you to get a good book on "Dairying" at any of the book stores; they will be able to get it for you if they do not have it in stock. This explains fully how to test milk and cream for fat.

J. G. H.:—I am thinking of mixing about a quart of sweet clover seed to the acre with June seed to inoculate, and to enrich the soil for alfalfa. Would you advise doing it? Soil mixed from sandy to clay. If so, what variety is best, white blossom, biennial yellow, annual yellow, Japanese clover or crimson clover? What is sweet clover scarified? Will sweet clover ripen with June clover for hay? Is it grown more for seed than hay? Is it the first or second cutting that seeds, and what does it generally yield per acre? Will stock eat it good for hay?

Answer:—It is considered good practice to sow a little sweet clover seed when seeding down in order to prepare the soil bacteria for the growth of alfalfa. The bacteria that works on the root of the sweet clover is the same species that inhabits the roots of alfalfa. I am unable to say which of the sweet clovers is considered the best. Some important claims are being made at the present time for yellow sweet clover; Japanese and Crimson clovers are more adapted to the warmer climate than is found in Canada, hence I would not advise their growth. Scarified sweet clover seed is seed which has been scratched by passing it through a special machine,—the whole or outside covering of the sweet clover seed is exceedingly hard and this scratching makes it possible for the germinating seed to burst its outer coverings more readily. It is of considerable advantage to buy scarified seed. Sweet clover is usually grown for hay. It makes an exceedingly rapid and heavy growth; in some sections considerable money is being made by allowing the second crop of clover to ripen for seed. As a rule it yields about 20 bushels per acre under best seed conditions. Livestock go for it very readily, but care should be taken to cut the clover sufficiently early so that the stalks will not be woody.

Horse Sense

The collar should be fitted to the horse, and not the horse to the collar. The collar that is too large should not be used on a horse in the hope that he will grow large enough so that it will eventually fit.

When fitting a collar, the horse should be standing in a natural position on level ground, with his head held at the height maintained while at work. The collar, when buckled, should fit snugly to the side of the neck, and its face should follow closely and be in even contact with the surface of the shoulders from the top of the withers to the region of the throat. At the throat there should be room for a man's hand inside the collar.

Collars selected should be examined carefully every time they are to be used. All dirt and sweat should be cleaned off the faces. The surface which comes into actual contact with the neck and shoulders of the horse should always be smooth and hard.

To prevent galls and more serious conditions it is not enough to give close attention to the selection of the collar. The horses' shoulders should always be washed and given special care when the animals are at steady work. If the selection of collars has been properly made and all other things in regard to these pieces of harness have been looked after, the care of the horses' shoulders is a simple process. Under these conditions washing the shoulders with soap and pure water after the harness has been removed at the end of the day's work, and thoroughly drying the parts by rubbing with clean cloths, is all that is necessary.

Colts that are being broken to work in spring should be started in on light draft while the weather is still cool, so that their shoulders may be toughened and put into good working condition before hot summer weather.

Success With Black Raspberries.

First of all choose a soil that is suited to raspberries. It should be fertile enough to give a good crop of wheat or potatoes. Either of these crops is an indicator of the adaptability of the soil for raspberries. The soil must not be excessively wet, and yet should have good water-holding capacity. The aim should be to secure a strong healthy growth the first season. To this end well-rooted plants should be used. Set them early in the spring.

Give the best of cultivation and, if need be, push the plants along by the use of fertilizers. They should not be forced unduly, but a growth of canes three or four feet long ought to be attained. From such plants considerable fruit can be secured the first season after planting. The year following, if the plants are well cared for, a good crop may be expected. Perhaps a second good crop may be had, but usually diseases begin to get control and the crops dwindle and fail to be longer profitable when the plants are two or three years old.

No definite age limit can be set for crop failure, nor is it possible to eliminate or combat diseases by thorough cultivation alone, but better crops can be secured while the plants last if all conditions are made as congenial as possible for them.

Spraying has but little if any effect upon blight, but may have upon the anthyacnose, hence should be one of the measures used.

The Dairy

A zest has entered into the campaign for de-horning Canadian cattle. The example of the most successful farmers is being copied by those quick to see the money-value of the idea.

Probably a quarter of a million dollars a year are lost by farmers by the non-practice of a simple de-horning process.

Live stock exchanges in Winnipeg, Toronto and Montreal especially encourage de-horning. Practically all the American native cattle, with which Canadian farmers in the West have to compete, have the advantage of being thus treated. They bring a larger return in dollars and cents.

In a circular by the Dominion Government, farmers are told that they will benefit briefly for the following reasons:—1. Better appearance of the cattle; 2, quieter, subdued nature, enabling fattening at less cost; 3, more cattle can be shipped in one car by rail, saving freight cost.

But it is when the animal is finally brought to slaughter that the value of de-horning is proved. Over 70,000 pounds of meat a year are actually reported at inspected Canadian packing plants alone as wasted through bruises in the flesh. Most of the bruises are caused by the animals' horns while in transit from the farm to the market and the abattoir.

The total represents the parts of meat utterly thrown away. There is a further and even greater loss. When a piece of meat is removed from a quarter of beef because of a bruise, the rest of the quarter or part of it has often to be sold at a cent and a half or two cents a pound less—not because the meat is poor, but because that part has lost in appearance and sale value. Probably one in every five cattle bought on Canadian stock yards suffers from injury which could be prevented were de-horning commonly practiced. The packers' buyer necessarily takes the loss into account and the farmer who sells cattle takes the risk and a lower price.

A united effort is now being made by the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture, the live stock exchanges throughout Canada and the meat packers collectively, to ...

CONSTIPATION AND HEADACHES

Completely Relieved by this Grand Fruit Medicine, "FRUIT-A-TIVES"

MR. ALFRED DUBOISSEAU

St. Catherine St. E., Montreal.

For three years, I was a terrible sufferer from Indigestion, constant Headaches and Constipation. I took various things for the trouble but nothing seemed to do me any good.

At a friend advised me to try "Fruit-a-tives". Now I am free of Indigestion and Headaches, the Constipation is cured, and I have gained considerable weight and my general health is fine.

"Fruit-a-tives" is a grand medicine and I can't say enough in its praise.

ALFRED DUBOISSEAU.

"Fruit-a-tives" are made from fruit juices and valuable tonics—and are pleasant to take, their action being certain and mild, you always benefit.

... knowledge ... farmer of the real ... of de-horning.

... may be a good laxative ... all constipation by ... be able to ... to be off ... Sold by druggists ... 50c. a box, 6 boxes for $2.50, trial box ... Limited, Ottawa.

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND — TRADE MARK

COLT DISTEMPER

You can prevent ... through your ... it, when you hear ... SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND ... cold, it is wonderful ... matter how ... SPOHN MEDICAL CO. ... Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.

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