

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. 17.

Miramichi, Wednesday Morning, January 31, 1844.

Administration Notices.

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,
WILLIAM NAPIER,
THOS. M. DEBLOIS, } Administrators
on the said Estate with the Will annexed.

Bathurst, Nov. 23, 1843.

NOTICE—All persons having any just demands against the Estate of **ANGUS FRASER**, late of Alawick, in the County of Northumberland, Farmer, are requested to render the same, duly attested, to **Edward Williston, Esquire,** Solicitor on said Estate, within three months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to the said Estate, will make immediate payment to him or to the subscriber.

JOHN T. WILLISTON, Administrator.
Chatham, December 12, 1843.

All persons having any just demands against the Estate of **JAMES HOSFORD**, late of North Esk, in the County of Northumberland, Farmer, are requested to render the same, duly attested to, within three months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to the said Estate, will make immediate payment.

EDWARD WILLISTON,
Administrator.

Newcastle, December 6, 1843.

NOTICE—All persons having any demands against the Estate of **DAVID GIFFORD**, late of Richbucto, in the County of Kent, Farmer, 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.
Richbucto, November 20, 1843.

Dry Goods, &c:

The Subscriber has received by recent arrivals, a consignment of a choice selection of **DRY GOODS**, which he will dispose of wholesale or retail, at the residence of his father, in Chatham, at very reduced prices, for **CASH.**

WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Chatham, December 26, 1843.

NEW YEAR—1844—NEW SERIES

THE BROTHER JONATHAN:
A Mammoth Family Journal of Literature and News.

On Saturday, the sixth day of January, 1844, will be issued the first number of a **NEW SERIES** of this olden and most popular public favorite. It will be printed on entire new and beautiful type, and its form changed permanently to a folio of **NINE LARGE COLUMNS** to each page, and its price reduced to

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR,

in advance—thus rendering it, in all and every respect, the cheapest and best folio paper in the United States! This is not an unmeaning assertion, as every one of our numerous subscribers will be able to testify. Increased attractions and a new spirit will be infused into all its departments; gentlemen of first talents having been engaged as editors and contributors.

In its original and selected matter, it will be various, that the mind of desultory man, fond of change and pleased with novelty, may be indulged. It will be splendidly illustrated by the finest wood engravings. In short, the proprietors pledge themselves to make it the most comprehensive and interesting family newspaper published in the Union.

We are perfectly confident that our untiring efforts will not fail to please our thousands of old subscribers, and attract to our list large numbers of new patrons from every quarter of the Union.

To this end, in accordance with the times, and to bring it within the means of every family in the Union, it will be sent to subscribers at the following unparalleled low rates:

TERMS.

Two Dollars, one copy one year. Five Dollars, three copies one year. Fifteen Dollars, ten copies one year. Twenty-five Dollars, twenty copies one year. Fifty Dollars, fifty copies one year.

We earnestly hope our numerous old and staunch friends throughout the country will spare no exertions to increase our list. Address post-paid,

EDWARD STEPHENS, Publisher.

Agricultural Journal.

From Chambers's Information for the People.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT OF COWS.

Milking.

Cows are milked twice or thrice a day, according to circumstances. If twice, morning and night; if thrice, morning, noon, and night. They should not go too long unmilked, for, independently of the uneasiness to the poor animal, it is severely injurious.

The act of milking is one which requires great caution; for if not carefully and properly done, the quantity of the milk will be diminished, and the quality inferior, the milk which comes last out of the udder being always the richest. It should, therefore be thoroughly drawn from the cows until not a drop more can be obtained, both to ensure a continuance of the usual supply of milk, and also to get the richest which the cows afford. Cows should be soothed by mild usage, especially when young; for to a person whom they dislike, they never give their milk freely. The teats should be always clean washed before milking, and when tender, they ought to be fomented with warm water. The milking and management of the cow should, in these circumstances, be only intrusted to servants of character, on whom the utmost reliance can be placed. In the southern and midland counties of England, it is a common practice to employ men to milk the cows, an operation which seems better fitted for females, who are likely to do the work in a more gentle and cleanly manner, which is of essential importance.

The writer in the "Farmers Magazine," above quoted, gives the following explicit directions to the dairy-maid in regard to milking:—"Go to the cow stall at seven o'clock; take with you *cold water* and a sponge, and wash each cow's udder clean before milking, douse the udder well with *cold water*, winter and summer, as it braces and repels heats. Keep your hands and arms clean. Milk each cow as dry as you can, morning and evening, and when you have milked each cow as you *suppose* dry, begin again with the you first milked, and drip them each; for the principal reason of cows failing in their milk is, from negligence in not milking the cow dry, particularly at the time the time the calf is taken from the cow. Suffer no one to milk a cow but yourself, and have no gossiping in the stall. Every Saturday night give in an exact account of the quantity of milk each cow has given in the week."

Blind Teeth in Horses.—Referring to an article on this subject, in the Dec. No. of the Cultivator, Mr. L. Physick of Maryland, in a letter to us, says:—"I observe that you are desirous to obtain all the information you can collect about "blind teeth" in horses. This was a matter entirely new to me till last summer, when one of my horses had nearly lost the use of his sight; which I attributed to over work, he being of a restless disposition when at work. Some time after the pro-

disposition to blindness was discovered, (the sight of one eye being almost, if not entirely gone,) he was sent to the blacksmith to be shod. The smith told the boy, that if a certain tooth, pointing it out to the boy, was not extracted, the horse would soon be entirely blind; and without my assent, took a hammer and a piece of bar iron, as described by the boy—rather barbarous pulling—and knocked it out. The boy said that there was no evidence of pain experienced by the horse, and that the tooth dropped out with the first stroke of the hammer. Whether this was the cause of blindness or not, I cannot say; but the horse very shortly afterwards recovered his sight, which since then continues good."

To Prevent Smut in Wheat.—The celebrated Jethro Tull relates that a ship load of wheat was sunk near Bristol in England, in the autumn, and afterwards, at ebbs, all taken up; but being unfit for flour, it was used for seed. At the following harvest, all the wheat in England was smutty, except the produce of this brined seed.

An excellent way of preventing smut in wheat is to steep the seed before sowing in strong brine, and while it is yet moist, to sift quick lime over it.

A writer in the *Farmer's Magazine* (Edinburgh) offered, for a trifling premium per acre, to insure the whole crop of England from injury by smut, provided the following recipe be judiciously applied: Steep the wheat five or six hours in water brought from the sea, or in common water salted till it is strong enough to float an egg, stirring it frequently. Then procure fresh unslacked lime, slack it with water the same hour it is wanted,* sprinkle a peck of this over every bushel of wheat, stirring the whole with a shovel until they are completely intermixed, so that every grain may receive a share. When dry, it is ready for sowing. Should the lime prove troublesome to the seedsman's eyes, some water may be thrown upon it; for when the lime has once become dry, the cure is effected. The chief care needed is to mix the wheat completely with the lime, so that every seed may receive its due proportion, else the mischief will not be prevented. The lime should be completely slacked, or the wheat may be injured by the heat afterwards. Old or air slacked lime will not do; fresh should always be used. An extensive farmer in England sustained a loss of three hundred pounds sterling by using air slacked lime, which otherwise might have been prevented. The writer above mentioned stated that by using the above remedy, he had not once suffered injury from smut in more than twenty years.

*Care should be taken to apply just enough, and no more water than is needed, to slack it so that it may be left in a dry powder, and not contain any sensible moisture. The proportions for this purpose are, about one part by weight of water to three parts by weight of lime.

Salting Hay for Stock.—Mr. I. Cartwright, states in the Boston Cultivator, that he has found salted hay to be very injurious to his horses—they became "broken winded."

He sold two tons to a neighbor who kept a horse and cow, and by the time the hay had been expended, his neighbor's horse was as badly effected as his own. We have no doubt that to oblige animals to eat more salt than they would naturally choose, is productive of injury, and as a "general" practice we would not advise the curing of hay with salt. Sometimes it happen that a load is unavoidably put up with too much dampness in it, and in such a case salt may be properly used to prevent its being damaged; but animals should not be confined to hay so cured.

Disease of the Potatoe.—We make the following extract from a private letter of David Thomas of Cayuga county:—"I am inclined to the opinion that the new malady in the potatoe, is a "fungus," converting the wholesome nutriment of that tuber into its own deleterious nature. Potatoes which are not rotten, but only clouded with brownish spots, give off a very offensive odor when boiled, which I believe no common potatoe, when rotting, ever does. The opinion is not entirely unsupported by analogy. The smut in wheat may be cited as one case; and perhaps the fungus that destroys the roots of the saffron crocus in England, as another."

Potatoes from Seed.—Our correspondent, J. M. Harlan, Esq., gives the following directions for raising potatoes from the seed, or ball. We can show some fine samples of potatoes raised in this way, that we have just received from Massachusetts:—"The pulp of the balls should be squeezed out as much as possible. They should then be dried and laid by till the following spring. The ground should be partially spaded, and well pulverized. I placed mine along the pales of the front part of the garden. The bugs are the greatest enemies of the young plants and should be well watched. The potatoes will not come to their full size until the third or fourth year of planting. I had at least seven distinct kinds, of various shapes and colors, among the potatoes produced from the seed."

Whey.—Whey, or the thin watery serum of milk, is of a pale-greenish hue, and saline in taste, and forms an agreeable beverage when cool. Some dairy-farmers in England are in the habit of extracting a little butter from it; but with careful management, this practice would be quite unnecessary, as it is only when the milk has been conglobated too hot that any quantity of butter will remain in this liquid. In Scotland, the whey is used as food by the farmers and their families in making oatmeal porridge: and a saving of nearly one-third of meal is effected when the porridge is made of whey instead of water. By boiling, what is called float whey is obtained, which, when mixed with a little sweet milk, is thought little inferior to curd. Whey is also very valuable in feeding pigs: and it is estimated that the whey of three or four cows will, in the course of one season, with little additional food, fatten a pig to the weight of twelve or fourteen stones.