MARKDALE STANDARD

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The Markdale STANDARD

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY

R. J. SPROULE.
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DR. J. W. LEACH
Practicing Physician
Rocklyn, Ontario
Phones:—Markdale exchange, 21 r 23.
(2115 pd.) Meaford exchange, 213 r 4.

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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.

F. D. CARRUTHERS
Licensed Auctioneer County of Grey. Reasonable terms. Satisfaction guaranteed. Phone 13 r 3-3, or write R.R. No. 2, Markdale, Ontario. 2036

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.

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In all countries. Ask for our INVENTOR'S ADVISER, which will be sent free.
MARION & MARION,
36 University St. Cor. St Catherine St. Montreal.

Key Days in Farming.

Just as there are a few instances in each person's life that have a far-reaching influence over his whole life, so do we find in each year of any farmer's work a few days labor that count a hundred-fold more for success than does the ordinary daily routine.

Usually these days do not come by accident. They are key days in the year's work. The careful farmer plans to see that no other duties disturb when it is time to perform these all-important tasks.

For instance, there is the time you spend selecting seed potatoes for next year's crop. Days spent at this type of work are key days to the farmer. If he hopes to accomplish more next year than he did this year or last year, then he should count the hours used in the selection of good seed potatoes, or good seed corn, as all important.

By working hard, two men possibly can dig and select a sufficient quantity of potatoes to plant five acres of ground next year. According to tests and observations, it has been found that the average crop from high-class seed shows an increase of from twenty to ninety bushels per acre when compared with a crop grown from ordinary seed. Men who follow close culling of seed year after year are producing, according to our experts, double the yields of potatoes that the common grower secures.

If this be true, and we have no reason for questioning the conclusions of these men, then two or three days' work in the potato field before the regular crop is dug may mean nearly as much in next year's crop as the entire labor for 1923 will accomplish. Don't overlook the key days, whether you are growing potatoes, or corn, or cucumbers. They are the days that unlock to you the extra yields and add to the profit side of the ledger.

Supplies of seed for next spring's planting should be secured now.

Poultry Culling and Selection.

The earning capacity of either the individual hen or the flock depends primarily upon the intensity or rate of production and the seasonal distribution. In some respects hens are like automobiles: the mileage varies although the gas supplied is taken from the same tank. The motor equipment of hens reveals a striking contrast in speed, cost of operation, and durability. It is quite obvious that a hen laying six eggs a week produces them more economically than the hen whose inherent capacity limits her to three during the same period. Likewise, it does not require any mathematical skill to decide which hen will be more profitable: the hen that registers heavy production during the winter months, when eggs are high, or the hen that responds only during the spring and summer months.

The two terms culling and selection should have ascribed to them somewhat different meanings, according to their general application. Culling of poultry is usually based on physical changes that the hen undergoes as a result of production. The weakness of the commonly advocated systems of culling is that the fowls must be retained from six to eight months before the tests become valuable, and during this period considerable loss may be registered. Selection for egg production contains greater possibilities but requires more skill. Selection involves a close study of type, conformation, and head character.

Now is the ideal time for the final culling of the old laying stock. A combination of tests including the capacity measurements, the pigmentation and moulting tests, should be used. The capacity test is quite accurate in determining the present production. Reference is here made to the capacity, measured perpendicularly from the tip of the keel to the pelvic bones, which are located on each side of the vent. Most of the culling work conducted throughout the country is conducted largely on capacity measurement, in conjunction with pigmentation changes.

The capacity measurement of the egg sack fluctuates with the rate of ovulation. It indicates only the immediate rate of production. A good layer must have a large capacity, but all hens with a large capacity are not good layers. The weakness of straight capacity measurements lies in the fact that all laying hens, whether profitable or not, develop sufficient capacity to pass inspection. In fact, many mediocre hens show more capacity than the heaviest producers.

Allowances must be made according to the size of the hen. Moreover, a heavy-laying hen may be temporarily off production, due to some environmental condition. This would immediately be reflected by a decreaes in the capacity measurements, and unless a little judgment was exercised, many good hens would be discarded.

Greater efficiency in estimating egg production can be obtained by supplementing strictly the capacity measurements by the quality of the egg sack. The degree of quality is determined by the flexibility of the egg sack. It should yield readily by pressure directly above the keel bone and below and between the pelvic arches. The egg sack should feel full, mellow, warm, and life-like to the touch. The skin should be fine and elastic, similar to the loose mellow hide common to the best dairy cows.

Recognized dairy breeders acknowledge that the cow with the finest handling qualities of the udder is the most persistent milker, maintaining more uniformity of milk flow. The same rule is true in egg production. Quality of egg sack is correlated with continued production over the greater part of the year and is associated with late moulting.

Normally, capacity of egg sack indicates the rate of yolk elaboration or the cycle of production, but quality of egg sack determines the persistence of rhythm or the number of months the hen will be productive each year.

Frequently, a method, commonly called the public bone test, is applied in culling. This gives practically the same information that can be secured by measuring between the keel and the pubic bones. The pelvic arches spread with production, which is merely one other physiological change that occurs with production. When the bones are spread it indicates that the yolks are in various stages of development, and that the hen in all probability is laying, whereas the closed pelvic arches indicate a non-functioning ovary or a bird that is not in a laying condition. Practically all laying hens will show a good spread in this region but all are not laying at the same rate and therefore, all are not equally profitable.

The capacity test should be supplemented with the pigment test because the latter indicates past production. A hen may be temporarily off production due to broodiness, in which case the bones will close, but if white legs are found to be present, and the hen is showing no indication of moulting, she should not be discarded because she will undoubtedly return to early production.

Poultry raisers, as a class, are familiar with this bleaching process, commonly referred to as the pigmentation test. It has a practical value in culling during the summer, and is essentially a test for the novice.

The yellow pigment which is evident in the shanks, and beaks of the Leghorns, Anaconas, Rocks, Reds, and Wyandottes, is re-absorbed and used for yolk coloring. After approximately eighty eggs have been produced, the legs will have bleached entirely, showing the pale or white condition common to hens that are recommended to be retained one year longer. The large beefy hens that have not had the strain of heavy production will in every case show considerable yellow pigment in both the beak and shanks.

We are no longer laboring under the delusion of the early moulting hen filling the egg basket during the winter months. Big records are impossible when production is limited to a few months in the year. It is the hen of Marathon type, rather than the sprinter, that covers the distance of two hundred eggs or better. Egg laying contests are not always decided until the last day of the laying year, October 31.

Ordinarily, the late-moulting hen presents a ragged, bleached appearance towards the end of October. This is due to the brittleness of the feathers which lose their oil and moisture content through intensive production. The hen on millinery display presents a sleek, well-groomed condition, indicative of her past performance as a producer—the social parasite of poultrydom.

Late moulting and quick moulting are the policies of the heavy layers. Early and prolonged moulting is the policy of the slacker element.

The writer places special emphasis on the head in selecting for egg production. A definite correlation between each section of an animal always exists in a well-balanced individual. The head indicates more accurately the delicacy and efficiency of the internal mechanism than any other section in the production of eggs.

All hens can be roughly classified into one of the four following groups: First, the crow-head type, which is an indication of low vigor; the long, straight, narrow beak, sunken eye, narrow skull, is characteristic of the constitutionally poor producer. This type not only makes unsatisfactory layers, but produces chicks that are slow to feather and slow to mature.

The second general class include the refined type of heads. The refined head should reveal feminity and alert responsive disposition and a characteristic temperament of the genuine egg machine. The head is of medium length, avoiding the short, thick conformation of the more beefy type, or the long conformation of the crow-head type. The skull is moderately narrow, likewise the jaw is not heavy or thick. The skin lining the face should be extremely thin and delicate, giving the face a dished appearance. The eye should be prominent, bulging, and placed well back in an oval eye socket. This gives the placid, feminine and intelligent appearance to the face. There should be an absence of all tendencies to throatiness and heavy thick neck.

The third general type of head is common to the beefy class. The head in this case, is short, heavy, and coarse, with a wide skull and coarsely wrinkled skin. In addition the jaw is usually wide, and the neck short and heavy. The fourth general class includes all hens showing secondary male sexual characteristics. This class includes all hens developing either the male voice, common to hens described as Incomplete Hermaphroditism, or the other group, that take on masculine characteristics due to atrophy of the ovary. In either case, the hen becomes gross and masculine and the egg sack never shows any development.

Practically all hens can be directly classed in one of the above mentioned groups. Many hens fall intermediate between these four distinct groups and which make it possible to detect their weakness, either as a layer or breeder.

The head is the mirror of production, and reveals not only the motor capacity, but also the efficiency of production.

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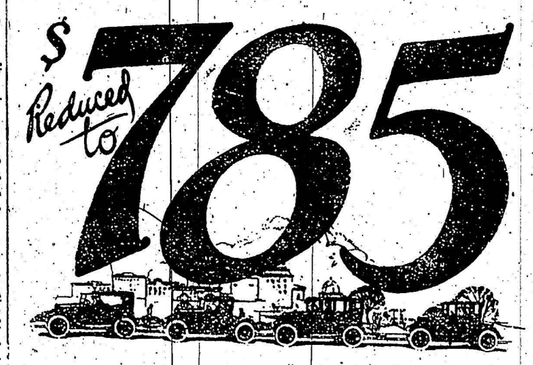

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August Live Stock Trade.

The comments of the Dominion Live Stock branch on the state of the live stock market and the operations carried on during the month of August clearly indicate that at the end of the month the outlook was promising, prices generally being rather better than in August last year. The excellent feed situation in Ontario is reported as creating a strong demand for store cattle and that outlet as sustaining prices of unfinished stock. Movements of store cattle from the Toronto market to the country were the heaviest for the year to date, being 7,567 compared with 2,900 in the same month last year. Six car loads of ewes were shipped from the same market under the Free Freight Policy of the Dominion Live Stock branch, and many orders remained unfilled.

A special note in the Montreal report is that the advantage of castrating and docking lambs was forcibly illustrated by a load of lambs so treated from Trois Pistoles, Que., bringing a premium of fifty cents per hundred over other lambs that were sold the same day.

The Winnipeg report states that among cattle received from Northern Saskatchewan and Alberta were a number of four and five year old steers lacking finish, which were not only a drag on the market but were practically unsaleable. At the same market the hog supplies ran short and prices bounded upward, being two dollars at the close above the lowest point reached during the month. Lambs and sheep also showed an upward tendency in Winnipeg at the month's close. Edmonton reports farmers rushing their cattle to market in fear of a shortage of feed, but heavy rains had so improved the pasture that cattle from the Peace River district that arrived towards the end of August showed good quality and good fleshing. Some big buying from the United States sustained the Edmonton market. One buyer took 5,500 head of cattle, principally stockers and feeders, and a load of "butchers" was shipped to Chicago. At Calgary the market was generally active, many cattle being purchased for transport to the United States, one firm alone taking 2,043 head of stockers.

Says Sam: I hope by the time I die I know as much as I thought I did when I put on long pants.

Guessing and gambling go together. Take the guess-work out of farming and it will be less of a gamble.

Man has an advantage over animals in that he can act well-bred even though he is not.

Sale of Root Vegetables.

A measure that should attract the special attention of every market gardener and farmer which was passed at the last session of the Dominion Parliament is entitled "The Root Vegetables Act, 1922". Its object is to regulate the sale and inspection of root vegetables. That knowledge of its provisions may be general, the Act itself, and orders and regulations thereunder, have been published in booklet form by the Fruit Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, by which the measure will be administered. A main provision is that all potatoes, onions, artichokes, beets, carrots, parsnips, and turnips must be sold by weight except when sold with the top leaves attached, or when potatoes are purchased, or tendered for sale by the closed barrel. According to the Act, potatoes are graded into Canada-A, Canada-B, and Canada-C, "a" being absolutely sound potatoes, the round varieties being not less than one and seven-eighths inches in diameter and the long varieties one and three-fourth inches; "B," reasonably mature potatoes, free from dirt, damage or disease and not less than an inch and a half in diameter, and "C," ungraded quality, practically free from damage and not less than one and a half inches in diameter. Onions are graded into Fancy Quality, Choice Quality, Standard Quality, and Boilers. Special provisions are made to allow for variations incident to commercial grading and handling. Requirements are also given in the Act for marking and packing; the powers of inspectors are defined and the penalties incurred by violations set forth. The provisions of the Act do not apply to new potatoes shipped between June 1 and September 30, to seed potatoes, to green onions, or to potatoes and onions for export when compliance with the provisions would prevent the sale or export thereof to any foreign market. The regulations provide for the strength, dimensions, and marking of potato barrels, which as near as possible must contain seven thousand and fifty-six cubic inches.

Can't Mix Up Babies Now.

It used to be the fashion in story plots to get the new born babies mixed up. Usually the heir to the dukedom landed in the servants' quarters and the servant baby grew up to be the heir to the dukedom—and the villain! In the future, however, it's going to be less romantic—but more practical. They are beginning to make finger prints of five-day-old babies in order to prevent mistakes in hospitals and institutions and the system will also serve as a means of identifying lost or stolen children.

A thousand pounds of hens need 8,278 cubic feet of air a day, while a thousand pounds of horse uses up only 3,401 cubic feet of air a day. Hens have to breathe at a furious pace to keep up their high body temperature. Give them air.

"The souls of little children are marvelously delicate and tender things, and keep forever the shadow that first falls on them, and that is the mother's or at best a woman's. The first six years of life make us all that is added is veneer."—Olive Schreiner.

UNABLE TO WALK FOR A YEAR

Paralysis Entirely Relieved by "Fruit-a-tives"

The Wonderful Fruit Medicine

Paralysis is a break down of the Nervous System and affects the victim in various ways. Sometimes, nervousness makes itself known by hysteria, insomnia, constant headaches, or it may be so bad that one is partially or completely helpless in some part of the body, just as Mrs. Heacock was.

SAINT SOPHIE, ONT.

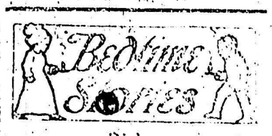
"When I was twenty-eight years of age, my doctor advised me to have an operation, which I did and it proved very serious, leaving me weak and unable to walk for a year. Seeing your "Fruit-a-tives" advertised in the papers, I decided to try them. I continued to use them regularly, and today I am able to go about my home duties and care for my family".

MRS. J. W. HEACOCK.

Any form of Nervousness is often caused by, and is always aggravated by, Constipation, which poisons the blood, irritates the kidneys and inflames the nerves. "Fruit-a-tives" stimulates the action of liver and bowels, kidneys and skin—tones and sweetens the stomach—keeps the blood pure, and braces up the entire nervous system.

In a word, "Fruit-a-tives" has proved that it is the most scientific and effective remedy in the world for Nervousness or a disordered condition of the nervous system.

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



Riches.

Why aren't we every one of us,
As rich as rich can be?
In field and garden, wood and lane,
So much of wealth we see.
There's pennyroyal full of "scent"
And mint and goldthread vine
And shepherd's-purse and goldenrod,
And silver-leaf ashine,
And marigold and moneywort,
And mignonette all in stock,
And many old and mossy banks
Without a sign of lock.
Why aren't we, every one of us,
As rich as rich can be?
In field and garden, wood and lane,
So much of wealth we see.

—Blanche Elizabeth Wade.

To Fight Corn Borer.

Canadian entomologists are importing certain species of ants and wasps from Austria to keep the European corn borer in control.

But as native bird, the corn borer does little damage, because it has two hundred different species of natural enemies to contend with, while in Canada it has only nine enemies to combat. The wasps and ants which prey upon the corn borer in Austria are not common in this country, but the entomologists hope that by nursing them through the winter they will survive in sufficient numbers here to have considerable effect on the borer.

You are putting your crops away for the winter. Are you doing as much for your farm machinery?

SMOKE

in ½lb. tins — and 15¢ pkts.

OLD CHUM

The Tobacco of Quality