

THE GLEANER.

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

New Series, Vol. II.

Nec aranearum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se filigunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes.

No. 4.

Miramichi, Friday Morning, November 3, 1843.

NEW GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON
H. C. D. CARMAN has received from Liverpool, per ships Jane Lowndes and Sovereign, from Glasgow, per Coverdale, an extensive assortment of

British Dry Goods

—Consisting of—

- Bales Printed Cottons, unbleached and white cottons.
- Drab Moleskins, cold roll'd Jackenets, White and colored Counterpanes.
- White, brown & black Linen & Lawn, Navy & Two Blue Prints.
- Apron Checks; stripe Shirting, Scotch Homespun, Bed Tick, Russia Duck, Linen Sheeting 12 14, Plain and figured Orleans CLOTHS.
- Fancy Gingham, Shaloons, Britannia Handkerchiefs, Check Cambric, book & jackson Mesline Chintz Dielane Dresses, Cotton, gingham Dresses, White, Brown & black Linen Thread, Fancy printed Handkerchiefs, printed Lames, Belzarlas Handkerchiefs, Printed cotton Shawls, Fancy do. White and colored cotton Ruels, Woolen Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Osnaburgh, Fancy linen and cotton Diaper, Fancy Worsted Tartan, Wrapping Paper, Murray's First Book, Fenning's Spelling, Ink Powders, Footscoop, Pot and Post Paper, Soap, Candles, Cordage, Salmon Twine, Cod Lines, 100 TONS SALT.

For Sale!

The Subscriber has received, on Consignment, and will dispose of on moderate terms, the following Articles:
52 bbls COAR MEAL, 20 bbls OAT MEAL,
6 chests Congo TEA, 6 bags Coffee,
10 bbls Sugar, 2 hds Molasses,
40 lbs Liverpool Soap, 1 tierce Rice,
12 kegs N.S. Tobacco, 16 boxes Cigars,
5 casks Brandy, 10 casks white Wine
10 quarter casks sherry [Vinegar,
Wine, 30 boxes Raisins.
A quantity of prime Pork Hams; an Hay or Straw cutting Machine, together with a general assortment on hand, worthy the attention of purchasers.

JAMES JOHNSON.

List of Letters

- Remaining in the Post Office, Newcastle September, 1843.
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|------------------|---------------------|
| Adams Wm. | Irwing James |
| Archibald Bark | Lemington Alex |
| Brophy Patrick | Lodda Thomas 2 |
| Booy John | Lindsay Wm |
| Brodrick Wm | Murray Alex |
| Brown John | Manrity John |
| Brown James | Mitchell Alex |
| Crawford Mary | Mahoney Michael |
| Cassidy Thomas | Mead Cornelius |
| Caer Alex | Matheson James |
| Caer David | McKibben John |
| Chas John | Murphy Honora |
| Conors Michael | McDonell Mrs |
| Caldor Walter | Mullins James |
| Carroll Daniel | McGlaughlin Michael |
| Cisney James | McEhran John |
| Cornill Wm | McKinlay John |
| Donovan Mary | Pardon Robert 2 |
| Donovan Dennis | Quin Wm |
| Egan Patrick | Russell John |
| Emerson John | Russell Alex |
| Falconer Wm | Sinclair Jess |
| Felis Pa tar | Scott Captain |
| Gibson Thomas | Scott John |
| Godfrey Eliza | Sait James |
| Griffith Charles | Taylor Thomas |
| Graham Joseph | Proter Robert |
| Grant Peter | Tweedy Robert |
| Griggs Albert | Taylor Thomas |
| Helm James | White Richard |
| Hogan Wm | Willard Oliver 2 |
| Hunter Samuel | Woods Andrew |
| Horsford John | Whitney James |
| Harley John | Young Gilbert |
| Johann Nicholas | Young James |
| John James | Young Walter |
| Jordan Robert | |

All Letters not called for within three months from this date will be sent to the general Post Office as dead Letters.
HUGH MORELL, Postmaster.

Agricultural Journal.

From the American Agriculturist's Almanac, for 1844.

OCTOBER.

OCTOBER is an important month for the farmer. In this he has to collect his roots, apples, corn, and store them up for safe keeping through the winter. Secure sugar beet and mangol wurtzel before heavy frosts occur. Very light frosts do not injure them while in the ground. They should be perfectly nurtured or they otherwise will afford less nutrition. This may be known by some of their leaves turning yellow. If allowed to remain beyond this time, there is a new elaboration in their juices, and much of the saccharine principle, which is the fattening one, is destroyed. Turnips and parsnips may be left till in danger of freezing in the ground, and the latter, if not wanted for winter use, are better for remaining till spring. In this case, all the water must be carefully led away from the beds, or they will rot. Potatoes are ripe when the vines are decayed, and they should never be dug before. All roots ought to be protected from the sun after digging, by throwing over them some of the leaves or straw, and as soon as the dirt attached to them is dried, carry them at once to the cellar or pit. Too little care is used in storing roots. The air ought to be carefully kept from them, by putting them in barrels loosely covered, or in bins well guarded by straw or turf, and they are still better for having light mould or sand sifted into the interstices. Such as are stored in the fields, may be placed in pits, where the ground is dry and sandy, somewhat excavated below the surface; and piled above it to the height required. A coating of straw must first be laid over them, carefully stretched over the heap like shingles, to carry off any water that may leak through the exterior covering of earth, which may be added to the depth of a few inches, just sufficient to prevent injury from early frosts. The covering for winter need not be completed till later, as by leaving the earth loose, the escape of moisture is facilitated, as well as the gases, which are generated by the partial heating and curing of the roots, which takes place when they are thrown into heaps soon after they have been dug. When finally covered over for the winter, a hole on the top should be left, or several, if the pit be a long one, in which, a wisp of straw must be placed, which will allow the escape of all moisture and gas. If the ground is a stiff clay, the room must be placed on the surface of the ground, and a ditch dug on every side, one foot below them, so as to carry off all the water; otherwise, the lower strata will be spoiled by the water retained on the surface.

Winter apples ought to be carefully picked by hand, and placed in bins or barrels, and entirely excluded from the air. They should occupy a dry cool cellar, or upper room, in which the temperature is not below the freezing point. If they should become frozen, they must be kept covered and allow the frost to escape gradually, when the effect will be scarcely perceptible; yet when this occurs, they do not keep as long in good flavor as if untouched by frost. If you have clay land, much of the ploughing for the following spring may be done in this month, throwing it into high furrows as much as possible. If there be no demand for your fall apples, they are worth much more to feed to stock, swine and cattle, than for cider; dispose of all in this way but such as are wanted for the winter use.

Secure your winter squashes and pumpkins by placing them in a dry cool place, and you may have the luxury of good vegetable and pumpkin pies during the winter. All the garden seeds should be carefully selected and placed beyond the reach of decay and vermin. Prepare all your superfluous stock for market; cull out your choicest animals for breed and use, and sell and fat the remainder. Be careful to avoid an overstock for winter. One half the animals well kept, will yield more profit, than the whole half kept. Set out trees for the ensuing spring. They may be transplanted any time after the sap has ceased to flow, which occurs when the buds are fully developed. This is the proper time to cut wood for the year. Fuel cut from July till November is more valuable than if prepared at any other season. If not convenient to draw it, let it remain on the ground till sleighing.

Timber cut during these months is also much more durable, notwithstanding the popular opinion to the contrary.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Keep the crops of spinach entirely clean; they can now be skinned out, leaving the plants four or five inches apart. Lettuces for early spring use should be treated in the same way. Those for late fall use should be transferred to frames, and protected from frost during the night. The same mode can be adopted with cabbage plants for fall and winter use. During the latter part of the month cut down the asparagus tops, and give the bed a coat of well rotted stable manure

to the depth of two or three inches. This can be done, however, as well in the month of November.

If hemp is wanted for early breaking, spread it out this month for dew rotting. The lint, however, is whiter and better to defer it till December for latitudes below 40°; a higher latitude, November is the best month.

FRUIT GARDEN AND ORCHARD.—Continue propagating by layers and cuttings; plant beds of strawberries that may have been omitted last month. They will be less likely to suffer from the heat of the ensuing summer, than if planted in the spring. Most kinds of hardy fruit and forest trees, may now be trimmed and cleared of lateral shoots and suckers. All kinds of hardy deciduous trees and shrubs can be transplanted this month as soon as they have shed their leaves. Fall planting is preferable for good-sized trees, as during the winter they can firmly establish themselves, and be ready to throw out sufficient roots in the spring to withstand the heats of summer. Small seedlings had better be left till spring, as they are liable to be thrown out of the ground by the frost in the winter.

FLOWER GARDEN & PLEASURE GROUNDS.—About the middle or latter end of the month plant tulips, hyacinths, &c. Select a warm mellow soil and let it be highly manured with well rotted compost.

The ranunculus and anemone can now be planted, and all other varieties of bulbous and tuberous rooted flowers. Seeds of bulbous and tuberous rooted flowers can now be sown to obtain new varieties. Continue to transplant perennial and biennial flower roots. Plant some bulbous roots in flower pots for winter blooming. The latter part of the month, put your tender roses and everything else that requires protection in the winter, and have them ready to move in on the sudden approach of any cold weather. Flowering and ornamental shrubs can now be found and also propagated by layers, cuttings and suckers. The latter part of this month new pleasure grounds may be formed and all hardy deciduous trees may be transplanted, as soon as they have shed their leaves. Live hedges can now be planted. Continue to mow your lawns, clean the gravel walks, cut and carry away all weeds, decayed flower stems, fallen leaves, &c. and prepare ground for spring planting.

NOVEMBER.

It is now time to close up the operations of the warm season, and provide for the cold. Finish collecting in all your crops, corn, turnips, cabbage, &c. and see that your cellars well secured against frost, and your granaries against depredators. Finish the fall plowing. All clay land should be thrown into ridges for the action of the frost. One good plowing on such land in the fall is worth two or three in the spring, and as this soil has a great affinity for ammonia, while thus exposed, it will absorb large quantities of it brought down in the winter and spring, by the snows and rain which it will yield to the crops the ensuing season. Examine the winter grain and any water furrows which have become choked up, let them be opened. Standing water will kill any useful vegetable, excepting rice.

The yard should be well bedded with turf, peat, or muck, weeds, refuse straw, and other vegetable matters; and so constructed that the soluble parts of it, which are the best, shall not be drained off to help inundate the roads and ditches. If time permits, drains should be made to carry off the latent water, which destroys the crops or diminishes them so much, as hardly to pay for the raising. Under ground, in preference to surface drains, should always be constructed, unless large quantities of water are required to pass. Give all your roots in heaps for the winter an additional covering before the ground is frozen. Have all the barns and shed well covered and mended, and the racks and mangers all tight, and in order, that no hay or provender may be wasted. Before the ground is frozen, look well to your fences. No meadows, winter grain, or even pastures, should be exposed to poaching from cattle, sheep or hogs. An animal will frequently do more hurt in one of them in a day at this season, than in a week while the ground is well settled in summer. In the meantime the household plants, the children should not be neglected, and especially the older ones who have help through the labors of the summer and harvest. Good schools must be provided for them, good teachers and good books. Their minds now, and indeed at all times, should be as closely watched over, as the more tangible things of the farm. On their correct, moral, and intellectual education, depends much, perhaps all their success in after life, and no fences should be neglected, or bars left down their young minds. Good seed sown here, on good soil, and well cultivated, if the weeds of vice and bad principles are thoroughly extirpated, will never fail of producing an abundant harvest. It is not sufficient that their parents see them furnished with all the means for mental improvement; they must take an interest in their studies also. Daily examination into the progress of their children,

should be the constant practice of parents; questions asked having a bearing upon them; the connexion between their studies and their own business pointed out, to show that they have a practical application to the concerns of every-day life; and they should be explained and illustrated in such a manner as to excite an interest and inquiry in their young minds. The discipline of the school ought to be inquired into, and the relative standing of the children; and when praise is due, bestow it; and where censure and even punishment are needed, they should not be withheld. No farmer would think of putting his land to be managed by an agent without frequent and close supervision. Do not, therefore, put out the minds of your children, which is of infinitely more value, to the management of every individual, without a closer and more thorough attention than he gives to his ground and cattle.

Commence spreading out hemp for dew rotting, bearing in mind the observations on this subject last month.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—If not done last month, many of the early vegetables may be sown for the ensuing spring, if you have not hot beds for forcing. The beds ought to be thrown up high, so as to avoid water during winter and spring, and being soon dry when the snow is off, the young plants will take an early start. They should be well filled with the more heating manure, as horse dung, &c. In these, tomatoes, lettuce, spinach, cress, &c. may be sown. The asparagus bed should have a large supply of rich manure, which the winter rains will drain off all its enriching soluble matters and carry to the lowest roots and on the opening of spring, will be ready to furnish a fresh treat for the table. Let the lettuces in frames still be exposed to the air during the day, but be covered by the glass at night. Practice the same treatment with cabbages and cauliflowers in frames. Take up all remaining roots and store them as detailed last month. Rhubarb seed can now be sown, and will vegetate better than if kept out of the ground until spring. In the early part of this month, manure and trench the ground intended for early spring crops.

FRUIT GARDEN AND ORCHARD.—Gooseberries, currants, and raspberries, may now be transplanted. Of the latter the red and white Antwerp are considered the most desirable. Do this in the early part of the month, and in the latter part lay down the raspberries, and cover them with sedge or any kind of litter or they may be killed, or at least injured by the winter. Dig and trench or plough the ground intended for planting in the spring.

FLOWER GARDEN & PLEASURE GROUNDS.—The directions for last month will also apply to this, while the ground is free from frost. The latter part of the month cover the flower borders and bulbous beds, and also all flowery plants and shrubs with a litter of straw or of salt hay.

ECONOMY IN THE USE OF BREAD.

New bread loses about five per cent. of its weight by evaporation in cooling; but another important advantage is gained by using what is termed stale bread, for its age largely increases its nutritive properties. M. Julien Fontanelle found that bread baked the same day produced 75 to 79 per cent. nutritive matter, whilst at five days old it yielded from 81 to 82 per cent. Count Rumford, in his essay on feeding the poor at Munich, 1795, states that all his experience proved that very stale bread mixed with the soup, was far more satisfying than any other they could obtain. We thus see that the labouring classes, from eating new bread, consume one eighth more than would be necessary if stale only were used; in other words, a family that consumes six pounds of bread per day would expend, at present price of bread, £2 per year more by eating new bread, than if they limited their consumption to stale bread.—Magazine of Domestic Economy.

PRESERVATION OF POTATOES.

To preserve Potatoes for several years, nothing more is necessary than to heat them; that is to say, to immerse them for a few minutes in hot water, provided that they be removed before the skin is injured—they will in this way be preserved for a long time, without becoming sour or losing flavour; it will be necessary, however, to be very careful to wipe them dry on taking them out of the water. The heat of an oven will answer as well, if not better than hot water, provided the potatoes are not too dry when put into the oven, so as to break the skin.—Journal de Con. Usuel.

MOLASSES FROM CORN STALKS.

Mr. Vaughn, of Henry co., Tenn., has been successful in producing molasses from corn stalks, which is declared to be preferable to that made from the sugar cane. He ground the stalks in a very simple mill, which cost six dollars, which was run by two horses, and produced 120 gallons of the juice per day. Five gallons of the juice made one of molasses. He thinks sixty gallons of molasses may be made from an acre of corn.