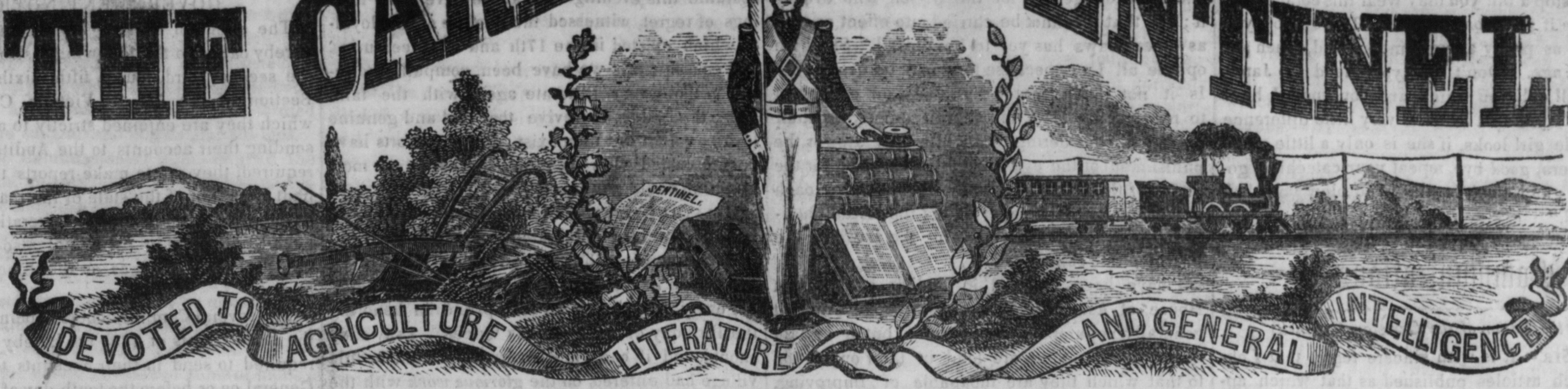


# THE CARLETON SENTINEL.



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By James McLaughlan,

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## Agriculture.

From The Republican Journal.  
BUCKWHEAT.

MR. EDITOR: I saw an article in the New York Tribune calling upon every farmer to improve every acre of land they possibly can to keep starvation away from our very doors. I have thought it would be well to say something upon the culture of buckwheat. If you think my suggestions worthy of presenting to our farmers, they will find a place in your valuable paper. Many of the facts upon which I base my remarks, are drawn from the patent office report.—Agricultural part.

In those states where buckwheat is most raised the failure of the wheat crop in some instances led many of the farmers to resort to this grain, to supply the deficiency. In the states of New York and Pennsylvania, which produce more than half our whole buckwheat crop, this is especially the case. The average amount estimated as the product of an acre is variously put down at from 15 to 25 bushels. In a few instances there are reported failures of the crop, but generally it is sure. The buckwheat crop in the western states appears to have been an all increased one. In some instances in Indiana and Ohio the crop is represented as being very large, two or three times as much as the usual amount. The reason assigned is that early in the season there was a prospect that the wheat crop would be cut off.

The demand for buckwheat has been increasing for some years, and this has turned the attention of farmers to its cultivation. The increase in the amount of the buckwheat crop, taking the aggregate of states, since 1845 has been 15 per cent. There is besides considerable buckwheat which is never harvested, being turned in upon the land to serve as manure or top-dressing to other crops. Many farmers find that there is a great advantage in this application of its growth. In the New England states it is believed there is somewhat more attention directed to the cultivation of buckwheat than formerly, and with a very few exceptions with the most encouraging results. It is considered the best agent for the suppression and extinction of the Canada thistle, which for years has been pushing itself into the states. An enterprising farmer has informed me that three years since he had a field completely overgrown by this vile plant. His first crop of buckwheat more than paid for the labor twice over, and a diminution of the thistle was very evident at the first harvest. The next year he gave two ploughings as before, which kept back those whose roots had not started out, in autumn he harvested a still better crop of buckwheat and his thistles were rapidly running out. The third year he pursued the same course, and had the best crop of all, while there were not a dozen thistles in the field. The philosophy of the matter is that the two spring ploughings kept the thistles back, and the growth of the buckwheat is so rapid that it shades the land before they can overcome their stunted condition, and they have no territory to grow in, and no sunshine to aid their growth, and so they must die. In 1851, Mr. Robie Carter of Montville, raised from one half bushel sowing on one acre of thisty ground, 40 bushels of buckwheat. He said he could raise buckwheat easier than thistles. The usual quantity of seed sown is a bushel to the acre, but in using this quantity it must be remembered that the more barren lands are usually taken for this crop. In strong lands such as are adapted to corn, &c., a less quantity must be used, else with its branching propensities it will grow so thick as not to seed well. Twenty bushels per acre is as near an av-

erage yield as we can get at. It has sold for a dollar a bushel. The proper time of sowing is from the fifth to the twentieth of June.

The writer of this received a letter from a wealthy farmer in this state, last year, in which he said he should not know how to get along without buckwheat. One barrel of buckwheat flour rightly cooked was worth more than two barrels of wheat flour in his family. His mode of harvesting is to mow it down when it is ripe, pitch it into little tumblers the size of a two bushel basket, turn it over daily until it is fit to thresh, then winnow and spread it on a tight floor and keep it until dry. Great care should be taken to keep it from other grains. It will live in the ground and come up in the spring. Farmers, try it and you will find you cannot raise your bread easier. I have tried it, and it has always done well.

Morrill, May, 1855.

Just now is the time for fruit-growers to attend to the manuring of their fruit trees. When the sap begins to stir in the spring, the fertilizer should be applied. The tree lives by the absorption of its nutriment through the roots, which at once enters the sap: the same as animals receive food into the stomach, retaining a portion in the blood. Air is also necessary to the life of the plant as to that of the man. A loosening of the soil about the roots of the tree facilitates the absorption of the fertilizing agents, as also the admission of the air to the roots. The earliest sap, in the spring having been rendered solvable during the winter, is much more watery and weaker than it is later in the season, so that if the soil is deficient in what the tree requires for its best development, at this season the necessary ingredient should be supplied. Ashes and soluble phosphates are useful for most kinds of trees. Guano and manures containing carbonate of ammonia should not be applied in the spring, but if at all in the fall, so that the soluble and virulent portions may become divided over a large area before the spring growth commences.

A FEW HINTS TO ARTISANS AND LABOURERS ON THE SELECTION OF THEIR ABODES, &c.—The working man is warned not to take a house or rooms—1. on the open bank of a sewer, river, or near standing water or offensive works; 2. without regard to the sufficiency of size in respect of his family; 3. where the landlord will not undertake to keep the drains free of bad smells; 4. which are blocked up at the back, and where a thorough draught cannot be obtained; 5. where any room is over a dung-hill, ashpit, or privy; 6. in a confined court or entry, or where there is in it an open dunghill or ashpit; 7. and, finally, the working man is warned never to occupy a cellar, but is advised always to seek for a bedroom in which is a fireplace, and where the windows readily open at top and bottom.

Limewashing of rooms.—Many have probably never considered the small amount of trouble and expense which go to the whitewashing of walls with lime—one of the most effective methods of keeping cholera and the typhus at bay. A man and his wife can limewash the two or three rooms which the habitation of an artisan or the cottage of a labourer may be supposed to contain, at a very small outlay. One pennyworth of lime is enough to whitewash a room.

ALCOHOL FROM COAL.—It would appear that a young French chemist, of the name of Berthelot, has made a remarkable discovery; viz, that alcohol can be procured directly from olefiant gas, which can be extracted in large quantities from coal. The probable social effects of this discovery, it is impossible to estimate.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST CHOLERA.—The year 1854 was sadly memorable for that mysterious agent of death, Cholera. Well may we hope and pray that it will please God to save us from this infliction, during this and future years. Meanwhile, let all use their best endeavours to prevent its attacks.

1. Apply to a medical man immediately in case of looseness of the bowels, as it may bring on cholera.
2. Do not take any salts or other strong medicine without proper advice.
3. Beware of drink, for excess in beer, wine or spirits is likely to be followed by cholera.
4. Avoid eating meat that is tainted or unwholesome decayed or unripe fruit, and stale fish or vegetables.
5. Avoid fasting too long. Be moderate at meals.
6. Avoid great fatigue, or getting heated and then chilled.
7. Avoid getting wet or remaining in wet clothes.
8. Keep yourself clean, and your body and feet as dry and as warm as your means and occupation will permit.
9. Keep your rooms well cleansed and limewashed; open the windows as often as possible; remove all dirt and impurities immediately.
10. Use chloride of lime or of zinc to remove any offensive smells.
11. If there are any dust or dirt heaps, foul drains, bad smells, or other nuisances in the house or neighborhood, make complaint without delay to the local authorities having legal power to remove them; or, if there be no such authorities, or you do not know who they are, complain to the board of health.

SEVERER THAN THE MAINE LAW.—The "Eastern Prince" of the Chinese insurgents has issued a proclamation respecting temperance, in which after proclaiming God's abhorrence of drunkenness he proceeds to forbid all princes and nobles, ministers of state and people, men and women, to indulge in the use of wine, even privately, under penalty of being beheaded.

In return for the splendid tiara, valued about 2,000,000 reals, recently presented to the Pope by the Queen of Spain, his Holiness has sent Her Majesty the body of St. Felix the Martyr.

### THE SYMPATHIZING WOMAN.

The Georgia Citizen publishes the following insinuation. We leave it for the reader to judge of the probability of its truth:

If we were called upon to describe Mrs. Dobbs, we should, without hesitation, call her a sympathizing woman. Nobody was troubled with any malady she hadn't suffered. "She knew all about it by experience, and could sympathize with them from the bottom of her heart."

Bob Turner was a wag, and when one day he saw Mrs. Dobbs coming along the road towards his house, he knew that, in the absence of his wife, he should be called upon to entertain her, he resolved to play a little on the good woman's abundant store of sympathy.

Hastily procuring a large blanket, he wrapped himself up in it, and threw himself on a sofa near by.

"Why, good gracious! Mr. Turner, are you sick?" asked Mrs. Dobbs, as she saw his position.

"Oh, dreadfully!" groaned the imaginary invalid.

"What's the matter?"

"Oh, a great many things. First and foremost, I've got a congestion of the brain."

"That's dreadful," sighed Mrs. Dobbs. "I was

pretty near dying of it ten years come next spring. What else?"

"Dropsy," again groaned Bob.

"There I can sympathize with you. I was troubled with it, but finally got over it."

"Neuralgia," continued Bob.

"Nobody can tell, Mr. Turner, what I suffered from neuralgia. It is an awful complaint."

"Then again I'm very much distressed by inflammation of the bowels."

"If you've got that, I pity you," commented Mrs. Dobbs; "for three years steady I was afflicted with it, and I don't think I've fully recovered yet."

"Rheumatism," added Bob.

"Yes, that's pretty likely to go along with neuralgia. It did with me."

"Toothache," suggested Bob.

"There have been times, Mr. Turner," said the sympathizing woman, "when I thought I should have gone quite distracted with the toothache."

"Then," said Bob, who, having temporarily ran out of his stock of medical terms, resorted to a scientific name, "I'm very much afraid that I've got the *tethyasaurus*."

"I shouldn't be at all surprised," said the ever-ready Mrs. Dobbs; "I had it when I was young."

Though it was with great difficulty that he could resist laughing, Bob continued:

"I am suffering a good deal from a sprained ankle."

"Then you can sympathize with me, Mr. Turner. I just now sprained mine when I was coming along."

"But that isn't the worst of it."

"What is it?" asked Mrs. Dobbs, with curiosity.

"I wouldn't tell any one but you, Mrs. Dobbs, but the fact is"—here Bob groaned—"I'm afraid, and indeed the doctor agrees with me, that my reason is affected,—that, in short, I am a little crazy!"

Bob took breath, and wondered what Mrs. Dobbs would say to that.

"Oh, Mr. Turner, is it possible," exclaimed the lady. It's horrible! I know it is. I frequently have spells of being out of my head myself."

Bob could stand it no longer; he burst into a roar of laughter, which Mrs. Dobbs taking for a precursor of a violent paroxysm of insanity, she was led to take a hurried leave.

### RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION FROM A FASHIONABLE MOTHER.

"Jane, what's the chief end of man? Don't know? Well, it's the most astonishing thing that that Assembly's catechism don't stay in your head any better! It seems to go into one ear and out of the other. Now pay particular attention while I tell you what the chief end of man is. The chief end of man is—well—I—why don't you hold still? you are always putting a—You had better run up stairs and get your book. Here, stop a minute, and let me tie your sash straight. Pink is very becoming to you, Jane; you inherit your mother's blonde beauty. Come away from that glass, Jane, this minute; don't you know that it is wicked to look in the glass on Sunday? See if you can say your 'creed' that your Episcopal teacher wants you to learn. Come, 'I believe,'—(in less than one week your toes will be through those drab gaiters, Jane.) Goodness! if there isn't the bell! Why didn't you get your lesson Saturday evening? Oh! I recollect; you were at dancing school. Well—you needn't say anything about that to your teacher, because—there is 'a time to dance,' and a time to go to meeting, and now it is meeting-time; so come here and let me roll that refractory tingle over my finger once more, and