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All correspondence intended for the firm should be addressed to The Markdale Standard, Markdale.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

LEGAL P. McCULLOUGH, Barrister, Solicitor, etc., Mark Street, Markdale, Ontario.

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

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

DR. C. J. KELLEY, D.D.S., University of Toronto, Late interne Eastman Hospital for Children, Rochester, N.Y., U.S.A.

DR. J. A. MACARTHUR, Dentist, Office in Apple Block (over Bowes' hardware store), 151-153, at southwest corner of building, Toronto St.

L. G. CAMPBELL, (D.D.S., D.D.S.), Dental Surgeon, Graduate of Ontario College of Dentistry and University of Toronto. Office over the post-office.

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

FRATERNAL C. O. C. F. No. 399, Markdale Council, Canadian Order of Odd Fellows, No. 299, meets second Monday in the month in Haskett's Hall, at 8 o'clock.

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.

A. F. & A. M. Hiram Lodge, No. 490, G.R.C., Markdale, meets in Masonic Hall, Markdale Block, on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Victoria Preceptory No. 282, R.B.P., meets in the Orange Hall, Markdale, on Tuesday or after the full of the moon in each month.

AUCTIONEERS B. H. WALDEN, Licensed Auctioneer for the County of Grey. All sales promptly attended to.

P. D. CARRUTHERS, Licensed Auctioneer County of Grey. Reasonable terms. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound. A safe, reliable, and effective medicine, sold in three sizes.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED. On all countries Ask for our INVENTION ADVERTISER, which will be sent free.

MARKDALE STANDARD

VOL. 41 MARKDALE, ONT., THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1923 Established in 1875

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.

L. W.—I am planning crops for next year. I am feeding the young pigs next summer until the corn is ready to hog down.

Answer:—As soon as spring opens, sow rape at the rate of about six to eight pounds per acre, drilled.

In the regular routine of seeding for the next pasture a mixture of rye and barley, about one bushel of each per acre.

Also sow peas and oats at the rate of about 1 bushel of each to the acre. You will need about four acres of this pasture which should be ready by July 15th.

Soon after the middle of June sow six acres of rape. This should be ready for pasturing by the middle of August.

You will have planted your corn in the usual routine and it should be ready for hogging down by the 1st of September.

I believe the above pasturing will take care of your needs on medium loam soil.

H. G.—Some time ago I read of a combination of seeds for low land. This mixture consisted of two pounds of red top, six pounds of orchard grass and six pounds of alsike clover per acre.

Since doing so several persons have advised me not to sow the red top. They say cows will not eat the hay, and that it is more difficult to get rid of than quack grass.

Answer:—You have the right mixture for sowing low land. Red top grass, while very similar in its habits of growth to quack grass, is not difficult to get rid of, so you need not have fear in using it.

The Bearing of the Adolescent School Attendance Act on Rural Education

The efficiency of our Educational System depends mainly on two factors. These are the Teacher with the course of instruction on the one hand and the regular attendance of the Pupils on the other hand.

Pupils on the other hand. Much attention has for years been given to improvement of the course of instruction and the providing of modern buildings and equipment.

We have not attacked the problem of irregularity of attendance with any enthusiasm and consequently the school plant is in many cases not functioning to more than 60% of its capacity.

The Provincial Legislature has, therefore, taken a long step forward in passing two measures dealing with school attendance. The first, the School Attendance Act, secures the enrollment and regular attendance of every child of school age up to fourteen years.

Many parents keep their children home from school for very slight and trivial reasons. The greater number of failures to qualify for promotion from grade to grade is directly traceable to irregular attendance.

Elementary education was not always free to the children of this province. Prior to the year 1846 each scholar was required to pay a dollar and fifty cents a quarter.

Factors in Danish Success in Bacon Raising

A brief outline of some of the factors that have helped Denmark to its enviable place in livestock production is given below. Most of the facts are taken from a pamphlet issued by the Union of Danish Agriculture in 1919.

Before 1880, Danish agriculture was mainly engaged in producing and selling grain, but when, in the eighties, America's surplus production of corn reached Europe, grain prices fell rapidly and grain producing agriculture had to work under very difficult conditions.

Instead of entering into competition with the transatlantic import of corn, a happy fate befell Danish agriculture in the quite opposite direction.

The by-product of butter production, skimmed milk, became in connection with the rapidly increasing import of corn and the home produced grains the raw material of a production of bacon on industrial lines that was considerable in proportion to the size of the country.

Consequently the stock of pigs grew rapidly and became proportionally far larger than in any other country, as may be seen from the following figures—

Table with 3 columns: Country, Year, Total pigs. Denmark 1880: 227,000; 1900: 1,288,000; 1910: 1,470,000; 1914: 2,497,000; 1921: 1,633,000. Norway 1915: 220,000. Sweden 1913: 968,000. Holland 1913: 1,350,000. Belgium 1913: 1,493,000. England 1913: 3,940,000. France 1914: 6,113,000. Germany 1912: 11,924,000. Russia 1912: 12,487,000.

The British market has been of vital importance in the sale of export production of Danish agriculture. In 1888 it was decided by Parliament to build a new harbor at Esbjerg with the export to England in view.

After 1880, farmers at a continually increasing rate took up the production of bacon, and eggs, as the chief articles of export, this production was from the very start adjusted so as to suit the British consumers.

The efforts were duly appreciated in England, and the Danish agricultural products gained in the course of time a firm and secure footing on the British market. Export trade in England has rapidly increased since 1880, as may be gathered from the table below—

Table with 3 columns: Year, England (tons), Denmark's Exports (tons). 1880: 1,882; 1890: 23,147; 1900: 63,314; 1910: 95,128; 1914: 142,445.

Of large estates in the proper sense of the word (above 500 acres) there are only about 800; by far the largest portion of the land (about 88 per cent) is cultivated by freeholders and cottagers, the total number of these amounting to about 180,000.

On the market for butter, bacon and eggs the small holders are not merely able to compete successfully but even reap a considerably larger net profit per acre unit.

There are about 46 co-operative pig slaughtereries which receive about 85 per cent of the pigs from the entire stock of the country and collaborate through the Associated Danish Co-operative Slaughtereries in Copenhagen.

Education for rural life has been a factor of supreme importance in Denmark's prosperity, this aim being to open the mind and eye to intellectual values that there are more things in heaven and earth than man, crops, money and what may be bought for money.

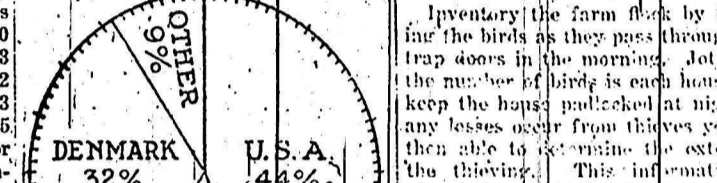
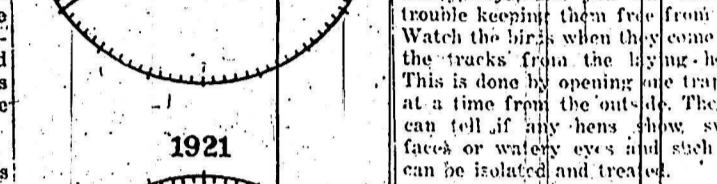
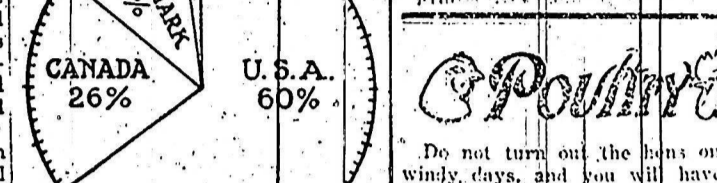
In a recent report to the Danish Bacon Trade a special representative of the United States Department of Commerce says:—

"From one aspect, Denmark may be regarded as a great transformer of agricultural wealth. From different quarters of the globe the country steadily draws in corn and vegetable oil cake and is thus enabled to sustain a flourishing dairy industry."

The dairy industry is the main prop of the Danish hog industry.

Where Great Britain Buys its Bacon

Canada and its Competitors



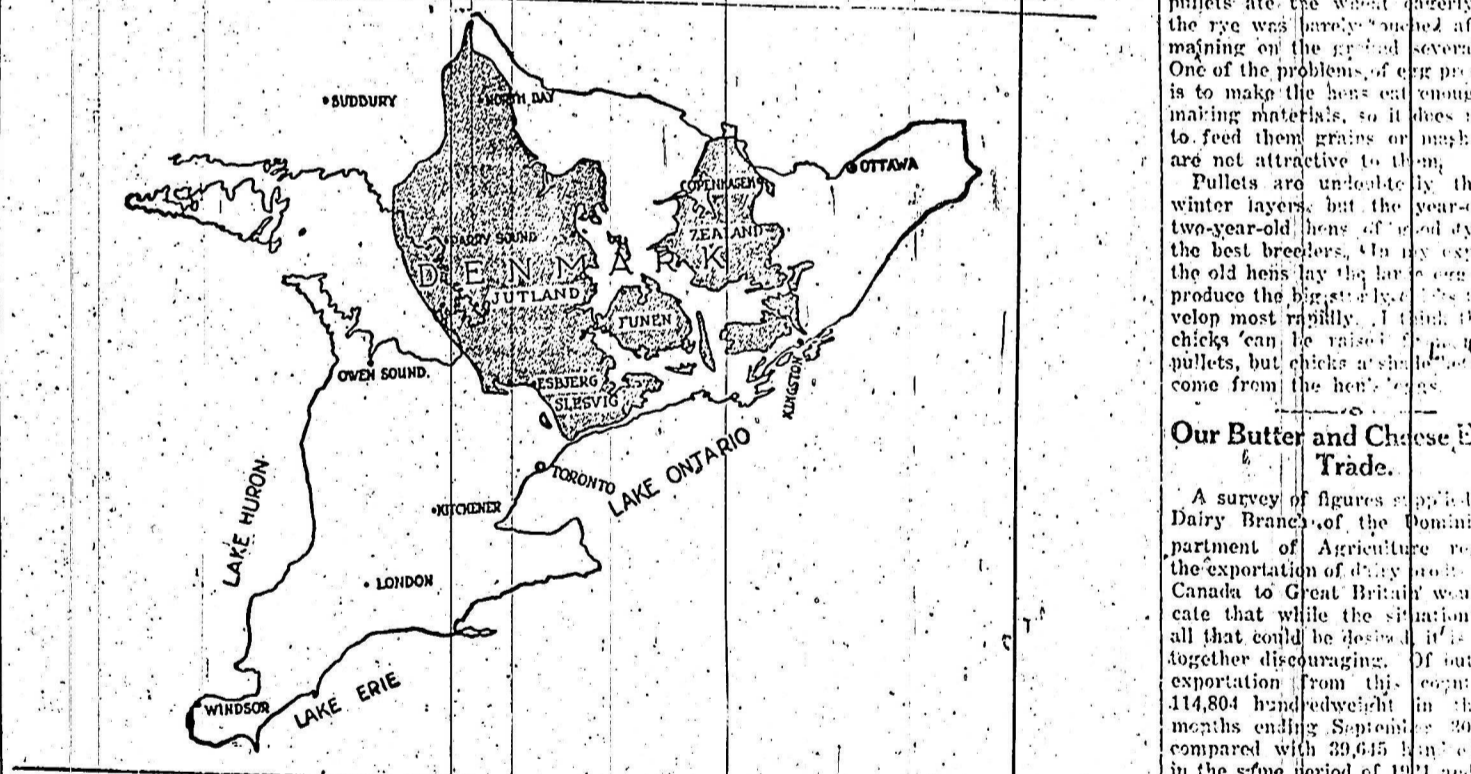
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Un-Checking An Animal

When a horse chokes on a root or dry feed, a qualified veterinarian should be summoned just as quickly as possible. Meanwhile, give two ounces or so of pure, raw linseed oil or other oil now and then, and gently but persistently massage the chest.

A study of the provisions of the Act should lead to the establishment of a type of school that will meet the needs of rural pupils. There is much in the criticism that the curricula of High Schools tend to fit the scholars for professional life.

Of course there are some country pupils who will naturally find their life work in a professional career, as there are many in urban schools who would find prosperity and happiness on the farm.

Urban schools should have a few acres of land attached to them to give the children a taste of rural life. Both rural and urban adolescents should be given as wide an experience as possible that they may wisely choose for the future.

The distinction between the practical and cultural subjects is not so marked as it was and people are beginning to see possibilities of much culture in the practice of agriculture and horticulture.

Our Butter and Cheese Export Trade

A survey of figures compiled by the Dairy Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture regarding the exportation of dairy products from Canada to Great Britain would indicate that while the situation is not all that could be desired, it is not altogether discouraging.

Of our exportation from this country was 114,884 hundredweight in the same months ending September 30, 1922, compared with 29,645 last year in the same period of 1921 and 25,471 hundredweight in 1920.

Of the exportation across the seas was 261,880 hundredweight for the same period in 1922, against 75,000 hundredweight in 1921 and 89,000 hundredweight in 1920. Regarding the falling away of cheese, comparisons made according to the Dominion Commissioner of Agriculture, who is at present in England, that the Canadian product is 700 dry.

Whatever the cause may be, it is a fact that during the nine months of this year the exportation of cheese from every exporting country, excepting Canada and the United States, to the United Kingdom was greater than in 1921. In butter, New Zealand's export increased from 259,210 hundredweight in 1920 and 250,000 in 1921, to 323,970 hundredweight in 1922.

Extending Bombay, India, by Reclamation Work. Estimated work to be done in Bombay, India, by reclamation work, 1,115 acres of black soil. The estimated cost of this work is Rs. 1,233,230.

Jack Frost is the best soil-saver. Next come clover roots. They do dairy cows in early winter, then breed in January or February for fall freshening.

A few more big troubles such as we went through last summer should make every farmer appreciate his farm more than ever did before.

The place to win a hog is in the smoke-house.