MARKDALE STANDARD

VOL. 41 — MARKDALE, ONT., WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 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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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.)

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...fail to recognize op... ...comes up and ...them.

HIS LIFE RUINED BY DYSPEPSIA

Until He Tried "FRUIT-A-TIVES" The Wonderful Fruit Medicine

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"For some two years, I was a sufferer from *Chronic Constipation and Dyspepsia.*

I tried every remedy I heard of without any success, until the *wife of a, local merchant recommended 'Fruit-a-tives'.*

I procured a box of 'Fruit-a-tives' and began the treatment, and my condition commenced to improve immediately.

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I feel that *I owe a great deal to 'Fruit-a-tives'* for the benefit I derived from them."

FRANK HALL.

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

Progress in Western Canada.

The "Made in British Columbia" campaign is gaining in popularity and according to the secretary three thousand families in this province have already pledged themselves to use only British Columbia made goods, with the expectation of two thousand additional pledges this week.

The renewal of the development of the mica deposits at Tatlayoko Lake, B.C., is announced by a Calgary organization. The deposits have been known and claims were made from them in 1898 and 1899, the dressed mica being taken down by pack train to Kamloops. The ore is said to be of a high quality.

Hand picked settlers are to be brought out to British Columbia in large numbers to fill up the vacant lands in the northern and central parts of the province, according to plans just completed by owners of large areas, most of whom are in England. Some of the choice farm lands in the province will be offered to settlers, including the Bulkley and Nechako valleys.

A recent hemp "breaking" demonstration proved conclusively that hemp can be successfully grown in Western Canada and that a machine has been invented capable of converting the hemp stalks into marketable hemp fibre which can be manufactured into practically anything from the coarsest rope to the finest linen. The demonstration was conducted by Col. Wm. Grassie, D.S.O., president of the Canada Fibre Product Company, and the hemp was grown at the Manitoba Agricultural College and lay under the snow all winter.

An option has been taken on nineteen acres of land with water frontage at Victoria, B.C., for the purpose of establishing a woollen factory. The interest behind the scheme is a Lancashire, England, woollen establishment of high standing.

A new method of calcining Hydro-Magnesite has been discovered by C. D. Oliver of Vancouver. The first deposit of this product, of which British Columbia has a monopoly, is at Walsom Lake, near Vancouver. Other parts of central and northern British Columbia are rich with the same and similar deposits, soda, epsom salts, etc. The new method of calcining has been found to be an undoubted success and this will obviate the necessity of importing improved magnesite from California and elsewhere.

There is still plenty of employment for experienced farm help or for Old Country farmers who are emigrating to Western Canada, according to officials of Regina employment offices. The market for trade and industrial classes is congested, but many agriculturalists can be absorbed.

She Knew a "Windfall."

Mrs Youngbride thought the apples the farmer had brought her were rather dirty, but he explained that this was because they had fallen off the tree onto the ground—in short, they were windfalls—so she bought them.

A week later she called the farmer's wife up on the telephone. "I ordered the best cucumbers for pickling," she said sharply, "and you've sent me windfalls."

"Sent what?" gasped the farmer's wife.

"Windfall cucumbers! I can tell; you needn't think I can't. There's dirt on them."

Japanese soldiers have increased two inches in height on an average since meat was included in their rations.

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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Educational Value of Exhibitions.

The exhibition season is upon us, in fact has already made an auspicious beginning in the western provinces. Elsewhere the furbishing process has been in progress for some time and arrangements are about complete for a "greater than ever" display. Probably in no modern feature of life has more noticeable progress been made of recent years than in exhibitions. Much attention is still paid, as is proper, to the lighter side, but objectionable features that in former times cut a great figure have been eliminated and more attention is paid year by year to education by illustration, demonstration and experimentation. This is particularly true of the larger fairs, but the more local exhibitions have also made remarkable advance particularly in attention that is given to sensible yet attractive features for the young. A marked feature is the increased interest in exhibition work in governmental quarters. Annually the displays, especially of the farm, improve and extend until now not only do the public have an opportunity to gain a fair knowledge of the work that is being done, of the advance that is being made in cultivation of the soil, in the betterment of live stock, in the improvement of poultry, in the guaranteeing of wholesome food to the people, but the studious-minded have brought before them in a comprehensive way a whole college course. Nor is it alone by the exhibits that advantages in instruction are offered, but hundreds of thousands of bulletins, pamphlets, leaflets and other forms of publication of an educational nature find their way into circulation to be taken home and studied at leisure. In brief, the exhibition has become not only a place of entertainment but a school and college for the people, agriculturally and industrially in general. From Ottawa the announcement comes forth that this year a live stock exhibit is to be staged embracing as far as possible all the educational work that is being done in that particular line.

No Slides Necessary for New Daylight Projector.

A projection lantern which photographs directly from the object itself, dispensing with slides altogether, has been invented by a French physicist. A remarkable feature of the apparatus is that it operates in broad daylight, there being no luminous cone and darkened room necessary, as in the case of the ordinary magic lantern.

Any object of suitable size may be introduced into the lantern—an open book, a stone, a set of beads, or a text, rolled and unrolled on a couple of spools. By means of a set of condensers of one or more lenses, and reflectors at the back of the source of light, the object is photographed upon the screen with microscopic accuracy, it is claimed, the whole force of the light pouring upon the object and reflecting through the lenses to the screen, or any place in the room, from a mirror which swings on an axis.

Horse Sense

It is annoying to have one horse pulling ahead of the other in a team. A remedy for this is to take an extra rein, or a small strap will answer the purpose. Snap it in outside bit rong of fast horse, then pass through inside bit ring under chin, then through the inside hame-ring. Take the end back and tie it to inside end of whiffletree of slow horse. When the fast horse pulls ahead his bit will be drawn by the receding whiffletree of the slow horse, thus restraining him.

Another good method I have tried is to shorten, about six inches or more, both reins or lines to be buckled on the fast horse's bit ring, both on the outside and the inside. This will help wonderfully in equalizing the pull.

In thinning the woodlot, where possible, spare the maples; they will do well in this country and will give you lumber, firewood, sugar and syrup.

EFFICIENT FARMING

Feed Your Hens Now.

A recent trip with one of our county representatives in poultry culling work revealed the fact that most of the farm hens are not being fed enough for efficient egg production. In fact, the thinness of the hens indicated that they were not getting enough to eat to maintain normal bodily conditions.

The hens are not purposely brought to this condition. Most farmers undoubtedly think that during the growing season the hens will scout around and pick up enough to maintain themselves in good condition. The hen is not like other farm animals, in that it does not show its conditions upon casual observation. Her feathers cover her body so that it is impossible to tell its condition without examination. Therefore a farmer's hens often get in poor shape before he is aware of it. The only thing that may be noted is that egg production has dropped off.

Under natural conditions the hen lays her quota of eggs in spring, gets broody, hatches out a brood of chickens and spends the summer in taking care of them. She becomes thin and in poor condition, ranging around endeavoring to get enough for herself and her flock. In the fall when the grains ripen she gets enough to put herself in fairly good condition to help her through the winter.

The hens that are now getting thin are either at the end of their laying for the summer or have stopped laying some time ago. Before they start again they will go through a moult, probably early in the season. And it is a known fact that early moulters are not winter layers. For instance, a hen that moults early in August will very likely be a drone until next spring, whereas the one that has been busy laying all summer and delays her moult until late fall will soon recover from the moult and start producing eggs again.

The advisable thing to do is to have the flock culled so as to eliminate all hens that are naturally poor layers and would not pay a good profit even if well fed, and then gradually food up the remainder of the flock. A good method is to allow the hens free range as before and then have available to them in a feed hopper the following mash: Equal parts by weight of corn meal, bran, middlings, ground oats. If sour milk is available give them plenty of it. If it is not, add to the mash three-quarters of a pound of commercial meat scraps to every four pounds of the mash. Sour milk is very valuable as a poultry feed and can be put to as good use for feeding poultry as any other way on the farm. It will replace meat scraps, which is the most expensive ingredient of the poultry ration, and also one of the most valuable. Besides the mash, the hens should be fed in addition, scratch feed composed of equal parts of cracked corn and wheat. This scratch feed is especially desirable if the hens do not have a good range. If the range is good it may be dispensed with in some cases and the mash entirely relied upon to make up the deficiency in the amount of feed the hens get.

It is advisable to make all changes in feeding gradually, as any sudden changes may bring the hen into a moult. The short summer feeding through ranging has come about gradually with the drying up of the range due to the hot weather. In many cases the farmers have also recently cut out feeding grain to their hens because of shortage of supply. If this change would have been sudden it might have produced a moult at this time of the year. In getting the hens back to condition start the feeding gradually, otherwise it will produce a very much undesired moult at this time.

It is granted that many farmers are short of grain and are not in a position to buy food. However, on the other hand, there has never been a time in recent years since poultry feed has been so cheap. It is therefore a matter of good judgment to make the added expenditures to buy extra feed at this time to get the hens in shape for the profit-making months. If this is impossible it would be wise to dispose of the flock entirely as it will likely be unproductive until spring and therefore be the cause of future loss instead of profit.

The good care and feeding of chicks is also urged as the care the chicks get in early life is often the determining factor as to the profitableness of the bird in later life. A stunted chick will never make a profitable hen. It would be far more profitable to sell the chicks when they get to the broiler stage, than to expect them to produce a profit by egg production later on after they have gone through a semi-starvation period.

A good mash is also a valuable adjunct to free range for chicks. The following is a good mash: Two parts each of corn meal, middlings, bran, one part each of oat meal and beef scrap and one-fourth part charcoal. This mash should be placed in a hopper available to the chicks at all times. Sour milk is also one of the most valuable things that could be given growing chicks. If it is available it should be kept before them at all times. When sour milk is used the amount of beef scraps may be reduced one-half.

A liberal feeding of either hens or chicks at this time of the year is "A stitch in time" which assures poultry profits later on.

Essentials in Sheep Raising.

1. Willingness to pay proper attention to the flock at the critical times of the year.

2. Production of lambs of early maturity that should preferably be marketed before the middle of July.

3. Control of parasites in the flock by the tale of early lambs, rotation of pastures and flock management.

4. Protection of sheep from dogs, by community interest in sheep, by enforcing dog laws and keeping sheep in protected quarters at night.

5. Use of pasture to the greatest degree.

6. Feeding of corn silage with clover or alfalfa hay, supplemented with grain, to the breeding ewes at definite periods.

7. Selection of breeding sheep that possess merit in wool, as well as in mutton character. Constitutional vigor and health as a result of breeding and care are essentials in a foundation flock.

8. A pure-bred ram of a desirable type and quality should sire the lambs.

9. Cheap equipment, which offers protection, plenty of ventilation and a dry bed.

10. Marketing of products of wool and mutton with an understanding of market values and demand. Community organizations are beneficial in this regard.

11. Grow into the business, not go into it. A few bred ewes in the fall is a good buy.

12. Realization of the fitness of a flock on the farm, their value as weed destroyers, utilizers of rough feeds, and conservers of soil fertility.

The Dairy

The cow is not to be blamed for stringy milk. Bacteria are the usual cause of milk becoming stringy or ropy after standing, and the water used for washing the utensils or cooling the milk may be the source of the infection; or the germs may come from the dust of the stable or places in which the milk is handled. Set a sample of milk from each quarter of the udder in a separate sterilized container, to determine if one quarter is affected, or if all yield normal milk. If all quarters prove to be sound, set a number of samples of milk in separate sterilized vessels and into each in turn put a little water from different sources, dust from stable, milk-house, setting place, etc. In this way the exact source of the infection can be determined and removed. Meanwhile, carefully cleanse, scald and sun-dry the milk utensils. Cleanse udder and teats before milking and keep the stables clean.

Don't Chew Grass!

Athletes who have formed the habit of chewing a blade of grass while playing various games are warned to break off the habit at once.

The practice is attended by serious danger. For four months past Harry Littlewort, the well-known amateur international footballer, has been undergoing treatment, including two operations, for mysterious glandular trouble which has broken his health and caused him excruciating pain.

After the second operation the West-end specialist by whom it was performed asked Littlewort if he ever chewed grass.

"Always when I am playing football, cricket, golf, or any other game in the fields," replied the international.

"That solves the mystery," said the specialist. "In chewing grass you consumed a parasite which attacks cattle in the way it has attacked you."

The soil should be moist and well prepared for planting, otherwise transplanting from the seed-bed into the garden or field may not be successful unless plants are carefully watered in.

The Sunday School Lesson

JULY 31.

Saul Teaching at Antioch, Acts 11: 19-30; 12: 25. Golden Text—Acts 11: 26.

Connecting Links—Antioch was, in the days of Paul, a great city. It was third of the cities of the Roman world, the "Queen of the East," and had been, before the Romans came, capital of the Greek kingdom of Syria. In modern times it is known as Antakieh, and is a small town of about six thousand inhabitants. It was built on the banks of the river Orontes, near where the Lebanon and Taurus mountains meet, and about sixteen miles inland from the Mediterranean Sea. It was still, in Paul's time, a Greek city, and its prevailing language was Greek, but there was a mingling in it of eastern and western ideas and customs and of the worst forms of eastern and western vice. There was a large Jewish colony, but Christian preachers had attracted and gathered into the church both Jews and Greeks.

After leaving Jerusalem Paul had gone to his native city of Tarsus, and had continued to preach the gospel in Cilicia and Syria. Barnabas, who knew him in Jerusalem, saw how valuable such a man would be in the mixed church of Antioch. A highly educated Jew of the Pharisees, a thorough Greek scholar, and a Roman citizen, he would appeal to Jew, Greek, and Roman. He had already the purpose and the ambition to carry his message to the outside world. Where could he have found a better starting point?

11: 19-30. They which were scattered abroad. See 8: 1, 4. Persecution had driven many from Jerusalem who carried their faith with them, and preached Christ wherever they went. The very means which were used to destroy the infant church were made in the providence of God to increase and strengthen it. Christianity has always been in greater danger from prosperity and wealth, than from persecution or poverty.

These first missionaries, driven by necessity, went as far as the coast cities of Phoenicia, which lay along the sea to the north of Palestine, and to the island of Cyprus, and to the city of Antioch. It was natural that at first they should bear their message to Jews only. Their Jewish prejudices were still very strong, and they disliked mingling with the Gentiles. Moreover these early teachers had the idea that the gospel, and the kingdom, and the province of future glory and power were for the Jews, and not for other people.

But some of them were men of Cyprus and Cyrene, Jews who had lived so long among Greeks and in foreign countries that their prejudices had broken down. The gospel appealed to them as something broadly human, not to be confined to one sect or nation. They spoke to the Greeks also, and the hand of the Lord was with them. Many were converted, and Jews and Greeks came together in the church and in Christian fellowship. The gospel was already breaking down national barriers. It was beginning to realize the dream and hope of human brotherhood. (See Eph. 2: 11, 22).

This startling turn of events came unto the ears of the Church in Jerusalem. It was a difficult and delicate situation to handle, requiring unusual tact, patience, and discretion. Barnabas, himself a man of Cyprus, was chosen to have the direction of this new Christian community, the members of which were now, for the first time, called Christians.

He was glad. He was big enough in heart and soul to appreciate and to understand what was happening. He saw the grace of God, how that God, through the gospel, was building up a new race, which should be neither Jew nor Gentile, but just Christian. He was glad and exhorted them to fidelity and whole-hearted devotion.

A very high character is ascribed to Barnabas. He was a good man, and full of the Holy Ghost and of faith. His mind and heart were open to the generous and broadening and warming influences of the Spirit of Christ.

Since much people were being brought into the church, and the work was growing, Barnabas felt the need of a strong helper, and went after Paul to Tarsus. For one whole year they worked together and taught much people.

The date of Paul's coming to Antioch must have been about 45 or 46 A.D., about ten years after his conversion. We can imagine him at this time, a man of thirty-five or forty years, in the prime of life and vigor, and full of enthusiasm for the great cause which he had espoused. The best testimony of the work done by these two fellow-laborers is that, at the end of that year, they were separated by the Antioch Church and sent forth on their first missionary adventure into the regions beyond. A Christian community which can set itself to its own unfinished task, and at the same time set apart its ablest leaders for missionary work abroad, is truly growing.

Came prophets. The Old Testament prophets were first of all preachers of truth and righteousness. They were interpreters of the past, teachers of the people in law and morals, and sometimes predicters of the future. These New Testament prophets however, seem to have given themselves chiefly to the forecasting of future events. It is significant that they occupy a very small place in the New Testament Church. The gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ is not much based in its appeal to humanity by predictions.

Agabus, however, did predict a famine which came to pass in the days of Claudius Caesar. This statement helps us to date the events of Paul's life, for Claudius reigned from 41 to 54 A.D. We know that there was famine in certain parts of the empire during his reign. In Judea, Josephus tells us, there was famine in the year 46 A.D.

This prophecy of Agabus led to a generous resolve on the part of the Christians of Antioch to send relief to their famine-stricken brethren in Jerusalem, and that which they contributed out of their comparative wealth was carried up to Jerusalem by Barnabas and Saul.

12:25. Returning, when they had fulfilled their mission, they brought with them John Mark, Barnabas' sister's son, who was their companion on the first missionary journey, and was afterward the companion and friend of Peter, and writer of the gospel which bears his name.

Application.

Barnabas recognized the marks of the Christian even when they appeared in an unexpected place. As Dr. Jowett writes: "He knew the old fruit, even when he found it growing in a new garden." This is not by any means an easy thing to do. We associate Christianity with certain outward accompaniments, and when these signs are wanting we are not disposed to believe that the genuine article is there. When, after the resurrection of Jesus He appeared to Mary, she did not recognize Him at first. His appearance was different, and she was not prepared for the change. All honor to Barnabas, that when he found Paul doing a most unexpected work he could take up the words of the psalmist: "This is the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes."

Wasn't He Smart.

A wagon loaded with lamp globes had collided with a truck, and many of the globes were smashed.

Considerable sympathy was felt for the driver as he gazed at the shattered glass. A benevolent-looking old man eyed him compassionately.

"My poor man," he said, "I suppose you will have to pay for them out of your own pocket?"

"Yes," was the melancholy reply.

"Well, well," said the old man, "here's a shilling for you. I dare say some of these other people will give you a helping hand, too."

The driver held out his hat, and several people dropped coins into it. At last, when the contributions had ceased, he emptied the contents of his hat into his pockets. Then, pointing to the retreating figure who had started the collection, he observed: "Say, ain't he a smart man? That's my boss!"

Good hay will be scarce this winter; not a pound should be wasted.

Barium Carbonate is the rat poison that specialists recommend. It is tasteless, odorless, and can be bought at any drug store. In preparing baits it is best to choose a food from each of three classes, meat, vegetable and cereal, and to combine it with barium carbonate in the proportion of one part poison to four parts food; then put a tablespoonful of each kind on a piece of paper or a board, so that the rat, traveling along his runway, finds a three-course meal prepared for him. One of the three baits is almost sure to tempt him.

Horses will get little rest if shut up in a close stable these nights; it may be as hot outside, but the air is fresher.

Ice on the farm is not a luxury these days; it is a plain necessity. Arrange now to put up an ice house—any old shed will do—and make the hot days cool next year.

Users of the "wireless" telephone will only know that they are using this new invention by the absence of the humming of the wire, making the voices much clearer.

There will be a light mixed hay harvest in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec as well as in Ontario and Alberta this year. Hay is also below an average in the United States. The Ontario farmer who has a barn full of sweet clover hay will have reason to congratulate himself on his good fortune before winter is over.

Impure milk is notoriously one of the most fertile sources of disease, especially among infants and children; and it is well understood that most of the impurities come from improper handling. "Certified" milk—that is, milk that is drawn from healthy cows kept in sanitary stables, and that is cooled, bottled and transported under conditions approved by some responsible organization such as a medical society—is greatly in demand in the cities. Where ordinary milk brings 15 cents a quart, certified milk brings 22 or 23 cents and is hard to get even at that price. The most urgent need is for the farmer to understand what the city dweller wants and to supply it.