

The Parable

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### AGRICULTURAL.

**FARM WORK FOR NOVEMBER.**—The corn that has not been harvested should now be secured in cribs. The husks are not so good as in October, but the grain has not suffered in the field with the exception of those ears that were broken down.

Farmers cannot be too quick in securing their potatoes. They ought to be dug in October, for the upper ones that are not covered with earth in the hill are spoiled by a hard frost. Not so with the various kinds of turnip. They may freeze in the ground without injury, but the soil must thaw again or the turnip is spoiled. We run but little risk, in this latitude, by leaving our turnips in the field till the fifteenth of November.

Before this month expires it will be proper to let all kinds of stock have shelter. Oxen and the older portion need it most. Cows in milk must be kept warm, and young cattle should be kept dry and out of the cold winds. It is not a good policy to let them lose flesh in November.

Repair the barn and the yard therefore before it is necessary to wear mittens or you will not be able to drive nails so well. Put the pump in repair and see that the watering trough stands in the very warmest place, for cattle will not drink well when they stand in the wind.

Let the fattening hogs have a variety and as much food as they want; and let the store pigs have a warm place for the winter. It will cost less to keep them warm than cold.

If the compost that you had prepared in summer to spread on grass land has not been carted and spread, finish it before the ground freezes hard. That portion which is intended for mry meadows ought to lie under the barn till the ground freezes—then it may be hauled out and spread direct from the cart.

Green sward may be ploughed now, for planting next year. And all the tillage lands that are covered with a vegetable growth of any kind should be ploughed before winter to secure the green matter—in the spring there will be nothing green to be buried by the furrow. Deeper furrows may be turned now than you would venture to turn next April or May, for by exposure to the air the earth from below will become somewhat ameliorated before the time of planting. It is better to turn green sward now than in April before the grass starts—for there is more green matter to be buried.

Cattle are more able to work now. The large farmer has his steers at home; and the small farmer can hire oxen better in November than in April or May. And mind that winter be not allowed to set in till the cow yard has been well covered with loam or other matter to increase the manure heap. This business is often neglected till it is too late. Farmers fail more often to do this work than any that is required. But it must be done if they intend to make their farms more productive.

Some have argued that it is cheaper to carry out the clear excrements of cattle and make the compost by mixing this by the plough. But this doctrine is fallacious. The excrements of the cattle cannot be secured and carted out without mixing other matter with them. The one half will be lost.

If the wood for winter is not all under cover, have enough there for kindling. Green wood is not easily kindled, and wet wood is worse than green.

**EDUCATION OF FARMERS' DAUGHTERS.**—In the families of many farmers, there are too many unproductive hands. In the changes which, since the introduction of extensive manufactories of cotton and wollen among us, have taken place in our habits of domestic labour, some of the internal resources of the farmer have been dried up, and new occasions of expenditure introduced. I cannot better illustrate this matter than by a recurrence to a conversation which I had with one of the most respectable farmers in this country. "Sir," said he to me, "I am a widower, and have only one daughter at home. I have gone to the utmost extent of my limited means for her education. She is a good scholar and has everywhere stood high in her classes, and acquitted herself to the satisfaction of her instructors. She is expert in all the common branches of education. She reads Latin and French; she understands mineralogy and botany; and I can show you, with pleasure some of her fine needlework, embroidery, and drawing. In the loss of her mother, she is my whole dependance; but, instead of waiting upon me, I am obliged to hire a servant to wait upon her. I want her to take charge of my dairy, but she cannot think of milking; and as her mother was anxious that her child should be saved from all hardship—for she used to say, the poor girl would have enough of that by and bye—she never allowed her to share in her labour; and therefore she knows

no more of the care of the dairy, or indeed, of housekeeping, than any city milliner; so that, in fact, I have sold all my cows but one. This cow supplies us with what milk we want, but I buy my butter and cheese. I told her a few days since that my stockings were worn out, and that I had a good deal of wool in the chamber, which I wished she would card and spin. Her reply was, in a tone of unaffected surprise—'Why, father! no young lady does that; and besides, it is so much to send it to the mill and get it carded there.' Well, I continued, you will knit the stockings if I get the yarn spun? 'Why, no father! mother never taught me how to knit, because she said it would interfere with my lessons; and then, if I knew how, it would take a great deal of time and be much cheaper to buy the stockings at the store.'

This incident illustrates perfectly the condition of many a farmer's family, and exhibits a serious drawback upon his property, and a great impediment to his success. The false notions which prevail among us in regard to labour, create a distaste for it; and the fact if the time required to be employed in many articles of household manufacture be reckoned at its ordinary value, the cost of making many articles of clothing would exceed that for which they could be purchased at the store, is deemed a sufficient reason for abandoning it at home. In many cases however, the time is turned to no account, but absolutely squandered. But the clothing, if not made, must be bought; and they who might produce it must be sustained at an equal expense, whether they work or are idle.

**AN ECONOMICAL MODE OF FEEDING STOCK.**—Farmers who have but few animals, say two or three cows, a yoke of cattle, or a pair of horses, will find it greatly to their interests to cut their corn stalks, straw and even hay, when it bears a high price. When this is done, put the fodder into casks of suitable dimensions, take hot water, to prolong the heat, and salt it at the rate of two quarts to a barrel. All know that brine can be kept hot longer than fresh water. Pour this upon the cut fodder as fast as possible, in order to prevent the escape of heat, cover the head of the cask close with a blanket or anything convenient, which will keep in the steam, and let it stand half a day, or longer, when it will be found tolerably well cooked. Now place it in troughs for the stock; and if you have meal or bran to sprinkle over it, your animals will relish the feed so much the better, and it will do them more good. Corn stalks and coarse hay are worth twice as much for food when thus prepared, as if thrown out neither cut nor steamed.

**CURE FOR A FOUNDERED HORSE.**—Some three years since I had the misfortune to founder a valuable horse. It was a corn founder of the worst kind—so much so that he could not take a step. Having had but little experience in horse flesh, I called in some neighbours and they pronounced him incurable, and advised me to knock him in the head as the speediest cure. I could not bear the thought of losing so valuable and faithful an animal, and as a last recourse, I applied to my "Book Farming." In an old number of the American Farmer, I found the following recipe for founderd horses, and although my faith was weak, I immediately applied the remedy with entire success:—

"Have a tub of water as near boiling hot as possible, and commence bathing his legs, beginning at the fetlock, and going up, for if the hot water is applied above it, the hair will be taken off. When the leg which is founderd has been well bathed wrap it in a woolen blanket, and tie the blankets on carefully, and then saturate the blankets with hot water, beginning at the bottom and going up.—Repeat the hot water once in two hours, until the swelling begins to go down. Give the horse a purge of sage tea, molasses and melted lard, say a pint of each: and should it be a bad case, bleed him in the neck."

As mine was a bad case, I followed all the directions implicitly, notwithstanding the oft repeated assertions of the man that applied the water that the hair would all be taken off, I had the satisfaction to see my horse speedily recover and in a few days be ready for service again. This invaluable remedy, I might have never given to the public, had not the same horse been again founderd and again cured by the same simple remedy. Last Sunday morning, I went into the stable, and found my horse founderd in his hind legs. He was in great pain, refused his food and could scarcely move. I immediately drenched him with sage tea, molasses and lard, and applied the blankets and hot water. Monday morning the horse was in fine order, with a good appetite, and at work in the harness.

**AGRICULTURAL.**—To feed the land before it is hungry, to give it rest before it is weary, and to weed it before it becomes foul, are the best evidences of farming.

### THE ROMAN CATHOLIC SYNOD AT THURLES.

It was an unfortunate day for England when the sceptre of the sister isle passed into its hands. From first to last she has been a hopeless subject. Wars and rumours of wars, discord and confusion, pillage and murder, improvidence and misery, ignorance and superstition, have crushed it to the earth, and bade defiance to every effort, religious or political, to raise it from its prostrate condition. The cause is as well known as the fact itself. An incubus has rested upon it in the Romish church, and under it the land has groaned. The same results are beheld in every country, where that church has obtained the ascendancy.

It would be amusing, if it were not so distressing, to witness the infatuated obstinacy with which the Irish people resist every measure intended for their improvement, and the invariable regularity with which their best friends are driven from the field by an unwise and senseless opposition. We are almost able to muster up a little sympathy for the Protestant friends of the Romish Church in their present awkward dilemma.

The "National Colleges" was a favourite measure with the more enlightened and liberal minded of our politicians, as they are pleased to deem and style themselves, with those who boast of being freed from the trammels of bigotry and superstition, who are able to rise above the narrowing and selfish influence of sectarianism, and to survey all men and systems as alike. It was carried against the wishes and remonstrances of those by whom the battles of Protestantism have ever been fought, and who, on this occasion, were not slow to point out the evil of this iniquitous alliance, and its baneful consequences. Yet the measure passed. Colleges were erected, professors of both persuasions appointed, and though the number of students who enrolled themselves prognosticated a miserable failure to this hedge-headed system, there being only 370 in the three Colleges of Belfast, Galway and Cork, still the dawn of the political millenium for Ireland had appeared, one happy session had been brought to a close, during which Protestant and Papist were seen walking together in friendly harmony, within the same cloisters, and drinking at the same fountain of knowledge and truth. The halcyon days of peace and prosperity had come at last, when religious faith was no longer an obstacle in the way of her Government.

But alas for their knowledge of Popery, and yet they might have known it, for its spirit never changes. They did not require to go to Scripture to learn the nature of Antichrist. It is stamped upon the page of history in characters deeper than ever were engraved. The principles of the Romish Church are such that it cannot fuse with other bodies. It must work alone and triumph alone.—And if this be its general character and policy it is especially so in the department of knowledge. Ignorance is the foundation upon which its empire is built, and the mother of its devotion. Of this the Church is perfectly aware, and has ever sought to darken the understanding. In this case of the colleges she has but done what all might have anticipated. She has thrown the national scheme to the winds, so far as her authority extends. Acting upon the rescript which sometime ago was obtained from the Pope against the colleges, the bishops and other fathers of the Romish Church in Ireland, have assembled together in Synod and condemned a Government system as displayed not only in the colleges, but in other Schools of learning, on the ground that it is fraught with grievous and intrinsic dangers, and framed in ignorance of the inflexible nature of their doctrines, and of the jealousy with which they are obliged to avoid everything opposed to the purity and integrity of their faith. The Synod has, in the meantime, issued a declaration to this effect; recommending what they cannot enforce until their decision receives the confirmation of the Pope. That a papal bull will shortly be issued—forbidding all Catholics to enter these seminaries, there cannot be a doubt, from the part which the Pope has already taken.

\* Such is the awkward predicament in which the Government is at present placed, not to speak of those Catholics who have already been appointed to the new chairs.—What is to be the result? Are the laity from whom another civil restraint has thus been withdrawn, to be dispossessed by their clergy of the privilege, or are they, as some fondly suppose, to free themselves from clerical bondage and gratefully receive the boon conferred? Alas they have no choice. They are ruled with a rod of iron and must submit. But though nothing is to be expected from this quarter, a great end will have been gained by the failure of the measure, should it be the means of opening the eyes of government and politicians generally, to the madness of currying favour with Catholics in a country whose spirit and laws are essentially Protestant. The Romish Church must ever be an alien in a Protestant country. It occupies