

# THE GLEANER:

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OLD SERIES]

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

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## RULES AND ORDERS.

### RESPECTING THE SALMON FISHERY

IN THE COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

Gloucester, S. S. July Sessions, 1848.

At a General Sessions of the Peace, held at the Court House in Bathurst, in the said County on the first Tuesday in July, in the twelfth year of the Reign of Queen Victoria, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty eight.

It was ordered, That from and after the end of the present Sessions, all Rules and Orders heretofore, at any time, made by the Court of General Sessions of the Peace of this County, for the Regulation of the Salmon Fisheries within the same, be cancelled and rescinded; and that, thenceforth the following Rules and Orders be deemed and taken to be the Rules and Orders regulating the Salmon Fisheries in the said County. Saving nevertheless, all penalties already incurred.

Ordered, That the Salmon Fishery, with nets, shall terminate on the first day of August in each year; and that no net shall, on any pretence be allowed to remain set after that time, under the penalty of Five Pounds each day.

Second.—Ordered, That no net shall be set or used for the catch of Salmon within the harbour of Bathurst, on any middle ground, or flat, or in any channel between Mr. Read's mills and the Points, or between Mr. Cunard's wharf and the Points, or in any part of the Tettagouche or Middle Rivers: nor shall any net be set or used in any part of the Big Nepisiguid River, above John Swanton Bateman's brook, under a penalty not to exceed five pounds per day.

Third.—Ordered, That all nets shall be set from the shores or banks of the said river, and that no net shall be set on, or from any middle ground, under the like penalty.

Fourth.—Ordered, That nets set in the Big Nepisiguid river, on either side, within three hundred yards, up streams of the southern extremity of the middle ground, shall extend no farther into the river, than a distance equal to one third the breadth of the northern or southern channel, according to the side of said river on which the said net may be set.—And that no net shall extend further into the said river, than one third the breadth of the channel, into which the said net may be set, under the like penalty.

Fifth.—Ordered, That no Salmon net shall be used of less than five and a half inches, mesh, under the like penalty.

Sixth.—Ordered, That all Salmon nets shall have the name of the owner legibly marked, branded, or scribed on three or four pieces of wood or metal attached to the same, and that such marks shall be preserved on the said net during the fishing season under a penalty of Two Pounds per day.

Eighth.—Ordered, That before any net shall be set, the owner or owners, or person or persons interested in the same, shall cause a memorandum, setting forth the name of the party interested, and the length of such net, with the particular location, where the same is intended to be used, to be affixed in the office of the Clerk of the Peace, and that the said Clerk shall thereupon forthwith notify the overseers of the fisheries or some of them of the fact, of such net having been registered, for the guidance of such overseer, and that any net set before such registry shall be deemed and taken to be illegally set, and shall subject the owner to a penalty of two pounds per day, for every day such net shall have been so set.

Ninth.—Ordered, That all net pickets shall be removed from the river by the sixth day of August in each year, under a penalty, against the proprietor of the net, for the use of which such pickets had been driven, of two pounds per day.

And whereas great injury to the Fisheries hath been perpetrated, by the practice of spearing salmon in, or in the neighbourhood of their spawning places.

Tenth.—Ordered, That no salmon shall be speared in any part of the middle river, or the Tettagouche River, or in the Big Nepisiguid river, above the tide way, or in any of its branches, unless by Indians or poor settlers, and then for their own consumption only, under a penalty of one pound for each fish so speared. And if any person shall directly or indirectly, buy, purchase, or barter for, or have in his or her possession, any salmon, so unlawfully speared, he or she shall be liable to a fine of one pound for each fish—one half to the informer and the other half to the poor of the parish; and all such fish shall be liable to be seized, confiscated and sold by the overseers of the fisheries, and the proceeds appropriated in the same manner as nets unlawfully set may be seized and sold as hereinafter mentioned.

Eleventh.—Ordered, That if any net or nets shall be found set, or in the act of being used, contrary to these Regulations or any of them, it shall be the duty of the overseers of the fisheries, or any of them, forthwith to seize, take, and carry away the same, and deposit it in a place of safety, and if such net be not claimed by the owner or party interested, and the penalty incurred paid within five days after such seizure, the same shall be publicly advertised for sale, and sold after three days, by public auction, and the proceeds, after deducting the costs and charges of seizing, keeping and sale shall be appropriated, one half to the overseers of the poor of the Parish, for the

use of the poor, and the other half to the overseers of the fisheries, who may have seized and sold the said net.

Twelfth.—Ordered, That these Rules and Orders shall be in addition to all the provisions of the acts of the General Assembly, now in force, regulating salmon fisheries in the county of Gloucester, and all and every penalty herein and hereby imposed, shall and may be recovered before any Justice of the Peace of the said County, on the oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses; and in default of payment of the said penalty with costs, such Justice of the Peace shall commit the offender to close confinement in the common Jail, for such space of time, not exceeding twenty days, as he may see fit, according to the authority of the Act of the General Assembly, in such case made or provided.

Thirteenth.—Ordered, That the Clerk of the Peace shall cause these Rules and Orders to be forthwith published, and shall procure one hundred copies of the same, to be printed, together with such extracts from the Acts of the General Assembly, regulating fisheries in the county of Gloucester, as may be necessary for the guidance of the overseers of the Fisheries, and the information of the public.

By order of the Court.

WILLIAM END,

Clerk of the Peace and Sessions.

By the second section of the Act 3, Will. 4, Cap. 27,—it is enacted, that any person who shall set any net or other device across any river, cove or creek in the county of Gloucester to injure the natural course of salmon in any place where they usually go, shall, on due conviction, on the oath of one or more witness or witnesses before two Justices, forfeit and pay the sum of ten pounds for the first offence—twenty pounds, for the second offence, and fifty pounds for the third and every subsequent offence.

The third section of the same act imposes a penalty of ten pounds for using a drift net, with forty days imprisonment.

The tenth section of the same act requires the overseers of the fisheries, immediately on the commencement of the fishing season, as often as they or any of them shall deem necessary; or upon information given to examine the rivers, coves and creeks, and if the Law or the Rules and Orders made in obedience to it is found to be in any wise contravened, to take immediate measures for preventing the same and prosecuting the offender.

The eleventh section imposes a fine of ten pounds on the overseer of the fisheries for every neglect of duty.

The thirteenth section empowers the justices to compensate the overseers for their services out of the proceeds of penalties and forfeitures, or from the County Treasury.

## Agricultural Journal.

### WHITE CARROTS.

From the Albany Cultivator.

Henry Coleman says that the Belgian white carrot has come greatly into favour in England. A distinguished farmer finds it thirty per cent. more productive than common carrots. One farmer had grown nearly thirty two tons per acre, average twenty four tons; another usually obtained twenty five tons; another, with high manuring, obtained a hundred tons from three acres. Another had grown four thousand eight hundred bushels, or one thousand two hundred per acre, on four acres. In this country, its comparative productiveness is as great as in England, and projecting several inches above the ground, is harvested with great facility. But it will not endure the winter in the ground; which, however, sometimes destroys the yellow carrot, when unusually wet. Seeds of the white carrot do not ripen so readily, and much bad seed is sold; hence farmers planted this variety, should be on the look out.

### TO SAVE A LOAD OF HAY.

A sudden shower, on large western farms, sometimes spoils a load of wheat or hay, or a partly finished stack. Solon Robinson says, 'I have often thought that oil cloth (tarpaulin) large enough to cover a load of wheat or half-built stack, would be one of the most useful things a prairie farmer could own. It would be a labor-saving instrument.' Who will remember this till next harvest—or procure such a cover now that it may be ready?

### REARING AND FATTENING HOGS.

A correspondent in Albemarle county, Va., writes,—'Will you give me specific directions for rearing and fattening fifty hogs? That is to say, will you tell me if I ought to keep them confined the year round, or for what length of time and what quantity of different materials should be planted for their food, and at what times, in this climate?'

Our acquaintance with all the circumstances having a bearing on the subject, is not such as enable us to furnish specific directions. If he rears his hogs from the start, we should think it would be best to have the pigs farrowed at a time when the sows could be turned on clover, and it would be well if they could have a small range on clover or grass for a week or two before farrowing. We would allow them to run here together till the pigs were five or six weeks old, giving the sows such dairy slops as the farm afforded. If there were no skimmed milk or whey for them

we would feed with slops, made of corn meal and shorts, in equal parts, scalded and allowed to ferment slightly,—not to become sour. After the pigs are a week old the sows may be allowed as much as they will eat, but none should be left in the trough from one meal to another. If milk can be had for the young pigs, at the rate of a quart each, per day, they may as well be taken from the sows at five weeks old; but if no milk can be given, it is advisable to keep them on the sow till seven or eight weeks old—feeding the sows well during that time. If pigs are taken off too young, and have not milk given them, they are likely to become pot-bellied, and crook-backed, owing to their digestive organs not having acquired sufficient strength to bear the food which they are obliged to eat. Their constitutions are frequently so much injured in this way, and their shape so much distorted that they never recover, and never become what they might have been had they received proper treatment. It should therefore, be made a rule, to allow pigs the milk of their dams, or milk from cows, till they have reached such an age that they can thrive on other food. The great object should be to keep them constantly growing. They should not be full fed, and made fat at one time, and starved and made poor at another. The farmer should remember that the loss of a pound of pork wasted from the carcass of a live hog, is just as much of a dead loss, as though it had been lost from his pork-barrel or smoke house. Hence his swine should never grow poor, but should gain something every day, though it may be expedient to have them gain faster at some periods than at others.

When pigs are first taken from the sows, it is a great assistance to their growth, to have their food cooked. Raw Indian corn or raw corn meal, is not easily digested, and it has a tendency to sour on the stomach, and to induce dyspepsia. These objections are in a great degree obviated by making the meal into good stiff mush—(Yankee hasty-pudding)—mixing with the Indian meal a third part shorts or oatmeal, and adding about the same quantity of salt as is applied to mush made for table use. Should the food, after having been duly prepared, produce in the pigs a tendency to scour, charcoal should be allowed them; it will, indeed, be advisable to allow them plenty of this substance at all times, as it promotes their health and thrift.

In separating the sows and pigs, it is better to let the pigs remain in the lot where they have been kept, if the feed is good enough, as they will be more quiet than if taken to a strange place. Dry and comfortable shelter at all times, with cool shade in summer, should be provided.

The pigs may run on the clover till frost puts a stop to its growth. They should then be put in a warm pen with a small yard attached, and well supplied with straw or leaves. If it is intended to kill them in the fall, or in the course of the winter, it will be important that they are always fed about as much as they will bear, otherwise they will be lacking in size. If they be brought to the dressed weight of about two hundred pounds at eight months old, (as they frequently are at the north,) it is generally more profitable to kill them at that age than to winter them over and kill them the next season; but unless they have the benefit of some dairy slops, they will require close attention to make them reach these weights. If the farmer decides to keep them till they are eighteen to twenty months old, they may be fed through the winter something in proportion to the quantity of food at his disposal. They should at all events have enough to keep up their condition, and if the food is on hand, it may be fed as profitably now as at any time; but if they are made too fat, it may in a degree disqualify them from grazing the next season. With hogs which are inclined to grow fast, there is not, however, much danger of this—the increase in weight being rather muscle than fat.

The second season they may be turned on clover, as before, and be fed moderately through the hottest part of the season. As the weather becomes cool in autumn, the feed should be increased, and by the last of September it will probably be best to take them from the fields and put them in the fattening pens. These should be so constructed that the hogs may be readily kept clean and comfortable. They should have an apartment to sleep in, another to feed in, and a third in which to void their dung and urine. Quietude favours the secretion of fat, therefore, whatever promotes the animal's comfort, is equivalent to food. They should be fed at regular intervals, with as much as they will eat.

As to the kind of food, much must depend on circumstances. In Virginia, we presume, Indian corn will most advantageously form the leading article. In general, it should be ground, though with the light ground-seed variety, there is less advantage in grinding than with the more flinty