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MARKDALE STANDARD

VOL. 41 — MARKDALE, ONT., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1921 — Established in 1875

The Markdale STANDARD

is published on Wednesday by
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Offices: Lucas Block, Markdale; Traders Bank Bldg., Toronto
H. B. Lucas, K.C., W. D. Henry, B.A.

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Rocklyn, Ontario
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Office in Artley Block (over Bowes' hardware store). Entrance at south-west corner of building, Toronto street.

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(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.

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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. T. H. Reburn, W.M.; S. A. Morrison, 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. Everard Walker, W.M.; J. England, Secretary.

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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.

D. 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.)

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.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED
In all countries. Ask for our INVENTOR'S ADVISER, which will be sent free.
MARION & MARION.

THE S. S. LESSON

MARCH 20.

Jesus on the Cross, St. Matthew 27: 33-50. Golden Text—Rom. 5: 8.

Time and Place: Friday, April 7, A.D. 29. The Mount of Calvary outside the walls of Jerusalem.

Connecting Links: After the Last Supper follow the scenes in the garden of Gethsemane, on the slope of the Mount of Olives, to which Jesus went with His disciples after the supper—the long-drawn-out agony and conflict of soul, which He bore alone while His weary companions kept, and the sudden and harsh interruption of betrayal and arrest.

Jesus was led away first to the house of Annas, a former high priest and a man of great influence, father-in-law of Caiaphas, the present high priest. There, in the gray light of early morning, an informal hearing took place, the story of which is told in John 18: 19-24. Next, in the house of Caiaphas, Jesus appeared before the council for formal trial, and was condemned, under false witness, for treasonable designs against the temple. The council, however, had no authority to condemn Him to death, and so after mocking and abuse He was sent to Pilate, the Roman governor. Pilate questioned Jesus but found no fault in Him. Then, to avoid responsibility, He sent Him to Herod Antipas, the sub-king of Galilee, who happened to be in Jerusalem. Herod mockingly questioned Him and sent Him back to Pilate, by whom He was at last reluctantly condemned, in view of the persistent and violent clamor of the Jewish mob. Scattered, disorganized, and totally unprepared, the disciples and friends of Jesus could do nothing to help Him.

The Crucifixion.

V. 33. A place called Golgotha. The name means "skull," and the Latin word corresponding to it is Calvary. Weary after a sleepless night, worn by the agony through which He had passed in Gethsemane, and by repeated hearings before the different courts, buffeted, and bruised, and lacerated with the thorns which they had bound upon His head in mock imitation of a crown, Jesus was led forth from the city bearing upon His shoulders the cross upon which He was to be crucified (John 19: 17). It seems that He must have proven unequal to the burden, for on the way they laid hold upon a stranger, Simon of Cyrene, whose sons were afterward among the followers of Jesus, and made him bear the cross. By the way women who had known His good works, mourned and wept for Him, and somewhere in the crowds that gathered, the disciples, who had been with Him in the night, followed with astonishment and fear. Two criminals condemned to the same death kept Him company.

The site of Golgotha, or Calvary, is unknown. There is a tradition which comes down from the time of the Emperor Constantine, which marks the site now included in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. The only other probable place is outside Damascus gate, on the northern side of the city, where there are some low rocky hills and tombs.

Vinegar to drink mingled with gall. The vinegar was a sour wine. Mark says, "wine mingled with myrrh." Gall was the bitter and poisonous extract of some plant, possibly the poppy, but this is uncertain. It seems to have had a stupefying effect and to have rendered one partially or wholly insensible to pain. But Jesus preferred to retain His full consciousness and would not drink. It is impossible for us to imagine the intensity and agony of the pain which He must have endured.

They cast lots. This was, no doubt, a common custom. The Old Testament passage referred to is in Psalm 22, which was originally written of another sufferer, but the language of which in part seems to describe that which happened at Calvary.

Jesus the King of the Jews. Pilate had these words written in large letters, in Hebrew, Latin and Greek, and set up over the cross where all could read. No doubt He intended it as an insult to those Jewish leaders who had forced him to condemn to death an innocent man, for he thus made it appear that it was actually their king who was made to suffer this shameful death. He did not know that the cross was the way by which his victim would rise to a throne higher than that of Caesar, and to an Empire wider than any of which Rome ever dreamed.

V. 39. They that passed by reviled Him. Peter, whose own heart was sore with the memory of his passionate words of denial in the early morning, witnessed this scene, and wrote long afterward, urging men who believed to follow the example of Jesus, for "He committed no sin; no guile was ever found upon His lips. He was reviled and made no retort; He suffered and never threatened; but left everything to Him who judges justly. He bore our sins in His own body on the gibbet, that we might break with sin and live for righteousness."

The revilers quoted words which Jesus had used long before but with an entirely different meaning from that which they put upon them. Compare John 2: 19-22, Matt. 26: 61, and Acts 6: 14.

Save Thyself. They taunted Him saying, He saved others: Himself He cannot save. Unconsciously they were praising Him while they meant to mock Him. They were uttering that universal law of unselfish service, that those who would save others cannot save themselves. Wholly and unreservedly they give, as Christ gave, even to the giving of life. He trusted in God. Yet, they thought, God does not deliver Him. He's many a follower of Christ has trusted as He did and has not been delivered! Their faith, like that of their Master, has been tried to the uttermost, and like Him they have died. It seemed as if God had forsaken them. But had He forsaken or forgotten? Assuredly not. The lesson of the Cross is clear. Whether in life or death God never forsakes His own. Even Jesus, in His hour of agony, cried out, in the words of Psalm 22, Why hast Thou forsaken me? But God raised Him from the dead.

Application.

Into the mystery of our Lord's heart-rending cry it is impossible to enter, yet there is comfort in the fact that these words were found on His lips. How often have they been the expression of others' agony. A little babe is taken from a home which had joyfully settled itself to be a nest. A father is called from the head of his household, a mother passes beyond the reach of her child's tearful search. We are overcome with the sense of loss—loss for which we can see no reason. Like our Lord we cry, "My God, why?" There is no answer yet but it surely strengthens us to remember that Jesus felt as we do; that in His case, though calamities more crushing than ours came upon Him, there was no mistake; that our suffering, like His, has somehow a place in the wise order of Providence; that some day our severest agonies will be remembered only as we to-day remember the griefs of our childhood. The railing priests saw in his unrelieved agony proof that God had forsaken Him, and would not "have Him." The opposite was true. "The Father's delight in His Son reached its highest point when He became obedient unto death." Surely there is a lesson here for us.

No man should do a job by hand that can be done by machinery.

Legumes improve soils directly in two ways—by adding organic matter and by increasing the nitrogen content.

Stock will eat a considerable amount of straw if it is bright and crisp. That's the reason they nose into the stack.

Horses should always be watered before they are fed, as there is some danger of working the oats into the gut if the process is reversed.

During the mild weather gates and fences may be put in shape, which work will save money and worry in a few months when the young crops have commenced to grow.

ROYAL YEAST is now made in square cakes.
The number of cakes in a package has been reduced from six to five, but the five square cakes are equal in quantity to the six round cakes.
Each cake is wrapped in wax paper, insuring perfect keeping qualities.
Royal Yeast Cakes—make perfect bread.
E.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED TORONTO, CAN.
SEND NAME AND ADDRESS ON POSTCARD FOR FREE COPY "ROYAL YEAST FOOD FOR BETTER HEALTH"
MADE IN CANADA

If your grocer were greedy for profits he would not be content to sell and recommend Red Rose Tea at a less profit than he makes on other teas.
But it is a fact that he does make less on Red Rose than on other teas, and he recommends it because he knows its quality is the best.

EFFICIENT FARMING

Handling the Incubator.

Regardless of how long he may be in the business the poultryman can never forget the pleasure and satisfaction of watching his first hatch of downy chicks come from an incubator. And incubators are being made so efficient that it is not difficult to obtain good results. Farmers who do not own incubators will find more satisfaction in raising poultry by artificial hatching than with a large number of old hens. This is a fact, because brooders have been improved to care for the chicks.

The writer believes that brooders have been improved more than incubators. In past years many failures with artificial incubation was due to poor brooders. Poultrymen could hatch chicks which they could not raise. But now that good brooding equipment is available the incubators are having little trouble in proving their worth.

It pays to follow the directions of the maker of the machine. For the first hatch, mark on a calendar or make a chart showing the work that should be done each day. The routine of managing a machine will be learned during the process of one hatch.

The eggs for the incubator should be gathered often and stored where the temperature is between fifty and sixty dgrees. When eggs reach sixty-eight to seventy degrees a slow growth will start. Then the temperature may be reduced, causing the germ to die. Eggs that are chilled will also fail to hatch. Eggs should not be held longer than two weeks and the fresher they are, the better the chances of producing a large per cent. of livable chicks.

The best location for an incubator is in a cellar but a room where the temperature is around fifty to sixty degrees will be all right. The temperature inside the machine is constantly influenced by the outside air and if that is frequently changing in temperature it will be difficult to regulate the incubator. There is less vibration on a cellar floor than in an upstairs room. When the machine is upstairs much care is necessary to keep the temperature as uniform as possible and avoid heavy walking and banging of doors. Care should be taken to level the incubator before starting.

Eggs must be taken out and turned every twelve hours from the morning of the third day to the night of the eighteenth day. The time of cooling can gradually increase as more animal heat is produced in the eggs. Return them to the machine as soon as touching an egg to the eye proves it is cool. It is not necessary to turn each egg separately. Remove a few from the middle of the tray and roll the others toward the centre. Then replace the eggs in the ends. This procedure causes the eggs to be constantly changing their place in the machine.

When the lamp wick is first trimmed cut it straight across and slightly round the corners. After that do not trim the wick with shears but rub off the burned portion each day with a match. A pointed flame is not desirable, so have one that burns at an even height from one end of the wick to the other. The best grade of kerosene obtainable will be the best investment. This gives the most heat and the least soot and odor. A reserve supply should always be at hand to avoid the risk of running out of fuel.

When the machine is closed the night of the eighteenth day it must not be opened until the hatch is completed. When all hatching appears finished and the chicks are dry the machine can be opened. Take out the chicks and remove all broken shells, eggs that failed to hatch, and crippled chicks. Return the good chicks to the machine and hang a piece of paper in front of the glass door, if there is one, so that the chicks will not peck at each other but rest comfortably while spread out over the egg tray or the nursery. They do not need any feed until forty-eight to sixty hours old. If fed before that time bowel trouble is more apt to result. If it is hard to keep down the temperature in the machine, open the door slightly. Do not let the chicks overheat. We like to let the temperature drop to about ninety degrees soon after the hatching is completed and while the chicks are waiting to be removed to a brooder.

After each hatch, incubators should be thoroughly scrubbed with one of the commercial disinfectants or with hot soda water. After a careful washing it pays to dry the trays in the sunshine. The old wick can be removed and the burner boiled in soda water to remove gummy accumulations. A clean burner is easy to regulate. Some risk is avoided by placing a new wick in the burner for each hatch. Sometimes hatches have been injured when short wicks failed to reach the oil, causing the lamps to go out at night.

How to Introduce a Rotation of Crops.

First consider the approximate acreage of grain, hay, pasture and hoed crops which will be required; next consider the quality of soil which is on the farm. Then decide what rotation would be most suitable.

The following rotations have given good results:

A Four-Year Rotation: Hoed crop, grain, clover hay, timothy hay. This rotation has proved to be very satisfactory although its acreage of grain is rather too limited for most farms.

A Five-Year Rotation: Hoed crop, grain, clover hay, timothy hay, grain. This rotation gives a very good proportion of the various crops. It is very satisfactory.

A Three-Year Rotation: Hoed crop, grain, clover hay. This rotation has a very large area of hoed crop and provides no pasture land. It is, therefore, unsuited to most farms. However, if the fertility of the soil is very poor, if additional pasture land is available, and if considerable stock are kept which will consume the hoed crops, the rotation is very satisfactory.

There are, of course, many other rotations, but the above mentioned have perhaps the most general application. It is quite probable that portions of the farm, on account of being either too wet or too light and sandy, may have to be farmed under a separate cropping system. Under such conditions if this area is not too large it is undoubtedly more profitable to leave it undivided by fences and to reckon the entire area as one year in the new rotation. With such a system a field of poor soil may be increased in fertility by a short rotation of crops and by larger applications of manure. A field of low wet land may be left longer in hay.

One consideration should not be overlooked. The fields should be made large in order to reduce the cost of producing crops and to decrease the depreciation and repair of fences. The rotation should be planned so that the horses would be kept busy as much as possible throughout the year, because it costs money to have horses standing idle. While almost all farmers follow some practice of changing the crops on their fields from year to year, very few have adopted a definite rotation of crops. The adoption of a suitable rotation will reduce the cost of production and will make more profit.

In the Tunnel.

Two English lovers were returning from a sentimental Saturday afternoon at the seaside and they had been compelled to occupy the same compartment as a roistering crowd of costermongers. They had passed through a tunnel. "D'you know, darling," he whispered as they emerged, "if I had realized that tunel was so long I should have kissed you!" "Great Scott!" she gasped. "And didn't you?"

PREPARING FOR STRONG LAMBS

The sheep is in many respects a wonderful farm animal when you consider the results and returns that may be had from them with a minimum of expense and care throughout the greater portion of the year. On many farms they are left to provide largely for themselves in the fields and round the stacks, ten months out of the year. A little care and attention to feeding after the fall freezes have killed most of the vegetation, however, will be well repaid in the thrifty condition of the sheep that can be maintained up to lambing time.

Late winter is really harder on the ewes than the early winter days, because they have by that time lost some of the flesh and fat that was put on them during the summer. Any farm breeding animal is the better for the good flesh it carries, especially if it is bearing young. If the ewes are put into a good thrifty condition or kept in that condition during the winter they will be more likely to bear strong lambs. On the other hand, if they must shift for themselves most of the winter, picking up dead stuff in the meadows and existing on the straw stack, the owner is likely to be disappointed in the lambs that arrive with all the flabbiness of a wet dish-rag and about as useless for often they will not last more than two or three days, if that long.

A ewe is a cheap animal to keep. Give her good clover hay of some kind once or twice a day, a little oats and corn, and she will bear as good lambs as any flockmaster could expect. We have fed silage in place of clover hay and linseed meal with the grain in small quantities. These feeds will put starch into the lambs which will arrive perfectly formed and make the owner feel he has gained something worth while. Too much corn is fattening to a pregnant ewe so it is better to utilize more oats and clover hay and only enough corn to improve her flesh and keep her appetite sharp for it. Our ewes enjoy a daily feed of good corn silage also.

It is not advisable to keep them in close confinement even during cold and snowy weather. We usually let ours run into the stalk pastures and clover fields, where they roam about and perhaps find a little something to eat, while getting plenty of exercise. The natural habitat of the sheep is on the range or open field or wooded knoll, and I recall years when because of lack of barn room we used to feed our flock outdoors during most of the winter, and our lambs were strong and thrifty as those we raise to-day under better shelter conditions. As lambing time approached we hurdled the ewes in the barn, but this practice was not as convenient as feeding under cover.

Time is an important element to the present-day farmer, and everywhere that we can practice economies it will pay to do so. Strong lambs are the result of good care and feeding, and to get them started on the right road requires a little time. If he is vigorous after the first few days he needs practically no more attention other than that of being watched. Weak lambs require lots of close care for several days if they are to survive. A few weak lambs will just about keep one busy looking after them, and this means attention well into the night. So proper feeding of the ewes will prove to be an economy at lambing time.—J. L. J.

A hay-loader is indispensable as a labor-saving device on the farm.

The main object in the first few months of a pig's life is to produce bone, muscle and growth. Sort of get him in shape to carry a big load of corn to market.

The nests for laying hens should be overhauled and renewed two or three times during the season, the boxes being painted with coal oil to kill lice, while fresh nesting material should be abundantly supplied. The nests for sitting hens should be renewed every time a fresh batch of eggs is set.

CONSTIPATION AND NIGHT
The Tortures of Dyspepsia Relieved By "Fruit-a-tives"
LITTLE BRAS D'OR, 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-tives". 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.
50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Weeding.

Some lazy little fishes found
A cove, all clean and cool,
And then one day in truant way
They ran off from their school,

And stayed away and played away
In inlets, creeks and rills,
Until the strong tide took the school
Against their majority wills.

They suffered heavy punishment
(Though 'twas deserved, indeed);
Their whole next holiday they spent
In pulling up seaweed!

Poultry

Get rid of the [illegible] feather-pullers if you have [illegible] your flock, or they will [illegible] habit to others.

Crowded chicks [illegible] better than [illegible] crowded. It [illegible] that are [illegible] comfortable.

The dry [illegible] portion adjacent [illegible] needs to be fa[illegible] with dry [illegible]. No manure [illegible] pings.

It never pays [illegible] eggs pullets [illegible] hens. Remember [illegible] like."

Improve the quality of [illegible] by purchasing some [illegible] eggs from a heavy [illegible] purebreds. It will [illegible] spent.

The farmer who [illegible] pay is the one who [illegible] does not keep an [illegible] does not know how much [illegible] fowls really do bring in.

Keep the drinking [illegible] the chicks and the old [illegible] lously clean. Wash them [illegible] evening and scald [illegible] once a week. Replenish [illegible] supply several times a day [illegible] pour fresh water into the vessel [illegible] throw out all the stale water [illegible] put in the fresh water.

The way to break [illegible] wants to sit is to begin the [illegible] she is found to be sitting. [illegible] a cage with a slatted bottom is a few inches off the ground [illegible] ally a day or two in such a cage [illegible] off the sitting fever.

SEEDS
Vegetable, Field, Flower
New Improved Sorts
All Tested and Pure
Send for Catalog
DUFLOU'S LIMITED
38-42 Jacques Cartier Square, Toronto

HIDES-WOOL-FURS
DEACON SKINS—[illegible] ing of these skins [illegible] daily. It will pay you [illegible] to us if you have furs or hides [illegible] skins, but on a less number the freight charges are too high.
WILLIAM STONE SONS LIMITED
WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO
ESTABLISHED 1870

HEAVY FULL GAUGE NO. 9 WIRE
PERFECT GALVANIZING WILL NOT PEEL OR CRACK
FULL WEIGHT ROLLS FULL LENGTH ROLLS
CANADIAN FENCE
A good fence to buy
For Sale by Hardware Dealers
The CANADIAN STEEL & WIRE CO. LIMITED
HAMILTON, ONT. WINNIPEG, MAN.