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"Our Queen and Constitution."

[By James S. Segee.

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Agricultural.

A FEW WORDS ON FEEDING STOCK.

At the frost time, when hay bears a high price, it is advisable to make it go as far in feeding out as practicable. Farmers differ in their modes of feeding stock. Some prefer giving their cattle as much as they are inclined to eat; others are of the opinion that they will do better with a reasonable allowance, but short of what they would eat was it before them, thereby always preserving a good appetite.

There is also a difference of opinion in regard to the best method of feeding out rough or coarse fodder. Some prefer to give out this in the fall and first of winter, before cattle have learned they are to have hay; others are of the opinion that it is best to reserve coarse fodder until the weather becomes quite cold, and then feed it out in the yard, where, they say, they will eat it better than in the barn. The writer does not pretend that he has learned as much from thirty years' experience as others from fifty or more, yet he is willing to give his views hoping they will be corrected if erroneous.—He says:—

"I think it essential to be regular as to time and quantity in feeding, and, while I would not cram them with as much as they can hold, I am in favor of feeding them pretty liberally.—Cold weather the most favorable for feeding out rough fodder, but not the coldest place. For this reason I feed wholly in the barn, and the warmer it is the less food is required. I do not think it best to confine cattle to coarse fodder as long as it lasts, any more than a person, but to feed a part when the appetite is good, and finish with something better, or, what I think is preferable, cut coarse fodder and mix cut hay with it.

It is not a small error, in my judgment, to keep cattle out in the cold to create an appetite for coarse fodder or double the quantity of hay they would require if kept warm and comfortable."

A FARMER.

Winthrop, Dec. 18, 1852.

A little extra labor in chopping feed for your cattle will be much more than paid for by their gain.

FODDERING HORSES AND CATTLE.

Mr. Editor,—Sometime in July I commenced to keep a horse. This animal had been out in pasture before she came into my hands, but it was not convenient for me to keep her at pasture, I put her into the stable and began to give her chopped feed. I have never actually measured the quantity of hay and straw I cut for her, but with this I put two quarts of corn and cob meal at each feeding. I cut about one quarter or one third straw, which I wet before I add the meal. This feed I give three times a day at regular intervals. When I first began this feed the quantity was so much less than the horse had taken in of grass that considerable uneasiness was manifested, so at night I added a rack-full of hay. The three heads and the rack-full of hay were eaten with avidity. This mode of feeding I continued for our months, and the animal having become much gaunter up I have for the last few weeks withheld the hay given by itself, and now the feed consists of the same quantity of chopped hay, straw and meal given three times a day. At no time since I have had the horse has she looked better or been in as good working order.

She is perfectly contented with her meals, and is perfectly quiet while waiting for the time to arrive. She is in fine health with good, loose, soft skin, and in prime flesh.

The amount of hay saved is nearly if not quite half, as the quantity put into the rack at night must have been nearly equal to the quantity chopped. I am satisfied that horses will eat hay just about all the time if they have it before them, and am just as well satisfied that one third of the quantity will give the necessary amount of nutriment, supposing they have the same amount of grain in both cases.

One great error in connection with the stable, is feeding too much and keeping animals eating too continually.

Hay, as you are probably aware, has been twelve dollars a ton at the barn. But good pasturage into December is making the holders look a little more accessible. A few weeks ago and you spoke to a man, known to have hay to sell, with some risk; within a day or two such a man has been overheard to ask one if he didn't wish to buy.—Granite Farmer.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES.

On Friday, Nov. 26, a meeting of ladies was convened at Stafford House, to consider the expediency of addressing a memorial from the Women of England to the Women of the United States, on the subject of slavery. The ladies being assembled,

The Duchess of Sutherland remarked as follows:—

"Perhaps I may be allowed to state the object for which this meeting has been called together; but very few words will be required, as all, I am sure, assembled here must have heard and read much of the moral and physical suffering inflicted on the race of negroes and their descendants by the system of slavery prevalent in many of the United States of America. Founded on such information, a proposition appeared a short time ago in several of the newspapers, that the women of England should express to the women of America the strong feeling they entertained on the question, and earnestly request their aid to abolish, or, at least to mitigate so enormous an evil. The draft of an address accompanied the proposition, and as it is intended to offer that address for your adoption, I will now read it to you:—

"The affectionate and Christian address of many thousands of the women of England to their sisters, the women of the United States of America.

"A common origin, a common faith, and, we sincerely believe, a common cause, urge us at the present moment to address you on the subject of that system of negro slavery which still prevails so extensively, and even under kindly disposed masters, with such frightful results in many of the vast regions of the Western World.

"We will not dwell on the ordinary topics—on the progress of civilization, on the advance of freedom everywhere, on the rights and requirements of the 19th century—but we appeal to you very seriously to reflect, and to ask council of God, how far such a state of things is in accordance with His Holy Word, the inalienable rights of immortal souls, and the pure and merciful spirit of the Christian religion.

"We do not shut our eyes to the difficulties, nay, the dangers, that might beset the immediate abolition of that long-established system; we see and admit the necessity of preparation for so great an event; but in speaking of indispensable preliminaries, we cannot be silent on

those laws of your country which, in direct contravention of God's own law, 'instituted in the time of man's innocence,' deny, in effect to the slave the sanctity of marriage, with all its joys, rights, and obligations, which separates, at the will of the master, the wife from the husband, and the children from the parents. Nor can we be silent on that awful system which, either by statute or by custom, interdicts to any race of man, or any portion of the human family, education in the truths of the Gospel and the ordinances of Christianity.

"A remedy applied to these two evils alone would commence the amelioration of their sad condition. We appeal, then, to you as sisters, as wives, and as mothers, to raise your voices to your fellow citizens, and your prayers to God, for the removal of this affliction from the Christian world. We do not say these things in a spirit of self-complacency, as though our nation were free from the guilt it perceives in others. We acknowledge with grief and shame our heavy share in this great sin.—We acknowledge that our forefathers introduced, nay, compelled the adoption of slavery in those mighty colonies. We humbly confess it before Almighty God; and it is because we so deeply feel and so unfeignedly avow our own complicity, that we now venture to implore your aid to wipe away our common crime and our common dishonor."

There are many reasons why this address should be presented rather by the women than by the men of England. We should be

percepted of any political motives; all will readily admit that the state of things to which we allude is one peculiarly distressing to our sex, and thus, our friendly and earnest interposition will be ascribed altogether to domestic and in no respect to national feelings. We shall propose to form a committee for the purpose of collecting signatures to the address, and of transmitting it, when complete, to the U. States. As a general committee would be too large for the transaction of the daily business, we shall propose a sub-committee, to report from time to time to the general committee; but there is every reason to hope that the whole matter may be terminated in a short space of time. It only remains for me to acknowledge the kindness with which you have acceded to my request in attending here this day. I hope and believe that our effort, under God's blessing will not be without some happy results; but whether it succeed, or whether it fail, no one will deny that we shall have made an attempt which had, both for its beginning and for its end, "Glory to God in the Highest; on earth peace; good will toward men."

The memorial was then agreed to, and a sub-committee appointed.

The ladies present were the Duchess of Sutherland, Bedford and Argyll; the Countess of Shaftsbury, Lady Constance Grosvenor, Viscountess Palmerston, Lady Dover, Lady Cowley, Lady Ruthven, Lady Belhaven, Hon. Mrs. Montagu Villiers, Hon. Mrs. Kinnaird, the Lady Mayoress, Lady Trevelyan, Lady Parke, Miss Parke, Mrs. Owen, Mrs. Carpenter, Mrs. Buxton, Miss Buxton, Mrs. John Simon, Mrs. Prator, Mrs. Binney, Mrs. Holland, Mrs. Steane, Mrs. John Buller, Mrs. D. Grainger, Mrs. Sutherland, Mrs. Mary Howitt, Mrs. Hawes, Mrs. Dicey, Miss Trevelyan, Mrs. Milman, Miss Taylor, Mrs. Macaulay, Mrs. Robson.

The ladies whose names follows signified their concurrence:—The Duchess (Dowager) of Beaufort, Marchioness of Stafford, Countess of Derby, Countess of Carlisle, Lady John Russell, Countess of Litchfield, and others.

THE CROUP—How to prevent it.—A correspondent of the New York Mirror, a medical practitioner, in an article on this interesting subject says:—

"The premonitory symptoms of croup is a shrill sonorous cough. The patient is not sick—has no fever, as often as common cold—is lively, perhaps even gayer than usual; his hands are cool, his face flush, possibly a shade paler than usual. The solitary symptom may last for a few days with no material increase or abatement, and without attracting any notice; suddenly, however, the disease heretofore latent, bursts out in all its fatal fury, and often continues its ravages, unchecked to the dreadful consummation. The remedies for symptom of croup are simple, and in most cases perfectly efficient. They are:—a mustard poultice, or a strip of flannel dipped in oil of turpentine, or spirits of hartshorn, applied to the throat, and nauseating doses of Hives syrup to be continued as long as the cough remains. By this timely employment of mild agents, I unhesitatingly assert that a multitude of lives might be saved every week, that are now lost through negligence and delay."

SITTING ON A BLOCK IN CHURCH.—A young man was seen to enter church during service. He paused at the entrance; the congregation stared; he advanced a few steps, and calmly surveying the whole assembly, he commenced a deliberate march up the broad aisle. Not a pew-door was opened; the audience were too same manner performed a march, stepping as if to Roslyn Castle, or to the time of the Dead March in Saul, and disappeared. A few minutes after, he re-entered with a large block upon his shoulder, as much as he could well stagger under. His countenance was immovable. Again the good people stared, and half rose from their seats, with their books in their hands. At length he placed the block in the very centre of the principal passage, and seated himself upon it. Then for the first time the reproach was felt. Every pew door in the house was instantly thrown open. But no, the stranger was a gentleman, he came not there for disturbance; he moved not, he smiled not, but preserved the utmost decorum till the services were concluded; when he deliberately shouldered his block, and to the same low step bore it off, and placed it where he had found it. The congregation is now the most polite and attentive to strangers of any in America.—Baltimore paper.

OXFORD PUNS.—Dr. Barton, Warden of Merton College, was the oddity of his time. Of the puns belonging to Dr. Barton, we believe the following are little known. As he was a man of remarkable insensibility, people told him everything that happened. A gentleman coming one day into his room, told him that Dr. Fowel was dead! "What," said he "Fowel dead! thank God it is neither u nor 1."—Dr. Eveleigh who with his family was at Plymouth, gave occasion to old Lee, the last punster of the old school, to make his dying pun! Dr. E. had recovered from some consumptive disorders by the use of egg diet and had soon married Wetheral, the master of the University College, went to Dr. Lee, then sick, in bed, resolved to discharge a pun which he had made.

"Well, sir," said he "Dr. E. has been egg'd on to matrimony." "Has he" said Lee, "I hope the yoke will sit easy."

In a few hours after, Dr. Lee died, the yoke did sit easy on Dr. Eveleigh, for he had a most amiable wife.