

THE GLASSVILLE NEWS.

AND ABERDEEN & KENT PIONEER.

No. 6. Vol. 1.]

GLASSVILLE, N.B. JULY 15th; 1893.

[25 CENTS A YEAR.]

Dr. Smith's, CARMINATIVE ELIXIR.

The Most reliable preparation
for regulating the Stomach
and Bowels of Children
and Infants.

Does away with the use of Paregoric and
Soothing Syrup; has no equal for Teeth-
ing, Sour Stomach, Peevishness, Hic-
cough, and other diseases common to
Children-

Keep a bottle in the House
USE IT

AND YOU WILL HAVE NO MORE
SLEEPLESS NIGHTS.

PRICE 25 cents PER BOTTLE
AT ALL STORES.

—PREPARED ONLY BY—

GARDEN BROS.,
CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,
WOODSTOCK, N. B.

DR. WOOD'S



Norway Pine Syrup.

Pick in the lung-healing virtues of the Pine
combined with the soothing and expectorant
properties of other pectoral herbs and bark.

A PERFECT CURE FOR
COUGHS AND COLDS

Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat,
Croup and all THROAT, BRONCHIAL and
LUNG DISEASES. Obstinate coughs which
resist other remedies yield promptly to this
pleasant piny syrup.

PRICE 25c. AND 50c. PER BOTTLE.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

THE POTATOE DISEASE.

It is now about half a century ago,
since the potatoe disease first made its
appearance in Europe; and for very many
years, the cause, puzzled the savants of
time, for years it was believed to be due
to an insect of the Aphide tribe, and the
supposed insect was elaborately figured,
and described; and, from its supposed
ravages, was named *Aphis vastator*, how-
ever more recent scientific investigators
have demonstrated that the disease is en-
tirely due to a fungus known as *Peronos-
pora infestans*, which develops with as-
tonishing rapidity in warm, wet seasons.
Many different panaceas have been tried
as a remedy and a cure, without much
appreciable reduction in the extent of its
ravages. We have therefore great pleasure
in placing before the public the best and
most effectual remedy that has hitherto
been brought into repute; and we think
the experiment, and the conclusions are
too definite to be overlooked, and should
be made widely known for the benefit of
the whole community. We have received
from Messrs. Robert Veitch, and Son, of
the Royal Nurseries, Exeter, England, a
report of their experiments, which we
here publish in extenso.

For the purpose of our experiment, we marked
off a plot in our nursery, measuring 90ft. by 60ft.,
free and open in aspect, and almost level, the soil
being rather a deepish loam, resting upon a bed of
red clay. The shape being practically an oblong
square, we planted the drills the short way of the
piece, and put in ten different varieties of potatoes
some of them being kinds that had been in culti-
vation for many years; some comparatively new
varieties of American origin; and two which have
not, yet been put in commerce. We staked off 8ft.,
at each end of the drills right across, leaving the
middle (44ft.) untreated. The 8ft. at the top we treat-
ed according to the Jensen method of high mould-
ing, that is, to cast up from between the rows soil
sufficient to cover the haulm, and then flatten it
down on the top of the drill. The object aimed at in
this treatment is to prevent the disease, which first
attacks the leaves, from travelling down the stem
to the tuber. The 8ft. at the other end of each drill
at the bottom of the piece, we treated according to
the formula given by M. Prilleux, with which most
successful results have been attained in France.
The middle of the piece, beyond the ordinary treat-
ment of earthing up and hoeing, we left untouched.
In due course, first the early, then the middle crop,
and then the later varieties showed signs of ripen-
ing, but a very remarkable thing was that while in
every drill signs of maturity were as plain as could
be, the decay of the haulm stopped short as soon as
the drill ran into the 8ft. treated by the new remedy.
At that end the stalks were green and vigorous, so
they continued until past the middle of September,
while the upper part and middle of the drills had
ripened off nearly a month before. The effect of
keeping the plants growing for a longer time must
have tended to an increased yield, thus proving the
solution to be a stimulant as well as a remedy. On
digging the different lots, although some were hea-
vier croppers than others, and some more diseased
(the "Dean" and "Village Blacksmith," both col-
oured sorts being the worst in that respect). The
comparative results of the different courses of treat-
ment tallied to a remarkable extent in all the sorts.
The top piece, treated on the Jensen system was a

little diseased, but not much, the middle piece 44ft.
which was not treated at all, was very badly affect-
ed, whilst the bottom, which had been syringed
with the salts of copper solution had escaped with
an infinitesimal proportion of disease, in one case—
that of a new sort named 'Prodigious'—not a single
tuber being affected, and in the case of the others no
more than 2 to 4 per cent. Comparing the yield of
sound tubers, the French remedy stands as six, the
Jensen method four, and the 'trust-to-Providence'
course as three in proportion to each other.

The formula we used was as follows;—3lb. of sul-
phate of copper and 1lb. of quicklime to 20 gallons
of water, applied on the foliage at the rate of 14 to
150 gallons per acre. In preparing the solution, the
sulphate of copper should be dissolved in a wooden
tub, the quicklime slaked in another tub, and,
when thoroughly slaked, mixed with the copper
solution. The solution should then be well stirred,
and when the liquid is being drawn off for use it
should be again well stirred to ensure an even dis-
tribution of the salts of copper. We applied the
solution with a common garden syringe, but for a
large area a portable bucket with a spray-nozzled
hosepipe would be better. We only applied one dose,
on the 24th. of July, after the disease had shown
itself, but two applications are recommended, say,
one about the end of June or early in July, and the
second about the end of July or beginning of Aug-
ust. The conclusion we have come to as the result
of our trial is, that if the solution is applied before
the disease has appeared it will act as a preventive;
if after that as a remedy; in any case it acts as an
invigorator. And if, as was the case in our experi-
ment, an expenditure of 5s. per acre for chemicals
(that is the cost of the copper and lime) in prevent-
ing or curing the disease makes a difference of a
hundred per cent. in the yield of sound potatoes,
it is well worthy of a good trial by everyone inter-
ested in potatoe-growing.

THE PIC NIC SEASON.

The Pic-nic season has commenced in
good earnest, we remember the time when
these days of rural enjoyment were call-
ed Gipsy Parties, and we have a distinct
recollection of many a day's enjoyment
that we have spent in that manner, and
in the good old times when we were in
the hey day of youth, there used to be a
vast amount of pleasure in such gather-
ings, when after a drive of several miles
through pastoral scenery, a secluded dell
(which had previously been selected) was
reached, when all abandoned themselves
to the enjoyment of the hour. Of course
the enjoyment was not entirely unmix-
ed as the following stanza from a popular
song of forty or fifty years ago, will show,

Now Mrs. Murray, plump and fat,
And round as any brewer's vat;
Down on some stinging nettles sat,
Whilst at the Gipsy Party.
I'm sure it would have made you grin,
To see her scratch her bombazine;
While Spriggs was wetted to the skin,
Through sitting where the cows had been;
Old Dickens he danced with the rest,
I never saw man so distressed,
For he squatted on a hornet's nest;
Whils't at the Gipsy Party,

We have not heard of any such contre-
temps having occurred in our locality,
but would imagine that mosquitos, black
flies and midges, must have helped to
make up for some of those pleasurable
sensations which an old fashion Gipsy
party afforded.