

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Pictou Mechanic & Farmer.
HOW TO PREVENT SMUT IN WHEAT.

Mr. Editor: Sir,—In the *Mechanic & Farmer*, May the 11th, I observed a communication signed 'A Farmer,' and dated from Colchester. With the writer I cordially agree, as to the benefits farmers and mechanics may derive from your well conducted periodical. But while there is a similarity of view as regards the management of your periodical, I would consider myself unfaithful in my duty as regards the land of my adoption and the good of my brother farmers, were I to let his remarks upon smut in wheat, pass without comment, or without stating my own observations, which do not exactly accord with those of 'A Farmer,' adding the observations of good practical farmers.

This 'Farmer' states the different opinions held by writers, as to the cause of smut in wheat: my opinion is, that it is either naturally incident to some grains, or is caused by an insect lodged in the body of the grain. But let the cause be what it may, I consider it of very little importance, if there is a sure and effectual cure and preventive known, by which the disease may be cured and prevented; and if that cure be cheap and easily procured, lime and stale urine I am confident in pronouncing as such.

I am of the opinion of the gentleman 'A Farmer' mentions, that the farmer has not as yet put his seed wheat through the proper process; or if he has it has been with defective materials, or I am persuaded the result would be different from what he has described.

The lime to be used in preparing seed wheat ought to be of good quality, newly slaked, and dry, and the urine sufficiently stale and kept at least two weeks before it is used. The process through which I put my seed wheat is similar to that which 'A Farmer' represents as that told him by the gentleman reputed as a good practical farmer.

But I certainly think that some important point in the process of materials employed, has been omitted; and I would advise 'A Farmer' to consider his plan carefully with that which I shall describe, or actually go and observe that farmer preparing his seed wheat, before he goes to condemn what has been proved effectual by thousands.

My plan of preparing seed wheat is exactly as follows: Spread the wheat (previously well and completely cleansed from all imperfect grains and seeds) on the barn floor about 6 inches thick; sprinkle it over with a quantity of stale urine, sufficient to wet the whole, turning it several times until completely and equally wet. Then with a sieve dust on dry lime, turning it over and mixing it completely with a shovel, adding more lime if necessary until it is dry enough to sow—sowing immediately after the process is completed—for in two or three hours it would spoil, and be rendered unfit for vegetation.

If 'A Farmer' follows the above directions strictly in every point, I will pay all the damage done him by smut—let his farm have what exposure it may, and though the little hillocks should present their sides to the arctic cold and frozen regions, which only stubbornly yield to the powerful influence of all enlivening sol.

I know many different persons who have taken the precaution of using the above mentioned cure, (and all with whom I have spoken declare it a sovereign cure;) and if they chanced to omit it the crop was always injured by smut. I happened lately to speak

with an old gentleman from Scotland, who has almost exclusively devoted himself to agriculture from his youth; upon that art he has made every energy of his mind to bear—a mind which is allowed to be of no ordinary fertility—who had in his youth wooed his favourite art with the ambition that a gallant woos the Fair, and has acted in the capacity of head manager of farms of large extent in some of the best cultivated parts of the United Kingdom. He remarked, that in all situations, exposures and different altitudes he has never known the above remedy fail, as a cure for smut; by my own experience I fully coincide with him in opinion.

Thus I have endeavoured to protect the process that has enabled me to eat bread that would vie with Brother Jonathan's superfine, instead of black, ashy, and unwholesome bread, which some of my otherwise as fortunate neighbours are content to eat.

Mr Editor, I submit these opinions to your inspection, approval, or disapproval; you are at liberty to weed, burn, or spread it.

From the Farmer's Gazette.
REARING CALVES.

Mr Editor—As the time for rearing calves is approaching, I wish to invite the attention of farmers to this important branch of industry.

And first; raise none but good ones. By this I do not mean that a calf must be a Durham, a Devon, or any other selected breed, in order to be worth raising. But how shall I determine, one inquires, when a calf a week old is worth raising? I will tell you. If he has a good loin, a full thigh, and is cut up well under the throat, you need not fear. And then commence your feed no higher than you can ever after maintain it with profit. Some, when they wish to make an extra fine animal, give the calf use of a good cow through the summer. This, in my opinion, is a very mistaken policy. To say nothing of the expence beyond the return of profit, I consider it highly detrimental to the animal itself, in producing fine qualities, by causing a too rapid growth of bone for the muscle; so that when the animal becomes settled, you will find a too extended proportion of bone, producing coarse qualities. And mischief stops not here. If the calf is intended for a breeding animal, you will find it highly injurious to his stock. This you may discover in their long joints, coarse long hair and large consuming. It has been repeatedly tested, that calves raised on skimmed milk, hay tea, &c. at two and three years old, will quite out-do those raised by the cow and put upon the same keep afterwards. It requires no argument to prove that it will not do for farmers to incur an expence that produces no adequate return.

To make Hens lay perpetually.—Hens will lay eggs perpetually, if treated in the following manner: Keep no roosters; give the hens fresh meat once a day, a very small portion, say half an ounce a day to each hen, during winter, or from the time insects disappear in the fall, till they appear in the spring. Never allow any eggs to remain in the nest, for what is called nest eggs. When the roosters do not run with the hens, and no nest eggs are left in the nest, the hens will not cease laying after the production of twelve or fifteen eggs, as they always do when roosters and nest eggs are allowed; but continue laying perpetually. My hens always lay in winter, and each from seventy-five to one hundred eggs in succession. If the above plan were generally followed, eggs would be just as plenty in

winter as in summer. The only reason why hens do not lay in winter as freely as in summer, is the want of animal food, which they get in summer in abundance in the form of insects. I have for several winters reduced my theory to practice, and proved its entire correctness. It must be observed that the presence of the male is not necessary for the production of eggs, as they are formed whether the male be present or not. Of course such eggs will not produce chickens. When chickens are wanted, the roosters must of course run with the hens.—*Albany Cultivator.*

A person who has had several years' experience in the cultivation of gooseberries, gives the following advice:—"If you wish to keep off mildew, train your bushes so as to admit a free circulation of air through them; manure about the roots, and forget not to sprinkle them with soapsuds on washing days, three or four weeks in succession before blossoming; and you cannot miss having fine, fair, large berries."

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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: }

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, or to LET, for a Term of years,
That well known Property,

belonging to Colin Rankin, situate on the great line of Road leading from Chatham to Halifax, at the Village of Kouchibouguac. On the Premises are a large two story Stone House, with a commodious Kitchen in the rear; a convenient DWELLING HOUSE, suitable for a small family; a large STABLE, sufficient to contain Twenty two Horses, with a forty foot BARN, a Blacksmith's Shop, and Coal House—together with Out Houses and Sheds: LAND, cleared and uncleared, consisting of about 700 Acres, of which from 35 to 40 Acres are under cultivation.

The above Establishment is one of the best adapted for a Public Business between Chatham and Halifax, from its local situation, being 27 miles from Chatham, and 12 from Richibucto, bounding on the Kouchibouguac River, and immediately in the neighbourhood of a first rate set of Saw and Grist Mills.

The above Premises are well worthy the attention of any person or persons desirous of entering into a Public Line. For further particulars apply to Wm. McLeod, Esq. at Richibucto, Alex. McBeath, Chatham, or the Subscriber, on the premises.

JOHN RANKIN.
Kouchibouguac, Feb. 14, 1842.

TO LET,

For One or more Years.

The STORES, WHARF and Dwelling HOUSE, lately occupied by Richard Blackstock, Esq. situate in the Town of Chatham

The DWELLING HOUSE is pleasantly situated—is well finished, and is capable of accommodating a large family—it would also answer well for a Boarding House. There is an excellent BARN and other OUTHOUSES near the House—which will be rented with, or distinct from the house.

The STORE is Four Stories high, fitted up very conveniently for carrying on an extensive Retail business.

The WHARF is now occupied as a Ship Yard—for which it has peculiar advantages. The Wharf, with the extensive Store standing thereon, will be let distinct from the other premises, if required.

The situation and advantages of this Property as a stand for Business, are too well known to require further description. For Terms and other particulars, apply to

STREET & KERR.
Chatham 30th August, 1841,

BLANK FORMS.

Magistrates', Lawyers', and Custom House BLANKS; also, blank BILLS of LADING—for Sale at the Gleaner Office.

TO LET,

And may be entered upon immediately.
The BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, formerly occupied by Cameron & Bain, and latterly by C. B. Brymer, in the Town of Chatham, situate 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.

TO LET.

For one or more years, as may be agreed on, the FARM, now in the occupation of Mr William Fiddes, in the parish of Newcastle, containing 300 Acres, together with the DWELLING HOUSES, BARN, STORES, BREWERY, &c. Possession given immediately; apply to

GILMOUR, RANKIN & CO
Douglstown, 28th March, 1842.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th June, at one o'clock, P. M., at the Residence of Mr John Firth, Nelson, will be sold at auction
2 Horses, 5 Cows,
4 Steers, 3 Heifers,
12 Sheep, Lambs, Hogs, &c. &c.

Also—A quantity of Household Furniture, Farming Utensils, &c. &c. Taken from John Firth in virtue of an Execution against him, at the suit of Messrs. Crane & Allison.

JOHN M. JOHNSON, Sheriff.
Miramichi, 6th June, 1842.

VALUABLE PROPERTY,
IN RESTIGOUCHE.

To be sold at Public Auction, on the Premises, on the 19th June, at noon.

The neat Cottage,
formerly occupied by Dr. Reeves, situate about a mile from Campbellton, on the public road leading to Dalhousie. The Building contains a Parlour, two large and two small Bed Rooms, a Kitchen and Pantry—all on the first floor. The Garret is unfinished. There is a dry Collar under the whole, and a good Well of Water. There is also a large Wood House, Stable and every other convenience a family requires.

Also—100 Acres of good LAND, on which the House is built; and as it commands a good River frontage a Salmon Fishery could be established. A portion of the Land is partially cleared, and the remainder covered with good Fire Wood.

The Premises may be seen on application to Mr J. Smith, Deputy Sheriff, Campbellton May 23, 1842.

SURROGATE COURT.

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND, PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

To the Sheriff of the County of Northumberland, or any Constable within said County, Greeting:

Whereas JOSEPH CUNARD, Administrator of the Estate of WILLIAM N. BARRON, late of Chatham, in the County aforesaid, Esquire, deceased, hath filed an account of his Administration on the said Estate, and hath prayed that the same may be passed and allowed—

You are therefore required to cite the creditors and next of kin of the deceased, and all others interested in the said Estate, to appear before me, at a Court of Probate to be held at my Office, in the Parish of Chatham, within the said County, on Saturday the Eleventh day of June next, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to attend the passing and allowing of the said account of Administration on the said Estate.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court, the eleventh day of May, 1842.

W. CARMAN, Surrogate.
GEORGE KERR, Register of Probates for said County.

Phoenix Foundry.

Under the special Patronage of His Excellency Sir H. V. Huntley, Lieut. Governor.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
The Phoenix Company beg to announce to the Public, the Establishment at the old and well known premises of Messrs. Waters & Birnie, in Charlottetown, of a

BRASS and IRON FOUNDRY,
and soon after the Spring arrivals will be happy to receive orders for all descriptions of Castings for Mill-work, Farming Utensils, Stoves, and Machines for various purposes, Fire and Garden Engines, on the most approved principles for effective operation.

The services of Mr William C. Hobbs a native of this Island, who is well skilled in all these various branches have been engaged.

GEORGE BIRNIE,
Superintendent.

Charlottetown, March 15, 1842.

Printed & Published every Tuesday Morning, by JAMES A. PIERCE, at his Office, Chatham, Miramichi. Price—15c per annum, if paid in advance, or 20c half yearly in advance.—Advertisements not exceeding 15 lines, 5s. the first, and 1s. for every subsequent insertion, and from persons with whom we have not an account, must be accompanied with the cash, otherwise they will meet with no attention.