

Utilizes every heat unit. Flues arranged so heat is forced to travel over top of oven in

McClary's Pandora

Range down behind it and twice under the bottom before escaping to chimney. See the McClary dealer.

SOLD BY T. DODDS & SON

POTATOES ROTTING IN THE FIELDS

Circular From O. A. C.

During the last few days we have received from various districts in the Province of Ontario samples of diseased young potato vines, with requests for information regarding the nature, cause and cure of the disease. We had just previously noticed the same disease amongst the potato crops both on the experimental grounds and in the general crop of potatoes on the College farm. As the disease appears to be fairly widespread this season, we have deemed it advisable to issue a circular letter respecting it.

In the growing crop an affected plant will have a wilted appearance, being dull dirty green in color, the stems flaccid, the leaves will have a tendency to curl. The stems near the ground and below will be blackened, and in the various stages of decay from a soft wet spot. On digging out the seed potato, it will be found to be soft and pulpy, and when broken open, the inside is usually slimy and gives off an offensive odor.

This soft rot of potatoes is a bacterial disease. Its development in ground where it has not been before is nearly always due to diseased seed potatoes having been used for planting. As long as affected seed potatoes are kept dry, the disease will not spread, but as soon as the soft rot develops as the bacteria which cause it have then a chance to develop rapidly. An affected seed potato in which the seed has been checked by drying out will have brown or blackish discolorations which are easily seen on cutting. The rot may be present in various degrees, but as it has dried out it may look like a dry spot. When such affected potatoes are planted the moist conditions in the soil which are necessary for growth, are favorable for the further development of the disease. Some of the eyes of the potato will send up their shoots, but these are usually weak and spindly. As the disease continues to rot the seed tuber it enters the young shoots and rapidly passes upwards, causing the stems to rot and blacken near the surface of the ground, then the top wilts and topples over.

Spraying of any kind is of no direct use with this disease. The treatment is preventive rather than curative. As pointed out above, the disease develops in the first place from affected seed tubers. But when once it is established in a crop it may be spread from the diseased crops to neighboring healthy spots by the cultivator, hoe or other implement used getting contaminated by coming in contact with a rotting plant and then with a healthy plant. Biting insects, such as the potato bug, also spread the disease to some extent, and it is only by spraying for these that spraying is helpful in preventing the spread of the disease.

The crop should be carefully inspected and every plant that is found to be rotting should be dug out and either burned or buried in quick lime.

When harvesting the potatoes, any tuber that shows any signs of the disease should be placed on one side and not allowed to be stored with the main pile. Should the disease not be far advanced in the tuber, the affected part may be cut off and the rest used for food. If any of these affected tubers get into the seed pile to be used the following year, they will either rot during storage and cause those around them to rot also if they are not kept dry, and, if they are kept dry, the disease will be checked until they are planted, when they will rot and destroy the plant that springs from them.

ACTION OF SINGLE SPOONFUL SURPRISES MANY

Watford people who bought the simple mixture of buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., known as Adler-i-ka, are surprised at the INSTANT effect of a SINGLE SPOONFUL. This remedy is so complete a bowel cleanser that it is used successfully in appendicitis. Adler-i-ka acts on BOTH upper and lower bowel and ONE SPOONFUL relieves almost ANY CASE of constipation, sour or gassy stomach. ONE MINUTE after you take it the grasses rumble and pass out. Taylor & Son, druggists.

Many a politician has been short-circuited while engaged in wire-pulling. If your wife was asked, "Is your husband stingy?" would she say "No" or "Hell the truth?"

Discoverers of new wrinkles are not regular with ladies.

Pathetic Letter Found on a German

A soldier, serving in the 2nd South Lancashire regiment, "somewhere in France," has forwarded to Mr. B. Mounaghan, of 34 Wharrington-lane, Wigan, a letter found upon a dead German soldier. Bearing the address, Wehrman Karl Daubler, 27th Reserve Corps, Reserve Infantry, it evidently purports to have been received by the man from his wife and family at Heidenheim, and dates back to March 7th. It is couched in pathetic terms, and affords some striking evidence of the food scarcity prevailing in Germany even at that time. Translated into English, it reads as follows:—"Dear Father—Here at last is another letter from me. How are you getting on? Are you still keeping well? Thank God, we are in good health. Do write and let me know whether you will be able to get home by Easter. We should like so much to have you home now that the fine weather has set in, so that you might come with us to the wood. Otto can run now, but not very well yet. You should be home to see his foot. He can only run on his toes, and mother thinks the foot is getting shorter, but we hope it will soon mend.—Love from Karl, Otto and Wilhelm."

"Dear Karl—Lina wants to get work here, but I cannot manage to keep her, as we have not enough to eat ourselves. There is still work to be had in Heidenheim, and if I were to speak for her at Schults she could start at once, but 13 pfeunig an hour (about 1 1/2d.) is so little. What do you think? Of course, she could sleep with us, but, as for board, everything is terribly dear. After Wednesday we are to be allowed only 200 gram. of bread per person—hardly 1 lb. a day—and what's that? To-day I got in two loaves, so that I may have a stock. I still have money, but even then there is nothing to buy. I haven't a potato left and cannot get any in the whole town. I have also tried to get some in Schneidheim, but it was no use. Dear Karl, don't worry about us. I shall get something, never fear. I won't be beat. I should not worry so much if I could be sure that you had enough to eat, but it is the same state of affairs with you? If other folks don't starve, why, neither shall we, I suppose. Huber, the fruiterer, has promised me a bag of potatoes some time this week, and I shall see whether he will let me have them. This kind of thing is inevitable. I suppose, apart from that, we know nothing of the war. Only those out at the front know all right. Schorsch was over again, but may be called out any time. May God shield and protect you, and send you home to us soon.—Love from all the children and from Dora."

Don't strike a man because you think he is a coward. He may be your equal—and then some.

A man never wants a thing after he gets it—half as bad as he did while chasing it.

Sores Heal Quickly. Have you a persistent sore that refuses to heal? Then, Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil in the dressing. It will stop sloughing carry away the proud flesh, draw out the pus and prepare a clean way for the new skin. It is the recognized healer among oils and myriads of people can testify that it healed where other oils failed utterly.

Pointed Paragraphs

Genius can't supply the place of grit. It seldom pays to think unless you intend to act.

As a matter of fact, very few excuses ever excuse.

Never put off till tomorrow the creditor who will wait a week.

Better spend your time in doing nothing than in making enemies.

Absent treatment is seldom a howling success a cure for love.

Some people who have nothing else to keep try to keep up appearances.

Countless have been the cures worked by Holloway's Corn Cure. It has a power of its own not found in other preparations.

The Truth at Last

A clergyman recently, at the close of his sermon, announced that in the course of the week he expected to go on a mission to the heathen. One of the parishioners exclaimed, "Why, my dear rector, you have never told us one word of this before. It leaves us unprepared. What shall we do?" "Brother," said the minister, solemnly, "I shall not leave town."

CANADA.

Through twilit forests and o'er fertile plains, By teeming towns and orchards blossoming In all the fairy splendor of the spring, The word of pride goes forth and glory reigns.

For through the distant rumor of the guns, Heard from afar throughout the peaceful land, There speaks a voice that bids thee understand

The awful fiery ordeal of thy sons.

Swift at the call they gathered to our aid,

The flower of all thy manhood, vowed to fight

For Britain and for freedom of the right

Until the last great sacrifice was made,

And in that darkest hour, when very hell

Seemed loosed against them, steadfast yet they stood,

As war-worn veterans for hardihood, And cried thy name triumphant as they fell!

Living and dead, their brave hands garland thee

With love and honor, an unfading crown,

A goodly heirloom to be handed down

To children's children that are yet to be;

And we, who share thy glory and thy tears,

Thy splendid service never shall forget,

But, to thy noble heart drawn closer yet,

Shall stand as one with thee throughout the years.

—Touchstone, in London Daily Mail.

NEW HEAD OF C.M.A.

President-Elect of Manufacturers is a New Brunswicker.

James Henry Sherrard, the president-elect of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, was born a "blue nose," and up to twenty-five years ago was engaged in measuring and weighing merchandise in a general store at Shediac, New Brunswick. One day he boarded an Intercolonial train with a ticket for Montreal in his pocket, and the "Commercial Metropolis" has ever since been his home.

Mr. Sherrard's own particular specialty is manufacturing mattresses, and there is probably no manufacturer in Canada who understands the process better. But his manufacturing ramifications are by no means confined to that one particular line of industry, for besides the presidency of the Alaska Feather and Down Company, Montreal, he occupies a similar office in companies located at Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver and one or two other points, in each of whose factories furniture of some kind is manufactured. He is a man who gives much thought to the different manufacturing enterprises with which he is connected. Consequently he is a man of ideas. In the opinion of his business associates he has many ideas to the square inch of gray matter than most men.

Temperamentally Mr. Sherrard is the type of man that tends to secure success in business undertakings. His integrity stands high, consequently he creates confidence; his geniality is outstanding, consequently he makes friends; his powers of persuasion are exceptionally strong, consequently he is able to induce men to fall in with his views.

Mr. Sherrard is not a man who obtrudes. He would rather a thousand times keep within the shadows than force himself into the spotlight. But he doesn't need to obtrude. His qualities have of late years become so well-known that instead of seeking positions of honor or distinction he is sought by them. This is particularly true of his career as a member of the C.M.A. Four years ago he was chairman of the Montreal branch, and at the 1913 convention at Halifax he was put into the running for the high office to which he has just attained, by being unanimously elected second vice-president, although not present at the time.

At the convention in Montreal last year he became first vice-president. As a platform speaker he is perhaps scarcely of the type that sways political audiences. The average political audience wishes to be amused rather than impressed. Mr. Sherrard is of the type that impresses. His delivery is somewhat impassioned, but it is deliberate, lucid, to the point and liberally punctuated with similes and well turned phrases.

Royal Society's New Head. Prof. Alfred Baker, of the department of mathematics in Toronto University, who has been elected president of the Royal Society of Canada for the coming year, was born and educated in Toronto, winning a gold medal when he secured his B.A. at Toronto University and taking the degree of M.A. in 1878. He taught in different High Schools and in 1875 was appointed mathematical tutor in University College, Toronto. He was made professor of mathematics in Toronto University in 1887, a position he still retains. In the same year he was elected by

the graduates a senator of the university and has been re-elected at each succeeding senatorial election. During 1895-6, Prof. Baker was president of the Ontario Education Association and afterwards was appointed a member of the Ontario Educational Council, a position he still retains.

Artist Goes to the Front. Mr. A. Y. Jackson, one of the most prominent of the younger painters of eastern Canada, has thrown over his art enthusiasm for the time and has enlisted for the war. Mr. Jackson enrolled at Montreal, his former home, a few days ago as a member of the 60th Battalion.

Mere Technicalities Can't Defeat Right in Canada.

It is possible that a good many non-lawyers did not quite appreciate the position of the Court of Appeal in quashing recently the conviction of Emil Nerlich for conspiracy. The view of such authority generally is that in this country technicalities are extremely rarely suffered to defeat the ends of justice at the present time, although in days gone by this was very far from being the case.

In a talk with a reporter recently, Mr. E. F. B. Johnston, K.C., stated the evidence, if he is satisfied that the accused has not been misled or prejudiced in his defence or if an indictment is under a wrong act, or contains a defective statement, the amendment may be made, and the trial shall then proceed.

"If at the trial," said Mr. Johnston, "there is any difference or variance between the evidence given and the charge as contained in the indictment, the trial judge may amend the indictment to conform to the evidence, if he is satisfied that the accused has not been misled or prejudiced in his defence or if an indictment is under a wrong act, or contains a defective statement, the amendment may be made, and the trial shall then proceed."

"When the matter comes before the Appellate Court the position is somewhat different. The powers of the court are defined by statute, and no substantial wrong or miscarriage was occasioned at the trial, the conviction shall not be set aside, although it appears that some evidence was improperly admitted or rejected, or that something not according to the law was done at the trial, or some misdirection given.

"The court on appeal may direct a new trial, or may direct the accused to be discharged if an erroneous sentence has been passed. The Court of Appeal may pass such sentence as ought to have been given, or it may confirm the ruling of the trial court.

"If the indictment does not substantially charge a crime, then the accused was never tried at all for the crime in question.

"Such a form of conspiracy has always been the accused 'conspired with A. B. and others,' and it is often mentioned that such others are unknown to the Crown; but there must be a conspiracy with some person or persons before an indictment can be laid, as a man cannot conspire with himself. The general charge of conspiracy without naming any other person would lead to disastrous consequences. The evidence might disclose a conspiracy with some person entirely foreign to the evidence before the magistrate or before the grand jury, and the accused might be tried for an offence he is alleged to have committed at a different time and place, and with a person of whose existence he has no notice.

"Such is the law, and no court can exercise any inherent jurisdiction, but must be governed by the provisions contained in the criminal code. The well-known rule is applicable, namely: 'That a man must be convicted according to law,' whether statutory or common law. Any indictment which does not on its face disclose a crime against the law is not a mere technical objection."

Dialect.

Miss Ritta—Aren't you fond of dialect poetry, Mr. Drestbeep? Mr. Drestbeep (of the Chicago Browning society)—Well, James Whitcomb Riley and Eugene Field do very well, but I came across some poems by a fellow named Chaucer the other day, and he carries it too far.—Life.

As a Class.

"Are all pawnbrokers on the water wagon?" "What do you mean by such a question?" "Well, they're always taking the pledge, aren't they?"—Baltimore American.

True merriment may be distinguished from false by the fact that it bears reflection. We can think of it with pleasure next day and next week.

Mutual Helpfulness

In all this present divergence of opinion concerning public policy and private duty, do not forget that the thing that most makes for progress and the upbuilding of character and material welfare is the spirit of mutual helpfulness.

Do you know what has kept China where she is today? It is the prevailing spirit of "everyone for himself." In reading a book on Chinese traits the other day, we came across this observation by an author who knows them well:

"One other trait of Chinese character must not be overlooked. The people are selfish and unsocial; living apart in families, and indifferent to the welfare, or the sufferings, of their neighbors. They have few human sympathies.

"They work apart, in their several callings, without partnerships or combinations. They care not to lend a helping hand to others; and value little even their own wretched lives."

As long as this selfish spirit prevails, China will never amount to much as a nation. Those who will not and do not work together for the common good are poor units of humanity, and are lacking in the first rudiments of social advancement.

Too Many Corn Growers Take a Risk With Cheap Seed Corn

Bad germination in seed corn combined with prolonged cold weather at time of planting has been the cause of much disappointment this season to ensilage growers. The seed corn growers of south-western Ontario were almost equally disappointed through being unable to find a market for their thoroughly-dried corn of strong vitality. Many samples were taken by seed inspectors and the investigations made indicate clearly that at least 75 per cent of the cause for a poor stand can be traced to the ensilage growers buying low priced seed.

Unfortunately high priced seed is not always a guarantee of high quality, but low priced seed is possible only with corn that has had no special care in curing for seed. The farmer who gets \$1.50 per bushel of 70 lbs. on the ear for corn taken out of his corn crib in the spring has more profit than the farmer who receives \$2.50 per bus. of 70 lbs. on the ear for corn that has been kiln-dried or rack-dried in special corn-drying buildings.

If harvested in dry weather and kept in narrow cribs through the winter, the cheap corn may give a fairly satisfactory stand of plants with thick seeding and good soil and weather conditions. But too many farmers have learned to their sorrow the very serious risk they take in using corn wintered in this way. It is always advisable for growers to procure seed corn on the ear as during moist weather shelled corn in transportation or storage will absorb moisture and mold with a very few days, thus destroying its vitality.—Seed Branch, Ottawa.

Too Rich To Work

It may be an old yarn, but it was new to us. A Southern teamster had a breakdown about half a mile from the blacksmith's shop. A wheel was broken. Mounting one of the horses and leading the other, he made his way to the shop, and found the blacksmith sitting on a block in the sunshine, whittling. He told his story and suggested that the tradesman might get his tools and ride back with him to the wreck. The blacksmith called to his wife: "Cinthy! How much money have you in de house?" She replied: "Fifty cen's an' some bacon." Then with a peaceful smile the blacksmith said to the teamster: "No, sah, I reckon I don't have to work today."

Miller's Worm Powders are not surpassed by any other preparation as a vermifuge or worm destroyer. Indeed, there are few preparations that have the merit that it has to recommend it. Mothers, aware of its excellence, seek its aid at the first indication of the presence of worms in their children, knowing that it is a perfectly trustworthy medicine that will give immediate and lasting relief.

The average woman loves to go shopping, because she thinks there's something good in store for her.

SOCIETIES.

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