

AGRICULTURE.

From the New England Farmer.
TIME TO CUT GRAIN.

Did you ever know grain cut so green as to shrink in drying, and make less measure or less excellent meal? Of course we have no intention to affirm that it may not be cut too young. But we do mean to say, that, so far as our experience and observation go, the error has been in letting grain stand too long before it is cut. As soon as the milk of the grain has become of the firm consistency—not dry and hard—but only firm, the grain will cure as plump, as heavy, and as sweet, as it will if left to stand longer. If cut while the straw is green, more care and labor will be required in the curing, and more labor perhaps will be necessary to thresh clean—but less grain will be lost in the gathering in of the crop; the grain will be plumper and sweeter. Bushels of grain are annually lost on most farms by the shelling out while harvesting, and other bushels by shrinkage, which might be in a great measure avoided by earlier cutting.

From the American Farmer.
IMPROVEMENT OF STIFF CLAY SOIL.

A friend who has a lot of very tenacious clay, on which he grew, the present season, a crop of very excellent carrots, both in quality and quantity, but who experienced difficulty in harvesting them, owing to the tenacious character of the soil, having asked our advice to the best mode of meliorating its texture, as there may be others similarly situated, we will avail ourselves of the occasion of repeating here what we said to him. He apprised us that he could get any quantity of foundry cinders. With the knowledge of the character of his soil, and the resource just named, we advised him to haul on his lot (about an acre in quantity) in the first place, 100 loads of sand, to spread it evenly over every part of it; then to haul on from 40 to 50 loads of the cinders, rejecting as much as possible of that part which had run into an oar-like substance, and to spread that on the sand. This done, to plough the whole under, then harrow and cross plough it, and leave the ground in that condition until spring, when if he intended putting on animal or alimentary manures to do so, then plough again, harrow and put on either a hundred bushels of lime, or the same quantity of ashes, when he should finish by harrowing and rolling. Should he follow our advice, we have no doubt that during the next season he will find his tenacious clay converted into a delightful clay mould, relieved from all its tendencies to crack and bake, and that his workmen, instead of finding it irksome toil to penetrate it with their implements, will discover that it will cut like rich old cheese, crumbling to their touch, and presenting an aspect to their view, no less pleasing to their sight than the improved condition of the soil itself will render their labors agreeable. The soil in one of the very best agricultural counties in England at the present time, was, mainly, fifty years ago, a series of continuous beds of almost floating sand; but now, these bodies of floating sand, by the application of marl, or clay, as either was most convenient to their respective owners, have been converted into sandy loams, that which by proper subsequent treatment, have been rendered as fertile as the hearts of men could desire. If one should be asked, what is the most profitable soil to work? the question nine times out of ten would be answered thus: a deep rich mould—and what is such mould, but a compound of clay, sand,

vegetable and calcareous matter? Nothing else, and whatever of all these, which may be deficient, can be artificially supplied whenever required; for there are but few sands beneath which clay may be found. These on the spot, the necessary quantity of lime or marl, in some of its forms, can easily in most instances, be supplied, as but three or four per cent of either of these will be found sufficient to produce the desired change in the condition of the soil.

The Earl of Leicester converted an estate of 2200 acres of almost barren sands into one of great fruitfulness by the means we have just named, and instances are numerous in this country, where great melioration have been produced in the same way. We know a friend, whose garden was of such tenacious clay, as to be impenetrable to anything but the pick, who acting under our instructions, has made it by sand, lime and stable manure, as pleasant a garden mould as any gardener ever spaded—and this spot, which seemed destined for the site of a brickyard, is now one of the most productive kitchen gardens anywhere to be found.

We will close the article by this remark, that wherever clay lands to be reduced to mould may lie contiguous to salt water river, that the sand from their shores should be preferred.

Accumulation of Manures.—It should ever be an established principle with the farmer, never to cultivate more land than he can cultivate well. Even when the soil is new, and the vital principles of fertility unimpaired by cultivation, manure should be applied in such quantity, as to supply the demands of the crop, with the execution of the food furnished by the decaying substances in the soil itself. By giving to the soil as much as we take from it—and by adopting this as a principle, we should be able to retain it in a state of the most perfect fertility, and to reap crops of an undiminished luxuriance and richness of character, indefinitely from the same soil.

But in order to do this, we must attend to the manure heap with the same unflinching industry and perseverance with which a miser watches the opportunities for increasing the treasures of his idolized purse. No one who does not possess experimental knowledge in this business, can form any adequate idea of the vast amount of 'wealth' which an industrious and well-informed farmer can thus accumulate in a single year. The idea that the excrement of animals is alone capable of nourishing vegetation, and furnishing the proper pabulum or food of plants, has now become in a great measure obsolete. The resources furnished by the animal and vegetable kingdoms, in this particular, are of trivial importance in comparison with those with which nature has supplied us in the inexhaustible riches of the mineral world, and to a just and fair appreciation of which, Science is now so benignly occupied in directing our halting and too dilatory steps.

Cure for Scab in Sheep.—The madus operandi was this I bought fifteen or eighteen pounds of cheap, shilling tobacco, cut it to pieces to get the strength easily out, put it into a large-kettle and boiled it as long as I thought necessary. I then took a 40 gallon cask, with one head out, sawed the end so as to nail a wide board on the end of the cask, and the other end of the board was fastened to the yard fence, enough higher than the cask to have the liquor run back into the cask. The tobacco put into the cask hot, as soon as cool enough not

to injure the sheep, put into the liquor a gill of spirits of turpentine; this should be repeated about once to every twelve or fifteen sheep; if all put in at once, a few of the first put into the cask will catch the whole of the turpentine. Take the sheep by the forelegs, and put him in tail foremost, as you would a pig to scald, the liquor coming, as you crowd him down, up to his head and ears; turn him round in the cask, so as to have the liquor touch the sheep all over. I had many of mine ducked head under, then pulled them up on the board, and held them to drain a few minutes, and let them go. Having served them all in this way, I turned them to pasture, and have not lost a sheep since, except by accident. If done effectually it kills all the ticks. In shearing, the next year, we discovered only two ticks. The lambs were dipped as well as the old ones. The sheep were all fat the next fall, fat for mutton. I fully believe this mode of treatment will prevent the disorder, make the sheep more healthy, the wool better, and by the improvement of the flock, pay the expense and trouble many times over. Some think the scab cannot be cured, when the fleece is on in cold weather; others mention the expense. For my part, I believe the cure can be effected in moderate weather in winter, although I never tried it. It will, in this case, be necessary to use a much greater quantity of tobacco; but what is the expense to the value of the sheep? If the complaint comes on in the early part of winter, the wool is poor, and the sheep will die before the next summer, if not cured. And furthermore, one infected one will ruin the whole flock.

TO LET.

The HOUSES in Queen Street lately occupied by Mrs. Thomson, and Mr. Blanchard, These will accommodate either two or three families, and will be let to suit applicants at a reduced rate—if immediate application be made to

W. CARMAN, Jun.

TO LET.

And Immediate Possession given. The DWELLING HOUSE, in Queen Street, adapted for one or two families, owned and at present occupied by Mrs. Hodgson. Rent at a reduced rate. Apply at the Gleaner Office. Chatham, June 27, 1842.

TO LET.

And may be entered upon immediately. The BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, formerly occupied by Cameron & Barn, and latterly by C. B. Brymer, in the Town of Chatham, situated on the Public Lot Also, the HOUSE BARN, and FARM, at the Point, French Fort Cove, Parish of Newcastle. For particulars, enquire of Messrs. STREET & KERR, or

JOHN M. JOHNSON.

December 1, 1840.

NOTICE.—The Subscriber having closed her business, has placed all her Notes of Hand, Books and Book Debts, into the hands of Edward Williston, Esquire, Solicitor, for Collection; of which the several debtors will take notice and pay the respective amounts due without delay, and thereby avoid Law expenses

BRISEIS HENDERSON.

Newcastle, 19th May, 1842.

NOTICE.—All persons having any just demands against the Estate of JOHN FRASER late of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, Labourer, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested to the Subscriber, within Three Months from this date, and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

ALEX FRASER, Administrator.

Chatham, August 1, 1842

Fraser's Hotel.

KOUCHIBOUGUAC. The Subscriber begs to inform the public that he has opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, in the above named Settlement—nearly opposite the Inn formerly kept by Mr. Rankin—where he hopes, by strict attention to the comfort of Travellers, to obtain a share of public patronage. Good STABLING is attached to the premises.

JAMES FRASER.

Kouchibouguac, June 27, 1842.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

To be Sold at public Auction, on the premises in Newcastle, on Saturday, 31st December next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, P. M.

All the Right, Title, Claim and Demand of DABBY DOOLING, in and to all that piece of LAND, with the DWELLING HOUSE and Improvements thereon, situate in the Town of Newcastle, and now in his possession, bounded Southerly by the Square, Westerly by the property of Hugh Morrell, Easterly by the Lands lately owned by Samuel Payne, and Northerly by Lands owned by the Estate of John Harkins, deceased, the said piece of Land being a part of Town Lot No. 20 in Block B of the public Lot, formerly leased by the Justices of the county of Northumberland to William Wright, and Thomas S. Prouty,—the same having been seized by me by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of John Nesmith, Esquire, against the said Darby Dooling.

JOHN M. JOHNSON, Sheriff of Northumberland.

Sheriff's Office, 14th May, 1842.

To be Sold at Public Auction, on Saturday, 17th September next, in front of Hamill's hotel, Newcastle, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M.

All the Estate, Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand—

Of ALEXANDER HENDERSON (of Moorfield's)—in and to certain Lands situate in this county, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of J. & G. J. Parker, against said Alexander Henderson.

Of GEORGE SUTTON—in and to a certain LOT OF LAND situate on the Little South West, on which he formerly resided—being part of the Beckwith Tract; the same being seized by me to satisfy an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of John Cuppige against the said George Sutton.

J. M. JOHNSON, SHERIFF.

Sheriff's Office, North'd }
March 8, 1842: }

To be Sold at Public Auction, on the Second Tuesday in February, 1843, in front of Hamill's Hotel, Newcastle, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M.

All the Estate, Right, Title, Interest, Property, Claim and Demand, of CHARTERS SIMONDS, in and to certain LANDS, situate in the County of Northumberland, owned by the late Honorable Richard Simonds, deceased, at the time of his death; the same having been seized by me to satisfy an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of James Simonds, against the said Charters Simonds.

JOHN M. JOHNSON, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, North'd }
1st August, 1842: }

CENTRAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW-BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON. Capital Stock £50000; Committee of reference at Newcastle, and Chatham.

Thomas H. Peters }
John Wright } Esq.'s.
William Abrams }
Michael Samuel }
Charles J. Peters, Jun. }

AGENTS

At Newcastle, A. A. DAVIDSON, Esq. Chatham, GEORGE KERR, Esq. Bathurst, WILLIAM STEVENS, Esq. Dalhousie, DUGALD STEWART, Esq.

NOTICE.

The Subscriber informs all Persons wishing to take Passage with him to Fredericton, that they will be conveyed from Chatham to Newcastle, on the mornings of Monday and Thursday, by their notifying Mr. McBeath of such desire.

JAMES M. KELLEY.

February 1, 1842.

Immigration Notice.

All persons having any Lands either wilderness or improved, FOR SALE, will please give an account of the same, with the situation and capabilities thereof, and the probable price of the respective Lots, to either of the Secretaries of this Society, in order that the said Lands may be offered to Emigrants wishing Lands for actual settlement.

EDWARD WILLISTON,

Recording Secretary
Newcastle, January 2, 1842.

REMOVAL.

The Subscriber has Removed to the Premises of the late George Henderson, Esq., Newcastle
NEIL McLEAN.
Miramichi, July 22, 1842.

Printed & Published every Monday Evening, by JAMES A. PIERCE, at his Office, Chatham, Miramichi. Price—15s. per annum, if paid in advance, or 20s. half yearly in advance.—Advertisements not exceeding 15 lines, 5s. the first, and 1s. for every subsequent insertion, and if from persons with whom we have not an account, must be accompanied with the cash, otherwise they will not meet with attention.

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