

THE GLEANER:

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

OLD SERIES]

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

[COMPRISED 13 VOLUMES.

New Series, Vol. XI.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 7, 1852.

No. 33.

MAIL CONTRACT.

Any persons desirous of entering into Contracts for the conveyance of the Mails between

CHATHAM and SHIPPIGAN,
Or BATHURST and SHIPPIGAN,
Or BATHURST and CARAQUET,

Once per week each way, commencing from the 6th July next, are requested to send in Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Postmaster General, stating the sums per annum for which they will agree to perform the services.

Tenders will be received at the same time or the performance of all the above services twice per week each way.

The mails are to be conveyed on such days and at such hours as may from time to time be appointed by the Postmaster General, and at a rate of speed of not less than Five Miles per hour; but extra time will be allowed for the ferries.

Tenders must be made on the proper printed forms supplied by the Department, which can be obtained from any Postmaster.

Tenders will be received until THURSDAY, the 3d June, at noon.

N. B.—It is to be distinctly understood that persons tendering for the above services will have no claim whatever upon the Legislature, for any, the smallest remuneration over and above the amount named in the Tenders.

J. HOWE, P. M. G.
General Post Office, St. John,
April 24, 1852.

TO SMOKERS.

The Subscribers tender their grateful acknowledgments for the encouragement extended to them since they commenced business; and having enlarged their establishment for the purpose of manufacturing more extensively, they are prepared to offer for sale a stock of the best TOBACCO, consisting of Cavendish, Honey-dew, &c.

Merchants purchasing by the quantity would do well to call and examine their stock and judge for themselves, before purchasing elsewhere, as their whole aim will be to compete with the market.

D. & J. McLACHLAN
Chatham, March 25, 1852.

Crown Land Notice.

CROWN LAND OFFICE,
May 4, 1852.

The undermentioned Lots of Crown Lands will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on Tuesday the 1st day of June next, at noon, by the respective Deputies, at their Offices, agreeably to the Regulations of 11th May, 1843, and no sale on credit will be made to any person who is indebted to the Crown for previous purchases.

Purchasers will not be allowed to interfere with the right to cut Timber or other Lumber on these Lots under application already made.

No person is allowed to hold more than one hundred acres payable by instalments.

RESTIGOUCHE.

By Deputy Sadler, at Dalhousie.
48 acres, Lot E. Block 2, Colborne, James Hamilton improved.

GLOUCESTER.

By Hon. J. Davidson, at Pokemouche.
65 acres, Lot 4, block 46, Saumarez, O. Landry improved.

KENT.

By Deputy Douglas, at Buctouche.
50 acres, Lot 45 west, block 5, Wellington, T. Collet improved.

100 acres, South of Chockpish, John Butler improved.
22 acres, lot 14 of divisions 1, 2, 3, Howardville, J. Carey improved, upset price five shillings per acre.

R. D. WILMOT, Sur. Gen.

BOOK-BINDING.

The Subscriber is now prepared to execute all orders in the above line, in a Superior Manner, and with Dispatch. Particular attention paid to Binding NEWSPAPERS and Re-binding OLD BOOKS.

DAVIS P. HOWE.
Chatham, February 20, 1852.

All persons forwarding Illustrated Works, containing no printed "directions to the binder," for the placing of the Illustrations, will please, in future, to point out the pages opposite to which the Plates are to appear. The time lost in the examination of new Works, to find the true places of the Illustrations, is not at all compensated by the price charged for binding.

"CŒUR-DE-LION."

The Subscriber's Entire Horse, "Cœur-de-Lion," recently imported from Prince Edward Island, will travel for the Season in the Parishes of Glenelg, Chatham, Nelson, and Newcastle. The Subscriber refers the public to the certificates published below for the Horse's character and qualifications.

The Groom will arrange the places of stoppage hereafter.

Terms—Twenty Shillings for the Season, (or, Colt insured, 25s. or no charge) and in case any Mare should not prove with Foal to him, a reduction of 10s. will be made. Payment to be made on the 1st of May 1853.

MICHAEL SEARLE.

Napan, April 8, 1852.

CERTIFICATES.

SEAL RIVER, Sept. 16, 1850.

I certify that the Entire Horse "Cœur-de-Lion," now owned by Mr John Hazard, was bred by me, and was ten years old last May, and obtained the first Prize from the Royal Agricultural Society in the Fall of 1849, and is equal to trot one mile in three minutes, and quiet under Saddle and Harness. Signed by me.

ALLAN McISAAC.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. Island,
September 18, 1850.

I hereby certify that the Prize offered by the "Royal Agricultural Society of Prince Edward Island," for the best Entire Horse of any age, at the Show held in this town in September, 1849, was awarded to "Cœur-de-Lion," a dark bay Horse, aged 9 years, owned by Mr Allan McIsaac, and now the property of Mr John Hazard, of St. Eleanor's.

CHARLES STEWART,

Late Secretary and Treasurer, to the Royal Agricultural Society of Prince Edward Island.

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 Leasehold Premises

Known as Lot number thirty, in the town plat of Campbellton, in the County of Restigouche, and abutted and bounded 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 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.

Agricultural Journal.

THE MOST APPROVED VARIETY OF SEED WHEAT.

Being fully satisfied that the Golden Straw Wheat is a valuable desideratum in the catalogue of safe and prolific grains, we recommend its cultivation by every farmer desirous of raising his own bread. It may be sown from the 20th May till the 10th of June.—It matures on an average within the period of eighty days. The straw being of a hard compact texture is nearly impervious to moisture; hence its safety from rust,—to which all soft straw grains are liable. It is only by sowing late that the ravages of the wheat fly can be avoided; and the chief point of consideration is, to adopt the happy medium in choosing a seed time.—late enough to escape the fly, and not so late as to endanger the crop by early frost. Perhaps the 20th of May would prove a judicious seed time, taking all contingencies into consideration.

Some epicures object to the brown shade of the flour from the Golden straw wheat. This objection can have no weight with those who can appreciate a sweet wholesome loaf. The dark shade arises from no defect in the grain.—It is rather the result of the flinty nature of this variety of wheat, which causes a certain portion of the bran to grind and bolt with the flour. If this character be correct (as we think it is) then this flour may be regarded as being more wholesome than the clear superfine, containing no portion of the bran.

Good seed of this valuable variety of wheat, may now be readily obtained on the Peninsula of Halifax, at a very moderate price; in no instance exceeding 10s. per bushel,—and we shall be happy to assist the local Agricultural Societies in procuring seed before the season passes.

JAMES IRONS,
SECY. C. B. A.

TO KILL CANADA THISTLES.

While looking over the Farmer's Department in a late number of your cheap and valuable Newspaper, I saw an inquiry as to the best method of killing Canada thistles. I would inform your correspondent, and numerous readers that, if they will cut them at the right time, they will surely destroy them. Neither a particular time in the moon, nor the longest day, have anything to do with it; cut them as soon as they are in bloom, and not before. There are only about two days that they are right. If they are cut before they bloom, there will be too much strength left in the roots. If they are left until the seed begins to form, the strength returns to the roots. Try it, all of you that have Canada thistles.

GUANO.

Having heard much of the good effects of this kind of manure, I thought I would try some of it myself; accordingly, in the summer of 1850 I purchased two bags, to try it by way of experiment. I sowed a little on my buckwheat, on very poor ground, and treated some by the side of it in all respects the same, except putting on guano, and it made almost all the difference in the crop.

The next experiment was on my wheat. I manured all the piece heavily with barn yard manure, except one corner, of about half an acre. On this I put about one hundred and forty pounds of guano, and ploughed it in just before sowing. When harvest time came, I could not see but that the guano was in all respects as good as the other. Having a little guano left, I sowed it on my mowing ground, but I could see no difference where I put it, or where I did not. So I suppose that, it being on the top of the ground, the strength went into the air and was lost. All that have used it agree that it is better to cover it immediately after it is put on the land.

The present summer I got some more, and put it on buckwheat, at the rate of one hundred pounds per acre, on poor land. I left three spots, in different parts of the piece, without guano; and, as dry as the season has been, all that have seen the buckwheat, seen astonished at the result.

TO KILL TREE WORMS.

The most effectual cure for fruit trees infested with worms, or with insects, that I have ever tried, is the following, viz.: Take one gallon of quicklime, one pint of common salt, and one half pound of finely pulverised sulphur, mix them in three gallons of warm water, stir the mixture until the salt is dissolved, let it stand until perfectly cool, then apply it to the body and limbs of the tree, where affected, in the same manner as whitewash. This will destroy the worms, or other insects. By giving the trees a coat of this mixture every spring, you will soon find that they are greatly improved by it, not only in point of growth, but it will cause them to bear more abundantly and retain their fruit longer.

GATE FASTENINGS.

I have resided many years in a country village, where by common consent, hogs and cattle are allowed to run in the streets; and for some time, I was much annoyed by vicious hogs and cattle opening my gate at night and destroying my garden and fruit trees. Hogs opened the gate by raising it high enough to lift the latch out of place or by throwing the gate off the hinges. Cattle, one old cow in particular, would lift the latch with her horn and throw the gate open, notwithstanding a cord and a heavy weight attached upon the inside. These annoyances led me to adopt the following plans, both in relation to hangings and fastenings, which have for more than two years, been proof against all attempts of animals. For hinges, I use the common hook and strap hinges, and by placing the upper hook above the strap, with the hook turned downwards, I make it impossible for a hog to lift a gate off the hinges. By placing the lower hook about an inch and a half further from the perpendicular line of the gate than the upper hook, I make the gate shut itself.—I make my gates by constructing a square frame, upon which I nail pickets to correspond with the fence. My latch is made of steel, and more nearly resembles the form of the figure 7 than anything I can illustrate it by except an engraving. That part of the latch represented by the upright part of the 7 should be about 15 inches long, flattened towards the lower end so as to form a spring, with two holes near the lower end to fasten it to the gate. The upper part of the latch should be square, and the part represented by the horizontal (top) part of the 7 should be four, five or six inches long, and beyond that it should be turned up two or three inches to form a handle. The handle may be made to suit the fancy of the owner. The latch is attached to the gate by making a mortice about two inches long through the upper part of the gate frame, and passing the handle of the latch through the mortice, and screwing the upright end of the upright part of the latch to the gate frame. This forms an upright spring latch, which plays in a direction lengthwise of the fence, and held by a catch placed horizontally upon the gate post. A staple should be driven into the gate, with one prong on each side of the latch, and about three inches below the upper end. The staple will support the latch, and prevent its being injured or torn loose by striking on the catch—and it will also regulate the distance the latch should spring outward to regulate the catch properly.

By hanging a gate in the manner I have described, it will always spring to when left open. By reversing the upper hook it cannot be thrown off the hinges; and by using the upright spring-latch it will fasten itself, and cannot be fastened by any efforts of vicious animals. The shrinkage of the wood of which a gate is made, will always cause the front edge of the gate to sag, after being exposed some time to the weather; but this does not affect the parallelism between the edge of the gate upon which the latch is placed, and the part to which it fastens, and will not disturb the operation of this kind of latch, if the latch is placed low enough to allow for the settling of the gate. This latch will work equally well on gates made to swing both ways.

Industry and Cheerfulness go hand in hand.