

JULY 25, 1916

THE CARLETON PLACE HERALD.

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## Carleton Place Herald

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Advertisements without specified instructions will be inserted till forbidden and charged accordingly.

The business office of THE HERALD is open every evening from 7 to 9 o'clock, and on Monday and Saturday evenings to 9 o'clock, to oblige town subscribers, advertisers and parties needing printing.

NOTICES.—All copy for changes of advertisements should be in on Saturday evening, or not later than 9 o'clock on Monday morning. As THE HERALD goes to press on Tuesday morning the necessity for this rule is obvious.

A file of this paper may be seen at McKim's Advertising Agency, Montreal, and at Gibbons' Agency, Toronto.

All money letters should be registered, and all correspondence addressed to

THE HERALD,  
Carleton Place, Ont.

### DISEASES OF POTATOES.

A timely bulletin issued by the Division of Botany, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, deals with late blight and rot of potatoes. Paul A. Murphy, assistant Plant Pathologist at Charlottetown, P. E. I., is the author and the Bulletin, which is entitled Circular No. 10, can be had free on application to The Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Both the Director of the Dominion Experimental Farms and the Dominion Botanist agree that the subject is most important, as late blight has caused incalculable losses, but that those losses can be reduced to a minimum by thorough and timely spraying with Bordeaux mixture. Mr. Murphy describes the symptoms very fully. Early blight is prevalent in July and the spots which it causes are characteristically dry, brown, and marked with a series of concentric rings. Late blight makes its appearance in August and September as a rule, although it is always present before it is generally noticed. The first spots, which are usually on the lower leaves or stems are dark brown to purplish black in colour sometimes surrounded by a ring of light green and they have a water-soaked appearance. In fine weather they dry up and become brown. In moist weather they increase in size and number and may involve the whole plant. An infected tuber is characterized by lurid colored slightly shrunken areas on the surface that are abnormally hard. Mr. Murphy says that the losses from the diseases are incalculable and that in the United States some time ago they were placed in value at \$36,000,000 a year. In 1915 it is estimated that the loss to Prince Edward Island alone was not less than \$1,000,000 representing 2,000,000 bushels. The damage all over Eastern Canada was about on the same scale. Methods of control by spraying are detailed and the prescription for making the Bordeaux mixture given. The stocking of solution of copper sulphate and milk of lime is advised. Poison for the Colorado beetle can be applied with the Bordeaux as often as necessary. For this, either Paris green or arsenate of lead, or a combination of both may be used, half a pound of the former and a pound and a half of the latter to 40 gallons of spray being sufficient. In very severe cases the quantities of the poison can be increased by half.

### SHIPPING AND MARKETING OF FRUIT.

Two most reasonable bulletins have been issued by the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch of the Federal Department of Agriculture bearing upon the pre-cooling, shipment and cold storage of tender fruit. Both bulletins can be had on application to the Publications Branch of the Department at Ottawa. In the first of these publications, Elwin Smith, B. Sc., in charge of pre-cooling station at Grimsby, Ont., gives details and advice regarding the pre-cooling of fruit along with results obtained from experiments. Results and observations are given relative to all kinds of fruit, including tomatoes, and not only in reference to transportation but also as to the effect on marketing. During 1913, this Bulletin states, while tender fruit laid on the ground rotting in Ontario, the Dominion of Canada imported huge quantities of peaches, plums, grapes, pears, apricots, etc., from the United States, owing to the better and more provident care that had been taken. By following the counsel contained in this bulletin, this state of things will be avoided. Rates, rules and regulations for pre-cooling and storage are supplied. The second bulletin, for which J. M. Creighton, B. S. A. shares with Mr. Smith the responsibility; not only deals further with pre-cooling investigations, but also goes fully into methods of packing, shipping and storing tender fruit, tomatoes, corn and cucumbers. Both bulletins are suitably illustrated and should command the earnest attention of fruit growers and shippers.

Fourteen labor leaders were convicted in Chicago on charges of conspiracy.

"Kind sir," he suddenly exclaimed, "will you not give me a loaf of bread for my wife and little ones?"

The stranger regarded him not unkindly. "Far be it from me," he rejoined, "to take advantage of your destitution. Keep your wife and little ones; I do not want them." — Tit Bits.

Children Cry  
FOR FLETCHER'S  
CASTORIA

### PLANTING OF SEED CORN.

A Difference of Opinion Regarding the Depth.

How deep should seed corn be planted? Inquires the Farm Progress. There are some mighty growers of corn who argue that it should go into the soil to a depth of at least two inches. There are a few men who plant as deep as three inches and a very great many who are satisfied if they get an inch of dirt over the grains.

Who comes nearest to being right? This was worked out about three years ago by the Iowa experiment station at Ames, where corn was planted at depths varying from one to six inches. The results were something of a surprise to the advocates of deep planting. The depths of planting and the yields per acre shown by the Iowa station are as follows:

1 inch deep, 53.3 bushels per acre  
2 inches deep, 51.2 bushels per acre  
3 inches deep, 52 bushels per acre  
4 inches deep, 49.2 bushels per acre  
5 inches deep, 47.8 bushels per acre  
6 inches deep, 45.8 bushels per acre

Some years ago the Illinois crop investigators made a similar series of tests and came out with about the same general conclusions. Private experimenters have had the same results.

Of course the character of the soil has a lot of bearing on the question. A loose, ashy soil will stand deeper planting than a close packed clayey dirt that is inclined to cake and bake so badly that air cannot get down through it.

The stiff, sticky, gummy soils will close over the grains and hold them back from proper germination. A few rains that pack the soil surface may even prevent the corn from ever reaching the light and air.

Early in the season shallow planting is absolutely necessary. Very early in the planting time the ground is warmed to a very shallow depth. For possibly two inches the soil has been warmed to a degree that will make germination possible. Deeper than this there are the cold and the clamminess of winter. As the summer nears it gradually warms to a greater depth and it is possible to plant more deeply and with good results.

If it is a very dry spring deeper planting may be necessary. The moisture is down pretty well in the ground, and corn planted and left lying in the dust of the first inch or two of the soil will lie there till it rains. Once or twice seed corn planted in a dry spring has been found lying in the soil unchanged, scarcely swollen at all, after two weeks.

The seed must be brought in contact with the moisture, though the water can be brought up by working the soil about as effectively as we can bring moisture and seed together by deep planting. If you know you have done a poor job of plowing and have a poor seed bed it will be best to plant deeply.

Three things are always necessary for the germination of corn. These are warmth, air and water. Warmth and air are easiest to get near the soil surface, and in the average spring there will be plenty of moisture near the top of the soil. That is why shallow planting makes the best showing.

### Novel Way of Growing Potatoes.

Some gardeners in Denmark grow potatoes without taking any garden space whatever and grow them in considerably less time than it takes to produce a crop in the garden.

The starting place is an absolutely dark place in a cellar, where not a single ray of light enters and where there is no ventilation. Such a place is difficult to make use of, and this system of growing potatoes will prove interesting to all having a dark corner of the kind.

A table of the desired size, dry earth to cover the top to a depth of two or three inches and seed potatoes are all that will be required.

The earth can be dug up from the garden and laid in a warm place in the cellar until it has thawed and dried out. Cover the table top with this to a depth of from two to three inches and on this place the potatoes.

Use perfect potatoes for seed, free from rot or disease. Wash them thoroughly with a moist sponge and dry them carefully with a cloth, as there must not be the slightest trace of fungus to spoil the operation.

If there are any sprouts these must be cut off close without wounding the potato.

The potatoes washed and freed from sprouts are half buried in the soil in rows four inches apart. Inspect occasionally and cut off any sprouts that appear. In two or three weeks each potato will be crowded with white points, changing a few days later into little white potatoes that grow rapidly. When large enough the new potatoes are removed, leaving the parent potatoes to continue bearing. Several weeks after the first crop a second crop will be ready, followed by a third, and so on until the parent potato is completely exhausted, only the skin remaining.

No water will be required. All sprouts if they appear must be cut off carefully without injuring the parent potato. The new potatoes are said to be firm and solid, of good flavor, with thin skins.

This system has an advantage over cultivation in the garden inasmuch as there is no deep planting, hoeing, weeding, digging and fighting insects, and the experiment will at least be interesting.

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## SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson IV.—Third Quarter, For July 23, 1916.

### THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Acts xviii, 1-22. Memory Verses, 9, 10—Golden Text, Acts xviii, 9—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

I do not know that we can tell how long Paul remained at Athens, but he gave a faithful testimony, and some believed (chapter xviii, 34). The messenger of the Lord is apt to be discouraged if he finds opposition to his message and seemingly few, if any, believing, or if after a faithful testimony there is neither a "thank you" nor a word of appreciation. It is true that we must never speak to please people nor covet their approval, but most of us are so awfully human that a word of gratitude from one who has been helped by the message is very cheering (I Thess. ii, 4; II Tim. ii, 15). The devil will be sure to tell you that you have accomplished nothing and had better seek some other occupation, and messengers have been known to heed his suggestion. I am thankful that some one said to me many years ago, as I wondered if any good was being done: "Do you recollect that when the devil sowed his tares he went his way, for he was sure that they would grow? And you do not seem to think that the Word of God is as good seed as the devil's tares." That helped me greatly, and since then I have gone my way after a service, saying: "Thank God; that will work; it will surely accomplish His pleasure" (Isa. lv, 11; Jer. i, 12; R. V.).

Leaving Athens, Paul went to Corinth, a wicked, worldly, commercial center, notorious for its immorality, and the first thing we read of him is, not that he preached, but that he found employment with some who were of the same craft with himself—that of tent making—and he abode with them (verses 1-3). He would rather work at his trade and thus earn his living than be a burden to any one. He afterward wrote to this people, asking them to forgive him if he had wronged them by not being a burden to them (II Cor. xii, 13-16). It does sound a little like sarcasm. The Lord Jesus Himself was known as the carpenter (Mark vi, 3) and no doubt helped to make a living for the family till He began His public ministry.

When the Sabbath days came round Paul was ready to testify to the Jews in the synagogue that Jesus was the Christ, their Messiah (verses 4, 5 and margin). Silas and Timothy, whom he had left at Berea and for whom he had sent from Athens that they might come to him, reached him here at Corinth (xviii, 14, 15). The phrase "pressed in spirit" (verse 5) is translated in the R. V. "constrained by the Word." Weymouth says Paul was preaching fervently. We think of Jeremiah, who when he was derided and reproached, was tempted to stop speaking the Word of the Lord, but it was such a burning fire within him that he had to speak (Jer. xx, 7-9). We think also of Elihu, who said that he was so constrained by the spirit within him that he was like a bottle of wine ready to burst and he had to speak that he might be refreshed (Job. xxxii, 18-20).

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When the Jews opposed Paul and blasphemed he turned from them to the gentiles and found an open door in a house close by the synagogue, owned by a man named Justus, who worshipped God (verses 6, 7). When God wants His message proclaimed He will provide a place. I held a class in one town where all the churches were closed against me for the truth's sake, but a hotel proprietor invited us to meet in his parlors, and so we continued. Paul said concerning one place, "A great door and effectual is opened unto me, and there are many adversaries" (I Cor. xvi, 9). Notwithstanding the opposition at Corinth there was much encouragement, for the chief ruler of the synagogue and all his household believed and also many of the Corinthians (verse 18). No doubt it was, as always, because of the manifest work of the Holy Spirit that the devil stirred up such opposition. How Paul must have been strengthened to continue by that most gracious visit of the Lord Jesus Himself, who came to him in the night and said, "Be not afraid, but speak, and hold not thy peace, for I am with thee, and no man shall set on thee to hurt thee, for I have much people in this city" (verses 9, 10). The day that the Lord appeared to him on the way to Damascus He said, "I have appeared unto thee, and I will appear unto thee" (chapter xxvi, 16), and this was one of those other appearances to him.

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