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BUSINESS DIRECTORY

R. J. SPROULE, Fleashearer, Conveyancer, Appraiser, Valuator and Money Lender.

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

LUCAS & HENRY, Barristers, Solicitors, Etc. Offices—Lucas Block, Markdale; Traders Bank Bldg., Toronto.

DR. J. W. LEACH, Practising Physician, Rocklyn, Ontario.

DR. J. A. MacARTHUR, Dentist, Office in Artley Block (over Bow's hardware store).

L. G. CAMPBELL, (L.D.S., D.D.S.), Dental Surgeon, Graduate of Ontario College of Dentistry and University of Toronto.

A. F. & A. M., Hiram Lodge, No. 490, G.R.C. Markdale, meets in Masonic Hall.

MARKDALE L.O.L., No. 1045, Meets in Hiram's Hall on Thursday evening or before full moon in each month.

B. H. WALDEN, Licensed Auctioneer for the County of Grey.

D. CARRUTHERS, Licensed Auctioneer County of Grey.

COOK'S Cotton Root Compound, A safe, reliable, non-toxic medicine.

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J. W. PATTON, J.P., Rocklyn, Ont. Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Business strictly confidential.

WOODS' PHOSPHODINE, The Great English Preparation. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED, In all countries. Ask for our INVENTOR'S ADVISOR, which will be sent free.

HAVE A DEFINITE PROGRAM, Dr. David Forsyth of London 's authority for the statement that a man cannot be "head over heels" in love with more than one woman at a time.

"A man," Dr. Forsyth is quoted as saying, "can be half in love with two women, one sixth in love with six women, and one-twelfth in love with twelve women."

That's logical, whether it's true or not. And it's probably true. Certainly it is true of other relations in life, and there is no reason to suppose it isn't true of love.

But it is stupid to attempt, and impossible to achieve the complete devotion of all your energy to a single task. If your work is mental, you must reserve enough energy to apply to physical recreation to keep yourself physically fit.

Energy alone will not do the trick, however. You have seen some men of seemingly boundless energy outdistanced by men of very limited energy. The reason was that the small-energy man knew where when, why, and how to concentrate his energy—in other words, had a definite mark to shoot at; whereas the other man just fumbled around.

When the Transcontinental leaves the Windsor Station, in Montreal, everybody abroad, everybody connected with the railroad, and everybody who ever heard of the train, knows that it is going straight to Vancouver and no place else.

If you could have as definite program as that on which to say, "I am going to succeed in the Farming Business, which is one stop on my way to the station of Self-Reliance in the Province of Old Age," you would know how to direct the energy you have to make it do the most good.

Therefore, paraphrase Dr. Forsyth, and say: "A man cannot be 'head over heels' in love with more than one job at a time. A man can be half in love with two jobs, one sixth in love with six jobs, and one-twelfth in love with twelve jobs, but he won't get so far with any of them as he would by devoting himself chiefly to the most important one of them."

Processing Saves Overflow of Berry Crop, Through the recent discovery of a practical method of preserving fresh strawberries and other soft fruits, berry growers of the Northwest States this year saved the overflow from the retail markets, worth millions of dollars, which heretofore had been lost every season.

The new method is very simple. It consists merely of packing the berries in sugar in the proportions of 1 pound of sugar to 2 pounds of berries. Casks of wood holding 500 pounds are used for packing.

Clothes do not make the man, but a change is often a factor in mental recreation. Moral: Dress up whenever opportunity offers.

Farm Crop Queries

M. Mc—I wish to know if ploughing potato stalks under is correct, as some farmers say it poisons the land for a future crop of potatoes.

Answer.—If the potato tops are infected with potato disease, such as late blight, rhizoctonia, etc., there is danger of perpetuating the disease by ploughing under the tops.

A very heavy stand of potato tops ploughed into a sandy soil may open it up too much for good growing conditions, but this is very unlikely because, if the land is ploughed this fall, there is all fall, winter and early spring for the tops to decay.

When green parts of crops are ploughed into land, there is a variable amount of manure produced as the green material decays. This can easily be corrected by a top-dressing of lime, 1,000 lbs. per acre.

Top-dress the clover this fall with 200 lbs. per acre of a fertilizer carrying 10 to 12 per cent. phosphoric acid and 4 to 5 per cent. potash. Harrow it in lightly after scattering clover seed in thin places.

G. R.—How can I get rid of wild morning glory? Also what causes mould on clover while still uncut in the field?

Answer.—Wild morning glory spreads by root stalks. It is very persistent and requires constant care in order to kill it out. If your field is badly infested, sow rape in rows after fertilizing with 200 lbs. acid phosphate per acre.

W. F. K.—What is the best time to sow fall wheat in Ontario to avoid the Hessian fly?

Answer.—The later you can sow the fall wheat and get sufficient top to stand the winter the surer you are to escape the Hessian fly. If you are located in the southern counties of Ontario, you are fairly safe in waiting till after September 10th to 15th, but you should fertilize your wheat so as to make sure of a good root growth. Use 200 lbs per acre of a 2-10-2.

Poultry

When hens become lame in one leg and rapidly emaciate and die it is usually a sign of tuberculosis. Perform a postmortem and note if the liver is covered with the spots which are an additional symptom of the disease.

Isolate any suspected birds as the disease may spread rapidly. If you have a valuable flock it is always best to consult a veterinarian and accept his recommendations after he has inspected the flock and the premises. Ducks often become weak and die because their ration is too concentrated. Leg weakness in fowls of all kinds is not thoroughly understood and is difficult to treat but can usually be controlled by careful feeding methods and plenty of range.

For ducklings a good ration consists of wheat bran and low grade flour with only about fifteen per cent. corn meal. Then add a good sprinkling of green rye, cut clover and 10 per cent. beef scrap and five per cent. sand. The sand should be rather coarse. Many ducks receive too much corn meal and do not have a chance to range and exercise enough where the green feed is abundant. Plenty of shade during the heat of the day helps to keep ducks healthy.

Finish Lambs Before Marketing

With lambs selling at from \$9 to \$12 per hundredweight in the fall and higher in the late winter, it would look as if a good profit to the breeder was always assured.

It would seem that the raising of sheep should long continue to be remunerative. But neither the lambs nor the sheep must be sent to market in a rough state. As the Dominion Animal Husbandman says in his circular on "Finishing Lambs for the Block," well finished lambs invariably command a higher price than mixed lambs varying in size, weight and finish; hence it is always more profitable to hold the lighter lambs and sell only those of uniform weight and finish. Two points made are of particular interest, one is that ewe lambs fit for breeding purposes should be saved and held over for breeding when shearing, and the other, that the proper time to sell lambs is when they are finished, whether this be in November or April, or any intervening month.

The Fall Wheat Question for 1923

By Henry G. Bell

When the crop is all threshed Ontario farmers will no doubt have harvested one of the largest wheat crops in the history of this province. Good land bore wheat—lots of it. Poor land bore wheat—lots of it. The writer visited a good farm near Zurich, Huron Co., here a crop that promised at least 30 bushels of wheat was in stocks on land that was reported to be unable to produce fall wheat. Of course the owner prepared the land well, used good seed and manured the land with 200 lbs. per acre of suitable fertilizer. He got not only his first-class stand of wheat, but his crop was sure to be well established for next year.

The Zurich field like many other fields of wheat will stand closer study. Hessian fly has ruined not a few promising fields of wheat this year, but it has been the general observation that where wheat received a fair application of good fertilizer last fall there is very little damage from Hessian fly. Either the crop has been distasteful to this troublesome insect or has been strong enough to withstand his attacks. In many cases he picked out the poor unfertilized wheat for his work of destruction.

If you examine fertilized wheat you will find heavier stooling, wider rooting, larger heads and more vigorous crop throughout than you get in the unfertilized fields. Delaware Exp. Sta. found that by liberal fertilization it was possible to increase the stooling of wheat 55 per cent. Think what such an increase would mean on your wheat field in 1923.

Many a man is reaping such results from having built up the fertility of his 1922 wheat fields. Some made the mistake of seeding with "just average" seed. Now, you rarely get prize-winners out of poor unshapely scrub cows. You have just as little chance of getting good wheat crops out of poor seed as you have in the case of the cattle. Good quality seed of pure variety is your first step toward most satisfactory crops.

The same ruined their chances of a big crop this year by poor choice and application of fertilizer. I saw some fields where a heavy crop of sweet clover or alfalfa had been cut last year and where the wheat had been fertilized with a high nitrogen fertilizer such as nitrate of soda. The natural thing happened. Too much straw—and no strength to it, and as a consequence, very little grain. Other fields I saw had been fertilized with acid phosphate only, when the poor-ness of the soil clearly indicated the need of a fertilizer supplying both nitrogen and potash; in addition to acid phosphate.

In 1923 don't make any of these mistakes—of rather, don't make them this fall. Remember if you are going to grow wheat on clover sod, in most cases it is wise to leave nitrogen or ammonia out of the fertilizer. Where you are growing wheat on a light soil be sure to add both nitrogen and potash in a complete fertilizer running about 2 to 3 per cent. nitrogen, 8 to 10 per cent. phosphoric acid and 2 to 4 per cent. potash.

Will it pay? you ask. Well, hear what J. C. McClure got near Brampton this year, and decide for yourself. He left 2 or 3 drill widths unfertilized through his field, and fertilized half the field at 400 lbs. per acre, with a 2-9-1 fertilizer. The remainder of the field he manured with 12 loads per acre.

Where he didn't fertilize or manure the wheat was not worth cutting. Of the remainder of the 10 acres he harvested 450 bushels of wheat. He says the fertilized wheat went 5 bushels per acre more than the manured part, and was an evener crop.

Mr. McClure's experience is duplicated in hundreds of places this year. The 1923 Ontario wheat crop will be larger and better quality if his methods are followed this autumn.

The Sunday School Lesson

SEPTEMBER 10. Teaching the Law of God, Neh. 8: 1-3, 5, 6, 8-12. Golden Text—Teach me, O Lord, the way of thy statutes; and I shall keep it unto the end.—Ps. 119: 33.

Lesson Foreword.—Ezra's most important work—his induction of the Jews to make the law of Moses regulative for their life—is recorded in today's lesson. From the books of Ezra and Nehemiah it would appear that Ezra spent some time—possibly a number of years—in Jerusalem before the national assembly was convoked for the purpose of formally accepting the law. The Jews who returned from Babylon, of whom Ezra was the leader, were the most zealous for the adoption of the law. Life in the Exile had probably convinced them that the Law was their only safeguard against national and religious disintegration among the heathen.

I. Reading the Law, 1-3. V. 1. All the people gathered themselves. To the later Jews, this assembly was known as the "Great Synagogue." They considered it one of the most important gatherings in their history. It would be composed of the people of Jerusalem and of representatives from the outlying Jewish communities. A Palestinian into the breach before the water gate. The Hebrew word for "street" here means literally "the broad open space." (See ch. 3: 26 and 12: 37.) It was in the vicinity of the temple. The people came to Ezra. The initiative appears to have been taken by the people.

The book of the law of Moses. This is generally considered to be a section of the Pentateuch, the first five books of the Bible. It is commonly called the Law. In it is set forth the historical origin of Israel's institutions as well as guidance regulative for conduct and belief.

Ezra the priest. To the previous verse he was called a scribe—one who was devoted to the study and teaching of the law. From Ezra 7: 11, we learn that he was both a priest and a scribe. Brought out the law; the book or rolls in which the law was written. All that could hear without understanding, all who had attained to the years of mature intelligence, all except children. The first day of the seventh month. The first of the month would be a new moon day and the new moon was usually observed with a festival. (See 1 Sam. 20: 5; Isa. 1: 13; Hos. 2: 11, etc.) The people were probably gathered for the festival of the new moon when they decided to enquire of Ezra regarding the law.

He read. The reading would consume from five to seven hours. In all likelihood, some of his associates would relieve Ezra for short intervals in the reading.

Accepting the Law, 5, 6, 8. V. 5. In the sight of all the people. According to v. 4, Ezra stood on a pulpit or raised platform within sight and hearing of the concourse before him. The people would see him open that is unroll, the book of the law. All the people stood up; to show their reverence for the Law, just as slaves remained standing in the presence of their masters. The people were of the posture assumed during praying. (See 1 Sam. 1: 26; 1 Kings 8: 22; Luke 18: 11, 13.) Standing during prayer was the custom in the old Scottish churches of the law, and was often the attitude adopted during the reading of the law in the Jewish synagogue.

Ezra blessed the Lord; praised and thanked God for his gift of the law to the people of Israel. Amen. Amen. By responding "Amen," the people signified that they accepted and ratified the Law. Lifting up their hands. This may be interpreted as a posture of supplication in adoration in prayer (just as Moses held up his hands when he prayed, Ex. 17: 11) or, more probably, as a token that they were taking a vow on themselves to accept and observe the law.

From this verse one would infer that the reading of the law was broken at intervals to allow of an exposition, setting forth the sense of the passage read.

The Feast, 9-12. V. 9. This day is holy. As the first day of the month, the feast of the new moon, it was a holy day and it was also holy because in that day the law had been read—a great and historic day for Israel. Mourn not, nor weep. As the reading of the law proceeded and the people heard the blessings for keeping it, and the curses for disobeying it, they perceived that they had not been following the law. This occasioned an outburst of profound grief. But Ezra sought to cheer their depressed spirits.

Eat the fat, and drink the sweet. Ryle regards this as a proverbial expression, meaning that the occasion is not one of fasting and grief. It should also be remembered that the people had been listening to the reading of the law from early morning and they would be hungry. A feast, a day was always one of joy, when gifts were interchanged between friends and distributed among the poor.

Hold your peace. Ryle says: "It was ill-omened to make use of words or signs of lamentation on a holy day. Hab. 2: 20, 'The Lord is in his holy temple; let all the earth keep silence before him.'"

At first the people had not understood the law, and were strict with grief when they reflected that they had not observed it. But the leaders explained it to them and on

THE TORTURE OF INDIGESTION

Thousands Made Miserable By This Trouble

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" Relieves It

What is indigestion and what causes it? As you know, solid food must be changed into a liquid by the stomach before it can be taken up as nourishment by the blood.

The stomach acts as a mill. It is covered by a strong, muscular coat and lined with a soft, delicate membrane which secretes the Gastric Juice which digests or dissolves solid food.

When food enters the stomach, the muscular coat squeezes and presses the food from end to end, or churns it, with the gastric juice to dissolve or digest it.

But—if the stomach muscles are weak—or if the dissolving fluid is poor—or insufficient—then food cannot be digested properly and you have indigestion.

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" is the most wonderful medicine in the world for strengthening the stomach muscles and providing an abundance of pure, full-strength dissolving fluid to completely digest every meal.

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" does this because it keeps the kidneys active, the bowels regular and the blood pure, which insures pure gastric juice.

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" will correct your indigestion or dyspepsia and enable you to enjoy every meal. Try it.

Keepings of Sheep. Warm quarters are at no time necessary for sheep. Sheltered sleeping quarters, free from draughts and having a dry floor, are usually all that is required.

Little Hog Cholera in Canada. Dr. F. Torrance, Veterinary Director General of the Dominion, attended the 44th annual meeting of the Ontario Veterinary Association in Toronto recently, and was able to make the gratifying announcement that it was necessary to spend only five thousand dollars in Canada last year in compensation for some slaughter.

Farmer's are not corporations and as a result each generation must start out anew, usually going through the three stages of hard man, tenant and farm owner.

Advertisement for Old Chum tobacco. Features a circular illustration of a man smoking a pipe, surrounded by the text 'SMOKE in 1/2 lb tins and 15¢ pkts. OLD CHUM The Tobacco of Quality'.