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Agricultural Journal.

ROOTS.

All roots should be excluded from the light during the winter, and kept in as low a temperature as can be made convenient, without danger of freezing.

GEESE.

Will some one of the numerous contributors to your ever-welcome paper, give us their experience in the raising of geese—how the eggs should be kept, and anything else relating to the matter? W.

LICE ON ROSES.

Will any of my floral friends inform me, of some effectual remedy for the green lice which are so destructive to rose-bushes? I am annoyed by them exceedingly. They have destroyed, almost entirely, my choicest roses, and though I have used all the means in my power to abolish them, my efforts have been in vain. Any person by answering my inquiry will confer a great favor on.

"AMATOR ROSARUM."

STIR THE SOIL THOROUGHLY.

Ploughing and harrowing and stirring the soil, is the order of the day.

This stirring of the soil, old Jethro Tull used to teach us, was the first and last essential of "good husbandry." Indeed, he was of opinion that better crops should be raised by very finely pulverizing the soil and putting on no manure, than could be raised by manuring highly and pulverizing the soil but little. By the improved implements of the present day, we can pulverize very thoroughly at comparatively much less labor and cost than they could in Tull's day. Why not adopt his theory of thorough pulverization and the modern theory of high manuring. Combine them together. At any rate, if you plough at all plough well and make the soil as mellow as possible.

FRUIT TREES.

The severity of the cold in the North of Russia is so great, that few fruit trees could survive it, even with careful sheltering, though the following mode of training, has been attended with complete success. It consists in leaning the branches of the trees horizontal trellises, a short distance from the ground. With the commencement of winter there are heavy falls of snow, and as the frost increases the snow generally augments, by which the trees are entirely buried, and receive no injury from the most intense cold.

Training trees in this manner is attended with other advantages. Generally speaking, the blooms appear much earlier, the fruit ripens sooner, and the trees are always clean and free from insects neither is the fruit affected by high winds and all the difficulty of gathering it is completely obviated. When the trellis decays, it is never renewed, and the trees keep always their horizontal position.

FIXED FACTS IN AGRICULTURE.

To manure or lime wet lands, without draining, is to throw manure, lime and labour away.

Clover, as well as the grasses intended for hay, should be mowed when in bloom.

POULTRY BETTER THAN CATTLE.

To feed an ox to one thousand two hundred pounds weight usually takes five years; while the same weight of poultry can be made ready for the table in about three months, and at less than half the cost in food. So says an English poulterer.

CARROTS FOR HORSES.

The stable keepers are beginning to find that these vegetables form a nutritious food to mix with grain for their horses. It is better to give a working horse a peck of carrots and four quarts of oats or corn meal a day, than to give him six quarts of meal. Young animals must receive careful attention. If stunted in food and exposed to the elements, they will scarcely ever assume those full, plump and handsome proportions so desirable, do what you will for them afterwards.

MANAGEMENT OF POULTRY.

See that their houses are kept clean; sprinkle plaster over the floor of their houses; scrape the floor once a week, and put the manure away in a dry place covering each layer so put away with a few inches of

mould of some kind. If you manage thus, you will be surprised in the spring at the quantity of manure you have thus made, and as it is among the fertilizing kinds susceptible of being made on the farm, you should make it a part of your system to save it all.—American Farmer.

BREEDING PIGS.

Many farmers here, who have found out, by experience, that it is the best policy to change seed-wheat and seed-corn every year or two, have not yet discovered, or if they have, they have paid no attention to this discovery, that it is necessary to change or renew their breed of hogs. The majority have the same kind of hogs now, with the exception of their degeneration, that they obtained when they first came to the country, perhaps eight or ten years ago; and by compelling them to "root hog or die," all summer, they have become as wild as deer, and will not fatten. Every farmer should procure the very best kind of stock, and then keep it so, by permitting only those sows to breed which are of the very best kind. Every year a fine hog selected from the best in the neighbourhood, should be added to the stock, and in this way it will be kept degenerating. Farmers do be persuaded to take that course in this matter that will be to your advantage. It costs no more to keep a good tame hog. No more did I say? It does not cost as much, and then only think how much better it is!

N. S.

A STONE DRAIN.

Some two or three weeks ago, I sent you an article on draining. I was at the time operating on a drain on a new plan, which is now completed.

The following are the results:—I cut my drain two feet six inches wide, nearly three feet deep; I then gathered stones, large and small, broke the large ones, threw them in to the depth of two feet, so that a plough could pass over without disturbing them. I then placed rye straws longitudinally on the top of the stones, and filled in the earth, alias mud. "Such a piece of work," quoth an old farmer in the neighbourhood! "It will never pay." I soon found he was not a reader of your paper. I must not forget to say that in cutting the drain I had to lay a board on each side, which greatly facilitates the operation. Though but a few days have elapsed since I finished the drain, the ground has gradually dried and is now as "green as a carpet," with natural grass.

There is a double advantage in using stones, for they are a perfect nuisance on some farms, and are ever lasting in the way; while, on the other hand, they are everlasting out of the way when in a drain.

INQUIRY ANSWERED.

In a late number of your paper I find an inquiry, by "Agricola," in regard to a disease in one of his horses. From the description given, I have no doubt the disease is fistula; I have frequently met with cases, in which the ulcers did not assume a sinuous form, and, in such cases, the disease is apt to make its appearance in more than one place. I once cured a horse which had three ulcers in succession, on his neck, originating from a bruise on the withers.—To cure the disease, pass a seaton through the base of each ulcer, then stimulate them with spirits of turpentine, in which Spanish flies has been steeped for a few days. One or two applications will commonly be sufficient. Afterwards wash it, and dress it with elder ointment.

A more simple and always effectual cure is to pour some boiling lard into the ulcers from half a gill to half a pint, according to their size. The pain caused by the operation will not last half a minute, and it seldom has to be repeated. Wash and dress as above. Elder ointment is made by steeping elder bark in hogs lard until the bark is crisp. If the horse's pulse is above fifty per minute, he should be bled and purged moderately.

THE PEONY.

Among the thousands of perennial plants in cultivation, the peony is one of the most deserving. It is so easy of culture, that it grows and even flourishes gaily in the most ordinary soil, and under the most indifferent treatment. Its flowers are magnificent, large, brilliantly and delicately coloured, and then they are produced in

such profusion, and last so long—sure enough, it is a flower for the million.

The rose possesses more varied attractions both in colours, perfume, seasons of flowering, and above all, in poetic associations; yet without kind and generous treatment it will not flourish, and it is therefore only for those who are thorough cultivators; but give the peony a couple of square feet of an ordinary soil, and occasionally a little manure, if you please, and you will have a rich display of flowers, without fail. The old Double Crimson is well known and a general favourite. The Chinese White has flowers nearly as large, of a creamy white, and delicious rose odor.—The Humei is a Chinese variety, very large, of a purpleish rose, and slightly fragrant.—These are common, cheap and good. In the Nurseryman's catalogues are many new and fine ones, presenting rare combinations of colours and forms.

Speaking of flowers reminds me of Robinson's Defiance verbenas, noticed in your paper. I have found it superb—rivaling all other in vigorous habits, luxuriant foliage, and large brilliant trusses of bloom, but it does not cover the ground so completely as many of the older sorts; the blossoms are too much confined to the points of the shoots. This is its defect, and it is well that it be known.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

RUSSIA.—A telegraphic despatch received at Vienna announces that, according to the reports of the Austrian consulate at Odessa, the Russians have positively suspected their armaments.

A letter dated St. Petersburg, April 21, says—The cholera, which was raging with great violence at Moscow, had re-appeared in the Russian capital. Several persons had died. The latest accounts state that the disease had not made further progress, and had been confined to isolated cases.

The emperor of Russia, by ukase of the 2nd inst., has ordered the construction of an electric telegraph intended to unite Sebastopol, Odessa, and the other Russian establishments on the Black sea, with St. Petersburg.

RIOT AT SMYRNA.—A Smyrna correspondent writes that a great revolution was positively announced for the 1st of May, but, as the expected Russian fleet did not appear, there was no rising against the Mussalmans, but one against the Jews instead. On Easter Sunday (May 1) a Jew was seen leading a Christian boy by the hand, and this, by the ignorant and bigoted Greeks, was considered conclusive evidence that the child was to be sacrificed by the Hebrews. Great crowds of the Greeks, soon flocking to the Jewish quarter, began to ill-use its unfortunate inhabitants, and it was not until the armed force interfered that a stop could be put to the broil. If great energy had not been displayed by the new Governor, scenes like those which disgraced Damascus some years ago might have occurred, as the Mussalmans were also in a state of great excitement, the child of a Turkish woman having a short time before mysteriously disappeared.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The accounts from the Cape, received on Monday, fully confirm the news of the restoration of peace. All the chiefs have made their submission, and have consented to retire to the territory which the Governor has granted to them. To deprive them both of the power and the temptation to resume hostilities, the Governor has occupied the strong country of Amatolas, whose mountains, forests, and ravines formed their fortresses and hiding-places during the late war, and has placed them in a territory where they will be easily defeated if they should rise again.

AN AFRICAN PRINCE.—Among the passengers by the Severn, which arrived on Tuesday at Southampton, was Prince Sidi, the son of a powerful African chieftain over the Trarzas people, who trade with the Islands and portions of the African continent which from the French colonial establishments between the Senegal and Gambia river. The prince came on board the Severn at St. Vincent, having been conveyed from Senegal to that Island in a French

man-of-war, and was accompanied by M. Protet, the civil and military governor of Senegal, with whom he proceeds immediately to France. His object is to visit Europe, and in this he was prompted by his own curiosity, and had his father's consent. He is a fine young man, about twenty years of age, with regular Arab features. His language is Arabic, and his religion Mahomedan. His dress bore the symbols of rank and power. The Trarzas people muster 15,000 fighting men. Prince Sidi speaks a little French, but a black servant of M. Protet, a native of Africa, who speaks French and the Trarzas language, acts as interpreter. The Prince left Southampton on Wednesday, in the South-Western Company's steamer Atalanta, for Havre. He stopped at Radley's Hotel where in Southampton, and sat much in the hall of the hotel smoking cigars. On Monday afternoon he visited the ruins of Netley Abbey, about two miles from the above-mentioned town. Although highly intelligent, he did not betray any emotion in his countenance at anything he witnessed. His diet consisted chiefly of rice and mutton-chops. He wore European trousers, which were, however, almost concealed by his robe. He slept on a bed at the hotel, and appeared used to comforts and even luxurious. The Trarzas people, whom his father rules over, are nomadic in their habits.

AFFECTING INCIDENT.—During the late hurricane at Madras, an account of which appears elsewhere, an English vessel of 1000 tons having dragged its anchors, touched land and began breaking up. The natives, a race almost amphibious, endeavoured to assist the crew, but only few were saved, and the wreck soon spread widely along the coast. Among the fragments rescued was a life-buoy, to which a chubby boy of five year old was carefully fastened; and when the child had recovered itself sufficiently to give some account, he stated that just at the moment when the ship was breaking up, an old boatswain had tied him to the buoy, and with a word of prayer had dropped him from the side into the billow that swept by. Great interest was excited by the child's story, and our readers will rejoice to hear that the old boatswain himself was found the next morning floating upon a fragment of the wreck, having been eleven hours in the water and was restored to the child for whose preservation he had sacrificed the means of his own.

QUEEN VICTORIA AND THE MISSIONARY.—The following is part of a letter published in the "Christian Treasury," and appears to be well authenticated. "Mr. Crowther" once a slave, now a minister of the Gospel, was at a church missionary meeting at Windsor. After the meeting, Lord Wriothley Russell (brother to Lord John, a pious clergyman, and a member of the Evangelical Alliance) told him that her Majesty wished to see him at Windsor Castle. When at the palace, he met one of the ladies in waiting who was a collector for the Church Missionary Society, and who addressed herself to her as such, and as one deeply interested in the progress of the society, and anxious to shake hands with him as her brother in the Lord. He then passed on to a room in which was Prince Albert, who immediately addressed him most kindly; and they were deep in conversation on missionary subjects when a lady walked in and joined in the conversation. Mr. Crowther, taking it for granted that it was the lady he had met in the ante-chamber before, took no particular notice of her further than continuing the most earnest discourse, pointing out places on the map, describing the various stations, &c.

At length Lord W. Russell said something apart to make Mr. Crowther aware that he was speaking to the Queen of England. He was a good deal abashed, both at the presence of royalty and the honor conferred upon him. In the gentlest, sweetest manner, (like a most loving mother to her people,) her Majesty set him quite at his ease, and with the Church Missionary Society and Sierra-Leone. They had not quite light enough at the table where the maps were spread out, and the Queen fetched a light from another table, which Mr. Crowther, in turning over the leaves of the atlas, put out, to his great distress; but