

Mr. Russell

2-1  
10-5  
2-0  
8 1/2  
1-8  
12-0  
12-9  
10-5  
2-4

# The Carleton Sentinel;

AND

## FAMILY JOURNAL.

Devoted to Agriculture, Literature, and General Intelligence.

Published and Edited

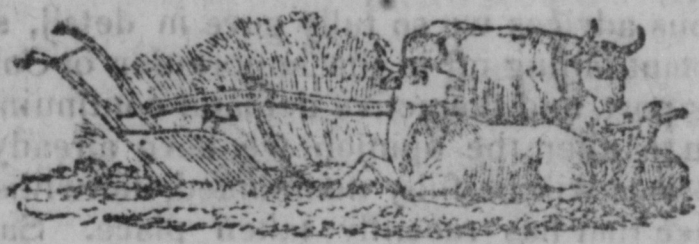
"Our Queen and Constitution."

By James S. Segee.

NUMBER 30.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1851.

VOLUME 3.



### AGRICULTURAL.

#### MANURE IS MONEY.

There is no maxim in reference to agriculture, the soundness of which is more obvious than this, and none, perhaps, which is more disregarded in practice. It is often argued by farmers who are located on new and fertile soils, that there is no necessity for manuring—that the soil is already rich enough, or that the little benefit of manures would not compensate for the labour of applying them. It is not to be denied that there are particular cases to which this reasoning will apply; that is, there are soils which, for a while, contain all or nearly all the elements necessary for the support of crops; but the inevitable tendency of the growth and removal of plants, without any return, is the exhaustion of the soil, and this result must sooner or later be made manifest under all circumstances.

Besides, the idea of the inexpediency of manuring is, in many instances, carried to a pernicious extreme. A farmer chances to locate on a soil, which, when first subjected to the plow, yields bountiful returns; and flattered, or perhaps made indolent and careless, by the easy living he gets, he continues the course with which he began, till utter barrenness is the consequence. The country abounds with examples of this system of devastation; it has spread from the Eastern to the Western States, and is still progressing in the same direction. Everywhere its ultimate effects are the same,—the difference on different soils, being one of time only. Even in the new State of Ohio, the fertility of which, was, a few years since, vaunted the world over, there are many worn-out acres, which have been sold at low prices by their former owners, who have removed still further west, to run over and lay waste more new land. The same operations are in progress, more or less, in Indiana, Illinois, and other western States.

These effects would always be avoided by a proper course of management. It should be the first endeavor of the farmer to save and apply, to the greatest advantage, those fertilizing substances which he can most readily obtain. The excrement of animals, all animal offal—as entrails, flesh, skin, bones, horns, hoofs, &c., vegetable matter, in the form of straw, coarse grass, refuse hay,—wood-ashes, &c., should be carefully saved. The waste of these articles, in many parts of the country is really a subject of astonishment. On farms where the soil has already been much exhausted, and is every year growing poorer, it is not uncommon to find much of the manure of the barnyard and the hog-pen washed into the highway, or carried off by some neighbouring stream. Inattention to the saving of urine, and the waste of that valuable fertilizer, is still more common, and a cause of still greater loss.

The means to be adopted by the farmer for saving the manure of his domestic animals, must be somewhat varied to particular circumstances. In the northern part of the country, stock is generally sheltered in winter—horses and cattle being commonly kept at night in stalls. Perhaps there is no plan which better answers the purpose of saving the liquid and solid excrements, than that of a cellar under the barn or stable where the animals are kept. This receives all and if the bottom of the cellar has been made tight with clay or cement, there can be no waste. The temperature is not high enough to produce rapid fermentation, leaving the manure to gradually decompose, and its gases to combine with the litter, muck, or other absorbent matters, should always be mixed with it to such an extent as to make it sufficiently dry to be readily loaded and carted. No situation can be more convenient for mixing these substances, or forming any kind of compost, as by keeping the manure level, and spreading over the materials to be added, at proper intervals, the whole will be intimately combined. It here undergoes no loss by keeping, but may be used whenever required.

In mild weather, cattle are kept more or less in yards and sheds adjoining the barn, and sheep are kept in sheds connected with yards. These sheds and yards should be well coated with muck or litter, before the stock is brought up in the fall. The yards should be in the form of a basin, so tight that nothing will soak through, and muck, potato vines, refuse corn stalks, and other rubbish should be thrown

in to absorb the liquid. The dung of sheep is dry, and from its containing a large proportion of nitrogen, is inclined to heat violently, by which much of its value is dissipated. To prevent this, it would be an advantage to spread a coat of muck, an inch or two thick, through the sheds, once a week, or if litter is more convenient it may be used, and kept sufficiently moist by being watered from a pump or aqueduct, by a spout or hose-pipe. Care should be taken that too much water is not applied—the manure should simply be moistened,—if made wet the sheep will be injured by being kept on it.

We saw, lately, on the farm of Mr. Henry Kilner, of south Salem, Westchester county, N. Y., some good arrangements in regard to saving manures. His barns and sheds are so placed as to occupy three sides of a square, the opening being on the south. The basement of the main barn is used for stabling cattle and horses—the storage of hay, &c., being on the floor above, which is nearly on a level, with the ground on one side of the barn and the cattle on the other. The animals stand on ground considerably higher than the centre of the area—the centre having been excavated for the purpose of forming a receptacle for the manure. Into this, the manure from the cattle and horses is thrown, it being mixed together, and also mixed with litter. The urine from both sides is conducted into a tank, from which it is raised by a chain pump and turned over the manureheap, in such quantities and as often as is necessary to keep it sufficiently moist. From the large quantity of absorbent matters mixed with the manure, no effluvia or gas is perceived to arise from it.

Mr. K. has, however, adopted another plan, which he likes better, and which we think preferable to the above, in another building, where most of his neat cattle are kept. The cattle stand on flag-stones, nicely laid, and which are kept at all times well covered with litter. Under the floor between this flagging and the outside of the building is a cellar; but the cellar does not extend under where the cattle stand. The dung and urine all go into this cellar. All the appurtenances in reference to this place are not yet completed. The cellar is to form part of a yard—a firm stone-wall to be made round it. A shed roof is to be attached to the barn, in order to protect the manure from being too much drenched by rains, or dried by the sun and air. An apartment for hogs is made under one end of building, with an opening connecting with this yard, and here they are to work composting—the manure from the stock, and such other materials as may be gathered for the purpose, being thrown together to be mixed by them.

Mr. K. has plenty of good water brought in pipes to his stables and yards. This is of great importance, both as to the saving of manure and the well-doing of the animals, yet it is most strangely neglected by many farmers.—Where cattle are obliged to go to a pond or stream for water, they do not drink with proper regularity. If the weather is very cold or stormy, they will undergo much thirst before they will expose themselves, and when they do finally commence drinking, they swallow so much that they are chilled through, (the water being frequently but little above the freezing point) and stand for some time shivering from its effects. From the want at the proper time, and from the shock occasioned by drinking too much at once, their digestive organs are deranged, and their food fails to supply the proper nourishment. When water is brought to the yards, and the animals have constant access to it, they drink as they need—usually but a little at a time, and their food being taken as appetite prompts them, and with all the functions in healthy action, they derive from it the greatest possible benefit. The manure is all saved, being left in the stables or yards; but when animals are forced to leave the yards for water, much of the manure is left near where they drink, and is washed off where it does but little good.—*Albany Cultivator.*

We give the following receipt, for the benefit of house-keepers who are anxious to get rid of their loose change in the most foolish manner or make their little ones interesting, delicate and dyspeptic. The money that might at the end of a year, pay for two or three good newspapers, can be applied weekly for this purpose.

**APPLE PUDDING.**—Take the yolks of ten eggs, and the whites of five, beat them well, add a pint of apples after they are stewed and put through a sifter, stir in a quarter of a pound of butter, the peel of two lemons grated, and juice of one, sugar to taste. Maccaud nutmegs are very good substitutes for lemon juice.

Night keeps men alive without fire, candles, meat, drink or clothing: all she asks is a bed. The poorest man is as happy as a king as soon as he lies down; and, fortunately, he has to stand up only half his time.

#### CONVERSION OF ENGLAND TO ROME.

The Pope has seriously undertaken to reconvert the people of England to Rome! Flattered by the frequent transitions which have taken place since the rise of Puseyism, and encouraged by those political concessions, which the government has made from time to time, in obedience to the spirit of the age, the conceited occupant of the Seven Hills fancies that the speedy return of England to the embrace of the Mother Church, is among the recompenses that Providence is about to bestow upon him for his past troubles. This is the substance of the Pope's bull; it recites that it is the earnest desire and aim of the Roman Pontiff to extend Catholicity, and to "re-convert the English nation," especially by the foreign education of devout young English Catholics; and considering the present state of England, and the number of persons daily converted, His Holiness judges it proper to recall the vicars apostolic, and a complete new episcopal hierarchy is established.

The conceit is so ridiculous, and the harm that all this empty parade is to work in such a country, so trifling, that the indignation it has awakened is rather astonishing. You who have been accustomed to the largest liberty, and become familiarized to the presence of Catholic bishops among you, can hardly understand the intensity of fear and feeling which the anticipated return of Cardinal Wiseman awakens. He will be in danger of a Haynau reception, if better feelings do not prevail. It is true, he will be the first Cardinal that has set foot on English territory for three centuries; but that is no proof that he will fire the Thames, or make one single Catholic more. The English are slow at learning the lessons of time.

On different keys, the same tone of rebuke and denunciation prevails in all the leading journals. The *Times* thunders out its exasperated periods, with characteristic eloquence and energy. The *Chronicle* speaks in a gentler tone, but cannot help stigmatizing his last act as "foolish" and "insolent." The *Post* pronounces the point at issue to be "not religious, but political—not a war of Rome against the Anglican creed, but the validity of the power of the Bishop of Rome against that of the Queen of England;" and declares the conduct of Pius IX. to be "a direct invasion of the Royal authority, and an attack upon the Constitution of 1688." The most judicious view of the case is that taken by the *Daily News*, which justly observes, that this act of the Papacy should lead to an enquiry, upon the part of the Protestants, into the causes of that increase of Romanism which suggested to the Pope and his advisers the step they have just taken. That enquiry would show that Romanism is propagated in English society, from two opposite quarters, from above, by Oxford Professors, who are Protestant in name, and Popish in heart; and from below, by natives of Ireland, whose extraordinary fecundity and migratory habits have occasioned the planting of popish colonies in every part of the British empire. The evil, therefore should be checked in both these sources. Oxford should be purged of Anglo-Papists, and thoroughly reformed; and no effort should be spared to realise, in the best sense, "Justice to Ireland."—*Correspondence N. Y. Ev m.*

**INFLUENCE OF THE CHURCH OF ROME.**—During the last three centuries, to stunt the growth of the human mind has been her chief object. Throughout Christendom whatever advance has been made in knowledge, in freedom, in wealth, and in the arts of life, has been made in spite of her, and has everywhere been in inverse proportion to her power. The loveliest and most fertile provinces of Europe have, under her rule, been sunk in poverty, in political servitude, and in intellectual torpor; while Protestant countries, once proverbial for sterility and barbarism, have been turned by skill and industry into gardens, and can boast of a long list of heroes and statesmen, philosophers and poets. Whoever, knowing what Italy and Scotland naturally are, and what, four hundred years ago they actually were, shall now compare the country round Rome with the country round Edinburgh, will be able to form some judgment as to the tendency of papal domination. The descent of Spain, once the first among monarchies, to the depths of degradation; the elevation of Holland, in spite of many natural disadvantages, to a position such as no commonwealth so small has ever reached, teach the same lesson. Who passes, in Germany, from a Roman Catholic to a Protestant principality; in Switzerland, from a Roman Catholic to a Protestant canton; in Ireland, from a Roman Catholic to a Protestant county; finds that he has passed from a lower to a higher grade of civilization. On the other side of the Atlantic, the same law prevails. The Protestants of the United States have left far behind