MARKDALE STANDARD

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The Markdale STANDARD

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All Advertisements under 1 inch are charged as one inch.

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

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

R. J. SPROULE.

Flesherton. 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. Sproule, Flesherton.

LEGAL:

P. McCULLOUGH

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

LUCAS & HENRY

Barristers, Solicitors, Etc. Offices—Lucas Block, Markdale. Traders Bank Bldg., Toronto. H. E. Lucas, K.C., W. D. Henry, B.A.

MEDICAL

Dr. J. W. LEACH

Practicing Physician Flesherton, Ontario

Phones:—Markdale exchange, 51 r 3. (2113 pt.) Meaford exchange, 213 r 14.

DENTISTRY:

DR. J. A. MacARTHUR

Dentist

Office in Artley 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. L. G. Campbell, W.M.; Ran. Bradley, Secretary.

C. O. C. F., No. 399.

Markdale Council, Canadian Order Chosen Friends, No. 399, meets second Monday in the month in Haskett's Hall, at 8 o'clock. A Jackson, Chief Councillor; Herb. M. Irwin, Recorder.

MARKDALE L.O.L., No. 1045.

Meets in Haskett's Hall 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. 26

Cook's Cotton Root Compound

A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength—No. 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)

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 $2 per box, 3 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.

What Concrete Does.

A friend asked us the other day what we thought of concrete on the farm. This seems to be rather a generally asked question, so we will say here what we answered, and possibly it will answer the same question in your mind:

"Anything that makes for greater permanency in farm construction is fundamentally sound and good. It means that that construction will not have to be replaced so soon as in the case of less durable materials. Hence it saves you money. Therefore it is good.

"Concrete, rightly used, has the qualities of permanency, economy and efficiency.

"Although farm uses for concrete are many and varied, the surface has only been scratched so far as its use on the individual farm is concerned. It combines efficiency and economy with simplicity of installation. That is to say, with a little preliminary study the average farmer can put in his own concrete. Water troughs, feed troughs, fence posts, walks, feed-lot floors, machine and implement floors, manure pits, and building foundations have proved their value, and they constitute only part of the list.

"On the whole, we should say that concrete on the farm is a step forward in the right direction—that is, toward efficiency and prosperity."

Control of weeds is largely a matter of farmers learning to distinguish different varieties of weeds and approved methods for eradication.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

In all countries. Ask for our INVENTOR'S ADVISER, which will be sent free. MARION & MARION, Temple Building, Montreal and Ottawa.

G.T.R. DAILY BETWEEN BUFFALO & CLEVELAND

3 MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS 3

The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE" — "CITY OF ERIE" — "CITY OF BUFFALO"

BETWEEN BUFFALO — Daily, May 1st to Nov. 15th — CLEVELAND

Leave Buffalo - - 9:00 P. M. Arrive Cleveland - - 7:00 A. M. Eastern Standard Time. Leave Cleveland - - 9:00 P. M. Arrive Buffalo - - 7:30 A. M.

Connections at Cleveland for Cedar Point, Put-in-Bay, Toledo, Detroit and other points. Railroad tickets reading between Buffalo and Cleveland are good for transportation on our steamers. Ask your ticket agent or American Express Agent for tickets via C & B Line. Near Fourth Automobile Plate—$10.00 Round Trip, with 2 days return limit, for cars not exceeding 127 in. wheelbase.

Beautifully colored sectional puzzle chart of The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE" sent on receipt of five cents. Also ask for our 24-page pictorial and descriptive booklet free.

The Cleveland & Buffalo Transit Company, Cleveland, Ohio

Also Great Ship "SEEANDBEE" —the largest and most costly passenger Steamer on inland waters of the world. Sleeping capacity, 1500 passengers.

FARE $4.63

EFFICIENT FARMING

Care of Young Horses.

In developing and feeding young growing horses, we must remember that the feed and care they receive during their first year determines largely what they will be at maturity. The aim and purpose should be to secure the greatest possible physical development at the least possible cost. Often the colt is fed too sparingly, with the idea that growth which it does not make as a colt can be made up later. This is a mistaken idea—a stunted colt will never fully recover.

The young horse should be fed liberally of the right kind of feed. The mineral content of the ration, as well as the protein, carbohydrates, and fat should be considered carefully. The bony framework of the horse demands a considerable amount of calcium and phosphorus; the blood needs sodium, potassium, and iron; the nervous tissues demand phosphorus. These, together with sulphur and magnesia, are the important forms of inorganic matter that are needed.

Experience has shown me that colts make a better growth on a ration of corn and alfalfa hay than on corn and timothy or prairie hay. This is due as much to the difference in mineral content of the two rations as it is to the difference in the digestible nutrients.

Most of the feeds that contain large amounts of mineral matter—alfalfa hay, bran, and linseed meal—also contain large amounts of digestible protein. Protein is the muscle-forming element, so it is evident these feeds should enter largely into a ration fed the growing colt during that part of the year when grass is not available. With bran, linseed meal, and alfalfa hay you should combine oats, corn, barley, kafir, or milo. Clover hay may be substituted for alfalfa hay.

Linseed meal, while not absolutely necessary when bran and alfalfa hay are used, gives the horse's coat a glossy appearance, indicating thrift and good condition; also, it stimulates and aids digestion and assimilation. Horses relish a little prairie hay, straw, or corn fodder when being fed large amounts of alfalfa hay.

During the summer the cheapest and probably the best ration for the growing horse is pasture grass. If the pasture is good, little if any grain is necessary for average growth. If the pasture is poor, if the season is dry, or if the colts do not continue to grow and remain in good condition, grain should be fed, especially to the sucklings and yearlings. If a maximum growth is desired, it is necessary to feed some grain regardless of pasture conditions. Horses should have access to salt at all times.

Water supply is another important item in developing growing animals. A water shortage for a few days, or even weeks, often doesn't cause much concern. A plentiful supply of stagnant or even filthy water is deemed sufficient by some. Either condition, however, is a serious detriment to the growth and thrift of a young animal. It is just as important, particularly in hot weather, that the growing animal have a plentiful supply of clean, pure water as it is that they be well fed.

Aside from feeding, probably the most important consideration in developing growing colts is the care of the feet. Many of the poor feet seen on horses are the result of neglect while they were young. The toes should not be allowed to grow abnormally long and ill-shaped. Serious trouble may result from cracking or breaking of the hoof. Neither should the heels be allowed to become high, narrow, or rolled.

If these ill shapes are not corrected, the feet and legs, to some extent, respond to these influences, and the horse matures with poorly shaped hoofs and often poorly set legs.

Beware of thrush and kindred troubles. If the stables are kept clean and sanitary, however, there will be very little trouble from this source. Careful attention to these details will help greatly in developing well-shaped, healthy feet.

Winter quarters should be well lighted, well ventilated and sanitary.

During the summer season when the horses are on pasture, I find an open shed will be a profitable investment if there are no trees for protection from sun and storm.

Preparing Grains for Fall Fairs.

It pays to advertise. There is no better advertisement than to be a prize winner at the Fall Fairs and no crop on the farm can be exhibited to better advantage than the cereal crop. To attain the best results, a special plot should be maintained and kept thoroughly clean, free from weeds and all impurities. Harvesting should be done by hand, keeping the sheaves as neat and straight as possible.

First and foremost the grain in the sheaf must not be weathered, it must be perfectly dry and of good color. The best results are obtained by the use of slightly immature straw, as it will be found to be less brittle and easier to handle. The straw should be spread in thin layers in the sun to dry; the sun will bleach the straw as well as dry it. Use only straight, uniform straws to make the sheaf; two or three sheaves should be collected in the field to allow for waste.

The majority of persons have the idea that all the straws should be the same length and the heads all placed on the same level. This would give us the square head in which, when tied, the majority of the straws would break off below the head. The ideal sheaf has a rounded head with a gradual curve. This rounded head is procured by allowing the central straws to stand a little higher than the surrounding straws and each layer of heads that are added, to gradually slope away from the centre. The large sheaf may be conveniently formed by first making a number of small sheaves and then placing them together as though they were individual heads, gradually sloping them off in the same manner. To finish the sheaf a layer of individual heads should be placed around the whole, producing a finished exhibition sheaf. All the loose leaves should be plucked off the outside of the sheaf with a jack-knife leaving only the white shining straws, and all heads that do not conform to the symmetry of the head may be cut off, leaving a perfect sheaf. Colored ribbon about ½ to ¾-inch wide may be used with good effect to cover the binding strigs.

The remainder of the plot should be threshed by hand. This will form the bulk sample for the Fair. If the plot was kept pure in the field there will be very little that will need to be done to the threshed sample. A good fanning mill will remove all shrunken and small kernels, all chaff and dirt. The fanning mill must be clean; many an excellent sample has been ruined by a dirty fanning mill. Thoroughness is the secret of a good sample, the fanning mill should not be spared even if it means fanning away 50 per cent. of the original sample.

The bulk sample should be double bagged for shipping to the Fair. The sheaf should be shipped in a box, ¾-inch longer and ½-inch broader and deeper than the sheaf. The sheaf should be wrapped in paper and tied, fitted into the box and kept in position by supports.

With our present day standards always improving, great care must be taken in preparing the exhibits for our Fall Fairs. No prize will be won by the farmer who puts up a rough sheaf or a poor sample. The secret of success is thoroughness.

Poultry

Did you ever see a good lumberman go into a wood lot and clean out the underbrush and dead wood, and then watch the way the remaining trees grow? Or have you watched a fruit grower clean up an old orchard, cutting out dead wood and old limbs that were in the way, and which were not bearing fruit. Well, that's just what should be done to a good many farm flocks. Not only will culling reduce the feed bills in direct proportion as to the number of hens taken out, but it will give the remaining flock more room and a better chance.

In every healthy farm flock there are some hens that are laying 200 or more eggs a year, while there are others, if they have never been culled, that are laying hardly two dozen. In recent years accurate methods have been worked out for distinguishing between the laying and the slacker hen. If you have ever kept an egg record you probably have noticed that in June or July, about the time when the weather begins to get disagreeably warm, the eggs will begin to drop in number.

On studying individual records of the average flock, it was found that even the best of hens tend to let up a little at this time. But the factor which causes most flock records to fall is the fact that some hens stop laying altogether. These hens usually loaf from early summer until mid-winter. They seldom lay enough eggs in a year's time to pay their board.

The hen that stops laying in the early summer can be easily detected. She will usually be found to be molting, and either half bare or growing new feathers. On handling her, the lay bones, the two small pin bones on each side of the vent, will be found hard and stiff and often very close together, hardly more than half an inch apart. The vent will be small, puckered, and dry. If this hen is fat and in good flesh, kill and eat her right away, before she eats you out of house and home. If she is thin, confine her for a week or ten days and feed her plenty of corn and skim milk or buttermilk. She will fatten up in a hurry, and then let her have the axe.

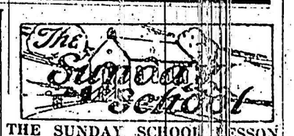
Occasionally a good hen is found to be resting at this season. It will take but a second to recognize her, as she will have, if a yellow-shanked variety, pale yellow or ivory-colored shanks and beak. One must be sure that this pale color is due to heavy laying and not illness. A description of a sickly hen is not necessary here, as this condition will be obvious. If the hen has yellow shanks, or if she has already gone through two or three years of laying and is found resting in summer, you can't make a mistake by getting rid of her.

The broody hens, which are so common at this season, afford a mighty good opportunity to take out the dead wood. Broody hens are not all poor layers, but a great many are. While taking these pests off the nest, examine the lay bones, and look at the vent. If the vent is dry and small, the hen is usually a persistent setter and a poor layer. If the lay bones are hard and close together, if the keel bone is bent up near the lay bones, and if the skin over the abdomen is hard, thick, and tough, you can be sure the hen doesn't pay her board.

If, on the other hand, this broody hen's lay bones are spread and pliable, with the keel bone carried low, the skin on the abdomen soft and pliable, the vent large and moist, her shanks pale yellow or ivory color, put a distinguishing band on her. She will bear a good test later in the fall, when you are selecting breeders. When you make your final culling and selection, this type of hen is often the very best.

This midsummer culling is not for the purpose of picking out breeders, but to dispose of poor hens and non-producers. Midsummer is the best time to start this culling, but continue it through the summer until fall.

It takes only a few minutes each week to keep a complete record of the farm business; and with accurate figures at hand a man can see at a glance, at the end of the season, where he is making money and where he is losing it.



THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON
AUGUST 15TH

12: 9-10. The Rebuke of Nathan. Thou hast killed Uriah the Hittite. The story of David's crime is told in chapter II., He has caused the brave soldier to be sent to certain death before the walls of Rabbah, the capital city of the Ammonites, which David's army was besieging, in order that he might take to himself Bathsheba, Uriah's wife. For this crime he was sharply rebuked by his loyal friend and counsellor, the prophet Nathan, in the parable of the poor man's lamb. Nathan showed superb courage as well as tact, in thus bringing home to the king his fault. His courage and fidelity might well have cost him his life. He does not hesitate to charge David with a breach of the sixth commandment in the killing of Uriah, and declares that, as a consequence, the sword shall never depart from the house of David, a prediction most unhappily fulfilled in the tragic deaths of his sons Amnon and Absalom and Adonijah.

18: 1-15. The Death of Absalom. The story of Absalom is one of the masterpieces of Biblical narrative. It is told with simplicity, naturalness, genuine feeling, and graphic power. First there is the unnatural and abominable crime of Amnon, for which two years afterwards he was murdered by Absalom. Then Absalom fled from the country to the court of his neighboring kingdom, where he remained three years, fearing the anger of his father. Joab, David's trouble-some but loyal kinsman, outraged genuine affection for the king, seeing that he grieved for his absent son, obtained by stratagem David's consent to his return. Absalom came back to Jerusalem, but was not admitted to the court, nor to see his father. No more years passed and Absalom persuaded Joab to be again a mediator and restore him to his father's presence and favor. In the four years that followed this reconciliation, Absalom behaved in a very dishonorable and treacherous way. He employed all the arts of a very attractive personality to ingratiate himself with the people. He "stole the hearts of the men of Israel." He duped them into believing that he was a very warm and ardent friend of the people. Finally he went under a false pretence to Hebron and there raised the standard of revolt, carrying large numbers of the men of Judah with him. Ahithophel, one of David's wisest counsellors, became his chief adviser. The king was wholly unprepared for resistance and fled with those of his servants and soldiers who were faithful to him to Mahanaim in Gilead, east of Jordan. Absalom followed with a large army under the command of Amasa, a cousin of Joab, and nephew of David, which David's forces, which he had now gathered and organized, were commanded by Joab and his brother Abishai and Ittai the Gittite, who was at the head of the foreign mercenary troops and was warmly attached to the king. See 15: 18-22.

David Numbered the People, arranging them with the skill of a soldier in battalions and companies. The entire army he then formed and sent forth in three divisions under his three generals. The king at first determined to go out with the troops to the battle, but was finally persuaded to remain with a body of reserves in the city.

By the Gate Side. Standing by the gate with Joab, Abishai, and Ittai, David saw with a sore heart his faithful army march past, going out to fight against his rebellious but still beloved son. Deal gently for my sake with the young man, he said to the generals, but he must have felt strong misgiving, for Joab and Abishai were not the men to deal gently with a rebel, even though he were the king's son.

The Wood of Ephraim, where the battle was fought, must have been in the rugged wilder parts of Gilead. Its exact location and that of the city of Mahanaim are now unknown. It was probably a wild, rocky region, "a sea of rocks," covered with thickets which concealed dangerous pits between the rocks, and in which fugitives might easily lose themselves.

Absalom Met the Servants of David. It was not by intention but by chance he met them, and he endeavored to escape, riding away upon a mule. Passing swiftly under an oak tree, his head was caught fast in the forked branch of the tree, and there he held him hanging when the mule passed on. It was not by his hair (14: 26), but by his head that he was held in the midst of the oak.

Ten Shekels of Silver. A shekel was not a stamped coin, but a weight of silver about equal in value to a British half-crown. The soldier probably read Joab's character aright when he said that Joab would have "stood aloof" (revised version) and would have protected him from the king's wrath. Verse 13 should be rendered in the revised version: "Otherwise I had dealt falsely against his life (and there is no matter hid from the king), then thou thyself wouldst have stood aloof."

But Joab was not lacking in courage. He had defied the king's anger before, and now he was without fear or compassion. He himself, acting with impatience from the men who argued with him, thrust three darts through the heart of the helpless youth dangling in the oak tree. His young men gathered around and completed the barbarous slaughter. Absalom richly deserved his fate, but Joab was unquestionably wrong in thus disregarding the king's wish and command. Absalom might easily have been taken prisoner and his power to do further harm prevented in some other way.

Yonder in Mahanaim David watched between the gates, and as he watched we may believe he prayed:

"For his estranged, misguided Absalom,—
And as he prayed forgave him there,
Before his God, for his deep sinfulness."

HIS LIFE RUINED BY DYSPEPSIA

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

MR. 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 *wife of a local merchant recommended 'Fruit-a-tives'*.

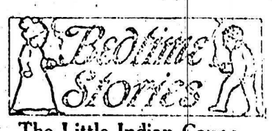
I procured a box of 'Fruit-a-tives' and began the treatment, and my condition commenced to improve immediately.

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

I feel that *I owe a great debt to 'Fruit-a-tives'* for the benefit derived from them."

FRANK HALL.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.



The Little Indian Canoe.

"Oh, Uncle Henry," cried a small boy, "where did you get that birch boat? Isn't it a nice one?"

"That came from up North, Donald," said Uncle Henry. "It's an Indian canoe and I saw the Indian who made it."

"Oh, Uncle Henry, did you really?"

"Yes, indeed," replied his uncle, "and it took a good deal of skill to make it. Every Indian lad is anxious to learn how to make a good canoe. How would you like to own this one, Donald?"

"Own it? I own that canoe?" gasped Donald, pleased and surprised at so generous an offer.

"Certainly. That very canoe. Why not?"

"Oh, oh, Uncle—"

"If you will cut the grass in my yard, and do it well, I'll pay you by giving you the canoe."

"Where's your lawn-mower?" asked Donald, eagerly. "I'll begin this minute."

"It's in the tool house," answered his uncle.

So Donald ran off to the tool house and soon returned with the lawn mower. For over an hour he pushed it up and down the yard; then he ran into the house and called "Uncle Henry, please bring me the canoe. I'm all through."

"Oh, are you?" asked his uncle in great surprise. "There's a patch over there by the garden—and another by the kitchen walk that don't look as though they had been touched since last week. Of course, if you'd rather not finish your job, I'll pay you fifteen cents for what you've done. But that little canoe—you see it's made of real birch-bark and by a genuine Indian—and well made, too—sewed and bound firmly and neatly. It wouldn't be right for me to give you that unless you had done the whole job, Donald, and done it well. I'm sorry, but I can't do it."

Back to the yard went Donald. "I'll try it again," he said.

For half an hour longer he cut and trimmed, till the lawn was as smooth as a green rug.

Then he brought Uncle Henry out to inspect the job. "All right, my boy," said Uncle Henry. "Here is your canoe."

Buy Thrift Stamps.

Don't stop feeding your chickens because they are on range. Feed them all they will eat hungrily, and let them have the grasshoppers and other bugs as extras. Of course they could live altogether on the range, but if you feed them too, they will mature much more rapidly. The pullets will be laying earlier, and the young cockerels will be ready to sell sooner.