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"Our Queen and Constitution."

[By James S. Segee.

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AGRICULTURE.

[From the "Maine Farmer."]

CAUSE OF THE POTATO ROT.

MR. EDITOR:—Very much has been said on this subject, and much time and labor spent in investigating the cause of the potato rot. I give the following as the true cause, and believe it will be found so, upon careful investigation, whether in this country or Ireland, or wherever the disease has made its appearance. It will be noticed by observation, that about this time, in this State, the top of the potato tops, where the blossom appears, begins to wilt and dry up, and also other parts of the tops at the extremities. This is caused by an insect which deposits its nits in the joint, where the leaf unites with the stalk. These nits soon come to life, and descend the stalk to the potato. They are so small that they can be seen by the naked eye only by the closest observation. The insect which deposits these nits is a small black bug, having on it small spots of a light color. This is the cause of the potato rot, and I believe the only cause, and if any man will go with me into the potato fields, I will convince him, I think, of the fact.

Now comes the remedy. When the potato is nearly ready to blossom, take house ashes and sow it as you would grain, over the field of potatoes. This should be done early in the morning, when the dew is on. One half bushel is sufficient for an acre. This should be repeated as often as every third morning until the time for depositing the nits shall have past, and no potato rot will be seen among your potatoes, to any amount. This will prove successful for ten or twenty years, I have no doubt.

The nit which is deposited in the tops of the potatoes, after it has begun to work, has a very curious appearance, but I shall not describe it for want of a magnifying glass, by which to make a more thorough examination.

A. GODWIN.

Rumford, July 17, 1852.

GARDEN ECONOMY AT MIDSUMMER.—From almost every kitchen there is a large amount of slops, soap-suds and other liquids thrown away disfiguring by a foetid puddle some half-concealed spot of the kitchen yard. It is always pleasing as it is rare, to see the back yard kept as clean, neat and finished condition as those portions of the premises kept especially for exhibition to the eye. Happily there are a few who, by a well managed economy in this particular, not only contribute towards the vigorous and healthy growth of their garden vegetables and fruit trees, but avoid all offensive odors about their dwellings, by a timely irrigation thus given them. We should like to exhibit to some who have been neglectful, the kitchen court of an acquaintance which will challenge for neatness and cleanliness, any one of the front yards of his neighbors.

Irrigation simply in itself is highly beneficial to most garden plants; the benefit is increased by the fertilizing matter often contained in waste water. In light or gravelly soils, for example, a free supply of water doubles the growth of the raspberry, and greatly improves the size and flavor as the fruit approaches maturity, are almost incredibly benefitted. A cultivator in one of our villages applied water to his vegetables freely during the past summer. In ten days, he says, early potatoes grew two-thirds in size. He had never obtained good potatoes before; three crops were greatly benefitted.

In applying wash to fruit trees it will be of little use to pour it on a narrow spout just at the

foot of the trunk, where but a few of the young roots can receive, but it must be dashed on broadcast, as far as the circle of roots extend.

An acquaintance has procured a wheel-barrow, furnished with a broad tire, that it may pass without sinking over mellow ground, and a barrel with a hinge lid into which all slops are thrown, and wheeled on the garden as often as necessary. If the odor of the barrel becomes too offensive, a quart or two of charcoal-dust thrown in at once corrects the evil.—*Albany Cultivator.*

WHEAT AND INDIAN BREAD.—A correspondent of the New York Farmer, who is now obliged to use wheat as a substitute for rye, gives the following receipt for making wheat and Indian bread: "To two quarts of fine Indian meal add boiling water enough to wet the same when sufficiently cooled, add one tea-spoonful of salt, 1-2 pint of yeast, one tea-spoonful of saleratus, one half tea-cup full of molasses, and flour enough to form it into a loaf, (it should not be kneaded hard,) when light, bake two hours in a well heated oven, (it should be baked until brown.) This is nearly as good as the rye and Indian made in Yankee land."

SYRUP FOR PRESERVES.—A correspondent of the Germantown Telegraph furnishes the following:—Take eight pounds of bright, clear New Orleans or sugar-house molasses, eight pounds pure water, and one pound coarsely broken charcoal. Boil together for twenty minutes, and then strain through a flannel cloth folded double. Return the liquor to the kettle, with the white of one fresh egg, and boil moderately till the syrup forms a candy of the desired consistency, and strain again. This syrup is a superior article for preserving pears, plums &c., for tarts, and is preferred by most to that made of the best sugar, being less liable to candy and ferment.

CURE FOR CHOLERA.—Sea captains, who sail out of Liverpool now-a-days, assert that they care no more for Asiatic cholera than for ordinary cholera or sickness at the stomach. They have a remedy which they pronounce infallible, and so accessible and simple as to relieve all apprehension of fatal results. We shall probably tell many of our readers nothing new when we state the prescription:—Common salt, one table-spoonful; red pepper, one tea-spoonful, in a half-pint of hot water. Nevertheless, as we have heard innumerable instances of its use, and not one of its failure, the repetition of the formula may do no harm. It is at the service of the reader.

TO PREVENT BOTS IN HORSES.—A person of much experience in veterinary science, says he is never troubled with this disease in his horses. His simple practice during the fall months is to keep a greasy cloth in his stable, and once a week rub with it such parts of the animal as may have been attacked by the nit fly. Grease altogether destroys and prevents the eggs from hatching.

Farmers are now in the midst of their haying. Much of the value of hay depends upon its being well made. Farmers would do well to remember that two tons of hay well made are worth a great deal more than three badly made.

Oats cut when the straw is just turning from its green to its golden hue, furnish grain as full and plump, and far brighter in color, than that which stands in the field till ripe.

The straw of oats, when harvested early, and properly cured, is nearly as valuable for feeding cattle as the best clover hay.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

THE SEVEN ANCIENT WONDERS OF THE WORLD.

These were 1st. The brass Colossus of Rhodes, 120 feet high, built by Cares, A. D. 288, occupying twelve years in making. It stood across the harbor of Rhodes sixty-six years, and was then thrown down by an earthquake. It was bought by a Jew from the Saracens, who loaded 600 camels with the brass. 2d. The Pyramids of Egypt. The largest one engaged 360,000 workmen thirty years in building, and has now stood at least 300 years. 3d. The Aqueducts of Rome, invented by Appius Claudius, the censor. 4th. The Labyrinth of Psalmetichus, in the banks of the Nile, containing within one continued wall 1000 houses, and 12 royal palaces, all covered with marble, and having only one entrance. The building was said to contain 3000 chambers and a hall built of marble, adorned with statues of the gods. 5th. The Pharos of Alexandria, a tower built by order of Ptolemy Philadelphus, in the year 282 B. C. It was erected as a lighthouse, and contained magnificent galleries of marble, a large lantern at the top, the light of which was seen near a hundred miles off; mirrors of enormous sizes were fixed round the galleries, reflecting everything on the sea. A common tower is now erected in its place. 6th. The Walls of Babylon, built by order of Semiramis, or Nebuchadnezzar, and finished in one year, by 200,000 men. They were of immense thickness. 7th. The Temple of Diana, at Ephesus, completed in the reign of Servius, the sixth king of Rome. It was 450 feet long, 200 broad, and supported by 126 marble pillars, seventy feet high. The beams and doors were of cedar, the rest of the timber, cyprus. It was destroyed by fire B. C. 365.

RAPIDITY OF THOUGHT IN DREAMING.—A very remarkable circumstance, on an important point of analogy is to be found in the extreme rapidity with which the mental operations are performed, or rather with which the material changes on which the ideas depend are excited, in the hemispherical ganglia. It would appear as if a whole series of acts, that would really occupy a long lapse of time, pass ideally through the mind at one instant. We have in dreams no true perception of the lapse of time—a strange property of mind; for, if such be also its property when entered into the eternal disembodied state, time will appear to us eternity. The relations of space as well as of time are also annihilated; so that, almost an eternity is compressed into a moment, infinite space is traversed more swiftly than by real thought.—There are numerous illustrations of this principle on record. A gentleman dreamed that he had enlisted as a soldier, joined his regiment, deserted, was apprehended, carried back, tried, condemned to be shot, and at last led out for execution. After all the usual preparations a gun was fired; he awoke with the report, and found that a noise in the adjoining room had at the same moment produced the dream and awakened him. A friend of Dr. Ambercrombie's dreamt that he crossed the Atlantic, and spent a fortnight in America. In embarking on his return, he fell into the sea, and, awakening in the fright, found that he had not been asleep ten minutes.—*Dr. Winslow's Psychological Journal.*

The Boston Atlas tells a story of a flying kitten, which ascended so high as to be lost to view in the clouds! It must have been one of the spiritual kittens.

Dr. Newman---Curious Revelation.

The *Belfast Chronicle* under the above heading has the following remarkable statement:—

"We are informed (says a cotemporary) by a clerical correspondent, that the somewhat notorious Mr. Newman spent the early years of his life in the College de Propagande Fide, Rome, where he was well known to the late Rev. W. Zulu, the eminent Moravian clergyman. He was then a Roman Catholic. Why he entered Oxford—published hard things of Rome—and while publishing them suddenly left the Church of England for his original church, cannot be any great enigma."

In quoting this paragraph, the *Dublin Evening Herald* states the following by way of corroboration:—

"We have been ourselves informed, on what appears to be excellent authority, that when Dr. Newman publicly embraced the doctrines of Rome a day was promised for his ordination with more than the usual ceremony of that sacrament. The English visitors in Rome were curious to witness the spectacle, which, however, deferred from one week to another until the general interest had evaporated, and eventually, no ordination, at least no public one, took place. This, at the time, suggested to some ill-natured persons the suspicion that the learned doctor did not require Roman ordination at all, having received it previously to his connection with Oxford, and having adhered to his faith during the period of his permitted profession of Protestantism. We mention this circumstance in corroboration of the curious statement of the *Belfast Chronicle.*"

We are inclined to believe that it would be difficult to state in how many ways the brothers Newman have been serviceable to the Church of Rome. That Church is so accustomed to attempting to prove that, when a Protestant once doubts, he must necessarily become a thorough "Catholic" or thorough Infidel, and Romanists are so used to point to the two Newmans in support of such statement, that we should not be surprised to find that the Protestantism and secession of the one, and the Protestantism and phases of infidelity of the other, were alike arrangements of the Popish Church. It is, however, only when we think of the character of the Church in question that we should be disposed to feel little surprise if both the Newmans were working for her. That one has long done so, and that he did so while yet a Protestant there is little doubt. We cannot, however, bring ourselves to think the same of the other. Rome would be glad of the instrument; but we do not believe—that is, if faith may be placed in words—that the author of the "Phases" is an instrument sufficiently tempered to the base uses to which Rome would put it.—*Church and State Gazette.*

DON'T STAND ON THE TRACK.—The train, says a *Railroad Gazette*, may steal suddenly upon you, and then a little trepidation, a slight misstep, a slip of the foot, and we shudder to think of our crushed and bleeding body. So, in the journey of life, perils are around you on every hand. But don't stand in their path and defy them; don't stand in their path and disregard them. Perhaps you now and then take a little intoxicating drink. My friend, if so, you are standing 'on the track,' while the car of retribution comes thundering on—moving in a right line—approaching with steady and rapid wheels. Will it not bear down and crush you? Perhaps you spend an occasional evening with a party of friends, amusing yourself with cards or dice, staking small sums to make the game interesting.