MARKDALE STANDARD

VOL. 41 — MARKDALE, ONT., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1921 — Established in 1875

The Markdale STANDARD

is published on Wednesday by
COLGAN & MACINTYRE
Markdale, - - Ontario.

SUBSCRIPTION:—to subscribers in Canada, $2.00 a year; in the United States, $2.50. Fifty cents less when paid in advance. No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

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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
I. B. Lucas, K.C., W. D. Henry, B.A.

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DR. J. W. LEACH
Practicing Physician
Rocklyn, Ontario
Phones:—Markdale exchange, 11 r 2-3. (2115 pd.) Meaford exchange, 212 r 4.

DENTISTRY:

DR. J. A. MacARTHUR
Dentist
Office in Artley Block (over Bowen 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. 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 Walken, W.M.; J. England, 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.

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. 2036

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.

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In all countries. Ask for our INVENTOR'S ADVISER, which will be sent free.
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The pearl industry has taken up the X-ray as a money saver. Oysters are radiographed without the shells being opened, and those containing no pearls are not considered. Those showing signs of small pearls are put back to give the jewel a chance to grow up.

HIDES-WOOL-FURS
DEACON SKINS—The handling of these skins is our specialty. It will pay you to ship to us if you have three or more skins, but on a less number the freight charges are too heavy.
WILLIAM STONE SONS LIMITED
WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO
ESTABLISHED 1870

ENCOURAGE PAYING INVESTMENTS
CUT DOWN WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE
Three Ontario Potato tests gave an average gain of 50 bushels per acre, and corn tests an increase of 28 bushels per acre.
Indiana Station has just announced a gain of $167.00 per acre for an expenditure of $55.00 in tile, lime and fertilizers.
Order your fertilizers Now—and make sure of the plantfood supply.
Booklets free on request.
SOIL AND CROP IMPROVEMENT BUREAU
Henry G. Bell, B.S.A., Director, 14 Manning Arcade, Toronto

"CANADIAN" FENCE
Full Gauge No 9 Wire
Perfect Galvanizing
Full Weight Rolls
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Lasts a Lifetime
For Sale by Hardware Dealers
Made by The Canadian Steel and Wire Company Limited
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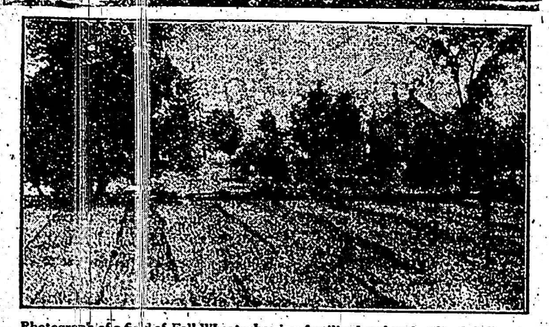
Photograph of a field of Fall Wheat, showing fertilized and unfertilized drill rows

Does it pay to use Fertilizer?
Taking as a basis last year's increases in yields and the present prices for farm crops

$1 spent in Gunn's Shur-Gain Fertilizer for	Oats	returned	$2.37
$1 " " " " " "	Corn	"	2.53
$1 " " " " " "	Wheat	"	3.41
$1 " " " " " "	Potatoes	"	4.52
$1 " " " " " "	Sugar Beets	"	5.85

Order your Shur-Gain Fertilizer now, before the rush, and thus avoid disappointment.
Gunns "Shur-Gain" fertilizer is sold throughout Ontario by representatives who are farmers and are using "Shur-Gain" fertilizer themselves. Every farm is a factory—Keep your factory running at maximum capacity.
If there is not a "Shur-Gain" representative near you, write us regarding an agency.
Gunns LIMITED
West Toronto

Farm Crop Queries

CONDUCTED BY PROF. HENRY G. BELL

The object of this department is to place at the service of our farm readers the advice of an acknowledged authority on all subjects pertaining to soils and crops.

Address all questions to Professor Henry G. Bell, in care of The Wilson Publishing Company, Limited, Toronto, and answers will appear in this column in the order in which they are received. When writing kindly mention this paper. As space is limited it is advisable where immediate reply is necessary that a stamped and addressed envelope be enclosed with the question, when the answer will be mailed direct.

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R. W.: I have a piece of ground I wish to let out to plant to corn on shares. I propose to furnish one-third of fertilizer (if any is used), and one-third of the twine to harvest it. In return I want one-third of the corn put in the crib and one-third of the stalks put in the stack. Now, if that is not right and fair, what is? What is customary for corn, wheat or oats let out on shares?

Answer: I believe the arrangement you indicate would be fair. You would probably contemplate an investment of about $6 an acre in fertilizers. This would in all probability give you an increase of 15 bushels to the acre of corn, which would mean a return of about $3 per acre for the $2 that you had invested in fertilizer. In addition you would have the left-over effect which would increase your crop for at least two years following the corn.

G. E.: Last spring I planted some soy beans. I drilled them in twenty-eight inches apart with a grain drill and cut them for hay, but I found they grew almost too rank and the stalks were so large the cows would not eat them. Would it be advisable to drill them the same as wheat and oats? If so, when should they be sown and how many per acre? What variety will mature and ripen in Ontario?

Answer: I would not advise drilling soy beans broadcast like wheat or oats. They do better in rows. The common variety for use in Ontario is Medium Green. One bushel of seed should be sown to the acre and for fodder purposes, should be cut while the seeds are in the pod and before they turn yellow.

S. H.: Do you think it practical to put unhusked corn in silo at this time of year? The corn is a good crop, going about one hundred baskets to the acre. I was thinking of putting in silo and wetting while filling.

Answer: I very much doubt whether you could cut up dry corn and put it in the silo at the present time. You understand the curing of the ensilage when the green corn is put in the silo is dependent entirely upon the fermentation which goes on in there. When the green corn is put in, the starches have not become so thoroughly developed as is the case when the corn is ripened. I am afraid if you cut up the dry stored corn, that moulds will develop and not the material instead of preserving it.

E. B.: I would like to know how to make a home-made oat sprouter.

Answer: A very good home-made oat sprouter can be made with 2 pieces of blotting paper. Dampen one and put on a large dinner plate; spread the oat sample over this and dampen another blotter and put on top, then invert another dinner plate over the top. Keep the blotters from becoming dry but set them in a warm place. The seeds will germinate quickly under these conditions.

Providing for a Good Lawn.

A great deal can be accomplished in increasing thickness and vigor of grass by proper fertilization of the lawn. Fertilizers applied to the lawn have the big advantage that they do not add weed seeds, but they help eliminate weeds which are already found in the lawn.

As to quantities of fertilizers to apply to lawns: use about the same quantity as recommended for gardens, but apply half the applications at two different dates.

For well established lawns, scatter the fertilizer evenly over the lawn when the grass has made a good start in the spring. Choose a time when the grass is dry. Rake the fertilizer thoroughly into the soil and follow by a thorough sprinkling of the lawn if rainfall is not plentiful. Apply the remainder of the fertilizer in the same way about a month later.

When establishing a lawn, apply one-half the fertilizer to the surface of the soil when preparing the seed bed, and rake it thoroughly into the soil. After the grass has made a good start,—probably late in July or early in August, make the second application of the fertilizer as already suggested.

The analysis of fertilizer to use is the same as recommended for gardens.

For well-established lawns where clover is not considered objectionable, bone-meal makes a good lawn fertilizer.

What Fertilizer to Use.

On sandy loam soil, for grain, use a fertilizer running from 2 to 4 per cent. ammonia, 8 to 12 per cent. phosphoric acid and 2 to 3 per cent. potash at the rate of 300 to 400 pounds per acre. On clay loam soils, 2 per cent. ammonia, 8 to 10 per cent. phosphoric acid, and 2 per cent. potash, applied at the rate of 250 pounds to the acre will give good results. On a muck soil, increase the potash up to 4 to 6 per cent., cutting down the nitrogen in the fertilizer probably to 1 per cent. and making the application close to 300 pounds per acre. For top-dressing, use a fertilizer analyzing from 4 to 6 per cent. ammonia and 10 to 12 per cent. phosphoric acid.

The Sunday School Lesson

EASTER SUNDAY

The Living Christ, St. Matthew 28: 1-10, 16-20. Golden Text—St. Matthew 28: 20.

Time and place: Sunday, April 9, A.D. 29. Jerusalem; Galilee.

Connecting links: The dead Christ was carried by reverent hands to the tomb of a loving friend, Joseph of Arimathea. He is described as "a rich man," and "a councillor of honorable estate, who also himself was looking for the Kingdom of God." John says that Nicodemus (see John 3: 1 and 19: 39) also came bringing a great quantity of spices to embalm the body, which was wrapped in linen clothes and laid in the rockhewn sepulchre, "a new tomb wherein was never man yet laid." Matthew tells us also that the chief priests and Pharisees, who had plotted His death, persuaded Pilate to let them set a guard at the tomb lest the disciples of Jesus should come and steal Him away and pretend He had risen from the dead. The theory still held by some Bible readers that the body was really stolen away, and that other theory that He had merely swooned and afterward revived and went away, have really no ground to rest upon.

The Risen Lord.

V. 1. In the end of the Sabbath. Jesus was crucified on Friday, was buried on the afternoon of the same day, and lay in the tomb all day Saturday, which was the Jewish sabbath. According to the Jewish way of reckoning the sabbath ended at sunset, but there seems to have been a popular way of speaking which included the night following. At any rate, the time here indicated was the early morning of the next day, that is, of Sunday.

Mary Magdalene, that is "Mary of Magdala," was one of the faithful friends of Jesus. She had been healed by Him of a terrible affliction of insanity (Mark 16: 9). There is no proof whatever of the common notion that she was the penitent sinner who wept at the Lord's feet and anointed them in the house of Simon the Pharisee (Luke 7: 36-49).

The other Mary is called by Mark "Mary the mother of James the less and of Joses," John seems to identify her with "Mary the wife of Clopas," the sister of Jesus' mother, but this is not quite certain (John 19: 25). These two women had been at the cross and at the burial, and now first at the tomb in the early morning.

Vv. 2-8. A great earthquake. Matthew speaks also of an earthquake on the day of the crucifixion (27: 51). The shock which opened the tomb must be regarded as occurring before the women came, otherwise they would have seen Jesus come forth. The angel, whom they saw, is described by Mark as "a young man," sitting in the tomb on the right side, arrayed in a white robe. Luke says that they saw two men standing by them "in dazzling apparel," and John that Mary Magdalene saw in the tomb "two angels in white sitting, one at the head and one at the feet, where the body of Jesus had lain."

It is impossible to explain all this as mere fancy, the result of an excited imagination. Something most certainly happened, here and afterwards, which made these women believe beyond the shadow of a doubt that the unexpected and seemingly impossible thing had happened, and that their Lord was risen. The apostles and a multitude of others believed and went forth preaching a risen Christ. They were ready to stake their lives on the truth of the resurrection. Paul heard the evidence and believed, Pharisee and persecutor though he had been.

He is not here, for He is risen. This was the testimony of the angel. They saw the place where He had lain and the empty tomb, and they believed. This testimony was repeated by the women and by the apostles, and by the lips of countless evangelists and confessors all down through the years. "This Jesus did God raise up, whereof we are all witnesses," said Peter at Pentecost. In the temple court Peter proclaimed Him "The Prince of life, whom God raised from the dead." Before the great council and the high priest he declared that it was in the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth, whom they had crucified, "whom God raised from the dead," a lame man had been healed. Again before the council, and on trial, the apostles declared of Jesus that "Him did God exalt with His right hand to be a Prince and a Saviour." Peter, in the house of the Roman Cornelius, testified that "Him God raised up the third day, and gave Him to be made manifest, not to all the people, but unto witnesses that were chosen before of God, even to us, who did eat and drink with him after he rose from the dead."

Paul, in Pisidian Antioch, preached Christ, and said, "God raised him from the dead; and he was seen for many days of them that came up with him from Galilee to Jerusalem, who are his witnesses unto the people." In Athens he declared of Jesus that God had "raised Him from the dead." Writing to the Christians of Corinth Paul recounts the evidence for the resurrection, and says, "Now hath Christ been raised from the dead, the first fruits of them that are asleep." For he believes that all who follow Jesus shall be raised with Him into the glory and blessedness of an eternal life.

He goeth before you into Galilee. It is remarkable that Matthew says nothing of Jesus' meeting with the disciples in Jerusalem and on the way to Emmaus (see Luke 24: 13-35, 36-43, and John 20: 19-29).

9-10. Jesus met them. In the supplement to Mark's Gospel (16: 9-11), and in John, He is said to have appeared to Mary Magdalene.

11-15. They gave large money. Matthew evidently knew that a story had gone abroad to the effect that the body of Jesus had been stolen by His disciples. He is careful here to show its falsehood, and charges it to the bribing of the guard by the Jewish authorities.

The Great Commission.

16-20. All power, or rather all authority, Jesus now claims to have received. Gladly and thankfully we yield Him His claim, and crown Him Lord of all.

Together with this claim of supreme authority He issues to the disciples His commission: Go ye therefore. They are to make Him known to all nations, and to win them to faith in God through Him. But they will not go alone. He will be with them in reality of spiritual presence and power. Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world.

Application.

With the staggering challenge of the world's sin and need with which we are confronted it is not hard for us to understand the feeling of bewilderment and helplessness which such a tremendous command would create. But it had hardly time to form until it was dispelled by the simple, sublime assurance with which the commission closes. No matter what sort of days might come, days of sunshine or of shadow, days of success or defeat, His word is literally, "I am with you all the days." Days change. He is "the same, yesterday and to-day, and for ever." It was that this wonderful promise might be realized that He ascended. Let us remember that in the Kingdom of Heaven there is no up or down. "The Ascension really meant the laying aside of earthly limitations and the resumption of divine glory with its omnipresence and eternity." There are some who look for the bodily return of our Lord. Let us not weaken our hearts by imagining that the words of His great promise have not been fulfilled, or that it will ever be possible for Jesus to be more truly present with us than it is now, provided we open our hearts to receive Him.

The Thing That Does It.

You may talk to men about the duty and the privilege of being better farmers and they will laugh you in the face and keep right on in the old way.

But just put your own preaching into effect right on your own farm, working out your theories in actual practice, so that you have the best farm in the neighborhood, and you will accomplish what you never can accomplish by talking.

The thing that does it is doing.

Tell your neighbor that if he will set out an apple tree, some day he will have fruit to sell and keep, and you may watch till you are as gray as a rat and see no apple tree on his farm.

But set out a tree on your own farm and bring it to bearing, and you will need to argue no more. The rosy-cheeked apples on your tree hit the nail on the head.

New Treatment for Oat Smut.

Use one pint of formaldehyde for fifty bushels of grain. It is unnecessary and unsafe to use more formaldehyde than the amount recommended. Put the fresh formaldehyde, just as it comes from the druggist, into a pint or quart hand sprayer or atomizer and spray the grain as it is shoveled over and over. The formaldehyde may be diluted two or three times to secure better distribution. If the sprayer is kept close to the grain, and if the treatment is given in a room where there is a good draft, the penetrating odor of the formaldehyde will give no discomfort. When the right amount of formaldehyde has been applied, shovel the oats into a heap and cover for exactly four hours with a canvas or blanket. The grain should then be spread out thinly for a thorough airing in a warm place. Rake the grain over during this airing, then plant at once.

Do not think that you are cleverer than the other man, for that is the surest way of getting cheated.

"My address," said Mr. Micawber, "is Windsor Terrace, City Road. I—in short—I live there." The real address for which that was fiction is 13 Johnson street, where in place of Mrs. Micawber's brass plate advertising board for young ladies there is now a bronze tablet that says, "Charles Dickens lived here as a boy." The old house, recently saved from destruction, is to be made over into a children's library.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF RHEUMATISM

Entirely Well After Six Weeks' Treatment With "FRUIT-A-TIVES"

MR. AMEDEE GARCEAU

32 Hickory St., Ottawa, Ont.

"I was for many years a victim of that terrible disease, Rheumatism. In 1913, I was laid up for four months with Rheumatism in the joints of the knees, hips and shoulders and was prevented from following my work, that of Electrician.

I tried many remedies and was under the care of a physician; but nothing did me any good. Then I began to take 'Fruit-a-tives' and in a week I was easier, and in six weeks I was so well I went to work again.

I look upon this fruit medicine, 'Fruit-a-tives', as simply marvellous in the cure of Rheumatism, and strongly advise everyone suffering with Rheumatism to give 'Fruit-a-tives' a trial."

AMEDEE GARCEAU.

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

Poultry

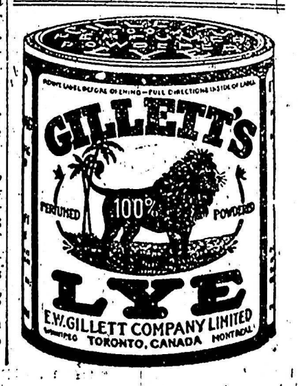
A little more culling in the spring may take out a few hens that do not look as good breeders and layers as they did last fall. Sometimes a few hens become too fat. Maybe one or two will be heavy and listless and fail to scratch for grain or come from the roost promptly in the morning. A little about the condition of a flock can be told by opening the house suddenly on a sunny day. Watch the good hens flock out and begin to enjoy the range. No; much will be lost by culling out a hen that still hangs around the coop and pretends lays or seems to care whether spring arrives or not.

Broody hens not wanted for early hatching should be broken up at once and returned to laying condition. Isolate them the first night and they are most easily broken. This gives the nesting space to the laying hens. It takes only a few broody hens to make overcrowded nesting conditions in the average poultry house.

Those Doggone Stumps.

How shall we get rid of the doggone stumps? Here is my method, based upon years of successful experience. Dig a hole at one side of the stump, preferably between two big roots. Be sure to get all the dirt away from the roots and the stump is dry. Now start a hot fire with shavings and trash. Throw all the dirt or trash over the fire and cover it completely with sods and dirt. You might leave just a little hole over the stump, but this is not really necessary if you don't cover the fire more than five inches with sod and dirt. Go away and forget about the stump. The fire will burn slowly but surely and there is nothing left of the stump. It will even follow the roots into the ground. It may smolder for a week or two but it is sure-fire in time. The method is based upon the charcoal burning methods followed in fire clay and brick kilns.

Foundation Walls.

When you build the hen house, coop, hog house or any other building on a concrete foundation wall a few inches above the floor. It is cheaper than lumber, the sills and posts will not rot from touching the ground, and, best of all, the cold ground will not chill the chickens, hogs or other stock. A concrete foundation wall two feet above the floor is absolute insurance against cold feet from cold floors.

British officers and men numbering 215, believed to have been prisoners of the Germans, are still unaccounted for.