

THE CARLETON SENTINEL.



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"Our Queen and Constitution."

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Agriculture.

ECONOMY FOR THE FARMER.

A WAY TO SAVE \$50 A YEAR.—Let the farmer who is in the habit of plowing, manuring and hoeing five acres to produce 150 bushels of corn, or other crops to that amount, use the manure usually applied to the five acres, on two acres, and get the 150 bushels of corn; then expend the money it would cost to work the other three acres in guano, superphosphate of lime, and plaster, and use the compound for top-dressing his grass lands. No one need send me a dollar for this receipt until he has saved \$50 to himself by the change.

ANOTHER.—Let those farmers who are in the habit of hauling muck in summer and autumn and spreading it over the whole surface of their cattle-yards—if they have not dry sheds to place it under and keep the cattle upon it,—stack it up and keep the water from it by a covering of boards; then keep their cattle in the barn at night, instead of the yard, using enough of the dry muck to absorb all the liquid manure,—always taking care that the manure is sheltered from the sun and rain when thrown out of the "tie-up," till wanted for use.—This is the summer arrangement. In winter, instead of keeping their stock out of doors during the days, and throwing their coarse fodder to them there, let them be kept in warm barns, except the time necessary for them to drink, and let them do all their eating and dropping manure under cover, having a supply of the dry muck or other absorbent, to take up the liquid portion of the droppings. No one need send the dollar for this until he has saved \$100 by it.

ANOTHER.—Let the man who has planted three or four acres of potatoes and got "small potatoes and few in a hill" in return,—plant one-half acre; if they do well it is enough for the family; if they fail it is enough to lose. Then, instead of the other acres of potatoes, let him plant one acre of rutabaga turnips, and get 600 to 800 bushels. These turnips, with the coarse fodder, often thrown into the yard and trodden under foot, or used for bedding, will enable him to keep some six or eight additional growing cattle, and to keep them in growing condition, too—quite an item. There are not cattle enough in the country. Need n't send the dollar for this till you get ready.—*Correspondence Maine Farmer.*

PEAS WEEVIL.—If your peas are wormy, or have holes in them when you are about to sow them, just pour some water upon them, nearly hot, and let it stand a moment, long enough to kill the "varmint," and they will not go to seed with the rest of your crop.

SOWING GARDEN SEEDS.—All flat seeds should be sown edgewise, for if laid flat on the ground they are apt to rot; and if this misfortune does not befall them they do not germinate so readily. This accounts for failures amongst gourds, melons and cucumbers.

COMPOSTS FOR INDIAN CORN.—The whole mystery of growing a good crop of corn may be summed up in these words:—manure liberally—plough deep—pulverize the soil thoroughly—cultivate cleanly.

We would recommend that every corn-planter who may have the means convenient, no matter how well he may have manured his corn-field previously to ploughing in his manure, to manure his crop in the hill also. Such topical applications assist the germination of the seed corn, and push the plants forward in the early stage of their growth—two very important considerations. It is not material whether these applications be made in the hill at the time of planting the corn, or on the hill

after the corn is dropped and covered. In either mode they will do good: we however prefer the first plan.

Hill Composts.—No. 1.—For an acre in corn—10 bushels of well rotted dung, intimately mixed with 5 bushels of ashes, 1 bushel of plaster, and 2 loads, say, 60 bushels of well rotted manure—give to each hill a small handful of the mixture.

No. 2.—Two loads of woods-mould, 100 lbs. of Peruvian Guano, 5 bushels of ashes, 1 bushel of plaster and 1 bushel of salt, to be well mixed together—give to each hill a small handful of the mixture.

No. 3.—Two loads of river mud, ditch scrapings, or road scrapings, 100 lbs. of guano, 5 bushels of ashes, and 1 bushel of plaster, to be well mixed together—give to each hill a small handful.—*American Farmer.*

BEANS.—The prettiest way for a man who cultivates but little land, to raise his own dry beans for next winter's use, is not to plant the bush by themselves, for that would require too much land, as the product is small—but to raise white pole beans. The common case-knife beans are excellent for this purpose. Strike out a dozen circles on the ground as large as a cart wheel. Put a wheelbarrow load of manure into each, and spade it up with the earth. Drop the seed in the circle on the outer edge of the hill, say six inches apart. Then insert eight or ten poles just within the circle, at equal distance from each other, and tie the tops of the whole together. Cover up the seed and wait the result. Each of these hills will yield a peck or half bushel next fall—which, if you have a dozen such hills, will give you perhaps half a dozen bushels. This will be enough for your purposes. By this course but little land is occupied. Pole beans yield much more abundantly than bush beans and occupy the air, whilst the latter must have the surface of the earth. If you wish to produce your own dry beans, reader, try this system the present season.

The murrain has reached Austria. The English government has forbidden the introduction of cattle hides from the infected district, lest disease should come with them. So unusual a proceeding on the part of the British government indicates the extent of the calamity, and the danger of infection, for that government is not addicted to acting in haste, or upon slight grounds. Hides are brought to this country from the Baltic ports, and now that they cannot be sent to England, they will be brought here in larger quantities. The disease is to cattle what the plague is among men, and where it prevails, whole herds are swept off in a few days.

ASHES.—For dry, warm, sunny soils, ashes are not, as a general thing, beneficial; but on peat, or muck swamps, or clay lands, and on wet loams, they are almost invaluable. No farmer should sell his ashes for anything like the usual price obtained for them. Good ashes are cheaper to use upon the soil, at twenty-five cents per bushel, than slaked lime at half the price.

GARDEN VEGETABLES.—It is found that seeds of carrots, ruta baga, or mangel-wurtzel, which are soaked from twenty-four to forty-eight hours, and then rolled in plaster before sowing, will come up a week or ten days sooner than seed not treated in this way. As this gives the young plants a fair start with the weeds, it will prove a great advantage to the farmer. Two and a half pounds of carrot seed, four pounds of mangel wurtzel, or three pounds of turnip seed, should be sown to the acre.

Horse racing is against the law in Boston, so they call a race "a grand agricultural exhibition," and purses are called "premiums." Good people those Bostonians.

General News.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

DEATH OF THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER.—The last of the children of George III. has departed this life. Her Royal Highness Mary, Duchess of Gloucester, has just died at the age of eighty-one. She was born on the 25th of April, 1776, and consequently long passed the limit of human life.—There were thirteen children born from the marriage of George III. with Princess Charlotte: George, Prince of Wales, afterward George IV.; Frederick, Duke of York; William, Duke of Clarence, afterward William IV.; Edward, Duke of Kent; Ernest, Duke of Cumberland, afterward King of Hanover; Augustus, Duke of Sussex, and Adolphus, Duke of Cambridge. Of the six daughters three died unmarried, and three were married. The names in the order of birth stand thus: The Princess Royal, Charlotte Augusta, who was married to the King of Wurttemberg; the Princess Augusta, who died unmarried; the Princess Elizabeth, who was married to the Prince of Hesse Homberg; the Princess Mary, the lady just dead, who was married to her cousin the Duke of Gloucester; and, finally, the Princesses Sophia and Amelia, both of whom died unmarried. With so copious a race there was little danger of a disputed succession or of a vacant throne. It is singular, however, how few in number are the representatives of this numerous family in the present generation. Queen Victoria, the King of Hanover, and the three children of the late Duke of Cambridge, are, we believe, now the only survivors, and the Princess Charlotte, daughter of George IV., is the only one who has passed away. There is, however, but little chance that the Royal Family of England will be speedily exhausted. But a few days before the venerable Duchess of Gloucester was summoned from this world, a ninth child was born to the Queen of England; so that an orderly succession to the throne would appear to be among the events on which one may calculate with reasonable certainty.

THE WAR IN CHINA.—Advices from Europe and Asia indicate clearly that the war in China will soon assume very formidable proportions. England is preparing for a very extensive naval and military demonstration against the Emperor; and ships-of-war, gun-boats, transports, floating hospitals, and troops are being fitted out with alacrity. It is said that the island of Formosa will be immediately seized on. France is preparing to join her ally by sending out several additional vessels of war and a well-equipped land force of one thousand men, as a first instalment. Russia has been in actual conflict with the Chinese on two occasions lately,—once at Hong Kong, and again on the Siberian frontier,—and in both instances the Celestials had to fly before the forces of the Czar.

The Address in answer to Her Majesty's Speech was moved in the Commons by Mr. Dodson, one of the members for Sussex, in a maiden speech, and seconded by Mr. Baehman of Glasgow. It was agreed to without a division. The discussion was not marked by anything worthy of notice, if we except the announcements made by Lord Palmerston respecting the Ministerial policy, and especially the subject of Parliamentary reform. It is not the intention of the Government to touch this question during the present session; but the Premier has pledged it to introduce, early next year, such a measure as will be calculated to meet the just expectations of the country, correct those defects which exist in the present system of representation, and extend the franchise to a class of persons now unrepresented and excluded from that privilege. This declaration relieves the Government from the only difficulty in their way at present, and enables them to apply themselves, with the aid of the new Parliament, to the more necessary and pressing business of legislation.

In closing the debate Mr. Roebuck said, "I congratulate the House that we have now a distinct pledge from the noble lord that he intends, next year, to bring forward a measure of Parliamentary reform. There is no mistake as to his intentions. The noble lord tells us that in the present state of the representation there are great anomalies, that various classes are not represented in the House who deserve to be represented, and that it will be the duty of Her Majesty's Government, during the recess, to frame such a measure as will confer the representation upon these classes. Accepting these statements accordingly as I have described them, I

can only say I am not one of those who might be inclined to interrupt the course of business in the present session. (Hear, hear.) Having a clear and distinct statement from the noble lord that it is his intention to deal with the question of Parliamentary reform, I shall not interfere with his efforts by throwing any obstacles in his way. Such being the interpretation which I have placed upon the words of the noble lord, I thought it only right to state to this House, in plain and simple language, my view of the pledge which I believe he has given us to-night. (Hear, hear.)

UNITED STATES.

THE DALLAS-CLARENDON TREATY.—It is understood that Great Britain has made a formal proposal to the Administration for a new Central American treaty, to supersede the one which the subordinate convention to Honduras has for the present defeated. No correspondence, it is said, passed between Lord Clarendon and Mr. Dallas on the subject; the offer was made by Lord Napier. It is generally reported that the President declines negotiation, and prefers throwing the responsibility of a new treaty on the Senate.—*Harper's Weekly.*

THE GOVERNMENT OF KANSAS.—Hon. Robert J. Walker, after a brief visit to this city, during which he was entertained at a semi-public dinner, and afforded an opportunity of saying that he would secure to the people of Kansas an opportunity of voting freely on the new constitution, has departed for the seat of his new Government. A letter from acting-Governor Stanton, dated Le-compton, 27th April, contains the following reliable information on the prospects of the Territory:

"I have been here now nearly two weeks. The country is indeed very beautiful and inviting, but it is perfectly new and uncultivated. We have no conveniences of living, and have great trouble even in getting the necessities of life. The civil war of last year prevented the farmers from making or saving any crops, and now almost everything we eat is hauled from the Missouri River; yet, notwithstanding this, the people are coming in great crowds. Most of them come, however, with a view to speculation. This brings a great deal of money into the country, and the consequence is that everything is extremely high—quite as high as in California upon the first discovery of gold. But these prices will not last. One year of peaceful industry will give plenty and prosperity to the Territory. I hope to be able to maintain peace. The prospect is quite good."

DOMESTIC.

The *Morning News* thinks some developments may be made before the House of Assembly relative to Mr. End, which may probably render his seat very uncertain. His qualifications are doubtful.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A most melancholy vent transpired on the St. John river, at the Negro Brook Rapid, near the mouth of the Allegash river, last Wednesday morning, May the 6th, about 7 o'clock. A number of men having been discharged from the employ of Mr. Samuel Brayley, eleven of them got into a batteau and proceeded down to the mouth of the Allegash, where they remained all night, intending the next day to proceed to Fort Kent, and there await further employment, or otherwise return to their homes. On the following morning they continued their course until they came to the Negro Brook rapid, and finding that they were come to a somewhat dangerous place, the man in the stern cried out to the one in the bow to put out into the stream, but he seemed to take no particular heed, and he cried again and again, but still he did not regard, until finding the peril in which they were being involved, the man in the stern suddenly seemed to become paralyzed, and used no effort to free them from danger, and the batteau struck with great force a large stick of timber lodged in the rapid: the side of the batteau was knocked in, and the whole of them were precipitated into the water, and melancholy berelate, five of them found a watery grave.—*C. Windsor.*

NORWEGIAN EMIGRANTS.—Information has reached England that upwards of 10,000 Norwegians will proceed from Norway to Quebec during the present summer. Several of these will remain in Canada, but the larger portion will pass on to the Northwestern States of America.