

The Markdale Standard
Is published on Thursday by
A. E. COLGAN & SON
Markdale, Ontario

Subscription: To subscribers in Canada, \$2.00 a year; in the United States, \$2.50. No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the publishers.

Rated for Display Advertising will be furnished upon application.

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Information covering Special Contracts will be supplied promptly upon application.

All correspondence should be addressed to The Markdale Standard, Markdale, Ont.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

LEGAL

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

HOM DELANEY, Barrister, Solicitor Notary Public, Etc. 316 Federal Street, Markdale. Telephone Address: 1256.

CAN & HENRY, Barristers, Solicitors, etc. Office—Lucas Block, Markdale, Federal Building, Toronto. J. B. Lucas, K. C. W. D. Henry, B. A.

DENTISTRY

DR. J. A. McARTHUR, Dentist, Office in the Artex Block, over Murphy's hardware store. Entrance on south-west corner of building, Markdale Street.

J. G. CAMPBELL, L.D.S., D.D.S., Dental Surgeon, Graduate of Ontario College of Dentistry and University of Toronto. Office over Post Office. Office hours 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Appointments made by phone.

AUCTIONEER

M. B. WALDEN, Licensed Auctioneer for the County of Grey. All sales promptly attended to. Farm sales especially. Arrangements for sale late, day or night, at the Standard Office or with B. H. Walden, Markdale.

FRATERNAL

F. & A. M.—Union Lodge No. 490, G. R. G., Markdale, meets in Masonic Hall, McFarland Block on Tuesday evening on or before the full moon every month. Visiting brethren cordially invited. S. R. McHugh, V.M.; Balm Bradbury, Secretary.

E. K.—Victoria Preceptory No. 182, meets in the Orange Hall, Markdale, on Tuesday evening on or before the full moon in each month. Visitors always cordially welcomed. E. K. Parker, W. P. W. P. Gregory, Registrar, R. R. 3 Markdale.

O. L.—Markdale L.O.L. No. 1045 meets in Haskett's Hall on Thursday evening on or before the full moon in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome. J. J. W. Stoddart, W.M.; Herb. Graham, Rec.-Sec.

SPECIALS

Choice Haddie, per 15 pound box, \$1.85.
Potted Salmon, per lb. 15c.
Corn, 2 cups for 25c.

Also Oranges, Lettuce, Celery, Grapenfruit, etc.

H. G. NESBITT
Markdale

ORANGEVILLE MONUMENTAL WORKS

Manufacturing American Granite and Marble; also Canadian, Scotch and other Foreign Granites. Shop equipped with the latest pneumatic tools.

Write or call and get prices.
S. H. RUTLEDGE
Proprietor

Marcelle and Water Waving

At the home of Mrs. Jack Perkins on Tuesday of each week. Your patronage solicited.

Mrs. T. J. Fisher.

Notes of a Pilgrimage to Egypt, Palestine and Beyond

By Rev. J. Thurburn-Corn

city in Asia Minor. A disciple of St. John, Polycarp, who became Bishop of Smyrna, suffered martyrdom and his grave is one of the places we love, and most Christians visit. We read, in the Revelation of St. John, chap. 2, verses 8 to 10, how God was pleased with their faithfulness, and He caused His servant John to write the words we read there. There are many sites of historical interest that ought to be visited if time will allow. It is a fine seaport. We are so near to Ephesus, (two hours ride on the railway) that it is more worthwhile to visit this city of such Biblical interest. The country is beautiful; mountains, landscapes and valleys, with ruins of castles and forts, and the ruins of ancient aqueducts running for miles, supported by immense pillars of stone. Our next visit will be to Constantinople, and as there is much to describe on our way there, we consider it best to give a full chapter to the many places we pass on our way to the Capital of the Ottoman Empire.

Constantinople.

Leaving Smyrna in the afternoon our route is along the coast of Asia Minor. In less than one day we come within view of the Dardanelles, a waterway of great interest to us all because of the history of 1914-1918. As we are sailing straight for the mouth of the straits, we see fortress-bearing heights gradually sloping on the Asiatic shore. The site of ancient Troy may be seen looming up forward, and on the European, the sparsely clad spit of Gallipoli. (The Island of Mytilene, the plains of Troy and Troas were visited by St. Paul and we may read of them in the Acts of the Apostles.) Ahead we may see some of the landing beaches and the military cemetery near by, each reminding us of "What they paid the price in full for." In silent reverence we pass the Great War Memorial above the Cape Helles Lighthouse. It was here, if we remember, that a great memorial service was held during this summer; when great wreaths were placed at the great white memorial in commemoration. As we sail up this waterway we can see the awful effect of the dogs of war; ruin on both sides of us, and we think of what suffering this has caused to friend and foe alike. Ahead of us, and seeming to rise out of the waters is a forest of delicate minarets. The sight is impressive and holds us spellbound. As we come nearer the city, we see that it is divided in two; there is the higher ground—the European Pera and on the lower level is Turkish Stamboul, with the Golden Horn behind, spanned by the famous Galata bridge. We are to remain (live) on board ship while we are here, so we have our breakfast and are ready for visiting when our guides arrive. We enter cars, while as before have been arranged for, and stop for a few minutes to watch by the Galata bridge, the crowds that are passing. We are told that we may see, in a few hours, all the nationalities of the world, and we believe this is true from what we saw for ourselves. While we sit in our car we are visited by the "Seller of Sweetmeats," "the Hawker of Drinks," and "the Porter," ready to carry anything, and indeed yourself, if you so wish and he seems quite able, for the size of the men remind one of Samson. We are paid for and we cross this wonderful bridge, crowded with all kinds of people! During our stay in Constantinople we visit many places of interest and we have space for only a few of such. The most celebrated building in the city is the "Aya Sophia Mosque," or as our guide called it, "The Church of St. Sophia." Erected in the 6th century, it is indeed a very beautiful sight, with its many minarets, and we could not do justice to this grand building with such a short space as we have, but when we are told that it is exceeded only by St. Peter's at Rome and contains eight columns of the Temple of Diana at Ephesus we may understand somewhat of its beauty. Near to where we are is the "Suleiman Alogue," another place of great interest, erected in the time of Sultan Suleiman, and not very far away we visit a large square where in the days of the Eastern Empire stood the Hippodrome where the gladiatorial contests and chariot races took place. The one most noted of the trophies seen here is Serpent Column made from bronze captured in a great battle between the Greeks and Persians. The old Serpent Palace is a place of history and mystery. The museum should be visited here, but we had to get away. Then there is the Museum of Saint Irene, and many other Mosques and places of interest in this beautiful city to be seen by those who have the time. A few of us went to a service in one of the Mosques one evening and were impressed with what we saw there. We would suggest that when visiting this city you give a full day to the Bazaars. We are not surprised to learn that they have been the wonder of centuries—"The hat has not been told of the bazaars." We are impressed with the mixture of races we meet with in the vaulted streets. They swarm with crowds of vendors of all sorts of merchandise and notably of carpets, embroideries, articles in amber, necklaces, &c. &c. It is all simply wonderful, not to say amusing. After lunch we had a trip up the Bosphorus in one of the comfortable steamers, as far as the entrance of the Black Sea. Words cannot express the beauty of this waterway. The water is as blue as the sky above us. On its banks may be seen places, villas, old picturesque houses and gardens which forms one of the most impressive and beautiful spectacles we have ever seen. Afternoon tea is ready for us when we arrive at one of these lovely spots and we pick an orange to take away, from the tree just over our tea table.

Constantinople should not be left without a view from one of the many minarets of the city, be there air or before sunrise. The view is far beyond words. It will live with you when you think of your visit it will recall the splendor of your view. The Bosphorus, the Golden Horn, the sea of Marmara like extinguished watch-candles of the night, the red-tiled street-ridden city, the whole waterway through which we entered into the harbour. The sight is magnificent. If it is ever within your power be sure you see this view. Luncheon over, visitors and vendors gone, we are once more on our way to our next place of our pilgrimage which is Athens. On our way we pass through numerous islands, of the Greek Archipelago which are of the greatest interest and should be visited, but we have not the time on this trip, but it will pay to list these on our next trip.

We now arrive at our first part of Greece which is called Perea. Perea is part of Athens from which it is distant 5 miles and situated at the extremity of a small peninsula on the Saronicus Bay. In medieval times it was called Forte Leon and is derived from the large marble lion which adorns the entrance. The remains of the Tomb of Themistocles is in the neighbourhood. The motor cars, as usual, are here to whisk us 5 or 6 miles to Athens, "The City with the Violet Crown," "The Eye of Greece." Much as we would like to look at and speak of, we are unable to do so because of the rush. There are places of interest in Perea, indeed of historical interest, but at the present time we are unable to visit them, but hope to be able to do so some time in the near future.

Athens

During our few hours at sea between Constantinople and Athens we give our attention to reading all that is within reach about Greece in general and Athens in particular. When we arrive we are at once introduced to our guide, who is a graduate of Oxford, England, and one well informed on this "Holy Land of Intellect."

Athens stands on a plain, but there are four small hills, all of which formed part of the city. One of the hills is called the Acropolis or Citadel, a square craggy rock (of which we shall speak later) on which stood the Parthenon, the famous temple of Athena, the Goddess supposed to watch over the city. Not far from the Acropolis, and a few yards from where we now stand, is another rock hill called Mara Hill, where St. Paul stood, of which we will have something to say when we stand on it. The plain below us is covered with houses, temples and other public buildings. Statues are everywhere, causing us to visit them and learn their history. We feel with R. L. S. that

THE MARKDALE STANDARD

Fire Prevention in the Home and Factory

By Freda Eagles, Form III, M.H.S.

Uncontrolled fire is one of our worst enemies. Fire is truly a faithful friend and a fearful foe. To make up the great amount of money lost in fires, an indirect tax of about six dollars is levied on every man, woman and child in our country; so everyone should be equally anxious to reduce the losses from it.

The chief cause of many fires is carelessness.

The first step towards effective fire prevention is to promptly correct hazardous conditions which might tend to cause fire.

In the Home:

At least twice a year the attic, cellar and yard should be thoroughly cleaned and all useless material burned or taken away.

A fire should never be lit or quickened with coal oil. Many lives are lost yearly by this very dangerous practice. The flame may flash back to the oil can and set fire to the clothing and the building.

Oil rags used in polishing furniture and cleaning machinery should be kept in metal cans, as they are liable to cause a fire by spontaneous combustion.

Hot ashes should not be put in wooden boxes, but in metal containers.

The chimneys should be in good condition, as many fires are caused by defective chimneys. The safest way is to have the chimney built from the ground up and lined with tile. They should be cleaned out regularly at least once a year.

The pipes should fit securely into the chimney to prevent fire or burning soot from escaping. Unused pipe holes should be protected by metal stoppers. All woodwork and wood lath and plaster should be protected from the stove and furnace pipes.

Metal should be placed under the stove as the floor under and around the stove becomes very dry and so is susceptible to fire.

The electric wiring should be safe. If you do not feel sure, have it examined by a Hydro Electric Inspector.

Seven per cent. of the fires in Ontario are caused by carelessness with matches. They should be kept out of the reach of children, as many small children are burned to death or horribly scalded by playing with them. Safety matches are the only kind that should be used.

Lamps also cause a great many serious fires. An oil lamp or stove should never be filled while it is lighted. It should not be filled too full. A space should be left for the air to expand. Coal oil lamps made of metal with heavy bases are safer than those of glass. They should be kept clean and the wick trimmed.

Lighted candles should not be put on Christmas trees. Electric bulbs with a storage battery should be used in place of them.

Gasoline causes each year a great number of accidents and fires. It should be kept in a tightly closed metal container which should be labelled and painted red. It is dangerous to clean floors and clothing with it. The power of one gallon of gasoline is equal to that of eighty-three pounds of dynamite. Pails of sand should be kept for use in case of fire by flammable liquids.

A bon fire should not be started near the house or fence and never when a wind is blowing. Watch the fire closely while it is burning and pour some water on the remaining ashes and embers.

In the Factory:

The destruction of a factory by fire may be the greatest loss to the city or town in which it is situated. When it is burned the trained workmen are out of a job. The business which it has taken years to build is destroyed in a few minutes.

The merchandise should be kept in order to prevent crowding. Smoking should be forbidden on the premises. The accumulation of packing material and empty boxes is very dangerous. Excelsior should be kept in a tin lined box. All combustible material used in manufacturing should be taken away to a safe place or burned at once. An efficient watchman should be employed by the factory.

There are a great many other precautions for the factory which are the same as those for the home.

Thus we see that if we wish to prevent the enormous waste caused each year by fires, each of us must be willing to do our part.

Walters Falls

(Intended for last week.)

Mr. W. J. Shepherdson spent several days in Toronto last week.

Mrs. Mary Flinlay left recently for her home in New Liskeard after visiting some time with her sister, Mrs. A. Mower, and other friends.

Mr. R. Hanna returned home last week from Owen Sound where he has been under treatment for his eye, although some better he is not fully recovered from his accident.

Mr. Blanche Rennie, of Meaford, H. S., spent last week-end at her home here.

The Anglo-W. A. held a quilting bee and a ten cent tea last Thursday afternoon, Feb. 10th, at the home of Mrs. Robt. Acheson. Two quilts were quilted and the tea much enjoyed, as

EX-ARMY MAN SAYS IT IS TRUE

NOTHING LIKE "FRUIT-A-TIVES" FOR CONSTIPATION



MR. E. NEWMAN:

From the most severe cases of constipation yield to "Fruit-a-tives." Witness this letter by Mr. E. E. Newman, Iona Station, Ontario:

"Ever since leaving the army I suffered terribly from constipation. After spending a great deal of money on other remedies, I took 'Fruit-a-tives.' I can sincerely say that the permanent relief offered by these tasteless tablets was wonderful. I will gladly assure anyone writing me that 'Fruit-a-tives' are all they are claimed to be."

"Fruit-a-tives" goes right back to nature. Apples, oranges, prunes and figs give to it their fresh juices which are intended to cleanse the body.

"The action of 'Fruit-a-tives' is unique, combining the properties of fruit with those of a cathartic. It is a positive remedy for poorly functioning stomach, kidneys and bowels. This buy a box of 'Fruit-a-tives' yourself. Feel well, vigorous, again. 25c and everywhere."

well as the sleigh ride.

The Valentine Social put on Monday evening, Feb. 14th, by the Women's Institute was a very good event, deserving of better attendance. Programmes were prepared by the members.

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