

THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE LITERATURE AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

SAMUEL WATTS, Editor.]

"Our Queen and Constitution."

[A. C. & J. A. McLAUCHLAN, Publishers.]

VOL. IX.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1857.

NO. 41.

Timber Berths.

BY AUTHORITY.

Crown Land Office, 17th June, 1857.

THE right of Licence to cut Timber and Lumber until the first day of May 1858, on Crown Lands in the following situations, which were last season under Licence to the undermentioned persons, will be offered for sale at this Office by Public Auction on the following days, viz:—(Sale to commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of each day.)

Tuesday, 14th July—Restigouche and Nepisiguit Rivers, &c.

Wednesday, 15th July—Miramichi and Richibucto Rivers, &c.

Thursday, 16th July—Petitcodiac, Musquash, and St. Croix Rivers, &c.

Friday, 17th July—Grand Lake, Kennebecasis, Oromocto and Little Rivers, &c.

Saturday, 18th July—Nashwaak, Pokioik, Becaguimic, Tobique and Green Rivers, &c.

[Not to interfere with any Lots of Land located, or which may have been applied for, within one year previous to the 17th day of June instant.]

[In all cases of competition, the Purchaser must immediately pay the amount of purchase money, or else the Berth will be again offered for sale, excluding bids from the defaulter.]

Upset Price—Twenty Shillings per square mile.

NASHWAAK, POKIOIK, BECAGUIMIC AND GREEN RIVERS, &c.

SATURDAY, 18th June, 1857.

No.	Name.	Sq. Miles.	Situation.
236	John McLean,	2½	Nashwaak.
381	Charles McPherson,	8	do
385	do	2½	do
395	Francis Ferguson,	10	do
396	do	10	do
397	do	10	do
398	do	7	do
399	do	6	Upper Nashwaak.
331	Arch. McLean,	6	Penniac.
333	George H. Hart,	6	do
334	do	2	do
413	Ezekiel Savage,	2	do
471	James Stevenson,	2	do
397	George A. Perley,	2	Carlow.
398	John Bartlett,	2	do
399	Ebenezer Horton,	2	do
429	John McLean,	7½	McKenzie's Creek.
439	John Hoban,	2	do
456	Benjamin Yerxa,	3	Young's Brook.
472	John Hoban,	5	Cross Creek.
418	Thomas Jones,	2	Rushagunis.
619	George H. Hart,	3	Harvey Settlement.
820	Richard Burgess,	2	do
528	Charles McPherson,	2	Hawell.
386	do	3½	Garden's Creek.
387	do	10	do
232	Thos. Pickard, Jr.	2	Prince William.
384	Charles McPherson,	2½	do
400	do	4½	do
241	Thos. Pickard, Jr.	2	Lake George.
535	Charles McPherson,	2	Pokioik.
391	do	2	do
392	do	4	do
393	do	2	do
796	do	4	do
786	do	2	do
578	Thos. Pickard, Jr.	2	Caledonia Settlement.
439	Joseph Parent,	2	Shagunac.
321	do	6	do
390	Charles McPherson,	2	do
447	William Connell,	5½	Bel River.
520	Enoch DeBeck,	2	do
556	James Rankin, Jr.	4	do
558	Charles Perley,	8	do
566	George DeBeck,	5½	do
597	Charles Perley,	2	do
641	George H. Hart,	2	do
649	James Rankin,	2	do
650	Wm. A. McLean,	5	do
651	Charles Perley,	3	do
652	Ara Dow,	2	do
738	Charles Perley,	2	do
698	William Connell,	6	Canterbury.
411	Charles Perley,	2	Bull's Creek.
299	Wm. F. Dibblee,	3	Nackawic.
399	Charles McPherson,	2½	do
394	do	4	do
469	Gregory Clowes,	5	do
795	David N. Raymond,	5½	do
714	William Connell,	3	do
767	do	2	do
597	do	2	do
815	Charles McPherson,	3	do
286	Joel Miller,	2½	Lit. N. W. Nackawic.
215	Benj. Kilburn,	2½	do
373	Charles McPherson,	2	do
431	Samuel Fox,	2	do
432	do	2	do
288	Charles McPherson,	2	E. side Nackawic.
322	George H. Hart,	2	Southampton.

Nashwaak, Pokioik, Becaguimic, Tobique, &c.

No.	Name.	Sq. Miles.	Situation.
403	Charles Perley,	2	Southampton.
437	William Brown,	2	do
406	Charles Perley,	2	Southampton and North-
408	do	2½	Newburg.
412	do	2	do
419	William Connell,	2	do
416	do	2	Northampton.
806	do	4	do
858	W. C. Bull,	10	Brighton.
395	Wm. F. Dibblee,	2	do
887	do	4½	Becaguimic.
393	do	2	do
394	do	2	do
410	Charles Perley,	6	do
422	William Connell,	6	do
423	do	3	do
424	do	9	do
425	do	4	do
426	do	7½	do
427	do	4½	do
428	do	3	do
429	John Buba,	3	do
614	William Connell,	7½	do
615	do	6	do
616	do	6	do
714	do	4½	do
436	Wm. S. J. Dibblee,	2	Woodstock.
439	William Connell,	2	Williamston.
421	do	2	do
418	do	4	Coldstream.
721	Samuel Dickinson,	3	do
765	William Connell,	3	do
766	do	2	do
396	Wm. F. Dibblee,	6½	Stiekney Brook.
399	do	4	Shikitiak.
456	George Squires,	2	do
529	Stephen G. Burpe,	6½	do
647	William Connell,	3	do
805	Stephen G. Burpe,	2	do
868	do	2	do
339	S. H. Estabrooks,	3	Munquart.
340	do	2	do
497	Charles Perley,	2	do
591	William Connell,	2	do
676	S. H. Estabrooks,	5	do
677	do	3	do
731	Charles Perley,	2	do
764	George H. Hart,	3	do
391	Wm. F. Dibblee,	3½	Mainiac.
392	do	4	do
499	Charles Perley,	3	do
536	Wm. F. Dibblee,	2	do
598	do	2	do
327	Benj. Beveridge,	3	Ranger Settlement.
619	do	7½	do
323	do	3	Lit. Riv., Ranger Set.
329	do	3	do rear of do
281	Stephen Tracey,	4	Tobique.
297	Wm. F. Dibblee,	2	do
317	Benj. Beveridge,	2	do
318	do	2½	do
321	do	2	do
322	do	3	do
326	do	4	do
323	do	2	do
337	S. H. Estabrooks,	3	do
338	do	3	do
453	Benja. Beveridge,	2½	do
577	David N. Raymond,	3½	do
696	do	4½	do
620	Benja. Beveridge,	2	do
621	do	3	do
622	do	3	do
689	do	4	do
719	William Connell,	2	do
732	John Ballech,	5	do
733	Wm. F. Dibblee,	3	do
839	S. H. Estabrooks,	2	do
877	Wm. F. Dibblee,	2	do
372	Joseph Myshall,	2	Three Brooks.
373	do	10	do
374	do	4½	do
537	James A. Phillips,	5	do
225	Benj. Beveridge,	2	Ottelock.
655	A. C. Hammond,	3	Odel River.
898	Benj. Beveridge,	7	do
319	do	2	Quaker Brook.
517	Charles McPherson,	6	Mamozekel.
712	do	2	Wapekegan.
716	do	2	do
717	do	2	do
729	William Connell,	3	Nictor.
234	Stephen Tracey,	9	Salmon River.
451	John Thompson,	2	do
497	Stephen Tracey,	9	do
438	do	4½	do
420	Geo. E. Sutherland,	9	do
500	do	9	do
661	Robert Kerr,	9	do
662	Stephen Tracey,	4½	do
854	Geo. E. Sutherland,	1	do
459	Wm. A. McLean,	6	Little Salmon River.
379	A. W. Raymond,	3	Andavor.
657	Andw. J. Raymond,	2	do
324	Benj. Beveridge,	4	Restook Portage.
378	Wm. A. McLean,	3	do
535	A. W. Raymond,	2	do

Nashwaak, Pokioik, Becaguimic, Tobique, &c.

No.	Name.	Sq. Miles.	Situation.
636	Daniel Johnston,	6	Little River.
652	do	7½	do
707	Alex. Houston,	3	do
847	do	2	do
901	Thomas Crozier,	3	do
816	A. W. Raymond,	2	Quisibis River.
902	Hilaire Vasseur,	2	Green River.
772	Stephen Tracey,	9	Grand River.
461	Chas. McPherson,	6	Siegas River.
569	John L. Turner,	2	Madawaska.
872	John A. Morrison,	4½	do
894	J. W. Turner,	2	Baker's Brook.
909	do	2	do
899	Lendore Paige,	2	do
736	James McLean,	5	Power's Brook.
875	John Glasier,	10	Little R. Madawaska.
376	do	7½	do
377	do	10	St. Francis.

Agriculture.

We promised to say something with reference to the necessity of agriculture being regarded as a science; since that promise was made we fell upon the following, in the *Baltimore Dispatch*, which expresses our own views so nearly that we transfer it to our columns—the more especially as the hints in the latter part of it, respecting the raising of stock, we consider particularly worthy the attention of our farmers:

It is said that the Annual production of the American farm makes a very poor appearance when compared with that of the European, and we believe the assertion passes undisputed as to its correctness. It may not be uninteresting, however, to inquire into the cause of this fact, since fact it is generally allowed to be. Indeed, there are several causes, not the least of which is the desire of owning large farms, without possessing the capital necessary to secure good cultivation. The number of acres seems to be the grand object, as if the produce of a farm would spontaneously be commensurate to its extent, when, in fact, it presents but one of the elements of production—barren, or worse than barren, except when fertilized by the combined aid of capital, labor, and intelligent cultivation. Of course, therefore, every acre owned by a farmer beyond the number for which his capital, labor and means of cultivation are adequate, really becomes a burden and a tax to him.—A cause of loss instead of a source of gain. This is a radical defect, and is the secret of the want of success of many a cultivator of the soil. Another cause why the products of an European farm greatly exceed that of an American one, is found in the lamentable fact that, with all the progress made in the science of agriculture within the last few years, our farmers rarely understand the true principles of their business.—This is a sad, though not a very profitable truth. Agriculture is a science and an art more recondite in its mysteries of its knowledge, more multifarious in its applications,—containing a wider scope for observation, a larger field for the harvest of experience, and demanding a larger share of the exercise of judgment,—than any other; and yet it has been practically treated as if it required a pair of stout arms and nothing more. Our young men have made haste to rush to any other calling or occupation from the field; and he who continued to give his time to the tilling of the ground—unless, indeed, he already possessed, by inheritance, land enough to make him independent,—was considered devoid of spirit or ambition. They knew not, or would not recognize, the truth that agriculture was the most ennobling of all occupations and the mother of all wealth, and that the knowledge, experience and skill gained in its pursuit formed a real capital as available as cash, and not as liable to evaporate and disappear. Hence, farming has been looked upon as an occupation, not a study or a trade; a drudgery, and not a science and an art. Yet, though capable of great perfection, agriculture is not exorbitant in its demands to be successfully prosecuted. It is presented upon certain unerring laws, which it is easy to understand and simple to follow; yet if these be unknown or disregarded, or insufficiently carried out, the business becomes impoverishing to the soil and unproductive to its owner. The subject of manuring is of vital importance; but the true principle upon which manure should be supplied is almost altogether neglected.

It may be thus enunciated: the value of the annual animal product of the farm should equal that of the vegetable product. Where and wherever the vegetable product is greater in value than the animal product, the condition of agriculture will be found unsatisfactory, and the country poor. The cause is easily seen. The main reliance of the farmer for means to ameliorate the condition of his soil, and to maintain and increase its fertility, must always be upon the manure made by the domestic animals kept upon his property. Any and all other schemes for keeping up the fertility of the soil in any part of the country must prove futile, and end in loss and disappointment. To have, therefore, the proper proportion of domestic animals, to properly preserve and judiciously apply the manure they furnish, are the very first principles of successful farming.

In no part of Europe is agriculture so prosperous as in Flanders and portions of Holland; and any American farmer travelling through those countries would be astonished at the large number of animals which are kept, and the quantity of grain produced upon a farm of ordinary size, or what we would consider such. As an instance, but by no means a rare one, a gentleman who travels with an observing eye gives this account of a Flanders farm, rather larger than the average, containing about one hundred and thirty acres: About one fourth was a permanent pasture; the remainder arable, of which thirty acres were in wheat, ten in rye, fourteen in oats, fourteen in clover, ten in flax, twelve in culm, three in beans, three in barley, and six in potatoes. The stock of this farmer consisted of seventeen cows, five calves, five heifers, nine horses, and three colts, making thirty-nine head in all. Such an instance would be a veritable phenomenon with us. But, contrasting the systems of agriculture prevailing in France with that of England, we see results which demonstrate that the principle we have enunciated is the true one. England has no advantages of soil or climate which France does not possess. On the contrary, France can easily produce all that England does, and has, besides, many advantages in her wine, tobacco, Indian corn, oleaginous and textile crops, over England; and yet England, on her thirty millions of acres, supports thirty millions of sheep, or one to each acre; while France, with a hundred and six millions of acres, supports only the same number. As respects cattle, Great Britain, on sixty-two millions of acres, supports eight million head of cattle of the most improved breeds; while France, on her one hundred and six millions of acres, supports only ten millions, and those of unimproved breeds: and so wide is the yield of milk and the weight of meat in favor of England, that, while the French farmers gain annually twenty millions of dollars as the product of four millions of cows, the English farmers make eighty millions of dollars as the product of three millions. In the three principal kinds of domestic animals, sheep, pigs and cattle, the English obtain four times more than the French in milk, meat and wool. On comparing the two agricultures, we find that, while the value of the animal produce of England is greater than its vegetable produce, the value of the animal produce of France is less than one half of its vegetable produce; we consequently find the agriculture of England is rich, while that of France is poor. These are facts which cannot be gainsaid, and they teach an important lesson to every farmer or planter in our land. It is, that he cannot be permanently prosperous unless his live stock be in proportion to his acres, his acres in proportion to his means of cultivation, and the annual animal products of his farm at least equal to its vegetable products in value. We are persuaded that the neglect to observe these natural requirements will account for the impoverishment of many of our farms and farmers.

POTATOE CROP.—We have seen a letter received by the American Consul at this port from a gentleman in Boston, in which the writer states that he has consigned to the former four packages, as sample, of an article discovered, tried, and found effectual for preventing the rot in the potatoes.—The writer also states that he has applied for the sum of \$10,000 offered by the State of Massachusetts for the discovery of such an article, also to the government of England for the sum of £30,000 offered by that country, and that he is taking measures to secure the 30,000 francs offered by the Government of France for the same discovery. The discovery in question has been tested and experimented with during the last three years, in a great variety of ways, and in no instance, it is said, have