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## Agricultural Journal.

### BOTS IN HORSES.

I have stood by and seen a horse die, (as was supposed, with bots,) after being sick twenty-four hours, and as soon as it was thought he had lost his feeling of sensibility, his brisket was slashed open, and in an instant almost I was in to the den of his destroyers. Now, Mr Randolph will be ready to conclude that we found them all asleep, or at least employing their time very innocently. But not so; they were gnawing away with hearty good will, and from the damage done, the only matter of surprise was that he had lived so long. They had commenced on the stomach immediately at the swallow, and had eaten off his cuticle or inner coats, entirely around the stomach to the width of five or six inches. It was surprising to see with what regularity they had carried on their work of destruction.—Dozens and dozens of them were in a regular row, almost as thick as they could stick, and no one seemed to have progressed in advance of the others, nor were there any detached places attacked, nor was there one particle of the cuticle, or inner coat of the stomach, left behind them. They swept it clean all around as far as they had progressed to a considerable depth, though in no place was the stomach eaten entirely through. It was as raw as a piece of beef and the horse died of inflammation from it. Mr. Randolph is right as to the origin of bots, and it may be asked why are horses killed by them?—The reasons are numerous. Bots feed upon the juices of the stomach; while these are abundant and of a kind suited to them, the horse is safe. But when there is a deficiency, he is always in danger. Hence it is, that while running in a luxuriant pasture, he is scarcely ever attacked; but when at hard work or traveling and fed upon dry food all the time, is the time when he is in danger. That bots kill horses, is as certain as horses have hair on their hides. A word to your correspondent, James J. Shannon, and I have done. For many years past I have used a simple remedy for bots, and I am almost disposed to call it 'an infallible remedy,' sure enough. But I can say, with truth, that I have never known it to fail, if administered at the commencement of the attack. Drench freely with sweet milk and molasses, (sugar or honey will do), well shaken together.—Continue it, a bottle full every fifteen or twenty minutes, according to the severity of the attack until the animal becomes easy, then give a quart bottle full of strong salt and water, followed with a quart bottle of castor oil. It is worse than idle to give anything with the view of killing the bots in a horse. The only plan is to convey them off, a sweet drench is the thing; they seize upon it with avidity, and in a little while will fill themselves, increasing at least one third the size. In salt and water they will lie perfectly dormant for days together, hence the advantage of its preceding the oil. Whenever the bots attack the horse, they will always be found at the neck of the throat, where a sweet drench is thrown immediately amongst them the moment it is swallowed by the horse. It is a great mistake to suppose that they are hid in some secret recess, where medicine cannot reach them, and quite as great a one to suppose that a sweet drench will not divert their attention from the horse.

### FEEDING COWS WITH CUT AND UNCUT HAY.

From a communication made to the Agricultural Society of Worcester County, Massachusetts, by Mr William S. Lincoln, we make the following extract. We copy from the New England Farmer: "My milking stock consists of one cow, which came in the 29th of last October, the two trial cows, and one other which calves again the first of next April. Some time before commencing this experiment, I was feeding my Stock—what would be called poor stock—with hay, with an allowance of roots. I commenced cutting this hay for all my stock young and old (sixteen head), occupying 1½ hours daily. Almost simultaneously with feeding the cut hay was an increase of milk very perceptible as it was milked in the pail. An en-

quiry was made by my wife, who in person takes sole charge of the dairy, as to the cause of this increase. An evasive reply was made. From day to day the milk increased enough from the stock I have described, to require the substitution of 6 quart for 4 quart pans, which had been previously used. I think I am within bounds in saying the increase was over a pint daily, per cow, occasioned to the best of my knowledge, solely by the use of cut hay.

## Fisheries and Reciprocal Trade WITH THE United States of America.

### JOINT ADDRESS

OF BOTH HOUSES OF THE LEGISLATURE OF  
NEW BRUNSWICK TO HER MOST GRACIOUS  
MAJESTY.

May it please Your Majesty,—We, Your Majesty's Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Legislative Council and Assembly of New Brunswick, beg leave to approach Your Majesty with sentiments of profound respect, and with unabated attachment to Your Majesty's Person and Government.

The prompt and efficient protection afforded by Your Majesty's Naval Forces to the Fisheries of British North America, which secured its Coasts from Foreign aggressions during the past year, and enabled British Subjects to enjoy unmolested their rights and privileges, has inspired the inhabitants of New Brunswick with increased confidence in the determination of Your Majesty's Government to maintain, to the fullest extent, their claims to this invaluable source of industry and wealth: And we again entreat, that Your Majesty will be pleased to continue such protection, being impressed with the belief that it will prove much more advantageous and satisfactory than the acceptance of an equivalent yet offered by the American Government for a participation in these Fisheries a full and unmolested enjoyment of which is of the utmost importance, forms an incalculable source of wealth, and is of inestimable value to the people of New Brunswick.

Maritime Nations at all times, and in every quarter of the Globe, have set up and maintained certain exclusive privileges within three marine miles of their shores; and by universal customs and laws of Nations, the claim has been defined by lines, not within Bays, but from the entrance of such Bays; as designated by a line drawn from headland to headland forming such Bays; which law has been fully recognized by the most eminent American as well as other Jurists; and by the Articles of the Convention of 1818, the United States thereby renounced forever the liberty of fishing within three marine miles of the Coasts, Bays, Creeks or Harbours of certain portions of the British North American Colonies: this Treaty stipulation is clearly expressed and is incapable of misconstruction.

The proposition of the American Government to concede to us the privilege of fishing on their Coasts as an equivalent for a participation in the Coast fisheries of these Colonies, is delusive, and so utterly disproportioned in the benefits intended to be conferred on the respective parties, that it ought not, in justice to Your Majesty's Colonial subjects, to be entertained. With the best Fisheries in the world upon our own shores, our Fishermen would seldom seek the water of the United States for fish. This specious offer can only deceive the uninformed, and is well known both by the Americans and Colonists to be comparatively valueless to the latter; while the privileges sought can be obtained by the people of the United States as acknowledged to be of momentous concern to them, forming a nursery for seamen and a source from which they derive maritime importance.

When the welfare of the Empire demanded extensive changes in the regulations of Trade, and alterations in Her relations with Foreign Nations, the particular interests of the Colonies were not permitted to disturb the general arrangements by the continuance of a protective policy

The Fisheries are the gift of a beneficent Providence to the Countries they surround, and necessarily form no part of any complicated policy. The Fisheries on the Shores of New Brunswick, it is humbly submitted, belong to the people, and to allow them to be participated in by a Foreign power, without their consent, would be a sacrifice of their rights and interests, place the Colonists in a humiliating position, too painful to contemplate, and be inconsistent with the National honor.

We respectfully desire to express our decided opinion, that the Fisheries in the Rivers, Harbours, and Estuaries, should be reserved exclusively for the people of this Province, and that no Foreigner should be permitted to participate therein, upon any terms or conditions whatever.

We most urgently press upon Your Majesty's consideration the anomalous position in which the North American Colonies are placed by the present Commercial relations with the United States. While Your Majesty's Government, with unexampled liberality, has opened the Ports of the Colonies to that Republic, by which American Ships are permitted to enter therein on the same terms as British Ships, and take on board cargoes either for the United Kingdom or any other Colony; Colonial, as well as other British Vessels, are precluded from carrying cargoes from one State of the Union to another, and this restriction is extended even to the State of California: American Ships and Steamers are built and equipped in the United States, sold in the British and Colonial Markets, evade the high Import Duties on the various articles used in their constructions, receive British Registers, and have all the advantages connected with these privileges; while British and Colonial Ships possess no such privileges and advantages in the United States: American Manufactures are admitted into the Provinces at the same rates of Duties as are charged on British Merchandise; and while such Manufactures are admitted into this Province at a Duty of eight and a half per cent. *ad valorem*, the products of New Brunswick are subject, upon importations into the United States, to Duties from twenty to thirty per cent: they enjoy the privilege of sending their staple commodities of Wheat, Flour, and other breadstuffs, to the British Markets free of Duty, competing with Your Majesty's Colonial Subjects upon equal terms in our own markets, while they impose a Duty of twenty per cent. on similar Colonial productions imported into the United States. The present state of the respective Tariffs is one which creates vexatious and harassing impediments to the general Commerce of the Country, and added to the exclusion of Colonial built Ships to Registry in American ports, is the cause of well grounded complaints by Your Majesty's Colonies; and the unequal pressure serves only to implant feelings of disappointment and retaliation.

We regret to observe that these important gratuitous concessions, which have conferred upon the citizens of the neighbouring Republic commercial advantages not possessed by your faithful Colonial Subjects have not been met by the Government of the United States in the same enlightened and liberal spirit with which they were granted; and that had they been withheld by Your Majesty's Government, we believe, to obtain them, the American people would willingly have ceded to the Colonies an equal participation in similar privileges to those they have thus obtained without an equivalent.

We have reason to apprehend, from recent official papers laid before Congress, as well as by the Message of the late President of the United States to that Body, that the American Government will endeavour to negotiate separate Treaties on the subject of the Fisheries and Reciprocal Trade.—This course, we are decidedly of opinion, if acceded to by Your Majesty's Government, would be extremely adverse to the interests of British North America. We humbly contend, that only one Convention, embracing all the objects now under discussion between the two Governments, relating to the Fisheries and the freedom of Commerce, should be negotiated; such Convention to contain a provision, reserving to Your Majesty's Government the full right of withdrawing any concession of the Fisheries

that it might be deemed expedient to make, upon giving due notice of such intention, whenever it may be thought proper so to do.

Being fully sensible of the vast importance of establishing the Commercial intercourse between these Colonies and the United States upon an enlightened and liberal basis, and entertaining a cordial desire, to promote a friendly feeling with that Country, we beg to express our readiness to afford every facility in accomplishing this great international object, as far as a due regard to the rights and interests of Your Majesty's faithful Subjects, the People of New Brunswick, will justify. Influenced by these principles, we would respectfully suggest, that whenever the Government of the United States, are prepared to concede Reciprocal Trade to Your Majesty's Colonial Possessions in North America in the following articles, viz:—

Grain, and Bread Stuffs of all kinds;—  
Vegetables; Fruits; Seeds; Hay; Straw;  
Hemp; Flax; Trees; Plants; Rice; Cotton;  
unmanufactured Tobacco; Hops;  
Animals of all kinds; salted; fresh; smoked and preserved Meats; Butter; Cheese;  
Lard; Tallow; Eggs; Hides; Horns; Wool;  
undressed Skins; and Furs of all kinds;  
Ores and Minerals of all kinds; Metals of all kinds, in pigs and blooms; Steel; Copper; Grindstones, and Stone of all kinds; Marble, in its crude or polished state; Slate; Earths; Coal; Lime; Bricks; Orches, Asphaltum; Rock; Maltha; Petroleum; Petroleum; Naphtha; Mastic; Gypsum; ground and unground; Rock Salt;  
Woods; Logs; Timber; Lumber of all kinds, whether in the rough, hewn, sawn, or split; Staves; Firewood; the Bark and Roots of Trees; Ashes;

Fish of all kinds, whether fresh, salted, dried, smoked, or preserved; Fish Oil; Train; Seal; and Spermacei Oil; Head-matter and Blubber; Fins and Skins; and all other products of Fish, or other creatures living in the waters;

Being the growth, production or manufacture of Your Majesty's North American Colonies, and the United States respectively, when imported direct from the Country producing the same;

And also upon considerable that the American Government admit Colonial built Ships to registry in American Ports, in the same manner and with the like privileges that American Vessels are admitted to registry in any Port of the British Empire; and further, that they permit the Vessels of New Brunswick to trade and carry cargoes between the different States of the Union, as American Ships are now permitted to trade between Colony and Colony, and between the United Kingdom and the Colonies; We would be willing to admit the American Fishermen to a free participation with British Subjects in the In-shore and Bay Fisheries on the Coast of New Brunswick, with permission to land upon the Coasts for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish not interfering with the rights of private property, or British Fishermen; provided that the Fishermen of New Brunswick are permitted to enjoy a free participation with American citizens in the In-shore Fisheries and the Fisheries within the Bays on the Coasts of the United States, subject to the like conditions, limitations and regulations as should be imposed upon American Fishermen in the waters of New Brunswick.

Should the American Government evince a disposition to open their Coasting Trade, and to extend the principle of reciprocity to Colonial Ships within their boundaries, we would cheerfully meet such advances with a corresponding concession.

In common with many of the most enlightened American statesmen, we believe that a free exchange of the natural productions of the United States and these Colonies, including those of the Field, the Forest, the Mines, and the Fisheries, would be mutually advantageous to both Countries, and would rapidly enlarge their commercial relations, and add greatly to their prosperity: We therefore feel a lively interest in the result of the negotiations now pending between Your Majesty's Government and that of the United States.

The liberal Commercial policy adopted