MARKDALE STANDARD

VOL. 41 — MARKDALE, ONT., WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 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.

Rates for Display Advertising will be furnished on application.

All Advertisements under 1 inch are charged as one inch.

Professional cards of 1 inch or under, $5 per annum, or $3 for six months.

Reading Notices inserted in local column, 10c per line to transient advertisers and 8c. per line to contract advertisers.

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

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

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

Memorial poetry: one cent a word

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

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

All Advertisements subject to the approval of the Publisher.

Information covering Special Contracts will be supplied promptly upon application.

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

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

R. J. SPROULE,
Flesherton. Conveyancer, Appraiser, Valuntor 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
J. B. Lucas, K.C., W. D. Henry, B.A.

MEDICAL

DR. J. W. LEACH
Practicing Physician
Rocklyn, Ontario
Phones:—Markdale exchange, 11 r 4-3. (2p15,pd.) Meaford exchange, 213 r 4.

DENTISTRY:

DR. J. A. MacARTHUR
Dentist
Office in Artley Block (over Bowes' hardware store). Entrance at southwest 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 Walker, 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.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED
In all countries. Ask for our INVENTOR'S ADVISER, which will be sent free.
MARION & MARION.
364 University St., Cor. St. Catherine St., Montreal.

A Cemetery Exhibit.

Somebody was very clever in arranging the laundry division of the Home Bureau Exhibit held at a fair.

The booth represented a well equipped laundry in an average home. It showed two types of electric washers, electric iron, an ironing board with sleeve board which could be removed and attached to any board, an electric mangle, a small wagon for hauling the clothes basket to the line, a handy clothes-pin bag and a mop wringer.

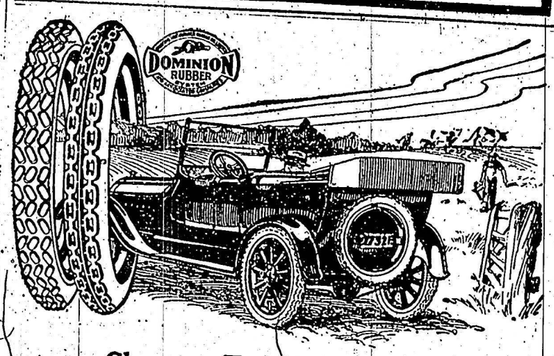
At one end of the booth was shown a clever exhibit entitled "A Dead Loss." This was a small cemetery made of sand, grass and trees. The tombstones bore various inscriptions such as, "Mary Anne—Lost Her Life Carrying Water From a Spring 100 Feet From the house"; "Hepsibah: Broke Her Back Bending Over a Low Ironing Board"; "Lizzie: Swept Out of Life by Too Heavy a Broom." This cemetery was a most effective argument for having the home equipped with life-saving conveniences.

HIDES-WOOL-FURS
MUSKRATS
Big money can still be made on these skins. Ship your lot to us and make sure of receiving the right price. Returns sent the same day as shipment is received.
WILLIAM STONE SONS LIMITED
WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO
ESTABLISHED 1870.

Made by The Canadian Steel and Wire Co., Limited
HAMILTON, ONT.

AMERICAN ORIGINAL AND GENUINE FENCE
STEEL FRAME GATES

Ask Your Dealer for this better, stronger, heavier galvanized fencing. He buys in large quantities, secures lowest freight rates and can sell to you cheaper than anyone else.



Cheapest Trouble Insurance

that a car owner can carry is a spare DOMINION TIRE and an extra DOMINION INNER TUBE.

Then—if accidents or emergencies arise, you can quickly change tires and reach your destination without delay or inconvenience.

While you are fitting out your car with new DOMINION TIRES, be sure to get the extra one for your tire holder and an extra DOMINION INNER TUBE in a carrying case.

No matter what make of car you drive, or whether you use it for business or pleasure, you will find that DOMINION TIRES will give you a service and mileage that prove their supreme quality and workmanship.

Sold By The Best Dealers Throughout Canada.

DOMINION TIRES
ARE GOOD TIRES

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.

Copyright by Wilson Publishing Co., Limited

B. H.: I have a light clover sod which I wish to plant to part early and part late potatoes, and wish to put fertilizer on same. The ground is sandy loam. What kind is best, and what is least amount per acre that should be used? If I waited until the potatoes were planted and put a couple of handfuls on each hill and covered with the cultivator, would the results be as good as if the fertilizer were broadcasted? I have no drill. How much fertilizer would it take to equal ten tons of manure per acre?

Answer: On the sandy loam soil, I would advise you to use from 500 to 750 lbs. per acre of a 4-8-4 fertilizer. I do not believe the top application of fertilizer would give you as good results as you would obtain if you scattered in the bottom of the drill row or hole which was open to receive the potato pieces, then cover it with a light sprinkling of soil and drop the potato pieces, and proceed as usual. A 4-8-4 fertilizer contains about as much nitrogen and potash as about 10 tons of manure and as much phosphoric acid as 20 tons.

B. S.: In the past we have been troubled with cut-worms. Would you not give us some method of handling these destructive pests.

Answer: One of the best methods of combatting cut-worms is to make a soft bran mash and to mix in a liberal application of paris green with it. Set this bait out alongside the field which is attacked with cut-worms. If you mix a little sugar with this mixture it makes it all the more tasty to the cut-worms. They will leave crops to eat this mixture. A good preventative measure to take is to bring the field into frequent cultivation, by so the harbors of these destructi ects are destroyed.

R. R.: Can straw ries be grown successfully on swamp ck land that has been well tiled and rained? The soil seems very loose and is easily worked and raises good corn, pumpkins, squash, etc.

Answer: Muck soil is weak in phosphoric acid and very weak in potash. These are two constituents of plant-food that strawberries have great need of, hence if you apply from 300 to 500 lbs. per acre of a 10-8 fertilizer on a muck soil where strawberries are growing you should have good results. This fertilizer should be sprinkled between the rows and worked in by careful harrowing or other cultivation.

G. E. G.: Is potato blight carried over from one year's crop to another in the seed? My potatoes, while a fair crop, were struck with blight rather late, making quite a lot of small potatoes. Can I safely use these potatoes for seed another year?

Answer: There is danger of the potato blight spore being carried over in your potato seed crop. I would certainly advise if the potatoes are small, that you get fresh seed and treat it with formalin: 1 pt. or 1 lb. mixture with a barrel of water gives a fairly strong solution. Dip the potatoes in this mixture. A handy way is to set the bag of potatoes right in the barrel of formalin solution. After it has been there about 20 minutes lift it out. This formalin is a gas dissolved in water which penetrates the lodging places of the spores and kills the spores.

C. J. S.: I have a piece of ground, about two acres, that is a little wet in the spring but it dries up later on. I want to sow it to some kind of hog pasture. What would you advise?

Answer: As soon as the ground is dry enough to work have it broken up and seed it to rape. Dwarf Essex rape is considered a satisfactory variety. Seed should be sown about the same time as turnips. Sow either with drill or broadcast. This should give you a good pasture mixture for the late summer or early fall.

S. J.: Do field peas make good hog pasture? We have about eight acres that we will either put to corn or peas, to hog down. How many hogs would the eight acres carry if put to peas, and about what time could the pigs be turned in? How many peas would you sow to the acre? Would you advise sowing oats with them, if so what proportion? Do you think peas are better sown broadcast or in drills?

Answer: Speaking generally, peas are best grown for grain which is high in protein and makes exceedingly good hog feed. For grain it is a common practice to sow about 1½ bus. of peas to the acre. A mixture of oats and peas makes excellent hay for roughage; if grown for this purpose about 1 bus. of each to the acre is best. It is a very good practice to grow a mixture of corn and soy beans for hog feed; plant the beans at the same time as the corn, about 4 or 5 beans to a hill of corn. By the time the corn has well formed ears on it the soy bean pods will have become well filled. This mixture is exceedingly good for hogs. In many sections instead of harvesting the corn in other ways, they are turning hogs into the fields. When sown with corn it takes about 40 lbs. of soy bean seed to the acre.

Wisconsin Experiment Station reports: To make rapid gains, pigs being fattened on such a pasture should receive in addition about at least 2 or 3 lbs. of grain daily per 100 lbs. live weight.

R. F.: I would like to know where I can buy soy beans and what time they should be planted and harvested, also what they would yield to the acre and what price they would be, how they should be kept for the winter and how many bushels to the acre.

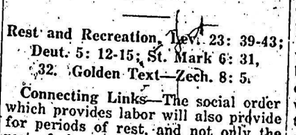
Second: I have a lot of sow thistles and I would like to know how I can get rid of them.

Third: Would a hoe crop help to get rid of wild oats?

Answer: Soy beans can be purchased from seed merchants. They should be planted in rows, from the middle of April to the middle of May. Speaking generally, soy beans yield from 10 to 15 bus. per acre. They form pods and ripen like peas and can be threshed and stored as grain if allowed to ripen. Some people cut the plant for hay.

2. Sow thistle is a very difficult weed to get rid of. It thrives on low rich land. Speaking generally, a very constant working of the ground in a summer fallow maintained throughout the whole summer will kill out this troublesome weed. Some investigators have found intensive cropping to be very effective. As soon as one crop is ripe it is plowed up and another one immediately follows. If the ground is covered badly with this weed, however, a careful summer fallowing is about the only hope.

3. If the ground is infested with wild oats, cut out the grain crop as far as possible and introduce such crops as corn, potatoes, roots and other cultivated crops. Such treatment will greatly weaken the vitality of wild oats in that many of the young plants will be cut off as soon as the germination.



MAY 8TH

Rest and Recreation. Lev. 23: 39-43; Deut. 5: 12-15; St. Mark 6: 31, 32. Golden Text—Zech. 8: 5.

Connecting Links—The social order which provides labor will also provide for periods of rest, and not only the rest of sleep, but also that of recreation. Not only the love of play, but the necessity for play, lies deep-rooted in our human nature. A well-ordered day for young folk will include work, play, and sleep. Work drains one's energies, play and sleep renew them. Every home to which God has given boys and girls should make provision for healthy recreation. Both in work and play not prohibition of what is good, but wise regulation and control, will be the way of wisdom.

Lev. 23: 29-43. The Feast of the Lord. The book of Leviticus contains the highly developed and completed legislation of the Jews, having special reference to religous worship. Much of its provisions have to do with occasions of great solemnity, but the brighter side of life is not overlooked or forgotten. It is in this book that we find enjoined consideration for the poor, the stranger, the hired servant, the deaf and blind, and the aged. We find not only justice, and honesty, and clean living, and right domestic and social relations required, but also kindness and thoughtfulness and reverent piety.

Chapter 23 contains a calendar of the great feasts or holidays (that is, holy days) of the Jewish year. The seventh month began in September and would include also the first part of October. In this month the people celebrated the end of the fruit harvest, and the end of the summer. (Exod. 23: 16). The feast of tabernacles, or feast of tents (v. 34), was a grand camping out for seven or eight days. Men, women, and children, who had been cooped up in their little villages and towns, trooped out into the country. They made rough shelters of boughs (v. 40), and had a merry, happy time. The older form of the law (vs. 40-42) provided that the first day should be kept as a Sabbath, a day of solemn rest, but a later statute (vs. 36 and 39) appears to have added a second Sabbath on the eighth day. (compare also Deut. 16: 13-15).

These happy days of play and worship were also to remind the people continually of the time when their fathers lived in tents, or in booths, in the wilderness, in the days of Moses, when the Lord brought them out of the land of Egypt. See also Deut. 31: 9-13 for a special feature of the holiday which was to be observed every seventh year. Deut. 5: 12-15. The sabbath day. The word "sabbath" is taken by us from the Hebrew language in which it means rest. The Sabbath day is the day of rest. There is good reason to believe that this law was actually made by Moses, but the custom of observing certain days of every months as holy days may be much older. It seems to have been originally connected with the new moon day, which was likewise kept holy. The lunar month of twenty-nine days might thus have had five holy days, the new moon day, and the seventh, fourteenth, twenty-first, and twenty-eighth days, which we now know were kept sacred in ancient Babylonia. The law of Moses, however, ultimately made the sabbath to be observed every seventh day, irrespective of the days of the month.

This law appears also, with the rest of the ten commandments, in Exod. 20: 8-11, where reference is made to the story of creation, in which God's work in making the world is presented under the figure of the week—six days of progressive labor leading to completion of the work, and a seventh day of rest. This is taken to mean that the Sabbath day of rest is divinely sanctioned.

St Mark 6: 31-32. Come Ye Yourselves Apart. Jesus knew and felt the need of rest, both for Himself and for His disciples. His ministry had been, from the beginning, one of strenuous labor. The thronging multitudes throughout the week gave Him no opportunity of rest or leisure, and on the Sabbath day He was teaching in the synagogues. Now He invites His disciples to cross the lake with Him to a quiet and lonely place on the northern shore.

Such rest and quiet is needed at times by all workers and especially by those whose work involve great nervous strain. The conditions of toil must be made such as to permit both of the weekly day of rest, and of other periods of resort to God's resting-places by mountain and lake and stream. It is in these quiet places that there is time for thought, that peace steals in upon troubled and weary hearts, and God draws very near.

Application.

A woman sat with her child near the open window and earnestly toiled at her sewing. Every once in a while she looked through the window to where the stars twinkled above. Noticing these movements, the child at length said, "Mother, why do you look at the sky so often?" "To rest my eyes," said the mother, "and get the larger vision." It is a rest for tired eyes to take a wider view, and it is a very real rest for the soul when we look at things in a comprehensive way. The cares of the world are so many and the calls of the world are so insistent and imperative, that we need time for meditation and prayer. We need to get a true perspective.

Wed in Bridegroom's Home.

In Japan the marriage ceremony takes place at the house of the bridegroom, to which the bride is taken, accompanied by her relatives. Her trousseau and the household goods, which the bride brings with her, are borne by men, who follow the carriage of the bride, forming a procession which always meets with cheers from the crowd as it passes through the streets.

$1,500 a Year for 34 Acres.

The London Zoological Society occupies ground in Regent's Park measuring thirty-four acres, for which it pays a little more than $1,500 a year. The estimated value of the land commercially is $500,000 a year.

THE DAILY MISERY OF ILL-HEALTH

Three Years of Suffering Quickly Relieved by "FRUIT-A-TIVES"

MR. GASPARD DUBORD

159 Avenue Pins IX, Montreal.

"For three years, I was a *terrible sufferer from Dyspepsia* and my general health was very bad. I consulted a physician and took his medicine and faithfully carried out his instructions; but I did not improve and *finally the doctor told me I could not be cured.*

At this time, a friend advised me to try *'Fruit-a-tives'* and I did so. After taking two boxes of *'Fruit-a-tives'*, I was greatly relieved; and gradually this marvelous fruit medicine made me completely well.

My digestion and general health are splendid—all of which I owe to "Fruit-a-tives".

GASPARD DUBORD.

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

Oxford Honors Queen Mary.

Queen Mary is the first Queen of England and, indeed, the first woman to receive the degree of Doctor of Civil Law from the University of Oxford.

Of 2,728,000 persons driven out of the battle regions during the war, 2,023,000 have returned.

Are the Children Well Nourished?

Many mothers announce with pride that their child eats anything. The child has been blessed with good health, consequently the mother overtaxes its digestive tract by giving it foods which are suitable for the adult, but not suitable for the child. That child is likely to suffer in later years for this unintentional failure upon the mother's part. Its digestive tract is immature and delicate, so it should not be expected to assimilate with ease the same foods as the adults.

Another difference which must never be lost sight of is that the child is building a house in which he is going to live, while the adult, in a sense, is merely repairing and heating his completed building.

In order to have a satisfactory house, the child must select material which can be used to make good bones, teeth, blood and tissue. If an infant or young child is given a diet lacking in mineral matter or that is lacking in iron, calcium, phosphorus or potassium, he is in danger of being anaemic, underweight and in general below par physically.

Mineral Foods.

Does your child have some food from each of the following essential mineral groups each day?

Iron-containing foods: Lettuce, onions, asparagus, endive, spinach, kohlrabi, pumpkins, artichokes, celery and rhubarb. Figs, pineapples, apples, pears, plums, strawberries and gooseberries. Egg yolks.

Calcium-containing foods: Oranges, figs, pears, cherries, pineapples, citron, currants. Savoy cabbage, cauliflower, onions, lettuce, radishes, celery, endives, spinach and turnips. Cheese and milk.

Phosphorus-containing foods: Black radishes, artichokes, kholrabi, cauliflower, asparagus, cabbage, onions, rhubarb, carrots, turnips, spinach. Egg yolk, cheese and milk. Pears, apples, apricots, oranges, figs and plums.

Potassium-containing foods: Plums, apricots, figs, pears, cherries, pineapple, oranges and apples. Rhubarb, cabbage, turnips, spinach, beets, celery, tomatoes, lettuce carrots, endives. Egg whites, milk and cheese.

If sections from these four groups of food, rich in mineral matter, are included in the child's menu, the remaining groups rich in sodium, sulphur, chlorine and magnesium will be likely to be present in sufficient quantities.

Not only must the mother plan the child's menu so that it will furnish the mineral matters to make strong bones, teeth and good blood, but she must supply the child with the proteins, fats, starches and sugars that are essential for the complete development of the body.

Proteins.

There are animal proteins and plant proteins. Some of the days, potein should come from each of these groups.

Animal proteins: Milk, fish, cheese, meat, eggs.

Plant protein: Breakfast foods such as oats, wheat, barley, nuts, dried beans.

A child up to nine years of age should use milk and eggs to furnish the major part of his animal protein and cereals to furnish the major part of his vegetable protein.

A pint of milk a day is the minimum quantity for the growing child. A food expert says that a family of five should not spend anything for meat until they have purchased three quarts of milk.

Fats.

Some of the days, fuel should be supplied by the foods that are rich in fat.

Milk, cream, butter and bacon are fatty foods most suitable for the child. These furnish the much talked of vitamines that are vital for health and growth.

Too much fat, however, will cause the food to remain overlong in the stomach and as a result there may be serious digestive disturbances. Therefore, give a child very little fried food. Let milk, cream and butter furnish the essential amount.

Starches.

The starchy foods supply a large portion of our daily fuel. They are comparatively inexpensive heat producers. These are:

Vegetables such as potatoes, macaroni, breads of various kinds, breakfast foods, such as oatmeal, corn meal etc. Dried peas, bean and lentils.

The body can use more starch than fat or sugar as fuel with no disadvantage to itself.

Sugars.

Especial care must be taken to avoid highly sweetened food in a child's diet since it destroys the desire for less highly flavored but more necessary food. Sweets should never be given between meals. A pure sweet may be used as a dessert at the end of a meal. Foods containing sugar are:

Sweet fruits, vegetables, honey, molasses and syrups, desserts, sugar.

The infant and pre-school child must be dealt with under a separate heading as their diets are necessarily more restricted than the school child's.

Youth is the time to cultivate a wholesome respect for all natural foods. Disparaging remarks about good food should never be permitted. Most aversions to particular foods are acquired early in life.

A suggestive menu for the school child:

Breakfast: Baked apple, oat meal, toast, butter, milk, plain or flavored with cocoa.

School lunch: Pea soup (made with milk at school or brought in vacuum bottle), celery-and-nut sandwich, bread and butter, baked custard.

Supper: Poached or soft cooked egg, potatoes or rice, spinach, carrots or similar vegetable, bread and butter, plain cake or a simple pudding.