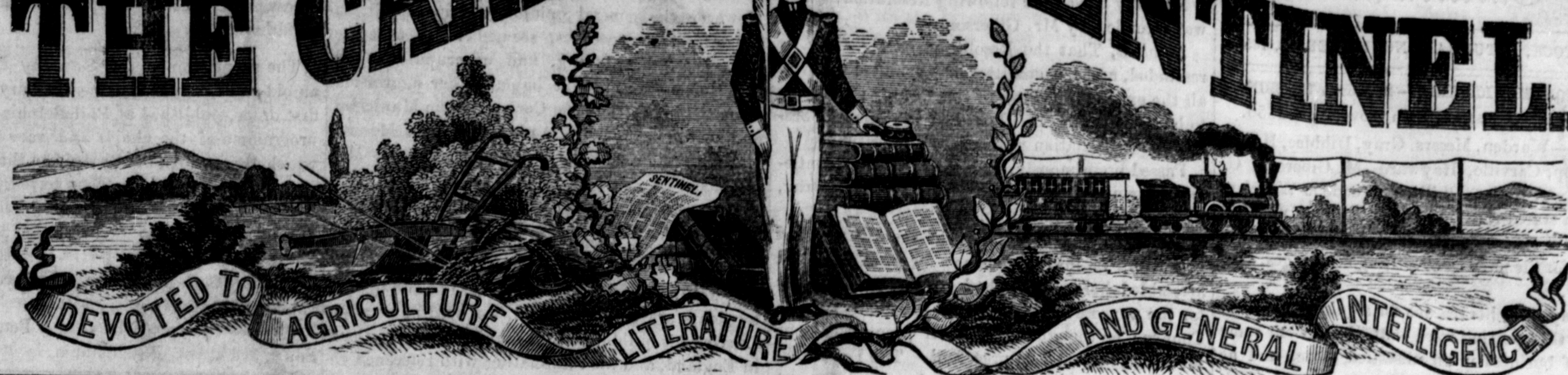


THE CARLETON SENTINEL.



SAMUEL WATTS, Editor.]

"Our Queen and Constitution."

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Agricultural.

THE MANAGEMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF ORCHARDS IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

BY WM. WATTS, SEN.—Continued.

In about four weeks the ligature should be loosened to prevent its cutting into the wood. In April or the beginning of May in the spring following, the stock must be cut off to within about two inches of the inserted bud, and all the branches and the buds below the inserted one removed, so that all the nourishment may be thrown into it. When the bud has grown five or six inches, it should be tied to the stump of the stock left a foot or two, to prevent injury from the wind, and in the next following spring the stump of the stock above the bud should be cut off smoothly, slanting to the bud, and covered with grafting wax.

The methods I have thus recommended and described, will be found sufficient for the purpose of propagation, and to continue varieties now known. Propagation from the seed is too well understood to require remark. Ingrafting and budding will be found very simple, for although the written description may appear tedious, one half hour's oral instruction, with illustrations of the manual process, and an hour's practice, will enable any person to perform these operations sufficiently well for private purposes.

The best size of tree to set out in an orchard, is one of three years' growth from the graft, and the spring is the only sure time to set them. But trees intended to be set out in the spring should be taken up in the Fall, a trench dug, and the roots put in and covered with earth. When trees are imported, this fall removal is of great importance, for it frequently happens that when ordered in the spring they are so late in arriving, and so far advanced in growth, as to be seriously injured, and sometimes rendered useless; but when taken up in the fall, the spring growth is restored and the operation of transplanting may be safely delayed until the ground is sufficiently dry.

In importing trees, I prefer the Boston and Portland nurseries, and have certainly been more successful with those obtained from them than with any others, although I have at different times imported from England, Scotland and New York.

The Boston or Portland trees are sooner and more easily acclimated, and the passage is shorter. Still when dependence can be placed in the variety, trees that have been ingrafted in the Province, and are already inured to the climate, are decidedly to be preferred.

In the selection of fruit trees for an orchard, the object should not so much be the greatest variety as a bountiful supply of good fruit. In more favored countries it is no uncommon thing for those who grow apples for market to have fifty, or even a hundred trees of one sort in their orchards.

It has always surprised me that our agricultural community evince so little interest in the cultivation of the apple. The product is so marketable and profitable—the fruit so generally esteemed—that one might reasonably expect a very different feeling to prevail. I repeat what I have already said—there is no difficulty in growing the apple in New Brunswick; in fact it would be difficult to find a farm consisting of one hundred acres or over, which in some parts of it, is not well adapted to this culture. If the same amount of money which is now expended on imported fruit could be made available in the wise selection of trees and their proper cultivation, we should shortly be possessed of

choice fruit in great abundance and of our own growth.

It is true there are many tender and valuable kinds of apple that could scarcely be expected to survive the sudden and violent changes of our climate, and it is not necessary that they should; for if we can grow twenty or thirty choice varieties, (and this we can at least do,) every really important purpose is fulfilled; nor should any be discouraged by occasional failures in introducing new varieties—such occurrences are as common in other countries as our own.

It is a common opinion that it is the extreme cold of our winters which destroy so many of our fruit trees: from close and continued observations, I have been led to another conclusion, and believe the fatality to be attributable to the sudden change of temperature in the months of May and June.

I am convinced that no degree of cold felt in New Brunswick will destroy an apple tree in the winter months when the sap is dormant: it is when the sap begins to circulate, the buds to swell, and from thence until the young fruit is set, that I find injuries, and fatal ones, to many kinds, in the sudden transition from a cold and frosty night to a warm sunny morning. After these sudden changes I have frequently found the fruit buds injured and sometimes killed. To avoid as far as possible, the liability to injury from this cause, I have recommended a north and west exposure for the orchard, as at least subject to sudden changes of temperature. It is well known to all gardeners that if the sky be overcast in the morning, after a night of heavy frost, and the weather continues cold, little injury is done, but when the sun comes up suddenly and warm after such a night, great danger is to be apprehended, and the greatest where the trees are most immediately exposed to its direct rays. When the ground declines to the north or west, the air is tempered before the sun's rays strike at all, and when they do strike, it is less directly I therefore recommend this aspect. I have often observed that apple trees, and other fruit trees and vegetables in such situations have escaped with impunity, when others, in other situations, have suffered severely.

No care or precaution will enable us to grow all the varieties recommended in the catalogues, but this is the less to be regretted as the difference are frequently rather in the name than quality, and more curious than useful. Again, many kinds of apples which obtain a high reputation in one locality, lose all that is valuable in their peculiarity by emigration, even from one to another portion of the same State. An interesting instance of the kind referred to is afforded in the history of the removal of some fruit trees from the United States to England a few years since. Fifty peach trees of the choicest kinds, selected from different States, were sent to England and tested at the great Cheshwick Gardens, and two only were found worthy of cultivation. It will require time and patience, and close observation, to ascertain the kind best suited to our country, and with these there is every reason to believe that many fine varieties may be introduced and acclimated, and become valuable additions to our Provincial orchards.

Great carelessness prevails through the Province as respects the names of fruit and fruit trees; frequently the proper name is wholly lost, and some fancy one, as that of the grower, substituted. In this way we find "Brown's Fancy," "Steven's Superb," "Murray's Best," "Close's Early," "Lawrence's Fine," "Babbitt's Large," and a host of others whose name afford very little useful information. There is no reason to doubt that some of these kinds have been grown from seed in the province, and are worthy of extensive cultivation, but the larger portion were unquestionably imported, though their history and name are now forgotten. (Conclusion next week.)

General News.

On Sunday last about 10,000 or 12,000 people were assembled in the immense Music hall at the Surrey Gardens, London, listening to the ministrations of an extremely popular Dissenting minister, the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, when three persons rose in the body of the hall and, raising their arms aloft, out in a loud voice, "Fire, fire!" "The building the building!" Instantaneously the panic-stricken audience rushed to the doors, and in the tremendous crush seven or eight persons were trampled to death, and about thirty others were mutilated. At first it was supposed to be a false alarm that had been raised in wicked frolic or malignant jealousy at the extraordinary success of Mr. Spurgeon; but the inquiries which took place on Monday have elicited the fact that some youths had been exploding small quantities of gunpowder in one of the galleries, and it is now more charitably supposed that the flashes may have led to the apprehension which found such quick and fatal expression. Nevertheless, one of Mr. Spurgeon's deacons, addressing the congregation which assembled in the chapel on Monday evening, insisted that the alarm arose from wicked and designing men, and affirmed that, if ever Satan was permitted to take human appearance and walk the earth, it was on Sunday night. Mr. Spurgeon was so affected at the dreadful occurrence that it was at one time feared that he would lose his reason.

THE MORMONS IN DENMARK.—Mormonism is said to be making such progress in Denmark as to cause the religious and reflecting part of the inhabitants to look with dread to the future, as it may exercise a most baneful influence on the peasantry, and lower classes, who are exclusively to be found among the converts. Several petitions have been sent in to the Government from different parts of the Kingdom, praying that a stop may be put to the nuisance, and that the Mormons be prohibited from exercising in future their religious ceremonies with so much demonstrative ostentation as they are now allowed to do. Jutland is the part where the great hotbed of Mormon proselytism is to be found.

We understand that the ex-Judge T. C. Haliburton (Sam Slick) who, in consequence of "age and infirmities," retired the other day from active life and the duties of the Bench, has just taken to himself a wife, in England, as a prop for the rest of his way. Let the "Clockmaker" alone for making a good bargain. We are sorry not to have it in our power to "journalize" particulars, but we beg leave to wish the Old Judge every happiness in this closing item of his "resignation."—*Halifax Journal.*

TREATY WITH NICARAGUA.—The New Orleans Crescent states that the treaty of Friendship, commerce and Navigation concluded between Nicaragua and the United States, in June last, provides for equal commercial privileges in each country to the citizens of the other; the two parties to treat each other on the footing of the most favored nation; Citizens of each republic to enjoy in the territories of the other the right of succession to personal estates by will or otherwise and the free disposal of personal property of every sort, and to hold and possess any real or personal estate without changing their national character. The rendition of fugitives from justice is also provided for.

The records of the St. John Police Court, irrespective of Portland, exhibit a list of 32 cases of drunkenness in seven days! Is it too much to estimate that 5,000 persons were respectably drunk in St. John during the same period? What a beautiful exemplification of the morality of the Licence Law?—*Reporter.*

A SHERIDAN MISSIONARY.—The Rev. Dr. Hamlin, while pursuing his missionary labours with the Turkish Armenians, during their time of persecution and hardship, established a steam flour mill and bakery, which furnished the native converts with employment and with cheap bread, thus providing them with the staff of life for their physical needs as well as the bread of life for their spiritual necessities. When the late war broke out, he contracted with the British Government to supply the army with bread, and made \$25,000 by the operation. With these profits he has been enabled to purchase several churches for the Armenians, provide them with preachers, and establish other enterprises in connection with his mission.—*Exchange Paper.*

REPORTED SLAUGHTER OF U. S. TROOPS.—Mr. S. F. Brown, says the Henderson Democrat, who arrived from Yellow Medicine, on Friday last, brings the astounding intelligence that a report had been received there through Indians from the upper prairies, that the four companies of troops which left Fort Ridgely for Fort Pierre, on the Missouri some time since, had been entirely cut off by a party of Yankton Sioux near the Jones river. The Indians are said to have been in large numbers, and formed an ambush, from which they made a successful attack at a time when the troops were unprepared, and that the attack resulted in cutting off the entire party.

BATTLE OF BALAKLAVA.—We take the subjoined announcement from the daily papers:—"The anniversary of the battle of Battle of Balaklava will be commemorated on Saturday next (Oct. 25) by the officers who took part in that engagement dining together at the Clarendon. The Earl of Lucan, R. C. B., will preside."

Should the Earl of Cardigan make one at the board, we would propose, in commemoration of his early and rapid retreat from the charge, that among the dishes should be served up a pair of his spurs. Further, we think it incumbent upon his lordship, as illustrative of his chivalry in the Crimea, to entertain his comrades where he found such good entertainment himself; namely, on board his yacht.

A CUNARD LINE TO CANADA.—The Quebec Colonist mentions a rumour that Captain Lang, of the Cunard steamer Canada, has been in that city to make arrangements for the purchase of property, to build a wharf for the line of steamers to be sent there by the Cunard Company next year.

LUMBER BUSINESS ON THE ST. CROIX.—The Calais Advertiser gives the following information relative to business in that quarter:—

There are no less than ten large ships and a bark at the Ledge, on the St. Stephen side, loading for the English market. It is said to be the largest fleet ever seen in there at one time. Lumber of all kinds is going off pretty fast; consequently a large amount of business will have to be done in the woods this winter, as the supply of logs in Boom are pretty well exhausted. In fact the business in general will be much better than it has been for a year or two past.

SAD ACCIDENT FROM THE EXPLOSION OF A LAMP.—Philadelphia Oct. 25.—A camphene lamp exploded last night, in the house of Mr. Richard Moore, in consequence of which Mr. Moore, his wife, and their five children were so badly burnt by their clothes taking fire that three of the children have since died and the two others are not expected to live. Mr. and Mrs. M. may possibly recover.

ANOTHER BOAT RACE.—We learn from St. John that the Indian town and Union Boat Clubs have made a bet of £400 a side to row another race over the usual course, with the same boats they rowed in on the 3rd instant. It will probably be announced in a day or two when the race is to come off.—*Head Quarters.*

Governor Geary, of Kansas, announces that peace and order is perfectly restored in that Territory, and adds that he was about to start with a small force to the Southern portion of the Territory, in pursuit of a gang of thieves!

It has been proposed to establish a printing press on board the Great Eastern, the mammoth ship now being built in England for the Australian trade, and to issue a daily paper during her voyage.—In connection with this there is to be a reading room, well supplied for the use of the voyagers.