

6th Markdale STANDARD

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R. J. SPROULE, Fish-merchant, 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, Fish-merchant.

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.

DR. J. W. LEACH, Practising Physician, Markdale, Ontario. (Phone)—Markdale exchange, 11 r 2-3. (2115 pd.) Meaford exchange, 213 r 4.

DR. J. A. McARTHUR, Dentist. Office in Artley Block (over Bowser 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.

A. F. & A. M., G.R.C.C. Markdale, meets in Masonic Hall, Meaford Block, on Tuesday evening or before the full moon every month. Visiting brethren cordially invited. T. H. Ibburn, W.M.; S. A. Morrison, Secretary.

MARKDALE L.O.L., No. 1045. Meets in Haskett's Hall on Thursdays evening or before full moon in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome. Everard Walker, W.M.; J. England, Secretary.

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 of B. H. Walden, Markdale.

F. D. CARRUTHERS, Licensed Auctioneer County of Grey. Reasonable terms. Satisfaction guaranteed. Phone 13 r 3-4, or write, 411 R. No. 2, Markdale, Ontario. 2382

Cook's Cotton Root Compound. A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength—No. 1, 2, 3. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. THE COOK MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

MARKDALE STANDARD

VOL. 41.

MARKDALE, ONT., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1923

Established in 1875

J. W. PATTON, J.P., Rockllyn, 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 Weakness, Dependence, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory. Price \$2 per box, 1 for \$3. Sold by druggists, or mailed in plain package, on receipt of price. New pamphlet mailed free. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT.

PATENT MEDICINES PROMPTLY SECURED. In all countries. Ask for our INVENTOR'S ADVISORY, which will be sent free. MARION & MARION, 304 University Street, St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A.

Poultry. When fall arrives all nature prepares for the coming winter. Fowls respond to this call by shedding their old coat of feathers, which has done such good service for a year, and grow the new crop which will afford them protection during the cold days of winter.

Just how the hen goes through her molt determines her success at producing eggs during the winter. It is largely man's ability to breed and feed that gives results.

A hen that possesses a good digestive system, and a good circulation of blood, will be able to take nourishment out of the food and to distribute it to the different parts of the body. Such a hen can grow a coat of feathers in a short time.

High-producing hens are quick molters. They practically shed all feathers at one time, usually late in the season. The early molting hens drop only a few feathers at a time and, as a rule, are poor layers.

Not only what you feed a molting fowl, but how you feed it, influences the system and condition. The aim must be to build up the reduced system rapidly. A hen's system may be reduced to a low stage, by lack of feed, or by broodiness. Under such circumstances the muscles holding the feathers relax, the feathers loosen, and when the new feathers start to grow, the system is built up, the old feathers are pushed out of the way.

The hen that goes broody in the latter part of the summer and gets in poor condition, molts when her system is built up again. Food containing a great percentage of fat must, as a rule, be avoided as much as possible.

Fowls should be fed according to their condition. If they are poor—due to a long period of laying—they should have a ration rich in oil, with a moderate amount of protein. Oats and sunflower seed, for instance, are rich in oil and not lacking in protein. On the other hand, fat fowls should have a ration rich in protein to supply material to grow new feathers. Such feeds are old-process oilmeal, wheat bran, meatmeal, skim-milk and clover-meat. It must be remembered that the feathers contain a large proportion of nitrogen.

I do not call a molt healthy when the hen sheds most of her feathers before the new crop arrives. To show that it is not in accordance with the natural laws, consider the partridge, which is known as a wild bird. After laying from fifteen to eighteen eggs, then starts to molt. The process is very slow; the feathers drop one by one, and at no time does molting interfere with the flight of the bird. Her molt is healthy because it is natural. Then why, in the healthy molt of a hen, should not there be a rapid growth of new feathers to take the place of the old ones as fast as they drop?

A very fat fowl is able to shed its feathers, but unable to renew its coat, while a very poor one will not have the strength to shed its coat. The best condition is between the two extremes.

To a great degree broodiness influences the time of molt. Hens that shed their feathers late in the season take less time to molt. Tests show that hens that are influenced by the feeding, late molters completed the work in less time than those that worked earlier.

The early molters lay more early winter eggs, but they are not necessarily the best year-round layers. When fowls molt naturally and well, it is scarcely noticeable that they are molting, except in the accumulation of molting feathers about the neck. Young hens molt more quickly than old ones. Hens are likely to lose weight while molting, but regain it before molting is over.

Storing Potatoes. Potatoes, says the Dominion Horticulturist, should be stored in a cool, well-ventilated cellar that is perfectly

Farm Crop Queries

CONDUCTED BY PROP. HENRY G. BELL. The object of this department is to place at the service of our farmers the advice of an acknowledged authority on all subjects pertaining to soil 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.

H. A. S.: Can you give me some idea of cost of tilling 160-acre farm, 80 acres muck (not deep), and 80 acres muck spotted with clay and sandy loam with direct outlet into drainage ditch?

Answer: A farmer reporting on cost of drainage in 1914 gave a figure of \$1.45 for draining 10 acres of muck soil, drains 4 rods apart and 2 1/2 feet deep. At this rate, for your 160 acres it would cost you \$2,320. The farmer in question reports his results as satisfactory, and his land now bears highly profitable crops.

B. C.: Would like to know if it isn't possible to get a seeding of alfalfa and sweet clover, sowing it with wheat. It would seem if sowing them alone late in August will secure a better chance of getting a good stand with wheat. Putting these seeds on in the spring when the ground has become hard and the wheat has got a heavy top seems to choke them out easier than red clover, which seems to start quicker.

Ans.: Alfalfa and sweet clover in Ontario will come much nearer getting a good footing if sown with barley or oats in spring than if fall sown as you suggest. Fall sowing is successful in many parts of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, and may be suitable for the southern counties of Ontario, but for most of the provinces, spring sowing with a light seeding of grain is best.

R. H.: I have about a half-acre of sunflowers, and they look promising. Would like your advice on how to get the seed off without wasting them.

Ans.: About all I can advise is to cut the heads as soon as they are well filled and turn down, but before they scatter seeds, handling them like corn. Store them in shallow bins on the barn floor when dry, but turn them through the threshing machine. In preparing the machine, regulate it to run much slower than for grain. A bean fresher should shell sunflowers well.

D. A.: Could you tell me if boiled rye will injure four-month-old pigs, and how? I have rye of my own but no corn, but have been told that the rye will cripple the pigs.

Ans.: The danger in feeding rye alone, either ground or boiled, is that it is dark. Instead of piling the potatoes against the wall, or on the floor, slats should be nailed a little apart, say about six inches from the wall, and a temporary floor, should be put down about the same space above the permanent floor with cracks close enough together to prevent the potatoes from falling out. The temperature should be kept as near 33 to 35 degrees Fahrenheit as possible.

V. 7. Said he to the multitude, John evidently spoke these words to the Pharisees and Sadducees among the crowd, Matt. 3: 7. Their interest in John's message regarding the kingdom is not moral, but self-regarding. They are concerned with their place and power in the kingdom. The movement begun by John's message was of such dimensions that they could not ignore it. In John 1: 10 we read of a deputation sent to John to enquire if he were the Messiah. That came to be baptized. Baptism with John was a new rite. Ceremonial washings had a place in the Jewish religious system. There was the ceremonial cleansing of the priests and the baptism of Gentile converts to Judaism, but John demanded repentance of all and made baptism a symbol for all of that inward change of mind and heart which he demanded. Generation of vipers, John saw the real motive and how subtle and malicious their spirit was. But John is no courtier. He speaks the fearless word to Pharisees as to King.

V. 8. Bring forth... fruits worthy of repentance. Repentance is a change of mind and heart evidenced in a change of life. This is John's demand on all. We have Abraham, as children of Abraham, the Pharisees thought themselves entitled to unconditional privileges in the kingdom. John says that character, not race, determined the individual's relation to the kingdom of God. These stones to raise up children unto Abraham. John takes broad ground here and takes the same ground as Paul in his distinction between one who is a Jew inwardly and one who is a Jew outwardly.

V. 9. The axe is laid unto the root. The kingdom does not bring an easy privilege for the Jew, but a keen edge that will remove lives that are not fruitful in good.

V. 10. The people, the common people as opposed to the Pharisees and Sadducees, thought that the morning star to the sun of righteousness. He was willing to decrease in order that a worthy might increase. It is a true nobility which enables any one to recognize the merit which is superior to our own.

V. 11. He that hath two coats. These were undergarments. John demands self-denial from the people. The Roman taxes on the Jews were gathered by men who severely contrived to raise a specified sum from a specified area. All over this sum belonged to them. These men in turn engaged Jews to do the actual collecting of the taxes on the same principle. Inevitably this led to injustice and extortion. John demands of them honesty.

V. 12. Publicans: the tax-gatherers. The Roman taxes on the Jews were gathered by men who severely contrived to raise a specified sum from a specified area. All over this sum belonged to them. These men in turn engaged Jews to do the actual collecting of the taxes on the same principle. Inevitably this led to injustice and extortion. John demands of them honesty.

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friend of mine said the other day in speaking of the neighbors he knows, "Men have shrunk. They are not as big as they used to be." There is something in us that makes us reply, "That's so. Men have shrunk. We have no big men any more." That is our first, our most natural thought. But it is not worthy of us, and it is not true. I believe if this friend of mine were to think it over in his very heart of hearts, he would see that he was wrong; he spoke on the spur of the moment, as all of us do, and we do not express the deeper, truer thoughts and feelings of our hearts. Take that man himself. He has not shrunk in his lifetime. To my positive knowledge, he is a bigger and a better man than he was a few years ago. He is a better man than his father was. He has done things his father never did, and never could have done.

But his son, standing on the shoulders of his father and reaching up high, with the present-day opportunities which have come to him, has made a big mark in the life of his day. And if we go up and down the world we will not have to have a very big lantern, nor a magnifying glass to find scores and scores and thousands and thousands of men who have been no less successful than this

The Sunday School Lesson OCTOBER 15.

The Ministry of John the Baptist, Luke 3: 7-17. Golden Text—Repent ye; for the kingdom of Heaven is at hand, Matt. 3: 2 (Rev. Ver.)

Time and Place—A.D. 28; Judea. Lesson Setting—After the lapse of seventeen years, the curtain lifts again and we see John coming from the wilderness about the Dead Sea. The character of king, governor, tetrarchs and priests given in the beginning of the chapter all suggest how much the world needed the arresting cry of a prophet of God. What a contrast John affords when contrasted with the gloomy tyrant Tiberius, the adulterous Herod, the shuffling politician, Pilate!

E. Fearlessness of John's Message, 7-9. V. 7. Said he to the multitude, John evidently spoke these words to the Pharisees and Sadducees among the crowd, Matt. 3: 7. Their interest in John's message regarding the kingdom is not moral, but self-regarding. They are concerned with their place and power in the kingdom. The movement begun by John's message was of such dimensions that they could not ignore it. In John 1: 10 we read of a deputation sent to John to enquire if he were the Messiah. That came to be baptized. Baptism with John was a new rite. Ceremonial washings had a place in the Jewish religious system. There was the ceremonial cleansing of the priests and the baptism of Gentile converts to Judaism, but John demanded repentance of all and made baptism a symbol for all of that inward change of mind and heart which he demanded. Generation of vipers, John saw the real motive and how subtle and malicious their spirit was. But John is no courtier. He speaks the fearless word to Pharisees as to King.

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friend of mine. The world never had as many big men as it has to-day. If we are honest with ourselves and with the men of the younger generation, we will say, "When I was actively engaged in running my farm, I did the very best I could. My heart was in my work. I put the very best there was in me into everything I did; but my boy is a better farmer than I am. He grows better crops than I ever did, and does it easier. His stock is better. He occupies a higher place in society than I did. His home has more conveniences in it. His children have advantages I could never give him, and they will be able to do still finer, and greater things to-morrow than he is doing to-day. I boosted my boy as high as I could; he will boost his boy still higher than he can reach." And it would be strange, indeed if this were not true.

For this is all in accordance with the great plan upon which men are bound to work. There is, there can be, no backward tracks. Every road that was ever heaved through the wilderness was chopped out by men with faces straight ahead. Blazed trees are there to stay. The man who leaves his ax-mark on the trees and lomas out on the other side of the big woods is a better and a stronger man than he was when he first set foot in the forest.

It makes the pulvis run faster to watch the progress that is being made in every field of human endeavor. Oh, no, men have not shrunk.

Did you select your seed corn or did you just gather it?

WHAT CAUSES SO MUCH SICKNESS

Constipation Responsible for 90% of Disease

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" Corrects It

It is generally recognized among the medical profession that Constipation is responsible for at least 90% of the disease in the world today—because Constipation is responsible for the following: Headaches and Backaches, Indigestion and Dyspepsia—The common causes of Rheumatism, the Tremor and other skin troubles, the Leadaches and Backaches.

Why is this? As you know, it is the duty of the bowels to carry off the waste matter in the system. If the bowels are so weak or the liver inactive, then this waste matter remains in the body and poisons the blood. As a result, every organ in the body is poisoned by this waste.

"Fruit-a-tives" has been wonderfully successful in relieving Stomach Troubles, Nervous Troubles, Liver Troubles, Kidney Troubles, Skin Troubles and Blood Troubles because "Fruit-a-tives" positively and emphatically relieves Constipation. "Fruit-a-tives" will always relieve Constipation, even though the trouble has been chronic for ten, fifteen and twenty years. Thousands of grateful users proclaim "Fruit-a-tives" the greatest remedy for Constipation that the world has ever known.

20c a box, 6 for \$2.25, trial size 10c. Dealers or sent post-paid by Fruit-a-tives, Ltd., 115 St. George Street, Toronto, Ont.

Agricultural Botany. Among the most important work performed by the Dominion Experimental Farms is that of the Department of Botany. It is the function of this department to deal, on the one hand, with agricultural botany, which includes instruction in the study of cereals, leguminous plants, economic plants, shrubs, trees, and on the other, with plant pathology, which concerns the diseases attacking vegetation. In its anti-pest campaign the division has been a deal of correspondence with farmers who send in special requests for investigation, and in the laboratory suppressing plants that by reason of their poisonous properties are a danger to the life of farm animals.

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He also intimated that this superior one would exercise a superior influence. He himself baptized with water, but this coming one would baptize with the Holy Ghost and with fire. Water may cleanse in the rough, but fire will entirely disinfect. Fire is the symbol of enthusiasm—that glorious dynamic which ever since has made possible the thrill of great conceptions, of mighty conquests, of stupendous martyrdoms.

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