OAL'S THRONE IS IN DANGER

...L CONQUEST OF ...HE WORLD.

...scovered Oilfields of ...n Canada Are Most ...sive Yet Found.

...0 Gallons a Day.

...Air Industry.

...tree in Siam produces

The Markdale STANDARD

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

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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.

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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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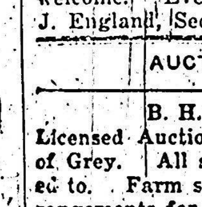
A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength—No. 1, $1; No. 2, $3; No. 3, $5 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address: THE COOK MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

MARKDALE STANDARD

VOL. 41 | MARKDALE, ONT., WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1921 | Established in 1875

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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.
MARION & MARION.
364 University St. Cor. St Catherine ...

Bedtime Stories

Make-Believe.

Sometimes I'm mother's little fox,
A nice one, very tame;
And then we play that one glad day
Out of the woods I came.

When I'm a fox her little girl
Has always gone away;
I don't forget to say: "We met
Out in the woods to-day."

Then mother makes the loveliest den,
All deep and dark and snug.
(Table you know, that's used to sew,
All covered with a rug.)

And then, while mother sits and sews,
I cuddle in my den.
Or else steal out and prowl about
And then go in again.

Till—oh, I need my mother's arms
And do not want to roam;
I creep up close and smile. She knows
Her little girl's come home!

Hunting the Lost Mines of Lower California.

With the establishment of comparative tranquility throughout Mexican territory the search for the "lost mines" of Lower California has been undertaken in real earnest.

One of the old mines, at least, has been located, and the interesting methods employed in working it are entirely different from those commonly used by prospectors in this country. Its location, hundreds of miles from civilization, makes necessary methods that are different from those employed where modern facilities are at hand. Yet the crude ways of the prospectors pioneering in Lower California are surprisingly complete so far as results go.

Trenches, braced with limbs of trees to prevent crumbling, were built, running laterally to the fissure containing the gold ore. The ore then could be taken from the fissure at various points, the original trenches filled in, and new ones built further along as the work progressed. In this way all the upper strata of the mine could be worked without sinking shafts and doing expensive construction work. There is enough to the mine to keep this method in operation several years; by that time it is hoped to have facilities at hand for the sinking of shafts and reaching the ore that lies farther below the surface.

The ore is then shot down the side of the mountain on slides built of logs, to the valley below, where the most interesting work begins.

A large basin is built of concrete, 8 or 10 ft. in diamenter and perhaps a foot deep. In the centre of this, a large concrete block firmly supports an upright iron rod. There is also in the basin a movable block of concrete which has two similar iron rods in the top, each with a hooked end.

When sufficient ore has been accumulated beside this basin, it is filled with water, and some of the ore-bearing rock placed inside. A long pole is slipped over the central iron rod, which serves as an axis, and under the hoops of the movable rock. A burro is harnessed to the outer end of the pole and driven round the outside of the basin, the heavy rock being dragged around the basin as he does so. The result, of course, is the complete pulverizing of the ore.

Next, a quantity of quicksilver is poured into the basin. This absorbs the gold particles that have been loosened by the pulverizing process. The water is then evaporated, and the quicksilver, with its gold, remains in the bottom of the basin. The quicksilver is then scraped up, dirt washed out by panning, and the quicksilver is placed in a buckskin bag and pressed. The quicksilver passes out of the pores of the skin, but the gold remains inside. Such of the quicksilver as remains—a very small amount—is burned out and the process is then over.

Business Interest Is Aroused

By Henry G. Bell, B.S.A.

One of the leading morning papers to-day says:

"During the present moment all eyes will be fixed with anxious interest on the prairies. . . . Seldom has so much been staked on a single harvest. Seldom has the country been more keenly conscious of its dependence on agriculture. . . . The present year is the grain-grower's opportunity to retrieve his losses, pay his debts and get a solid footing again. Prices will be much lower than two years ago, but much higher than the pre-war level, but costs of production have receded in the past year. . . . The outlook for the wheat crop is promising. Wheat at $1.80 a bushel offers an encouraging margin of profit, and improved methods of farming are making that business as efficient as any other."

Undoubtedly the last half year has seen such rapid decline in prices for most farm products that many a farmer has been somewhat discouraged with his business. His livestock and livestock products have fallen off in value at an alarming rate. Many of his money crops have been sadly hit. Still the great demand for wheat keeps this important farm product in a commanding position. Especially in those southwestern counties of the province where tobacco, sugar beets, and the like have heretofore been the money getters for the growers, is this question of wheat growing of great importance. From a climatic and soil standpoint, no counties of the Dominion should be capable of producing better yields of wheat than the "corn belt" of Canada, but there are other counties which are capable of producing large and valuable fall wheat yields.

There are fundamental studies concerning wheat growth which could be made of tremendous productive value if wheat growers would but take time to study their crops and analyze their own specific problems. One of the big essentials to high-yielding wheat is good root development. Constricted root range may upset development. Of course the roots of any crop consist of vastly more material than is attached to the plant when it is pulled from the soil. There are myriads of small rootlets which strike out through the spaces in the soil, and from each of these rootlets spring untold numbers of other small hairlike roots which are commonly called root hairs. It is estimated by plant biologists that the total roots of common farm crops may vary in length from 500 yards to 15 miles, that is the normally developed plant may come within this range. The abnormally developed plant may have much less feeding surface, because the roots are the hands and mouths of any plant. Just where the root range of your wheat crop lies depends upon three things:

(a) How well your soil is opened up, so that the root hairs can press through it.

(b) How thoroughly the field is drained, so that there may be sufficient moisture, but not enough to smother expanding roots.

(c) How strong is the pushing power, or life in the plant back of the root, giving the plant power to shove its roots out into regular areas.

This last depends upon the supply of well-balanced available plantfood.

Cause and Effect.

Plantfood and rooting are intimately related. I do not need to tell practical farmers that rich soils produce greater root growth than poor. Yet many a wheat grower wonders what is the matter with his wheat crop when he sees it stand still, or, after a period of rather unfavorable weather, he sees parts of his field killed out. If he examines a little closer, often he finds what is commonly called "heaving." This is caused by the water in the soil freezing. It is a law of physics that water expands one-tenth in freezing. Therefore, when the soil water expands one-tenth it raises everything with it. When the ice melts the soil drops back into place, but the roots of clover and fall wheat are left high and dry sometimes to the extent of two or three inches. It is told numbers of tiny active wheat root-hairs are broken off and it is these multitudes of active "plantfood-getters" which are of primary importance to the growing wheat. If they are broken off the trunk lines of plantfood are destroyed.

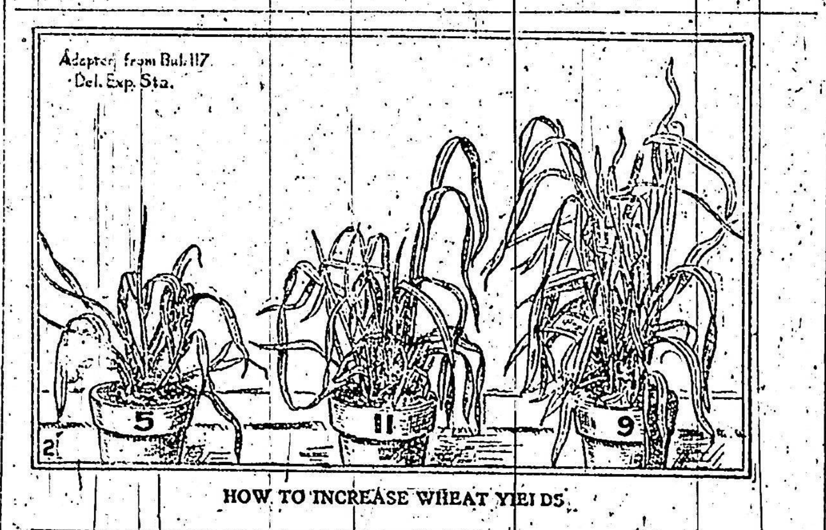
Feed the young wheat crop with this sort of thing which ruins the growth of the wheat crop, because unlight dressings of manure as far as possible, and with sufficient high-grade fertilizers, so as to give the young plants that vigorous start which will make it possible for them to make firm attachment to the soil and to prepare for the emergencies of bad weather.

Make Top as Well as Root.

Plantfood has a large bearing on stooling. The young plant has not only to develop a large and sufficient growth of stalks underground, which we call root, but it must produce also those stalks above ground which are called culms or stools. The number of stools depends on:

(a) The variety. Various kinds of wheat have a slightly different stooling capacity. Some develop a small number of stalks, others relatively larger.

(b) The largeness of the meal obtainable. Growing wheat, like any other type of creation, is capable of doing just what the food-strength back of it will enable it to perform. If the food supply in the soil is restricted there will be a small number of stalks, short heads and small early-maturing grain. If the plantfood is sufficient and well-balanced the number of stalks will be greatly increased, the heads materially lengthened and the kernels which form will be much more numerous and plump.



HOW TO INCREASE WHEAT YIELDS.

The Delaware Agricultural Experiment Station has carefully investigated this point and has found relative growths as shown in the accompanying cut. To Pot 5 no plantfood was applied, to Plot 11 phosphoric acid was applied, and to Plot 9 nitrogen and phosphoric acid was applied. It is true that this work was carried out in the plant laboratory, but nature is carrying it out continuously in your fields, and precisely the same results are being obtained where your wheat has a low supply of plantfood, or where it has a medium supply, or where it has a meal large enough to satisfy all its needs. Remember the rooting and stalking of your crop this fall and next spring will depend upon how thoroughly you prepare the home of the plant and how well you balance its food rations, and this thought leads to the last observation which is, that plantfood and yield are directly connected. The materials which aid the formation of starch, protein and other components of your wheat crop enter the plant through the tiny root-hairs already described. Now that material must be carried in the liquid which clings about the soil particles, if the ramifying root-hairs are to absorb it. It is unnecessary to enlarge on this phase of the subject more than to point out a few actual field tests. These establish the principle beyond any controversy. They are not new. Many of them have been in operation beyond the lifetime of most farmers, but in this land of plenty little attention has been given to the plantfood side of wheat growing up to the present time. But here are the yields:

Wheat Yields Per Acre.

Ohio		
No Fertilizer	11.4	bus.
With Acid Phosphate	19.6	bus.
With Comp. Fertilizer	28.8	bus.
Delaware		
No Fertilizer	11.5	bus.
With Acid Phosphate	19.8	bus.
With Comp. Fertilizer	28.9	bus.
Kansas		
No Fertilizer	13	bus.
With Comp. Fertilizer	21	bus.
Virginia		
No Fertilizer	9 1-3	bus.
With Acid Phosphate	11 1-3	bus.
With Comp. Fertilizer	14 2-3	bus.
Pennsylvania		
No Fertilizer	13.4	bus.
With Acid Phosphate	16	bus.
With Comp. Fertilizer	25.7	bus.

One thing is certain, if Canadian wheat crops next summer are to show that improvement which is possible, Canadian farmers must not only read and agree with the things that are said about essentials to increasing crop yields, but they must actually put these suggestions into practice. In other words, get good seed wheat now. Obtain fertilizer suited to your conditions at the earliest possible date, so that you will be sure to have it on hand when the ground is ready for wheat sowing. A very little extra yield will pay for 200 to 400 lbs. of fertilizer per acre. You can easily figure what the probable return would be at the average increase in wheat yields obtained at the Experiment Station tests.

It is a well established principle in farm management that large yields reduce production costs, also that sufficiently large yields increase labor income. Many of these terms are more or less foreign to the every-day man, but in these times when cost must be reduced to its minimum it is absolutely necessary that the younger farming population of the country familiarize themselves with the various angles of farming business and realize the importance of reducing manufacturing cost in their great factory—the farm—by increasing acre production. One of the most productive ways of accomplishing this great end is to fertilize abundantly.

Frenchman Claims to Make Steel in Five Hours.

A French inventor claims to have discovered a process of converting iron directly into steel, eliminating the expensive pig iron process. This has long been the dream of experts. A reduction of iron oxide is effected by using an exactly predetermined amount of carbon. This takes place in a chamber having a high temperature into which is blown powdered carbon, and air previously raised to a temperature between 700 and 1,000 deg. F. The carbon is introduced in amounts sufficient to produce only oxide of carbon in burning in the heated air, but the heat thus emitted is nevertheless extreme, and assures the rapid and almost complete reduction of the mineral with the production of steel direct. By this system there is realized in five hours' operation what takes six times as long in a blast furnace where there are mixed alternate layers of oxide, iron, and coke. An important bearing on French military strength is seen as the process utilizes a low grade of coal, of which France has an abundance, eliminating coke altogether, and the necessity for the importation of the same.

The Sunday School Lesson

JULY 24.

Saul Proclaims Jesus as the Christ, Acts 9: 19-30. Golden Text—St. Matt. 16: 16.

Connecting Links—There is no doubt that Paul's early training in a pious Jewish home, his university education and training in the school of Gamaliel, his knowledge of the Old Testament Scriptures, and of the Greek and Hebrew languages—all combined to qualify him in a unique way for his great task. He was now called to be a preacher of the gospel. He could find the foreshadowings of that gospel and the preparation for Christ's coming in the Jewish writings which he knew so well. He could speak to people of all classes and nationalities in the universally spoken Greek language, or to the Jews in the synagogues in their own Aramaic, or in the Hebrew of their sacred books. He knew the point of view and the methods of the Rabbinical schools, and could meet and reason with the Jewish doctors on their own ground. Much learning had not made him mad, but had given him an advantage and a power such as few men have possessed. But above all else, in Paul's preparation and equipment was his vision of the risen Christ, and his consciousness of the constant presence, working in him and through him, of the Spirit of God, which was to him identical with the spirit and the mind of Christ.

From the day of his meeting with Christ on the road to Damascus Paul believed himself called to preach the gospel. Ananias, who came to him at Damascus, had said to him, "The God of our fathers hath chosen thee that thou shouldest know his will, and see that just One, and shouldest hear the voice of his mouth. For thou shalt be his witness unto all men of what thou hast seen and heard" (Acts 22: 14, 15). Paul declared also that, in the vision, Christ had said to him, "I have appeared unto thee for this purpose, to make thee a minister and a witness both of these things which thou hast seen, and of those things in the which I will appear unto thee." (Acts 26: 16). This, therefore, became the supreme business of his life, and his one consuming passion, to preach Jesus whom he had persecuted.

19-20. He preached Christ, declaring in the synagogues to the assembled congregations that Jesus was the Christ, that is that He was the long-expected Saviour and King, whose coming had been proclaimed by prophets for seven hundred or more years. He gave Him the title Son of God, recognizing Him thus as divinely sent and authorized to win His Kingdom and to work out the redemption of His people.

21-22. All that heard him were amazed. They knew his fame as persecutor, knew why he had come to Damascus, and were amazed that this dreaded and powerful enemy, who had letters in his pocket authorizing him to arrest and imprison them, had become their friend and advocate. Paul went on preaching, gaining strength, and making converts, until the Jews of Damascus were aroused against him.

23-25. The Jews took counsel to kill him as they had killed his Master. That, they supposed, was the most effective way to silence him. But they did not yet see that a crucified Christ and a martyred Paul might still be stronger than all their enemies. The incident of his escape in a basket lowered from the city wall is mentioned again by Paul in 2 Corinthians 11: 32-33.

In telling of these days in another epistle (Gal. 1: 13-18), Paul says that he went away into Arabia. Whether it was before his preaching in the synagogues or after, that he went, we do not know. At least it was three years after his leaving Jerusalem that he returned to that city.

26-29. When Saul was come to Jerusalem. The years in Damascus and Arabia had been years of preparation. In the quiet of some Arabian town or possibly in some monastery of the Jewish sect of the Essenes, to which he would have received a cordial and kindly welcome, he studied his problem and sought to solve it in the light of Holy Scripture. Now he is ready to begin the chief business of his life and he desires to begin it in Jerusalem.

The disciples, that is, the Christian people of Jerusalem, were afraid of him. They had reason to be. They doubted his sincerity. But Barnabas, a good man, liberal and kindly of spirit, took him and vouched for him, introducing him to the apostles, and telling of his conversion and his preaching in Damascus. See what is said of Barnabas in 4: 36, 37, and 11: 22-24.

Paul claims, however, in answer to some of those Jewish Christians who found much fault with him in later years, that he received no authority from the apostles in Jerusalem and did not ask for any. His commission and authority he held himself to have received from Jesus Christ, when He met Him on the way (see Gal. 1: 1, 15-19). He, therefore, felt that he had the same right to speak and teach as James and Peter and the other apostles, being not one whit behind the chiefest of them, and he declares that this right was freely accorded him by the leaders of the Church in Jerusalem. (Gal. 2: 1-9).

30. To Tarsus. It is very much to Paul's credit that he desired to stay in Jerusalem and to face whatever hostility or danger to his life there might be. He wished to preach Christ where he had persecuted His followers. He was willing himself to suffer where he had made others suffer, and so in some measure to atone for the wrong which he had done. He tells (22: 17-21) of a trance or dream-vision, which came to him in the temple in Jerusalem, while he was praying, in which the Lord appeared to him and commanded him to leave Jerusalem. He pleaded that he might be permitted to stay, saying, "Lord, they know that I imprisoned and beat in every synagogue them that believed on Thee. And when the blood of Thy martyr Stephen was shed, I also was standing by and consenting unto his death, and kept the raiment of them that slew him." But the command was peremptory, "Depart, for I will send thee far hence to the Gentiles."

Added to the effect of this vision was the persuasion of Paul's friends. They brought him down to Caesarea (the seaport) and sent him forth to Tarsus.

Back in his own home city and province, and in the neighboring province of Syria, Paul continued his work (Gal. 1: 21-24) until some years later, when Barnabas sought him to be his helper and co-worker in the church at Antioch (Acts 11: 25).

Application.

As soon as Paul saw the hollowness of Pharisaism he became an active Christian. There is what someone has called "The peril of the empty heart." If our fields are not sown with good seed, then very speedily nature sends along the nettles and weeds. A house left standing without occupants will rot and mould and fall to pieces much faster than if it were occupied. And in the spiritual life the danger is not less. It is not enough that a man should cease to drink and smoke and swear. Such a man may well rejoice that he is delivered from such things, but unless he is actively employed in Christian service the evil spirits will soon return from the wilderness.

RHEUMATISM FOR OVER 16 YEARS

No Return Of The Trouble Since Taking "Fruit-a-tives"

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"I was a great sufferer from *Rheumatism for over 16 years*. I consulted specialists; took medicine; used lotions; but nothing did me good.

Then I began to use "Fruit-a-tives", and in 15 days the pain was easier and the Rheumatism much better. Gradually, *"Fruit-a-tives" overcame my Rheumatism;* and now, for five years, I have had no return of the trouble. I cordially recommend this fruit medicine to all sufferers."

P. H. McHUGH.

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

LUXURIES

With a sigh of content, Lois settled down in Mona's little pink room. It was a tiny room, but it was in the great Northcourt Park ... and ... house and in woodwork ... furnishing was exquisite.

"I think," Lois said, "that your room is the loveliest thing I ever saw. When I step inside it I always feel as if I had stepped into a Killarney rose. I'd give anything if we could live in an apartment. You don't know what it is to have to live in a house where the taste of your ancestors still rules —old stuffed chairs, horsehair, walnut, marble-topped tables! I just hate them!"

"You're not fair!" Mona cried quickly. "Those are only a few of the things you'd never notice them among the rest. I love your house better than any other I was ever in—it's all so dear and friendly and homelike."

"That ... because it isn't ..." Lois retorted, "not in the least ... tied."

"Lois Brainard, I think you're right ungrateful. What would ... just times ... ever had ... would leave ... care to give ... 'Here, ... you.' ... stantly."

Mona ... for ... Her ... that ... Next to ... though ... only realize ... it."

"Why, ... of course ..." Lois. "H... days ... homes and evenings ... in."

Mona spoke with a ... her. "Lois Brainard, ... suppose, ... had lived ... ment all your life and never had any guests, because there isn't any room for guests ... never had any ... dandy ... because there isn't ... room to play; never had any ... Christmas dinners, ... giving or ... you, always ... take your meals at a cafe! Suppose you never could entertain except in some public place. Suppose you never had a real home life. Do you think ... clothes and apartments ... finished by decorators would make up for the loss up to you? Don't you know you would rather have the ... home in the world if only ... the kind of place where people could drop in round the fire or be taken ... in at a meal or for the night? Don't you know it, Lois Brainard?"

Lios was looking at her with ... eyes. Suddenly the ... apartment seemed lonely and ... "Why—I suppose—I should," she said slowly.

Properly drained lands will absorb and hold for the crops a larger amount of the rainfall on the land than land lacking in drainage facilities.

A few smooth round stones, a little larger than hens' eggs, put in the feed box, will keep horses from bolting their feed if they have formed the habit.

3 Critical Periods for FALL WHEAT

1. At Seeding Time.
Delay seeding to escape the Hessian Fly. Use fertilizers to catch up wheat growth.
2. In Winter
Produce good top to protect wheat, and good rooting to overcome spring heaving. Fertilizers produce top and roots.
3. At Heading and Filling Time
Force early wheat growth by fertilizing at seeding time, and escape drought and heat injury.

Order Fertilizers Now for your Fall Seeding

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