

Agricultural Journal.

RECEIPTS.

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.

Another.—Another good remedy for burns is a preparation, one part of lard, one part of rosin, and a half part of turpentine, simmered together till all are completely melted.

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

For Corns.—Keep them closely trimmed, 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 tetters or ringworm three times in the day till a cure is effected.

Another.—Bruised mullein 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 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.

To Select a Good Husband.—Let the man of your choice be one who is punctual in his promises, and is industrious, sober and frugal. He should not smoke cigars, and read "fashionable" books, or visit balls and theatres.

PUNCH'S DIRECTIONS TO FARMERS.

January.—Set your boys to thrash grain: and if you find them had in grain thrash the boys also. Pull out your plough to be ready to plough Monday.

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.

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 old coats, which will improve the potatoes jacket.

April.—Cease folding your turnips, but don't neglect watching them when you intend 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 pens for sheep.—Smithfield 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 pretty much for a month after that it was before, but generally fair and dry.

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.

September.—This is the harvest month and so make the most of it. Cut away as fast as you can; and if your produce won't pay your rent, cut away altogether.

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

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.

December.—Force on your fat cattle for the markets, and if they are too fat to move, no forcing will be of any service.

Prediction.—The cattle show held this month will be well attended. Some valuable implements will be exhibited, the majority of them being something between coffee-mills and wheelbarrows; and one, evidently a cross of a barrel organ with a garden roller, attracts great attention.

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 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 order.

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 reproach which now attaches to us—of being dependent upon our neighbours for the necessaries of life.

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 Hero Who vanquish'd the Fleet of the Corsican Nero.

Do not travellers exultingly repeat—"Holy LAND?" Does not CHARITY put bread in the poor beggar's hand?

And, does not the "TURBAN" strangely deck the Turk's head?

And, do not the sportsmen go at night, to their beds, the moor-hounds in their hands?

'Tis true, they love HUNTING, but night's sable face, Puts an end to the sport, and eclipses the chase.

While AUTUMN, serene 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.

Newcastle, Oct. 23, 1844.

Answer to H's Enigma. Charity is the hand by which beggars are fed, UBERNIA the Isle where a veteran was bred,

Athena 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,

Moons by barbarians are used to mark time; Chatham is the town I here would define.

Enigma to H. Take the name of the place that sinners should fear.

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 see.

Spell the name of a Genius in Miramichi, BEAUBIEN'S ISLAND, October 25, 1844.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT. To the Editor of the Gleaner.

Amongst the many imperfect and inefficient institutions of which the people of New Brunswick had of late years cause to complain, that of the Mail Department stood most prominent.

by separating the Post Office Establishment of this Province from that of Nova Scotia, and appointing a Local Deputy 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 secure 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 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 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 egotistical 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 unfavoured individuals 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 contractors was threatened by Mr Lang, that if he (McB.) presumed to carry passengers between Miramichi and Bathurst, to the injury of the new mail carrier'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 was governed by more than a reasonable regard for the well-doing of his new courier, but was not at all governed by judgment, prudence, or even decent pride, in making use of such a threat, upon such an occasion, to a person in Mr Beath's circumstances, 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, and applied towards supplying with the convenience and accommodation of Post communication (to which it would be fully equal) the important and rapidly improving settlements of Caraque, Shippegan, Tracadie, Tabisintac, &c., together with other neglected settlements, on the Miramichi and Saint John Rivers, whose communities contribute by commercial and agricultural industry no mean portion of the Provincial Revenue.

I believe, Mr Editor, 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, to which no answer has been received, or at least made public. The interests indeed, however, in the good management and skillful and liberal conduct of the Post Office Department, are of too important a nature, and far too valuable to the community at large to be overlooked with justice to themselves. On the present occasion therefore they should at once unite in seeking a substantial improvement in our mail system—that its affairs should be conducted with impartiality and fairness, for the public good, that no part of its revenues should be uselessly squandered in the way of patronage, but that the greatest measure of accommodation which it is capable of affording, through the exercise of skillful management should at once be ours. H. H. October 22, 1844.