

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, JULY 4, 1846.

[NUMBER 39.]

New and Fashionable Goods.

H. C. D. CARMAN.
Has received by the ship POLLOK, from
Liverpool, his usual supply of
British and Scotch Goods:
Also—**HARDWARE, CUTLERY, an
IRONMONGERY,**
GLASS AND EARTHENWARE.
Which, together with his former Stock on
hand, will be sold at unprecedented low prices.
—By the Mayflower, from Halifax—
Hhds Molasses, chests Tea,
Kegs Tobacco,
On hand—a very general assortment of Gro-
ceries, black and white paint, FLOUR, Oat
Meal, Seed Oats, No. 1 Canso Herrings, Cod-
fish, &c. &c. &c.
Chatham, June 5, 1846.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Chatham Post Office, June,
1846.

Anderson Thomas	are of J. Russel
near Chatham	Hog an Jno Chatham
Ann and Mary's	Hay W m laborer
captain Hinton 2	Jameson James
Agent ship care of	Jackman James care
James Anderson	of M Samuel
Archer Thomas	Kirby Robert
care of James White	Ridley Henry care of
Battus Ed sand point	John Noonan
Beattie Margaret care	King Thomas
of W Creighton	Lady H. McKenzie
Blaise Michael	P. Stewart
Blak W care of John	Lord Wenlock
Graham, Napan	captain Licks
Buckley James care of	Lewis John care of A
S. J. Frost	McKenzie
Blake Thomas care of	Murphy Jean
P. & J. lake M	Manning Ellen
Burchill George near r	Maledcum David
St Paul's	McArthur David
Brophy Timothy care	McArthur George
of J. White	Murphy Patrick
Britannia brig captain	Murray Thomas care
Corkill	of J. McDonald
Blanch Michael lower	Morris Charles care of
Bay du Vin	John Noonan
Casey Placide	Murphy John mill
Escuminac	stream
Carrol Miles care of	Murray Robert Chitam
James White	Meaher Owen care of
Corkoran Patrick	Jas Sheridan (in
Chatham	great haste)
Clio barque L Hawick	McDonald Allan
do Gilbert Williamson	McLean Joseph
Coverdale barque	McDonald Roderick
A. Stevenson	McIntosh — blk river
Cook Miss care of H	McArthy Pat care of
C D Carman	C McCarthy
Cousins ship captain	McLeod Ann Chatham
Gray	McNamara John care
Collins John	of Rev Mr Egan
Douglas Wm Chatham	McLeod Isaac
Davidson John care of	McDonald John
R Coulson	bay du vin
Dugle J. & F. point	McFarlane James
se pau	McLeod Angus
Derraugh Daniel care	McKeddie John
of P. Forman	Nalligan P trick care
Davis Richard	of rs Downey
Doe Catharine Tabu-	O'Keefe John care o
sintac	James Mullins
Doyle Patrick care of	Planter barque
Rev. Mr Egan	Peters John Chatham
Emily bark for Sam.	Rennie George care of
Gupey	captain Allen
Fowler Thos teacher	Royal Bernard care of
Foran Patrick	Paiddo x
Fee Edward	Roye W till called for
Francis Joseph A.	Stevens Wm Chatham
Gaynor John care of	Smart James care of
John O'Brien	captain Allen
Grant John carpenter	Sherry James care of
Gullemean Antwine	Andrew McInnes
care of J. Jameson	Sheehan Michael
Griffin Jas Chatham	master shoe maker
Gray Peter	Sorry Thomas
Green John Chatham	Sculley Maurice
Hogg Richard	Smith Joseph
Chatham Foundry	Miramichi road
Harper James tanner	Shaw Mary
Henderson James	Chatham head
Teacher 2	Stevens Mrs (no ce-
Hovey Aaron	signation)
Hannigar Dennis	Taylor Thomas
Nelson	Walls John bay du vin
Hurley Jeremiah care	Watts Richard care of
of John Hea	Gilmour Rankin & Co
Hickey Pat Chatham	Wallace Nancy
Hutton D Chatham	Walace Caatham
Hennessey M. for M.	Welds Robert black
Ryan or Bryan	river
Hepsa ship	Wallace John care of
Hautrodes Francis	Daniel Crimmens
	JAMES CAIE, P. M

BLANKS.

For Sale at the Gleaner Office.

Agricultural Journal.

From the British American Cultivator.
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES
SHOULD PATRONISE AGRICULTURAL PA-
PERS.

The principal object that Government had in view in so liberally endowing Agricultural Societies, was to give a stimulus to improvement in this important branch of industry. In some sections of the country mighty changes in agriculture have been effected through the instrumentality of those valuable institutions; and by examining the subject closely, it will be found, that where the farmers are characterised for their zeal in carrying out the leading agricultural improvements of the day supplied with an ably conducted agricultural paper, through the agency of an agricultural society. This principle of supporting journals devoted almost exclusively to agriculture, is so wisely calculated to make agricultural societies popular, that where they are based and carried out on sound principles, almost every friend to his country cannot but patronise them. Every man gets more than his subscription fee, whether he draws a prize or not; and if he be successful in the latter it makes the prize appear more valuable than if procured on the old system, inasmuch as it would appear as though he had really not contributed anything towards the funds of the society. By affording a magazine, which every one would consider cheap at a dollar, for half that sum, is simply giving 50 per cent discount to the societies, which would otherwise be appropriated to travelling or local agents. The public mind has become so well informed upon this subject, and agricultural journals and other publications that treat on the science and practice of agriculture are now so highly appreciated by the intelligent portion of the farmers, that it is almost needless to occupy much space with these topics; but for fear it may be thought by some that this mode of supporting agricultural societies and papers is not held in esteem by those who are as well qualified to judge of its merits as ourselves, we would conclude these remarks by making a few extracts from the *Chatham Gleaner*, of the 23rd December last, which are to the point, and show most conclusively that it is of the greatest importance that the farmers of Canada should look well to their true interests at this important crisis.

"Every farmer is not a scientific man, few have more than a common education, and a large portion can neither read nor write, the assertion may neither be pleasing nor palatable, yet none, we presume, will gainsay it. And a third difficulty in the spreading of useful information is detected in this fact,—the farmer, ever characterised for his prejudices, opposes any thing like innovation on the practice of his immediate predecessors, and still, struggling against the stream of increasing knowledge continues to plod. In writing this, at the present time, our principle object is to get the attention of the farmer directed to those means within his reach, which will enable him to see clearly the advantages, which must accrue to him from a more ready accommodation on his part, to the improved practices of the day. And first and foremost, is the general establishment of Agricultural Societies. As an encouragement to the erection of these valuable institutions, the Provincial government has enacted a statute, whereby its promises to treble the sum subscribed by any district for this purpose. Assistance such as this is most generous, and neglect on the part of any district or township, to avail itself of the proffered aid, is worse than ingratitude. We, therefore say to the farmers, awake! exert yourselves in establishing and supporting these institutions. In this district a society was formed some years ago, and still continues to exist, but in so languid a state that it requires every man's assistance to give it the power of doing good, to that extent its friends would wish. Like all institutions, it has had to pass

through its infancy, and many have been the difficulties it has had to contend with, and many have been the faults it has committed, this arose chiefly from inexperience, and was to have been expected. During the past year a new constitution has been prepared, and will go into operation on the 1st January, 1846, copies of which can be had at this office, gratis; the society is to be organized for ten years; the sum of five shillings per annum will entitle one to membership, and each member gets a *British American Cultivator*, free,—which is worth double the money. The benefits to be derived from a connection with the society are not confined to premiums awarded at its annual show; this is the least, and, as at present managed, may perhaps be considered an objection, on account of the bickerings and dissatisfaction created by the decisions. Many, we know, have joined the society for no other earthly object than to get their ten or twenty shillings, and many others will not join, because, say they, I can't get a premium. Now, this is decidedly wrong, and we think it would be an improvement if premiums were paid in instruments of husbandry, of approved character. But what narrow and selfish views such persons must have of the general benefits of such an institution. What, is there neither pleasure or profit in communicating ideas; would a monthly meeting of the farmers in every township be deleterious to their interests; would the establishment of a farmers' Library connected with the institution, a series of lectures by some competent person, be either obnoxious or injurious, forsooth; we think, these long winter evenings, nothing could be more agreeable. To those who wish to grab a shilling with one hand, when they lay out sixpence with the other, we would say, the money you would subscribe being trebled by the government grant, is handed over to you again to do what you please with, in advancing agriculture; you are not obliged to expend it in premiums, you may purchase seed wheat and other grain, or garden seeds, and by uniting in this alone you may more than realise ten times the amount of your first outlay. Again, whatever stock the society may own you have the use of on more advantageous terms than if you were not a member. A certain portion of your funds may be employed in purchasing modern and improved implements of husbandry, which until a farmer is personally satisfied are of a superior character, he will not purchase himself; a portion may also be set apart annually for the erection of a library, or the support of a lecturer. This is emphatically an agricultural district, agriculture is the base of both commerce and manufactures, and, unless it be cherished, unless our farmers keep pace with the improvements of the day, our brightest hopes are destroyed; suppose England should declare free trade, in what condition would we find ourselves? Certainly not in a condition to compete with the grain growing countries of Europe or the United States. We have now a bounty to help us, or not one bushel of our grain would be in the English market. Remember the day is not far distant, when our supposition will be fact,—every mail gives indication of the principle gaining ground. Up then and be doing—let no local differences keep you apart on this matter; say what you like about the site of school houses, and the misapplication of the statue labor, the surplus fund &c., but a united and continued effort must be made to establish and sustain Agricultural Societies, and thereby disseminate information. When will there be a better opportunity to enlist members than at our town meetings. We hope that every candidate for the office of councillor will take an active interest in the affair? Let a committee be appointed in every township to solicit subscriptions, and let every committee be active.

From the Ohio Cultivator.
CHEMISTRY AND AGRICULTURE.
ASHES.

The ashes are the earth of the plant,

though it is not all that has been derived from the soil. Could we produce plants that contained no earthy salts, the land would not be so rapidly impoverished as experience shows that it is. But no such crops can be found. Every plant must take up a certain portion of the soil. This is an invariable law of nature. Different plants require various proportions of these elements. They must all have potash, lime, and phosphoric acid.

Those crops that contain the most ashes exhaust the field soonest. The ashes exist in solution in the sap of plants.

The soil rarely contains five per cent of those earths that are found in plants and often much less. The quantity of these earths that are consumed in the ordinary course of cultivation is not far from one hundred to one hundred and fifty pounds per acre per year; three-fourths of this is sand in combination with potash. Could we restore the earthy salts, with the carbon and nitrogen, to the soil from which it came, we might continue to reap the same kind of crop year after year, without material diminution in its productive powers. This takes place in spontaneous vegetation, the plant perishes where it grew, and thus pays back what it had borrowed.

The same salts may be found in ashes as in the evacuation of animals. If what has been said be true, it follows that ashes is one of the most valuable of manures, and this is sustained by experience. I have been informed that large quantities of leached ashes are shipped to New York, from the northern part of that State, for the use of the Poudrette manufacturers, &c. It sells at from 10 to 12 cents per bushel. Leached ashes consist chiefly of phosphate of lime or bone, earth, lime, marl, plaster of Paris, potash, charcoal and sand.

Ashes is found of most service on a heavy clay soil, abounding in inert vegetable matter. Light sandy soils, require but small doses. The quantity that has been applied varies from four to eighty bushels to the acre; when applied in the latter quantity the good effects continue manifest for 15 or 20 years. It has been found beneficial on turnips, potatoes, clover and grass. It may may be plowed in or used as a top dressing.

As the season for slaughtering hogs has arrived, a few words on the method of turning their offal to advantage may not be unacceptable. In France the refuse of the slaughter houses is boiled so as to make a thick soup; this is mixed with a quantity of garden mould and used as a top dressing.

According to Dr Dana, one pound of animal matter will impregnate ten pounds of vegetable mould; or 100 pounds is sufficient to convert a cord of swamp muck into the richest manure. The same high authority recommends a compost of one part of leached ashes to three of swamp muck.

CHARLES H. RAYMOND.

Cincinnati, Nov. 1845.

From the Maine Farmer.

Coughs in Horses.—In all disorders accompanied by a cough, the true cause should be ascertained. Sometimes the cough is only in consequence of a seated or chronic disease, as is the case in heaves, &c. At other times it is symptomatic of recent inflammation in the throat or lungs. Sometimes it is brought on by horse ail, which is a disease of the mucus membranes of the head and glands about the throat. We have found salt, given freely, together with an occasional dose of saltpetre, to be an excellent remedy in cases where a horse has had the horse-ail and the cough holds on after the original disease seems gone. For a dry, husky cough not attended with the heaves, green or laxitive food, such as roots or mashes of scalded bran, in which is put the pulverised roots of Elcampagne and Lovage, has been found beneficial. If there should be found indications of heaves, put a spoonful of ginger once per day in his provender and allow him to drink freely of lime water. The best remedy for musty hay cough is to change the diet to good sweet clover.