

# THE GLEANER

AND NORTHUMBERLAND, KENT, GLOUCESTER, AND RESTIGOUCHE  
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL.

New Series, Vol. II.

*Nec araneorum sans textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes.*

No. 16.

Miramichi, Wednesday Morning, January 24, 1844.

## List of Letters

Remaining in the Newcastle Post Office,  
December, 1843.

Borrow John	McLaughlan John
Nell Mr.	McKnight Samuel
Brown Thomas	Malone Joseph
Barnaby James	Nivia Collin
Buggy Patrick	O'Donel James
Cain Elizabeth	O'Brien Michael
Dalton Edward	Power Patrick
Doler John	Peabody Charles
Flynn John	Reeves Isabella
Fraser Wm.	Rimora Connor
Grattan Michael	Ryan Mary
Huntin Major	Rimora James
Hamilton John	Ridolfi Samuel
Holmes James	Scott Capt James
Houlder James	Sannders Alexander
Ledden James	Smith Thomas
McNary William	Sevens Elisha
Mahon Patrick	Shannon Margaret
McKennedy Mary	Shoony John
McCarthy Mary	Tozer Jared
McKibbin Wm.	Tozer Robert
Morrison Hector	Taylor Ann
Mullans John	Tillman Hannah
McClusky Patrick	Tumney Peter
McKewen John	Tozer Elran
Martin Mathew	Tozer Jared jun.
McLoy Robert	Tozer Edward
Matheson Wm.	Walsh Daniel
McCombs Thomas	Williams David
Mahan Patrick	Watson Robert B.
Moore Nancy	Walsh John

All letters not called for within three months from this date will be sent to the dead letter office, as dead letters.

HUGH MORELL, P. M.

Persons asking for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

## The New World

Every present subscriber to the New World, who will renew his subscription for the coming year, by the payment of \$3, free of postage, before the first of January ensuing, and every non-subscriber who will do the same, shall receive, gratis, the elegant and complete New World edition of the

### Mysteries of Paris,

now in course of publication. This is beyond question, the most remarkable romance of the age, and has caused an immense sensation. We hope our friends will avail themselves speedily of this offer.

The ensuing volume of the New World will be printed on entirely new type, and will contain many attractive novelties, which will be made known in a future paper.

## Sheriff's Sales.

On Saturday, the 13th July next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M., in front of Hamill's Hotel, Newcastle, will be sold at Public Auction:

All the Real Estate, Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of Phineas Williston, William Williston and Alexander Williston, or either of them, in the County of Northumberland: the same having been seized by me to satisfy Executions issued out of the Supreme Court, and now in my hands against the said Phineas, William and Alexander Williston.

JOHN M. JOHNSON,  
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, North'd.,  
January 5, 1844

The Sale of all the Estate, Right, Title, Interest, Claim, and Demand of JOHN PHELAN, in and to certain Lands situate in the North West Branch of Miramichi River, in this County, advertised for Monday the 18th December, instant, is postponed for want of bidders to Wednesday, the 10th January next, then to take place in front of Hamill's Hotel, Newcastle, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M., the same being seized by me to liquidate an Execution at the suit of J. A. & F. BECKWITH, against the said JOHN PHELAN.

JOHN M. JOHNSON,  
Sheriff of Northumberland  
Sheriff's Office, December 18, 1843.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE—All persons having claims against the Estate of the late WILLIAM WHITE, of Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester, Inkeeper, deceased, are hereby requested to render their accounts, duly attested, within four months from this date, and all those indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment within the same period to the Subscribers.

THOMAS WHITE, } Administrators  
WILLIAM NAPIER, } of the said Es-  
THOS M. DEBLOIS. } tate with the  
Will annexed

Bathurst, Nov. 23, 1843.

## Agricultural Journal.

From Chambers's Information for  
the People.

### GENERAL MANAGEMENT OF COWS.

**Calving**—The cow goes with young 9 calendar months, or 270 days; but this length of time is liable to variation, from the effect of circumstances. A calf is most likely to survive and be healthy which has gone exactly the nine months. Cows come into season at different periods of the year, in which state they remain for a few days, after which the estriction ceases, but it afterwards returns in three or four weeks. The farmer watches these periods, and permits the company of the bull at such a time as will produce the young at a time of the year when grass is plentiful for the nourishment of the mother. This should be an advanced period of spring, for the cow will require nourishing diet some time before she drops her calf as well as afterwards.

A cow may be kept in milk up to the time of her calving, by daily taking a quantity from her; but this is most injurious to the fetus, and the excitement of the new upon the old milk is apt to produce local inflammation. In towns, where dairymen care nothing for the calf, and must have milk at all risks, cows are often maltreated by being milked to the last; but no one who conducts a dairy on proper principles will be guilty of this inhumanity. The best plan is to allow the cow to go gradually dry, and not milk her at all for six or eight weeks before calving. This will keep her in a reasonably good condition, and save extra food, which it is not advantageous to give on a luxuriant scale, because high feeding at this period may induce inflammation and fever at calving.

No animal is so liable to abortion as the cow: it takes place at uncertain periods during the pregnancy; sometimes it occurs from fright, teasing by other cattle, or over high condition; but also not unfrequently from some bad habit acquired by the animal. It has been found that the habit is infectious; and when once it has got among a parcel of cows, it can be banished only with the greatest difficulty. In all cases the aborted fetus should be buried deep and far from the cow pasture; the cow physicked, and its parts washed with chloride of lime; the cow-house thoroughly lime-washed and otherwise purified; and lastly, the cow fattened and sent to market. If in a state of health, no difficulty will occur at the parturition; but should the case be otherwise, we prefer leaving the cow-keeper to ask assistance from a person of practical skill, or veterinary surgeon, than to offer any speculative advices on the subject. With respect to the treatment after calving, we beg to quote the following directions from the volume on Cattle, "Library of Useful Knowledge":—"Parturition having been accomplished, the cow should be left quietly with the calf; the licking of which, and the eating of the placenta, if it soon discharged, will employ and amuse her. It is a cruel

thing to separate the young from the mother so soon; the cow will pine, and will be deprived of that medicine which nature designed for her in the moisture which hangs about the calf, and even in the placenta itself; and the calf will lose that gentle friction and motion which help to give it the immediate use of all its limbs, and which, in the language of Mr. Berry, 'increases the languid circulation of the blood, and produces a genial warmth in the half-exhausted and chilled little animal.' A warm wash should be put before her, and warm gruel, or water from which some of the coldness has been taken off. Two or three hours afterwards, it will be prudent to give an aperient drink, consisting of a pound of Epsom salts and two drachms of ginger. This may tend to prevent milk fever and garget in the udder. Attention should likewise be paid to the state of the udder. If the teats are sore, and the bag generally hard and tender, she should be gently and carefully milked three or four times every day. The natural and the effectual preventive of this, however, is to let the calf suck her at least three times in the day if it is tied up in the cow house, or to run with her in the pasture, and take the teat when it pleases. The tendency to inflammation of the udder is much diminished by the calf frequently sucking; or should the cow be feverish, nothing soothes or quiets so much as the presence of the little one." For instructions respecting the condition and diseases of cows at and after calving, we must refer to the valuable work above quoted.

**Treatment of the Calf**.—If the calf be a male, and is to be pastured and fattened for market, or to be bred as a working ox, it should be cut between the first and third months; if deferred later, the operation is dangerous.

Whether calves are kept for veal or for stock, they are begun to be fed in the same manner, by sucking milk from a dish. As they naturally seek for the teat when their nose is put to the dish, the fingers of the attendant may be put into their mouth when in the milk, and this will set them going in the art of artificial sucking. "The milk" (says the author of "Clerical Economics"), "should be given to them sparingly at first, to render their appetite more keen, and prevent them loathing at their food. For the first two weeks they should be fed on the milk first drawn from the cow, locally termed the *forebroad*, which abounds with serum; and as they grow up, the quantity of milk is gradually increased to as much as the calves can be made to drink. After the first two or three weeks, by all means give them plenty of milk, warm from their mother; and let it be that which is last drawn from the cow, locally termed *afterings*, which are much richer. Keek abundance of dry litter under them. Have them in a place that is well aired, and of a uniform temperature, neither too hot nor too cold; let the apartment be quite dark, excepting when the door is opened to give them food. If they enjoy the light, they become too spor-

tive, and will not fatten. Take care that they are fastened to the wall, in such a way, by 'swivels' that they cannot hang themselves. Never let them make their escape at the door, or, by their running and jumping, they will do more injury to themselves in three minutes than a week's feeding will make up. Don't keep them till they become too old, because, when they begin to grow to the bone, they require more milk than mase can generally produce; and whenever they cease in the fattening process, they begin to recede, and the milk for a week or two is lost. They should be kept from four to seven weeks according as milk may be abundant and rich. If a calf be kept long, during the last two or three weeks it will require the richest part of the milk of at least two or three cows to bring it to the highest pitch of fatness. When the milk begins to fall short of the calf's appetite, some mix eggs and others peas-meal into their food; others try infusions of bay, oil-cake, and linseed; but none of these additions are approved of by those who feed calves to the greatest perfection. Meal is understood to darken the flesh, web, and lights of the animal; but sago has of late years been almost, from the first two or three weeks, boiled and mixed in its liquid state with the milk, and to great advantage. Begin with a saucerful of it or so, and gradually increase the quantity. Calves are very fond of chalk, and they also feel the want of salt. If a calf happens to be dropt about the middle of summer, when the processes of butter and cheese making wont admit of their being fattened to perfection, they are sometimes, even at the manse, brought sparingly forward for two or three months on whey and skimmed milk; and in November, when veal is very high priced, they are fattened at considerable cost, and sold so as to yield a great return, owing both to their weight and the high markets at that season of scarcity. A calf well managed, in ordinary seasons and prices, should yield, when sold, six or seven shillings for every week it is old."

### Cow-House—Cleaning.

The cow-house should be airy, and well ventilated; of moderate temperature, and kept very clean. The stalls for the cows should be paved with smooth stones, slope gently towards the foot, where there should be a clear run of a gutter to carry off the urine to a pit outside. The stalls must be daily scraped and swept, and all refuse carried out to the dung-pit. In general, far too little litter is allowed. The cow should have plenty of straw bedding, kept in a cleanly condition; and this, when soiled, is to be mixed with the dung for manure. The only fastening for the cow should be a chain to go round the neck, with the other end round an upright post, but easily moveable up and down, and allowing room for the animal shifting its position. The feeding manger or stone trough is on the ground, and ought to be kept free of all impurities; for though the cow is not so nice as the horse, it has a disinclination for food not fresh and cleanly.