

ERRORS IN NUMBERING

TON SENTINEL



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"Our Queen and Constitution."

By James McLaughlan

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Agriculture.

[From the New England Farmer.]
SONG OF THE FARMER.
BY THE "PEASANT BARD."

Give to the Lord his palace grand,
And halls of splendid pride;
A fig for all his dignities,
And all his pomp beside!
Give me the Farmer's peaceful home,
Beneath the maples high,
Where Nature's warblers wake the song,
The waters prattling nigh.

The citizen may love the town,
And Fashion's gaudy show;
The brilliant pageantry of Art
May please the eye, I know;
But Nature's charms delight the heart,
All simple though they be;
The acres broad, the streamy vales,
The lowing herds for me!

What though the bronze is on our cheek,
Toil-calloused is our hand,
With honest pride we stand erect,
The nobles of our land;
For "patriot Truth," that spirit bright,
In this wide world so rare,
Points proudly to the Farmer's home,
And cries—My own are there!

CHORUS.

Then here's to him who tills the soil,
The true, the strong, the brave!
Without him Art would fly the land,
And Commerce leave the wave;
And yet no frown of hate or cold
Distinguishes his manly brow;—
Hail to the Farmer! thrice all hail!
Lord of the mighty plow!

Transplanting Trees in Autumn.

"Do you approve of fall planting?" is a question asked us every day. Our answer is, yes, under these circumstances:

1st. When the ground is of such a nature and in such condition that water will not lodge around the roots of trees during the winter. To plant trees in holes sunk in stiff, tenacious soils, is a certain method of killing them.

2d. The trees should be perfectly hardy. All delicate or half-hardy trees should invariably be planted in the spring. If it be necessary to take them up in the fall, they had better be laid in by the roots in a dry soil sheltered from the cold, cutting winds, and, if necessary, protected by boughs of evergreen, or something of that nature.

3d. We do not approve of planting evergreen trees in the fall, unless the very hardiest sorts, and that quite early, say in September or first of October, in time for the trees to re-root, partially before hard frosts; and they should be sheltered from the sun and wind by a thick screen of evergreen boughs well secured around them.

4th. Plant trees early—as soon as circumstances will permit after the wood is ripe. Don't wait till the leaves fall, but cut them off, being careful not to injure the buds. Late planting, however, if well done, may be equally successful. We transplant any time most convenient, between the first of October and first of May. Last winter, in December, we planted several hundred of specimen trees, from one to six years old, and lost not over two or three in the whole. Many of the bearing trees, notwithstanding drought, have borne and ripened fine specimens of fruit.

5th. Secure all trees from being blown about by the winds, and much with half-rotten manure or leaves, three or four inches deep.

Asparagus, rhubarb, gooseberries, and currants, should all be planted in the fall, and as early as

possible. Also, hardy bulbs, such as hyacinths, tulips, narcissus, crocus, crown imperials, and lilies. It is also the best season to top-dress and renovate neglected tress of all sorts,—to make new walks and repair old ones—to lay down turf, and perform such operations as grading, draining, trenching, incident to the formation of new gardens, lawns, &c. Our springs are short, and hot summer weather very often comes too soon. It is therefore well to make good use of every hour between this time and the freezing of the ground.—*Exchange paper.*

Keeping Winter Apples.

A great many persons lose their winter apples not because they will not keep, but because they do not know how to keep them. We commend the following to the attention of all. Recollect that too much importance cannot be attached to keeping apples in a cool place, but where they will not freeze.

The keeping of apples and other fruits depends very much upon the care with which they are gathered, and the place in which they are deposited: hence a few hints on the subject will not be valueless to the orchardist and gardener.

Late autumn and winter apples belong to that class of fruits which are gathered before maturity, and ripened in the fruit room or cellar; and they should be picked when they have received from the tree all the valuable elements the season will allow it to give them. English gardeners have a rule that no fruit should be suffered to remain on the trees after they cease to vegetate, and this is in general a good one. The apples above spoken of, as well as pears of the same class, may remain ungathered until there is danger of injury from frost, as the sun and air, and the still remaining vigor of the tree seem necessary to their perfection and maturity.

Apples designed for long preservation should as far as practicable be picked by hand, carefully and separately, and when they are not wet by dew or rain. They should be handled so as not to bruise them in the least, as carefully almost as eggs or glass ware. Lay them gently upon the floor of a cool dry room, a foot deep, to sweat and season for two or three weeks; and then, on a clear dry day, sort and pack the apples in clean dry barrels, filling them so full that the apples cannot move after being headed in. The very best which will keep longest, may be wrapped up separately in soft paper before packing, or they may be placed in layers with dry chaff around and between them.

Most cellars and ground floors are too damp for the perfect keeping of apples through the winter and spring, and also of too variable a temperature—the latter should not vary much from forty degrees. If an upper room can be so prepared as to retain about the same degree of heat, dryness, and darkness, it is a very desirable locality for the preservation of fruit, not only apples, but pears, grapes, &c. To the preservation of the two last named, considerable attention has recently been given.—*Rural New Yorker.*

PUT ON YOUR WINTER CLOTHING. Many people have an idea that they harden themselves by not putting on their winter apparel till late in the fall. This is a great mistake. It is the first cold weather that is most trying to the constitution, particularly when it suddenly follows a mild temperature. At such times we should keep up the usual warmth of the body by additional clothing.

A neglect to do this often results in a severe cold, which lays the foundation for some obstinate and incurable malady. [*Exchange Paper.*]

Transplanting Shade Trees.

MR. EDITOR:—The present fall I intend to transplant some twenty or thirty shade trees, principally elm; and not knowing the exact depth they should be set, I take the liberty to enquire, through the columns of the farmer. If you, or some of your readers, will inform me, they will greatly oblige.

TROY, Oct. 7, 1854. C. D.

NOTE. Set them at the same depth at which they grew. Heap up the earth about them, if you please, during the winter, but smooth it down again in the spring.—*ED. OF MAINE FARMER.*

WORTH KNOWING. It is said that a small piece of resin dipped in the water which is placed in a vessel on the stove, will add a peculiar property to the atmosphere of the room, which will give relief to persons troubled with a cough. The heat of the water is sufficient to throw off the aroma of the resin, and gives the same relief as is afforded by a combustion of the resin. It is preferable to the combustion, because the evaporation is more durable. The same resin may be used for weeks.

OUT-DOOR EXERCISE. It is owing, mainly, to their delight in out-door exercise, that the elevated classes in England reach a patriarchal age, not withstanding their habits of high living, of late hours, of wine drinking, and many other health destroying agencies; the deaths of their generals, their lords, their earls and their dukes, are chronicle almost every week, at 70, 80 and 90 years; it is because they will be on horseback, the most elegant, rational and accomplished of all forms of mere exercise, both for sons and daughters. But the whole credit of longevity to the classes, must be divided with the not less characteristic traits of an English nobleman—he will take the world easy; and could we, as a people, persuade ourselves to do the same thing habitually, it would add ten years to the average of human life, and save many a broken heart, and a broken fortune, and a broken constitution. [*Hall's Journal of Health.*]

A CATHOLIC MINISTER TARRIED AND FEATHERED.—The Bangor Mercury states that the Rev. Baptist, Catholic pastor in that city, was tarred and feathered, and ridden on a rail in Ellsworth on Saturday night, while on a visit to that place. He was formerly pastor in Ellsworth, and was then engaged in a controversy about the school question.

The excuse the persons, who committed the outrage, offer, is that they had previously threatened to tar and feather Mr. Baptist if he came to Ellsworth again. The Mercury says: He has been the pastor of the Catholic population in this city a few months. We understand he was born and educated in Italy. Since he has been here he has done much good among the Catholic population, and has brought about many useful reforms, winning commendations on all hands.

The Supposed Discovery of the Fate of Sir John Franklin.

Montreal, Oct. 21. The following details relative to the supposed fate of Sir John Franklin's party are taken from the Montreal Herald.

Dr. Rae has been absent on the coast since the month of June, 1853, and returned to York Factory, Hudson's Bay, on the 28th of August last from whence he forwarded letters by express to Sir George Simpson, by the way of Red River settlement.

After briefly noticing the result of his own expedition, he proceeds to state that from the Esquimaux he had obtained information of the fate of Sir John Franklin's exploring party, who had been

starved to death, after the loss of their ships, which were crushed and sunk by the ice, while making their way south to the Great Fish River of Back. Near the outlet of that river the party of whites died leaving evidences of their awful sufferings in the mutilated corpses of some, who had apparently furnished food for their unfortunate companions. This information, although not derived from those Esquimaux who had communicated with the whites, and who had found their remains, but from another band who had obtained the details, *vice voce* may be relied on. No doubt is left of the report, as the natives had in their possession various articles of European manufacture, which had been in the possession of the whites; among these are several silver spoons, forks, &c., on one of which is engraved "Sir John Franklin, K. C. B.," while the others have crests and initials on them which identify the owners as having belonged to the ill-fated expedition. Drawings of some of these articles have been made by Dr. Rae, and sent forward. This fearful tragedy must have occurred as long ago as the spring of 1850."

A lady, given to tattle, says she never tells anything except to two classes of people—those who ask her, and those who don't.

A lady was at the representation of a deep tragedy, and did not shed a tear. Everybody was surprised, perceiving which the lady said, "I could indeed have wept, but I am engaged out to-night to supper."

A Mayor out west has determined to kill half the dogs in the city, and tan their hides with the bark of the other half.

Some malicious persons assert that the letters M. D., which are placed after physicians' name signify "Money down."

The door-bell has been, by a quaint writer, styled "The noisy sentinel on the outpost of civilization."

The young lady with "speaking eyes" has become quite hoarse in consequence of using them so much.

No man can fairly estimate the conduct of another unless the two could *pro tempore* change places.

ALLEGED DISCOVERY OF THE CAUSE OF CHOLERA.—A miller avers that the cause of cholera is the consumption of stale flour and breadstuffs, which are forced into market by necessity or accident. He states that in 1852 he purchased a large quantity of old foreign flour in bond, and while tasting it, for the purpose of separating the fresh from the stale, both he and his men were seized with sickness and excessive salivation, accompanied by disordered bowels. He tried some of the same old flour in his own family, and the consequence was that three of his children were seized with violent purgings and sickness, as in the case of the cholera which disease soon after made its appearance in London. On one occasion he became aware that a quantity of stale wheat was about being shipped from London to Leeds, and he foretold that, if that corn was allowed to reach its destination, the cholera would follow in its wake. Within fifteen days after the cholera broke out in Leeds with great virulence. Numbers of other instances are cited in proof of the miller's opinion.

A live toad in a torpid state, was recently dug out of "hard pan" at Rutland, Vermont, some fifteen feet below the surface, where he must have reposed for centuries. On being laid upon the grass he soon revived, and hopped off to give the worms and bugs of the nineteenth century a specimen of antediluvian skill in "snapping them up."