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[By James S. Segee.

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AGRICULTURE.

From the "Maine Farmer."

RAISING CALVES.

MR. EDITOR:—In the last number of the Farmer, I noticed a short article on rearing calves, which seemed to advocate quite strongly the artificial modes of rearing. I think this skim-milk system prevails too much, already, for the welfare of our stock. The mothers, that they may have a few pounds of butter to sell, or that their daughters may have fat, beautiful cheeks, will let them eat the cream from off the milk, and rob the poor calf of his just due every day, and he must take what he can get. So far as my observation has extended, calves raised in this way, on skim-milk, are very inferior to those raised according to nature, although I have known some good calves which drank their milk, but it was not skimmed, and was given to them as soon as milked. The greatest objection I have to this last mode, is the labor of milking, and its exposure to the old woman and girls. [Take care, Joe, what you say about the girls. You will have some of them in your hair—hair, if you are not careful. P. D.]

But nature seems to have endowed all quadrupeds with a natural instinct, which directs them where and how to obtain their food, and as nature does nothing in vain, I think she ought to be heard a little in this matter. If the milk, or butter and cheese which could be made from the milk, for four months, would be worth more than the calf, I think the calf had better be disposed of, for the reason that we have too many inferior, miserable, half fed and half grown animals already.

With judicious management we have had but little trouble from calves sucking in the fall or winter, not so much, however, as from calves which learned to drink their milk, sticking their heads into the milk pails, and everything that happens to be set down within the yard.

That milk is the proper food for all mammiferous animals in their early stages, is clearly demonstrated by the provisions of nature, and the natural instinct of the young animals. If the animal is stinted in its supply of milk, and forced to eat food not adapted to its condition, the digestive organs are deranged, the bones and muscles become weak, the legs and spine crooked, and the paunch being improperly developed hangs down, like a weight in a bag, and the animal becomes hollow-backed and slab-sided, and frequently the scours occur,—and on the whole, the animal receives a stunt from which it never fully recovers. If the quantity of milk is diminished gradually for three or four weeks, I think the calf will accustom himself to the new diet as readily as from skim-milk porridge.

As to the gentleness of the animal, if there be that attention paid to calves which is necessary to secure the most profit, and if they are treated with kindness, as all domestic animals should be, there will not be a want of docility on the part of the calf. I have seen calves which were raised by hand as wild as any that sucked.

BROTHER JOE.
Industry, March 22, 1852.

RURAL AXIOMS.

It is as cheap to raise one ton of grass or clover, as a ton of burdocks or pig-weed.

It costs no more to raise a hundred bushels of Baldwins than a hundred bushels of cider apples; or ten barrels of Virgalieus or Bartlett's than the same quantity of choké pears.

An axe costing two dollars, with which a la-

borer may cut fifty cords a month, is a cheaper tool than an axe costing but one dollar, with which he can cut only forty cords.

A "cheap plow" at five dollars, costing in one season three dollars in repairs, and three more in lost time to teams, men, and by retarding crops, is a dearer plow than one at ten dollars requiring no repairs.

A cow bought for ten dollars, whose milk but just pays her keeping, affords less profit than one at thirty dollars, giving double the value of milk afforded by the former.

A common dasher-churn at two dollars, used one hundred times a year, is not so economical a purchase as a Kendall churn at four dollars, requiring but half the labor to work it.

A ten acre field, costing fifty dollars per acre, and ditched, manured, and improved at fifty dollars more, so as to give double crops, is much more valuable and profitable than twenty acres unimproved, costing the same money.

The laborer who wastes half his strength in working all day with a dull saw, because he cannot give a shilling or afford half an hour to get it sharpened, will waste at least twenty-five cents per day, or \$6 or \$7 per month.

The man who loses half an hour of time, worth one shilling,—and wears his wagon and team equal to two shillings more, by going over a long and rough road, to avoid a plank-road toll of sixpence, loses just two and sixpence by the operation. This does not apply to the loaded wagon, where the loss is much greater than from the smaller loads.—Albany Cultivator.

From the Maine Farmer.

How to Raise Early Potatoes.

MR. EDITOR:—The raising of early potatoes is a matter of great importance, and in order to have the potatoes early in the fall, we must begin early in the spring. Now is the time to prepare the seed for planting. It should be cut, (if you choose to cut it,) and mixed with plaster, and put in a warm place, till it is time to plant. They will come up two weeks sooner, (if kept in this way some three or four weeks,) than they will if taken directly from the cellar. My way to prepare the ground for planting is to select a dry, warm spot, plough deep, and manure it well, and harrow the manure in.—Then make a furrow with a plough, deep enough to receive a shovel full of manure, which I take from my horse stable, and put in the hill, and put a little plaster on the manure, and put on the seed; cover not very deep; hoe them as soon as they are up; and when the tops die, dig them and put them in a cool cellar, and mix dry sand or plaster with them, and there is no danger of their rotting.

Break up your ground in the spring for corn—it is better than fall on many accounts. Let the grass start up as much as possible, and the top of the ground get warm, before ploughing and it keeps warm and makes the corn grow much faster than on old ground; and the worms will work upon the grass until the corn is out of their way, which they will not do on ground broken up in the fall, for they go down with the turf in the fall and come up in the spring ready to devour the corn.

Put a little plaster in every hill of corn and potatoes—it will double the potato crop. Put your ashes around your corn as soon as it is up.
Rockhill. J. H. W.

USE OF TAR FOR SHEEP.—Having had some experience in the management of sheep, I propose to say a few words on the use of tar for sheep, as a preventive of disease. I have been in the practice of feeding to my sheep four or five gallons of tar to one hundred sheep per year.

My plan of feeding is to mix it with salt, by scattering salt in a long narrow trough, and pouring the tar upon the salt. In this way I have no difficulty in getting the sheep to eat it. In addition to this, every time I handle my sheep except when washing them, I apply a little tar to the nose of each; this external application I deem more important in the summer and fall months, when the gad-fly is troubling the flocks.

This is the only article that I have used to prevent disease in sheep for a number of years in which I have been engaged in wool growing; the result has been that I have not lost one per cent. of my sheep, by diseases of all kinds annually. When I sheared my sheep last May, I had over six hundred, and I am not aware of losing but one since. I ascribe the uniform health of my flock to the use of tar.

I make these statements that others may have the benefit of my experience. WM. S. WRIGHT.
—Ohio Cultivator.

Selections.

Fortunes made by Advertising

From a small pamphlet, entitled "The Art of making Money," an extract has been taken, and is going the round of the provincial press, pointing out the facility of making immense sums by the simple process of continuous advertising. Doubtless large sums have been, and will be made by such a system by certain persons of ability, who no doubt would make their way in the world if called upon to play different parts on the great stage of life; but to suppose that men in general must, as a matter of course, acquire wealth by such means, is as absurd as to suppose that all the penniless and shoeless of London are capable of rising to the dignity and wealth of an alderman or the lord mayor of London simply by reading the "Young Man's Best Companion." Money is not so easily made as the writer of the article referred to would lead people to suppose; if it be so, few need be poor. But to our text: fortunes made by advertising. Undoubtedly the greatest man of the day as an advertiser is Holloway, who expends the enormous sum of twenty thousand pounds annually in advertisements alone; his name is not only to be seen in nearly every paper and periodical published in the British Isles, but as if this country was too small for this individual's exploits, he stretches over the whole of India, having agents in all the different parts of the upper, central, and lower provinces of that immense country, publishing his medicaments in the Hindoo, Oordoo, Goozratee, and other native languages, so that the Indian public can take the Pills and use his Ointment according to general directions, as a Cockney would do within the sound of Bow Bells. We find him again at Hong Kong and Canton, making his medicines known to the Celestials by means of a Chinese translation. We trace him from thence to the Philippine Islands, where he is circulating his preparations in the native languages. At Singapore he has a large depot: his agents there supply all the Islands in the Indian Seas. His advertisements are published in most of the papers at Sydney, Hobart Town, Launceston, Adelaide, Port Philip, and indeed in almost every town of that vast portion of the British empire. Returning homewards, we find his Pills and Ointment selling at Valparaiso, Lima, Callao, and other ports in the Pacific. Doubling the Horn, we track him in the Atlantic—Monte Video, Buenos Ayres, Santos, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, and Pernambuco: he is advertising in those parts in Spanish and Portuguese. In all the British West India

Islands, as also in the Upper and Lower Canada, and the neighbouring provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, his medicines are as familiarly known, and sold by every druggist, as they are at home. In the Mediterranean we find them selling at Malta, Corfu, Athens, and Alexandria, besides at Tunis and other portions of the Barbary States. Any one taking the trouble to look at the "Journal" and "Courier" of Constantinople, may find in these, as well as other papers, that Holloway's medicines are regularly advertised and selling throughout the Turkish empire; and even in Russia, where an almost insurmountable barrier exists, the laws there prohibiting the entree of patent medicines, Holloway's ingenuity has been at work, and obviates this difficulty by forwarding supplies to his Agent at Odessa, a port situated on the Black Sea, where they filter themselves surreptitiously by various channels, into the very heart of the empire. Africa has not been forgotten by this indefatigable man, who has an agent on the River Gambia: also at Sierra Leone, the plague spot of the world, the inhabitants readily avail themselves of the Ointment and Pills; thus we can show our readers that Holloway has made the complete circuit of the globe, commencing with India, and ending, as we do, at the Cape of Good Hope, where his medicines are published in the Dutch and English languages: and while speaking of Dutch, we have heard that he has made large shipments to Holland, and is about advertising in every paper or periodical published in that kingdom: we might add that he has also started his medicine in some parts of France; in some portions of Germany; as also in some of the Italian states. We have been at some little trouble to collect all these facts, because we fear that the article before alluded to, "The Art of making Money," is calculated to lead people to spend their means in the hope (as the author states) of making a hundred thousand pounds in six years for their pains, by holding up as an easy example to follow such a man as Holloway, who is really a Napoleon in his way. Many may have the means, but have they the knowledge, ability, energy, judgment, and prudence necessary? Failing in any of these requisites, a total loss is certain. Holloway is a man calculated to undertake any enterprise requiring immense energies of body and mind. No doubt he has been well repaid for all his labours; and is, we should suppose, in a fair way of making a large fortune. Of course it is not to our interest to deter the public from advertising; but, as guardians of their interest, we think it our incumbent duty to place a lighthouse upon what we consider a dangerous shoal, which may perhaps sooner or later prevent shipwreck and ruin to the sanguine and inexperienced about to navigate in such waters.

The Editor of the "Edinburgh Review," in a number published about three years ago, stated, that he considered he was making a desirable bequest to posterity, by handing down to them the amount of talent and ability required by the present class of large advertisers. At that period Holloway's mode of advertising was most prominently set forth: and if these remarks, conjointly with his, should descend to a generation to come, it will be known to what extent the subject of this article was able to carry out his views, together with the consequent expenditure in making known the merits of his preparations to nearly the whole world.—London Weekly Paper.

A WONDERFUL PRESERVATION.—The following very interesting story is taken from Devonshire, England, paper:

"Dudley Salterton has been the scene of