

AGRICULTURE.

BRIEF HINTS TO FARMERS.

A subject too much neglected during the middle of summer is the extirpation of weeds. If the nourishment which goes to support the weeds on some farms were applied to the crop, the owners would soon get rich. Weeds are as injurious to the crop as a herd of intruding cattle, and should therefore be removed with as much determination.

There is one rule which will apply in destroying all weeds of whatever kinds; this is, that they cannot live if they cannot obtain access to the air. Hence weeds the most difficult of extirpation are soon routed by cutting them off as fast as they appear above ground, or by burying them repeatedly with a plough.

Repeated ploughings for destroying weeds is best whenever they have obtained possession of the ground, as in case of Canada thistles, St. Johnsworth, and some others; and indeed it is much better to devote the ground a year or two to clearing, where they have spread extensively, than to lose two thirds of the use of it by them perpetually.

Some weeds are easily removed with a common hoe, as for instance mulliens, thistles, &c., which infest pastures: cutting them off at the surface of the ground generally destroys them at once. Docks are very easily removed when the ground is softened with rain, by pulling them up.

In order to prevent the trouble of destroying a field of weeds, they should be watched and rooted out at their first appearance, when it will not cost a thousandth part of the labor. Canada thistles, milk weeds, ox-eye daisy, couch grass, charlock or field mustard, and others, whenever they first appear, should be immediately destroyed.

Whole fields are frequently seen covered with a luxuriant crop of large field thistles; if they were cut and raked with a horse rake into large heaps they would make excellent manure.

Farmers should use every means practicable to obtain and preserve all the manure that can be done—they should recollect that a good load of manure properly applied, is better than a silver dollar. What most needs attention now, is to preserve the manure which remains unspread during summer, to prevent its wasting by fermenting and evaporation. This is effected by covering it with a coating of earth mixed with about one quarter lime.

Farm implements should always be of the best kind, even if they cost considerably more; if a workman with a good tool can do one-third more labor, he will soon repay the additional cost.

The advantages of frequent stirring of the earth among crops have been sufficiently proved;—'a rusty hoe in summer is a sign of a poor farmer.' But the practice of *hilling* in cultivating hoed crops, is injurious; and it is found by experience that in all common cases, preserving the surface of the ground flat or nearly so is much preferable. For this reason the *cultivator* should be used in preference to the one-horse plough; and if the rows have been planted straight and even, all the weeds may be cut up by it within two or three inches of the plants.

Mowing should not be commenced until the stalks of grass begin to change a little to a brown color, or when the seeds are approaching maturity. A greater quantity of nutriment is then contained, the hay is sweeter to the taste, and is not so tough as other-

wise, and the hay is more easily dried. Grass beaten down by rain, should however be cut before it becomes injured in this way while uncut.

A great defect in cutting hay, and more especially clover, is drying it too much in the sun. The more improved practice is to dry it partially in the swath and finish by what is termed the *sweating* process, or drying in small cocks, the heat of a very slight fermentation assisting. The labor of spreading is thus saved, there is little injury from exposure to dew, and the thin leaves and succulent stalks become equally dried together. Where this plan has been tried, many successive days of rainy weather have not prevented the making of excellent hay: and indeed while the outside of the cock is wet by the falling rain, the interior has been constantly drying by the slight heat generated. Every farmer should at least try this method; and every one who tries it fairly, adopts it.

We still see, in many places, the common hand rake employed to collect the hay on the meadow. This should be no longer tolerated. When it can be raked by a horse with one fifth the expense, it is surprising that so many should adhere to the old practice.—If farmers are unwilling to procure a revolving rake, let them at least provide themselves with the common horse rake. The cost is only two dollars, and it will pay for itself in less than half a day, and in half an hour if a shower of rain is coming upon a crop of new hay. Attach the draught ropes to the outer teeth cut to about one third the length of the others, and no difficulty will be found in managing it.

We last year saw a meadow of fifteen acres raked with a common horse rake, in about six hours of time actually employed, a part of which yielded three tons to the acre; and the whole of the hay was drawn to the stack, chiefly from the winrow, by the horse and rake, sufficiently fast to keep a strong active man (who had previously laughed at the plan) hard at work all day to pitch it on the stack. By regulating properly, by means of the handles, the pitch of the teeth, loads were collected which were a good load for one horse to draw. One man only (without any rider) was sufficient to manage it. It abridged the labor so much, that cutting the grass was more than two-thirds of the work done on the meadow. On extensive and smooth meadows, we would by all means recommend the revolving rake in preference to any other, and the hay sweep to collect and draw it to the stack or place of deposit. But the common horse rake may be used on any meadow, if not intolerably rough.

Mowers should commence work by four o'clock in the morning, when the air is cool and the grass moist, and then they may rest at the heat of the day.

In harvesting grain, it is much better to cut it a few days before it is perfectly ripe, than to allow it to stand too long. If cut when not entirely ripe, and bound up before the straw becomes dry, it will derive nourishment from the stalk sufficient to ripen it before the sheaves become thoroughly dry.

The great advantages of cutting early are, the grain is not wasted by shelling, the straw is worth more, and it enables the farmer to drive business and prevent losses from bad weather and other delays.

Lodged and rusty grain should in all cases be cut as soon as admissible, as little is gained by suffering it to stand long.

Whenever it is necessary to leave grain upon the field after it is cut, it should be put up so as to withstand any rain without injury. This may be easily effected by placing about six sheaves closely together, pressing their heads to a point, and capping the whole with a seventh. The cap is made by binding a sheaf firmly near the lower end and spreading the straw on all sides by breaking it down over the band.

At this busy season of the year, the garden must by no means be neglected—the ground must be kept clear of weeds,—plants which need it watered in dry weather, always in the evening to allow the water to penetrate the soil before evaporating;—herbs, as they come in flower, must be cut and dried for future use; they must be cut in dry warm weather, and always dried in the shade;—fruit trees which bear too thick must have their fruit thinned, if it is wished to have it of any value as to flavor. In the flower garden, seeds must be gathered, labelled, and preserved as they ripen, and the roots of bulbous plants taken up as the tops wither and die; they are best preserved by drying them somewhat, in small heaps covered with sand or dry soil to protect them from the rays of the sun. As soon as taken up they should be labelled to prevent mixing.

LIST OF LETTERS,
Remaining in the Newcastle Post Office,
June, 1842.

Arbo Michael	Kelly Terrence
Anderson Jonathan	Lynch Mich
Brophy James 2	Lyddy James
Brown John	Ludden Thomas
Brown Thomas	Mann Robert
Dunn John	Murphy Michael
Bel James	Myers Daniel
Bannan Patrick	Murphy Martin
Beal Wm.	Matheson Thomas
Ballock Stephen	Macintosh James
Bran Bridget	McDonald Andrew
Crawford James	McAnhy Mary
Campbell Charles	McKenzie Alpin
Cowie Andrew 2	Malon Laurence
Crabb Richard	McCallum Andrew
Copp Henry	McMaster S Rev.
Curran Daniel	McGrath Francis
Campbell George	McDonald John
Davidson Wm.	McMillan Thomas
Drinen John	McMahon Thomas
Fraser Donald	McKay Robert
Falkner James	McLean Joseph
Forsyth John	O'Brien Mrs.
Grant Robert	Rogers Edward
Grant James	Ryan Patrick
Gowan John	Rogers Anthony
Griffith Charles	Sinnet James
Henry John	Sinclair Andrew
Hughes Richard	Sutherland Albert
Hearn Wm.	Smith Robert
Henry Richard	Tozer Susan
Hutchison James	Tozer Mary
Hewson Wm. D	Tozer Jared
Hosford Benjamin	Paylor Wm.
Hamilton Robert	Vanstone Thomas
Jameson John	Whitney James
James James	Walsh James

ALL LETTERS not called for within three months from this date, will be sent to the General Post Office as Dead Letters.

HUGH MORELL, P. M.

Persons asking for any of the above Letters will please say they are advertised.

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.

Douglastown, 28th March, 1842.

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 expences

BRISEIS HENDERSON.

Newcastle, 19th May, 1842.

ALE, & c.

Lately received, ex Columbus, from Leith. EDINBURGH ALE, } in Casks of 3½ dozen. LONDON PORTER, } Both of Superior quality.

For Sale by

DUNCAN & LOCH.

Newcastle, 18th July, 1842.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, s.s.

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

Whereas Michael Carroll, Edward O'Brien, and Thomas Le Marquand, Executors on the Estate of EDMUND TYLER, late of Alnwick, in the said county, Blacksmith, deceased, have represented to me that the personal Estate of the deceased is insufficient to pay the debts due by the said deceased,—and have prayed that License may issue to authorise them to sell all the Real Estate of the said deceased towards paying the said debts. You are therefore required to cite the heirs of the said deceased, (if any such there be) personally to be and appear before me, at the Court of Probate, to be held at my Office, in the parish of Chatham, on Wednesday, the tenth day of August next, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to show cause why License should not be granted to the said Executors to sell all the Real Estate of the said deceased, towards paying the said debts. And you are further required to cite and require the said Executors, and all and every the Creditors, and other persons interested in the said Estate, personally to be and appear before me at the time and place aforesaid, with their vouchers and papers, in order that I may then and there proceed to hear and examine the proofs of the said parties, and the validity or legality of the debts and demands alleged to be existing against the said Estate.

(L.S.) Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court, this first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty two.

W. CARMAN,

Surrogate Judge of Probates.

GEORGE KERR, Register of Probates for said County.

NOTICE.

Messrs. JOHNSTON & CAIE, of Chatham, Miramichi, Merchants, having by Indenture bearing date the 27th day of June, instant, assigned and made over to the Subscribers all their Real and Personal Estate, Debts and Effects, for the benefit of their creditors:

The Subscribers hereby give notice to all the creditors of the said *Johnston & Caie*, residing in America, that they are required to execute the said Trust Deed, within Four Months from the date thereof; and to the creditors of the said Firm, residing in Great Britain, or Ireland, that there are required to execute the same within Six Months from the date thereof, otherwise they will be excluded the benefit of the said Trust. The said Deed is now lying for signature at the Office of Mr. James Johnson, in Chatham.

JAMES JOHNSON,

WM. MACKENZIE,

GAVIN RAINE.

Miramichi, 28th June, 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.

BOOKS.

Just Received, per the *Oxford* from Glasgow, a new and large assortment of BRITISH BOOKS, containing most of the Standard Works on Divinity, History and General Literature, well worthy of inspection,—also a

New Stock of Stationary;

Comprising a Variety of Ruled, Plain, Tissue & Blotting PAPERS, Gilt & Black Edged do. Envelopes, playing, calling, and conversation CARDS, India Rubber, Slates, Quills, Wax, Wafers, &c. &c.

MISCELLANEOUS. ARTICLES.—Bibles, Testaments, prayer & psalm Books, school & account Books, Catholic Testaments & prayer Books in great variety, Blank Music Books & Paper; Instrutors for Piano Forte, Flute, Violin, &c. story and song Books, Novels, Plays, Poems, Pictures, Albums, Almanacks, and Annuals for 1842.

Chatham Book Store

CHEAP CLOTHES.

The Subscriber has just received per the *Oxford*, an assortment of

Men's Wearing Apparel,

Consisting of—Coats, Vests, Trowsers, Shirts, Stockings, &c. &c., which will be sold at unparalleled low prices for Cash only.

G. VARY.

6th June, 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.