

VETOES RESOLUTION Would Put An e Stain on Honor. from Washington Wilson vetoed the Thursday, and in- could not become fram- name fram- of the Sen- considered stain" on

The Markdale STANDARD

is published on Wednesday by
C. W. RUTLEDGE,

Markdale, Ontario.

SUBSCRIPTIONS—to subscribers in Canada, \$1.50 a year; in the United States \$2.00. Twenty-five cents added when not paid in advance. No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

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.

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

Strayed, Lost, Found Notices, etc., not exceeding 1 inch, 50c for first insertion and 25c for each subsequent insertion.

Transient Advs., such as Legal Notices, By-laws, etc., 10c per line for the first insertion and 5c per line for each subsequent insertion.

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

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

All advertisements subject to the approval of the Publisher.

Information covering Special Contracts will be supplied promptly upon application.

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

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

R. J. SPOULDE,
Conveyancer, Appraiser, Valuator and Money Lender. Deeds, Mortgages, Leases and Wills drawn up and Valuations made on shortest notice. Charges very low. Apply to R. J. Spoude, Fleisherton.

P. McCULLOUGH,
Barrister, Solicitor, etc. Office—Mark street, Markdale. Money to lend.

LUCAS & HENRY,
Barristers, Solicitors, Etc. Offices—Lucas Block, Markdale. Traders Block Bldg., Toronto. J. R. Lucas, K.C., W. D. Henry, B.A.

DR. J. A. MACARTHUR,
Dentist. Office in Artley Block (over Doves Hardware store). Entrance at south west corner of building. Toronto street.

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

A. F. & A. M.
Masonic Lodge, No. 490, G.R.C. Markdale, meets in Masonic Hall, McFarland Block, on Tuesday evening or before the full moon every month. Visiting brethren cordially invited. L. G. Campbell, W.M.; Ben Brady, Secretary.

C. O. C. F., No. 399,
Markdale Council, Canadian Order of Green Friars, No. 299, meets second and fourth Mondays in the month in Sarjeant's Hall at 8 o'clock. A Jackson, Chief; Council; Herb. M. Irwin, Recorder.

MARKDALE, L.O.L., No. 1048,
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.; Bernard Walker, Secretary.

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 53, or write. R.F. No. 2, Markdale, Ontario. 2067

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.
A safe, reliable, and potent medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength—No. 1, 2, 3. No. 1, 25c per bottle; No. 2, 50c; No. 3, \$1.00 per bottle. Prepared on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address: THE COOK MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Wicks).

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED
In all countries. Ask for our INVENTOR'S ADVISER, which will be sent free. HARRISON & MARNO, 104 University St. Cor. St. Catharines St. Toronto.

MARKDALE STANDARD

VOL. 40 MARKDALE, ONT., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1920. Established in 1875

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 time. Used for Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Dependancy, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory, Etc. Price \$1 per box, 60c for 50. Sold by all druggists, or mailed in plain package on receipt of price. New pamphlet mailed free. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT.

Chinese Pioneer Gun Fighters.
The Chinese were fighting with guns at a time when Europeans used bows and arrows.

Good seed is as important as good livestock.

If the cow does not receive the raw material from which to make milk, she cannot produce it.

When no live stock is kept on the farm, hunsus must be obtained by the growing of cover crops or the use of green manures. Of course, more potash will be needed.

Selling the best animals will never enable a breeder to bring his herd to the highest rank. One cannot sell the best and continue to breed the best stock in the country.

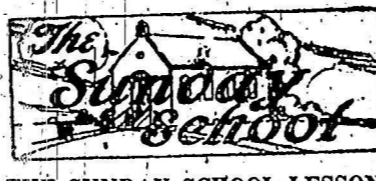
COMER!
to the Second Annual Soil Fertility Conference at GUELPH, June 16-17-18

All interested in Soil Fertility are invited to this three-day Soil Fertility School at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. The school will be held at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario. The school will be held at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario. The school will be held at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario.

Prominent Speakers
Important Subjects
Don't Forget the Dates
JUNE 16-17-18
and bring a friend, too!

Copy of programme will be mailed on request. Drop us a card that you will be present. We want to reserve for you.

Soil and Crop Improvement Bureau
of the Canadian Fertilizer Ass'n.
1111 Temple Building - Toronto
in cooperation with
Ontario Agricultural College



THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

JUNE 6TH.

Saul's Failure, I Samuel 15. Golden Text—1 Sam. 15: 26.

The Lord sent me to anoint thee. Samuel reminds Saul that he had been chosen and set apart for his high office by God, and that therefore he should obey the voice of God as spoken by His prophet. Behind and over all, Samuel believed, was the authority, the power of God, the invisible King, whose spokesman he was. There had already been a breach between Saul and the old prophet, when Saul had acted upon his own initiative in offering sacrifice and prayer preparatory to setting out with his little army against the Philistines, and had not waited for Samuel's presence and sanction (1: 10-14). Samuel now gives him another chance, and commands him in the name of the Lord to "go and smite Amalek."

It seems quite natural that Saul should chafe under such dictation by the old prophet. He was a soldier, a leader of armies, who ought to have been free to use his own judgment and to plan his own campaigns. But, nevertheless he should have known that the strength of a kingdom does not altogether lie in its army, nor the strength of an army in the wisdom or skill of its commander. Samuel stood for faith, the recognition of God, dependence upon God. Moreover, the men of Israel knew and trusted and honored Samuel. His presence and counsel were in themselves a host. Saul would have added vastly to his own authority and to the successful carrying out of his enterprises if he had kept the prophet with him as his counsellor and friend. Saul had courage and daring, but he lacked humility and faith.

"Spare them not." The command of Samuel must seem to us very harsh and cruel. It is certainly not in harmony with the spirit and teaching of Jesus Christ. At the same time it must be remembered that the Amalekites, whose home was in the wilderness south of Palestine, were marauders and robbers, and no doubt richly deserved the punishment which they received.

"It repenteth me." In the simple and almost childlike way of thinking of that primitive age, God is represented as being sorry for His will had done. It had been His will

that Saul should do well; but he is turning out badly. Samuel himself feels very badly about it. He, too, had desired and hoped great things from the king he had chosen.

13-21. Samuel came to Saul. The king was returning victorious from the destruction of the Amalekite tribes. He had set up a monument, as a memorial of his victory, at Carmel, south of Hebron, and had then gone on to Gilgal, the ancient sanctuary in the Jordan valley, where his kingdom had been formally ratified and inaugurated in a representative assembly of the people (11: 14-16).

Saul's friendly greeting of Samuel, and his declaration that he had "performed the commandment of the Lord," are obviously insincere, as also are the excuses which he makes. He shifts the responsibility to the people, but says that their motive was good. They feared the best of the sheep and of the oxen to sacrifice. The last statement may have been true, and they may have intended to have a great celebration and a sacrificial feast at Gilgal. But this was, of course, in direct disobedience to the command of Jehovah spoken by the prophet, that they should utterly destroy everything.

"Behold, to obey is better than sacrifice." This is one of the great sayings of the prophets, and is true for all time. God is pleased only with true devotion, with obedience of the heart and life, and not merely with external forms of worship. Saul's sin is disobedience to that which he knows to be the highest. It is "rebellion" and "stubbornness." It is as bad as witchcraft, which was then condemned by law, and as bad as the old forms of idolatry which their fathers had practiced.

"I have sinned." Saul's stubbornness and rebellion vanishes before the prophet's burning words of rebuke.

Arranging the Farm Buildings.
Until recent years it was thought that anyone could be a farmer, and parents have been heard to say, "Oh, well, John won't take an education. We'll have to make a farmer out of him."

But the successful farmers of today and the future are of a different sort. They are energetic, ambitious men who choose the life in the country, not because it needs no preparatory study, but, on the contrary, because it means endless research work—a profession that never becomes stale, as there are always fresh discoveries, new complications, and problems to keep one alert and keen on the job.

And our future farmer is not quite satisfied with the knowledge gained at most of the agricultural colleges. It is not enough to study soils, fertilizers, and crops. He is demanding business methods. He wants sanitary, up-to-date buildings, modern conveniences, order, and profit.

Some general rules for farm planning are:

Take advantage of the natural elements to make the buildings comfortable in summer as well as in winter.

Low, hinged-in alley are damp and hot in summer, and very little, if any, warmer in winter than high and slightly pitched.

The land on which the buildings are located does not produce crops. For this reason, when choosing between two locations, choose the one with the poorer soil.

Buildings situated in the sun but with breezes blowing through them in the summer are cooler and more comfortable than those in the shade with a central alley running north and south is cool, even in very hot weather.

Good fences always pay, and each barnyard fence should serve two lots, if possible.

Select a good view for the house. Do not have the barn traffic pass the house.

A Striking Memorial.
To commemorate their occupation of Sling Camp, Bulford, says the London Graphic, the New Zealand troops cut a gigantic figure of a kiwi (a bird peculiar to New Zealand) in the face of a chalk hill overlooking the camp. The body alone covers an area of one and one quarter acres. The bird is four hundred and twenty feet high from tip to toe, and the body design is ringed round by a fence inclosing four and one half acres.

The idea cannot be called a new one, for the Saxons put a white horse on a Berkshire hillside more than a thousand years ago to commemorate a victory that Alfred won over the Danes. That memorial is still to be seen today, thanks to the periodical "scourings" that the people of the countryside give it. If the same care is given to keeping the New Zealand emblem free of encroaching undergrowth that too, will become an imperishable memorial of a great episode in British history.

One teaspoonful of borax added to the rinse water for white clothes acts as a harmless bleach.



EFFICIENT FARMING

How To Save the Colts.

To get strong, healthy colts and to keep the mare fit is a very worthwhile object. To do this takes some thought and attention. The feeding of such a ration as will supply her demands for energy, and in addition allow ample nourishment for the development of the foal, both before and for a short time after birth, together with such a regulation of the work as will protect the mare from becoming tired, overworked, or injured in any way, is the whole thing in a nutshell. You can accomplish this, and will experience little or no difficulty in managing brood mares before, during, or after parturition. There is no secret in raising colts further than the feeding of a moderate amount of nutritious food and providing sufficient exercise to keep the mare and foal in perfect health.

Moderate work is not only harmless, but it is an advantage to mares in foal, provided proper care be taken not to overwork them. It is much better than to keep them tied in the stable, for in that case they suffer for want of exercise.

Contrary to the popular opinion, moderate work is better for brood mares than to permit them to run at large in the fields, where they are exposed to accidents resulting from racing, playing, or fighting. Pregnant mares are usually quarrelsome, and abortion frequently occurs from injuries received from other horses.

If proper care is taken, you can use the mare safely at the ordinary work of the farm up to the day of foaling. As foaling time approaches it is important that the work be not heavy or the pace rapid. The mare should not be fretted by other horses or by rough, inexperienced hands.

The food for the mare in foal is of great importance, and the quality of the ration is of as much importance as the quantity. Fat production is to be avoided, and the formation of blood, muscle, and bone induced. Foods rich in protein and ash, such as oats, bran, clover, and alfalfa, are preferred to starchy foods, such as corn and timothy hay.

A good ration for the mare at this time is: Four parts ground oats, four parts wheat bran or its equivalent, and one part of linseed meal, with bright clover and alfalfa hay for roughage. If this ration proves too laxative, discard the linseed meal, or, if too constipating, give bran mash occasionally.

The ration of the mare should be reduced just before and a short time after foaling, and made more laxative by the addition of a succulent foal, as carrots or an occasional bran mash. This should be continued until the mare and foal recover from the ordeal incident to birth.

The mare carries her foal about eleven months, or, more accurately, 340 days, although it may vary greatly either way. Fillies have been known to drop perfectly healthy foals at 300 days from the time of service, while older mares have gone 400 days and given birth to living foals. The statement that male foals are carried longer than female foals lacks confirmation. Because of the uncertainty of the period, the mare should be watched closely from the tenth month until parturition. Place her in a large, well-lighted, well-ventilated box stall free from projections on which she may injure herself or the foal, and in a quiet section of the barn. It is important that this stall be thoroughly clean and freshly bedded. It is a good plan to scatter a little lime about the floor before the bedding is put down, to make things sanitary.

There are certain signs of the near approach of parturition that rarely fail. The udder may become much distended some time before foaling, but the teats seldom fill out plump to the end more than four or five days before the foal is born. By many persons the appearance of wax on the ends of the teats is considered a certain sign. This generally appears not earlier than forty-eight hours before the foal comes. In some cases, however, the teats may discharge a watery fluid for days before the mare foals.

About a week or ten days before foaling there is a marked shrinking or falling away of the muscular parts at the top of the buttocks and back of the hips. On the other hand, occasionally a mare may give birth to a foal without any of these signs.

When birth is normal, let both mare and foal alone, as they will come through all right. In normal presentation the forehead appears first, with the bottom of the hoofs down, and then the nose. It is well to have someone near by to render assistance if needed, but the mare should not

HIS LIFE RUINED BY DYSPEPSIA

Until He Tried "FRUIT-A-TIVES" The Wonderful Fruit Medicine



M.L. FRANK HALL
Wyevale, Ontario.

"For some two years, I was a sufferer from Chronic Constipation and Dyspepsia.

I tried every remedy I heard of without any success, until the use of a local merchant recommended 'Fruit-a-Tives'.

I procured a box of 'Fruit-a-Tives' and began the treatment, and my condition commenced to improve immediately.

The Dyspepsia seemed to be the burden of my life as it had been, and I was freed of Constipation.

I feel that I owe a great deal to 'Fruit-a-Tives' for the benefit I derived from them."

FRANK HALL.
Box 10, Wyevale, Ont. Price \$2.50, 10 for \$20. At all druggists or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-Tives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

If the farm is to depend upon itself that will bless and help and bless and enable others, the particular talent happens to be the genius of organization, or the gift of sympathy, or the gift of money.—Henry C. Potter

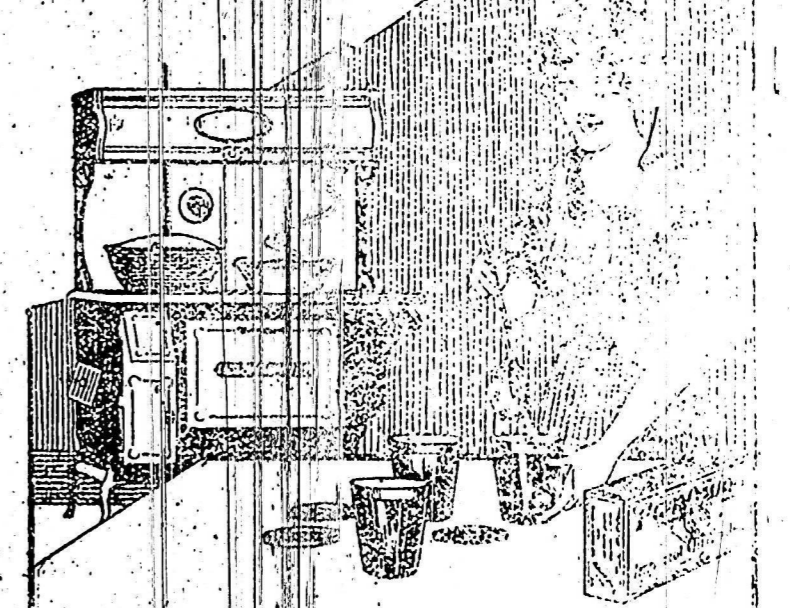
You always know the right road with APPELTON'S ROAD GUIDES

Wherever there are roads, these new guides will show you every mile of the way. It is impossible to build a wrong turn, because unlike other maps, THEY SHOW EVERY ROAD, with all main motor roads indicated in color.

Every road is plotted, and is accurately indicated. Includes through routes of all principal cities, and all principal international highways and a complete index.

The guides are printed on four separate columns for each section of the road, including three for Canada and one for the United States.

50 CENTS PER COPY AT ALL BOOKSTORES.



Seal in all the Flavor

IMPERIAL Parowax seals in all the natural flavors of fresh fruit into your preserves. The safe and sanitary way to preserve fruits, berries, or vegetables. Saves time, labor and money.

The Parowax is the easy way. Just pour the melted wax over your cooled preserves and it solidifies into a clean, air-tight seal—dust-proof and moisture-proof.

IMPERIAL Parowax

—a pure refined wax, odorless, tasteless, colorless, absolutely sanitary and free from acids.

Placed in your preserves, Imperial Parowax keeps the dirt, bleach, the clothes, etc., from removing the greasy spots that otherwise require so much scrubbing.

Rubbed over your iron, and mixed with your starch, it gives that finished lustre to ironing that is so much desired. If you use Imperial Parowax, a household necessity.

For sale by food dealers everywhere.
MADE IN CANADA

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED
Light Lubrication