

# THE GLEANER:

AND NORTHUMBERLAND, KENT, GLOUCESTER AND RESTIGOUCHE  
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL.

OLD SERIES]

*Nec araneorum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes.*

[COMPRISED 13 VOLUMES.]

NEW SERIES, VOL. IV.]:

MIRAMICHI, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1846.

[NUMBER 32.]

## ROYAL MAIL

### AND ACCOMMODATION COACH, Between Pettitcodiac and Miramichi.

The subscriber takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks, for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last three months, on this line; and now begs leave to inform the public, that he has furnished himself with first rate Horses, and a good, comfortable Coach, for the accommodation of travellers, and having contracted for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mail twice a week on the above route, This Coach will leave Mrs Ferrigo's Hotel, Pettitcodiac, on the arrival of the St. John and Halifax Mails, on the days of Wednesday and Sunday in every week, and passing through Shediac, Richibucto, and Kouchibouguac, will arrive in Miramichi on the following mornings at seven o'clock; and will leave the subscriber's residence in Newcastle, on the mornings of Tuesday and Saturday in each week, at five o'clock, A. M., and Layton's (Royal Hotel, Chatham, at a quarter before six, A. M., and arrive at Pettitcodiac the same night at eleven o'clock.

Each passenger will be entitled to carry a trunk, (not exceeding 40 pounds weight) a hat box, and travelling bag; all extra luggage will be charged two pence half-penny per lb. weight.

No pains will be spared by the subscriber to make passengers comfortable; and he trusts that the public will continue to extend towards him, a share of their patronage.

WM. KELLY.

N. B. Passengers will please be punctual to the above mentioned hours of starting.  
Miramichi, 7th July, 1845.

### Accommodation Stage.

Circumstances have recently occurred which induce the Subscriber to send an ACCOMMODATION STAGE at any time that it may be required, from Chatham to Fredericton, starting on the morning of any day in the week (Sunday excepted) with one passenger, and, if required, two hundred and fifty pounds of Luggage, for the present stage fare of two Passengers, viz: four pounds five shillings; or with any greater number than one passenger, with ordinary luggage, at the stage fare, viz: two pounds two shillings and sixpence each.

The travelling public, by availing themselves of this arrangement, will have the advantage of travelling in a well mounted, comfortable, covered conveyance, with as good horses as any in the Province, and careful drivers,—and of stopping at the best Houses of Entertainment on the route—and at the same time, leaving Chatham by seven o'clock on the morning of one day, with the engagement, that with the roads in any thing like tolerably good order they will be placed in Fredericton by, at the latest six o'clock, on the evening of the next day.

JOHN HEA.

N. B. Return Passengers will be brought at reduced rates.

### Accommodation Mail Stage

BETWEEN

MIRAMICHI & FREDERICTON.

The Subscriber desires to tender his unfeigned thanks, for the very liberal share of public patronage, which he enjoyed during the many years he acted as Courier and Stage Driver, between Chatham and Bathurst; and begs most respectfully to announce, that having again contracted for the conveyance of H. M. Mails, he will run a

### TWO-HORSE STAGE,

Weekly, to and from Miramichi & Fredericton

The Fredericton and Miramichi Stage, will leave the Royal Hotel, Chatham, on the morning of every MONDAY, at Eight; the store of Messrs. Gilmour Rankin & Co., Douglastown at Nine; and Hamill's Hotel, Newcastle, a Ten o'clock, precisely.

The Fredericton and Miramichi Stage, will be drawn by strong, swift Horses,—is easy and commodious,—and will travel at the rate of 6 miles an hour. These advantages,—together with his assurance, that no exertion or expense, that may contribute to the comfort or accommodation of Travellers,—shall be wanting on his part, encourages the subscriber, to solicit, most humbly—but confidently—a renewal of the support which he had wont to enjoy.

JOHN M BEATH.

May 1, 1845.

N. B. The Miramichi and Fredericton Stage arrives at, and departs from Fredericton, simultaneously for the arrival and departure of the Saint John steamer, and Canada mails.  
All parcels at the risk of the owners.

## Agricultural Journal.

From the London Farmer's Magazine.  
From the Fifth Report of the Great Oakley Farmers' Club, Presented at the Annual Meeting, held at Great Oakley, November 10, 1845.

SECOND MEETING, FEBRUARY 17th, 1845.

Subject:—"On the Horse, and the Disease common to him."

And first, of broken Wind, which was occasioned, in his opinion, in most cases by overfeeding; for it was generally perceived in horses that were most greedy in their food; the stomach being overloaded, it naturally passed upon the lungs. It was considered by some that it was caused by furious driving, which he should think probable, if the horse was working immediately after having filled himself. He thought there was no cure for it; but the animal might be greatly relieved by being particular as to its food, and giving it but little water at a time.

Poll Evil was caused in most cases from tight reining, or a violent blow on the poll; it was difficult to cure, though some farriers professed to do so. If it was an old horse, and not of much value, the best cure was to cut his throat.

Colds.—This disease might generally be cured by warm stabling and barn mashes, and bleeding, if there was any tendency to inflammation or indisposition to feed.

Sandcrack.—He should say rasp or pare the crack out, and then pick it; the foot ought to be filled with salt-ooze or cow-dung, and great care taken in shoeing that no nail penetrates the foot near the crack; he had tried this once, and turned the horse off for a month, then worked him on the land during summer and he was then sound.

Eyes.—When a horse is down in the eyes, many persons were strong advocates for seisons; for his own part, he should let nature take its course; he thought there was no good done by torturing the animal, if it proceeded from cold, or was constitutional.

Quitter.—He once saw quitter in a horse. This disease arose from various causes—bad shoeing, prick of the fork in the stable. He should recommend burning it out of the foot in the first instance.

Lampas.—Many persons were astonished at their colts looking so badly about the age of 2 or 3 years; but in the majority of cases it was caused by Lampas. He should recommend lancing the gums in preference to the old mode of burning.

Grease.—In the summer it might be kept down by feeding on green food; but in the winter, when the horse returned to dry food, it would evidently return. He recommended washing it with warm soft soap and water, and poultice; and it would materially assist nature to keep the bowels open by carrots and bran mashes. After a journey, an ounce of nitre in water would be very beneficial. Many horses generated it through bad grooming, and some constitutionally.

FOURTH MEETING, APRIL 21st, 1845.  
Subject; On the Soiling of Cattle during Summer."

A member said, that for bullocks, cows, and calves, he preferred mowing, and feeding in stalls or sheds; and, at the early part of the season, the addition of clover or hay, cut into chaff, with the green food was highly beneficial to the cattle, and it also tended to economize the green food until it arrived at its full growth. For sheep, the best plan was to feed in the field, and not allow them to feed too bare, as it much lessened the quantity it would otherwise produce, and not unfrequently entirely destroy the plant.

A second member said, his father's plan was to feed his cattle in the field during the day in the early part of the season, and to yard or house them at night, and give them an oil-cake each; and during the latter part of the season, to house them in the day and give them a cake, and turn them out at night to feed.

This interesting and important subject

excited more inquiry than discussion, for, with the exception of one or two members, it had not been practised; but those who had practised it gave it as their opinion that it was in every point of view desirable to consume as much as possible the green food grown in summer, in yards and sheds, for all cattle but sheep.

SIXTH MEETING, JUNE 16th, 1845.

Subject:—"On the Management of Manure Hills."

A member said the plan he had been taught of preparing manure hills was very simple, and an old one.

1st.—To prepare a bottom with as good earth as he could get; to carry a good portion of chalk, and mix them together to the depth of about two spit. As to the quantity, some thought half a waggon load to the acre, mixed in the bottom was requisite, or at least not too much. His present plan was, however, to carry the chalk on the land clean.

2nd.—To make the straw manure as good as he could with artificial food, carry it to the bottom, and drive on or throw it up as most convenient. He was in this respect guided by the time it had to lie; if wanted in a short time throw it up that it might be kept light and sooner prepared; but if it was to lie some time, he should say drive it on, because he thought the closer it was kept the less it would waste. He always preferred that it should lie a short time, but it was not always convenient; for instance, manure for wheat he got out of the yards in summer, when he had the most opportunity. On those lands where he had fallows of beans or peas, there was no time for getting manure out of the yards after harvest, as it was a busy time.

3rd.—He thought it a good plan to put one or two freights of London manure in the hill, according to the size—say, one waggon load to the acre; for sometimes the straw manure is very long and raw; it will help to heat it, and by that means kill the weeds and likewise shorten it, so that it is sooner prepared; and it greatly increased our stock of manure. He found that some people recommended guano instead of London manure; but he had not tried it, he preferred the latter, but he thought the ordinary straw manure quite equal to it. Could they get the London manure without the rubbish generally found, he thought it might answer the purpose.

4th.—When the hill was thus far prepared, stir it over and mix it well. Some, the first time of stirring, place all the earth on the sides and top. He had tried it, and thought it a good plan when the hill was to lie long, as it kept it from drying in a great measure; but, when it was stirred only twice, he thought the earth was not mixed well enough if this plan was adopted. He had heard of carrying shortstraw from the barn doors, and covering the hill over with it the second time, stirring it he should recommend its being carefully beaten and shaken to pieces, so that it did not go on the land in lumps. He thought they could not take too much trouble about stirring the manure hills; three times stirring was necessary now and then.

A second member said, with respect to the mixing chalk with the bottoms previous to carting it on the land he thought it desirable, as by this means the good effects of chalk were kept in the soil, and a small portion was diffused over the whole field.

A third member thought the soil or bottom was much improved by the admixture of chalk, and would impart an immediate benefit to the crops; and he also thought the chalk and earth should be mixed twelve months at least before the manure was carted on it.

A fourth member, on the contrary, said the quality of the chalk was much injured by being incorporated with manure in a state of fermentation. This was the opinion of other members, and it was contended, that, unless a benefit could be proved, a loss of time in its application was incurred, as well as an additional expense in turning and recarting it.

A fifth member said a plan was adopt-

ed in his neighbourhood, of mixing hills by picking them over, and that it was gaining ground; and that he considered the benefit of stirring over hills was that each square yard of land had an equal portion of the soil and manure, and net for the sake of fermentation.

From the Albany Cultivator.

POSTS UPHHEAVED BY THE FROST.

We observe post fence in certain spots to rise up, annually more and more, until after a few years, swine can creep under; and it often leans so much that props become necessary to prevent it from falling. Now what is the cause of this upheaval?

On examining, we find that these spots are wetter, and the ground more spongy than the other parts of the line. Well, what then? Why, in severely cold weather, the wet surface freezes, fastening round the post a solid cake, under which is applied the great power of water, expanding into ice; and the fence is lifted up. The intensity of the frost and the looseness—or wetness of the ground, will determine the amount of upheaval, which may be one or more inches of a winter, perhaps indeed the post may fall back a little when it thaws; but it seldom if ever slides back to the bottom of the hole; and is sure to take a new start upwards in the following winter.

In these insurrectionary movements, several posts are commonly concerned together; and the best way that I have found to reduce them, is to strike with a beetle only a few strokes at a time on the head of each; so that the fence shall not be racked by driving too far at once. When thoroughly driven back, the operation may not need to be repeated in less than two or three years.

It would be the better and cheaper way however, to prevent all such risings in future by filling up the holes with solid earth; and thoroughly pounding or ramming down every new layer of two or three inches in thickness. Ail soft, mucky, or spongy soil should be rejected. Nothing better than hard-pan can be obtained for this purpose—at least mixture of gravel or small stones through the earth, is desirable. With these precautions, we should have no trouble even in swales for the posts even there would stand in dry, firm, solid earth.

MAPLE SUGAR.

The superiority of fine white maple sugar, over the dark chocolate colored article often seen, and the higher price, and readier sale it commands in market, render very desirable the knowledge of the cheapest and best mode of manufacture. Some of the best sugar, which has obtained the premiums of the State Agricultural Society, has been made white and pure by redissolving that which was first made, subjecting it the purifying process, and again evaporating; and in making the very best this process has been repeated, making it necessary to evaporate three times, before the sugar has become perfectly white. Some was exhibited at the State Fair at Utica, which by the use of the strictest cleanliness throughout, and evaporation in pans, was as white as loaf sugar, with only one repetition of the evaporating process.

One of the heaviest drawbacks on the general manufacture of maple sugar; is the amount of fuel consumed; and this must of course be greatly augmented, where two or three evaporations have to be employed. The following method, which may not be generally known, obviates all this difficulty, at the same time that it affords sugar equal in every respect to the whitest loaf sugar of commerce. An individual, of very moderate means, well known to the writer, made over a hundred pounds of the purest white, in one season.

The tubs for collecting the sap are perfectly clean—and are scalded with lime-water before using. The tub or reservoir in which the unboiled sap is kept is treated in the same way, is kept constantly covered to exclude dust, if warm weather comes on during the sugar sea-