

Thick Setting of Plums.

[The following article by Prof. Budd, of Iowa State Agricultural College, is copied from a late issue of the Rural Life.—Ed.]

Mr. W. C. Archibald, of Wolfville, Nova Scotia, Canada, writes:—"I often notice your name in connection with hardy plums, cherries and peaches. I am largely engaged in growing stone fruits, having about 3,000 trees in plum orchard. The Black Knot is our chief drawback to successful plum culture. What can you recommend for use as a preventive or cure for Black Knot? Kindly name the best work extant on plum culture. I have devised a new method of setting plum trees. I set five rows seven feet apart both ways. Then comes a driveway twelve feet wide for spraying, manuring and use in gathering fruit.

"Then follows five more of the closely planted rows, with another driveway, etc. I think the plum very companionable, and with me they are always more fruitful when closely planted.

"The middle row of the group of five I plant with a variety I think to be good for a fertilizer."

This is quoted mainly to comment on the plan of planting the plum closer than is common in the west. But we will note the queries in order. The Black Knot was known among our native plums, and choke cherries, when the prairies were first settled, but not until recently has it attracted much attention among our native plums or cherries.

But its rapid advance during the three past years gives us a hint that in the near future it may become as serious a drawback to the culture of stone fruits as it is in the eastern states and Canada. So far the best remedy known to the writer is that recommended by A. J. Downing many years ago. That is to cut away all affected limbs of small size and burn them. When the knots appear on larger limbs, or on limbs desirable to retain to keep up the symmetry of the tree, shave off the knots as they appear, while young and soft, and wash the wounds with a very strong solution of copperas. In A. J. Downing's time the use of copperas as a fungicide attracted much attention in this country and Europe, but of late we hear little about its merits for this use. We have only tried it on the excised plum knots. But for this use we have found it superior to the limesed oil treatment, or to any application tried. We have no valuable American work on the plum that includes the advances made during the past twenty years. The thick planting of the plum, with liberal fertilizing, has given the best results at the west. Yet it is not the common method of planting. The finest native plums were found in the early days in nature's thickly planted plum groves. With scattered planting, and the sun pour down on well cultivated soil between the rows, we have never been able to duplicate the fruit from the native groves. Here and there over the west we have met with small thickly planted plum thickets that received the wash of a ban yard or the home grounds that give annual crops in the old way. But as yet I have not seen a plum orchard planted as thickly as seven feet apart each way. With the lessons before us it is worthy of trial, but it must not be forgotten that after the trees come into bearing the plantation must be liberally fertilized, and do not forget the mingling of varieties as suggested by Mr. Archibald.

Effect of Alcohol Upon the Brain. Alcohol seems to have a special affinity for the brain. This organ absorbs more than any other, and its delicate structure is correspondingly affected. The "vascular enlargement" here reaches its height. The tiny vessels become clogged with blood that is unfit to nourish, because loaded with carbonic acid, and deprived of the usual quantity of the life giving oxygen, says Hinton. The brain is, in the language of the physiologist, malfunctioned. The mind but slowly rallies from the stupor of the fourth stage, and a sense of dullness and depression remains to show with what difficulty the fatigued organ recovers its normal condition. So marked is the effect of the narcotic poison that some authorities hold that a "once thoroughly intoxicated brain never fully becomes what it was before."

In time the free use of liquor hardens and thickens the membrane enveloping the nervous matter; the nerve-corpuscles undergo a "fatty degeneration"; the blood vessels lose their elasticity; and the vital fluid, flowing less freely through the obstructed channels, fails to afford the old-time nourishment. The consequent deterioration of the nervous substance—organ of thought—shows itself in the weakened mind that we so often notice in a person accustomed to drink, and at last lays the foundation of various nervous disorders—epilepsy, paralysis and insanity. The law of heredity here again asserts itself, and the inebriate's children often inherit the disease which he has contracted.

Chief among the consequences of this perverted and imperfect nutrition of the brain is that intermediate state between intoxication and insanity, well known as delirium tremens. "It is characterized by a low, restless activity of the cerebrum, manifesting itself in muttering delirium with occasional paroxysms of greater violence. The victim almost always apprehends some direful calamity; he imagines his bed to be covered with loathsome reptiles; he sees the walls of his apartment crowded with foul specters; and he imagines his friends and attendants to be fiends come to drag him down to a fiery abyss beneath."—Carpenter.

K. D. O. relieves distress after eating, and promotes healthy digestion.

The Doctor's Don'ts.

Forget, for a moment, your dislike for the familiar little "don't" and read these ten excellent little admonitions of a prominent physician: "There are ten simple precautions which form an excellent rule of life, and if people would but observe them I should have to resort to some other means to make a livelihood. "Don't read in street cars or other jolting vehicles. Don't pick the teeth with pins or other hard substances. Don't neglect any opportunity to insure a variety of food. Don't eat or drink hot or cold things immediately in succession. Don't pamper the appetite with such variety of food that may lead to excess. Don't read, write, do any delicate work unless receiving the light from the left side. Don't direct special mental or physical energies more than eight hours work in each day. Don't keep the parlor dark if you value your children's health. Don't delude yourself into the belief that you are an exception as far as sleep is concerned; the normal average of sleep is eight hours. Don't endeavor to rest the mind by absolute inactivity."

The Best Recipe for Rest.

There is nothing which will give a chance for rest to over-tired nerves as surely as a simple religious faith in the overruling, wise and tender Providence which has us in its keeping. It is chaffing against the conditions of our lives that we tire ourselves immeasurably. It is in being anxious about things which we cannot help that we often do the most of our spending. A simple faith in God which practically and every moment, and not only theoretically and on Sundays, rests on the knowledge that he cares for us at least as much as we care for those who are the dearest to us, will do much to give the tired nerves the feeling of a bird in its nest. Do not spend what strength you have like the climber, in climbing on yourself, but lay hold on things which are eternal, and the peace of them will pass into your soul like a healing balm. Put yourself into the great everlasting currents, and then you can rest on your ears and let the currents bear you on their strength.

It was Ben Johnson, we believe, who, when asked Mallock's question, "Is life worth living?" replied, "That depends on the liver." And Ben Johnson doubtless saw the double point of the pun. The liver active—quick—life racy, everything bright, mountains of trouble melt like mountains of snow. The liver sluggish—life dull, everything blue, molehills of worry rise into mountains of anxiety, and as a result—sick headache, dizziness, constipation. Two ways are open. Care permanently, or relieve temporarily. Take a pill and suffer, or take a pill and get well. Shock the system by an overdose, or coax it by a mild and pleasant way.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the mild means. They work effectively, without pain, and leave the system strong. Our little, sugar-coated pellet is enough, although a whole vial costs but 25 cents.

Mild, gentle, soothing and healing is Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Only 50 cents; by druggists.

Students at Harvard. Harvard's annual catalogue for 1891-'92 shows that the total number in the university, including the students in the summer school, is 3,021. Never before have there been in such a prosperous condition. The number of men taking the post-graduate course is unusually large. In the Lawrence Scientific school two new courses are offered, one in general science and the other in physical training. In the libraries of the University there are 395,970 volumes. As to scholarship, funds to the amount of over \$1,200,000 are held in trust for the benefit of deserving students whose means are limited. The annual income of these funds are \$70,000.

Halfway Official—Smoking's not allowed in this room, sir. You'll have to quit. Mr. McFinnigan—I'm not smoking, sir. Railway Official—But you have your pipe in your mouth, sir. Mr. McFinnigan—Yes, and I have me fat in me boot, but I'm not walking.

THE REV. GEORGE H. THAYER, of Bourbon, Ind., says: "Both myself and wife owe our life to SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE." Sold by Geo. V. Rand druggist.

A Knox county farmer writes the Rockland Tribune that he would love "the sport-man" more if he were not obliged to lock up his cattle, keep his children in the house and keep a guard over his turkeys, every Sunday, to protect them from the stray shots of highly polished gunners. Agricultural sarcasm is a bright and shining variety.

ARE YOU MADE miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of appetite, Yellow skin? Shiloh's Vitalizer is a positive cure. Sold by Geo. V. Rand, druggist.

"Now, John," said Mrs. DePorque to the new gardener, "I hope you will remember all that I have told you. And whatever you do, don't forget to water the electric light plant."

The meanest things an angry man says are usually those he mumbles to himself just as he is going out of the door.

The best woman has always somewhat of a man's strength; the noblest man a woman's gentleness.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Garfield Tea cures sick-headachs. What a young man who has a best girl wants is to hold his own. Minard's Liniment relieves Neuralgia. The Christian who is continually doing great things for his God is faithful in little things.

Garfield Tea is good to all druggists. It is a not a good time to read the bible while your wife is out in the rain cutting stove wood.

Minard's Liniment for sale Everywhere. European powers have claims upon nearly every three-fourths of the entire area of Asia.

K. D. C. frees the stomach from poisonous acid gas, and restores it to healthy action. The chicken thief's recollections of his scamp life are mostly associated with pick it duty.

"HACKMETACK," a lasting and fragrant perfume. Price 25 cents. Sold by Geo. V. Rand, druggist.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts once decided that the use of the word "damn" is not profanity.

St. Paul's Cathedral will hold 20,000 people, and St. Peter's in Rome, has accommodation for 54,000.

A NASAL INJECTOR free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Sold by Geo. V. Rand, druggist.

The man who finds the most fault with the preacher is the one who does the least to support him.

"That was the stroke of a master's hand," said the boy when the school teacher punished him.

If you do not know how good a remedy Garfield Tea really is for constipation and sick headache, send postcard to D. Denmore & Co., 317 Church Street, Toronto, for a free trial package.

When a man can't make a fool of you in any other way he can do it by repeating in earnest the things you said in fun.

Dr. T. A. Slocum's OXYGENIZED EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL. If you have Asthma—Use it. For sale by druggists. 35 cents per bottle.

A New York girl with the grip attempted suicide twice and then got married. Desperate diseases require desperate remedies.

PURIFY the Blood and ward off La-Grippe, Colds and Rheumatism by using Dr. Williams' Great Blood Purifier, the greatest blood cleanser known to the medical world. For sale at G. V. Rand's, Wolfville, and by all dealers in the Province.

"Well, coo, what did you think of the young lady's singing?" "Lor' mum, she sang beautiful—just as though she was gargling."

As a cure for cold in the head and Catarrh Nasal Membrane is endorsed by prominent men everywhere. D. Derbyshire, president of the Ontario Creamery Association; "Nasal Balm" beats the world for Catarrh and cold in the head. In my own case it affected relief from the first application." Sold by dealers or sent by mail on receipt of price—50 cents and \$1 a bottle. Fulford & Co., Brockville, Ont.

For the last six years the world has not produced as much breadstuffs as it has consumed. There must have been a surplus of 500,000,000 bushels stored as a reserve.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became a Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN St. Jacobs Oil A CURE IN EVERY BOTTLE IT CONQUERS PAIN Rheumatism & Neuralgia



The Chute, Hall & Co. Organ Yarmouth, N. S. BEST IN THE MARKET! Superior Quality. Popular Prices. Terms to Suit the Purchaser. B. O. DAVISON, WOLFVILLE, N. S. AGENT.

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"RULER HUGO." This favorite stallion will make the season of 1891 at the stable of his owner, at Greenwich. His weight is about 1500 pounds, and he has colts that at three years old have been refused \$200 for. This will be a grand opportunity for farmers to get thoroughly reliable stock that will command big prices.

DENTISTRY! Wm. A. Payzant, DENTIST. Is now prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. Come and try his new method.

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W. & A. RAILWAY. Tuesday, Jan. 5th, 1892. GOING WEST. Halifax, Kentville, etc.

Table with columns for ship names (Yarmouth, Boston) and destinations (Halifax, Kentville, etc.) with dates and times.

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