

# THE CARLETON SENTINEL.



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## Agricultural.

### TAKE CARE OF YOUNG CATTLE.

There is a prevailing fault among farmers in neglecting young cattle. Go through the country, and you will see calves, yearlings, and two year olds, shivering and shaking in the yards or fields, through the month of November and often into December. In fact, through the entire winter, they are exposed to the weather, and live on poorer feed than other cattle. Now, this is all wrong. Cattle should be better fed and better housed at such ages, than at any other period, if you intend to raise good stock. If calves or yearlings become stunted by neglect of food or shelter, they never recover from it. They may make good oxen and good cows but never so good as they would have been, if they had been properly cared for when young. Many farmers understand this, and let their calves have a good share of milk, and provide well for them afterwards; while many others stint them as to milk, and when larger as to food and shelter. Such young cattle are jocosely said to have been "knocked on the head with the milk pail," or to have been "sick of the shorts!" Their complaints are altogether too prevalent for the advantage of neat stock, or the economy of their growing. Now extra fine stock, when calves, usually run with their dams the first year, and have continuous extra care afterward, but there is no profit in such stock raising, and the practice is not to be followed, only by such as have little care for expense or profit. A good mode is to take care of the calf from the cow at a day old, put it in a clean, dry pen, and let it have two teats of the cow to suck the first week, three during the second, and all during the third and fourth.—The calf, if he takes a part from all the teats, should take the first as that is the thinnest milk and better for the calf. Calves can be well raised, by their taking a portion of milk from the cow, and eating, for the bulk of their feed, skim-milk, thickened with cat or corn meal.—It seldom pays to keep a calf for the butcher beyond eight or ten weeks, and it is doubtful, with the present prices of milk and butter, whether true economy does not demand the sale of the calf at an earlier period, say at four or five weeks old. But, however the calf may have been weaned, if he is to be raised, he should have good feed through the summer, should be sheltered in early fall of nights, and should be put into the stable earlier than any other animal. In a word, calves and yearlings should ever have warm, comfortable lodgings, dry and clean, and the best of food. It won't do to summer them in a "goose pasture," and then winter them on straw, if you would not have poor, dirty, lousy young cattle in the spring—or would have neat, glossy, healthy, and fair proportioned cattle when they get their growth.

—Granite Farmer.

### A PROPOSED EXPERIMENT.

There has been no saying oftener repeated, and more worthy of repetition, so far as farm economy is concerned, than "A place for everything, and everything in its place." One of the best modes to apply this rule in practice,

is to make a complete list of his implements from his waggons, carts, and plows, down to awls, gimblets, and screw-drivers. Let every implement be immediately returned to its place after using, no matter how inconvenient this may be, instead of throwing it on the ground till forgotten, with the intention of replacing it when a suitable moment occurs to do so.—Now, if any one is unprepared to adopt this plan, we would recommend the following experiment, in order to reduce its merits to the test of accurate figuring.—Let him keep an accurate record of all the time lost in one year by hunting for lost tools in times of emergency, adding the losses occasioned by keeping other persons or teams in waiting, while the search is in progress, also adding the waste occasioned by the consequent exposure of such tools to the weather, or by finally losing them,—and not forgetting to estimate the detriment to his crops and farming operations generally, by the delay thus frequently occasioned. (He may, likewise, if he chooses, keep an account current of the amount of vexation caused by these frequent annoyances unless he is so far gone that disorder and delay are matters of indifference to him.) We have no doubt that such an experiment as this, faithfully followed out, would greatly surprise him at the end of the year, and furnish satisfactory proof of the immense superiority of the plan first proposed by us.—Who will be willing to give both ways a full trial?

A NEW MANURE.—Robert Bryson, Esq., of Cumberland County, about eight miles from Harrisburg, Pa., has been experimenting for the last ten years, to make exhausted tan bark available and valuable as manure. Besides his magnificent farm, he likewise carries on the tanning business. Finally after a great deal of expense and many failures, he has succeeded in discovering a method of producing from the tan an efficient manure. This is his plan:—He has his tan wheeled out on a level piece of ground, and leveled off two or three feet thick. Over this he spreads a layer of two or three inches of lime, and over that again a strata of tan—then a layer of lime, and so on. He lets the bed so prepared remain for two years; at the end of that time he finds a bed of manure, the effects of which upon the land can hardly be surpassed by the richness of its product, and the durable fertility which it imparts.

—Maine Farmer.

A writer in the *Boston Evening Traveller* warns families against making bread with muriatic acid and soda. He says, "It would be a nice receipt if the muriatic acid were pure. But I have found, from six years' experience in using it in cooking, (confirmed now by an essay by Dr. A. Hayes,) that it contains, ordinarily, lead enough to give a man very severe dyspepsia, accompanied with pain in the bowels, weariness and low spirits. Three years ago my physician told me I must be taking lead in some form, but I did not then suspect my muriatic acid of containing it."

The man who likes to hear women scold, has just hired a saw filer to play him to sleep.

## THE JESUITS.

The following timely warnings we find in the *Kingston Commercial Advertiser*:—

A desperate struggle is now going on all over the world, between the powers of light and the powers of darkness, and although we have full confidence that God in his infinite wisdom, will work all things for his own glory, we feel that a storm is approaching, when every man will be called upon to strive against spiritual oppression and civil slavery. Every movement throughout the globe, tells of the ramifications of a vast conspiracy to enslave men, body and soul, and the great instigator and soul of it is the Jesuit Society. Equally busy are its agents, whether it be working a revolution in a nation, or a petty intrigue in a town council. No operation however gigantic, no danger however great appals these men who have negatived all personal objects, and are sworn to one end, while neither is any matter either public or private too insignificant to escape their prying eyes; every weakness of human nature is turned to account, and when to this is added the influence of the Roman Catholic Church, which it has contrived once more to enveigle into its toils, mankind may well stand appalled. It is a fearful prospect, and seems to shadow forth with startling clearness, an early commencement of one of those fearful struggles depicted in the Revelations.

The Gavazzi riots in Montreal and Quebec and the consequent trials in which British Institutions, and trial by Jury are turned into a farce, are but side scenes in the great political drama which is now being performed under the direction of the Society of Jesus all over the world. Political profligates and purchased hirelings, may lend themselves as tools to fill up the roll, and while doing so, while acting a traitor's part to their God, and to their country, they may jeer and curl their lips in pretended disbelief of the rapidly accumulating power of the Jesuits, for the purpose of misleading and deceiving those that look to them as their guides, but can they close our eyes to the facts before us, can they bind us to the toils which are daily becoming more closely woven around the Protestant Church, which unless burst asunder by some mighty convulsion, must before many years sweep it from the face of the earth. Only a few short years ago the Church of Rome in its last agony, and as a last resource threw itself into the arms of that once all powerful society which it had suppressed. With joy the Jesuits answered the appeal, and the bright days of former power and influence, when the world was at their feet, again dawned in their eyes, the command of the successor of Lyola went forth throughout the mysterious ramifications of the Brotherhood, to Europe and America, to the Southern wilds of this continent, to the deserts of Africa, to the plains of Hindostan, to the unknown regions of Cathay the word went forth that under the ægis of the Pope, they were again to march to battle, and what has been the result? In a few short years Italy and Hungary have been prostrated, and the feet of the Jesuits trample on their necks, as well as on those of Austria and Spain. In the meantime the most energetic exertions are being made in Germany, Prussia, Switzerland,

Great Britain, Canada, and the United States, in all of which countries the Brotherhood of Jesus swarm. Parents are set against children, and children against parents, nation is pitted against nation, and sect against sect, and all the evil passions which convulsed mankind during a past age, are being stirred up, in the hope that in the confusion, they will as in former days, be able to reap a harvest of wealth and power, first for themselves, and then for the church which they have taken under their protection.

Surely with such a state of things before us, so plain that he who runs may read, it becomes the people of Canada to walk warily in the present crisis, if we intend to leave to our children the blessing of civil and religious liberty.

## DISCREDITED SECTS.

The papal press in America boasts continually of the Catholic tolerance towards other religious denominations, and this is certainly a most impudent mode of lying. Wherever Catholicism can manage or rule the secular government, there it shows its criminal and cruel spirit of persecution and intolerance. But the best way of answering their falsehoods and disproving their assertions, is to bring out facts transpiring where priesthood is omnipotent.

It will be seen by the following correspondence, that the Catholic Bishops of Spain have publicly denounced, as diabolical, the allowing Protestants to bury their brethren there with respect and due reverence:—

MADRID, Oct 16.

"The recent article of the *Nacion*, on the Protestant cemetery question, has drawn forth another intolerant article of the *Espana* on that subject; while the *Clamor Publico* and *Tribuna* which have repeatedly advocated the liberal view of the question, have been denounced by the Bishop of Barcelona, in a pastoral letter dated the 2nd inst., and which is particularly directed against the *Clamor Publico*, which has published it at full length. It is very long, but its spirit is shown in the following lines, in which he gives a definition of a Protestant.—He says:—

"God our Lord has spoken to us in those last times by means of his only-begotten Son, after having done so in old times in many and divers manners by the Prophets. The Desired of the Nations, God and true Man, conversed with men and formed his Church. He placed in it as his vicar, the most High Pontiff, centre of unity, rector, and universal master. Whoever is not with him is not in the Church; and whoever has not the Church for mother, has not God for father. Here then you have A. H. Without necessity of prolix explanations, what is a Protestant? An unfortunate spurious, without father or mother, and consequently without God?"—*Crusader*.

A day or two before his death, Sir Charles Napier ordered his favorite charger, Red Rover, the faithful companion of many hard fought fields, to be brought to the window to take leave of him, and wished to have him in the room, by his bedside, that he might pat him for the last time ere he left the world.