

# The Carleton Sentinel.

Devoted to Agriculture, Literature, and General Intelligence.

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"Our Queen and Constitution."

[By James S. Segee.

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Volume

## AGRICULTURE.

[From the "Maine Farmer."]

### Flax and Flax Cotton.

MR. EDITOR:—It has often been said that agricultural pursuits in Maine cannot be made profitable, because we have no staple article of cultivation. It may be so, but it is not conceded. Whether a farmer raises all he may want upon his farm, with a small surplus wherewith to pay his taxes, and to purchase articles of foreign production, or raises a staple crop and buys every thing consumed upon his farm, he will find at the end of the year that there will be but little difference in the balance of his accounts. But if a staple is wanted for cultivation, where can one be found better adapted to habits of our farmers, or the soil upon which they labour, than the article above mentioned? The process of freeing the fibre from the plant and converting the flax into cotton, lately discovered by M. Claussen, and now rapidly extending itself into the Middle and Western States, would seem to be worthy the attention of some of our enterprising and public spirited farmers. The flax seed itself will well pay for all the expenses of cultivation here as well as in the State of New York, and some of the Western States, where it is cultivated only for the seed; and that a pound of flax cotton can be produced as cheap as a pound of cotton seems to be a well established fact. Its durability, when wrought into cloth, is much greater, and it is also more healthy and a better conductor of the perspirable matter from the body. Let the article of flax cotton be once introduced into our cotton factories, in the place of cotton, and it will do much for the extirpation of slavery from the Southern States, by making the culture of cotton unprofitable. That it will have this effect no reasonable man will for a moment doubt. There is a much larger field for the cultivation of flax than there is for cotton, and there are more manufacturing people in Europe interested in its culture than there are in this country, and greater exertions are being made to extend its cultivation there, and for the very purpose, too, of rendering themselves independent of cotton growers, being pretty well satisfied that neither India, Egypt, nor South America will yield them a supply, independent of this country.

AGRICOLA.

APPLYING GUANO.—You will confer a favor by informing me what quantity of *Peruvian Guano* should be applied per acre to Indian corn, and also the most approved method of application. Very respectfully yours,

Coventry, R. I.

S. D. BOWEN.

Two or three hundred pounds to an acre is usually considered enough—perhaps corn which will bear much manuring, might have 400lbs. We should, however, prefer not giving so much, and applying at the same time one-half the usual amount, more or less, of common yard-manure, more especially if the ground is not already well supplied with vegetable matter.

The best mode is to mix it thoroughly with several times its bulk of peat, or with soil which contains much mould, and let it remain several days before applying, when it may be treated as rich compost. If, from necessity, it must be applied alone, it should be sown in damp or rainy weather, and well harrowed into the soil. It may then be ploughed under to a moderate or slight depth.—*Albany Cultivator*.

A man's having a large farm is no excuse for bad tillage. What he cannot improve, he need not undertake to cultivate.

## Saving Manure

J. N. Smith, of South Walpole, Mass., in the last No. of the *Plough, Loom & Anvil*, makes the following remarks relating to manures.

"The subject of manures, altogether has been thoroughly discussed in agricultural prints, and ideas concerning it flung before the people, yet in regard to that there is room for great improvement. It is the farmer's mine of wealth; and the main object of the successful farmer should be to retain all its value, and apply it to the best advantage in raising the most profitable crops. The process of intermixing peat, mud, or loam with manure, is of recent origin; and there are very few probably, at the present day, who use sufficient quantities of the former to preserve all their manure, and thereby render it most suitable for the production of any crop. My manner of proceeding, in regard to manure, is this, I usually cart about thirty horse-loads of loam into my yard, to be spread, to save the urine and droppings of my cattle. In the summer and fall, or at all times when not frozen, I proceed to the yard every morning with my shovel, and fling the droppings of the cattle into heaps, which I cover over with fresh mould, brought into the yard once or twice a week; this, frequently flung over, and afterwards mixed with that on the bottom of the yard, which is well saturated with urine, makes a very valuable manure, and also saves all the valuable parts of it. Manure in the winter, in the cellar, should be well mixed with loam, when not frozen too hard to prevent using to advantage. I usually spread two or three horse-loads of loam per week on my manure in the barn cellar. My stock numbers eight. By adding this quantity, the manure is much improved for any crop. This is, in my opinion, the cheapest and best method of managing my manure. What further remarks I have to make on this, and also in regard to some experience in relation to cultivation of different crops for profit. I find it necessary to reserve it for another communication, if it should be desired."

VINEGAR FROM BEETS.—Good vinegar is an almost indispensable article in every family many of which purchase it at considerable annual expense; while some use but a very indifferent article; and others, for want of a little knowledge and less industry, go without. It is an easy matter, however, to be at all times supplied with good vinegar, and that too without much expense. The juice of one bushel of sugar beets, worth 25 cents, and which any farmer can raise without cost, will make from five to six gallons of vinegar, equal to the best made of cider or wine. Grate the beets, having first washed them, and express the juice in a cheese-press, or in many other ways which a little ingenuity can suggest, and put the liquor into an empty barrel; cover the bung-hole with gauze and set it in the sun, and in 12 or fifteen days it will be ready for use.—*Farmer & Mechanic*.

SAVE YOUR PIGS.—Pigs are a cash article with the farmer; and if he loses a litter of pigs, he feels that he has lost a handful of dollars. It is quite common for a part of them to die when a few days old. This is probably caused by overfeeding, and the wrong kind of food.—No milk or greasy slop should be fed for two or three days. Scald Indian meal, and make it very thin with water. Feed rather light for a week: after that you will find a ready market for all the slop and grain you have to spare.—*Wyoming Co. Mirror*.

Experiments show apples to be equal to potatoes to improve hogs, and decidedly preferable for feeding cattle.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

[FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.]

MR. EDITOR.—Your correspondent S. T—G very properly declines to support the assertions made in a letter to which you were kind enough to publish my reply. It may therefore, I presume, be regarded as conceded that his predecessor's attempt to prove that the College is an exclusive establishment has failed. I may consequently congratulate myself on having successfully refuted one of the assailants of our Institution, which S. T—G is courteous enough to allow us still to designate as "the College."

Your correspondent makes one very just remark. He terms "the controversy being carried on respecting a certain Institution," "much ado about nothing." I am quite of his opinion. The subject of the controversy was the alleged exclusiveness of the College. I am happy to find your correspondent thus admit that this exclusiveness does not exist, that algebraically expressed it is = 0.

On one more point do I agree with your correspondent. He has done me the honour to quote a sentence of my former letter, and to pronounce it "quite logical." I have little doubt but that Dr. Whately and other distinguished logicians of the age would support this opinion.

S. T—G accuses me of having called his predecessor—perhaps his second self—"ignorant and illogical." I did not apply the adjective ignorant to him, but I proved that his letter was illogical.

It is really rather amusing to find a person set out to prove a proposition and when he has failed to establish it, turn round and say, "is not my proposition correct?" The letter which first elicited remark from me respecting the College contained a number of statements by which the writer essayed to show the exclusiveness of this Institution. I proved that these statements were quite insufficient for the purpose. The writer who made them, or his colleague, now tacitly acknowledges the failure of their first attempt, and adopts the rather singular and novel mode of proving a charge by asking with much pertinacity if it is not true. This is not the way in which a fair and wise—much less a logical opponent would attempt to support his position and make his charges good.

To the question is not the College an exclusive Institution, there is but one answer which an honest and intelligent man can give, and that answer can be expressed by the simple monosyllable "no." The founders of the College did not intend it for the exclusive benefit of any class or sect; the Legislature and the immediate managers of the Institution have done everything in their power to render its character as liberal and comprehensive as a due regard to the principles on which it was based would allow; no one has ever been excluded from the College on account of his religious creed, nor have any dissenters who have repaired thither for instruction ever complained of the exclusiveness of the College or of any preference being shown towards students of the Episcopalian body. I have been informed repeatedly by Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians and Roman Catholics who have become students at our University that their experience convinced them that the charges made against it were groundless, and were preferred by persons either totally ignorant of its character or guilty of wilful perversion of the truth.

Notwithstanding all this however men are to be found resolutely and doggedly determined

to call the College exclusive and induce others to believe it so. If they fail to prove the charge in a fair and legitimate way, they scrupulously resort to all the tricks and subterfuges of the Quirk, Gammon and Snap tribe. What can be more disingenuous than S. T—G's mode of treating a subject? He assumes the character of a person who is well acquainted with an Institution, which he charges with exclusiveness. How does he support his charge? Not by stating facts, not by adducing any evidence, not by fair argument, but by bold assertions unsupported by proofs, and by a series of questions put in such a manner as to lead to false inferences. Give me the privilege and a masked name of asking any questions I might choose to in a public newspaper, and I might indirectly slander and calumniate the character of any man or institution in the world. A person who undertakes to write or speak—especially as an accuser—should before preferring his charges, ask and find answers to all questions properly connected with his subject. Your correspondent was a *bona fide* enquirer after truth he could readily have found replies to his questions. Perhaps he expected by doing to meet with information which would not suit his purpose.

If your correspondent really believes that the College has failed in consequence of its exclusive character; that no young men of talents and education are graduates of the College; that has been of no benefit to the thousands of you in our Province; that it is a sectarian establishment—if, I say, he believes all this, why does he not favour us with the grounds and reasons of his faith? I am very far from believing that the College has totally failed in its object—I deny that it has been of no benefit to the youth of the Province. I assert that many young men of talent and education are to be found among the graduates of the College—the able to be found at the Bar and among members of the clerical and medical professions in almost every section of the Province.

But again, how does S. T—G support his charges? For proofs I find nothing but interrogations. He calls the College Council exclusive, and to prove it so asks if the dissenter who belong to it, do not do so *ex-officio*. The question betrays his ignorance of the College Charter, while the answer to it confutes his assertions. It does happen that no dissenter at this moment an *ex-officio* member of the Council, although your correspondent admits that five dissenters belong to that body.

The Divinity Scholarships are not supported by the funds of the College, but by the means of an English society. If dissenters wish to found Scholarships for their Divinity students in connection with the College, I know of no objection to their doing so.

Many persons have, and perhaps with reason regarded the appointment of the Bishop to the Presidency of the College as impolitic. There is little danger, however, to be apprehended of the Council being swayed by his Lordship's peculiar views on theological questions, when the able Mr. Justice Wilnot and the Baptist Mr. Kinnear the present Solicitor General.

It is doubtless "a grave question" whether £3,000 ought to be expended on the College. This sum is not thus expended, although by his usual inaccuracy S. T—G asserts that it is. The actual yearly expenditure on the College and Fredericton Grammar School but little exceeds £2,000. The latter is perhaps the most efficient School in the Province, and is maintained with the Funds of the College. The grave question was proposed to the Legislature