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"Our Queen and Constitution."

[By James S. Segee.

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Agricultural.

FATTENING OF HOGS.

The following useful hints on the care and management of hogs during the time of fattening we extract from the *American Farmer* :—

"Attached to the pen there should be a good covered shed, with a plank floor for them to sleep on, or retire to, in wet weather. This shed should be divided into two apartments—the one for feeding in, and the other for sleeping in. Attached to it there should be an enclosed yard; its size to correspond with the number of your hogs. Over the floor of this yard, spread, to the depth of ten or twelve inches, rough materials, as marsh mud, wood mould or any similar substance. Over this, twice or thrice a week, sow plaster, or pulverised charcoal. Every two weeks after your hogs are put up for fattening, clear out this yard, and put in an equal quantity of rough materials—continue this practice until you have killed your hogs, and you will be able to obtain from 20 hogs, if you keep the manure out of the weather, or so pack it up in bulk as to turn the water, as will manure you as many acres of land. This is not an exaggerated statement, and will not be so considered by those who reflect that there are nearly 5 lbs. of urea in every 100 parts of hog urine, and that there are nearly 100 lbs. in its solid excretions; that every pound of urea is resolvable into so much ammonia, and that this mixed manure, yields in every 100 lbs. of potash, 7 lbs. of the sulphate of soda, 19 lbs. of the phosphate of soda, and of lime and of lime and magnesia 8 lbs. 8 oz. We say, that those who reflect, that the excretions of the fattening hog are thus rich in the elemental food of plants, will not consider what we say in behalf of the value of the voidings of the hog as manure, to be in the slightest degree exaggerated.

While the hogs are undergoing the process of fattening, corn should be scattered daily over the yard, to induce them to root for it; for in so doing, they will turn over and mix the excretions with rough material, and thus will aid in the absorption of the former with the latter.

The material from the hog yard, whenever cleaned out, should be thrown into bulk, in such form as will turn water, and then be compressed with the back of the shovel, and have portions of plaster, or powdered charcoal, added to it, and dusted over the surface of the heap.

When first penned up to fatten, they should, for three or four days, at intervals of a day apart, have mixed with their food, which should be soft, in the proportion of a teaspoonful of sulphur, and half a teaspoonful of copperas for each hog.

Their food for the first week or ten days should be mainly pumpkins, roots, apples or vegetables of some kind, mixed with a small portion of corn meal, which should be cooked. As the feeding progresses, increase the quantity of corn meal. The last three weeks of the fattening, the hogs should be fed on cooked corn meal.

Their beds should be provided with straw or leaves, which should be cleansed and renewed once a week.

Each yard where hogs are fattened should be provided with a rubbing-post for the hogs to rub themselves against, and a trough in which should be constantly kept, charcoal, rotten wood ashes and salt.

The hogs should be fed three times a day, morning, noon, and evening, and at regular

hours, regularity being promotive of success in feeding, and their troughs should be washed every day."

PLANTING POTATOES IN THE FALL.

Not long ago we recommended the experiment of planting potatoes late in autumn, in order to test the practicability of the scheme, and to learn what proportion of them, if any would be killed by frost, so completely as not to vegetate in the spring.

Since then we have been informed by Mr. Martin Cushing, an aged citizen of Winthrop, that in 1805 he resided in Bath, and witnessed an experiment of a person who worked on the farm of the late P. Talman. He planted a field with potatoes, in the fall, just before the ground froze. In the spring following they came up well; he hoed them carefully, and kept them free from weeds, and in the month of June, (they were probably an early variety,) he began to dig them. They sold readily for a dollar a bushel. He had an abundant crop, and sold five hundred bushels at that profitable price.

Here is an important fact for farmers to consider. Our seasons are not now so favorable for the potato as then, or at any rate they knew nothing of the potato rot in those days. If they succeeded well with fall planting at that period, why may we not now? Try it brother farmers, "a little easy," and let us know the results.—*Maine Farmer*.

SOAP SUDS.

This invaluable liquid is seldom economized by the farmer. It is probably one of the most energetic and efficient fertilisers that can be applied to the soil, and acts immediately and with great power upon crops of every kind. Were the suds annually made on a farm to be carefully preserved and applied to the soil, the increase of produce occasioned thereby would be sufficient amply to remunerate one for the trouble and expense involved in the operation, besides securing a permanent and highly important benefit to the soil. By providing a proper tank, or other suitable receptacle, and conducting the wash from the sink and laundry into it, he would be enabled to add to his manure heap in the ratio of a cart load for every hogshead of suds; and this, for most purposes of vegetable enrichment, would equal in value the best manure from the yards styes. As an article for irrigating garden vegetables, it possesses a superior value, containing all the essential elements of vegetable nutrition in a state of complete and perfect solution, and consequently in a condition to be immediately appropriated and assimilated by the plants to which it is applied.

TRANSPLANTING—The editor of the *Horticulturist*, in the last number says "If it were made a rule, in moving trees, always to reduce the last year's growth to one bud, half the failures in transplanting would not occur—because the head and roots would be brought at once to something like a balance of power. Shortening in and mulching transplanted trees ought to be followed as established practical rules, in this climate, in transplanting, every deciduous tree needing more care than a willow."

A NEW ENEMY.—The Farmers in some of the middle counties of England are greatly dismayed at the sudden appearance amongst their bean crops of a disease similar to that which destroyed the potato crops. It is stated that acres that were planted with beans have been plowed up.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

[From the *Dublin Constitution & Church Sentinel*.]

THE PROSPECTS OF ENGLAND-- THE LATE LAMENTED DUKE.

To the Editor of the *Sentinel*.

SIR—The Great Captain of the age is no more—England mourns the death of the greatest hero upon earth. But let us take courage; a still mightier one is watching over our highly favored land, from above, and is fortifying it against a loss which, in course of nature, must arrive. Popish Ireland, which has hitherto baffled the skill of our armies, and of our politicians, is rapidly becoming Protestant and loyal—the Lord of Hosts, the "Great Captain of our salvation," substituting the "sword of the Spirit" for the "sword of the flesh;" bloodless victories are being gained, through the instrumentality of Christian men, with the Bible in their hands, over tens of thousands of darkened Papists, who since they have imbibed Protestant truths, instead of rebels, have become loyal and happy subjects here, and are in the way to eternal happiness hereafter.

Would that our legislators may henceforth see and acknowledge, that their political strength lies chiefly in the free circulation of the Protestant Bible, and in the suppression of all Popish influence and aggrandisement within the realm. The revolutionist party and Irish brigade may then bid for a republic at their pleasure; and members of the "Chesham-place Compact" may head it; but let them beware of the feelings of Protestant England, and that the determination lately expressed by her nobles and all grades of society, to stand by their Queen, was not rashly entered into.

The honorable baronet who so lately insulted the Protestants of England, and impeached the loyalty of the army, and who now seems to be bidding for the foremost place in the republic, before he commits himself, should also be aware that the "British lion," tired of crouching down before his prey, is at length beginning to be restless, and to growl and shake his mane at his treacherous and insignificant adversaries in "sheep's clothing."

I remain, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. PETERS.

Harefield House, Exter, Sept 18, 1852.

MURDER OF A SOLDIER.

The Cork papers give the following account of the murder of a soldier:—

"Two soldiers of the 31st Regiment, stationed at Fermoy, were waylaid and attacked on a road outside that town by a number of countrymen, who beat them savagely with stones and sticks. One of them escaped with merely his life, but the other was left a mangled corpse by the roadside. It is understood that the soldiers went to the fair of Ballyhooly. As they passed through the fair-place they were hooted, and called 'Six-mile bridge murderers.' Fearing injury they went into a tent, where they remained some time, but were also subjected to insults in that place. They at last determined to return to barracks, but had not proceeded a mile on the road when they were overtaken and brutally assailed, and one of them murdered, the escape of the other being miraculous. In speaking of this murder, the *Dublin Church Sentinel* remarks:—

"The Six-mile-bridge jury must be satisfied at last. Their verdict has worked its natural results. One of those 'blood-thirsty monsters' who wore the uniform of the Queen's 31st regiment, has been slain, stoned, butchered by

some of the 'innocent, unoffending people' at Fermoy.

Such is one of the effects of making jurymen of Papists, who call duty, murder, and murder duty; who would hang a man because he would not allow himself to be killed, and who would count 'killing no murder' when committed by the 'unoffending' people.

The Government should put an end to this monstrous anomaly; and in order to protect the well disposed of the community, they should deal summarily with all sacerdotal and other ruffians, who dare to urge on the rabble against the lives or properties of any of the Queen's subjects.

MORE CONVERSIONS FROM POPERY IN ST. PAUL'S, BERMONDSEY.—Since the last published account of the conversions from the Romish Church, which took place on the 18th of July last, 35 more have renounced Popery in Saint Paul's, Bermondsey. Many of the converts are respectable tradespeople.—*Morning Herald*.

CROWNING OF A MADONNA.—Florence, Sept. 8.—The ceremony of crowning the picture of a Madonna, under the title of Santissima Annunziata, took place this morning, amidst an immense concourse of holiday people, and under a beautiful sky. In a tract just published, where-in a number of most astounding miracles are circumstantially related, having been worked by the picture in question, it is stated that the face of the Holy Virgin, as it now appears on the wall of the chapel, was supernaturally depicted by a celestial hand, whilst the painter at work on the fresco was asleep, in the year 1252. [Thus writes the correspondent of a London paper. The astounding miracles are nought else but lying legends and old wives' fables; and the image worship foul and flagrant idolatry.]

From the *P. E. "Islander"*.

ENGLAND AFRAID OF AMERICA.

This has become rather a favorite topic with our loyal blue-nose neighbors since the Imperial Government does not seem inclined to adopt their interpretation of the Fishery treaty. That England is highly enough civilized to dread the curse of war with any country, we believe, and in particular with America, the only other free nation on the face of the globe. But let America force England into an unjust war, and she will too late discover that the absence of all swagger and bluster on the part of the couchant Lion, is the dignified repose of conscious strength, and not the crouching of fearful timidity. That the Americans have been stimulated by their lying histories, bombastical novels, and trashy newspapers, to believe that all their defeats were victories, and that they can "whip all natur," is true enough. Of this fact the recent American celebration of their victory of Lundy's Lane, is an apt illustration. General Scott, at the head of about 6,000 American troops, was kept at bay by 1600 British and Canadians, and when reinforcements came up to the latter, the Americans retreated to their own side of the river. That British troops have been defeated and repulsed in attempting to force their way through American forests and swamps, is true enough; but no other result should have been expected. In that respect Brother Jonathan is just on a level with the Caffres. Any other civilized nation than the United States, would, undoubtedly, have conquered Canada in the war of 1812; but their attempts on that Province were constantly defeated, just as they were in Upper Canada, during the insurrection of 1837. Then, their naval victories, of which they boast so