

THE GLEANER:

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

OLD SERIES]

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

[COMPRISED 13 VOLUMES.]

NEW SERIES, VOL. V:]

MIRAMICHI, TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 13, 1847.

[NUMBER 40.]

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

New Spring Goods.

The Subscriber has received by recent arrivals from Britain, a large and choice assortment of

BRITISH GOODS.

Also—per John Wallace from Halifax, a quantity of

WEST INDIA PRODUCE, &c.

all which he will dispose of at his Store in Chatham on the most reasonable terms.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

Chatham, June 1st 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.

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 18th 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 conformity 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 shewn 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 jerrushats, 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, cambric, check'd, jaconet, mull, swiss and color'd drawing plait muslin, laces, quilting, blond, grecian net, 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, doekins, gambaroons, cassinett, moleskins, light and printed striped, brown, white and printed cottons, ginghams, white and col'd rol'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.

FARE—£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 hours 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.

Mr. CHARLES ARUNDALE, of Seaton Burn, introduced the subject of which he had given notice:—"The Management of Milch Cows." Cows, he said, were kept on almost every farm, although for very different purposes. He should confine himself to cases in which they were kept chiefly to supply milk for sale. To meet the demands of customers, cows were bought at all seasons, just calved or about to calve. The calves were sold without fattening, and it was the interest of the farmer to render the milk both abundant and palatable. On most real dairy-farms it was the course to fatten as soon as practicable, when the milk of the cows was reduced to four quarts a day, and the cows were rarely allowed to breed. The fact of their being so often changed showed that while they gave a remunerating quantity of milk, for a certain time, they were rapidly and cheaply fattened for the butcher as soon as their milk was dry. Where much time or money was expended in preparation, this system would not answer, nor would it be so universally adopted. Fattening and milking properties could therefore combine in the same animal, and they did so here. The breed generally found most useful was the old Yorkshire cow, or a cross from her with a short-horn bull. The cows that were more than ordinary good milkers were introduced to the bull in season; and from the extra keep which was given, they were rarely suffered to go dry for more than six weeks. Much more care (observed an intelligent writer) should be bestowed on the diet of cows as they approach their time, the food being proportioned to their condition. When in high condition there was much risk of inflammatory action at the time of parturition. The farmer should therefore check beforehand every tendency to obesity—by giving less turnips than usual, and more fodder. But some cows in calf, when long dry, would fatten on a smaller allowance of turnips, and administering food in too dry a state helped to aggravate the tendency to inflammation. Other means must therefore be used, in conjunction with an alternation in diet; and, so far as medical treatment was concerned, there was nothing perhaps so safe as bleeding and laxatives. The critical period was the eighth and ninth months. At this season, bleeding, in proportion to the strength and condition of the cow, should be resorted to, as a remedy for the constipation to which she was then liable. Laxative medicine and emollient drinks should also be administered. A dose should consist of a pound of Epsom salts, with an admixture of ginger, caraway and treacle, in a quart of warm gruel and the same quantity of sound ale. Much good advice on this head would be found in *Stephen's Book of the Farm*. The author judiciously recommended that calvers, shortly after they were dry, should have four or five pounds of oilcake per day. His (Mr. Arundale's) own practice was to give from a pint to three gills of linseed per day to a cow, according as she was in condition. He put the linseed into a pail, and poured boiling water upon it. Cut hay was also introduced, with oat or wheat chaff; and the whole was covered up with an old sack, and left to steam half a dozen hours, before it was given. It was better still to boil the mixture, but this entailed extra labour. He used this food six or seven weeks before or after calving. It was laxative to the fat cow, and nourishing to the lean, and secured in both a proper condition of the parts affected by calving. It was true as some farmers contended, that to purge or bleed a milch cow diminished her milk; but only for a few days: it afterwards returned more copiously than before, and improved in quality. He was no advocate for either, but, from the want of mild doses in season, many thousands of cows had died, in spite of every care

and remedy at a later period. Cows, heavy in calf, he would also observe, ought not to be allowed to mix in the same field or fold-yard with those that were likely to come in season; nor should any disagreeable or nauseous smells be suffered to annoy them. Their byres should be well ventilated; pigs should not be slaughtered where they are kept; and, indeed, some experienced farmers would not allow bleeding to take place in their presence. There was no animal with so quick and delicate a sense of smell as the cow, and her nose should not be offended. After calving, and when the byre had been cleansed from all impurities, the cow, being naturally thirsty, should have a warm drink. He generally allowed her warm water, with about a third of her own beastings, and a few handfuls of oatmeal. A pailful of this mixture was enough at a time. Should she require more, another pailful might be given in an hour; and the drink should be administered occasionally for two or three days after calving. A common but very reprehensible practice was to give her an oat-sheaf, than which few things would more easily cause indigestion at such a time. Boiled barley or oats with cut hay and a handful of linseed, or branmash and linseed, was decidedly preferable. Nothing of an astringent nature should be given her, but rather whatever was laxative. He always administered, five or six hours after calving, 12oz. of salts, or thereabouts (according to the size of the cow), and 2oz. of powdered ginger, in a quart of gruel and ale. It was desirable that she should be milked as soon as possible, and fomented with warm water three or four times a day for half an hour and hand-rubbed frequently and gently. He now came to the question whether it was more profitable to feed dairy cows liberally, and prolong the time of milking, or to let them dry sooner, and regain that condition which they inevitably lose if of any use at the pail. He had tried both plans, and was convinced that liberal feeding and punctual attention would, in many instances, double and treble the quantity of milk. Before, however, describing his practice, he would explain the construction of his byre and boiling house. [Mr. Arundale exhibited a plan. He had six stands for twelve cows, with a bull stand at one end. Behind the stands there was a covered passage, with a liquid manure trough; and also a covered passage in front, with a feeding trough.] He had erected the buildings at his own expense (with the exception of not finding wood and stone); and he confessed the cost was greater than he had anticipated. He would advise others to be more cautious before expending so large a sum on property not their own (a laugh). His mode of feeding was to commence in the morning when the milkers entered; to give marsh at 5½ o'clock, turnips at 8½, hay at 10; after which they were left undisturbed until 1 o'clock, and he invariably found that the cows, within a short time of their coming into the byre, knew their meal times as well as their feeder. At 1 o'clock they had turnips again; hay at 3; at 5 (milking time), mash; and at 8, straw; when they were left for the night. The mash was made at about 10 in the morning for the afternoon-feed; and again made, after that feed, for morning. Clover hay, cut, was put into the mash-tub; boiling water was then poured in, so that the hay was thoroughly saturated; and grains were added—linseed or gold of pleasure seed—and salt. The grains formed a cover to confine all the steam. The proportions of the ingredients were:—Clover hay, 6½ st.; grains 12 st.; linseed, 12 lbs. (or gold of pleasure seed, 18lbs.); salt, 2lbs. This would suffice for twelve cows. When they had nearly finished their meal, the byreman gave them a portion of bran, or treat, in their troughs, which enabled them the better to take the watery remnant of the marsh. A good cow, thus fed, would yield 14 quarts of milk per day, on an average for eight months.

(To be Continued.)