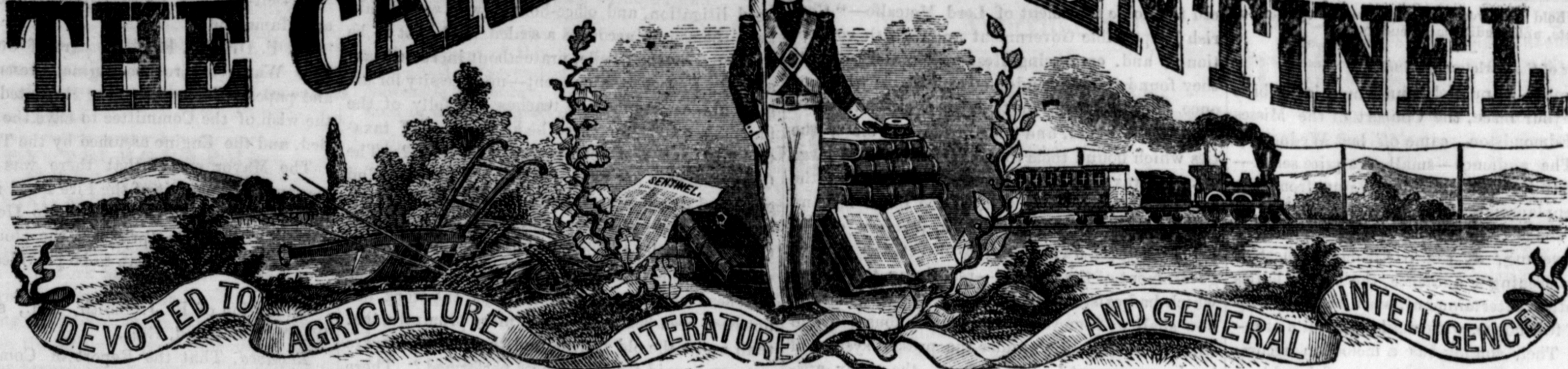


# THE CARLETON SENTINEL.



SAMUEL WATTS, EDITOR.]

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## Agricultural.

### THE MANAGEMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF ORCHARDS IN NEW BRUNSWICK

BY WM. WATTS, SEN.—Continued.

In grafting, two knives will be required—a keen flat-bladed one, and a stronger knife to cut the stock and for other purposes. It should be remembered that in cleft grafting the jaws of the stock should press with some force against the wedge-shaped side of the graft: a stock one inch in diameter will do this sufficiently.

After grafting practiced many methods of grafting, I prefer, and for the last ten years have confined myself to, whip grafting, cleft grafting, and saddle grafting. These, with budding, will be found sufficient and best for all purposes for the apple.

#### Whip Grafting.

Or, as it is often called, tongue grafting, is best adapted to stocks ranging from one-fourth of an inch to an inch in diameter. The stock to be operated upon should be headed down to about one foot from the ground, and care must be taken that the stock be not broken or split in the operation. The stock is to be sloped off, commencing about two inches from the top, and sloping it at least half way through the stock, and thus procuring a wedge shape on one side. This requires a smooth clean cut. The scion (which should be of last year's growth,) is to be then shortened to six inches in length, and sloped at its lower end to suit the slope of the stock. Then a slit or tongue is to be made in the middle of the sloped stock, downwards, about half an inch, and a similar tongue in the scion, upwards. The tongue, or wedge-like process, forming the upper face of the scion, is then to be inserted downwards into the cleft of the stock. In this operation great care should be taken that the inner barks of both stock and scion are brought to unite closely on one side, and that this union is not displaced in the tying. The tying should be done immediately with a string of soft bass mat or cotton, and the graft covered over with grafting wax or clay, which I shall again refer to.

#### Cleft Grafting

Is best suited to strong stock—from an inch upwards—or the regrafting of old trees, is performed by cutting or sawing off the old stock to be operated upon; a cleft is then made with a knife or chisel, downwards, nearly in the centre of the stock, (carefully avoiding injury to the pith,) about two inches long. The scion is then prepared at its extremity, for about one and a half inches, in the shape of a wedge, leaving it about the eighth of an inch thick on one side, and pared to an edge on the other. The slit in the end of the stock is then to be opened and the scion inserted in the cleft, with the inner bark of both corresponding. The wedge holding the slit open will then be withdrawn, and the stock close firmly on the scion.

By this method two or more scions can be inserted into one stock, one on either side; and if the stock be large, two or more parallel clefts can be made and a greater number of scions inserted.

#### Saddle Grafting

Is performed by cutting off the stock in a completely wedge-like form, then splitting the scion up the end, thinning the extremities of both its inner sides to a tongue shape, placing it over the wedged end of the stock, and embracing the stock on both sides. The inner barks must be carefully joined. This is an excellent method for small trees.

Trees thus operated upon should be covered immediately with wax or clay, and I decidedly prefer

the former as best adapted to this climate. The wax I use is composed of one half pound of bees' wax, one pound of tallow, and two pounds of rosin, melted together, strained and well worked by the hand. When used, it should be warmed, strips of strong cotton eighteen inches long, and half an inch in width, soaked in the wax, are to be wound round the graft, then, with a painter's brush, give a coat of wax over all sufficient to exclude air and water. By this means the ligatures will not prevent the expansion of the tree, and the wax will fall off itself in the course of the season, without any necessity of loosening the bandage, and without that injury to the tree which is apt to follow from the use of bass mat.

When clay is preferable, it is easily prepared thus:—take equal parts of common clay (free from gravel,) and horse droppings, (free from straw and litter,) softening them with water and incorporating well together. If too tough add more manure. When the graft is set, press a piece of clay, the size of a turkey's egg, well round the grafted part, closing it on all sides so as to exclude the air and water, and leaving it when finished in the shape of an egg. Care must be taken that the clay is not displaced by heavy rains; in such cases it must be immediately replaced and preserved until the scion has united with the stock. In about four weeks after the setting, the scion will begin to grow rapidly, the clay must then be taken off and the bandage loosened—not entirely removed, but tied gently round, sufficiently to prevent the wind breaking off the scion, and to protect it until firmly united.

The proper season for setting grafts in this Province, is from the first to the fifteenth of May, and the true indication is when the leaf buds are so swollen that they begin to break and show the ends of the leaf. The best time to take off scions is from the first of March to the middle of April, but they can be taken any time in the winter months.—Each parcel should be carefully marked with the name, covered with saw dust or moss, and laid in some moist (not wet) place until wanted for use.

#### Budding.

Consists (as far as regards the apple,) in taking an eye or bud from the bark of one tree and transporting it to a different tree. Budded trees are generally longer in attaining the fruit bearing state than grafted ones. Its advantages are, that it can be performed at a season of more leisure than that proper for grafting, and when grafting has failed on young trees in the spring, they can be budded afterwards the same season.

The proper time to bud in this climate is from the twentieth of August to the middle of September, and may be known by the bark readily parting from the stock. The best stocks to be budded on are those from two to four years old from the seed. It is indispensable to successful budding, that the stock be thrifty, and not over three or four years old. If the stock be aged or diseased, the mucilaginous substance between the bark and wood, which hardens into new wood, and which cements the bud to the stock, will not be found in sufficient quantity. The common way of performing the operation is to select a smooth part of the stock on the north or west side, then make a horizontal cut through the bark to the wood, then from the middle of the horizontal cut make a perpendicular cut downwards about one and a half inches long—the cuts will then resemble the letter T—then immediately cut the bud from the limb with the thinnest possible portion of wood with it, raise the bark of the stock with the handle of the budding knife and insert the bud under the bark of the stock in close contact with the wood. The bud must be smoothly cut and smoothly and evenly applied; a ligature of soft bass mat should be bound round the bud above and below, but not to cover the eye of the bud.—(To be continued.)

## General News.

THE DEATH OF MR. CHARLES ROWCROFT, late British Consul to Cincinnati, has caused much sensation at home. Mr. Rowcroft was one of the Consuls whose exequators were withdrawn by the American Government, owing to the enlistment business. On the 9th of last August he left the United States for London in the "Cherubim."—On the 16th the vessel was at sea, and Mr. Rowcroft complained of indisposition.—medicine was administered by the Captain, and on the 23d the patient was better. Towards evening, after taking another dose of medicine he grew worse, and sank gradually till 10 P. M. when he expired, the appearance of death being indicated by a blackening of the tongue, and the discharge of a dark coloured mucous from the mouth. No means being at hand for preserving the body it was committed to the deep. The captain says in his letter: "His death was certainly mysterious and sudden, and I cannot easily persuade myself that it was natural." A London paper says, Mr. Rowcroft was a man of more than ordinary capacity, and a fluent writer, and it is known he possessed information respecting certain political organizations in America, and even touching the proceedings of the Cabinet of Washington, which it was highly expedient should never be divulged. His latest despatches—which are to be found in the Blue Book on Recruitment, presented to Parliament last session—contain allusions of a very remarkable character, which had he lived to reach this country, would in all probability have been fully explained, accompanied perhaps by disclosures of which we have very little idea.

A SINGULAR DUEL.—The St. Louis Democrat gives the particulars of a singular duel that was fought near Memphis, Tenn., on the 15th inst.—It seems that in a late trip of the steamer North Star from New Orleans to St. Louis, two of the passengers, Col. Charles Burghal, from Philadelphia, and Major Riegler, of Boston, who had been South on an electioneering tour, and were old friends, having both served in the European armies, got into a very warm discussion, the one defending Democracy and the other Republicanism, which resulted in offensive language of a personal character against Col. Burghal. The result was a challenge from Col. Burghal, which was accepted by Major Riegler. Two Hungarians who had been in Walker's service, volunteered as seconds, and a fight with pistols at fifteen paces was proposed; but strange to say, the seconds, the master of the boat, and all the passengers, including many ladies, opposed the proposition, and contended that the fight should be had with swords. The Hungarians offered their sabres, and the next day, on reaching Memphis, the parties landed, proceeded to some grounds adjoining the city, accompanied by many of the lady and gentlemen passengers. The duel was then fought with great fierceness, and resulted in the defeat of Major Riegler, who, by the superior skill of his adversary, received two terrible cuts, the one on his cheek and the other on his chin, causing him to drop on the field. Returning to the boat, the wounds of the Major were dressed, and a reconciliation of the parties was effected.

BRITISH FINANCE.—The financial statement of the present quarter ought, if anything could, to arrest the downward tendency of the stock market. It cannot be regarded otherwise than satisfactory. Upon the year ending at Michaelmas there is a net increase on the year of 3,211,707. On the quarter the net increase is 2,110,288. And then, as the general result, there is this agreeable feature in the case—that, whereas the Chancellors of the Exchequer began the quarter on July with deficiency

bills to the amount of 3,584,645, he closes the quarter on September 30 with a deficiency of only 500,333. He may therefore calculate on having, when Christmas arrives, a very respectable "balance at his banker's." This is a pleasant and a safe position for a country to be in, and will render the Chancellor of the Exchequer's course very clear when parliament meets in January next.—*London Morning Herald.*

The Edinburgh Witness, of the 11th inst., communicates the following intelligence:—"We rejoice to learn that Don Angel Herreros de Mora, who, as our readers are aware, was some time ago violently seized on the Prado at Madrid, and sent to prison, because he professed the Protestant religion, and who was afterwards consigned to the prison of the Tribunal of the "Holy Faith," has been liberated through the intervention of the British Charge d' Affaires at the Court of Madrid. We believe this deliverance from the custody of the dread tribunal of the "Holy Faith" has been owing to the exertions of Lord Clarendon. M. de Mora is now on his way to England. We are informed that Don Francisco Ruet is still in prison in Barcelona on account of his adherence to the Protestant faith. We hope the case of this sufferer for the sake of the gospel will not be forgotten by the friends of civil and religious liberty, who have been the means of rescuing De Mora from the same fate."

MEXICAN NEWS.—New York, Nov. 4.—A letter from Mexico, of Oct. 19, says the town of La Paz, Lower California, was almost totally destroyed by a hurricane on the 16th inst. All the vessels lying in the port at the time were driven ashore and wrecked. Few lives were lost. The wind was accompanied by heavy rain, and lasted 30 hours, blowing during that time from all points of the compass. The houses spared by the wind were swept away by the tide.

A Leecompton correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, under the date of October 13th, states that Colonel Cook made prisoners of two Free State men who were coming in from the train of Free State emigrants, and demanded that they should tell him all they knew about preparations making at Nebraska or Labor for the entrance of a train. One of them revealed everything. The other refused to tell anything, whereupon he was tied up to a gun and fifty lashes were given him. This operation was superintended by Captain Anderson, of the United States army.

A melancholy circumstance occurred in this city yesterday. Capt. Stephenson, a highly respectable citizen, of unblemished reputation, came to his death by his own hand. There is no possible motive to be assigned for this dreadful deed; and the Coroner's Jury at an inquest, which was immediately held, very properly returned a verdict of "Temporary Insanity."

We also learn that Mr. Benjamin Herrington, who was for a long period one of the marshals of the city, was found drowned yesterday evening, near Mr. Sulis's ship-yard, Courtenay Bay. Whether he met his death by accident or otherwise is not known. A Coroner's inquest will be held this morning.—*Church Witness.*

TROUBLES IN THE ROMAN STATES.—The troubles of the papal government at Pesaro are not yet quite over. They were occasioned, it will be remembered, by the attempt to exact the new tax which has been imposed on patents, and which cannot be collected without the utmost difficulty. The tradesmen of Pesaro have closed their shops unanimously, so that it is scarcely possible to buy even the commonest and most necessary articles in the town.—The local magistrates at first made all sorts of promises to induce them to remove this interdict, but the engagements which he offered to make to the inhabitants were all set aside at once by the delegate of the province, Monsignor Badia, who arrived at Pesaro soon afterwards with 400 Swiss troops. It is now asserted that the inhabitants have yielded, and paid the tax; but this was effected, be it observed, not by the compliance or coercion of the person individually assessed to it, but by a subscription amongst other people of Pesaro to provide the aggregate sum.