

THE GLEANER:

AND NORTHUMBERLAND, KENT, GLOUCESTER AND RESTIGOUCHE

COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL.

OLD SERIES]

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

[COMPRISED 13 VOLUMES.

NEW SERIES, VOL. V.]

MIRAMICHI, TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 20, 1847.

[NUMBER 41.

Chatham, 5th June, 1847.

Spring Importations!

The subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Miramichi, that he has opened his store, formerly occupied by Messrs Haddow and Loudoun, where he now offers for sale an extensive and well selected assortment of Scotch and English

Spring & Summer Goods,
HARDWARE,
West India Produce, &c. &c.
GEORGE H. RUSSELL.

TEA, TEA,

The subscribers have just received, and offer for sale, cheap for cash, a quantity of superior, fine flavored Ninyong, Oolong, and Mohea SOUCHONG; fine Gunpowder and YOUNG HYSON TEAS, in boxes of from 13 to 50 lbs each.

K. B. & W. FORBES.
7th June, 1847.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The Subscribers beg respectfully to inform the public that they have now received by the *Mariner*, from the Clyde, their

Spring Supply of Genuine
Drugs, Medicines, & Perfumery:
Also—By other recent arrivals, a variety of articles in the

Grocery Line:

viz.—Tea, Sugar, & Coffee, Tobacco and Snuff, Prepared Cocoa and Chocolate, Figs, Prunes and Raisins, Nuts & Confectionary, Preserved Fruits assorted; Preserved Ginger, Currie Powder, Lemon Syrup, compound Sarsaparilla Syrup, Tomato Ketchup, Tamarinds & Honey, Pepper Sauce, Mustard, Isinglass, Irish moss, Pearl Sago, Tapioca, Pickles & Spices assorted, Paints & Dye Stuffs, &c. &c. Together with an assortment of

PATENT MEDICINES.

viz.—Brandredth's celebrated Pills, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Buchan's Hungarian Balsam, Connell's Pain Extractor, Wild's Indian Pulmonary Candy, for Coughs, Colds, &c. M'Allister's all healing Ointment, &c. &c.

Also—a large assortment of

BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

all of which they will sell cheap for CASH.
K. B. & W. FORBES.
Chatham, June 1st 1847.

Sheriff's Sale.

On TUESDAY, 20th July next, in front of Hamill's Hotel, Newcastle, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M., will be sold at Public Auction:—

All the Estate, Right, Title, Interest, Property, Claim and Demand, of JOHN BUOY, in and to that House and Land situate in the Town of Chatham, opposite the Commercial Building; and also all other the Real Estate situate in this county, the same being seized upon by me to satisfy Executions issued out of the Supreme Court against the said John Buoy.

J. M. JOHNSON, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Northumberland,
18th January, 1847.

COUNTY OF RESTIGOUCHE, IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

In the matter of BENJAMIN MERRILL, of the Parish of Addington, in the county of Restigouche, Lumberer, against whom a Fiat in Bankruptcy bearing date the 15th day of November, A. D., 1846, was duly issued.

Notice is hereby given, that upon the application of the above named Bankrupt, made to me, I do appoint a Public Sitting to be held on MONDAY, the ninth day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at my office in Chatham, for the allowance of a Certificate of coarformity to the said Benjamin Merrill, pursuant to the acts of the General Assembly of this Province in force concerning Bankrupts, when and where any of the creditors of the said bankrupt may be heard against the allowance of the said certificate; and the same will be allowed unless cause be then and there shown to the contrary, or such other order will be made, as the justice of the case may require. Given under my hand, the fifth day of July, A. D., 1847.

WM. CARMAN, JUN.,
Commissioner of the estate and effects of Bankrupts for the county of Restigouche

Removal.

The subscriber has lately removed to the store owned by Thomas C. Allan, Esq., where he offers for sale a fashionable assortment of

BRITISH GOODS,

Just received per brig *Pomona*, consisting of—Ladies' girls, and infants' coburg, dunstable, grecian, and rice straw bonnets, of latest fashions; girls', boys', and mens' rice and tuscan hats; mens' wool, glazed, and drab jerrus hats, youths' cloth caps, assorted; childrens' velvet, cloth and check'd caps; alpaca, cashmere, argyle tartan, coburg cloth, light and colored Orleans, merinoes, fancy light and dark muslin dresses, book, cambrie, check'd, jaconet, mull, swiss and color'd drawing plait muslin, laces, quilting, blond, grecian nett, lace and sewed collars, habit shirts, fancy ties, black and col'd fringe and gimp, artificial flowers, Berlin wool, Hosiery, gloves, mittens, clamont and silk parasols, stays, black crape, gent's stocks and fancy silk handkerchiefs, vestings, doekskins, gambaroons, cassinett, moleskins, light and printed striped, brown, white and printed cottons, gingham, white and col'd roll'd lining, towelling and diaper, red and white flannels, white, black and drab thread, fancy coat cord and binding, rich black, white and color'd bonnet silk and satin ribbons; a lot of gauze and satin cap ribbons, looking glasses, cotton warp, and a variety of other articles. Also, his usual stock of

West India Produce,

all of which will be sold at extremely low prices for cash.

PATRICK WATT.
Newcastle, June 4, 1847.

Lands for Sale.

To be sold by private sale, on liberal terms, the following Tracts of Land, viz:—

All that valuable Farm situate on the north side of the North West branch of Miramichi river, known as the Wild Cat Brook farm, containing 200 acres, presently under lease to James Leddy.

Also—the lot of Land No. 36, on the south side of the South West branch of Miramichi river, in the Parish of Nelson, eighty rods in front, with a Dwelling House and Barn thereon, presently occupied by Thomas Dougherty.

Also—the lot of Land next adjoining, on the lower side of the last mentioned lot.

Also—numbers 43, 44, and 49, in block B, of the Chatham Joint Stock company, in the town of Chatham.

Also—Pasture Lots number 66 and 68, containing four acres, fronting the Old Napan road, in the parish of Chatham.

Also—Lots number 6 and 10, on both sides of Renous river, in the parish of Blackville, each lot measuring in front 100 rods, and containing 250 acres, more or less.

The one half of Lot A, on the Semiwagon ridge, containing 250 acres known as the Semiwagon Meadows.

For terms and particulars apply to Messrs. STREET & DAVIDSON, Newcastle.
June 19, 1847.

STAGE COACH.

Summer Arrangement.

The subscriber will continue to run the Mail Stage between

Fredericton and Miramichi

During the present season, ONCE PER WEEK EACH WAY.

The Stage will leave the subscriber's residence, in Chatham, every MONDAY MORNING at 9 o'clock; Douglstown at half past nine, and Newcastle at 10 o'clock, and arrive in Fredericton the following morning at 9 o'clock. Will leave the North American Hotel, Fredericton, the following FRIDAY morning at 11 o'clock, and arrive in Chatham the day following at the same hour.

The subscriber has on this line, at all times, a comfortable covered Coach, and a careful driver, who will afford every facility and accommodation to travellers.

Fares—£2. Each passenger will be entitled to carry with him 40 lbs of luggage; anything over that weight, 2 1/2 per lb.

Any person wishing to procure an Extra Conveyance from Chatham to Fredericton, can obtain the same on reasonable terms, at any time, by applying to the subscriber. He also keeps on hand Extras for the purpose of forwarding passengers by the above coach, desirous of getting to Shediac in time for the P. E. Island steamer.

WM. M. KELLY.
Miramichi, June, 1847.

N. B. Passengers will please be punctual to the hour of starting. All luggage to be at the risk of the owners.

Agricultural Journal.

From the London Farmer's Magazine. THE MANAGEMENT OF MILCH COWS.

Continued from our last.

He had now in his byre a cow which had been in milk two years and a half, and never in that time had a calf; and it was yielding 8 quarts per day. He had sold another to the butcher on the previous Tuesday for £16, which had been in his possession nearly two years, and yielded three quarts of milk on the morning that she was sold. [Mr. Arundale replied, by facts from his own experience, to the objections urged against the system of good feeding and prolonged milking, and strongly advised dairy farmers to keep their cows warm and comfortable.] As to the steaming of cut hay, or rather, the parboiling of it, he would not take upon him to say that by this means poor hay would be changed into good; but the steaming of hay, straw or oat-chaff, enabled the animal to extract from it more nutriment; and if a cow could be made to thrive as well on 3 1/2 cwt. of steamed hay as on 5cwt. of raw, or if, by the same expedient, a third or fourth straw could be mixed with hay, and the same effect obtained, the expense of cutting and steaming would be amply repaid.

The same advantage was gained by gridding corn and beans for horses. As to the plan of putting milch cows in the folds, to avoid the expense of keeping when dry, he hardly supposed that it could be advocated by any gentleman whom he had the honour of addressing. With stock of all kinds, and especially with milch cows, the most profitable course was never to let them sink in condition. If a cow were stinted at the period in question, her milk would be so much diminished after calving as to overbalance the saving effected in her keep. There might be difficulty, on some farms, in procuring a sufficient supply of provender; but there could be but few farmers worse situated than he was, not having one acre of what might be called good grass land in his possession; and where turnips, early and late kinds, might be grown with tares or clover cut, and the cows stall feed, none need despair. [Mr. Arundale entered at a considerable length into an inquiry as to the daily consumption of milch cows. Their appetites, it would appear, are aldermanic; and if the means were afforded them, they would fall into the same error as "humans," and "make beasts of themselves." Mr. A., of course, gives no encouragement to such excesses, but he strenuously contends for good living in the cow-byre, if you would not be penny wise and pound foolish. Quantity as well as quality must be taken into consideration. The stomach would not digest rich food alone. As a general rule, give as much good wholesome stuff as the cow will eat clean; and the feeder, if he be attentive, will soon know each cow's appetite as well as his own. He must administer it rather sparingly, to avoid giving a surfeit, for if the cow should loathe her food, she will neither milk or fatten; and if, by chance, she should be disgusted, let her food be kept back until her appetite returns, when it may be given to her gradually.] The act of milking required to be performed with great caution, or the quantity or quality would be inferior. The milk should be drawn quickly, and not a drop should be left. Whatever was suffered to remain in the udder would be re-absorbed, and no more would be generated than was necessary to supply the quantity withdrawn. There was therefore a double loss by the neglect, and of the best milk too. He was inclined to believe that incomplete milking was the cause why, in private families, where only one cow was kept, it dried so soon, and gave so much less butter than was anticipated. Teats were not unfrequently closed, through the neglect alluded to, and from forcible rubbing down, between the finger and thumb, in stripping. The milk-pail should be large enough to con-

tain the milk of one cow, for if the milker had to rise up and change the pail in the middle of the operation, some cows kept back their milk. Cows, also, would not milk so freely with a stranger as to a person to which they are accustomed. Some cows milked more freely than others. The udder of free milkers had a soft skin and short teats, the other a thick skin and long teats. The one like velvet; the other like untanned leather. If the udder were foul, it should be washed before milking. The slightest taint gave a bad taste to the milk, especially when the cows were stall-fed on green meat. On the continent the stool of the milker was a light pail, with a cover, containing water and sponge (or a cloth).

Cleanliness, in every respect, could not be too strongly enforced on the minds of all persons connected with the management of milk, butter, or food. Some persons maintained that cows yielded more milk the oftener they were milked. He had made repeated experiments with a view to test this doctrine and found it to be fallacious. It was only when the secretion was rapid, and the udder would not contain the milk, but allowed it to drop spontaneously, that a third milking became necessary. After calving, however, he frequently milked them three or four times a day, for eight or ten days. The cow being a sensitive and capricious animal, she was easily offended, and should always be treated with gentleness. If she kicked during milking, or were uneasy, harshness would not cure her: she must be smoothed and reformed by kindness. He never yet had a cow which was not overcome by gentle discipline. Mr. Arundale quoted Sir John Sinclair, Professor Low, and Mr. Ferguson, on the importance of dairy husbandry. Sir John showed how much greater a profit provender would yield, when given to a cow, for conversion into milk, butter, and cheese, than when given to an ox, for conversion into beef. How unaccountable, then, the prejudice which confined dairy husbandry, to a few counties of Great Britain, while butter and cheese were imported from other countries.

From the British American Cultivator.

HAYMAKING.

On former occasions our views on hay-making have been fully given, and the process recommended mainly consisted of the following particulars: 1st, To put the new mown grass, as soon as it will admit of it into small cocks, in which state it will cure, in periods of from three to four days, by being turned out once or twice to the sun, for a few hours in the middle of the day; to mix layers of straw with the hay, in its half-cured red state; and to use about half a bushel of salt to a ton of half-cured hay, when it is being put into the stack or mow. These methods have been severally tested by ourselves, and they are well adapted to secure the natural colour and flavour to the hay crop, but neither of them are equal to the following method: As soon as the grass is mown, it should be spread evenly over the ground to dry, or cure, as is the term usually employed, and about the close of each evening, by using a horse rake of the most approved description, the whole should be put into cocks averaging about 1 cwt. of cured hay each. The following morning, if the weather be fine, the cocks should be opened out, and after being exposed a few hours to the sun, it will be in a fit state to put into stack. This is the common practice of the best farmers, and in our judgment, it is the cheapest and best method of curing hay.

Remedy for Cramp.—A writer in the *Medical Times* asserts that he has discovered the following simple process and effectual remedy for this distressing and frequent complaint, to which he had himself been for many years a martyr. His plan is to sleep upon an inclined plane which is effected by taking care that the bed or mattress, should incline at least 12 inches from the upper to the lower portions of the bed; and for this purpose either the lower feet may be cut down to