

# THE GLEANER:

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

OLD SERIES]

*Nec aranearum 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 AFTERNOON, AUGUST 22, 1846.

[NUMBER 46.]

## Drugs and Medicines.

Per schooner "Joseph Howe," from  
—Boston—

Best Bordeaux Prunes, finest Turkey Figs, essence of Smoke, essence of Spruce; Expectorating SYRUP, a valuable remedy for colds, pain in the breast, asthma and complaints of the breast in general; ANODYNE, Opodeldoc, for Rheumatism, pains in the nerves and sinews; Lumbago, &c.; an assortment of Marsh's celebrated single and double TRUSSES;

Celebrated Sarsaparilla Syrup, for purifying the blood, affording an effervescent and refreshing drink during the summer months;

superior Honey, sugar candy, Nutmegs, Confectionary, a few elegant confectionary Glasses, Lemon Syrup, refined Liquorice, Lancets, Naval shaving Soap, tooth, nail, and hair Brushes, Beeswax, Oils of Lemon, caraway-seeds, and Partridge-berry. The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. such as Antimony, Alcohol, nitric, nitrous, muriatic, sulphuric, oxalic, prussic, benzoic, citric, and Tartaric Acids; blue Pill, Burgundy Pitch, Barbadoes Tar, Copaivian and Canada Balsams, Cantharides, carbonate of Iron, canella, cascarilla bark, cream of Tartar, cowage, Dover's Powders, Venice Turpentine, castile soap, pink and blue saucers, oils of Bergamotte, cloves, almonds, cajuput, cinnamon, lavender, savine, and juniper prussiate of potash, Tapioca, best Bermuda arrow root, tamarinds, saffron, syrup of garlic, superior Slaughter's Elixir, indigo, ground ginger; the celebrated Vermifuge, or worm extractor, which has surpassed all others in its eradicating powers.

### BOOKS:

Shakespeare's Dramatic Works, in two volumes, Rollins Ancient History, Rhind's Vegetable Kingdom, Snodgrass on the Apostolic Succession, Nugent's French and English Dictionary, Chambers's Information for the People.

WM. FORBES

Chatham, May 22, 1846.

## Here we are again!

Just received, per the Oxtord, from the Clyde, the usual Spring supply of GENUINE DRUGS AND MEDICINES from the  
APOTHECARIES' HALL,  
GLASGOW.

## Soap and Candles:

The subscribers have received from the manufactory of ANDREW SCOTT, St. John, N. B., 150 boxes Yellow SOAP, 25 do pale yellow do., 50 do Mould CANDLES, 20 do Dipt Candles.

All the above articles of excellent quality, and for sale low.

JOHNSON & MACKIE.

17th July, 1846.

## Cargo of schr. IRIS.

The Cargo of the above Vessel, from Boston, For Sale, amongst which are—

Best Genesee and Superfine FLOUR, Rye Flour, Corn Meal, Biscuit, Crackers, White Beans, Barrels Resin, Tobacco Pipes, Cooking Stoves, Pails and half pails, Corn Brooms, Whip Handles, Axe Handles, Clothes Pins, Willow Baskets, Churns, Chairs, Chest Drawers, Looking Glasses, Seythe Scaaths, Hay Forks, Dung Forks, Scythes, Thrashing Flails, Horse Collars and Hames, Cotton & Wool Cards, Oil Skin Suits, Fluid Lamps, TEA, Battery Wadding, Room Paper, Soap, Pickles, Lemon Syrup, Figs, Prunes, &c. Wheel Heads, Horse Chains, Window Shades, and a number of other articles.

JOHNSON & MACKIE.

15th July, 1846.

## FOR SALE.

20 Hhds bright Porto Rico SUGAR, 7 Hhds } choice Trinidad Molasses, 5 Tierces } 7 Hhds Martell's Brandy, 1 Hhd Whiskey.

JOHNSON & MACKIE.

Chatham, 10th June, 1846.

## Wool.

The Subscriber hereby informs the inhabitants of the County of Kent &c., &c., that his well-known CARDING MACHINE is in good order and full operation, on his premises on the South Branch of the River Saint Nicholas, Wexford.

He has appointed the following persons to act as Agents for the reception of Wool: in the Town of Richibucto, Messrs. MAYBERRY & PHINNEY; at the shipyard of Richibucto, Mr. DANIEL McAWLEY.

Wool delivered to either of the above Agents, or at the establishment, properly picked and oiled, or greased with soft fresh grease, say one pound to every ten pounds of wool, will be CARDED and returned for THREE PENCE per pound, free of all other charges. Wool will be returned to the agents twice in each month during the season by the subscriber.

WILLIAM DOHERTY,

County of Kent, June 20, 1846.

## Wool Carding,

The subscriber takes this opportunity to render his sincere thanks to the public for the handsome support he received last season in the Carding line, and begs to announce that his Carding Machine is in first rate order and in constant operation, on his premises in Choekpish, eight miles south of Richibucto, by the post road.

His agent in the town of Richibucto is Mr. Samuel B. Hetherington. Wool, when delivered either to the said agent, or at the subscriber's residence, properly picked and greased, will be carded for Three Pence per pound, free of all other expense, and returned to the said agent every ten days. Customers will receive every satisfaction, and a quick despatch.

JAMES JOHNSON.

Choekpish, near Richibucto, }  
July 13th, 1846. }

## LANDS FOR SALE.

5 Building Lots, fronting on the North side of Wellington street. 3 excellent Building Lots near the Madras School, and facing Henderson street. The situation of these Lots is central, and are among the best in the town on which to build. A Plan of the whole can be seen at the office of the subscriber.

A LOT of LAND on the South side of Black River, containing 100 acres, of which 12 are cleared, and fit for cultivation. A Meadow Lot, about a mile to the westward of the Richibucto road, containing 100 acres; and a Lot of 200 acres, principally hardwood, on the east side of the Richibucto road, near Fallen's Farm. Terms of payment easy. For further particulars apply at the office of

GEORGE KERR.

Chatham, 8th July, 1846.

## Shediac and Bedeque Packet.

The new, fast sailing schooner "OREGON," Captain WALSH, will ply between the above ports during the season, leaving Shediac on Mondays, at 9, A. M., after the arrival of the Saint John and Halifax mails, and Bedeque, P. E. Island, on Thursdays, at 9, P. M., after the arrival of the Charlotte Town Stage.

The Oregon has been built expressly for the above purpose, and is fitted up in a neat and commodious manner, and every attention will be paid to travellers. For Freight or Passage apply to Mr Rufus Smith, Shediac Hotel, or to the Captain on board.

JAMES WALSH.

Shediac, July 18, 1846.

## For Sale by the Subscriber, COMMERCIAL BUILDING.

A few Hogsheads of superior ALE and PORTER, 60 gallons each. 150 dozen Bottled do. do. in Barrels or 3 1-2 dozen each. 100 barrels Canada FINE FLOUR 50 do. do. prime PORK. Barrels of Cornmeal and Oatmeal. Barrels of Hard Bread and Crackers.

Together with his usual stock of Groceries, Hardware, Liquors, &c., he offers for sale low, for cash, or in barter for Salmon and country produce.

WM. ALBRO LETSON.

Chatham, 25th June, 1846.

CHAS. SIMONDS, JUN.,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.  
DALHOUSIE, RESTIGOUCHE.

## Agricultural Journal.

### From the Albany Cultivator. DISEASE IN POTATOES.

Mr Editor.—The columns of almost every agricultural paper I examine, are teeming with articles on the subject of diseased potatoes, but as yet, the cause seems buried in as profound a mystery as at its first appearance. It is not at all understood; and it is very much to be desired that the recently instituted inquiries in Europe, by scientific men, may lead to its discovery, for the effort thus far here, has rather shrouded the subject in deeper doubt and uncertainty, than cast any light upon it.

I made a series of experiments the past year, the results of which, I herewith hand you, not because they have elicited any new fact, but that a knowledge of them may prevent their repetition by others, for it is evident they lead not to its development, though possibly, in some other respects, worthy of it.

The ground was a sandy loam, manured with barn yard manure, at the rate of thirty two horse wagon loads to the acre. It was plowed, dragged, and furrowed with a one-horse plow in rows three feet asunder, and planted on the 12th of May. The potatoes were cut into sets containing three or more eyes and dropped along the furrows eight inches apart. On the first ten rows, which were twenty rods long, was put a composition consisting of one bushel of lime, one of ashes, one of salt. The potatoes were then covered with a plow, and rolled with a moderately heavy roller. That portion of the piece where no salt was used vegetated directly, and came on with a vigorous and luxuriant growth; where salt was used, they were a long time coming up; and the growth then exceedingly slow, with a curled unhealthy appearance of the vine.

They were cultivated twice and hoed once. At the last time of cultivating, a one-horse plow was passed twice through each row, levelling the earth to the vines.

The appearance of all of them, with the exception of the salted, was exceedingly fine and promising, and of the latter there was some twenty-five hills which received a less portion of the preparation that were perhaps more vigorous than any of the others, which we attribute to this cause. They continued growing finely until August, when the ground with the exception of the salted portion, was completely covered with vines, and a finer or more promising field is rarely seen. At this period we had a succession of light showers, followed by warm, close weather, and our vines soon began to decay, presenting precisely the same appearance as in the two preceding years, in which they have been affected. This continued until they were entirely dead, and the general impression was that the crop was destroyed; on digging, however, we were agreeably disappointed to find them, though rather small, entirely sound, and thus far, they have preserved perfectly well. I took from the acre two hundred and twelve bushels. That portion which was salted never reached maturity. The yield was less and the quantity inferior to where none was used, and this experiment has therefore demonstrated that neither salt, lime, ashes, nor plaster, are a preventive to the attacks of this disease, or a preservative of the tuber after attack, for this condition of vine was general here, as is also this soundness of the potato.

There were some expectations to this general decay of vine, and wherever this occurred, so far as my observation has gone, it has been on sward ground, late planted, and no manure used. I planted a piece adjoining the one on which the experiments were made. It was done on the 3d of June, and the vines continued perfectly fresh and green until destroyed by the frost this fall, while others planted at short intervals of time, on fallow ground, for the purpose of determining whether this has any agency in averting the disease, were in every instance destroyed, though the tuber remained sound.

Can you explain this new caprice of the epidemic, or assign any plausible reason for this general destruction of the vine and soundness of the potato? or why those on sward ground escaped, and on fallow perished? It is certainly very inexplicable, although it puts an end to the speculation that the disease is caused by insects, for if this were so, all these pieces would have been affected in the same manner.

From the Prairie Farmer.

### AGE OF CATTLE BY THEIR TEETH.

A subscriber asks, can you give me any information concerning the telling the age of cattle by their teeth?—say yearlings, two-year olds, and from six months and upwards.

A calf at birth, in respect to its teeth, presents no uniform appearance; the state of these organs as in other animals depending upon the maturity it has obtained.—Sometimes there will be no teeth; but usually it will have two incisors on the front of the lower jaw. About the middle of the second week a tooth will be added on each side, making four; at the end of the third week there will be six, and in a month eight; which is the full complement of its temporary incisor teeth. At the end of the fourth month the two front ones will begin slowly to wear down on the edges, and to diminish in size, and assume a triangular shape till the end of the eighth month, these two will scarcely be one half the size of the others, which will be sensibly lessened. The diminution now extends to the four central teeth, which at eleven months will be plainly separated from each other. At fifteen months the same will be true of the six central ones, at eighteen months the whole eight will be so diminished that it would seem difficult for him to procure his food.

The process of diminution is now a little retarded and confined to the two central teeth, which waste away to the size of crow quills.

At the age of two years two plump permanent teeth have come up in front, while the other six milk teeth remain,

A little before the commencement of the third year the second pair of incisors will disappear and in their place will come up two permanent teeth, the four outside milk teeth still remaining. These latter will now diminish very fast, but will not give way. At the age of four years there will be six permanent teeth and apparently no milk teeth, but if the mouth is examined the tooth that should have disappeared, and milk tooth that is to remain, will be found huddled together behind the six permanent ones. At the commencement of the fifth year the eight permanent incisors will be up, but the outside one will be small. When the animal is six years old it will be full mouthed, that is, the incisors will be fully grown.

Valuable Receipt.—Cure for a Cancer.—It has been ascertained that the application of raw cranberries, applied as a poultice, will cure this most inveterate disease. We know of one instance, a lady of our acquaintance, who had a cancer in her breast, which had become as large as a pullet's egg, and which was an inch from the surface of the skin. In this case it was a hereditary disease, and she regarded it as a death warrant. She was persuaded, however, to try the cranberries, and they effected a cure. It is now between two and three years since it disappeared, and has no intimation of a return of the disease. The cranberries were smashed in a mortar, spread on a cloth and laid on; changing the poultice three times a day. In two or three days it became so sore it drew out pustules that filled like the small pox; and this process was renewed with the same effect until the whole was drawn away, the cancer becoming softened and decreasing in size at every application until it finally disappeared.—The virtues of cranberries are but imperfectly known—they are cooling and useful in removing inflammation, and have been known to cure an obstinate sore throat. We have never known it tried, but are persuaded it might be useful in bronchitis.