

THE CARLETON SENTINEL.



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"OUR QUEEN AND CONSTITUTION."

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Agricultural.

SOWING CLOVER.—An old Vermont farmer remarked that he was greatly prejudiced years ago against clover from thin sowing; stalks were very large and tangled; could not mow it, and cattle could not eat it. He now sows twenty or twenty-five pounds to the acre; his crop stands thick, but not more than two feet high; cures it in small woks and makes beautiful hay. Land needs rest, like everything else; give it a good bed of clover, that it may have a long and refreshing sleep.—*Exchange.*

To which the Genesee Farmer adds:

English farmers frequently sow as much as 20 pounds of clover seed per acre, but it is not all one kind. Red clover on much of their light land is an uncertain crop, and they seed thick, and use various kinds in order to secure a "catch." In this country, twenty or twenty-five pounds of clover seed to the acre is generally quite unnecessary, but it is better to seed thick than to have the plants thin on the ground. The "long refreshing sleep" in clover should never be longer than three years, and in many cases two years is long enough to let it lie.

THE CARROT CROP.—If every farmer in the United States would raise half an acre of carrots the present year, it would be the beginning of a new era in agriculture. We regard it as an indispensable crop, quite as useful in feeding cattle and horses as Indian corn. The carrot is raised in large quantities by eastern dairymen, some of whom plant as high as ten acres yearly. The advantages of root raising are various; they ameliorate the soil; they afford a variety of seed during the winter, and that of a succulent nature, which tends to preserve the animal's health; they increase the flow of milk, and carrots and parsnips greatly improve its quality. All crops do well after carrots, which is not the case with turnips and beets.

The quantity raised to the acre varies with soil, manure and climate. The crops which received the prizes of the New York Agricultural Society in 1840, (half an acre each,) were 491 bushels, of 90 pounds to the bushel; second 860 bushels; third 575 bushels.

In 1853, the Litchfield Co. (Conn.) Agricultural Society awarded a premium to Abraham Beecher for the best acre of carrots, 1,416 bushels; to Albert Walthams for the second best acre, 1,344 bushels, and a third premium to A. Hart for 936 bushels.

Soil ground, manured or turned under for ten or eleven inches deep and finely pulverized, makes an excellent preparation for carrots, or roots of any kind. The seed of the carrot or the parsnip should be of last year's growth, as old seed does not vegetate freely. Three or three and a half pounds of seed to the acre are required. It should be soaked in water for forty-eight hours, then rolled in plaster or dry sifted ashes until the seeds separate freely. The rows or drills may be fourteen inches to three feet apart, according to the mode of cultivation to be adopted.

When a machine for sowing is not to be had, slight drills may be made with the hoe, or the corner of a piece of scuffling, the seed dropped by hand and covered by running a forked stick astride the drills. If the seed is prepared as above, and covered not more than half an inch with fine dirt, it will be up in three days of warm weather. As soon as the plant can readily be seen, the ground should be dressed out and kept clean during the season. The plants should be about six inches apart between the rows.

PROTECTION OF SEED CORN.—To prevent seed corn from being pulled up by the hens: The pig with a full belly will never root; the hen with a full crop will never scratch the ground. Therefore when my hens begin to scratch I call them to the barn and give them as much corn as they will eat, for which they always sing a merry tune and lay a whole hatful of eggs.

To prevent crows from pulling corn: I scatter corn in the field broadcast, which they feed upon and leave the seed. I have too much company by my liberality, I soak the corn in strichnia and hot water. Last spring, after scattering half a bushel of corn soaked in this way, I picked up forty-two dead crows, and how many more went off feeling 'kind o' sick,' I am not able to say.

Wire and grub worms are more difficult customers to deal with—for any poison used for their destruction is always absorbed by the soil, which is a sure protection to them. I have never found a sure remedy for these pests; and can only secure my seed by planting enough for their wants and mine too, and if they get more than their share, I plant new hills instead of the old ones a few inches from the old ones thus destroyed, and thin out at the second hoeing.—*Correspondent of the Country Gentleman.*

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Reported for the Carleton Sentinel.

FREDERICTON, April 24th.

The business transacted in the early part of today had reference principally to matters connected with the Post Office Department. First a Resolution of a somewhat superfluous nature was introduced by Mr. McPhelim, in which it was declared necessary that for the future the Postmaster General should be required to hold a seat in the House of Assembly. The Resolution was viewed with surprise by many, as it is known and understood that the Government contemplate making the office political so soon as the public interests warrant the change. This was in accordance with a principle affirmed by a large majority of the Legislature at the last Session, and it is to be presumed that the Government will ere long act in accordance with this expressed wish of the House. Many members evinced an anxiety that the Executive should be compelled to take this step immediately, and a second Resolution to this effect was proposed but not entertained by the House. The first Resolution shared the same fate, so that it is considered to be still optional with the Government to appoint a Postmaster General, when the time arrives for the necessity.

An Address was moved to His Excellency by Mr. Hatheway, respecting Agriculture. It contemplates the appointment of Commissioners to examine and report upon the state of Agriculture in the various Counties with a view of reaping greater benefit from the large amounts expended by the Province for the promotion of this most important interest.

Some conversation was had about Mr. Watters' Beer bill, as also Mr. Cutler's bill to exclude certain persons from holding seats in the Assembly. Both of these are likely to be quietly disposed of and probably without much ceremony.

In Supply the applications from Postmasters for increase of salary were the first items which came up for review. It was argued that the Postmaster General was not expected to know the proper state of the Department throughout the Province, when he did not visit each office. This latter assertion was contradicted, and Mr. J. A. Harding produced

a document showing that Mr. Howe's expenses in travelling amounted to upwards of £100 annually for the last three years. Mr. Connell said the responsibility was not on the House, and he was for letting the Government pursue their own course. He would vote against all the applications. Mr. J. A. Harding said Mr. Connell was well satisfied to prevent other Postmasters from receiving increased amounts when he had secured a good salary for the Postmaster of Woodstock. Mr. Connell replied that he was not in the House when the salary was fixed for the Postmaster of Woodstock. The several applications were rejected *seriatim*, though not without much opposition from several members.

Mr. Connell moved for a grant for a Public Wharf at Woodstock, being a balance due for its completion. The sum required was £150. Mr. C. however stated that he would only ask the House for one half the amount, and he thought it was a just application. Mr. End opposed the motion. Mr. Montgomery said the claim was a juster one than several which had already been granted. Mr. Boyd wanted to know if the land was public on which the wharf was situated. Mr. Connell replied that the wharf was a public one, and was intended for the public convenience. The grant was however rejected.

A motion made by Mr. J. A. Harding that the House do pay to Mr. Harding of Carleton, a sum of money equivalent to the amount which he would have received providing he had represented the County since 1854. The mover contended that the application was a just one, and Mr. Harding having a majority of votes was illegally deprived of holding the seat for the time. Mr. Gray said he had voted against a similar grant to Mr. Boyd some years ago, and he should vote against this.—Mr. Boyd also opposed the motion. Mr. Tibbits stated that the claim was more deserving than Mr. Boyd's, and Mr. Harding was fully entitled to the pay for one Session after it had been granted to Mr. Boyd for two Sessions. Mr. J. A. Harding said there was no difference in the two cases.—Yeas,—J. A. Harding, Connell, Ryan, Tibbits and Fisher. The motion was therefore lost. Mr. End took it upon himself to say that Mr. J. R. Harding was a Yea. (Mr. H. of course did not vote either way.) Mr. Harding denied it, and said that he did not thank Mr. End for making use of his name, he also broadly asserted to Mr. End, that he was never bought nor sold to any party.

Mr. Allan moved for a grant of £120 to the heirs of a property situated some six or seven miles below Woodstock. The reasons for the application were set forth by Messrs. Brown, Connell, and others. It was finally withdrawn and referred to the Government. Mr. Connell moved to grant a sum of money for the repair of a certain road in the County of Carleton. Mr. C. stated it was the only grant of the kind he had applied for this Session. It was supported by Messrs. Tibbits and Harding, but was finally rejected.

Mr. Connell then moved for a reconsideration of the Wharf grant which was also rejected by a vote of 18 to 15.

Mr. McPherson made a motion for a reverse object in respect to a wharf in the County of Albert. The motion was not sustained.

April 25th.

Legislative business was disposed of to-day at Railway speed, and had it not been for one or two members, the Supply Book would no doubt have been closed, and a prorogation had so-morrow.

In the first place while the affairs of the House were progressing smoothly, Mr. End interrupted the course of business by the presentation of a Report which occupied a long time in discussion, but

finally ended in *smoke*. Then again the House got in working order when Mr. R. D. Wilmot, thinking there was a grant of his upon the Supply Book that bid fair to be rejected, intimated that he was exhausted, from having worked till nine o'clock, and therefore this business should terminate. This was warmly protested against by several members who justly accused Mr. Wilmot of delaying the business of the Country. Notwithstanding this however, he persisted in his unjustifiable course, and succeeded in the attainment of his object.

A few bills were disposed of in the early part of the day. One of these was for transferring the stock of Class A, in the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway Company to the Class B, Shareholders.—No opposition was offered.

Mr. Allan's bill to prevent Trespasses on Mining Licenses, was before the House. Mr. Connell moved its postponement for three months. The motion was carried.

In Supply Mr. Tibbits succeeded in procuring a grant of £150 for the improvement of a Rocky Road near the Tobique. Mr. McPherson was not so successful in his application for a grant for a Wharf at Spring Hill, and although he spoke of the place as likely to become a great Railway station, the House was in an economical mood at the time, and turned a deaf ear to an application for a just purpose. As the Session approaches its termination all attempts to preserve order in the House, seem to be totally ineffectual. A spectator is liable to imagine that he is at times in the vicinity of a bedlam, so strongly are the proceedings characterized with disorder. Nothing but the most persevering efforts will have the effect of systematizing business and tending to the proper maintenance of the dignity of the House of Commons in the Province of New Brunswick.

April 26th.

The House was in Supply nearly all day, and that celebrated Book was finally closed. Its close was characterized with some most extraordinary unparliamentary occurrences which for the credit of the Country, it would be as well to have them confined to the Halls of the Legislature. A great change must come over the spirit of the dreams of some honorable members before the House can be enabled to transact its business smoothly, and without that rashness which has been so perceptible of late.

Mr. Wilmot's motion for a grant of £150 to repair the road from St. John to Indian Town, met with considerable opposition. All the members for the City and County supported. Mr. Connell opposed it, stating that the money was intended for the repair of a sidewalk, and that he was yesterday unjustly refused a grant for repairing a road in a new settlement. Mr. Hatheway said the grant was the most iniquitous one which had been brought up during the Session. Mr. Gillmer said it was an unrighteous one. It however passed by a small majority.

Mr. Tibbits moved for a wharf grant for the Parish of Andover, County of Victoria. He only asked a small sum to begin with, but the House ungenerously refused the application.

A grant of £7 10s. was passed for Dr. Wood, of Woodstock, for some professional services performed by him.

Mr. Hatheway moved an address to His Excellency, the object of which was to secure the services of the Chief Commissioner in his public capacity on the line of road on the eastern side of the St. John River, leading from the County of York upwards, with a view of making it one of the Great Roads of the Province. The motion was warmly supported by Messrs. Hatheway, Mr. Connell and others. It was opposed by the Solicitor General.