THE GLEANER.

AND NORTHUMBERLAND, KENT, GLOUCESTER, AND RESTIGOUCHE
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New Series. Vol. I: *Nec aranearum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes.* No. 46.

Miramichi, Friday Morning, August 4, 1843.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Chatham Post Office, June 1843.

Andrews Thomas
Anderson John
Boyle Patrick care of John Tobin
Brown James
Butler William care of Rev Mr Egan 2
Brown Thos Chatham
Brown Mathew boot and shoe maker
Brown John Chatham Head
Brockway Daniel Chatham
Bain Mrs Sarah Burnt Church
Barron Mrs M. at P Barron's
Coughlan Chas
Chisholm Colin Black River
Caine Judith care of Henry Murphy
Campbell Colin lower Napan
Chalmers Wm care of A Goodfellow
Campbell Malcolm Rigger
Collins John blacksmith
Corry John Bartibogue
Crriks John care of Mr Rae
Cahill John Chatham
Coughlin James black brook
Chalmers John care of Mr Frost
Clark Richard M.
Chrine Wm care of John Noonan
Coughlan P.
Coughlan Thomas
Dooling Wm. care of James White
Davison Wm care of John Hea, sen.
Douglas Wm Chatham
Duncan Andrew Canada
Dergan John care of Mr Blackstock
Doyle John Chatham
Fraser Wm
Frecker Thos Chatham
Fenton Alex middle district
Fenton D care of Wm Graver
Forsyth Martin care of M. Lyons
Foster D. Chatham
Forly Patrick care of J. White
Forbes William
Grant Wm
Gray Placide Bay du Vin
Gordon William lower district
Gaynor Patrick Chatham
Gainer Laurence do
Gillis Mary do
Gumaithe John do
Geddes Samuel do
Ger Wm
Healey Edmund care of John Noonan
Hannahan Mary
Hinchliff Ann
Henderson George
Hardy Thomas block maker
Holland Mathew Richibucto Road
Hillock Sarah Chatham
Hall Margaret or Bagnall
Hunter Hugh
Hannahan John
Hunter John
Hunter Sarah Mrs
Hays M. care of M. Dwyre
Harper James
Hickey Wm care of J. T. Williston
Johnston William
Knight John
King Thomas
Keohan Patrick
Kelly Patrick
Lynch Thomas care of W Abrams
Lawson George care of P German
Martindale Jonathan
Morgan Henry
Murphy Patrick
Morrison Mr shoe maker
Mar W
Minter, Captain Foster
Minnaid Margaret
Murray John care of R Johnston
Mason Andrew
Mallen Thomas
Mahoney Dennis
Murphy James care of Mr Rankin
Murphy Jeremiah
Malcolm George Nelson
Maher James care of John Curran
Miller Isabella
Noonan John Inn Keeper
McCullam James Chatham
McKay John Black River
M'Cormack Alex
M'Innes Pat Bartibogue
M'Cullam James jun
M'Innes Andrew Bay du Vin
M'Ewen Hugh Escuminac
M'Kenna William Charlottetown
M'Dougald Peter
M'Donald John shoemaker
Nicolson M
O'Brin Wm Chatham
O'Donnell James
O'Connor Edward
O'Keefe John care of Lake Pike
O'Neal Patrick
Power Patrick North Esk
Porrier Brunean
Power James Pockmouche
Peare Thos
Quirk John care of Pierce Butler
Ryan Mrs care of Rev Mr Egan
Rowan John
Robertson Chas
Ruddick Joseph
Raymond John
Rigley Mathew
Ruddick John Burnt Church
Stack Mary Miss
Smith John
Symonds John
Simpson E Mrs
Simpson Joseph Burnt Church
Stevens George
Shannahan James
Saunders Alex
Sullivan John
Shank Philip
Spraf Thos & M
Shaw Alex
Tierney Matthew
Tweedy Joseph
Williston John Bay du Vin
Wilson Andrew 3
Williams W
Welsh John Escuminac
Do care of r.Rankin
White Wm shipwright

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

JAMES CAIE, P. M.

To Let

The *SAW MILL* with *HOUSE* and *FARM* at French Fort Cove, Newcastle. Also—The House and FARM at the Point, adjoining there. Apply to

J. M. JOHNSON.

Chatham, 15th April, 1843.

Cheap Summer Good

AT THE

Store opposite the Royal Hotel.

.....

John Macdougall,

Has received by recent arrivals, his SPRING IMPORTATIONS, which have been selected with particular care, and consist of—children & ladies' Tuscan, Devon, Rice & Caledonia *Bonnets*; a very choice assortment of *Ribbons*, silk & gauze Hdkfs and Bandannas; children and ladies' gingham, chine, and silk Parasols; lace mitts & gloves; Hosiery; children and ladies' white and color'd Stays; black & fancy color'd Aprons; youth & gentlemen's *Navy Caps*; fancy prints, white & grey Cottons; twill'd regatta Shirting, muslins, Orleans Cloth; table cloths, plaid ginghams, dress plaid, moleskin, cantoon, plaid and fancy Vests; moleskin, antoon, & flushing Trousers; children and ladies' satinette boots and shoes.

ALSO—bright Porto Rico SUGAR, Molasses, Tea, Coffee, Martell's Brandy, Geneva, Jamaica, & Demerara RUM; port and sherry Wines, Peppermint, Shrub, Canada FLOUR, Cheese, split Peas, Rice, pic nic Crackers, Figs, Raisins, Confections, Glasgow and Liverpool Soap, Candles; Cavendish, fig & twist Tobacco; Snuff; cloth, hair, shaving, and crumb Brushes; shoe thread, indian rubber & liquid Blacking, shoe brushes, wool cards, American buckets, cora brooms, brown Windsor Soap—a very superior article.

The above, and various other articles, he offers for sale for cash or country produce.

Chatham, 13th June, 1843.

New Store & New Goods!

Imported by John Fraser & Co,!

Per the *Importer*, from London and Liverpool, and NOW OPENING in the Store lately occupied by Mr. OWEN M'EWEN, Commercial Building, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

Haberdashery and Drapery,

Which will be Sold on very favourable terms for CASH ONLY.

The STOCK comprises Mousseline De Laine in dresses and pieces, new set patterns; fancy and London PRINTS; Tuscany and Dunstable BONNETS, Princess shapes and of superior quality; Lancashire and real WELSH FLANNELS; Scotch Cambrics and Lawns for ladies' pocket Hdkfs. An elegant assortment of Gauze, Satin, and Lutestring RIBBONS; GLOVES, Lace and Kid; HOSE, white and black, cotton and Lace do., children's Socks, brown and black Holland, unfinished do., an excellent article for children's wear; Fleecy Lined Cotton for summer Drawers: Albert and Peel mixtures for summer Coats and Trowsers, stout grey and white Calico, 4-4 and 8-4 do. and Sheeting; color'd Sateens for children's Dresses; Umbrellas, Quilling, Paris Blonde and Whisker Blonde, Netts, Laces, &c. &c.

Also expected in a few days, from Halifax, a SUPPLY of

WEST INDIA PRODUCE,

Which has been purchased personally on favorable terms,—with a general assortment of GROCERY GOODS. The Drapery Goods will be open for inspection on Monday next.

Chatham, June 3, 1843.

CENTRAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON. Capital Stock £50,000.

Committee of reference at Newcastle, and Chatham.

Thomas H. Peters
John Wright
William Abrams
Michael Samuel
Chas. J. Peters, Jun.
J. A. Street.
} Esquires.

AGENTS

At Newcastle, A.A. DAVIDSON, Esq.
Chatham, GEORGE KERR, Esq.
Bathurst, WM STEVENS, Esq.
Dalhousie, D. STEWART, Esq

LOST.

STOLEN or STRAYED from the premises of the Subscriber about the first June, an Iron Grey, or Roan Colored HORSE, with a square docked tail. Any person who will give such information to Messrs. J. Cunard, & Co, at Kouchibouguac, or to the Subscriber, as may lead to his recovery, will be suitably rewarded.

BENJAMIN STEPHENS.

Kouchibouguac, July 19, 1843.

NOTICE.—Whereas my Wife MARY, has left my Bed and Board without any legal cause, I forbid any person or persons from harbouring or crediting her on my account, as I will not pay any Debts of her contracting.

JOHN WEAVER.

Blissfield, June 30, 1843.

Agricultural Journal.

By Mr D. Blackwood, Overseer of the Farm of Arrock, Fifeshire, Scotland.

OBSERVATIONS ON SALT COMPOSTS. AS MANURE.

This farm contains 375 imperial acres, and is situated about 409 feet above the level of the sea. The soil is variously composed, part being light brown earth, with a mixture of gravel, on a perous subsoil of rotten reck; the other parts consist of clay, peat moss, and vegetable mould, with a small proportion of loam.

In 1835 I commenced my first trial of salt composts, by procuring two tons of salt, and mixing it in various proportions with moss and farm-yard dung, but my knowledge of the way in which this operation should be conducted was limited, and not so perfect as to enable me at once to obtain a satisfactory result. I however, learned from this trial that it was absolutely necessary to bring the compost to a proper state of fermentation, as one half which had thus been heated produced a crop much superior to that which had been raised by the farm yard dung alone, while that portion of the compost which was applied before the requisite degree of fermentation was obtained, produced an inferior crop to either In 1836, I commenced making up my salt composts on rather an extensive scale, and certainly noted the different proportions of which they were composed. To every 18 cart loads of moss, I allowed 10 bushels of salt, and six cart loads or tons of fresh farm yard dung, and this quantity was applied to every imperial acre, over an extent of 18 acres The moss was all collected by the month of January, and the dung and salt placed in layers through it, when it was allowed to lie for five weeks or so, and then turned over and mixed well together, until the requisite degree of fermentation was obtainnd. With this compost, three imperial acres of potatoes were planted, and 15 acres of yellow turnips. The potatoes produced 11 tons, and the turnips 28 tons per imperial acre, while potatoes planted with 24 tons farm yard dung alongside, only produced 8½ tons, and turnips manured with 21 tons farm-yard dung, only produced 26 tons per imperial acre.

In 1837, the same sort of compost was made up for 43 imperial acres, but in this year eight to nine tons of fresh farm yard dung was added to the usual quantities of earth and salt, and the whole mixed and fermented, as in 1836. The result was as follows:—Ten acres of potatoes averaged 12 tons; 6 of Swedish turnips, 35 tons; and 24 acres yellow bullock, Dale's nybrid, and Gordon's yellow, averaged 30 tons per imperial acre; while the potatoes planted with 24 tons of farm yard dung per acre, only produced 9½ tons, and the turnips with 21 tons farm yard dung produced or averaged 21 tons per acre.

In 1838, compost was prepared in the same manner as in 1837, for 36 imperial acres, but in this season both potatoes and turnips proved nearly a failure in many parts of Scotland; however, about 18 acres that were sown previous to the rain, averaged, of yellow bullock, 29 tons; and of Swedish, 32 tons per imperial acre, while the remaining 18 acres that were delayed three weeks, owing to the wetness of the weather, only averaged the same as those with farm yard dung, being about 23 tons per imperial acre. In preparing these composts, moss was generally employed, but as several farmers whose attention had been drawn to the subject were inclined to ascribe the greatest share of benefit to it, I was determined to test this circumstance, as I was satisfied that the advantage was derived in a great measure from the salt. In 1839, therefore, I had recourse to the dike, and ditch sides of the farm, where I procured a sufficient supply of turf, of various descriptions of soil, for the purpose of forming my composts. A small quantity of new burnt lime shells, broken small, were placed in layers through the turf, and the whole mass was permitted to lay for five weeks or so, when I turned it over and mixed it with the usual quantity of soil, but in this case only five tons of fresh farm yard manure was allowed for every imperial acre, and added to the compost. The potatoes planted with this compost produced an excellent crop, and the Swedish turnips, end of February this year, (1840), weighed 31 tons, 18 cwt., ox-heart yellow, 29½ tons, and border imperial yellow, 27 tons, 16 cwt per imperial acre; and several gentlemen who examined this crop, affirmed that it was one fourth heavier than those alongside with farm yard dung, at the rate of 24 tons to the imperial acre.

The weight of turnips I have stated are all exclusive of tops and roots. I may remark that, previous to using this compost, my employer had to purchase manure for at least 25 acres annually; now, by having recourse to this compost, the expense of collecting which is not greater than what it generally cost to carry the extra manure from the nearest towns, the price of it is nearly all saved.

An extent of about 63 imperial acres is annually planted with potatoes and turnips, but the farm manure never went over more than 40 acres so that extra manure was required for 25 acres, at the rate of, say 20 tons per acre, or 500 tons, at 5s. per ton—£125. On the plan now adopted, only 30 acres are planted with farm yard manure, and the dung which was formerly used for the other ten acres, say 240 tons is now employed for mixing with the compost, which is made to go over the remaining 35 acres. The only actual outlay for this compost is for the salt, which, for 35 acres, at the rate of 10 bushels per acre, or 300 bushels, at 1s. per bushel, is £17 10s.—now, this sum deducted from £125, leaves a balance of 107l. 10s. which sum is annually saved by having recourse to this system of salt compost. It is also worthy of remark, that I have observed the straw of the grain crops where the compost had been was of a brighter color than after the farm yard dung, and the grain was also of a superior colour and weight.

The following observations on the above are by a Mr Lewis:—

The above is the result of Mr. Blackwood's practise, and I can also bear testimony to the tertilizing properties of the compound, from my own experience, having this year (1840) produced from its application 15 acres of very fine turnips. In the compost which I prepared and applied, there were mixed 75 bushels of salt, or at the rate of five bushels an acre and I remarked, after the fermentation had proceded for some time, that the texture and nature of the compost changed, as it were, and the whole mass assumed a moist and rich appearance, which I ascribed to the operation of the salt in the mixture. I may observe, that a general want of success has hitherto attended the numerous experiments instituted upon salt for agricultural purposes, but then, these were never performed in such a manner as to prove satisfactory, for the great secret appears to lie in submitting the compost to that degree of heat which is necessary to produce fermentation, and this process should be continued for some weeks previous to the mixture being applied to the land, so that the salt may be either decomposed, or undergo some change from the fermentation, which seems necessary for developing its fertilizing properties. Now, the majority of those who have been in the practice of testing the properties of salt, have either applied it to the soil in its mineral, or have simply diluted it with some liquid, and even when a compound was formed, of earthy matters. and other substances, the salt was simply mixed with these ingredients, perhaps immediately before being applied to the land, or at all events without any attempt being made to produce that fermentation which appears to be essentially necessary to the success of the whole operation; hence the reason why the reports of experiments on the use of salt as a manure, have hitherto been as different as the soils on which they were made. I am aware that it has been frequently asserted by learned and scientific men, that salt is only a stimulant, and possesses no nourishment, but may excite the vegetable absorbent vessels into greater action than usual. I am not prepared to controvert this assertion, but the result of several experiments would go far to establish a different view of the matter.

PROPER PERIOD FOR CUTTING WHEAT.—A series of experiments have been made by John Hannam, Esq., and subsequently published in the Journal of Agriculture, (England) and in most of the American Agricultural papers, and are also embodied in one of Mr. Evan's admirable monthly reports on Canadian Agriculture, which went to prove that the proper period for harvesting wheat, was about ten days before the grain was fully ripe. We have our doubts on the subject, but as the experiments made were under the supervision of one of the best practical farmers in England, they certainly deserve attention; and if the above prove the correct time for the reapers to thurst in their sickles into the standing corn, but little danger need be dreaded in future, from mildew or rust. Will each of our intelligent readers try the experiment with one dozen sheafs, at four or five different periods, after the grain has become filled—and compare the different samples of each with a sample harvested when the crop was fully ripe. We are convinced from experiments made by ourselves that it injures the sample to permit the crop to stand until it becomes "dead ripe." About three or four days before the crop may be considered ripe, is the best time to commence the work of harvesting.

LIME WATER TO KILL WORMS.—To six quarts of water and half a pound of caustic lime and after letting it stand a few minutes, commence watering the ground infested by worms, and they will soon be seen rising to the surface writhing about, and will die in a few minutes, especially if a little more of the lime water is then sprinkled on them.