

The Carleton Sentinel.

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WHOLE No. 2943.

Hints to Apple Growers.

Department of Agriculture,
Ottawa, June 24, 1902.

In the older parts of Ontario, such as the counties of Middlesex, Perth, Oxford and Brant, as well as a portion of Huron, where the best apples grew in times gone by, to-day there is a great neglect of young tree planting as well as pruning, and the natural result is a diminution in the quantity of apples grown and a decline in the quality of the fruit produced. Now in Grey, in the north-eastern part of Durham, and in the county of Northumberland, the young orchards are just about equal to the older ones in number, showing that planting is there going on vigorously.

In the former cases there is no doubt the trees were planted from some twenty-five to forty years ago, when there was no exact knowledge of, and, perhaps, but little experience, in varieties—when early apples were in demand, when the soil was new, when insect pests and fungous diseases were rare, and when the only skill required was simply to take the fruit. Under these circumstances the business of apple growing was exceedingly profitable; but there soon came a glut of the earlier varieties. They were not suitable for the export trade, so that as soon as the home market was supplied there was no further call for them. The soil lost something of its virgin freshness; the trees would not grow so well; and with the increased number of trees there came a quadrupled increase in fungous diseases and insect pests. Not only was there a falling off in the demand for the particular variety they were growing, but there was an increased difficulty in growing any variety; hence farmers got the idea that there was no money to be got out of apples, and they let their orchards run wild, they allowed noxious insects to multiply and fungous diseases to run their course, with the inevitable result that the orchards were almost ruined. In the Georgian Bay district, however, it is not difficult to persuade farmers that orchards can be made to pay; but everyone should understand that to be a successful apple grower he must choose suitable varieties, adopt clean cultivation, pursue systematic pruning, spray at the proper time in the proper manner with the proper solutions, and direct careful attention to cover crops. "Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise," is not in the science of horticulture. This the Dominion Department of Agriculture is trying to instill into the minds of fruit growers by means of lectures and object lessons. Mr. A. McNeill, acting chief fruit inspector, is engaged in this work, and this is how he teaches the young idea how to grow fruit successfully, profitably, and ready for sale: He arranges a meeting in a central locality and spends from half an hour to an hour in-door lecturing and answering all sorts of questions put to him by growers and others. Then he proceeds with his audience to a near-by orchard, where he commences an expedition in search of noxious insects and fungo. Having discovered a pest (aided perhaps by a magnifying glass) he next proceeds to prepare his Bordeaux mixture and then sprays the infected parts with the force pump, taking care to demonstrate as well as to explain the difference between showering, or sprinkling, and actual spraying; for while spraying with poisons is salvation to a plant, tree, or shrub, showering or sprinkling means very often destruction. All insecticides and fungicides should fall on vegetation in the most delicate spray, otherwise the trees may be injured.

Mr. McNeill found in his recent tour through the counties already named a general belief that there were no insects this year doing any damage. His magnifier soon discovered hosts of insects. The oyster-shell bark louse is very prevalent; the cigar case borer in some districts was quite numerous; the tent caterpillar was in evidence but not seriously; and the cancer worm in some localities was very plentiful; but for multitude the bud moth simply swarmed. The result of finding these pests where they were supposed to be conspicuous by their absence so struck the farmers that Mr. McNeill could have sold a gross of magnifiers on the spot. It was an object lesson that will never be forgotten; it was nature study in its most tangible form; it was that practical experimenting which leads to the conversion of the desert into a fruitful field and clothes the dismal prairie with a world's grain yield.

It does not always fall to the lot of a Government to witness the good results of missionary zeal; but here in Canada we are constantly reaping

where we have sown; and Mr. McNeill reports that the result of the forward policy of the Minister of Agriculture has already in the fruit section led farmers in the older portions of Ontario to abandon their former slovenliness and to go in for clean cultivation; while in the newer districts the fruit growers themselves so appreciate what has been done to help them that they have become living exponents of the same policy.

To secure and maintain profitable apple cultivation after following out the work necessary, everything depends upon the variety cultivated. The grower must produce what the market requires; the market will no longer be content to adapt itself to the whims of the grower. No matter how healthy or prolific a tree may be, if the fruit is not of the rich variety it is valueless.

Undoubtedly winter varieties are those that are paying best. The four varieties of apples that are receiving the most attention now are Baldwins, Ben Davis, Greenings and Spies. As these varieties cover only the fall and winter months it is certainly not wise to overlook entirely the early sorts; because there must spring up a market for the earlier sorts as soon as the others have got the market securely.

Top grafting has received a great deal of attention this spring. The average farmer thinks there is some mystery about grafting, so it is very gratifying this year to find him amenable to culture on the point. It is grafting to discover how many farmers are taking up grafting, for when it has been put into practice it has been ominously successful. One Ontario farmer who had never grafted a tree in his life, after hearing Mr. McNeill's lecture some time ago top grafted a large number in his orchard, and his losses were under three per cent of the number grafted.

Grafting should be made a part of every boy's education. Notwithstanding all the care the nurseryman can give to his stock, serious mistakes will be made in the varieties; and if for no other reason than that every lad should know how to perform so simple an operation as grafting.

Trees have individualism just as animals have; and for reasons that we cannot explain one tree with apparently no better chance than another growing by its side, of the same variety, will be prolific while the other is comparatively barren.

The best orchards of the future will be those that are planted with some hardy vigorous stock like our Tallman Sweet, or Macmahon's White; and when these have formed a stock ahead at two or three years old they may be top grafted from selected trees.

As the nurseryman practices propagation he exercises no discrimination, because his cuttings are from productive and non-productive trees alike, and more often than not they are taken from trees that have not come into bearing at all, consequently he must perpetuate a good many poor specimens.

The man who top grafts has an opportunity to examine a thousand trees, and selecting the best can top graft his whole orchard with the confident expectation of having nearly all his trees approach very near in merit that one in the thousand that he selected for his grafting.

One reason why top grafting cannot be recommended to the average farmer indiscriminately is that he cannot be always induced to do the work at the proper time or in proper manner. He cannot always be trusted in the matter of selection. And he is too apt to be careless and indifferent, leaving the greater number of his trees ungrafted to the serious detriment of the symmetry of the orchard.

Canada's Statistical Year Book.

The following full and intelligent digest of the Statistical Year Book of Canada for the year 1901, is from the *Scottish American Journal*. There is much information given in small compass, on the Dominion, County and Government, and will prove of interest, especially to the younger readers of the *SENTINEL*.

The Statistical Year Book of Canada for 1901 is published two months earlier than its precursor appeared, but it calls for no apology on that account, for it appears as complete and correct as it could possibly be, and to all having any interest in the Dominion must prove an invaluable epitome of most useful and interesting information, and reflects great credit on Mr. George Johnson, the statistician. It consists of two parts

—the Record and the Abstract. The Record sets out with an admirable outline of the history of Canada from the landing at Cape Breton, in Nova Scotia, of John and Sebastian Cabot, sailing under commission from King Henry VII. of England, in 1497, down to 24th January last, when the troopship *Victorian* sailed from Halifax for South Africa, having on board 140 officers and men of the Canadian Mounted Rifles and 454 horses, as also 62 officers and men Canadian Field Hospital, A. M. O., and 30 horses. That history is followed up by a brief description of the physical features of the Dominion—its mountains, lakes, rivers, bays, or inland seas, prairies, forest, and climate, together with an admirable tabulated statement of the average fall of rain and snow in the several Provinces from 1874 to 1901. Then a brief statement is given of Canada's Constitution and Government, and which is not so well and generally known outside the Dominion as might be desired.

The Federal Union of Canada was established under the Union Act of 1867, and was the first of the kind in the British Empire. There is (1) a general or Central Government controlling matters essential to the general development, the permanency and the unity of the whole Dominion, and (2) a number of local or Provincial Governments having the management and control of certain matters naturally falling within their defined jurisdiction. Each Government is administered in accordance with the British system of Parliamentary institutions. The chief executive government and authority is vested in the Sovereign, and also the chief command of the militia and of all the naval and military forces in Canada. The Sovereign is represented by a Governor-General, appointed by the King in Council, but paid by Canada. That Governor-General governs under the advice of a Council of Ministers, known as the King's Privy Council for Canada, which is responsible to the Parliament of Canada. This consists of (1) the Sovereign, (2) an Upper House or Senate, and (3) a Lower House or House of Commons. At present the Senate consists of 81 members—24 each from Ontario and Quebec, 10 each from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, 4 each from Prince Edward Island and Manitoba, 3 from British Columbia, and 2 from the North West Territories. The House of Commons consists at present of 213 members, who are elected by the people for a term of five years, the basis of representation being near as possible according to population, but by agreement Quebec is always to have 65 representatives. The representatives of the various Provinces in the House of Commons at present is as follows:—Ontario 92, Quebec 65, Nova Scotia 20, New Brunswick 14, Prince Edward Island 5, Manitoba 4, British Columbia 6, and North-West Territories 4—total, 213. Generally the electoral franchise is manhood suffrage, but in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick a certain property qualified is required. In various Provinces certain Federal officers are specially disqualified from voting; but the disqualifications vary in the different Provinces. The voting is by ballot. As for the Provincial Parliaments they closely resemble the Dominion Parliament, excepting that Ontario and New Brunswick and the Provinces admitted since the Federation have only one House—an Elective Assembly.

Valuable information is also given in the Record of the Sovereigns and Rulers of the principal countries, population and density of population. It also contains a digest of the various Treaties relating to Canada. Interesting information is also given regarding the "Crown Lands" of the Dominion; i. e., the vast area of land throughout Canada, available for settlement, either for agricultural or for mining purposes; as also an outline of the Land Regulations, of the Dominion and of the several Provinces. There will be land enough and to spare for many a day in Canada; for instance, in Quebec Province there are about 6,800,000 acres for sale; in Nova Scotia, 1,500,000 acres; in New Brunswick, 7,000,000 acres; in Prince Edward Island, 30,000 acres, &c. Particulars are also given regarding the various Railway Lands, and the terms upon which portions of them may be acquired. Valuable tables compiled from the census of 1901 closes the Record, forming the first part of the Year Book.

It is simply impossible in our space to give any idea of the vast amount of interesting and instructive particulars given the Abstract. The statistics of agriculture alone extends to 56 closely printed pages. Then follows 52 pages of mineral statistics. Next are 11 pages of fishery statistics.

The statistics of trade and commerce fill no fewer than 137 pages. Statistics on the kindred subject of currency and banking occupy 28 pages. Those relating to railways and canals fill 55 pages, and the marine statistics 29 pages. There are 15 pages of interesting statistics relating to the Post office. Next follow 47 pages of finance statistics, following which are 31 pages of insurance statistics. Then there are successively statistics on telegraphs, and telephones, militia, religions, education, and various other social statistics. Altogether the volume with appendix and a carefully prepared index comprises 678 pages. Suffice it is to say that the whole contents fully confirm all we have repeatedly asserted regarding the rapid development and present great prosperity of Canada.

LITERARY NOTICES.

The illustrated prose articles in *Scribner's* for July represent the best work of such artists as Will H. Low, Walter Appleton Clark, A. B. Frost, and others among the younger men. "The Martinière Pompeii" is an article, inserted at the last possible moment, vividly describing the appalling disaster at St. Pierre. Its author, Dr. James Robb Church, of Rough Rider fame, accompanied the relief ship *Dixie* in his capacity as Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army. Sara Jeannette Duncan, a young Canadian who a few years ago made a sudden reputation as the writer of a brilliant book of travel, married an official in India and is now Mrs. Everard Cotes. Last winter she accompanied Lord and Lady Curzon on their famous trip through Burma, the region of Kipling's famous song, "Mandalay." Mrs. Cotes gives a brilliant description of this trip, with its many strange Oriental pageants in honor of the Viceroy. "Oliver Horn" reaches his first great success in art and his greatest happiness. In short fiction there is a humorous story of life in the mountains by John Fox, Jr., entitled "The Army of the Callahan," with very amusing illustrations by E. M. Ashe.

The July *Canadian Magazine* is a bright, readable number. It contains a number of stories and bright descriptive articles, Francis Nelson, Sporting Editor of the *Toronto Globe*, writes of Horse-Racing in Canada, and his article is illustrated with some notable photographs. Frank Yeigh gives "Some Reminders of William Lyon Mackenzie," with some valuable illustrations. Norman Patterson has an interesting article, entitled "The War and Canada." Fred M. Ivis describes the maskinonge and bass fishing of Central Ontario. Dr. George Stewart tells of the only occasion on which Sir Wilfrid Laurier was defeated when seeking parliamentary honours. The "Boundary Rider of Australia" is the subject of a well written descriptive sketch. Current events at home and abroad are succinctly described by staff writers.

CLOSING EXERCISES

Deaf and Dumb Institute, Fredericton.

The closing exercises of the Deaf and Dumb Institute, Fredericton, took place last week; there were present some two hundred or more ladies and gentlemen, who were apparently well pleased with the interesting ceremonies. The institution is a most important one and well deserves sympathy and support. Addresses were delivered by Principal Woodbridge, Rev. Dr. Roberts, Mr. Spurgeon, Dean Partridge, Rev. Mr. Teasdale, who each and all expressed satisfaction and pleasure at the way the scholars had acquitted themselves, and the general appearance of the buildings, etc. The pupils were examined in English, composition, geography and arithmetic. During the exercises, cake and lemonade were served, and the exercises closed by the singing of the National Anthem.

The following were among the Carleton county students to obtain prizes:—

Essie May Haines, Knoxford, 2nd prize in fourth class; also 3rd prize in articulation and lip reading.

Oscar Haines, Knoxford, 1st prize in fifth class.

Hattie Shaw, Windsor, 2nd prize in fifth class.

The other Carleton county students have all made satisfactory progress in their work during the year.

Hailstones nearly three pounds in weight fell during a recent storm at Jessore, in Bengal. Metal roof verandas were perforated, cattle maimed, trees beaten down and a man killed outright by the downfall.

News From The Country.

Oakville.

Mr J A Davis has raised a 40 foot flag pole on his store grounds in honor of Edward VII coronation. A large number gathered with baskets and the affair took the form of a picnic, which passed off very pleasantly. Much credit is due Mr Davis for his patriotism.

Miss McIntyre, our popular teacher, held a picnic on the beautiful grounds of Jackson Falls on the 20th. A very large number attended, and a very pleasant time enjoyed by all. Miss McIntyre severs her connection with our school, after being in charge four terms, during which time she made herself deservedly popular with all who knew her; she will be much missed, and all join in wishing success in her new field.

A very pleasant party was held in William McBride's house one night last week, dancing was indulged in, and every one had a jolly good time.

Mrs Smith, Presque Isle, Me, and Mrs Tracey, Fredericton Jct, have been visiting Mrs Spurgeon Carpenter.

We seem to be getting more than our share of rain here, in spite of which the hay promises to be a light crop.

Augusta, Maine.

June 23.

The other day I called in the city clerk's office and while looking over some books I saw, by the records, Mr Lemuel Hazelwood from Marysville, N B, is soon to lead a Maine girl to the altar. Mr Hazelwood came to this city eight years ago. He is one of the overseers in the Euceluc Manufacturing Co, one of the largest cotton mills east of Boston.

Miss Alberta Holmes entertained a party of friends at her home on Gage street, a few evenings ago. The evening was spent in playing games, after which ice cream and cake were served. The party broke up about twelve, all voting they had a splendid time.

Canton LaTour, of St John, N B, visited this city last week and if the St John party did not go home well pleased they are surely a hard lot to please. It was my good luck to see them and meet them at the Augusta House during their stay in this city. That was surely the next to a visit home; a talk of old times and of old friends seemed good to say the least. The party visited the State House, where they were received by Gov. Hill and staff in full uniform. Then they took the cars for Togus where they were shown around the Home. Then they returned to the city and inspected the Insane Hospital; after which a fine banquet was served. They were a jolly crowd, and let us hope they will come again.

One word more, then I will close. I wish to say, through the *SENTINEL*, to its readers in Northern Maine, to please bear in mind the next Maine Governor will be a resident of this city. His name is the Hon J H Manley, as I wrote the *SENTINEL* some time ago. There are others in the field. The fight is going to be a hard one. Mr Manley will be Senator from this country at the coming Legislature and it will be something funny if he don't lay his plans so as to catch the prize two years hence.

Rockland.

July 2.

The F B parsonage is receiving two coats of paint.

A new board fence is erected on Church street, opposite F. B., P. and Baptist church, an improvement.

A self constituted council convened for the naming of streets which decided that from village square to Joseph Estabrooks' western line, be called Church street; from square to F B chapel be named Bridge street; from square to top of Dickinson's hill, Spring St; from top of Dickinson's hill north, Coldstream road.

Rev J D Wetmore received an invitation, last week, to visit Hampton to unite in marriage two who were members of his congregation during his pastorate there; he reports having had a very pleasant visit.

Ladies' hats of latest style, good quality and becoming, was one marked feature of appearances during the session of Association, and they were not all upon the heads of visitors. Woodstock, Hartland, and even St John, filled orders for ladies of Rockland and vicinity.

Rockland commission agency has received a consignment of proprietary medicines for man and beast, and a sample lot of laundry soap; other consignments expected; office at the cottage near the mill; a few N B log rules on hand, figured and stamped to 7 in diameter, made to order in good shape.

The long anticipated and well prepared for meeting of the B. Associa-

tion took place, a very respectable representation of delegates and many visitors from different directions in attendance. The annual business was performed, interesting discussions and some excellent sermons were listened to with pleasure and it is hoped the benefits received will be developed in the future prosperity of the church here.

Mr Jacob, son of the late Charles Belyea, is here after an absence of 23 years, visiting the place of his birth and residence until he had reached his majority; his present home is New Bedford, Mass.

An expert shingle sawyer has been employed to run the new Small & Fisher machine in Clark Bros' mill, month of Coldstream.

Repairs upon roads in this and adjacent districts completed.

Schools are closed on 27th ult, and the scholars are enjoying their vacation in a variety of ways.

Strawberries are ripening and promise an abundance; the children are after them.

Quite a number have succeeded in making good catches of trout in Coldstream and Main stream, and branches above us.

The Arab pedlars, male and female, with baskets and packs, find their way out here and are persistent sellers.

June was a wet, gloomy, cold month, with very little sunshine still crops are coming along nicely, and farmers are encouraged.

A question in *Advertiser*: "Why not try to induce James Watts, of *SENTINEL*, to accept nomination for Local Legislature?" from generally expressed opinion, I am satisfied a good support would be given in this region.

When through at F B parsonage, Mr Lewis will paint the residence of A A Belyea; there are still other buildings requiring same.

Every day nearly, furniture, purchased from Hartland dealers, passes through here to surrounding places while many of our own folk are refurnishing.

Our dealers are constantly receiving goods which is a proof that they are making sales.

Miss Nellie Estabrooks is home from Bloomfield where she has been teaching.

Mr Marvin Hayward, teacher in Grammar School at Grand Falls, is here with his wife to spend vacation among relatives and friends in this the home of their children.

Rev Dr Keirstead represented educational institutions at Wolfville, N S, at Association here.

According to general sentiment expressed by influential ministers and laymen at Association the use of tobacco will be wholly discarded as an unchristian habit ere long.

Any person desiring a tub of choice butter for family use can learn where to get it by addressing "Rockland Com. Agency," which is familiar with best makers. ADDON.

LET THEM ALL COME.

The everlasting anti-British New York *Sun* is out with editorial prophesying that the present influx of Americans into the Canadian Northwest means the annexation of our prairies and the rest of Canada with them by the United States. Our contemporary is suffering from a pretty wild pipe dream.

Precedent is all against the *Sun* man's prediction. During the past few years thousands of Americans have taken up their residence in Canada, and yet year by year the imperial sentiment has developed ever increasing strength amongst us, and never before did such a universal determination that Canada should play her hardest against the United States in the friendly game of commerce. These facts show that the introduction of an American element into our population has been far from exerting a pro-American influence in our politics. The truth is that British liberty is broader than American, that the laws are better observed and enforced here than across the line and that Americans resident in our midst have recognized these things. We have consequently readily assimilated these quondam aliens, and we shall do so in the future.

One of the most curious details of the Martinique eruption is the provision of disaster which almost all the animals in the island seem to have had. Cattle became so uneasy that they could hardly be managed, dogs howled continually and showed every symptom of fear, the snakes left the vicinity of the volcano, where they abound, and even the birds ceased to sing and left the trees on the mountain side. All this was in April, weeks before the outbreak.

A million dollars a week is the cost of the U. S. army.