

# THE GLEANER:

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

OLD SERIES]

*Nec arancorum sane textus id eo melior, quia ex se fila g'grunt, nec noster melior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes.*

[COMPRISED 13 VOLUMES.

New Series, Vol. XI.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 14, 1852.

No. 34.

## Chancery Sale.

To be Sold on MONDAY, the twenty eighth day of JUNE next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at my Office, in the City of Fredericton, pursuant to a decree of the Court of Chancery, made in a cause of WILLIAM SHARMAN SMITH, Plaintiff, and HECTOR McLEAN, Defendant, with the approbation of me, the undersigned, one of the Masters of the said Court.

### All that Leaschold Premises

Known as Lot number thirty, in the town plat of Campbellton, in the County of Restigouche, and abutted and abounded as follows, viz.: on the eastward by Ramsey street, and fronting and extending along the same one hundred feet; on the southward by lot thirty one, leased to Peter Smith, and extending along the full depth of the same one hundred and sixty five feet; on the westward by lot number forty, and extending along the full breadth of the same one hundred feet; and on the northward by lot number thirty nine, leased to D. R. Carter, and extending all the same the full depth of one hundred and sixty five feet, and including the Buildings thereon. The term is 999 years, subject to a ground rent of £8 per year. The premises are now in the occupation of the Defendant.

Dated at Fredericton, the fifth day of February, 1852.

CHARLES FISHER,  
Master in Chancery.

## The Horses "Champion" and "Conqueror."

The Subscriber, grateful for the patronage hitherto extended to him, now offers his horse CHAMPION for the use of the public. CHAMPION has taken the first prize at the Northumberland Agricultural Society Show, three years. He is now six years old. He will be travelled this season, from the 1st of May to the 15th of July, through the Parishes of Glenelg, Chatham, Newcastle and Nelson. His stations will be made known by the Groom in due season.

Terms—twenty shillings for the season, payable on the 1st of May, 1853. A reduction of ten shillings will be made when the mare should miss.

The Horse CONQUEROR is three years old, sixteen and a half hands high; dark chestnut. He took the first prize at the Kent Agricultural Show last fall, and will be let to a few Mares at the subscriber's residence, from the 12th of June to the 20th of July. This horse, for size, beauty and action, is unsurpassed in the Province.

Terms—25s. for the Season, payable 1st August.

DANIEL ELKIN,  
Napan, 17th April, 1852.

## SURROGATE COURT.

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND,  
PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

[L. S.] To the Sheriff of the County of Northumberland, or any Constable within the said County: Greeting.

Whereas GEORGE KERR, Administrator of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of JOHN MANDERSON, late of Chatham, in the said County, Farmer, deceased, hath filed an account of his administration on the Estate of the said deceased, and hath prayed that the same may be passed and allowed:

You are therefore required to cite the Creditors and next of kin of the said deceased, and all others interested in the said Estate, to appear before me at a Court or Probate, to be held at my Office in the Parish of Chatham, on TUESDAY, the Twenty-ninth day of June next, at Eleven of the clock, in the Forenoon, to attend the passing and allowing of the said Account of Administrators on the said Estate.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court, this Twenty Sixth day of May, One thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty Two.

WM. WILKINSON,  
Surrogate.

GEORGE KERR, Register of Probates for said County.

## CIRCULAR.

CROWN LAND OFFICE,  
May 7, 1852.

The Commissioners appointed under Act 12 Victoria, cap. 4, (commonly called the Labour Act), are hereby informed that the regulations under that act have been amended, and will be published in a few weeks; until which time they are required not to enter into any new contracts.

B. D. WILMOT, Sur. Gen.

## Agricultural Journal.

### WHAT IS MANURE

Any substance which restores the elements of fertility to the soil may be termed a manure, and in the language of Prof. Norton, "may be divided into two classes—organic and inorganic; organic when derived from the remains of organised beings, as plants and animals; inorganic, when produced from the mineral kingdom. Vegetable differs much in its action from animal matter. Green vegetables, when deprived of vitality, rapidly decay; their great succulence promotes this when assisted by air, facilitated no doubt by the azotised matters of the sap, which impart the putrefactive tendency, reducing the fibrous organism to carbonic acid, water, and ammonia? at the same time liberating its earthly and saline ingredients. Dry vegetables decay slowly—the sap being dried up is less inclined to putrefy; but how soon it commences when moistened or mixed with animal matters, as when straw is employed as litter! Peat is a vegetable manure in which decomposition is checked, not only by antiseptic matters, but chiefly by excessive moisture, and the consequent exclusion of air. Yet, when dried, and mixed with animal manures or caustic lime, how speedily it moulders down. The principal supply of vegetables for manure is derived from the leaves and stems of grain crops, grasses, the collection of weeds, the consumption of green crops, and, in some cases, of the seeds of plants. Seeds of plants are not directly used as manures, being too valuable as an article of food. Seeds contain the richest elements for fertilization—the phosphates and nitrogenous products; hence the rich manure obtained from cattle fed on oil cake of Linseed grain. The refuse of some seeds is used for manure, as bara, rape-cake, malt-dust, &c.—Green vegetables are sometimes used as a cheap method of fertilizing the soil, either upon which they grow, or by removing them to another field.

In this country, the principal crop used for manure is clover. The waste of substances which would form valuable manure, if saved and composted, upon many farms, and by saving, economical farmers too, would make them open their eyes with astonishment if they could only see the truth. We know many a careful, yet stingy New England farmer, who has all his lettuce snuffed the tainted air of the privy, which has diffused its fertilizing gases abroad upon the air, instead of applying its substance as a manure upon his growing crops.

How many of you, my readers, at this moment are complaining of short crops, and yet have piles of stable manure lying exposed to the bleaching effects of winter rain, or under the evaporating power of a scorching sun? How many of you have a barrel of ground plaster standing in your stable, with which you daily sprinkle the floor, and thus absorb the ammonia which is so offensive, and would otherwise escape and be lost? That old greasy coat, hat, and boots, which I saw last week disfiguring the landscape near your house, where they have dangled as a scare crow ever since last spring, would make more corn than they saved, if you had used them as a manure. For the same purpose, we beg of you to save the blood and bristles of your butchering—it is a valuable manure.

Finally bear in mind that almost every organic substance is capable of being converted into manure, and increasing the productions of the earth for the benefit of the whole human family.

### HEAT AND COLD.

The effects of cold on Wine and Vinegar—On seeds of Fruits and Trees—On certain Vegetables—Peculiar effects on the Potatoe and Pumpkin—a valuable fact. Cold is supposed to be a negative property—the absence of heat—and the terms heat and cold are only relative, as compared with the sensations of animal heat; yet cold has some singular effects upon vegetable matter and fluid compounds. The peculiar properties of wine and vinegar,

are destroyed by freezing, as are many other articles. Many of the seeds of fruit and forest trees, will not vegetate until they have undergone the action of frost, while the seeds of the locust and a variety of others, will not grow the first year they are planted, notwithstanding they are exposed to cold, unless they are scalded. All of these peculiarities may be owing to some mechanical effect, rather than to any radical change on the chemical decomposition or composition of its constituents. Many vegetables may be entirely frozen, and if the temperature is raised slowly under water, or even in an air-tight vessel, no change can be discovered. A singular change takes place in freezing the pumpkin. The saccharine principle is so developed, that the concentrated juice is a very fair molasses, and as such, was extensively used during the revolution. The effect of both heat and cold upon the potatoe, is altogether the most singular, and we began this article to mention this fact.

The potatoe contains a great deal of body—of positive animal nutriment, composed like the breadstuffs, of farina—starch and gluten, and a large portion of water. A potatoe, if frozen, and instantly put into cold water does not recover, but is totally changed, and becomes a flaccid sack of unsavoury, gummy matter, of a very disagreeable odor; its original properties entirely changed and lost; but if in the frozen state they are thrown one by one into water constantly boiling, they are in no way affected, and are as edible as when first taken from the earth. This is an anomaly in the action of cold, which may also be true when applied to other vegetables, of which we are not advised; but it is a fact worth knowing, as it may on some occasions meet the necessities of almost every family—especially in those flat countries where cellars are difficult of construction.—*Rural New Yorker.*

### From the Scientific American.

### MOISTURE OF THE SOIL, WATERING.

Water is one of the most important elements in the food of plants; they will not live in a soil which, without being chemically dry, contains so little moisture as to appear dry; on the other hand, an excessive quantity of moisture is in many cases equally prejudicial.

In winter in northern climates, and during the dry season in the tropics, plants do not require so much moisture. This does not apply to aquatic and marshy plants. When plants are in a state of growth, and as soon as young leaves sprout forth, perspiration commences, and a powerful absorption of moisture must take place at the roots, and the younger the leaves, the more rapid their perspiratory action. As a general rule, the ground should be abundantly supplied with moisture when the plants first begin to grow. To keep plants tender—such as lettuce and spinach for table use—they should have a plentiful supply of moisture.

Market gardeners deluge the strawberries with moisture while the fruit is swelling; this increases the size of the fruit, but detracts from its flavour. When succulent fruit is ripening, the supply of water should be diminished,—this happens in nature all over all the world. Fruits are impaired by growing on a wet soil—the plum and grape often burst in wet seasons. Melons require a great supply of moisture, but every plant has its own peculiar wants, and it does not do to make some plants grow in a wet soil, for instead of flowers and leaves, they only produce a superabundance of leaves and ill-formed shoots. It is an excellent plan to drain gardens and orchards. Glazed flower pots are unfit for most plants; they prevent evaporation, and are not so good as the common unglazed ones. Painted wooden boxes for flowers are, for the same reason, to be avoided.

Covering the soil in summer, in our country, by what is called mulching, is excellent; this consists in covering the surface of the ground, around plants of trees, with some good non-conducting substance. Some gardeners use spent tan bark, others barn yard litter, straw &c. This maintains a uniform temperature and moisture for the roots. Mulching is excellent for delicate fruit bearing trees, and obviates the necessity of artificial watering. It is

injurious to water plants artificially in the hot sunshine. They should be watered early in the morning or after sun down, and the water pot should be raised high to allow the water to mingle with the air before it falls on the plants. Rain, or soft water is the kind to use. It is a bad plan to deluge plants by slashing pailsful of water on or around them. By pouring water daily around plants and newly transplanted trees, if the soil is stiff, is a very injurious practice. The ground by this system soon becomes very hard, stopping air to the roots. While planting a tree late in spring, the hole should be abundantly watered before the upper layer is laid on. Although moisture is essentially necessary to the growth of plants, artificial watering should be performed with great care. Dry air, acting upon a vegetable tissue of delicate surface, causes mildew, which is prevented in annuals by an abundant watering. The mildew which attacks the young fruit of the foreign grape when reared here in the open air, is very troublesome. This is prevented by dusting the flowers with sulphur over the bunches; but the best way to prevent the mildew in these vines, is to lay down half the young shoots of the vine annually, thus forming new plants, as the old ones shrivel and mildew in three or four years. The ravages of the insects of spinach, the onion, and the pea, are often prevented by an abundant artificial watering.

### HINTS TO FARMERS.

In harvesting corn prefer stacking; wheat the farmer's chief hope, and barley, are safer from vermin when on frames; the sample is always of a better colour, and you may cart it earlier for stacking than for the barn. Beans, without they lay some days before they are tied, must be in small sheaves, and then hardly any weather will hurt them. Turn the ram to the ewes for early fat lambs. Stock farmers now sell off their lambs and draft ewes. Wether flocks should now have good keep to forward them for turnips. Sows should farrow this month. If you have spare time, collect together the earth on which you intend to form your compost heaps; this can hardly be done with too much care. The practice of mixing earth with chalk or marl, and well mixing them by the plough or the spade for some months before the dung-heap is formed on it is excellent. These earth beds should be formed deeper at the sides than at the centre, to allow of some of it being spared for covering over the heaps.—*C. W. Johnston.*

### CLEANLINESS FOR PLANTS.

If as much washing were bestowed in London, says Dr. Lindley, upon a pot plant as upon a lap dog, the one would remain in as good condition as the other. The reasons are obvious. Plants breathe by their leaves; and if their surface is clogged by dirt, of whatever kind, their breathing is impeded or prevented. Plants perspire by their leaves; and dirt prevents their perspiration. Plants feed by their leaves; and dirt prevents their feeding. So that breathing, perspiration and food, are fatally interrupted by the accumulation of foreign matters upon leaves. Let any one, after reading this, cast an eye upon the state of plants in sitting rooms or well-kept green houses; let them draw a white handkerchief over the surface of such plants, or a piece of smooth white leather, if they desire to know how far they are from being as clean as their nature requires.—*Hovey's Magazine.*

### CURE FOR SMOKY CHIMNIES.—

"Some of your readers, Mr. Editor, may probably like to know how I have cured in my own house, that worst of evils—a smoky chimney. The following is the plan I recommend. Inflate a large ox bladder with air, and tie it by the neck to the middle of a stick, which place across the inside of a chimney about two feet from the top, or at the foot of the chimney pot. This buoyancy of the air keeps the bladder continually in a circular motion, and thus prevents the rush of air into the tunnel from descending so low as the fire-place."—*S. W. T., Salop.*

As is the gardener, such is the garden.