MARKDALE STANDARD

VOL. 41 — MARKDALE, ONT., WEDNESDAY, OCT. 6, 1921 — Established in 187[illegible]

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, Valuator and Money Lender. Deeds, Mortgages, Leases and Wills drawn up and Valuations made on shortest notice. Charges very low. Apply to R. J. Sproule, Flesherton.

LEGAL

P. McCULLOUGH

Barrister, Solicitor, etc. Office—Mark street, Markdale. Money to lend.

LUCAS & HENRY

Barristers, Solicitors, Etc.
Offices—Lucas Block, Markdale;
Traders Bank Bldg., Toronto.
I. B. Lucas, K.C., W. D. Henry, B.A.

MEDICAL

DR. J. W. LEACH
Practicing Physician
Rocklyn, Ontario
Phones:—Markdale exchange, 51 r 23.
(2115 pd.) Meaford exchange, 213 r 4.

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. A. MacARTHUR
Dentist
Office in Artley Block (over Bowes' hardware store). Entrance at south-west corner of building, Toronto street.

L. G. CAMPBELL
(L.D.S., D.D.S.)
Dental Surgeon. Graduate of Ontario College of Dentistry and University of Toronto. Office over the post-office. Office hours 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Appointments made by phone.

FRATERNAL.

A. F. & A. M.

Hiram Lodge, No. 490, G.R.C., Markdale, meets in Masonic Hall, McFarland Block, on Tuesday evening on or before the full moon every month. Visiting brethren cordially invited. T. H. Reburn, W.M.; S. A. Morrison, Secretary.

C. O. C. F., No. 399.

Markdale Council, Canadian Order Chosen Friends, No. 399, meets second Monday in the month in Haskett's Hall, at 8 o'clock. A Jackson, Chief Councillor; Herb. M. Irwin, Recorder.

MARKDALE L.O.L., No. 1045.

Meets in Haskett's Hall on Thursday evening on or before full moon in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome. Everard 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. 20S0

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,
284 University St. Cor. St. Catherine St.

Wheat and Flour Storage.

Among the most interesting tests carried on by Dr. C. E. Saunders, Dominion Cerealist, described in his recent bulletin on Wheat, Flour and Bread, is that of the effects of storage on wheat and flour. These tests covered a number of years, as many as thirteen as a matter of fact. He remarks that there seems to be a general opinion current among millers and bakers that flour from new wheat is of inferior quality for bread-making, but that in the course of a very few months, whether kept as wheat or flour, a considerable change takes place, and that it is believed that flour retains its highest baking qualities only for a few months. Dr. Saunders found that flour from Yellow Cross wheat made from the 1905 crop, showed a baking strength of 86 in March, 1906, and of 104 in February, 1907; that Tasmania Red showed a baking strength of 95 in February, 1907, and of 101 in March, 1908; and Dowry Riga, grown in 1906, a strength of 81 in February, 1907, and of 104 in February, 1908. In order to study more thoroughly this important problem of storage, seven kinds of wheat were chosen from the 1907 crop at Ottawa. Tables of results showing when ground and when baked indicate that wheat generally improved by keeping a few years. Huron kept a month after grinding showed 82, kept three months after grinding in 1913 it showed 101 of baging strength. Red Fife under the same conditions showed 88 in 1908 and 104 in 1913. Yellow Cross showed 74 in 1907, the year each sample was grown and 102 in 1913. Stanley "A" showed 76 in 1908, and 96 in 1913. Chelsea showed 84 in 1907 and 95 in 1913. Dawson's Golden Chaff showed 71 in 1907 and 91 in 1913. Turkey Red showed 88 in 1909 and 101 in 1913. Some samples showed better in intervening years after only one month from grinding. Red Fife, for instance, in 1910 showed 108, Stanley "A" 100 in 1911 Chelsea 102, also in 1911, and Turkey Red the same year 103. Storage of flour from only three kinds of wheat is tabulated owing to the destruction of other samples. These show that after the best year a gradual decline in baking strength takes place. All were ground September 16 or 17 in 1907. In January, 1910 and 1911 the baking strength of Huron had reached its pinnacle, namely 107; in 1912 it had decreased to 87. Red Fife's best year was 1910, when the strength was 109; in 1921 it was 95. The best year for Yellow Cross was 1911, when the strength was 111. In January, 1921, it was 100. In 1907, the year of grinding, Huron's strength was 86, Red Fife's 98, and that of Yellow Cross 74. The decline of the baking strength after the per' year had been reached was more gradual in the case of Red Fife and Yellow Cross than in that of Huron.

Wanted—A Man to Lead.

"There isn't a lad but wants to grow
Manly and true at heart,
And every lad would like to know
The secret we impart.
He doesn't desire to slack or shirk—
Oh, haven't you heard him plead?
He'll follow a man at play or work
If only the man will lead.'

Some Drawback.

Two tramps were discussing the ways and means of living in this hard world without being laid up with bodily exhaustion.

"If it warnt sich a long way off, Bill, we might go to the South Sea Islands. Cokernuts and bananas all over the place for nutin'."

Bill ruminated deeply for some time, and queried: "I suppose yer 'as to pick 'em?"

"Yus, o' course."

"Ugh!" was the disgusted reply. "I knew there'd be some drorback."'

The rube farmer of ten years ago had to shave off his whiskers the other day because they kept blowing into his eyes when he drove into town in his $6,000 hypersix, and he was constantly running over newspaper wiseguys who had been poking fun at him.

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

L. G.: I set 65 trees (apples, pears, cherries) two years ago; mulched each fall with barnyard manure. Trees make a fair growth; ground grows medium intercrop. How much commercial fertilizer should I apply to each tree? Have some 2-10-2 on hand, or would nitrate be better?

Answer: As your trees are young the fertility treatment should be entirely planned to force growth as rapidly as is consistent with well rounded material, being careful not to force wood growth to such an extent that the twigs will suffer during the severe cold days of winter. I would, therefore, advise the use of from 5 to 8 lbs. per tree of a fertilizer carrying 3 to 4 per cent. ammonia and 10 to 12 per cent. phosphoric acid. 2-10-2 fertilizer is better adapted to grain crops, but could be used with profit on orchard crops grown on a sandy loam soil. You have not mentioned the type of soil and my recommendations are made assuming that the soil is an average loam. The use of nitrate alone, I am afraid, would cause too rapid a wood growth, leaving the wood sappy and in such shape that there would be a tendency for it to suffer severely during heavy frost.

C. B.: What is the relative value for feed in ripe husked sweet corn and field corn?

Answer: Your question is rather indefinite. You may mean one of two things. First, what is the value of the fodder from sweet corn after the ears have been picked as compared with field corn? If this is your meaning the answer as given by Henry & Morrison in their book on Feeding is as follows:

Analysis in Percentages.

	Water	Ash	Crude Prot.	Fibre	Carbohydrates W. Fall Extract	Fat
Corn Sweet	12.2	9.0	9.2	26.4	41.3	1.8
Corn Field	9.0	6.5	7.8	27.2	47.3	2.2

Second, what is the value of the ear of sweet corn as compared with that of flint and dent corn? Here is the answer:

	Water	Ash	Crude Prot.	Fibre	Carbohydrates W. Fall Extract	Fat
Corn Sweet	9.3	1.8	11.5	2.3	67.2	7.9
Corn Flint	10.5	1.5	10.1	2.0	70.9	5.0
Corn Dent	12.2	1.5	10.4	1.5	69.4	5.0

Of course the protein, carbohydrates and fat are the feeding constituents of value. The differences in these figures will give you the answer to your question.

S. H.: I can't get clover or alfalfa to start on my soil. The soil is rather light sand. Would like to know what I should do to get clover and alfalfa to grow. Can alfalfa and clover be sown in the fall with rye?

Answer: I would not advise sowing alfalfa or clover in the fall when seeding fall rye, but you could very well sow the alfalfa and clover seed on top of the stand of rye in the spring as soon as good growth has started. By a light harrowing of the crop you could readily work the seed sufficiently deep into the soil. Excellent stands of clover and grass seeds have been obtained by seeding at such a time either on rye or fall wheat. In preparing your ground apply a good dressing of lime this fall, so as to sweeten the top areas of the soil where the young crop will grow. When seeding your rye apply about 300 lbs. per acre of a fertilizer analyzing 3 per cent. ammonia, 8 per cent. phosphoric acid and 3 per cent. potash. This material will give the rye a good vigorous start and will provide readily available plant food for the young clover and alfalfa as soon as you seed it in the spring.

T. B.: Please advise me what causes beans to get bugs in them, and what becomes of the bugs after they come out of the beans? At what stage are these eggs laid in the beans? If the beans were carefully picked over and heated would the good ones become bug-resisting? Is there anything that can be done to stop these bugs after they once get into a bunch of beans?

Answer: The bugs in your beans are likely the Bean Weevil. This insect passes the winter as a fly, appearing early in the spring after the beans have flowered and the young pods have formed. It lays its eggs on the surface of the young pod. As soon as these eggs hatch out they bore into the bean seed where the young larvae feed and grow rapidly. The next step of development is gone through inside the channels of the bean where the young larvae has been feeding. The insect pupates in this cell and emerges as a full grown adult late in July or early August.

There are various plans practiced to combat the insect. One is to heat the beans up to 145 deg. F. as you have suggested. This kills the insects that may be in the beans. Another method is to put the beans into an air-tight barrel or box and put in a dish of carbon bisulphide. About 1 lb. of this chemical for every 100 bushels of seed is the quantity to use. The bisulphide is a very volatile liquid, that is, it changes to gas quickly. It is very disagreeable in odor and is quite inflammable, so that care must be taken not to have any fire in the vicinity when treating the beans. The treatment is best carried out by pouring the bisulphide into saucers or deeper receptacles which are set immediately on top of the beans. After the liquid has been placed, cover the barrel with several thicknesses of bag or closer woven material, or put an air-tight top on the barrel. Since the fumes from the carbon-bisulphide are heavier than air they sink down between the beans and kill the insects which have formed within the seeds.

Some bean growers find it good practice just before seeding to empty their seed lightly into a tub or bucket of water. The infected seeds are usually so light that they float. These can be skimmed off and the remaining seeds spread out to dry immediately.

Bedtime Stories

My Garden.

I have a little garden.
I planted lots of seeds
And watered them and watched them
And pulled up the weeds.
And now I have a pansy
And a pumpkin and a bean
And three tall hollyhocks
With leaves big and green
And best of all, a daisy
I found out on the hill
I dug it up and brought it home,
And it is smiling still!

The Frog Pond.

I wonder what is down that way,
In the water brown and deep?
What makes the little groggies say
"Kr-r-reke, kr-r-reke, kr-r-reke?"
They hop along the bank and plunge,
But soon they rise to speak.
I think they say, "Come in and play!
"Kr-r-reke, kr-r-reke, kr-r-reke."
I wade around; they keep so still
I cannot hear a peep.
When I come out they raise a shout,
"Kr-r-reke, kr-r-reke, kr-r-reke!"
They seem to play a funny game;
It's like our hide and seek.
Look, there sits Tad behind a pad,
And calls, "Kr-r-reke, kr-r-reke!"

Don't forget—the housewife is an important party in the farm business.

Storing pumpkins: Place them in a room or barn where they will not freeze or become too damp. Set them on a wire netting that is fastened on a frame or on an old wire cot or bedsprings that clears the floor by two feet. The free circulation of the air around the vegetables prevents decay.

Saskatchewan's live stock associations are province-wide and engage in many activities for the betterment of the livestock of the province. Annual cattle, sheep, swine and horse sales are proving more popular each year. Buyers from every section in the province attend these sales for the purpose of securing purebred sires or foundation females as the case may be. These associations also make importations of pure bred stock and interest themselves in the boys' and girls' stock judging and feeding competitions.

SELECTING THE BREEDERS

There are two ways of selecting good breeders; one is by trapnesting and the other by observation and study. That trapnests are of the greatest importance in this particular has been demonstrated by the experiment stations and by others who make poultry raising a business.

In trapnesting for the selection of breeders, attention must be given to other factors besides ability to lay. For instance, if a hen lays 200 eggs in a year, but has had some contagious disease earlier in life, she should not be permitted in the breeding pen because the disease is liable to be transmitted to her offspring. A hen with a trapnest record of 200 eggs must necessarily be a healthy fowl, and with ordinary precaution one can not go far astray in selecting her for the breeding pen.

In selecting by observation, health and vigor must be the main factors. The individual selected should be active and carry her body in an erect and proud fashion. The comb should be bright red in color, soft and velvety; the eyes should be steady and clear. A fowl that stands moping around or roosts in the daytime is either weak or sick, and should never be selected, no matter what her record may be.

Although feathers are only a covering for a bird, some attention must be paid to them also. Good feathered birds not only look better but sell better. Size and shape are also important in a dual-purpose hen; good, heavy layers, of large size and uniform shape, with vigorous constitutions, are the ideal stock to breed from.

A good layer can invariably be distinguished by her actions and willingness to scratch for food. If examined on the roost at night, it will be found that she has a full crop. This, too, is a good indication of health. A hen may be compared to a small factory—food is the raw material and eggs are the finished product. The output is greater when the factory runs efficiently and consumes larger quantities of raw material.

A soft, red comb, lying to one side (in single-comb varieties), a short curved beak, lack of color in shank, worn-off toe-nails, are all indications of laying ability. It is said that hens lose color in the shanks because they lay it out of them; and the toe-nails are short and worn as a result of much scratching.

Observed from the side, a good layer has a small head, rather round and the general appearance of the body is decidedly wedge-shaped because of the extreme fullness in back. Large-headed birds with square-shaped bodies are never good layers. If a good layer is picked up she will be found to possess considerable weight for her size. Examination will show the distance between the pelvic bones for egg-laying ability is a good method; but the inexperienced are likely to have difficulty at first in estimating the distance, especially if the hen is an old one with much fat. The distance between the pelvic bones seems more than it is, for the lower bone is forced down by superfluous fat.

In selecting a male bird, choose one which has good size and color, holds his body erect. Pick a heavy eater if possible, the tender-meaters being to allow the hens to get everything and have nothing for themselves. He should be of a mating qualities, not quarrelsome and yet possess a fighting spirit to be continually with the hens.

Breeders do not require different housing from that of laying hens. They must at all times have fresh air and plenty of it. I believe that the correct type of house is the Dutch one. More eggs are lost than gained considering the whole country, keeping the fowls confined too much in warm, mild winter weather.

There must be a different method employed in feeding breeders than that used in feeding layers, the object being to produce eggs of quality rather than many of low fertility. Mistakes should have been made before either pullets or hens are good breeders. The comb should be handled differently. The old hens should have no corn except in very cold weather. Too much animal food causes the production of weak eggs that will not properly fertilize.

Hogs

Usually at this season of the year there is an increase in the amount of disease in the swine herds. The aggravating cause often is the change from dry to green corn. Hogs accustomed to dry feeds all summer are put upon green corn quickly without being allowed enough time for their digestive systems to become accustomed to the radical change in feed. Then disease which had not been able to get a hold upon the hogs when healthy begin to affect the weaker ones of the herd.

Prevention of such disease attacks consists in avoiding too radical feed changes. By allowing ten days or two weeks time for the change to green corn, with a gradual elimination of dry grains, there will be less chance of lowering the animal's resistance to disease. Feed also with the green corn some protein feed, such as tankage or linseed meal. Experiments show beyond a doubt that hogs so fed are healthier and make more rapid and cheaper gains than those fed on corn alone.

The city is a place where people must dwell; the country a place where people may live.

Bulb Growing.

In many parts of Holland, the blooming season, the country resembles like a huge flower garden. The finest varieties of flowers grown in bulbs came from Holland. The farmers require much patience, some of the choice bulbs take as long as seven years to mature. Many bulbs, from three to four years, gathering, sorting, packing and shipping are all important, and it requires skilled workers.

Since the war, many of our flower lovers have taken a greater interest in bulb culture and good results are being accomplished. Flowers and shrubs greatly add to the beauty of a farm home.

Three farmerettes attired in overalls, flannel shirts, high boots, arrived at Moose Jaw recently. They are Miss Madge Simpson, Miss Doris Hunt and Miss Ann Guesk, graduates of the Angus Experimental Farm of British Columbia. "What do they do?" were asked. "Harrowing, stooking, binding, breaking, plowing and ride on any kind of a horse," was the answer. "We love the work and won't live in a city," they declared.

Why Some Boys Leave the Farm

Why did you leave the farm, my lad?
Why did you bolt and leave your Dad?
Why did you beat it off to town
And turn your poor old father down?
Thinkers of platform, pulpit, press,
Are wallowing in deep distress;
They seek to know the hidden cause
Why farmer boys desert their pas.
Some say they long to get a taste
Of faster life and social waste,
And some will say the silly chumps
Mistake the suit cards for their trumps,
In wagering fresh and germless air
Against the smoky thoroughfare.
We've all agreed the farm's the place
To free your mind and state your case.

Well, stranger, since you've been so frank
I'll roll aside my hazy bank,
The misty cloud of theories,
And tell you where the trouble lies.
Left my Dad, his farm, his plows
Because my calf became his cows;
Left my Dad; 'twas wrong, of course,
Because my colt became his horse;
I left my Dad to sow and reap,
Because my lamb became his sheep;
I dropped my hoe and struck my boss
Because my pig became his pork;
The garden truck that I made grow
Was his to sell but mine to hoe;
It's not the smoke in the atmosphere
Nor the taste for life that brought me here;
Please tell the platform, pulpit, press,
No fear of toil or love of dress
Is driving off the farmer lads,
But just the methods of their dads.

While Others Stay at Home

With dad and me it's half and half.
The cow I own was once his calf.
I'm going to stick right where I am,
Because my sheep was once his lamb.
I'll stay with dad—he gets my vote,
Because my hog was once his shote.
No town for me—I'll stick right here,
For I'm his tractor-engineer.
It's "even-split" with dad and me
In a profit-sharing company.
We work together from day to day—
Believe me, boys, it's the only way.

CRIPPLED WITH RHEUMATISM

Then She Took "FRUIT-A-TIVES" And Has Been Well Ever Since

[illegible]

For many years, I was badly suffered from Indigestion, Constipation and Rheumatism. My stomach was weak and I gave up everything, while Rheumatism in my joints made me almost a cripple, was worse by two different doctors I had been attending and gave me no good.

Then I tried "Fruit-a-tives" and at once that fruit medicine helped me. Soon the Constipation and Indigestion were relieved and the Rheumatism began to go away, and in few months entirely disappeared. For twelve years now, my health has been first class and I attribute it to the use of "Fruit-a-tives" which I always regularly.

MRS. CLARA LOAR

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

Storing the Potato Crop.

The lightness of the [illegible] in Ontario and the [illegible] in parts owing to the long continued drought earlier in the season will render it profitable to save all the [illegible] possible. Reports from agricultural representatives indicate that some [illegible] light crop being harvested is in many cases affected with rot. It will pay to put away in permanent storage potatoes that are affected with rot, because those that come through [illegible] are likely to contain a [illegible] of the rot. If potatoes are to be stored at digging time the best plan is to fix up a place in the cellar where it is dry and where [illegible] can be kept out for a time, and [illegible] the potatoes in shallow pile. However, the crop is small and [illegible] evident, the storing can be [illegible] well first as last in the cellar [illegible] or crates make better receptacles than deep bins and are made to be preferred to keeping the potatoes in bags. Moreover, when the potatoes commence to sprout, as they will do during the winter, more especially in cellars where a furnace is operated, they will be more quickly [illegible] when in boxes and can be more [illegible] ditiously handled from the [illegible] than if the whole pile has to be turned over in order to take off the sprouts. The oftener the sprouts are removed as they appear the better the potatoes will keep, but the better plan is to keep the potatoes so cool and dark that sprouting is discouraged. It is highly important that potatoes be stored only when quite dry.

It will be well, more especially a year like the present, to see that the storage is as perfect as possible. A dry, well-ventilated cellar is the best sort of storage to provide. The expense of providing a good system of ventilation would be soon offset by the better condition in which the potatoes keep. Experiments carried on at Ottawa would indicate that very good results are obtained by providing air space below and around the potatoes stored. To do this slats should be nailed a little distance apart about four inches or more from the wall. This will give a circulation of air behind the pile. A temporary floor should be put down about six inches above the permanent floor with cracks between the boards. This will permit air to circulate under and through the pile. Then if large quantities are to be stored ventilators of wood made of slats and running from the top to the bottom of the pile could be put in here and there through the pile. This, with the ventilation afforded at the sides and bottom will give very good conditions for storing. If, however, as already pointed out, the quantity to be stored is small, it is more satisfactory to keep the potatoes in crates or boxes more particularly if disease is feared.

The temperature in the cellar or store house should be kept as nearly 33 to 35 degrees Fahrenheit as possible. Not only will the disease and sprouting be delayed but the tubers will keep much firmer than if a warmer temperature is allowed. To keep the temperature down before hard freezing weather arrives, it is well to admit outside air at night, closing the windows or other openings during the warmer hours of the day.

The sting of a bee is only about one-thirty-second of an inch in length.

What would you think if your wife left her sewing-machine out in all kinds of weather like you do your farm machinery?