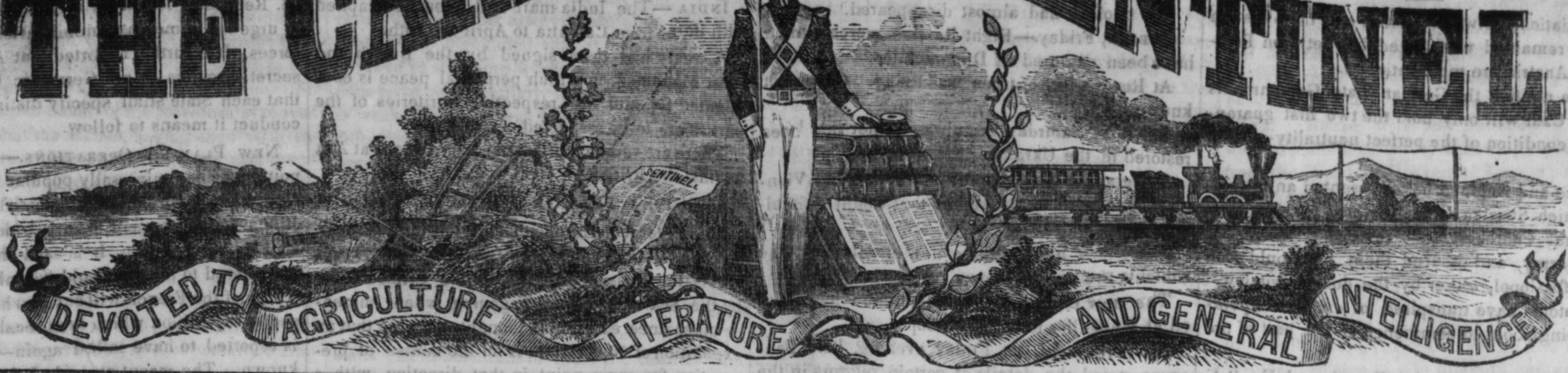


# THE CARLETON SENTINEL



Published and Edited

Vol. VII.

"Our Queen and Constitution."

WOODSTOCK, N. B., SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1855.

By James McLaughlan.

No. 41

## Agriculture.

### HOW TO RAISE POTATOES WITHOUT HOEING.

**FRIEND BROWN**—Dear Sir: In your paper of 25th Nov. you invite farmers to write for their own paper. In compliance with that invitation, I will venture to tell the readers of the Farmer how we raise potatoes without hoeing. In the first place, we plough the ground as deep as we conveniently can. Say from ten inches to a foot. We then mark out with a light one horse plough, two feet ten inches, to three feet apart each way, not to exceed three feet, at most, making as light a mark as we can. Plant as soon as we can after preparing the ground, before the weeds have time to start, at the rate of from five to ten bushels to the acre, according to the size of seed, large seed requiring more bushels per acre, than small ones. We cover about four inches deep, and if the ground is not wet step on each hill, with both feet, to facilitate the sprouting. If the weather is favorable, they will be up in ten days or two weeks. As soon as they make their appearance we go over them with a hoe, covering about two inches deep with fresh earth. That covers and keeps back all little weeds and grass, and also, if early, protects them from frost.

The potatoes being strong and vigorous, will be up again in a very few days, leaving the hill free from weeds. We let them get about six or eight inches high, then go lightly each way between them with a shovel plough, and just before the vines begin to fall, we go once more, each way, with the shovel plough. This forms the hill just the right size, if planted at the distance above mentioned, and is all that is necessary to do, except it may be for a boy to go through them and pull out the scattering weeds, which will be "few and far between," that may have escaped the plough. If the ground is not very mellow it is well to run the cultivator through them, between the ploughings. We have raised our potatoes in this way for several years, and have always taken the first premium on them, when we have taken them to our Fairs. In 1852 we took two first premiums on potatoes at our Cayahoga Co. Fair, one on the best ten acres, and the other on the best bushel of table potatoes. To succeed in this way it is necessary to watch them closely. Work the ground as far as possible when it is dry, and do everything just at the right time, for if the weeds once gets the advantage, it is "farewell honions," as the Englishman said, when the weeds got the start of his onion bed.

Yours truly,  
**Geo. H. Lodge.**  
[Ohio Farmer.]

**HAY FOR COWS IN SUMMER.**—An observing, intelligent and successful farmer informs us that he is in the practice of feeding his cows with hay in summer, particularly if the season is such as to afford lush pastures. His reasoning is that a full rapid and vigorous growth of grass gives to cattle that feed upon it, a desire for something to absorb the excess of the juice in their food. Dry hay they devour greedily, and though in ever so small quantities, evidently with the most beneficial effects. Every farmer must have observed that in dry seasons, horses, cattle and sheep, keep in good condition upon herbage parched and apparently scant while in wet seasons, in tall pastures, though always full, the process of fattening with them was slow. Dry fodder in such cases is required to give subsistence and tenacity to the green, and can be profitably used by feeding it to horses and cattle. [Newburgh Telegraph.]

### TO PREVENT APPLES FROM BEING WORMY.

The apple worm, which is so prevalent in this part of the country, without doubt is produced by a moth, or miller, which deposits its eggs in the calyx of the apple when it is very small. (When I speak of apple worms I do not mean those caterpillars which infest our apple trees almost every spring, devouring the leaves and almost destroying the trees.) These eggs soon become worms, and gnaw holes in the apples, where they feast themselves all summer and sometimes nearly all winter. I need not spend time to describe these worms, for every man that has eaten wormy apples knows very well what they are. I suppose these worms turn to millers in the spring or fore part of summer, and deposit their eggs on the young apples the same as the previous year. The damage done to apples every year amounts to a great sum. Many of the apples after they are punctured, fall from the trees before they are half grown. Many of the apples that remain on the trees till fall will not keep more than three weeks after they are picked. Every fruit culturist knows that fruit will keep but a short time after the skin is broken, so as to let in the air.

Having been troubled with wormy apples for the last fifteen years, I thought I would try an experiment on one tree this season, to see if I could not stop these marauders in their wild career. I took half a dozen quart beer bottles, and filled each half full of sweetened water; I then suspended them from the branches of a tree in the following manner: I tied leather straps three fourths of an inch wide around the branches to prevent them from being girdled. To these leather straps I tied hemp strings, to which I attached the bottles, leaving them open to allow the millers to enter.

I let the bottles remain in this situation five or six weeks, and on taking them down and emptying them, found the millers had entered in great numbers and were drowned in the liquid. In one bottle I counted fifteen, in another forty, and so on. The tree thus treated produced fourteen bushels of large, fair apples, while the fruit on the trees not experimented upon was wormy. Whether the remedy produced all the difference or not, I will not pretend to say, but I hope some fruit culturist will be enterprising enough to try the experiment next summer, and reported their success to the editor of this or some other paper.

Another method that I would recommend for destroying these millers that produce the apple worms, is to take shavings or straw and light fires in the orchard in the evening in the month of June. As soon as the millers see the light they will fly towards it and be consumed in the flames. Millions may be destroyed every season in this way.

### SOAP SUDS.

**MR. EDITOR.**—It is but seldom that any effort is made by our agriculturists to save this valuable liquid. Enough is annually produced on every farm, to constitute a very material addition to the manure heap, if properly managed and applied. One hoghead of suds, mixed with the liquid from the sink, will produce all the effects of half a cord of the best manure, and when used in irrigating compost heaps, will be equivalent to much more than that quantity. Suds, in a putrescent state contain the food of plants in a state of solution, which accounts for the rapidity and energy of their action when applied in irrigation. Wheat and other cereal grains, sprinkled upon a plate of glass if covered with their own straw, moistened with suds, will develop rapidly, and mature healthy and perfect grain, even though their roots never touch a particle of soil! This proves the great efficacy of the liquid as a stimulant, and should recommend it to every farmer or house-keeper who has plants to feed. [Germantown Tel.]

**DRAINAGE.**—Soils which contain standing water within thirty inches of the surface, should be underdrained. From such land, there is a continued draining of water to the surface, as in a flower pot where the water is applied to the bottom, but soon moistens to the top. Constant evaporation keeps the soil and air cold, and excludes the air from the soil. Drain off the water and the air enters the soil; as there is less evaporation, the soil becomes warmer; the oxygen decomposes the vegetable matter in the soil, and changes the poisonous protoxide of iron, to the beneficial peroxide.

[Maine Farmer.]

**BENEFICIAL EFFECTS OF ASHES.**—Ashes neutralise acids in the soil; warm cold, mucky, wet places; destroy worms and insects; dissolve the coarse fibres and stalks; and make hard, clayey soils, open, loamy, and fertile.

**WEEDS.**—Farmers must look to the weeds now they have got their seeds in. One day's growth of weeds may seriously damage the crops.

**THE SUFFERING IN ARESTOCK.**—We learn from G. K. Jewett, Esq., who has recently returned from the Arestock, and who met with Honble Nathaniel Blake, the almoner of the State's assistance to the suffering French settlers along the St. John, that the money appropriated by the State has been entirely expended, and that if has not proved entirely adequate to meet all the needs of the destitute, it has been about sufficient to carry the settlers through to the present time, but not to procure seed for them to plant. Mr. Blake is furnishing them from his own granary, in which he had seven or eight hundred bushels of grain, devoting the whole to their needs and refusing to sell any to his immediate neighbours. Mr. Blake has acted in his mission with a generous and noble heart. The State will of course reimburse him.

The tract embraced in the destitute district is about sixty miles along the river and comprises seven or eight thousand persons. Those who were best off had just enough to carry themselves through, while a great many had nothing. On the British side there was also much suffering, which was not promptly relieved. An agent was sent to investigate and make report, instead of being sent with a full and open hand. There were several cases of great hardship, and two or three deaths occurred there from starvation. One woman barely succeeded in keeping her children alive by making tea of hay upon which they prolonged life until they were reached with aid. On the American side there have been no such cases, although there has been sickness induced or aggravated by lack of good and sufficient food. The appropriation made by the state last winter was \$6000, and was the most commendable act of the Legislature. [Bangor Journal.]

**A COSTLY ADVERTISEMENT.**—The New York Tribune charges fifty cents a line for advertising, and its columns are filled at that. A recent advertiser paid that paper, for a single insertion of a long advertisement, eight hundred and sixty-one dollars; the largest sum ever paid for a single advertisement in this country; and yet the advertiser probably considers it, and truly, to be the best investment he ever made for the purpose of giving publicity to his business.

### REMEMBRANCE.

Take the bright shell  
From its home on the lea,  
And wherever it goes,  
It will sing of the sea;  
So take the fond heart  
From its home and its hearth,  
'Twill sing of the loved,  
To the ends of the earth.

**TOLERATION IN TURKEY.**—The following Address, signed by the officers of the Missionary and Religious Societies, was presented to his imperial Majesty Napoleon III., Emperor of the French.

"Sire,—We, your Majesty's memorialists, officially connected with various religious Societies, representing almost all parties among British Protestants, express the feelings of large numbers of our friends in hailing with satisfaction your Majesty's arrival in this country on a visit to our gracious Sovereign, as a proof of that cordial alliance which we hope is long to exist between the nations and Governments of France and Great Britain. We trust that this Alliance is destined to bear more than mere political fruit. We hope that long after this war shall have ended, the moral influence of the two nations will continue to be exercised for the protection of true civilization and sound liberty. We come to ask your Majesty to unite with our gracious Sovereign the Queen of England, in urging upon the Turkish Government the establishment of real religious freedom in that Empire. It is to the honor of the Sultan that persons born Christians are far more protected by law than formerly from Mussulman oppression. But freedom cannot be said to exist where there is not liberty for individuals to pass over from the dominant religion of a country to another profession of faith. In opposition to this, your Majesty is aware that it is still a capital offence for a Turk to make a profession of Christianity.

"Sire,—At a moment like the present, when Turkey owes its security to Western Christendom it is most incongruous that the faith of Christendom should be treated in that country as a capital offence. God forbid that Europe should oppose such an evil in the spirit of the Crusaders upholding the Cross in the East by exterminating the Crescent! God forbid that the two nations should imitate the hypocrisy of Russia, in veiling territorial ambition under the pretext of promoting religious freedom! It would be a worthy use, however, of the influence which God has given us, to urge upon our Turkish Alliance the removal of barbarous and cruel impediments to the extension of the Christian religion. In entreating your Majesty to adopt this course, we are unanimous in desiring that the whole of Europe should practice what the Allied powers would enjoin on Turkey.

"Sire,—We venture, finally, to express our confidence, that while England and France continue allied—and especially if they should be allied in the promotion of religious liberty—such an union will be the source of numberless blessings to mankind. And we feel certain, that nothing will more strengthen the warm attachment of the British people to the French nation, and to the French alliance, than a frank and a cordial response on the part of your Majesty to the principle asserted in this our humble Address.

Colonel Kelley of the 34th is a prisoner at Sebastopol, slightly wounded. Capt. Montague, of the Royal Engineers, is also a prisoner, and is not wounded.

### STREET COLLOQUY.

"Good morning, Mr. Smith—on the sick list to-day?"

"Yes, sir; got the ague."

"Do you ever shake?"

"Yes, shake like thunder."

"When do you shake again?"

"Can't say when—shake every day. Why do you ask?"

"Oh, nothing in particular—only I thought if you shook so bad, I'd like to stand by and see if you wouldn't shake the fifteen dollars out of your pocket which you owed me so long."

Mr. Smith sloped.