

PORT LYE



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nable in price.

Son

...ange of stone is the small chapel, which was completed by Pierre de Montreueu. The to the present chapel is de- l by the dour expression of architecture, which makes a contrast to the cheerful de- f the other chateaus of the St. Germain as it stands to a product of the passion of I for building. s versatile monarch celebrated s nuptials with Claude, daugh- ous XII. The architects, who I instructions in all probabl- e the uncongenial atmosphere of the building, which stands shorn of the spacious gardens Du Cerceau shows in the orig- ining, now in the British Mu- Louis XIV was born under f in 1638, and after the death e of Austria returned hither e the uncongenial atmosphere rictions of Paris. He had affection for the place and tly paid tribute to the merits ld chateau at Versailles, in- volving to employ Mansard to nd erect the grandiose palac- ed James II. found an asy- re after the revolution of nd from this year until his a 1701 numerous plots and s were hatched favoring a restoration. lly we come to Napoleon L. nverted the place into a for cavalry officers, and s deposition it was used for is a military prison. Dur- n of the third Napoleon agi- as rifle concerning the restor- e the old chateaus, with the nce that Pierrefonds was re- y Viollet le Duc, and St. Ger- derwent complete restoration nes of the original plans be- ne years 1862-1908. Apart general character of heav- architecture of the chateau siderable merit. There are recalling the fantasies of d, combined with others of allan origin. There is s d of irregular shape, in spects a legacy from the ortress. The steep pavilion he period is conspicuous by nce, balustrades, terraces las of graceful shape, com- th massive chimney-stacks, the place of traditional To the Austrian del- sh from the fantastic lines ese architecture, the place in the nature of a court- nd under the circumstances ion has a subtle meaning. peace treaties were signed the treaty between Charles the Hugenots and the tween France and Brande- 1679."

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S ASTORIA
Gift Stamp collector.

Full weight of tea in every package

RED ROSE TEA is good tea

Sold only in sealed packages

BACTERIAL SOFT ROT

Disease Is Causing Great Loss of Vegetables.

Cauliflower, Carrots, Turnips, Celery and Tomatoes Particularly affected—How the Disease Spreads—Its Symptoms and Remedy—Great Care Necessary During Harvest and Storing.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

BACTERIAL soft rot is a disease liable to attack fleshy vegetables and flowers, particularly carrots, cauliflower, turnips, celery, tomatoes, iris and cala lily, and in a lesser degree onions, asparagus, salsify, sugar beet

and manget. Occasionally the disease results in heavy losses to the grower of these crops.

General Appearance of the Disease.

As the name signifies, the disease results in a soft, wet rot of the plant attacked. The rotted portion of the plant is darker in color than the rest of the plant. The color of the diseased part varies, from a light, reddish or greenish brown to a very dark brown.

Cause of the Disease.

The disease is due to the action of a certain species of bacillus known generally as the vegetable soft rot bacillus. This is a very minute organism about 1-10,000 of an inch long and 1-20,000 of an inch thick, but when it gets into the vegetable tissue through a wound made by the hoe or cultivator or insect bite, it feeds on the plant juice and multiplies rapidly and as it develops it produces an enzyme, which digests or softens the firm tissue, breaking it down into a soft, pulpy, strong-smelling mass, which is easily detected. In this soft-rotted tissue the bacilli will be present in millions.

In cauliflower the disease is found more often in the flower than in the leaves or stem; the latter parts, however, are also subject to attack.

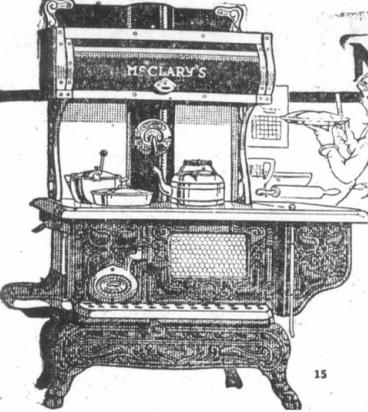
In turnip, the disease most frequently enters at or near the crown, through caterpillar or slug attack, or through injuries received during hoeing or cultivation. It softens or rots the leaf petioles at their base, causing them to fall over, and spreads slowly in dry weather, rapidly in wet weather, through the tissue of the root, inducing a brown-colored soft rot, with strong odor.

In carrot the disease enters and develops in much the same way as described for the turnip. It is more apt to spread rapidly through a crop that is thickly sown and not well thinned out, the shade produced by the heavy tops making ideal conditions by keeping the ground moist for the development of the disease when once it gains entrance, and harboring slugs and caterpillars that spread the disease. Carrots which crack beneath the ground are liable to be attacked by the disease, the soft rot bacillus gaining entrance to the tissues through the cracked surface.

In celery the disease is not very common, but when present is most often found starting at or near the tops of the young growth.

In tomatoes the bacterial soft rot is very common during wet seasons. It is found most frequently in the fruits that are in contact with the soil after they have commenced to ripen. The bacillus will not readily penetrate through the unbroken skin of the tomato. But when a tomato is resting on the damp earth, that part of the skin in contact with the soil is frequently weakened, thus providing a means of access to the bacteria which, however, is not the only means whereby the disease enters the fruit. Slugs are very partial to tomatoes just ripening. In their attack on the fruit they eat through the skin, leaving the interior flesh exposed. This exposed surface is an ideal medium for the bacillus of soft rot to develop in. The writer has found many tomatoes, particularly in wet seasons, when slugs are plentiful, that have contracted the disease in this way.

McClary's Pandora



THE Boiler doesn't crowd the dinner off the Pandora on wash-days. You can set the boiler either way, across or lengthwise of the top.

There is no guess-work baking either. The oven has a glass door which keeps the baking in full view. The thermometer tells whether the oven is hot enough or not. The oven, as you must have heard, is very evenly heated.

This dependable range has easy-working grates; porcelain enameled reservoir, which may be removed for cleaning.

The Pandora is the sort of range you have always wanted. See it.

T. DODDS & SON

Ford



"A Joan of Arc Machine"

SHE withstood everything in the field and above all was, and still is, the last and only car to survive until the cessation of hostilities"—Extract from letter received by Ford Motor Company from a British Soldier, in Africa.

Over shell-torn roads, through water soaked fields, second only to the tanks in its power to climb debris and crater holes, the Ford car made a world famous record in the fighting area of the great war. In press despatches, in field reports, in letters, in rhyme and song the praises of the Ford were sounded.

- In France - 700 cars out of 1,000 were Fords
- In Italy - 850 cars out of 1,000 were Fords
- In Egypt - 996 cars out of 1,000 were Fords
- In Mesopotamia 999 cars out of 1,000 were Fords

The Ford power plant that established this world-wide record in every theatre of the war remains the same. It will be in the Ford you buy.

Ford Runabout, \$660. Touring, \$690. On open models the Electric Starting and Lighting Equipment is \$100 extra. Coupe, \$975. Sedan, \$1,175 (closed model prices include Electric Starting and Lighting Equipment). Demountable rims, tire-carrier and non-skid tires on rear as optional equipment on closed cars only at \$25 extra. These prices are f. o. b. Ford, Ont., and do not include War Tax.

Buy only Genuine Ford Parts. 700 Canadian Dealers and over 2,000 Service Garages supply them.

Ray Morningstar

DEALER

WATFORD

Eradication and Control of Disease.

Spraying with fungicides, which is so effective in controlling the fungous diseases of plants, is of no avail with bacterial diseases, as the bacteria which cause the disease act in the interior tissue rather than on the surface; hence the spray will not reach them.

Spraying with insecticides is helpful indirectly, as it tends to keep in check the insects, slugs, caterpillars, etc., which are one of the most common means of spreading bacterial diseases from one plant to another.

As a rule, the best method to adopt in dealing with a plant infected with bacterial disease is to carefully remove and burn it. Insects, garden tools, etc., coming in contact with it will spread the disease to the plants with which they come in contact later.

Therefore, in order to prevent losses from bacterial soft rot of plants, remove and burn affected plants, or parts of plants, as soon as observed; be careful during cultivation not to wound plants, and keep caterpillars, slugs and biting insects in check. Affected plants should never be put on the compost heap or manure pile.

Harvesting and Storing.

When harvesting and storing turnips, cauliflower, cabbage, celery, tomatoes, or other vegetables from crops in which the disease has been present, great care should be taken not to include any specimen that shows the slightest appearance of the disease, or to smear the healthy specimen with the soft rotted parts of diseased specimens. If these precautions are neglected, the disease is liable to establish itself and spread more or less rapidly through the entire crop stored.—D. H. Jones, B.S.A.

Sale Register

Saturday, Sept. 20, household furniture of George Zavitz. See ad.

Saturday, Sept. 27, household furniture of Mrs. Ben Craig. Ad. next week.

CONSTANT PAIN AFTER EATING

The Tortures of Dyspepsia Corrected by "Fruit-a-tives"

St. MARTIN'S, N.B.

"For two years, I suffered tortures from Severe Dyspepsia. I had constant pains after eating; pains down the sides and back; and horrible bitter stuff often came up in my mouth.

I tried doctors, but they did not help me. But as soon as I started taking 'Fruit-a-tives', I began to improve and this medicine, made of fruit juices, relieved me when everything else failed."

MRS. HUDSON MARSHBANK.
50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

COUNTY OF LAMBTON

Treasurer's Notice as to Lands Liable for Sale for taxes for 1919.

TAKE NOTICE that the list of lands in the County of Lambton liable for sale for the arrears of taxes by the Treasurer of the County of Lambton has been prepared by me and that copies thereof may be had in the office of the County Treasurer.

And further take notice that the list of lands for sale as aforesaid is now being published in the Ontario Gazette in the issues thereof bearing date the 12th, 19th, and 26th days of July and 2nd day of August, 1919.

And further take notice that in default of payment of the taxes in arrears upon the lands specified in said list, together with the costs chargeable thereon as set forth in the said list, so being published in the Ontario Gazette before the day fixed for sale of such lands, being the 18th day of October A. D. 1919, the said lands will be sold for the taxes pursuant to the terms of the advertisement in the Ontario Gazette.

And further take notice that this publication is made pursuant to Assessment Act Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, Chapter 195, Section 149 sub. sec. 3. Dated at Sarnia this 5th day of July, A. D. 1919.

H. INGRAM,
Treasurer of County of Lambton.

CHANTRY FARM

Do you want to increase your egg supply? Try a few utility Black Leghorn Eggs, only \$1.50 per 15; special rates for 100 or more. Hand-some, hardy and regular "egg machines." An ideal farm fowl.

Or are you aiming at a good table fowl and winter layer? Try the Silver Grey Dorking. Cockerels 9 to 10 lbs. at 6 months. Can spare a few settings only.

ED de GEX, Kerwood P.O.

INSURANCE

J. H. HUME.

AGENT FOR FIRE, ACCIDENT AND SICK BENEFIT COMPANIES. REPRESENTING Five Old and Reliable Fire Insurance Companies

If you want your property insured call on J. H. HUME and get his rates.

—ALSO AGENT FOR—

P. R. Telegraph and Canada Permanent Loan and Saving Co.

Ticket Agent For C. P. R.—Ticket to all points in Manitoba, Northwest and British Columbia

THE LAMBTON Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

(Established in 1875)

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THE PILL THAT BRINGS RELIEF.

When, after one has partaken of a meal he is oppressed by feelings of fullness and pains in the stomach he suffers from dyspepsia, which will persist if it be not dealt with. Parmeles Vegetable Pills are the very best medicine that can be taken to bring relief. These pills are especially compounded to deal with dyspepsia, and their sterling qualities in this respect can be vouched for by legions of users. m