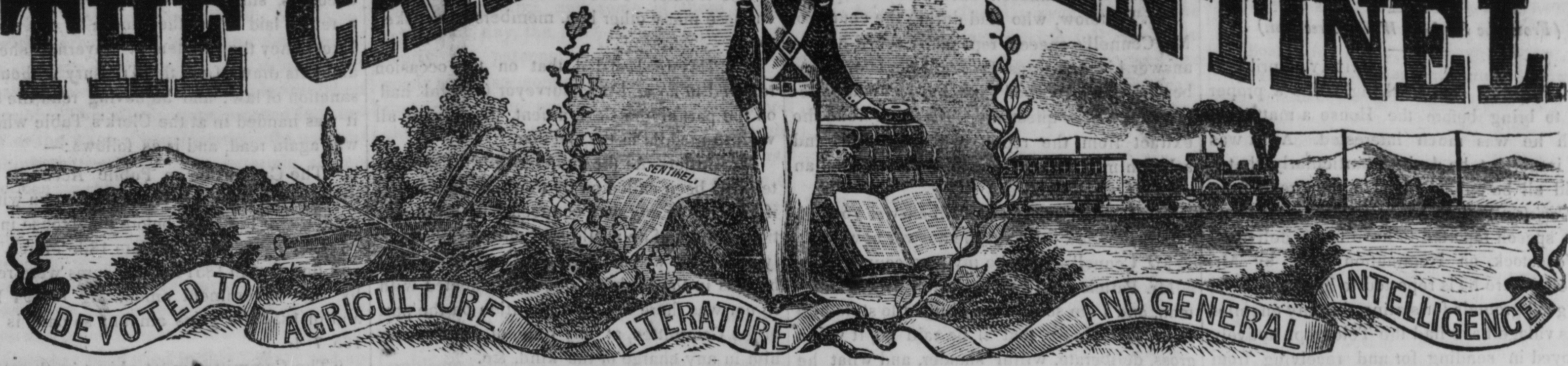


# THE CARLETON SENTINEL



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"Our Queen and Constitution."

By James S. Segoe.

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## The Carleton Sentinel.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1852.

We did not intend to have made any alteration in the appearance of our paper until the commencement of the new volume, but we unfortunately got our old 'head' broke, and are compelled to come out in a new one, with the present number. We hope it will be approved of by our readers. In the centre they will find a perfect likeness of our humble self, on duty, fully equipped for active service. Our weapon is neither rifle, sword, nor pistol, but one more dangerous than either; and as far as our abilities will permit we will use it in defence of the interests of the County—in keeping our readers well posted up in all matters of a public nature that may concern or interest them,—in giving them the earliest intimation of impending danger,—and to instruct and amuse. It shall never, while in our charge, interfere with the private character or affairs of individuals, but will deal with their public acts alone. We will never intentionally offend any, but if we should unfortunately do so, we shall apologise if in error, and fight if otherwise. This is no new course we are about adopting, but having shown our uniform and weapon, we thought it but right to remind our readers of the uses we make of the latter.

We have been at considerable expense in making other improvements in our paper; our first page is all new, and we intend shortly to put on a new dress throughout. We have also engaged the services of an experienced workman from Boston, and have made a large addition to our job and advertising type, so that we can now cope with the most tasty of our contemporaries in any part of the Province. We trust that our efforts to please will be appreciated by our readers, and that they will take into consideration that all these changes involve expense, and to a considerable amount. Money must be had from some quarter and we think it will not be too much to expect, that those at least who have taken the paper from the commencement without paying the first shilling, will now aid us by paying a part, if not the whole, of the amount due us. Among our new type we have some splendid "BLACK LIST" letter. Whether it will be used at the end of this volume will depend upon delinquents themselves.

As an advertising medium the SENTINEL is not surpassed by any journal in the Province. Our circulation is about 1,200,—distributed chiefly in the Counties along the St. John river, and of course read mostly by those persons who purchase goods in St. John, Fredericton, and Woodstock. We hope to receive our share of patronage.

### Opposing the Government.

Many politicians in this Country, both in the House and out, take credit to themselves for opposing the Government,—right or wrong they are to be found in the opposition. If the measure brought in or supported by the Government is a popular one, they will endeavor to defeat it underhandedly, and if unpopular they come out boldly; it is not the interest of the Country, but the downfall of the Government they look at. Such people are a nuisance, and only in the way. No matter how bad or corrupt a Government may be, a good measure should not be defeated in order to throw them out, and such men only should be sent to the House who will look to Measures and not Men.—A factious opposition strengthens rather than weakens a Government, because every honest man would throw in his influence to support a Government even it were corrupt, rather than a party who by their factious opposition give evidence of

being as bad if not worse than those in power. A Government should stand or fall by its own merits, and not be thrown overboard merely to give others power, who would perhaps not do as well. We do not believe that the present Government is the best in the world, but with one or two exceptions, we think it the best that could be selected at present. A new House may afford better material, and we hope it will, although there are some in the present Government we would like very well to see remain. The European and North American Railway is about the only Government measure of importance we have opposed. There are many things it is true we do not like, but with the present House of Assembly it were worse than useless even to speak of them. The patronage that will be thrown into the hands of the Government in consequence of the Railway capital to be expended in the Province, will give them a great advantage in securing their own elections and that of their friends, but we hope that through the influence of the Press and the good sense of the people, none but men interested in the welfare of the Country will be returned at the next election.

### Agricultural.

#### CUTTING SEED POTATOES.

In old times, farmers used to cut all the potatoes which they planted, and no one ever called in question the propriety of it. In process of time, however, as potatoes became more abundant, it was thought rather a waste of time and labor to cut them, and potatoes being a more abundant article than either time or labor, the method was adopted of planting them whole. Then arose the controversy in regard to the better course to be adopted—cutting or not cutting potatoes for planting.

The late Dr. Parker of Gardiner, once informed us that he had not shifted his seed potatoes for a long series of years—that the variety which he cultivated never degenerated, and that he kept up their vigor and productiveness by invariably planting whole, fair sized, sound potatoes, and that he always obtained the like at harvest. Of course he kept his land in good heart and had it well cultivated.

We have known many instances of farmers planting potatoes on newly cleared and burned land, and having very excellent crops from no other seed than the eyes scooped out from the potato and planted, they having been compelled to this mode of procedure because of the scarcity of seed in the new location where they were.

Some years ago we published the account of experiments made by careful individuals, who instituted a series of operations on cut and uncut potatoes for seed, the results of which seemed to establish the fact that cut potatoes were as good as large whole ones. Others, however, bring forward different results. The last Working Farmer contains an account of experiments by the editor, Prof. Mapes, in regard to cut and uncut potatoes for seed.

Prof. M. undertook to repeat the experiments which were tried by Gen. Bealson, on the Island of St. Helena, under the direction, or at the request of the British Government.

The results of the two series were very similar, and go to establish the assertion that cut potatoes would produce as many potatoes in number, and possibly in measure, as uncut potatoes, but not so many in weight. We will give an abstract of the Professor's statements. The experiments, he thinks, demonstrate that whole and not cut potatoes should be used. When whole potatoes have been used, says he, with the skin unbroken, we find, after the perfection of the new plant, that this old tuber still remains in the soil, of its original size, and slightly increased in weight. Upon close examination, however, we shall find that the starch has been removed from this original tuber, and that it has been replaced by water, the immediately surrounding soil being comparatively dry and free from acid.

A different result takes place when cut potatoes are planted, for want of the protection of the skin. On the exposed parts the potato rots, acid is formed, and the germ has a feeble nutrition for want of

starch. Drying the cut surfaces or covering them with plaster of paris does not make good the protective effect of the natural skin.

The experiments, he thinks, also demonstrate that large and not small potatoes should be selected for seed. The larger the potato the more starch as compared with the number of eyes. In the smaller potatoes the materials intended to form starch have not perfected their growth and combination, so as to become perfect food for the new plant. By increasing the size of the seed each year, it is well known that we increase permanently the average size of the root.

My experience with the Mammoth Nutmeg potato goes to prove this fact. It is now a fair sized potato, but six years ago it was entirely too small to be merchantable.

The Professor states that he tried a plan recommended to him by a friend, of cutting out the eyes of the potato with a gouge, planting the eyes thus cut out and using the potato for food. He found that the eyes from one bushel of potatoes would give the same number of potatoes as the results of another bushel of the same kind of potatoes planted whole; but alas! the measure and weight of those raised from the eyes were less than one third of that of those raised from whole potatoes.

As the crop of potatoes during the past season in Maine, was vastly better every way than for many years previous, and but little trouble has been experienced the past winter by rot, our farmers are beginning to feel reassured in regard to the potato crop, and are preparing to plant again quite extensively.

We think the above remarks and hints will be of service.—Maine Farmer.

STIR THE SOIL THOROUGHLY.—Ploughing and harrowing and stirring the soil, is the order of the day for the most of this month.

This stirring of the soil, old Jethro Tull used to teach us, was the first and last essential of "good husbandry." Indeed, he was of opinion that better crops could be raised by very finely pulverizing the soil and putting on no manure, than could be raised by manuring highly and pulverizing the soil but little. By the improved implements of the present day, we can pulverize very thoroughly at comparatively much less labor and cost than they could in Tull's day. Why not adopt his theory of thorough pulverization and the modern theory of high manuring. Combine them together. At any rate, if you plough at all, plough well and make the soil as mellow as possible.—Jb.

#### SWINE AND THE DIARY.

MR. EDITOR.—The farmer who keeps cows should certainly keep swine in numbers sufficient to consume all the offal of the dairy. Another great object is the attainment of manure. It is generally admitted that the hog, of all animals, is best calculated for this purpose. Some have asserted that swine, properly supplied with materials, will make manure enough to pay the whole expense of fattening. It is bad policy to sell too much corn; it is better to buy grain than to sell, certainly, if we can get a return in the form of meat and manure greater in value than the produce consumed.

Too much cannot be said in favor of getting good breeds of hogs, and of casting away the bad breeds as soon as possible. If we could have an association in each town in the State, rightly conducted, and with a State Agricultural Society, there is no reason why we should not raise the very best of animals.

It is thought that, with a good breed of swine, the profits of the farmer may be nearly or quite fifty per cent. greater than if he inclined to keep a poor breed. Will not some of our scientific breeders lay down some plan of action, so that we can get rid of some of the miserable races of hogs?

But, indeed, in order to render the business of pork raising very profitable, we must manage right in every particular. A yard so contrived by digging that the liquid matter will tend towards the centre, should not be forgotten. The hog-pens should be so contrived that we can throw muck, loam, &c., under them at pleasure, and also remove the contents without too much labor. We should be careful in preparing hogs' troughs so that none of the food or drink be wasted.

To feed swine properly requires a very close attention, and the exercise of a careful judgment.—To feed out too much or too little at a time should be avoided. To give the animals about as much as they will eat up clean, is an excellent rule when feeding swine or other stock.

The food for fattening swine should be cooked and given to the animals in a warm state. We should be particular to provide litter for hogs, and tight, warm pens in cold weather, never forgetting to let in occasionally a little fresh air, sufficient to preserve the health of the animals. To confine hogs to a close pen in warm weather is a bad practice.

What kinds of food, we might ask, are most profitable for the purpose of raising and fattening swine? We might name Indian corn, carrots and parsnips; a quantity of apples, also, given occasionally, are found to be excellent.

We should try more experiments with a view to prove what kinds of food are preferable for store hogs, and what kinds of food are to be preferred for our fattening swine.

JOHN E. ROLPHE.  
[Rumford Corr. Maine Farmer.]

Let every farmer who has a son to educate remember that science lays the foundation of everything valuable in agriculture.

### Miscellaneous Extracts.

#### The Extravagance of New York.

The extravagance of New York surpasses belief. The social entertainments are on a scale of magnificence and wastefulness that have not before been approached in this country.—Ladies' dresses costing from \$1,000 to \$3,000, with diamonds valued at \$30,000, are seen at the grand parties, and even in the streets it is no uncommon thing for a lady to carry upon her person the value of a good farm.

The corruption of manners and morals which this taste for expenditure engenders is beyond all account. Nothing is more fallacious than the theory that such extravagant expenditures by the rich benefit the poor. They do indeed give an unhealthy stimulant to trade of a certain kind, but their direct effect is to turn the industry of the country away from the productive and beneficial channels. The industry that is extended in preparing the luxuries and extravagancies of the rich and the wasteful, would, if diverted to profitable objects, multiply the comforts of life and increase the productive wealth of the land.

It is estimated that if every human being of suitable age, health and circumstances, would perform two hours' judicious labor daily, the product would supply all the reasonable physical wants of man, and leave the rest of the time for moral and intellectual improvement and for healthful recreation. But the labor bestowed upon objects of ostentation and luxury enhances the price of necessary articles, and hinders the accumulation of wealth. The great evil, however, of luxurious habits, is their enervating and corrupting influence. In a republic this evil is one of especial magnitude, and should be guarded against with a jealous care. The good example should be set by the rich of desiring those effeminate luxuries which are beyond the reach of poorer men, and which are thoroughly injurious to all. It is from upstart wealth that the example of ostentatious display is generally given. The weak persons who follow it ruin themselves in the vain endeavor to make themselves as foolish as their richer neighbors.

THE POOR IN CITIES.—The Earl of Shaftesbury states an instructive fact of those thirty-three thousand women, earning hardly nine cents a day, by fourteen hours' work, in London. His Lordship offered two hundred and fifty odd of them, a dollar and a half a week, besides lodging, in the north of England, but his formal offer was not accepted. London with all its privations, was more agreeable than two or three times the wages in a small country place. A similar thing is true of much of the suffering nearer home.

A man can get along without advertising and so can a wagon without greasing, but it goes hard.