

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. V:]

MIRAMICHI, TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 17, 1847.

[NUMBER 45.]

STAGE COACH.

Summer Arrangement.

The subscriber will continue to run the Mail Stage between

Fredericton and Miramichi

During the present season, ONCE PER WEEK EACH WAY.

The Stage will leave the subscriber's residence, in Chatham, every MONDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock; Douglastown at half past nine and Newcastle at 10 o'clock, and arrive in Fredericton the following morning at 9 o'clock. Will leave the North American Hotel, Fredericton, the following FRIDAY morning at 11 o'clock, and arrive in Chatham the day following at the same hour.

The subscriber has on this line, at all times, a comfortable covered Coach, and a careful driver, who will afford every facility and accommodation to travellers.

FARE—£2. Each passenger will be entitled to carry with him 40 lbs of luggage; anything over that weight, 2 1/2 per lb.

Any person wishing to procure an Extra Conveyance from Chatham to Fredericton, can obtain the same on reasonable terms, at any time, by applying to the subscriber. He also keeps on hand Extras for the purpose of forwarding passengers by the above coach, desirous of getting to Shediac in time for the P. E. Island steamer.

WM. M. KELLY.

Miramichi, June, 1847.

N. B. Passengers will please be punctual to the hour of starting. All luggage to be at the risk of the owners.

The Northern Stage

Until further notice, will leave the Royal Hotel, CHATHAM, for

BATHURST AND DALHOUSIE.

at 8 in the evening, every Monday and Friday, and DALHOUSIE on Monday and Thursday at the same hour.

For the greater comfort and convenience of the public, who do not wish to travel at night,

AN ACCOMMODATION STAGE

will leave the same place in CHATHAM, at 8 o'clock, every WEDNESDAY morning, and BATHURST every FRIDAY morning at 7 o'clock.

Families wishing to remove to any part of the province, will be forwarded by him on the most liberal terms.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

Chatham, May 17, 1847.

For Sale or To Let.

The House and Premises at present occupied by the subscriber as a PUBLIC HOUSE, in Newcastle, with the Barns, Stables, and Out Houses connected therewith.

The above is an excellent stand for business, well situated near the river, in a public part of the town, and is a very eligible situation for any person desirous of commencing business in the above line. As the subscriber intends retiring from business, he requests all persons indebted to him to call without delay, and make arrangements for the payment of their respective amounts.

WILLIAM MASSON.

Newcastle, 19th July, 1847.

Clock and Watch Making.

The subscriber begs respectfully to inform the Inhabitants of Northumberland that he has commenced business at Mr. Wyse's Hotel, Douglastown, where he will attend to repairing Clocks, Watches, &c.

Gold Rings, Pins, Brooches, &c., neatly repaired, and immediately executed, a large variety of Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., of all descriptions, which will be sold at low prices.

Persons having work to be done at their residences in the above line, will be attended to on the shortest intimation.

O. A. SHARP.

Douglastown, 29th June, 1847.

TO LET.

For such term of years as may be agreed upon—All that eligible situated House, FARM, and PREMISES, situate in the upper district of Chatham, formerly the residence of the late Theophilus DesBrisay, Esq. Application to be made to Theophilus DesBrisay, Bathurst, or George Kerr, Esq., Chatham.

Chatham, August 9, 1847.

To be Let,

That pleasantly situated house in the Town of Chatham, lately occupied by Mr. Archibald Russell. For particulars enquire of

M. SAMUEL.

Miramichi, August 2, 1847.

To Travellers.

Mrs HUNTER, widow of the late Joseph Hunter, would respectfully inform the public that she has fitted up her pleasantly situated house for the accommodation of Gentlemen, (who may be travelling to and from Dalhousie) where every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of those who favor her with their patronage. In connection with the house is a good STABLE and PASTURE for horses. A few permanent Boarders can be accommodated on reasonable terms.

Dalhousie, June 1, 1847.

NOTICE.—All persons having just demands against the Estate of DAVID GREW, late of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, Carpenter, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested, within three months from this date, at the office of GEORGE KERR, one of the Executors; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to Mr. Kerr.

WILLIAM MACFARLANE, } Executors.
GEORGE KERR. }
Chatham, June 29 1847

TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscribers keep constantly on hand the following celebrated and highly-approved MEDICINES, the extensive sale of which must effectually prove how much they are esteemed by the community.

Holloway's Pills and all healing Ointment; Brandreth's celebrated Pills; Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry; Buchan's Hungarian Balsam; McAllister's all-healing Ointment; Ford's Balsam of Horehound, an effectual remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, and all diseases of the lungs; Anodyne Opodeldoc; the celebrated Balsam of Honey, and Stomachic Elixir, &c.

The above medicines require no puffing, the great celebrity they have obtained being a sufficient guarantee of their efficacy in the diseases which they profess to cure.

They would also call the attention of the lovers of a good cup of tea to their extensive assortment of high flavored TEAS.

K. B. & W. FORBES.

Chatham, 2nd August, 1847.

Rooms to Let.

To Let, TWO ROOMS in the large house owned and occupied by the subscriber, situate in the front street in Chatham, with an entrance from the street. Enquire of

WILLIAM LITTLE.

Chatham, August 2, 1847.

Steam, Steam, Steam!

THE IRON STEAM PACKET

"Conqueror,"

Will run between

Shediac, Charlottetown & Pictou.

The ENSUING SEASON, commencing immediately on her arrival from Britain. This Boat is NEW, and propelled by two Engines of FORTY HORSE POWER EACH.

W. H. & R. C. SCOVIL.

Shediac, 1st March, 1847.

N. B. Notice of the days of leaving and arriving at each place will be given immediately after her arrival.

Northumberland Circuit.

Notice is hereby given, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, for the County of Northumberland, will be held at the Court House, Newcastle, on TUESDAY the 14th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

All Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Bailiffs and Constables, within my Bailwick, are hereby required to be there and there present and in attendance, with their records, radictments, and other memorandums, to do those things which to their offices appertain, in that behalf to be done. All persons bound over to prosecute at this Court, are hereby requested to take notice hereby, and govern themselves accordingly.

JOHN M. JOHNSON, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 7th August, 1847.

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has removed from the store lately occupied by Haldow & Loudoun, to the adjoining store recently occupied by Henry G. D. Carman, Esquire, where he will in future carry on business on his own account.

ALEX. LOUDOUN.

Chatham April, 1847.

Agricultural Journal.

From the British American Cultivator.
ON THE WHEAT FLY.

Sir—In your last number are inserted some observations of mine on Dr. Asa Fitch's pamphlet, on the Hessian Fly. I then stated I would probably send you some remarks on the other insect named in the prefix, at the proper season.—As that season will have arrived by the time this number of the *Cultivator* gets into the hands of your subscribers, I cannot do better than now call their attention to the wheat fly.

I observe in your volume for 1846, page 140, you published the learned and interesting Essay, by the above well known writer, on this destructive insect, and as I believe the Dr. has therein brought before us everything that is yet known on the subject, my sole object is now addressing you is merely to recall attention to it at this season, at which many of and transformations of the insect can be noticed, and in which it commits the very serious damage that it does.

In writing my last compilation—(for it has little pretence to be called anything else)—I stated that the Hessian Fly deposits its eggs on the blades of the wheat plant, and that the damage caused by the grub hatched therefrom, is at the two first joints of the stalk, under the sheath of the plant. The operations of the wheat Fly are entirely different, and this proves it to be distinct insect, though some would assert they are identical. It lays its eggs in the ear of the wheat.—Previous to that time, viz: from about the middle of June, up to the middle of August, it may be observed. In Scotland it has become but too well known; and the ravages it has there, in particular districts, committed in some seasons, has been to an extent which some of you readers would scarcely credit—suffice it to say, that from one-fourth to one-third of the wheat crop has frequently been destroyed. Two Scotch writers, Mr. Gorrie of Perthshire, and Mr. P. Shireff, then of East Lothian, are both noticed with much commendation by Dr. Fitch. I know that both these gentlemen took every means, by careful and minute personal observation, to discover the origin and habits of this insect, and if possible, to devise a remedy against its depredations; but I am not aware that either they or Mr. Kirby the Naturalist, who is also quoted by Dr. F., or the worthy and pains-taking Doctor himself, have as yet been able to give us any plan by which we may totally destroy this insect, or even partially arrest its ravages.

This, of course, is the point which is chiefly interesting to farmers. I am confident that some remedy will yet be devised by which mankind may be freed from this little pest—and perhaps that remedy lies with himself, as does, I firmly believe, the amelioration or prevention of every ill he originally brought upon himself, and which he continues to propagate and increase. Be that as it may, this point, as regards the wheat fly, is yet entirely open, though no little anxiety and labour have been expended by Dr. Fitch, and the writers above-mentioned, and others referred to by him, among whom Mr. Harris is deserving of special mention. I believe that the Wheat Fly has, in bygone years, been but too frequent a visitor in Canada; and from what I have observed of the intelligence displayed by many of the Canadians with whom I have had personal communication, and their capacity for investigation and research, I infer that such remedy has as good a chance of being found out in Canada as elsewhere.

At all events, there is nothing to hinder Canadian Farmers from applying themselves to the study of this subject, and communicating the result of their observations. In that way, and by comparing one account with another, the truth may yet be arrived at.

I intended, in conclusion, to have given some of the remedies mentioned by Dr. Fitch, but as these are fully detailed in his pamphlet, and remarked on in your article referred to in the outset, I shall

refer your readers to these papers, and recommend them to peruse them with care.—remarking, that the fly can be discovered in the evening, or early in morning, before the sun's rays have become powerful, or in a soft, warm day, in which there is little sunshine; and that during the day it generally goes down to the ground, or half way between the ground and the ear. I may farther advantageously recapitulate a few facts, which are material in observing its operations. After alighting on the ear, the fly settles on the outer glume or chaff of the kernel, inserts its ovipositor through the scale, and thus deposits its eggs, of a yellowish color, to the number of from four to ten.—From each egg, in about week is hatched a white grub or insect, which, when full grown, is less than a tenth of an inch long, and becomes of an orange yellow color. From those characteristics, and the sluggish wringing motion of its body, it will readily be recognised.

Farmers! This is the little insect which does so much damage to the ear of the wheat, and by feeding on the soft kernel, destroys it either wholly or partially; you may notice that many of these kernels in one ear may be so consumed; while others, in the same ear, will remain quite sound. Now is the time to observe the fly, if it does exist, and if it does, the deposit of the eggs, and the hatching of, and destruction by, the grub closely follow. I say to all, watch and study the operations both of the fly and the grub!

ON POULTRY.

The following recommendations and hints are from the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, some of them, particularly as to the construction and lathing may appear to be a little finical, but they are not the worse for that, as every one can modify and arrange them to suit their own purposes. Taken as a whole, there is a good deal of truth in them. We had understood the remarks as to the Polanders being long layers, and never setting,—also apply to Dorkings,—and we do so yet:—

The first requisites below ground are a warm, light fowl-house and a dry shed, lathed in front, communicating with each other, in order that the fowls may be shut up during rainy weather, and go to lay or to roost at their own time. The most economical construction I can recommend, is, like the frame for a summer-house, 4 to 5 feet square, 10 to 12 feet high, (fowls like to roost high, out of the way of vermin and damp) with a pointed gable-top which adds to the free circulation of air. This frame should be well weather-boarded, so as to exclude all wet or drippings, with a door that has a hole cut in it to admit of free access at proper times. This might have a hatch-door to lift up and down, to exclude cats and prevent the fowls from getting out too early. This weather-boarding—a proportion equal to two-thirds on two of the sides—should be made moveable, and lathed, in order to exclude cats, but admit the free air during summer, otherwise the house would be oppressively hot. The experience and ingenuity of the keepers must suggest other requirements of aspect to suit extremes in winter and summer. One or two panes of glass should be placed on each side of the doorway, to give sufficient light for all purposes, as fowls are liable to injure themselves in too dark houses. There should be a floor raised about 4 inches above the ground, to prevent damp or mildew. Upon this, on one side, may be fixed a wooden case, about 2 feet high divided into compartments for layers and setters, and a couple more sieves (market baskets) with clean straw, not hay. On this case may rest one end of another floor, on which may be placed two or three more baskets, as they like many nests; again another floor, projecting two-thirds or so, to protect those in the nests from falling dirt.

This third floor to be placed a little above midway of the house. This will admit of two top roosts, placed so as to clear the lower one from any droppings from either. The fowls will thus be enabled