

# The Carleton Sentinel.

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## AGRICULTURE.

### SEASONABLE HINTS.

Destroy thistles; if they be cut off when in bloom, at about one inch above the surface of the ground, the hollow part of the stem receives water and the roots will decay.

In selecting seeds, choose only the most thrifty, so that your roots, &c., may be of an improved quality next year; by continuing such a course for a few years, any vegetable may be brought to a high state of perfection.

This is the proper season for making under-drains, draining swamps, &c. &c., and the earth taken from low deposits may be placed with advantage in your hog-pens, compost heaps, &c. Weeds should now be removed to the hog-pens, that the hogs may now perform their share of labor in rooting them—throw into the hog-pen all potato tops, turf, ditch scrapings, &c., and occasionally a handful of whole corn, to obtain which the hogs will keep the whole mass of rubbish in continuous motion. On removing the contents of hog-pens to the compost heap, mix one bushel of refuse salt to every cord, and this quantity will prevent those seeds from germinating which may not have been eaten by the hogs.

If the surface of your barn-yard is not so streped as to save all the liquid drainage, you may consider that you have a hole in your pocket, or at least a waste which will prove of a destructive nature.

If your potatoes be dug early enough to spare five days before putting in turnips or other late crops, then top-dress the potato ground with six bushels of fine salt to the acre before re-seeding, and you will not be annoyed by grubs the next year, besides improving the general quality of the land. Winter rye should be sown in the early part of September, and thus give time for the roots to become well established, so as not to be thrown out by frosts during winter. By sowing thus early it may be used as spring fodder for cattle and sheep if desired.—Winter wheat should also be sown at the same date.—*Working Farmer.*

### STAGE FOR CUTTING GRAIN.

It is now well established that the practice of cutting grain before it is dead ripe has many advantages. This point was conceded in reference to wheat, some time since, but careful experiments with oats and barley have proved that the principle applies equally to them. The points gained are, the grain makes more and better flour, gives less bran, wastes less in harvesting, and enables the farmer to perform his work with less haste and confusion.

The particular stage at which it has been found most proper to cut wheat and other grain, is when the grains are pressed between the fingers are found to be *doughy*. If cut at this time there will be sufficient moisture in the straw to fully perfect the grain. It has been found by the experiment of Mr. Hannam and others in England, that wheat reaches this state 14 days before it is dead ripe; but in our country the progress of vegetation is much more rapid, and it is probable that four to six days, or at most a week, would generally produce the same effect here. But this is not of much consequence in regard to the main point, which is the cutting of the grain in the right stage, and this must be ascertained by examination.

Grain cut at this stage requires, of course, to be cured in shock before it is in suitable condition to be threshed or housed. It sometimes happens that much loss is occasioned by damp or showery weather, while grain is standing in

shock. This loss might be prevented by the use of caps for the shocks. They have been used with great advantage for hay, and would be still more valuable for grain. A correspondent of this paper last year, remarks:—"If a man has ten tons of hay to cut, if he will spend the value of one ton for cloth for caps to shield it from the rain and heavy dews, the remaining nine tons will be worth more for sale or feeding than the ten tons would be without them, besides the saving of labor in shaking out the hay after rain when all hands ought to be mowing; and the caps for future use will last for years if taken proper care of." We hope to see these caps extensively introduced in curing grain.—*Boston Cultivator.*

**PLOUGHING IN CLOVER FOR WHEAT.**—A writer in the last Farm Journal, in Mifflin Co., who signs with the initials J. W., offers the following as to his experience of the value of ploughing in Clover for Wheat. It is worthy the attention of the general farmer.

"In the summer of 1849, I had a small field of 4 1-2 acres in clover, which I pastured for a while, and then let the clover grow until it was fit for seed. With a large plough and three strong horses, I ploughed it, then harrowed it effectually, and let it lie until the 28th of September, when I seeded it. In the harvest of 1850, I cut 132 dozen of wheat, which yielded 165 bushels or 36 1-2 bushels per acre. It did not require to be reseeded with clover the next season. I ploughed it down last season again, and the wheat now looks fine, although a part was winter-killed. It is proper to state that the crop of wheat that was on it before the clover was ploughed down, did not exceed ten bushels per acre.

**GLANDERS IN HORSES.**—*Caution*—As this is a most formidable disease, and is becoming prevalent in this country, the subject deserves careful investigation. I lost a valuable horse in June. He took the disease of another horse early in the Winter, and exhibited symptoms similar to those of horse-ail until his head became carious in every part, when he died. It was only by timely warning from one who knew the nature of the disease, that I escaped the dreadful malady. The American Veterinarian reports many cases of persons falling a prey to this disease, by taking it from horses. It is as fatal as small pox, and those who have the care of glandered horses should be careful how they manage, till they learn the nature of this awful disease. WENTWORTH VARNEY.

Fairfield, July, 1852. [Eastern Mail

**MURRAIN—PREVENTIVE.**—Mix ashes with salt for cattle whenever there is danger from this fatal disease. Use but a small quantity of ashes at first or they will refuse the mixture.—One or two tea-spoonfuls of saltpetre every week is also good, and a table-spoonful three times a day for several days, will cure an animal.—*The Plough.*

**FOR YOUR CATTLE AND HORSES.**—Mix occasionally one part of salt and four parts of wood ashes, and give the mixture to different kinds of stock, summer and winter. It promotes their appetites and tends to keep them in a healthy condition. It is said to be good against bots in horses, murrain in cattle, and rot in sheep.

Many read agricultural papers in so careless a manner that they do not receive any benefit from them.

The straw of oats, when harvested early and properly cured, is nearly as valuable for feeding cattle as the best clover hay.

## MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

**SUBMISSION TO CIRCUMSTANCES.**—Dr. Johnson used to say, that a habit of looking on the best side of every event is better than a thousand pounds a year. Bishop Hall quietly remarked, "For every bad there might be a worse; and when a man breaks his leg, let him be thankful it was not his neck." When Fenelon's library was once on fire, "God be praised!" he exclaimed, "that it is not the duelling of some poor person." It has been beautifully said, that the wild bird yet untamed and unaccustomed to confinement, beats itself almost to death against the wires of its cage, while the tame prisoner acquiesces, and relieves its solitude by a song. An apt illustration of the soothing influence of submission.

**THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.**—Our language is now spoken by seventy-five millions of people, and it is exceedingly copious.—Webster's Dictionary, the standard work, contains 70,000 words. In our daily life business, we use only about one sixth part of them. There are only about ten thousand in daily use by those who write and speak our language. The Chinese language contains only about 330 words, but by modifying the sounds, a dozen different ideas are expressed by the same character. To appreciate the flexible character of the English language, we have but to read the works of Washington Irving and Carlyle: the language of those two writers appears to be entirely different.

**SCYTHES.**—Workmen often make a complaint of their scythes not acting well, of the edge not cutting uniformly, and the form being wrong, &c.; now the form best suited to each mower, may be tested by a very simple experiment.—Let a man with a piece of chalk in his hand, walk up to a high wall, or a barn door, and raising it as high as he can, strike a curve from right to left; the line so traced is the exact form that his scythe should be; and if he applies the edge of it and finds it to correspond, it will cut uniformly from point to heel, and save much trouble and labor.

### Irish Elections and Romish Priests.

The elections are now brought to a close, and without any reference to the result of them upon the state of parties, or their effect upon the stability of Lord DERBY'S Government, they must be considered as most important. They afford an instructive exhibition of the extent of priestly influence, and the purposes for, and the manner in which that influence has been exercised. Never has the priesthood of Rome so completely thrown away the mask of moderation that they are fond of assuming, or shown themselves in their true colors, on so large a scale, and in such an unmistakable manner.—A lesson has been read, and in a very loud voice too, in the history of the last fortnight in Ireland, which, if it be overlooked by English statesmen and English constituencies, must leave them without excuse, and deservedly responsible for any consequences that may follow. The battery throughout the country was the same from Dublin to Cork, from Galway to Waterford, viz, Rome against England, Popery against the truth and word of God. All the atrocities by which that period has been disgraced, amounting in many instances to bloodshed, and in some events murder, the wreck of Churches and destruction of private property, have been more than sanctioned by the priests, and are fairly chargeable, at least in their intensity, upon the inflammatory harangues from the alters of the Popish chapels on the preceding Sundays.

At the election for the county Galway, Archbishop M'HALE himself proposed his candidate, in a speech wherein he openly boasted of his own recent violation of the laws, and in such a manner as was most likely to instigate his misguided slaves to any further violation of them, by which the cause of the Church might be promoted. With reference to the County of Dublin election, a Romish priest openly proclaimed that he would neither marry the man nor baptize his child, nor perform any of the rites of the Church for himself or for any member of his family, who should dare to record his vote for Colonel Taylor and Mr. Hamilton. We have often been taunted with bigotry and intolerance for even hinting at the possibility of Romish priests being capable of doing such things.—What will be said now, when these Reverend firebrands openly glory in their shame, and do and say the very things that we were censured for even imputing to them?

The following testimony of a Roman Catholic gentleman is from the *Cork Constitution*:—

"They had dipped so deeply into disloyalty, that a Roman Catholic gentleman left the chapel in which he worshipped, and has since, we understand, given unequivocal expression to the disgust and indignation with which he was filled by the diabolical incendiaryism that he heard from what are called 'holy' lips. It was not so that he was preaching, but treason and murder are, we understand, the terms in which he describes the teaching of the Christian priest."

In the city of Waterford, the Popish priests openly preached that pledges to support Sir H. W. Barron were null and void, and that the party fulfilling them committed deadly sin in not supporting his church. This Sir H. W. Barron, be it remembered, being himself a Romanist, only not so submissive as the more pliant nominee of Mr. Wilberforce and Dr. Cullen.

What need of further inquiry into the teaching of Maynooth? By its fruits let it be known. And where can a more abundant harvest be found, or of superior quality, to that afforded in the proceedings of the last two weeks? Can Ireland be prosperous while such fiendish principles are in the ascendant, or can England be peaceable while such practices prevail unchecked and unpunished in Ireland?

The *Parliamentary Report* (1827) on the education at Maynooth, that evaded the very two subjects on which it was instructed to seek information, viz., the teaching of Rome, especially on the doctrine of allegiance to be rendered to a Protestant sovereign, and of oaths as binding when pledged to heretics, may have its deficiencies abundantly supplied in the history of elections just concluded.

### STABILITY OF LORD DERBY'S GOVERNMENT.

—The *Times* on the 24th ult., for the first time, gives a leader framed upon the admitted hypothesis of the stability of the present Government—a supposition never before allowed to be reasonable. And at least thus much appears to be tolerably certain, that, if a bare majority could be got together to vote for Lord Derby's expulsion no other Ministry could be formed which could face a Conservative Opposition of three hundred votes. Lord John Russell resigned in February when the Opposition had only about two hundred and sixty members. That number has now been increased by some thirty or forty new Members. How, then, will it be possible now for Lord John Russell to do that with the smaller force which, in February, he could not do with the greater? In fact, the Government appears to have just reached that point where its failure or success must depend, humanly speaking, on its measures and its conduct. It may fail; but its failure is no longer—what the Opposition journals have hitherto represented it.—a matter of arithmetical certainty.