

SUBSCRIPTION:—to subscribers in Canada, \$2.50 a year; in the United States \$3.00. Twenty-five cents added when sent in advance. No paper except on a trial, all arrears are paid, except the portion of the publisher.

Advertisements under 1 line 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 5c 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.

Transient Advs., such as Legal Notices, 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.

Advertisements without specified instructions will be inserted full length, and charged accordingly.

Advertisements subject to the approval of the Publisher. Information covering Special Contracts will be supplied promptly upon application.

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

LEGAL: P. McCULLOUGH, Solicitor, etc. Office—Market street, Markdale. Money to lend.

LEGAL: 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.

LEGAL: A. F. & A. M., Barristers, 490 G.R.C. Markdale, Meets in Masonic Hall, Markdale, on Tuesday evening on or before the full moon every month.

LEGAL: C. O. C. P., No. 399, Markdale Council, Canadian Order Chosen Friends, No. 399, meets second Monday in the month in Sarjeant's Hall at 8 o'clock.

LEGAL: MARKDALE, L.O.L., No. 1045, Meets in Sarjeant's block on Thursday evening on or before full moon in each month.

LEGAL: B. H. WALDEN, Licensed Auctioneer for the County of Grey. All sales promptly attended to.

LEGAL: R. D. CARRUTHERS, Licensed Auctioneer County of Grey. Reasonable terms. Satisfaction guaranteed.

LEGAL: Cook's Cotton Root Compound, A safe, reliable, regulating medicine. Sold in either degree of strength.

LEGAL: THE COOK MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Walker's).

LEGAL: PROMPTLY SECURED, In all countries. Ask for our INVENTORS' ADVISORY, with the name of MARION & MARION.

MARKDALE STANDARD

VOL. 40 MARKDALE, ONT., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1920. Established in 1875

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

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 Brain Weakness, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory, Price 50c per bottle.

POULTRY

So much has been said about hens' nests of dust that few poultry keepers do not provide some sort of box for this purpose. While it cannot be denied that the dust bath is very necessary to the health of the fowls, it is their only way of cleansing themselves—it is questionable whether some have the right idea concerning the function of the bath.

It has always been the theory that hens desired and needed something exclusively dry and dusty, the idea being that the dust would suffocate the lice when the hens used it. Working on this theory, many poultrymen provided boxes of dry road dust or finely sifted ashes, often adding a quantity of dusting powder.

It must be admitted that this method will finish the lice if the hens use it, but they do use it only because they have no chance to select their own. Hens having nothing else will often be found trying to dust in the floor litter.

But let the hens make their own selection between the dry dust box and the earth and none of them will invariably select a spot where the earth is powdered as fine as dust, but with some moisture in it. This moist, powdered earth removes all gruff and dirt from the skin and the bases of the feathers, acting somewhat like deep sandblast sprinkled over a floor and then swept.

Spuff and dirt on the skin and at the base of the feathers make a hen's feet lice but when the hens are allowed to clean themselves in the right way few lice remain. Lice do not come from a lack of dust, but from a lack of the means to clean themselves in their own natural way.

It is obvious that it is practical to provide almost all these by-products of which we are now so busily engaged in getting rid. There is a serious municipal problem in the issue of getting a revenue out of city refuse and garbage. That the problem was solved before the war has been the subject of many a special treatise. But, in the larger issue of the general waste, we have not even scratched the surface so far as any collective and intensive and scientific effort goes to organize the salvage of waste in a practical manner.

The world is suffering from the colossal and irreparable waste of a world war. Before the war even the most economical of Canadians threw away many things that might have yielded longer service. But when it is remembered that during the war it was found possible to salvage and make use of many things which had been thrown away, it is not too much to say that it is practical to salvage almost all these by-products of which we are now so busily engaged in getting rid.

EFFICIENT FARMING

Loss of Power in Tractor. After the tractor has completed the spring work, you are likely to notice a considerable loss of power; or the engine seems to start harder, and when operating runs rather sluggishly.

There are three common places to look for the trouble—leaky valves, worn, broken or sticking piston rings, or a leaking cylinder head gasket.

To find the trouble, turn the engine over slowly, paying close attention to the strength required on the compression stroke for each cylinder. When operating correctly there will be very little if any difference. Note the one that seems to turn the easiest and then examine it more closely to see what is causing the trouble.

If the cylinders are cast together there is no need to pay much attention to leaky gaskets, unless all of the cylinders seem to have lost their compression. In that case, however, the trouble may be a leaky gasket.

More often the trouble lies in leaky valves or badly worn piston rings. The exhaust valve always causes the most trouble and should be examined first. The hot gases that are forced past it on the exhaust stroke heat it to an extremely high temperature. A small piece of hard carbon or grit lodging under the valve may start it leaking. Even though the carbon or grit may not be found there when investigated, if it should remain there long enough for the hot gases to pass through several times, a rough spot will be formed on the valve cap or seat, making it impossible for the valve spring to draw the valve down to a tight seal.

It pays to keep the valves in good condition. To grind a valve, remove the valve spring, taking care not to bend or spring the stem, and clean both the valve and the seat with kerosene. When the valve is out, scrape off all accumulation of soot and carbon from the cap and stem, making sure that the valve stems freely in the guide. If it binds, examine it for a sprung stem. This is done by rolling it along on a smooth surface. If it seems to be warped ever so little, the best thing to do is to replace it with a new one. A warped valve stem is a nuisance.

Valve grinding compound may be bought at any garage or shop where gas-engine work is done. Use the Rules for Estimating Grain and Hay. To find the number of bushels of grain or shelled corn in a bin, multiply the length by the width by the depth (all in feet) and divide by 128.

To find the number of bushels of corn in a crib, multiply the length by the width by the average depth (all in feet) and divide by 216. Multiply the distance around the crib by the diameter by the depth of the corn (all in feet) and divide by 10.

To find the number of tons of hay in a mow, multiply the length by the width by the height (all in feet) and divide by 400 to 500, depending on the kind of hay and how long it has been in the mow.

To find the number of tons of hay in a rick, multiply the overthrow (the distance from the ground on one side over the top of the stack to the ground on the other side) by the length by the width (all in feet); multiply by 3; divide by 10 and then divide by 400 to 500.

home in the country. We are paying for fuel, and may pay more, and the family ash barrel in the aggregate amounts to an enormous tonnage. Paper is scarce, and yet those who collect waste paper know that if paper waste were carried on systematically all over the country a great addition to the national wealth would be made.

The wood waste from the point of view of fuel, if saved would yield millions of tons of heat and power. The waste of heat and power is a practical nuisance. The world abounds in great quantities of waste, and it is in great need of waste, and it is throwing them away by the barrel in every city, town, village, hamlet and

engaged in getting rid. There is a serious municipal problem in the issue of getting a revenue out of city refuse and garbage. That the problem was solved before the war has been the subject of many a special treatise. But, in the larger issue of the general waste, we have not even scratched the surface so far as any collective and intensive and scientific effort goes to organize the salvage of waste in a practical manner.

The world is suffering from the colossal and irreparable waste of a world war. Before the war even the most economical of Canadians threw away many things that might have yielded longer service. But when it is remembered that during the war it was found possible to salvage and make use of many things which had been thrown away, it is not too much to say that it is practical to salvage almost all these by-products of which we are now so busily engaged in getting rid.

There is nothing new or even novel in this great fact as to the potential wealth that lies in waste save in so far as the world has given it a new and ominous meaning. The question is, therefore, when will the federal government and the provincial and city governments of the country assisted by great specialists and great industrial organizers, get together and put an end to this appalling destruction of values that is now placidly overlooked because it is true of us we have been handling a problem for years without ever really getting at its solution?

Buyers from Italy recently made purchases of pure-bred stock in Canada. Pigs make pork, pork makes money, money makes the mare go. Save every pig. Place several thicknesses of newspapers under the rug. It will save wear and prevent the cold air from coming through the floor.

Animal Diseases Eradication Board.

At a meeting held in Toronto on Thursday, May 27th, the final steps were taken in the organization of a body to be known as the "Animal Diseases Eradication Board." As its name implies, this Board has for its object the formulation and carrying out of plans for controlling diseases of live stock in Canada, it being the intention to pay particular attention at this time to tuberculosis of live stock, a disease which contributes to a greater extent than is generally recognized, to the spread of tuberculosis in human beings, besides causing an enormous economic waste of food products by reason of the necessity for condemning, as unfit for human food, carcasses or portions of carcasses of tuberculous animals.

The Board is composed of twelve members, four from the live stock associations, four from the meat packers, and four from the Federal Department of Agriculture, and the headquarters of the Board will be at Ottawa. Co-operation with Provincial Governments, railways, banks, press and public health bodies will be sought.

At the Toronto meeting, an Executive Committee of three members, one from each of the interests represented, was appointed to consider and make recommendations to the full Board with reference to the details of a plan of campaign for controlling this disease most effectively, the broad outlines of the plan having been agreed upon by the Board. These details will deal with the methods for obtaining the necessary funds for the work, the executive organization, the areas to be covered, the methods by which the work can best be carried on and the administration of any fund that may be established for the purpose.

The objects in view will involve hearty co-operation between the live stock men, the Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture and the solid backing of all interested in the disease from the human as well as the live stock standpoint.

The preliminary meetings have indicated that there are good reasons to believe this co-operation will be secured. The plans are necessarily tentative but a great deal of progress has already been made, and after the representatives of the groups have had an opportunity to consult the

Address all communications for this department to Mrs. Helen Law, 235 Woodbine Ave., Toronto.

YOUR PROBLEMS BY MRS. HELEN LAW

Inexperienced: When calling on the girl with whom I am keeping company, how should I take leave? She is eighteen and I am twenty years of age.

Why "keep company" with the girl? Call on her occasionally and be happy to be one of her friends, but you are too young to monopolize her time, and she is too young to be tied down to one man. There can be no set form for taking leave. Much depends upon the turn the conversation has taken, but you can always leave early, and should rise just after you have said something, not after the other person has spoken. Rise, get your hat and leave promptly without lingering either in the room or at the door. Tell the girl that you have had a pleasant evening, and that you hope to see her soon again. Say "good night" and go.

Wild Rose: Please tell me what to do on entering a restaurant or ice cream parlor. Whom do I sit? Who suggests leaving the place?

In entering a restaurant or place where ice cream is served, a girl or woman may show a preference for the table at which she wishes to be seated, or the party may be led to a place by a waiter or attendant. The girl sits wherever she chooses; that is, if she prefers to face the other people in the room, she may do so; if she prefers to turn her back to them, she has that privilege also. In leaving a place of this sort, it is supposed that as soon as people have finished eating they are ready to leave. A girl may take the initiative and suggest going if she pleases to do so.

Ignorance: If I am to take a girl out on an entertainment, shall I get out of the car when I call for her, or just blow the horn to let her know I am there? Should the girl say when we should start?

When a young man escorts a girl to any sort of an entertainment, he may or may not go up to the house, as this depends upon circumstances, but he should always get out of the car, and assist the girl in getting in. If she is waiting on the verandah or steps, it is not necessary for him to go up to the house unless he chooses to do so; but it would most certainly be considerate on his part if he went in and spoke to her family.

If he happens to be late, it would quite correct to blow the horn; the girl would respond by coming to the door at once. It is in some ways who suggests the time for the such things usually come about naturally. After greetings have been made, it would be the natural for the young people to start together.

Awkward: A girl kindly tell me to say when performing an introduction, and what to say when one is introduced. To use a set form for performing introductions, proclaims oneself lacking in versatility and expertise. What one really says is governed largely by circumstances, but there are certain set rules which are served more or less closely by live people everywhere. Study until you are familiar with them; you will not be at a loss as to what to say. Always present the younger woman. The younger woman always presented to the older, and a younger man to an older. As a general thing, an unmarried man is presented to a married man. In making introductions be particularly pronounced names distinctly, not enough to say, "My aunt," "My sister." The name as a relationship must be stated.

In response to the introductory clasp the hand and repeat the name of the person to whom you are introduced, or you can say, "I am glad to meet you." Avoid such phrases as, "Meet my sister," "Pleased to meet you." She hands is not often practiced at a meeting, unless the two have much of each other and wish to greet each other cordially. Beyond that, youth away, the young and ordinary folk to meet the distinguished, it is not necessary for introductions. A never rises to greet a man unless he is the hostess, or wishes to pay a special compliment for his distinction. A newcomer is introduced wholesale to all the assembled. She is presented to or two at a time, as opportunity offers. A pleasant form of introduction in the form of a question as, "Blank, may I present Mr. Smith?" "Miss Blank, I wish to present Jones."

SUFFERED DAY AND NIGHT

The Tortures of Dyspepsia Relieved By "Fruit-a-lives"

LARRY BRAS D'ON, C. B. "I was a terrible sufferer from Dyspepsia and Constipation for years. I had pain after eating, belching gas, constant headaches and did not sleep well at night. Finally, a friend told me to try 'Fruit-a-lives'. In a week, the Constipation was corrected and soon I was free of pain, headaches and that miserable feeling that accompanies Dyspepsia. I continued to take this splendid fruit medicine and now I am well, strong and vigorous." ROBERT NEWTON. 60c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.



THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON. JUNE 13TH.

A Shepherd Boy Chosen King. Samuel 16: 1-12. Gospel: Luke 1: 1-16. Lesson: Luke 16: 1-15.

The King to be chosen was a boy who was known by the name of David, and was of a poor family. He was a shepherd boy, and his father had a flock of sheep. One day he was tending his father's sheep in a field near Bethlehem. The king was sitting on a throne, and he was looking for a new king to rule over his kingdom. He had many advisors, but none of them had a good opinion of any of the men who were before him. He had heard that there was a boy named David who was a shepherd, and he had a good reputation among the people. So he sent for David, and he brought him to the king. The king looked at David, and he was very pleased with what he saw. He had a good appearance, and he was a good man. So he chose David to be his new king.

Supposed the king to be chosen was a boy who was known by the name of David, and was of a poor family. He was a shepherd boy, and his father had a flock of sheep. One day he was tending his father's sheep in a field near Bethlehem. The king was sitting on a throne, and he was looking for a new king to rule over his kingdom. He had many advisors, but none of them had a good opinion of any of the men who were before him. He had heard that there was a boy named David who was a shepherd, and he had a good reputation among the people. So he sent for David, and he brought him to the king. The king looked at David, and he was very pleased with what he saw. He had a good appearance, and he was a good man. So he chose David to be his new king.

Supposed the king to be chosen was a boy who was known by the name of David, and was of a poor family. He was a shepherd boy, and his father had a flock of sheep. One day he was tending his father's sheep in a field near Bethlehem. The king was sitting on a throne, and he was looking for a new king to rule over his kingdom. He had many advisors, but none of them had a good opinion of any of the men who were before him. He had heard that there was a boy named David who was a shepherd, and he had a good reputation among the people. So he sent for David, and he brought him to the king. The king looked at David, and he was very pleased with what he saw. He had a good appearance, and he was a good man. So he chose David to be his new king.

Supposed the king to be chosen was a boy who was known by the name of David, and was of a poor family. He was a shepherd boy, and his father had a flock of sheep. One day he was tending his father's sheep in a field near Bethlehem. The king was sitting on a throne, and he was looking for a new king to rule over his kingdom. He had many advisors, but none of them had a good opinion of any of the men who were before him. He had heard that there was a boy named David who was a shepherd, and he had a good reputation among the people. So he sent for David, and he brought him to the king. The king looked at David, and he was very pleased with what he saw. He had a good appearance, and he was a good man. So he chose David to be his new king.

Supposed the king to be chosen was a boy who was known by the name of David, and was of a poor family. He was a shepherd boy, and his father had a flock of sheep. One day he was tending his father's sheep in a field near Bethlehem. The king was sitting on a throne, and he was looking for a new king to rule over his kingdom. He had many advisors, but none of them had a good opinion of any of the men who were before him. He had heard that there was a boy named David who was a shepherd, and he had a good reputation among the people. So he sent for David, and he brought him to the king. The king looked at David, and he was very pleased with what he saw. He had a good appearance, and he was a good man. So he chose David to be his new king.

Supposed the king to be chosen was a boy who was known by the name of David, and was of a poor family. He was a shepherd boy, and his father had a flock of sheep. One day he was tending his father's sheep in a field near Bethlehem. The king was sitting on a throne, and he was looking for a new king to rule over his kingdom. He had many advisors, but none of them had a good opinion of any of the men who were before him. He had heard that there was a boy named David who was a shepherd, and he had a good reputation among the people. So he sent for David, and he brought him to the king. The king looked at David, and he was very pleased with what he saw. He had a good appearance, and he was a good man. So he chose David to be his new king.

Supposed the king to be chosen was a boy who was known by the name of David, and was of a poor family. He was a shepherd boy, and his father had a flock of sheep. One day he was tending his father's sheep in a field near Bethlehem. The king was sitting on a throne, and he was looking for a new king to rule over his kingdom. He had many advisors, but none of them had a good opinion of any of the men who were before him. He had heard that there was a boy named David who was a shepherd, and he had a good reputation among the people. So he sent for David, and he brought him to the king. The king looked at David, and he was very pleased with what he saw. He had a good appearance, and he was a good man. So he chose David to be his new king.

Supposed the king to be chosen was a boy who was known by the name of David, and was of a poor family. He was a shepherd boy, and his father had a flock of sheep. One day he was tending his father's sheep in a field near Bethlehem. The king was sitting on a throne, and he was looking for a new king to rule over his kingdom. He had many advisors, but none of them had a good opinion of any of the men who were before him. He had heard that there was a boy named David who was a shepherd, and he had a good reputation among the people. So he sent for David, and he brought him to the king. The king looked at David, and he was very pleased with what he saw. He had a good appearance, and he was a good man. So he chose David to be his new king.

Supposed the king to be chosen was a boy who was known by the name of David, and was of a poor family. He was a shepherd boy, and his father had a flock of sheep. One day he was tending his father's sheep in a field near Bethlehem. The king was sitting on a throne, and he was looking for a new king to rule over his kingdom. He had many advisors, but none of them had a good opinion of any of the men who were before him. He had heard that there was a boy named David who was a shepherd, and he had a good reputation among the people. So he sent for David, and he brought him to the king. The king looked at David, and he was very pleased with what he saw. He had a good appearance, and he was a good man. So he chose David to be his new king.