

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. IX.

Miramichi, Monday Evening, January 6, 1851.

No. 11.

Gloucester Agricultural Society.

The Society's Annual Exhibition of Grain, and other articles, is appointed to take place at Bathurst, on TUESDAY the 13th of February, 1850, at 10 o'clock A. M. The following Premiums are offered by the Committee:

Articles,	Smallest quantity eligible	
For the best Wheat, 2 bus.,		£1 0 0
Second best do.	do.,	0 15 0
Third best do.	do.,	0 7 6
Best Barley	do.,	0 15 0
Second best do.	do.,	0 10 0
Third best do.	do.,	0 5 0
Best Black or Brown Oats, do.,		0 15 0
Second best do.	do.,	0 10 0
Best White Oats, do.,		0 15 0
Second best do.	do.,	0 10 0
Best Buck Wheat, do.,		0 10 0
Second best do.	do., one Copy of Johnston's Report.	0 10 0
Best Indian Corn, do.,	do., one Copy of Johnston's Report.	0 10 0
Second best do.	do., one Copy of Johnston's Report.	0 10 0
Best Pease, do.,	do., one Copy of Johnston's Report.	0 10 0
Second best do.	do., one Copy of Johnston's Report.	0 10 0
Third best do.	do.,	0 2 6
Best White Beans, ½ bus.,		0 10 0
Second best do.	do.,	0 5 0
Third best do.	do.,	0 3 6
Best Timothy Seed, 1 bus.,		0 10 0
Second best do.	do., one Copy of Johnston's Report.	0 10 0
Best Clover Seed, do.,	do., one Copy of Johnston's Report.	0 10 0
Second best do.	do., one Copy of Johnston's Report.	0 10 0
Best Carrots, one Barrel,		0 10 0
Second best do.	do.,	0 5 0
Best Swedish Turnips, do.,		0 7 6
Second best do.	do.,	0 5 0
Best Yellow Turnips, do.,		0 5 0
Second best do.	do.,	0 3 6
Best Mangel Wurtzel, do.,		0 7 6
Second best do.	do.,	0 5 0
Best Flax Seed, ½ bus.,		0 10 0
Best Hemp Seed, do.,		0 10 0
Best Onions, from seed, 1 bus.,		0 7 6

Dairy.

Best Cheese, 6 lbs.,	0 12 6
Second best do.	0 7 6
Third best do.	0 5 6
Best Butter, 20 lbs.,	0 12 0
Second best do.	0 7 6
Third best do.	0 5 0

Domestic Manufactures.

Best Piece Colored Woollen Cloth, 12 yards,	0 15 0
Second best do.	0 10 0
Best pair Woollen Blankets,	0 12 6
Second best do.	0 7 6
Best Plaid, Wool, checked,	0 7 6
Second best do., do., do.	0 5 0
Best piece of Flannel, all wool, 12 yards,	0 10 0
Second best do., do.,	0 7 6
Best piece colored Cloth, cotton and wool, do.,	0 10 0
Second best do., do.,	0 7 6
Best piece of Flannel cotton and wool, do.,	0 7 6
Second best do., do.,	0 5 0
Best Double Mitts, 6 pair,	0 6 0
Second best do., do.,	0 4 0
Best Socks, men's do.,	0 6 0
Second best do., do.,	0 4 0
Best Lambs' Wool Stockings, women's 3 pairs,	0 6 0
Second best do., do.,	0 4 0

It is essential that everything entered for competition shall be of the produce of the County, the property of a Member of the Society, and of the growth of 1850. The Committee will meet on the day of the Show at 9 A. M. The Annual Meeting of the Society will be held in the Court House, at 3 P. M., on the same day, and the Members of the Society will afterwards dine at Mrs Bowser's Hotel.

By Order of the Committee,
G. MACDONNELL, Secretary.

Advertisement.

Twenty Shillings in Cash

Would have insured One Hundred Pounds for Five Years in the Farmers' Fire Company and saved Mr MICHAEL HENRY the inconvenience of bearing the late disastrous effect of fire on his premises, in the Douglasfield settlement. Let those who think they are safe take warning, and guard against the ruinous consequences of Fire and Lightning, by making early application for Policies to any of the Agents—(see advertisement)—or to

K. B. FORBES,
Agent for Miramichi.

Chatham, November, 1850

Highly Important.

The St. John Morning News, FOR THE COUNTRY,

(Published every Wednesday in time for the Afternoon Mail.)

Contains more reading matter than any other two papers in New Brunswick. The terms per annum are one half less than those of any other paper printed, viz: Single Copies, 7s. 6d.; Ten Copies only \$10. (Invariably in Advance.)

The MORNING NEWS—on account of its astonishing cheapness, its originality, and facilities for obtaining the latest news and conveying to all parts of the Province—has perhaps the largest country circulation of any paper published in British America. Its principles are thoroughly known to be Reform to the latter.

Our subscribers will confer a favor, and assist the cause of Reform, by using their influence among their friends to obtain new subscribers.—The forthcoming Session will be the most interesting of any that has ever been held in New Brunswick—and the Morning News will be on hand to give an outline of every day's proceedings, as in former years.

Will our friends oblige by soliciting subscribers, and forward immediately, as a new volume is about commencing?

G. E. FENETY

P. S. All papers discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for, unless renewed in the mean time.

WAVERLEY HOUSE,

North Side King Street,
SAINT JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

James Williams, Proprietor.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully announces that he has Leased the above named **NEW BRICK HOTEL**, which will be opened for the accommodation of Travellers on FRIDAY the 1st November. The WAVERLEY has been built expressly for a first-class Hotel; it contains a spacious Ball Room, Dining Rooms, Drawing Rooms, Family and "Bridal" Apartments, and Forty well-ventilated Bed-rooms, with excellent Stables and Offices attached. The House is fitted, throughout, with Gas and Water.

The Waverley is built, finished and furnished on a scale of elegance and comfort, and superior to any Hotel in the Provinces in all its appointments.

The Proprietor is determined that no exertion shall be wanting on his part to win and sustain a high reputation, to make it a pleasant home for the "Traveller," and the House of the Provinces.

The charges will be moderate, the Cellars and Larder constantly supplied with the best the markets will afford, and the Servants civil and attentive.

The Subscriber respectfully solicits that a liberal patronage will be extended by a discerning public.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

NOTICE.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of **CREELMAN & McMINN**, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said Firm, are requested to make payment to the subscriber, Jas. R. Creelman, who will also liquidate the liabilities of said Firm.

JAMES R. CREELMAN,
DAVID McMINN.

Richibucto, 26th November, 1850.

Miramichi Immigration Society.

Notice is hereby given, that the Annual Meeting of this Society will be held at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Newcastle, on the First Tuesday in January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the election of Office Bearers in the said Society, for the ensuing year, agreeably to the Rules of the Society.

EDWARD WILLISTON,
Recording Secretary.

Newcastle, 27th December, 1850.

Tea, Tea, Tea.

FAMILIES can be supplied with **TEA** warranted of superior flavor and quality, in any quantities over 5 lbs., at 2s. 2d. per lb., for Cash only, to be paid for on delivery, at the store of

WM. J. FRASER.

Chatham, 15th November, 1850.

Agricultural Journal.

From Chambers's Edinburgh Journal.
AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

It ought to be generally known that the manures of commerce—guano, bone dust, &c.—are subject to very serious adulteration; so much so, that in some cases only an insignificant portion of the article sold as manure possesses any valuable properties. And we need hardly say that farmers do not require to pay large sums for sand and rubbish, which they can have for nothing at their own doors. The only sure means of testing these manures is to analyse them chemically. But who has the opportunity or knowledge to effect this process? To afford aid to farmers in so important an affair, the Agricultural and Highland Society of Scotland employ a professional chemist, who, in a well prepared laboratory at Edinburgh, conducts numerous experiments in reference to soils and manures.

A short time ago, at a meeting of the society, Professor Christison mentioned some particulars respecting the operations of Dr Anderson, who had charge of the chemical department. He had the satisfaction of stating that Dr Anderson was now placed in probably the best laboratory, he might say in the United Kingdom, for such investigations. Since the operations commenced, a large number of analyses had been executed for members and others; and the increasing number of these showed that in this particular department of the chemical institution it enjoyed the confidence of the country. Previous scientific investigations seemed to have been carried on not with that direct practical bearing that they ought to have been; and impressed with this view, the committee were determined that they would undertake no investigation unless according to the suggestions of skillful agriculturists who were members of the committee. In the next publication of the Society's Transactions, the first efforts of Dr Anderson's inquiries in this department would be made known.—These would embrace analyses of wheat soils taken from various parts of Scotland, being celebrated for the large quantity and the fine quality of the wheat grown on them. This was a proper mode of procedure. They knew where the most valuable crops of wheat could be raised; and as they were aware that this superiority must depend chiefly on climate or soil, it was of considerable importance that they should know the exact peculiarity of soil which tended to produce such rich crops.

Dr Anderson, in addition to what was stated by Professor Christison, said another important branch of the work of the laboratory was that of performing analyses of different manures and other substances for members of the society and the public; and in this department he was glad to say that a considerable increase had taken place—about 130 analyses of different substances having been executed since January last.

Mr Finnie Swanston, advised his brother farmers to put themselves in communication with Dr Anderson, and get him to test the manufactured article they purchase, whether guano, oil-cake, or such like; and if they did this, their wonder and surprise would be how they had been so long in availing themselves of so invaluable an auxiliary.

Mr Dickson, Saughton Mains, in corroboration of what Mr Finnie had said regarding the advantages derived from the facilities now afforded to members for getting correct analyses of the various manures at a moderate cost, would mention that three weeks ago he purchased twenty-five tons of what seemed to be, from appearance, and what was also warranted to him by the party from whom he purchased it as the best quality of Peruvian guano; and after sending for two tons, and taking a fair sample, which he had analysed

by Dr Anderson, it was found to contain 41 per cent. of sand, in place of from 2 to 5 per cent., which is the usual quantity in genuine Peruvian guano. By getting this guano analysed, therefore, he made fully £100, which he would have lost by purchasing sand at the price of guano. He believed the party from whom he purchased the guano, who was highly respectable, to have been quite ignorant of the quality of the stuff he was selling, and that he himself had been cheated, having bought it in London; and he afterwards got from the same person part of a direct cargo to Leith, the quantity of sand in which was only 3 per cent.

From the Ayr Agriculturist.

THE MILKING OF COWS.

This is a subject of too much importance to be passed over; and I fear I must add that it is a subject far too much neglected. The milking of cows resolves itself naturally into two heads, viz., how to milk, and when to milk. *How to Milk.*—It is astonishing what difference there is in good and bad milking.—1. If every drop of milk in the cow's udder be not carefully removed after each milking, the secretion will gradually diminish in proportion to the quantity each day left behind.—This fact is well established, and is to be well accounted for on philosophic principles, as well as borne out in practice. Nature creates nothing in vain, and the secretion of milk in the cow only suffices to supply that daily lost—the milk left behind in the udder is reabsorbed into the system, and consequently the next milking will be so much the less in quantity. But another reason why every drop of milk should be taken away is to be found in the well known fact, that the last milk is doubly as good as the first milk—hence, if not removed, there is not merely equal but double loss. 2. Milking should be conducted with skill and tenderness—all chucking and plucking at the teats should be avoided. A gentle and expert milker will not only clear the udder with greater ease than a rough, or inexperienced person, but will do so with far more comfort to the cow, who will stand pleased and quiet, placidly chewing the cud, and testifying by her manner and attitude, that she experiences pleasure rather than annoyance from the operation. Cows will not yield their milk to a person they dislike or dread. I have taken some trouble to acquire the art of milking, in order that I might be able to describe it. You take the teat in your palm enclosing it gradually in your fingers, tighter below than above—but not absolutely tight anywhere—a portion of the upper part of the hand—the thumb is uppermost—embraces a portion of the udder, and the whole hand is drawn gently downwards, towards the extremity of the teat, between the thumb and forefinger; very little practice enables the milker to do this with ease, rapidity and tenderness. I need not say let the hands be carefully washed before each milking; but I dare say it is seldom though necessary to wash the cow's teats before milking. This nevertheless should be done, and it will then be found that the milk will flow more freely with any teats than if you merely wet them with milk; at least I find it so, and think myself an expert milker. We now require to consider when the cows are to be milked—a question again resolving itself into two minor ones, viz., at what hours, and how often? The ordinary practice is to milk cows twice daily—at about five o'clock in the morning, or in winter as soon after daylight as possible, and again at the same hour in the afternoon, thus leaving twelve hours' interval between each milking. Some recommend milking three times a-day during the summer months, stating as their reason, that the cows are then after calving, and flush of milk, and that the three milkings are then calculated to increase the quantity of the secretion.—Some even recommend four milkings during