## Agriultural Journal.

RECEIPTS.

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For Burns.—Burns or scalds may be relieved, and speedily cured, by an application of ink and raw cotton, to take out the fire, and a salve of lard and Jamestown weed, to heal the wound. The salve is made by stewing the leaves or seeds of the weed in lard, and straining through any thin cloth. This is an excellent article for sores of any kind. Fresh cuts are soon healed by its use, and if you have a horse with galls or sore back this is a superior remedy. Every family would act wisly to always have the salve in readiness.

Another.—Another good remedy for burns is a preperation, one part of lard, one part of rosin, and a half part of turpentine, simmered together till all are completely melted. The burns, with an application, should be washed daily and dressed with fresh ointment.

For Chopped Hands and Lips.—Wash two or three times in the day with tincture of lobella, or steam-doctors' No. 6. Honey mixed with water is said to be good.

For Corns.—Keep them closely trim-

For Corns .- Keep them closely trim-

med, wear large shoes, and you will never suffer much pain; by perseverance you will, perhaps, outlive your corns.

For Tetters and Ringworms.—Procure the roots of the yellow or narrow leaf dock, bruise them and soak them in good apple vinegar, and rub the tetter or ringworm three times in the day till a cure is effected. This is a certain remedy, except where the nails of the fingers are diseased.

except where the nails of the fingers are diseased.

Another.—Bruised mullen leaves and vinegar constitute an excellent remedy. It is said to be a sure restorative of the nails, particularly if the patient does not become weary in well-doing.

For Cross words and Bloody, Deeds.—If you find yourself angry, pause long enough to count ten before you speak, and if you think there is danger of your doing violence, think of the "judgment," and offer up a short prayer before you strike the first blow, and you will feel a brave and delightful relief.

For Head-ache.—Examine the cause. If it is cold feet, put on woollen stockings and thick shoes. If the cause is a foul

If it is cold feet, put on woollen stockings and thick shoes. If the cause is a foul stomach, take a vomit, and do not gormandise when you eat.

To Select a Good Wife.—Choose a woman who has been inured to industry, and is not ashamed of it. Be sure she has a good constitution, and temper, and has not been accustomed to dashing without knowing the value of the means, is not found of novels, and has no giddy and fashionable relations, and you need inquire no further—she is a fortune.

To Select a Good Husband.—Let the man of your choice be one who is punc-

man of your choice be one who is punc-tual in his promises, and is industrious, sober and frugal. He should not smoke cigars, and read "fashionable" books, or visit balls and theatres, Let him be dig-nified and have common sense, and all is resent,--these keep

PUNCH'S DIRECTIONS TO FAR-MERS iges tank or not

January.—Set your boys to thrash grain: and if you fine them had in grain thrash the boys also. Pull out your plough to be ready to plough Monday. Look to the horns of your cows, to take cate they don't get "crambled."

February.—Oats may be now sown; and if they are wild, the sooner the better. Dress your hedges by hanging shirts and other wearing apparel to dry upon them.

sait, which gives them a reish; and dress with bits of woilen cloths or shreds of old coats, which will improve the potatoes jacket. Now, sow your P's; keep your U's warm: hive your B's: shoot young J's; feeds your N's; look after your potoe's I's; and then take your E's.

April.—Cease folding your turnips, but don'tneglect watching them when you intend asing them; and be sure to mangle

tend using them; and be sure to mangle your wursel. Roll over grass land: but wear an old coat when you do roll over it.

May .-- The dairy now requires constant attention, but take care not to put your butter on your bacon. Keep your eggs

out of the way of your grandmother.

June.—Have your shears ready for your sheep, but don't resort to scissors, except from sheer necessity. Look to your B's and mind your P's and Q's. Resort to spade husbandry, and don't consider it infra dig. The general use of iron hurdles for cattle will, in all probability lead to the adoption of steel yens for sheep.—Smitt field Club, 1843.

July--If you have not much money you should not think of going to the sea-side; but if you have none you may go to Boulogne, or to Bath, which place is frequently recommended. If it is rain on St. Swithen's Day you may reckon the weather will be prety much for a month after that it was before, but generally fair and dry. Maxim—Remember that time is money; but that it does not follow a man is a capitalist who has a great quantity of it on his hands.

it on his hands.

August.—Grouse shooting begins on the 15th—and stars take to shooting, according to the almanacs, at the same time. If your corn shoots as well, cut it directly, as you ought to do shooting in general, unless you understand it. Aphorism—Behold, the fields are embrowned by the waving corn? Alas, that the luminary which mellows the ear, should also have the property of tanning the cheek? Rules for asceraining the weather—It is said to be a sigh of rain when a dog eats grass; therefore, carry a handful of grass about with you, and offer it to any dog yoo yappen to meet; If he eat with appetite there will be much rain and if he only nibble it will be showery. Country gentlemen who are desirous of obtaining the "most complete cut "should purchase "a suit for £3, 3s." of any advertising slopseller. The first

should purchase "a suit for £3. 3s." of any advertising slopseller. The first time they wear their new clothes they will find (if their friends be respectable) that they have secured the cut complete. September.—This is the harvest month and so make the most of it. Cut away as fast as you can; and if your produce wont pay your rent, cut away altogether. Hints—Rooks and crows, residing in the vicinity of the metropolis, are requested to fly high on the first September, lest they should be mistaken for paber, lest they should be mistaken for partidges. The careful farmer also, will on that day do well to confine his poultry to their roosts.

October.—Now look to your Murphies, or else you will be certain to find the speck'd tatures, like those at the Toxopholite meetings, shot in the eye.

Song for October. Air Betsy Baker. Plough stubbles and sew winter wheat,
Your farm-yard get in order;
Take up potatoes meant to eat,
Frame peas in some warm border,
Your quickest hedges now repair!
Manure your land with guano;
Feed oxen up for beef, with care,
And sell your wife's piano.

Ri, tooral, looral, looral, loots.

November.—If the fly has got into your sheep use salve, and salve them out thoroughly. Soot is strongly recommended to be ploughed into corn fields as manure, but the Royal Society think it produces smut in the wheat. The apparently dirty task of scouring all your land-draips and ditches must be undertaken this month. Provide dry food for your horses: the most vicious undertaken this month. Provide dry food for your horses; the most vicious animal will stand a great deal of chaff in October. Fair days are best suited for disposing of fine weather sheep. Jays and blackbirds hung up in your hall are not to be considered birds of passage. December.—Force on your fat cattle for the markets, and if they are too lat to move, no forcing will be of any service. Prediction.—The cattle show held this month will be well attended. Some valu-January.—Set your boys to thrash grain: and if you line them had in grain thrash, the boys also. Pull out your plough to be ready, to plough Monday. Look to the horns of your cows, to stake care they don't get "crambled." and one, evidently a cross of a barred organ with a garden roller, attracts great attention. Drilling machines will be enter. Dress your hedges by hanging shirts and other wearing apparel to dry upon them.

March.—Get your carrots forward, and try Rowland's Macassar if the crop looks unpromising. Plant your potatoes with salt, which gives them a relish; and dress with bits of wollen cloths or shreds of caldeauty and strength and height of cattle.—To assert the weight and height of cattle.—To assert the weight of a horse, place your toe under the animal's foot while he is about the height of the animal, the most unpromising. Plant your potatoes with salt, which gives them a relish; and dress with bits of wollen cloths or shreds of month will be well attended! Some valu

New Brunswick Farmer's Manual.

The season for gathering in the fruits of the earth is now nearly past, the grain has been housed for some time, and the potatoes and other roots are fast going in.

From all we have seen as well as heard from various quarters, the crops generally throughout the Province have been most abundant. The only excep-tion we have heard named is the wheat, which in some districts have been attacked by the insects called the Weveil, but the injury done has been far less than was apprehended, and upon the whole it may be reckoned, an average crop; while oats and all other kinds of grain, with potatoes, will, we think, generally be found to be more than an average. The weather, too, has been the most favourable that could possibly be for securing all kinds of crops, so that every thing has been got in the best or der.

With this increase of produce, we are happy to observe that the farmers have also a prospect of better prices and a readier market. The general revival of business and the preparations now making for extensive lumbering operations must create a large demand for all kinds of Agricultural commodities—a demand much greater than our country can supply; but which we hope will stimulate our farmers to greater efforts, in order that we may wipe away the remulate our farmers to greater efforts, in order that we may wipe away the reproach which now attaches to us—of being dependent upon our neighbours for the necessaries of life. We trust, too, that they will not suffer the prospect of greater gains from other pursuits to divert their attention from their farms, as has been the case to a ruinous extent hereofore. They must remember that while lumbering of itself exhauststhe country agriculture permanent hauststhe country, agriculture permanently enriches it—that the one converts the staple wealth of the Province into a fluctuating and uncertain form, dependant upon a thousand contingencies for its value, while the other creates wealth from the otherwise unproductive soil and renders it capable of yielding a continual supply. In fact, it is only so far as Agriculture can be made to furnish the supplies necessary to the getting of lumber that the latter can become a benefit rather than an injury to the Province. We would, therefore, say to the farmer, as you see the lumberer prospering inas you see the lumberer prospering in-stead of running a way from your farm— the more he does with the axe in the woods the more you should do with the plough—he will make a market for all your produce, and what you receive from him, invested in the improvement of your lands and stock, shall remain a perpetual blessing to the country.

## Communications.

For the Gleaner.

The " Original Enigma by H. of Napan, answered by J. G. L. of Newcastle.

'Twas Albion's Isle that gave birth to the

Who vanquish'd the Fleet of the Corsican Nero \*

Do not trav'llers exultingly repeat-" HoLY LAND ?"

Does not CHARATY put bread in the poor beggar's hand for mesto a

And, does not the "Tunnan" strangely deck the Turk's head? And, do not the sportsmen go at night to their

s bed has moord 'Tis true, they love HUNTING, but night's sable

Puts an end to the sport, and eclipses the chase. While AUTUMN, sere autumn, makes nature decay,

As forest and field bear true witness to-day. And lastly, the Moon, when she's in her prime Barbarians, as usual, by her, mark their time. Now, join their initials, and, then, certainly,

Appears the town CHATHAM, on the Miramichi meant to have n44481, 22.100, elbaowed the Place, and have returned immediately thought it might be possible arange and Kne

Answer to H.'s Enigma. A System Charity is the hand by which beggars are fed, Hibernia the Isle where a veteran was bred, Athens a place where many travellers repair, Turban's a dress that Turks often wear, Hares is a game in which sportsmen delight, Autumn a season that will nature blight, to Moons by barbarians are used to mark time

Enigma to H.

Take the name of the place that sinners should fear,

Chatham is the town I here would define.

The name of a bird that runs fleet as the deer, The name of the thing that fools cannot learn, The name of a thing of greatest concern. The initials of those when combined you will

dissee, dr nisses Spell the name of a Genius in Miramichi, ALEX MITCHELL, Teacher. Beaubair's Island, October 25, 1844.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Touthe Editor of the Gleaner,

Amongst the many imperfect and inerficient institutions of which the people of New Brunswick had of late years cause to complain that bof the Mail Department stood most prominent ad The woice of the people calling for a reformation was seconded by the Legislative Assembly, and the parent Government at length furned their attention to the matter, and attempted to remedy the old system: first,

by separating the Post Office Establishment of this Province from that of Nov Scotia, and appointing a Local Deput Post Master General—secondly, by appointing a Surveyor, in order to maintain, a more rigid superintendance of details and subaltern officers—thirdly, by reducing the rates of Postage; and fourthly, by forming new contracts for the carriage of the mails, with a view of effecting a more speedy and seeure transmission of the mails.

It has already been observed in your journal, how palpably and shamefully these measures have fallen short of their object, and disappointed the expectations of the people. The transmission of correspondence within the Province is now respondence within the Province is now neither more speedy nor more secure than it was years ago—indeed delay and neglect in every branch of the department are notorious throughout the country,—while an unskillful and conceited stranger to the country, continues to receive from the revenue of the department (already too reduced it was said by the highest authorities, on a late occasion to admit of mail accommodation being extended to rising and important settlements) a sum of about Seven Hundred Pounds per annum for services which here have proved worse than useless. The attention of the Government, should certainly be called to this subject, and an The attention of the Government should certainly be called to this subject, and an enquiry instituted: whether the Post Office Surveyor, in the changes which he has effected in the northern section of the Province, was influenced by a sincere desire to improve the department, and increase the accommodation of the public, or by an inclination which he could not overcome, of advancing some favorites, who would on occasions contribute to his creature comforts, and pander to his egrewho would on occasions contribute to his creature comforts, and pander to his egregrious vanity—all the circumstances connected with the late change of mail carriers between Dorchester and Restigouche require to be examined; it should be understood why the conditions upon which these contracts were proposed to be renewed were not adhered to? Why a speed of six miles per hour was published as a sine qua non to alarm the old contractors and other unfavoued individuals in this quarter of the Province—into a in this quarter of the Province into a high estimate of the services, when three miles per hour were substituted after the contracts were disposed of to persons, who doubtless had been instructed in the ruse by the disinterested and magnanimous Post Office Surveyor, why, McBeath, one of the old contractars was threatened by Mr Lang, that if he (McB.) presumed to carry passengers between Miramichi and Bathurst, to the injury of the new mail entrier's interest—he should be remembered for it, and should never receive any appointment in the service of the Post Office while Mr L. "was at the head of it." Such conduct on the part of the Surveyor, affording convincing proof in the opinion of many, that he iwas governed by more than a reasonable regard for the mell-doing to this new couriin this quarter of the Province into a regard for the mell-doing of his new courier, but was not at all governed by judg-ment, prudence, of even decent pride; in making use of such a threat, upon such an occasion, to a person in M Beath's curcumstances. And finally let it be asked, why should

not this large sum of Seven Hundred Pounds be withdrawn from the unserviceable purpose to which it is now devoted, able purpose to which it is now devoted, and applied towards supplying with the convenience and accommodation of Post communication (to which it would be fully equal) the important and rapidly improving rettlements of Caraquet, Shippegan, Tracadie, Tabisintac, &c., together with other neglected settlements on the Miramichi and Saint John Rivers, whose communities contribute by nomthe Miramichi and Saint John Rivers, whose communities contribute by commercial and agricultural industry, no mean portion of the Provincial Revenue.

I believe, Mr Edilor, His Excellency the Lieut. Governor has been appealed to on this subject, but his reply was "No Jurisdiction." The next appeal was made to the Postmaster General in London. don to which no answer has been received, or at least made public. The interests indeed, however, in the good maof the Post Office Department, are of too important a hature, and far too valuable to the community at large to be overlooked with justice to themselves. On the present occasion therefore they should at the present occasion therefore they should a present occasion therefore they should at the present occasion therefore they should be present the present occasion therefore they should be presented to the present occasion therefore the present occasion the present occasion therefore the present occasion the presen once united in seeking a substantial improvement in our mail system, that its affairs should be conducted with imparnality and fairness, for the public good, that no part of its revenues should be uselestly squadered in the way of partronge, but that the greatest measure of accommodation which it is capable of affording through the exercise of skilluing acong to yas build at once be ours back of which whom and see ours back of the skilluing acong to yas build at once be ours.

bad October 229 1844, bus service redto edit

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