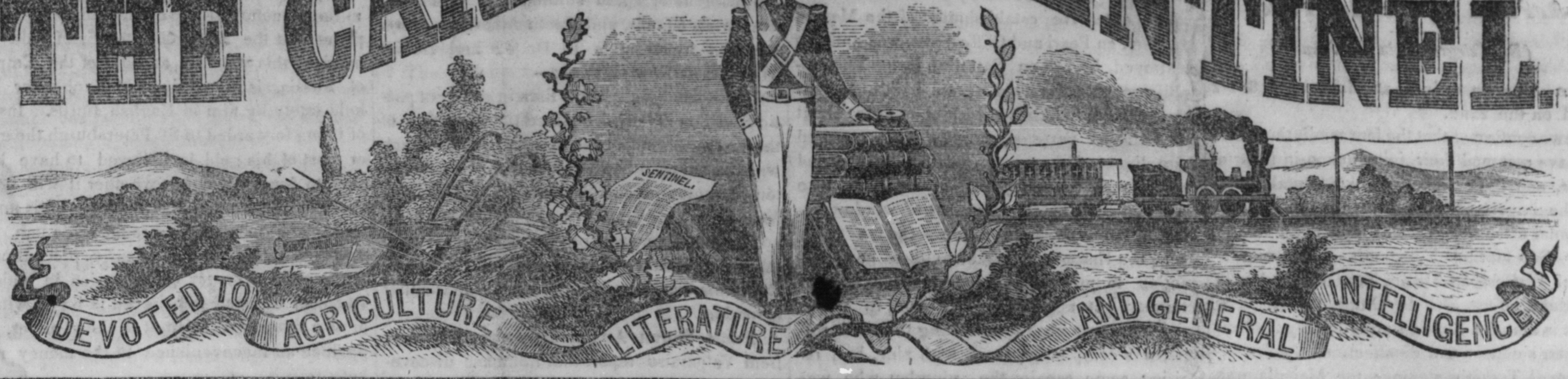


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No. 27

THE CARLETON SENTINEL.



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"Our Queen and Constitution."

By James S. Segce.

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No. 27.

Agricultural.

To Have a Good Horse.

It is not sufficient to have a good colt, the product of a superior mare with a stallion of good blood and established reputation. This is necessary, but it is not all that is necessary. A most promising colt that attracts universal admiration while it follows the mare, may be grown into an almost worthless horse. How then, having a good beginning, shall we grow a good horse, for good horses alone are profitable to raise? By exercising the greatest care in their management until they have ceased to be colts. Many almost ruin a colt, the first winter, by starvation, by turning it into the yard to run with the young cattle, to pick up a scanty nourishment, and that of the cheapest and coarsest kind. There is, on the other hand, no one season of his life when care, and good, full feeding on appropriate food, will tell so much for good as this same first winter. A friend, who, for now many years, has annually sold two or three young horses at the highest market prices, has often assured us that at no time in the life of his colts did he take so good care of them, and feed them better, than during their first winter; and that, by the effects produced on them during the first year, he could tell what kind of horses they would become.

There is something so absurd in scanting the supply of nourishment to a young, growing animal. Some fancy that such a course will render the animal hardy. The only effect produced upon the growing animal by an insufficient nutrition, is to hinder his best development. Wait until he has attained his growth, and then stint him if you choose. It can be done then with less injury.

Colts are often put to hard work at too young an age. It not unfrequently happens that you will see a horse of five with all the wear and tear of ten in his appearance. This should never be. The exercise of the same judgement in the management of colts as that used towards children would prevent this.

Colts should be put to exercise and training at an early age, and may do light labor to advantage, but to put upon four years the labor proper only for six or seven years, has been the ruin of many a promising animal. There are other suggestions that occur properly in this connection, but we will omit them, considering the two mentioned above as the most important.—*Granite Farmer.*

HINTS TO FARMERS.—Some farmers suppose it economical to burn green wood; this is a great error. Dry wood will produce, on a moderate estimate, thrice as much heat as the same amount of green wood, and saves much trouble in kindling fires on cold mornings. To prevent it burning away too rapidly, the sticks should be large. To suppose that green wood will actually cause more heat in burning than dry, is as absurd as to suppose a vessel of hot water will freeze sooner than a cold one.

Salt should be regularly fed to cattle in winter and summer. They will never eat too much if it is placed constantly before them, where they can obtain access to it at all times. The best way to feed them with it, except when snow is on the ground, is to employ salt troughs for this purpose, which are made most convenient by making a deep cavity in the corner side of a short, thick piece of slab, or a chip from scoring timber, to be kept filled with salt. These are to be placed flat upon the ground.—They are very cheap, and will not upset. In winter when the ground is covered with snow, salt should be applied by bringing the fodder,

Miscellaneous Extracts.

What are they Fighting about?

On our third page we have given the latest news from Europe. The last steamer, it will be seen, brings accounts that Turkey and Russia have at last got to loggerheads. Blood has been beer spilt, and so far, we are rejoiced to learn, the Turks have the upper hand. But what is the bone of contention? If we may believe the Emperor of Russia, Turkey provoked hostilities. But facts give the lie to the Autocrat's assertion. He took the initiatory step—he marched his armies to the principalities of Turkey, and there arrogantly prescribed terms to the Sultan.

Strange as it may seem, this war ostensibly is a religious war,—not the religion of our Saviour, we may safely say, but religion is the pretext of the Czar in persecuting it. The religion of Russia—if it have any religion—is of the Greek church, of which the Emperor is the head. This church has been from an early period under the supervision of the patriarchs of Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem. The Czar claimed for the Greek church in Turkey particular rights, or privileges, and also an admission from the Sultan acknowledging him, Nicholas, as the protector of the church within the Turkish dominions. This was asking too much even of a Turk. It was in fact asking the Sultan to yield a portion of his sovereignty. Had he complied he would have ceased to be independent, and virtually admitted his inability to govern his subjects.—Therefore he told the Emperor he would see him hanged first.—But to conciliate him, he proclaimed complete toleration and universal religious freedom throughout his dominions.—The Russian bear was not satisfied with this but insisted on his first demand. The Sultan, being fortunately a man of pluck, would not listen to it, and threatened the Czar, if within a certain time he did not withdraw his troops from the Danubian provinces, he would drive them off.

Now this care for the Greek church is all a pretext on the part of Russia. She cares no more for the church than does the Emperor of China. She has, time out of mind, had an itching to get Constantinople within her hug, and is determined to have it, by fair means or foul. But France and England have a finger in that pie, and are as fully determined that she shall not have it. Therefore we find the ancient foes shoulder to shoulder supporting the Sultan. It is a strange sight—Protestant England and Papal France linking with Mahomedan Turkey against Russia, whose professed religion more nearly resembles the tenets of the Puritans than any other. It is a singular fight any how, and religion has precious little to do with it. England joins in it on account of her India possessions, which if Russia succeed, would be menaced. France takes part to keep up the balance of power, which would be destroyed should Russia triumph; and Turkey's very existence depends on the issue. With the two powerful backers she may come off victorious, as we trust she will.

The cause of all this rumour—that is, the

pretended cause—the Greek church, has always been in the interests of Russia. She was so in the Polish war, and contributed all in her power to the subjugation of that nation. The fall of Poland was brought about by the bitter and deadly hostilities of sectarians, and during those religious feuds the Greek church was continually intriguing in behalf of Russia, and finally succeeding in placing poor Poland, crushed and bleeding, in the merciless power of the Bear.

We may hereafter allude to the peculiar tenets of this church. The sympathies of the world bear strongly towards the Turks, of whom Lamartine says: "The Turks, as a race of men and as a nation, are still the first and most elevated amongst the people of the East. Their character is noble and grand; their courage is in tact; their virtues, religious, civil and domestic, are calculated to inspire in every impartial mind esteem and admiration. Their nobility is written on their brow, and in their actions. If they had better laws and a more enlightened government, they would be the first people in the world."—*Eclectic.*

FRANCE.—*L'Esperance* states that about a month since the remains of a Protestant inhabitant of Chelles, near Compiègne, were interred in the cemetery in ground purchased by the family. The religious service was performed in the presence of a number of Catholic friends who listened with the greatest respect. Three weeks afterwards the Sub-Perfect of the department gave orders to take up the coffin privately, before daybreak. The order was executed, the coffin was dragged through the mud, and buried near the place reserved for executed criminals and children who died without baptism. The churchyard was afterwards reconsecrated with great pomp; and to add to the scandal, a bill of 20f. was presented to the family for taking up the body, with a threat of law proceedings if not paid. A statement of those proceedings has been laid before the Consistory of Paris, who have had an audience of M. Fournou, the Minister of Public Worship, on the subject.—The Minister has demanded an explanation of the Sub-Perfect, and so the matter rests for the present.

VEGETABLE INSTINCT.

If a pan of water be placed within six inches of either side of the stem of a young pumpkin or vegetable marrow, it will, in the course of the night, approach it, and will be found in the morning with one of its leaves floating on the water. This experiment may be continued nightly, until the plant begins to fruit. If a prop be placed within six inches of a young convolvulus, or scarlet runner, it will find it, although the prop may be shifted daily. If, after it has twined some distance up the prop, it be unwound, and twined in the opposite direction, it will return to its original position, or die in the attempt; yet, notwithstanding, if two of these plants grow near each other, and have no stake around which they can entwine, one of them will alter the direction of its spiral and they will twine round each other.

Duhamel placed some kidney beans in a cylinder of moist earth, after a short time they

commenced to germinate, of course sending the plume upwards to the light, and the root down into the soil. After a few days the cylinder was turned one-fourth round, and again and again this was repeated, until an entire revolution of the cylinder was completed. The beans were then taken out of the earth, and it was found that both the plume and radicle had bent to accommodate themselves to every revolution, and the one in its efforts to ascend perpendicularly, and the other to descend, they had formed a perfect spiral. But although the natural tendency of the roots is downwards, if the soil beneath be dry, and any damp substance be above, the roots will ascend to reach it.

FANNY FERN'S OPINION OF SUNDAY.—Sunday should be the best day of all the seven;—not ushered in with ascetic form, or lengthened face, or stiff and rigid manners—Sweetly upon the still Sabbath air should float the matin hymn of happy childhood; blending with early song of birds, and wafted upward, with flowers' incense, to Him whose very name is LOVE. It should be no day for buzzing the half developed brain of childhood with gloomy creeds, to shake the simple faith that prompts the innocent lips to say, "Our Father." It should be no day to sit upright on stiff backed chairs, till the golden sun set. No; the birds should not be more welcome to warble the flowers to drink in the air and sunlight, or the trees to toss their lithe limbs, free and fetterless. "I'm so sorry that to-morrow is Sunday!" From whence does this sad lament issue? From under your roof, oh mistaken but well meaning Christian parents; from the lips of your child whom you compel to listen to two or three unintelligible sermons, sandwiched between Sundayschools, and finished off at night fall by tedious repetitions of creeds and catechisms, till sleep releases your weary victim! No wonder your child shudders when the minister tells him that "Heaven is one eternal Sabbath." Oh, mistaken parent! relax the over strained bow—prevent the fearful rebound and make the Sabbath what God designed it, not a weariness, but the "best" and happiest day of all the seven.—*Musical Times.*

REMEMBER THIS.—The late A. J. Downing wrote a book on the subject of physical health and declared that one half the consumptions engendered in this country are the offspring of the vitiated air of close stoves, and the unventilated apartments which accompany them. No doubt of it: Dickens calls a stove a red hot demon, and he could not, if he had tried for a century, have found a better name for it. It will shortly be time to use stoves more freely, and we beg those who have them to remember these facts and keep their rooms well aired, morning, noon and night. We wish most heartily that the old fashioned fireplaces, and the cheerful and healthful wood fires, with their enormous back logs, with which our grand parents used to sustain animal heat in the winter time, were restored to us. If they were the incomes of the doctors would be lessened materially.—*New York Atlas.*

When a man cannot contain himself is he too large or too small?