

THE GLEANER.

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

New Series, Vol. II.

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

No. 15.

Miramichi, Wednesday Morning, January 17, 1844.

Citation Notices.

New Brunswick.

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

L. S. To the Sheriff of the County of Northumberland, or any Constable within said County, Greeting—

Whereas ALEXANDER RANKIN, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Joseph Home, late of Newcastle, in the said County, Esquire, deceased, hath represented to me that the personal Estate of the said deceased is insufficient to pay the Debts due by the said deceased, and hath prayed that Licence may issue to authorize him to sell all the Real Estate of the said deceased towards paying the said Debts: You are therefore required to cite the Heirs of the said deceased, personally, to be and appear before me, at a Court of Probate to be held at my office, in the Parish of Chatham, on Monday, the twenty second day of January next, at the hour of Eleven of the clock, in the forenoon, to show cause why Licence should not be granted to the said Executor to sell all the Real Estate of the said deceased towards paying the said debts: and you are further required to cite and require the said Executor, and all and every the creditors and other persons interested in the said Estate, personally, to be and appear before me at the time and place aforesaid, with their vouchers and papers, in order that I may then and there proceed to hear and examine the proofs of the said parties, and the validity or legality of the debts and demands alleged to be existing against the said Estate; and make such further order in the matter as may seem just.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the said court, this twenty seventh day of December, one thousand eight hundred and forty three.

THOMAS H. PETERS, Surrogate.

GEORGE KERR, Register of Probates for said county.

New Brunswick.

County of Northumberland.

[L.S.] To the Sheriff of the county of Northumberland, or any Constable within said county, Greeting:

Whereas Alexander Rankin, Alexander Key, and John M. Johnson, Executors on the Estate of Alexander P. Henderson, late of Chatham, in the said county, merchant, deceased, have represented to me, that the personal estate of the said deceased is insufficient to pay the debts due by the said deceased, and have prayed that Licence may issue to authorize them to sell all the real estate of the said deceased, towards paying the said debts: You are therefore required to cite the Widow and Heir of the said deceased, personally to be and appear before me, at a court of Probate, to be held at my office, in the parish of Chatham, on Monday, the twenty second day of January next, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to show cause why Licence should not be granted to the said Executors to sell all the real estate of the said deceased, towards paying the said debts. And you are further required to cite and require the said Executors, and all and every the creditors and other persons interested in the said estate, personally to be and appear before me at the time and place aforesaid, with their vouchers and papers, in order that I may then and there proceed to hear and examine the proofs of the said parties, and the validity or legality of the debts and demands alleged to be existing against the said estate; and make such further order in the matter as shall seem just.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the said court, this eighteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and forty three.

THOMAS H. PETERS, Surrogate.

GEORGE KERR, Register of Probates for said county.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of the late WILLIAM WHITE, of Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester, Innkeeper, 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, } on the said Estate
THOS. M. DEBLOIS, } to and with the
Will annexed.

Bathurst, Nov. 23, 1843.

NOTICE.—All persons having any demands against the Estate of DAVID GIFFORD, late of Richburo, in the county of Kent, Trader, deceased, are requested to render their accounts duly attested, in three months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

MARY GIFFORD, Administratrix.

Richburo, November 20, 1843.

Agricultural Journal.

MULTICOLE RYE.—This is the name given to a plant, a native of Poland, which has been introduced into cultivation with great success in the south of France, and of which the following account is given in the London Farmer's Magazine:—"It grows on common soil suited to the old fashioned rye, but its habits are totally different. By the report of above thirty respectable agriculturists near L'Orient, who have cultivated it for the last two years, it does best when sown the 1st of June. Its growth is most rapid. Two crops of it are before July cut for hay, and by the 15th of August, a grain crop is reaped. The straw is from 8 to 10 feet high, and the ear from 10 to 18 inches long. An account of this rye may be found in the "Transactions" published by the French Minister of Agriculture, &c. Would not this variety of spring rye be worthy of trial in those parts of the country where other grasses are difficult of growth, on soils rather sandy and light, but which if in good condition, are the best for this grain. The growth, if correctly stated, is truly surprising.—British American Cultivator.

A New Manure.—A cargo of seal fish was delivered at Beaulieu last week to Mr. Colin Chisholm from Sheiland, to be used for manure. Another is said to be ordered by Mr. H. Mackenzie, Phoenix; and the carcasses of seals are getting into repute as well adapted, in certain soils, for agricultural purposes. It is mixed with earth as compost manure.—Rosshire Advertiser.

From Chambers's Information for the People, GENERAL MANAGEMENT OF CATTLE.

Diseases.—Cattle are subject to various diseases, the result of improper treatment, or of causes connected with climate which it is difficult to avert. By attention to feeding, housing, and cleaning, as already noticed, much may be done to prevent some of the more fatal distempers. Cattle that have passed their lives, both day and night, in the open air, are generally so hardy that they are not injured by a wetting of the skin, and are liable to few of the complaints of dairy or stall-fed animals. Cows, being compelled to lead an artificial mode of life, are the most delicate in every respect, and require the most careful treatment. They should not be left out all night, and when they return from the field wet, it is always a safe and humane plan to dry them with a wisp of straw. The diseases to which they are most liable are of an inflammatory kind, and for these the veterinary surgeon prescribes bleeding, and perhaps some medicines to be taken internally. Leaving cow-keepers to seek the advice of these professional men, or at least of persons possessing practical skill, we need here only allude to three chief disorders for the sake of general information. The first we shall mention is

THE HOVE.

The hove, or blown, in cattle is a swelling in the paunch, caused generally by eating wet grass or clover in warm weather. The substance ferments, and the membrane becomes distended by the creation of air or gas, which cannot find the means of escape; and if not taken off artificially, the animal will be suffocated. Mr. Loudon, in his "Encyclopedia of Agriculture," mentions the following methods of relief from this fatal distension:—

"There are three modes of relieving the complaint, which may be adopted according to the degree of distension and length of time it has existed. These are internal medicines; the introduction of a probang of some kind into the paunch by the throat; and the puncturing it by the sides. Dr. Whyatt, of Edinburgh, is said to have cured eighteen out of twenty hove'd cows, by giving a pint of gin to each. Oil, by condensing the air, has been successfully tried. Any other substance, also, that has a strong power of absorbing air may be advantageously given. Common salt and water, made strongly saline, is a usual country remedy. New milk, with a proportion of tar equal to one-sixth of the milk, is highly spoken of. A strong solution of prepared ammonia in water often brings off a great quantity of air, and relieves the animal. Any of these internal remedies may be made use of when the disease has recently taken place, and is not in a violent degree; but when otherwise, the introduction of an instrument is proper, and is now very generally resorted to. The one principally in use is a species of probang, invented by Dr. Munro, of Edinburgh. Another, consisting of a cane of six feet in length, and of considerable diameter, having a bulbous knob of wood, has been invented by Eager, which is a more simple machine, but hardly so efficacious. It is probable that, in cases of emergency, even the larger end of a common cart-whip, dexterously used, might answer the end. But by far the best instrument for relieving hove'd cattle, as well as for clystering them, is Read's caecum apparatus, which is alike applicable to horses, cattle, and dogs. It consists of a syringe, to which tubes of different kinds are applied, ac-

ording to the purpose and the kind of animal to be operated upon. There is a long flexible tube for giving an enema to horses and cattle, and a smaller one for dogs. To relieve hove'd bullocks effectually, it is necessary not only to free the stomach from an accumulation of gas, but from the fermenting pultaceous mixture which generates it; for this purpose a tube is applied to the extremity of the syringe, and then passed into the animal's stomach through the mouth, and being put in action, the offending matter is discharged by a side opening. When the same operation is performed on sheep a smaller tube is made use of. The characteristic excellency of Read's instrument is, that there is no limit to the quantity of fluid that may be injected or extracted. The same syringe is used for extracting poison from the stomach of man, for smoking insects, extinguishing fires, and syringing fruit trees. The introduction of any of these instruments may be effected by the help of an assistant, who should hold the horn of the animal by one hand, and the dividing cartilage of the nose with the other; while the operator himself, taking the tongue in his left hand, employs his right in skillfully and carefully introducing the instrument; the assistant bringing the head and neck into such an attitude as to make the passage nearly straight, which will greatly facilitate the operation. But when no instruments can be procured, or as cases may occur when, indeed, it is not advisable to try them, as when the disease has existed a considerable time, or the animal has become outrageous, or the stomach so much distended with air that there is danger of immediate suffocation or bursting, in these instances the puncture of the maw must be instantly performed, which is called *paunching*. This may be done with the greatest ease, midway between the ilium or haunch-bone, and the last rib of the left side, to which the paunch inclines: a sharp penknife is frequently used; and persons in veterinary practice should always keep a long trocar, which will be found much the most efficacious, and by far the most safe, as it permits the air escaping certainly and quickly, at the same time that it prevents its entrance into the cavity of the abdomen, which would occasion an equal distension. As soon as the air is perfectly evacuated, and the paunch resumes its office, the trocar may be removed; and in whatever way it is done, the wound should be carefully closed with sticking-plaster or other adhesive matter. It is necessary to observe, that this operation is so safe, that whenever a medical assistant cannot be obtained, no person should hesitate a moment about doing it himself. After relief has been afforded by means of either the probang or the paunching, a stimulant drink may be very properly given: half a pint of common gin, or one ounce of spirit of hartshorn in a pint of ale, or two ounces of spirit of turpentine in ale, may any of them be used as an assistant stimulus. When, also, the cud is again chewed, still some relaxation of the digestive organs may remain; at first, therefore, feed sparingly, and give, for a few mornings, a tonic."

The apparatus mentioned above, with directions for use, may now be had from the principal makers of or dealers in agricultural implements. The cane tube, to employ in emergencies, no cow keeper should be without.

EPIDEMIC MURRAIN.

The malignant epidemic, generally called murrain, is a species of catarrh, affecting the respiratory organs, and is most frequent in damp climates or ill drained parts of the country. The writer of the work on cattle, already quoted from, thus speaks of its nature and remedies: "There are few diseases that assume, in its earlier or later stages, a greater variety of form; but, disarmed somewhat of its virulence in modern times, or at least not having appeared in all its terrors for some years past, it will generally be distinguished by some or the greater part of the following symptoms:—

There will be cough, frequent and painful, and in many cases for a week or more before there is any other marked symptom. The farmer may not always be aware of this, but he will find it out if he inquires about it; and he will be fully aware of the importance of the fact before we have done with this division of our subject.

After a few days, some heaving of the flank will be added to the cough; the pulse will be small, hard, frequent, and sometimes irregular; the mouth hot; the root of the horn cold; the faeces sometimes hard and black, at others liquid and black, and then very fetid. Presently afterwards, that of which we have to speak again and again is observed—extreme tenderness along the spine, and particularly over the loins.

The cough becomes more frequent and convulsive, and a brown or bloody matter runs from the nostrils and mouth; the eyes are swelled and weeping; the patient grinds his teeth; there is frequent spasmodic contraction about the nostrils; and the animal rarely lies down, or if he does, rises again immediately.

The eyes soon afterwards become unusually dull; the pulse remains small, but it has become feeble; the respiration is quicker; the flanks are tucked up; the tenderness on the loins is

removed; insensibility is stealing over the frame; and the faeces are more loaded with mucus, and more foetid. The patient moans and lows, and grinds his teeth almost incessantly; the head is agitated by a convulsive motion; blood begins to mingle with the faeces; the breath; and even the perspiration, become offensive; and the beast staggers while he walks.

Tumours and boils now, or often earlier, appear on various parts. If they are to come forward the sooner they rise the better, for much depends upon what becomes of them. If the animal has sufficient strength for them to go through the usual process of suppuration although the sloughing and the stench may be greater than could be thought possible, the beast will have a chance to recover; but if there is not energy to bring them forward—if they become stationary—and, most assuredly, if they recede and disappear, the patient will die.

The treatment of this disease is most unsatisfactory. If the farmer could be brought to attend more to this cough in cattle, if, here, he had recognized the violent and increasing cough and, although he had not dreamed of murrain, had bled and physicked the beast on account of the cough, the disease would probably have been arrested, or at least its virulence would have abated.

The early stage even of murrain is one of fever, and the treatment should correspond with this—bleeding. Physis should be cautiously yet not timidly resorted to. For sedative medicines there will rarely be room, except the cough should continue. Small doses of purgative medicine, with more of the aromatic than we generally add, will be serviceable, effecting the present purpose, and hastening or increasing the debility which generally is at hand; but if the bowels are sufficiently open, or diarrhoea should threaten, and yet symptoms of fever should be apparent, no purgative must be given, but the sedatives should be mingled with some vegetable tonic. The peculiar fetid diarrhoea must be met with astringents, mingled also with vegetable tonics. In combating the spasmodic and sloughing gangrenous stage, the chloride of lime will be the best external application; while a little of it administered with the other medicines inwardly, may possibly lessen the tendency to general decomposition. The external application of it should not be confined to the ulcerated parts alone, but it should be plentifully sprinkled over and about the beast; and the infected animal should be immediately removed from the sound ones."

RED-WATER.

This disease, indicated at first by the redness of the urine, is properly inflammation of the kidney's, and arises from an undae determination of blood to these parts of the animal. The cause of this local inflammation is generally connected with the nature of the food. In many instances it is found to have arisen from the cattle eating plants of a noxious quality, and which, as it appears, are not confined to any particular species of soil. When in its aggravated form, the disease becomes what is called *Black Water*. On the slightest indication of the early stages of the distemper, the cattle ought to be immediately shifted to different pasture, or housed and stall fed for a short period; and if this simple precaution prove unavailing in restoring health, each animal affected should be copiously, and if necessary, frequently bled; and let that active treatment be followed up by purgatives, so as to clear out and restore a proper tone to the bowels. Should these means fail, let a skilled practitioner be consulted. On no account listen to the absurd advices of superstitious and ignorant people either on this or any other disease of cow or bullock. In every quarter of the country there are persons who, from ignorance of the physiology of cattle, and the natural causes and action of disease, ascribe calamities of this kind to witcraft, or other supernatural influences. Let all such quacks, and their irrational salves, be carefully shunned.

Farming in Winter.—What shall a farmer, as a farmer do in the winter? He has much to do in winter peculiar to his profession—in his house, in his barn, in the woods and at market. There is no need of his being idle. He has a great deal to do for the promotion of his interests. In the first place, if the rigours of the season drive him in doors, let him think himself a lucky man, for it is the family that his first and most important duties are. He has a wife and children! Let him make the first his companion, friend and equal, and let him devote his thoughts and labours for the instruction and improvement of his children. See that they are well and tidily clad. See that they go to school, and are furnished with suitable books. See that their winter evenings are employed in useful reading and study, with innocent amusements interspersed, rather than in visiting the haunts of dissipation and ruin. Let the winter be devoted to the duties of the fire side and the calls of social intercourse.

Having everything in order in the house, both as it respects the physical, moral and intellectual wants of his family, let his next attention be devoted to the domestic animals of the barn and fold. See that they are well fed.