

Tea is in every

DA

Gunpowder or Salada, Toronto.

Markdale Markets

Farmers' Club will meet in school second Thursday in month.

WANT ADS.

For Sale—Small laundry stove. Apply at The Standard Office.

For Sale—Calf, from large Durham cow. Geo. E. Kinney, Berkeley, Ontario.

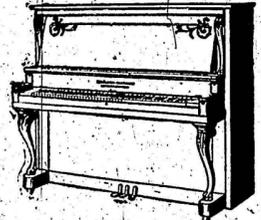
For sale cheap—A water tank lined with zinc.—Hamilton and Rutledge, Markdale.

For Sale—One registered Short-horn Bull, 12 months old, ready for service. Chas. B. Boland.

For Sale—Grey Cow, 7 years old, due June 15th. Apply to Wm. House lot 2, con. 11, Euphrasia. Phone 56-733.

For Sale—A number of bee hives and racks, all in healthy condition. Enquire at The Standard Office, Markdale.

For Sale—Horse, cheap, good worker in all harness. No use for him. Will trade for hay, small calves or pigs. Jones and Cooper, lot 96, con. 3, Glenelg.



SHERLOCK-MANNING PIANOS. A Piano Worthy of Any Home. For Sale by J. A. CROWSTON, Markdale, Ontario.

FLOUR. We sell Five Roses, Hills' and Cream of the West Flour; also feeds.

Nesbitt's, Markdale

For Quick Service OPEN ALL HOURS 3 CHAIRS IN OPERATION NO LONG WAITS Go to Cumming's BARBER SHOP MARKDALE

Special line of Razor Strops, Brushes, and all kinds of Tobaccoes, Cigarettes and High Class Pipes.



This is the Anasco Store

This means we carry nothing but the best. Anasco Cigarettes—which have exclusive features that make picture-taking easy and certain. Let us show you how they do it. Speedy Film—notes as the film that gives true color values and fine detail. Cyko Paper—which insures the best possible prints from all your negatives. Anasco Chemicals—top best results.

Come In. J. H. STEPHENSON The Anasco Store

PILES Do not suffer another day with itching, bleeding, or protruding piles. No surgical operation required. Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you at once and afford lasting benefit. 50c a box, all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Sample Box free if you mention this paper and enclose 2c. stamp to pay postage.

THE MOLSON'S BANK

INCORPORATED 1885 Capital and Reserve \$9,000,000 Over 130 Branches

There is no safer or surer way of safeguarding your surplus money than placing it in a savings account with the Molsons Bank. Why not begin to-day?

Hargrave-Shepherdson

A quiet wedding took place at the home of Mrs. J. Shepherdson, near Walter's Falls, on Wednesday, June 15th, when her younger daughter, Margaret, became the bride of Mr. O. L. Hargrave, of Orilla, Mr. E. M. Burgess, officiating. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. Leslie, Shepherdson, entered the living-room to the strains of Bohemian wedding march. She wore white satin with tulle veil, caught with white roses and carried a shower bouquet of wild roses. After the ceremony a breakfast was served in the living-room. The happy couple left for a motor trip to Toronto, Peterboro and Belleville, the bride travelling in a black chiffon taffeta suit with hat to match. On their return they will spend the summer months in their home in Northern Ontario, before returning to Toronto, after September.

Card of Thanks

Mr. J. H. Caswell and family wish to express their sincere thanks to friends and neighbors for acts of kindness and sympathy extended to them during the illness and sad bereavement of their dear wife and mother.

Card of Thanks

We desire to express our thanks for the kindness shown and the expressions of sympathy extended to us in our bereavement by the death of the late Joseph Littlejohns. Wife and family.

Not Daylight Saving

The Niagara Fruit Growers will put the clock back a decade if they make any unwise moves in management, says Farmers' Magazine. The best salesman they can get is cheap at any price. Salesmanship is more than publicity.

ELLIOTT Business College Yonge and Charles Streets, Toronto. is noted for high grade training. We have positions to fill now at \$85 to \$100 per month. We filled one lately at \$150 per month and another at \$2700 per annum. Open all year. Enter at any time. W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal.

Summer Term Opens July 4th at the NORTHERN Business College OWEN SOUND, ONTARIO Individual Instruction in all Commercial Subjects. Catalogue Free. C. A. Fleming, G. D. Fleming, F.C.A., Principal Secretary.

Nival DENTACLOL TOOTH PASTE WHITENS CLEANSSES PRESERVES RELIEVES PYORRHEA Nival Drug Stores

GROWING SMALL FRUITS

Practical Hints for Both Farmers and Townsfolk.

Currants and Raspberries Worth While Raising—Strawberries Yield Generously Where Properly Cared For—Systems of Planting Described.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

As the small fruits are to remain in the garden for a longer period of time than the vegetable crops it is better, as a matter of convenience, to place them on one side of the garden where they will be least interfered with and where they will not hinder the ploughing for the other crops.

The best time to set out nearly all kinds of fruit, in this province, is early in May, the date depending upon the soil and weather conditions. Currants and gooseberries are exceptions to this rule, it being generally best to plant them in September, as they begin growth very early in spring.

Currants. Red and black currants are native and grow over a wide range of territory in Canada. They are planted four to six feet apart, as the bushes take up considerable space after three or four years. Plant in the autumn. The currant roots are near the surface, hence if the soil is hot and dry the crop will suffer. A rich, well-drained, clay loam is best, although they do well in most soils. A good dressing of manure before planting, well worked into the soil, will make conditions better. There is little danger of losing the currant too much fertilizer. Keep from six to eight main branches each season and a few others coming on to take their places. A good rule is not to have any branches more than three years of age, as younger wood gives currant growth and better fruit. In good soil the bushes should bear from six to ten crops before removal and before new ones take their place. In a favorable season, when in full bearing, they should yield from four to ten pounds per bush.

Raspberries. Red raspberries are generally planted in rows six feet apart and two feet in the row. The numerous shoots or suckers which spring up from the roots soon make the space between the rows narrow, so with rows a few feet apart a considerable number of suckers must be cut out to permit of cultivation. The suckers may be dug and set out in new rows. A cool, loamy soil, well drained, is capable of holding much moisture, is best. As moisture is a very important factor in producing a good crop, and is often lacking during the fruiting period, frequent shallow cultivations should be given to keep the soil in moist condition and also keep down the weeds. After a cane bears fruit it is no more use, and so may be cut out immediately. The cane suckers take out the weak ones and leave about six good canes to bear the fruit for the next season. Cut them back late in the fall after growth ceases, or early in the spring, to two or two and a half feet in height. The best varieties are Cuthbert and Herbert.

Strawberries. The strawberry is a very hardy plant and will grow on a variety of soils. A sandy loam produces the best crop, while a clay loam produces the largest crop and a better quality berry. Probably the best system of planting in the garden is to set the plants 18 inches apart in the rows, which should be from 3 to 4 feet apart, and allow the runners to extend in all directions to form a matted row. This method will give the greatest quantity of berries, while, if they were planted closer and the runners cut out, a larger plant and larger berries could be produced, but would take considerable time and care. Spring planting in May gives the best results. Strawberries will not thrive where water stands on the surface in either summer or winter. It may be possible to obtain plants from a plantation near-by; if not, order early from a reliable nurseryman. When digging take the healthiest runner plants and see that all large leaves and flower buds are removed before planting. More than one variety should be planted, because many varieties are imperfect, that is, contain pistil parts only, while some, when the pistil and stamens are in one seed, are perfect. The imperfect varieties must have pollen from the perfect flower in order to set fruit. Generally the best results are obtained where just one crop is taken; that is, at the end of the second season the plants are ploughed under, and reset a new lot each year. Most plantations are allowed to run longer—three or four seasons. In the fall, after the plants have frozen, they should be covered with straw, hay, or what is still better, spruce or fir boughs. This prevents alternate freezing and thawing. In the spring, after the danger from frost is past, the hay or straw is drawn off the plants and placed between the rows to serve as a mulch to conserve moisture. Keep the berries clean and make picking easier. In small gardens plants may be set twelve inches apart in the row. No runners are allowed to form on the plants. This is what is called the "Hill" system and gives very fine quality berries. Only varieties with perfect flowers should be used. The only objection to this method of strawberry growing is the amount of labor required to pull off the runners.

H. MacLennan, Vegetable Specialist, Toronto. Carefully store sleighs and cutters. As the weather becomes warmer, variety and succulency is important to the ratio of the cattle, as their appetite is not so keen.

HOW TO GROW CABBAGE

Advice on the Culture of This Favorite Vegetable.

Early and Late Varieties Require Different Treatment—Good Counsel as to Storing the Crop—Growing Cauliflower.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Early cabbage seed is generally started from the 1st to the 15th of March in a hotbed or house window. When the second set of leaves is showing, the seedlings are transplanted into flats in rows two inches apart, each way, or into the small dirt band. This will give good, sturdy plants ready for the cold frame the last week in April. If these plants are then properly hardened off, they should be ready to transplant into the field by the 8th to 10th of May. The soil for early cabbage should be a warm, sandy loam in a good state of cultivation. The plants are generally set 30 inches between the rows and 18 inches in the row. They are given careful cultivation during the growing season.

The late crop is generally started about the 15th of May in an open seed-bed or cold frame. The rows in the seed-bed are 4-6 inches apart, the seed being scattered quite thickly in the row. When the cabbage has got to troublesome it will be necessary to keep the plants under cheesecloth frames. These plants should be ready to set in the field from June 15th to July 1st. When we are setting plants which have little soil on their roots, as often happens in the late crop, we carry the plants to be set but in a pall which is partly filled with a batter made of cow manure, loam and water. This gives some moisture to the plant and a certain amount of readily available food. The plants are set 24 inches in the row and 30 inches between the rows. As this crop does best under cool conditions, it should, if possible, be put in the shade part of the garden. Both crops should be kept moist. If they are to grow quickly, Nitrate of soda may be used to advantage around the plants at the rate of 150-200 pounds per acre, or what could be put on a ten-cent piece to each plant. On account of the solubility of nitrate of soda in water, better results are obtained by making two applications of 75-100 pounds, first when the plants are beginning to grow after transplanting, and, secondly, when the head is beginning to form.

Cabbages are generally cut off so as to leave 3 or 4 of the outer leaves to protect the head. This should be done before too severe freezing weather has set in. The cabbage, they will not keep so well if they have been severely frozen.

Late cabbage may be stored in cellars, pits, or any like place. The temperature should be held at about 34 degrees. If said provision made for air circulation so that no moisture collect on walls or ceiling. Where one is storing in cellars, the cabbages are best placed on slatted shelves made, one above the other about 2 feet apart. The cabbage may be laid on each side of the shelves, thus forming a "A" shape. Tuck in the outer leaves of the first layer under the heads. The outer leaves of each layer are allowed to hang over the layer below to form a roof. The pile is then covered with six inches of straw and about six inches of soil. Every 10 or 15 feet a tile should be placed in the pile to come up through the soil and straw, thus forming a ventilator. All plants give up moisture, thus forming a "A" shape. Tuck in the outer leaves of the first layer under the heads. The outer leaves of each layer are allowed to hang over the layer below to form a roof. 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