

THE GLEANER:

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

OLD SERIES]

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

[COMPRISED 13 VOLUMES]

NEW SERIES, VOL. VIII.]

MIRAMICHI, MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1850.

[NUMBER 23.]

Agricultural Journal.

St. John Courier, March 23.

PROFESSOR JOHNSTON.

We perceive by a Boston paper, that the Professor has been delivering a course of Lectures at the Lowell Institute, on the relation of science to agriculture: the sixth Lecture was delivered on the 1st inst. The particular branch to which it was devoted was the relation of Zoology to Agriculture which the learned gentleman stated to be a subject of great importance to the practical farmer, as, without a knowledge of the nature of domestic animals, the rearing of stock, obtaining the best breeds, preserving them pure and the best and most economical method of feeding them, he could not be expected to follow husbandry with such advantage as he might do with such a knowledge. An acquaintance with the diseases of animals was also of great importance to the practical farmer, as well as profit to him; the geography of animals was also necessary, in order that different breeds might be adapted for different parts of the country and different temperatures—some kinds of cattle thriving better in the Northern States than in the Southern.—Another part of the subject alluded to was Ornithology, or the science of birds, which comprised their form, structure, habits, and uses; also, as to the most economical kinds of fowls to raise, and the cheapest and best modes of feeding them. The next subject considered was Entomology, or the science which referred to the history and nature of insects, the importance of which must be acknowledged when we bear in mind the intimate connection that subsists between them and the crops that the farmer so much depends on; such as the wire worm, and the fingers and toes, that took the turnip, and the weevil and the Hessian fly, that took the wheat. He did not say much about the insects that interfered with the culture of the forest trees in the old country, as it was not of so much importance in this country, where wood was abundant: he alluded to the great changes that the attack made by the weevil on wheat had produced on agriculture, and that if it had continued much longer it would have ruined the farmers in England. In 1828 and 1829, it appeared in Vermont, spread to Albany in 1830, and arrived in Maine in 1840; and in 1841 or 1842, in New Brunswick. It had gone as far West as Buffalo, and had been in Canada fifteen years, where the cultivation of wheat had almost disappeared. In New Brunswick and Lower Canada, the farmers had taken in a great measure to the cultivation of oats and buckwheat, as a substitute for wheat. The following statistics would show the effect that this insect had on the cultivation of the different kinds of crops in Lower Canada.

Year	Crop	Quantity
1827	Wheat,	2,981,000 Bushels.
1831	"	3,404,000
1844	"	942,000
1827	Oats,	2,341,000
1831	"	3,140,000
1844	"	7,238,000
1827	Peas,	828,000
1831	"	948,000
1844	"	1,219,000

From this it would appear that, after the appearance of the insect, the production of wheat decreased, while oats and peas had increased. He also was of opinion that a great portion of the rising of the Canadian population had been produced by the ravages of these insects.—He also showed how that these decayed insects, which were found in large quantities in the muddy deposits of large rivers, such as the Nile and Mississippi, might be the means of fertilizing the soil as it had been found recently that such deposits contained one-fourth of decayed animal matter. The manner in which the death of these animals was brought about, he showed, was owing to the junction of the fresh and salt waters, the insects peculiar to each kind of water not being able to live in the other. The next branch of the subject considered was

Meteorology, which was of great importance also, as tending to a knowledge of the different kinds of temperature in which certain plants would grow; he alluded here to the long winters of New Brunswick, where great attention must be paid to the raising of food for cattle, the practice of feeding cattle solely upon hay exhausting the soil; nothing had surprised him more than that the farmers of New Brunswick raised crops quite as large as those of Great Britain, where the summer was much longer than in New Brunswick. The shortness of the summer, therefore, did not necessarily diminish the crops; winter wheat could not be raised there; the average length of summer in New Brunswick was 218 days, while at Albany it was 250 days; to make up for this, the spring in New Brunswick was longer in proportion to the summer, and to compensate the farmers of that country for the long winter, through which they had to feed their cattle, the ground froze three feet deep, and the effect was, to turn it up and make it light, and he had been told that the frost prepared the ground better than much ploughing in a milder climate.

It is gratifying to see that the Professor is making known the agricultural capabilities of this Province (which appear to be good, all things considered) in his lectures in other places, and should the Professor follow the same course in England and Scotland, we feel confident that the result of such public attention being drawn to New Brunswick will be, that small farmers from these countries, with limited capital, will be settling here and introducing a better system of farming than has hitherto prevailed, and, it is to be hoped, benefit both themselves and the Province.

Provincial Legislature OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS.

March 11.

Read a third time as engrossed, A Bill relating to the trade between the British North American Possessions. Resolved, that the Bill do pass.

March 12.

The Committee appointed to take into consideration all matters relating to the Finances of the Province, have prepared an Estimate of the Revenue for the present year, which they beg leave to submit, and is as follows:—

They consider that the Incomes under the Light House, Marine Hospital and Emigrant enactments, will meet the charges on the same respectively, and that the Revenue arising from other sources will be about £86,850, that is to say—

Category	Amount
Ordinary Revenues, Auction Duties, and Pedlars' Licences,	£64,150 0 0
Land Sales,	2,000 0 0
Export Duties,	15,000 0 0
Loan Fund,	5,000 0 0
Supreme Court Fees,	700 0 0
From this sum deduct the sums payable by Legislative enactments, and not usually granted in Supply, viz:—	
Civil List,	£14,500 0 0
Master of the Rolls,	800 0 0
Judges' Travelling Charges,	250 0 0
Clerk of the Pleas,	900 0 0
Clerk of the Circuits,	250 0 0
Supreme Court Reporter,	50 0 0
College,	1,100 0 0
Old Soldiers and Widows,	800 0 0
Militia Expenses,	450 0 0
Members of Legislature,	3,200 0 0
Sixth Instalment of Loan,	6,000 0 0
Interest on balance of Loan,	2,317 0 0
Interest on Savings' Bank Deposit,	2,100 0 0
Interest on Cash Credit and Loan, Bank of New Brunswick,	2,013 0 0
Interest on Central Bank Debt,	473 0 0
Interest on Burnt District Debentures,	537 0 0
	£35,738 0 0

Leaving the Amount to be granted in Supply, £51,112 0 0
FREE PORTS.

Govrnt. House, Fredericton, Aug. 3, 1849.

My Lord,—At a Meeting of the Executive Council held at St. John on the 31st of July, the following Memorandum was handed to me by the Members of the Council, with a request that I would communicate the purport of it to Your Lordship:—

Resolved, That the Commerce and Revenue of this Province are materially injured by the delay which has taken place in the establishing additional Free Ports, and that the Public interest requires that this subject should be immediately pressed upon the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

I have of course communicated by the Council the Despatches received by me from time to time relating to this subject, especially Your Lordship's Despatch of the 14th November, 1848, No. 75.—Now that the Alteration of the Navigation Laws has been effected, there may be less difficulty in dealing with the subject, and I must add, that I do not believe its importance to be exaggerated by the Council. Repeated instances of great inconvenience have been stated to me as recurring in the Ports on which it is sought to confer this privilege.

I have &c. EDMUND HEAD.
The Rt. Hon. Earl Grey, &c.

Downing Street, 18th Feb. 1850.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatches of the numbers and dates noted in the margin, enclosing a Resolution of the House of Assembly of New Brunswick, and also copies of Letters and Petitions from Merchants resident in the Colony, on the subject of declaring certain places Free Ports and Ports of Entry.

I have to instruct you to acquaint the House of Assembly, and the other parties from whom these representations emanated, that by the effect of the Law passed in the last Session of the Imperial Parliament, 12th and 13th Victoria, chapter 29, repealing, among other Acts, parts of the 8th and 9th Victoria, chapter 93, Foreign Ships may now resort to any Established Port of Entry in Her Majesty's Possessions, without any designation of such Port by Her Majesty as a Free Port, subject however to the provisions of the 4th clause of the first mentioned Act which confines the carriage by Sea from one part of a Colony to another part of the same Colony.

I am, &c. GREY.
Lt. Governor Sir E Head.

March 13.

The Committee to whom were referred the sundry Petitions for allowances to Teachers of Schools who have not received any part of the Provincial Grants, Report—

That one hundred and three Petitions have been referred to them; and after having examined the same, your Committee recommend that there be granted to the several Teachers in the several Counties in the Province hereinafter named, the following sums for their services:—

GLOUCESTER.

To Mary Ann Williston the sum of £6 13 4 for four months services as Teacher, in full to January 1850.

To C. E. F. LeFrance the sum of £8 6 8 for five months services as Teacher, ending 1st January 1850.

RESTIGOUCHE.

To William M Kenzie the sum of £20 for 12 months services as Teacher, ending 26th January 1850.

To Donald M A'Alister the sum of £20 for 12 months services as Teacher, ending 22nd January 1850.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

To Michael Ready the sum of £5 for 3 months services as Teacher, ending 1st November 1849.

To Sidney P. Fayle the sum of £5 for 3 months services as Teacher, ending 16th September 1849.

To William Wilson the sum of £10 for 6 months services as Teacher, ending 12th November, 1849.

To Davis P. Howe the sum of £5 for 3

months services as Teacher, ending 1st January 1850.

To James Johnston the sum of £10 for 6 months services as Teacher, ending 4th November, 1849.

To John M'Innes the sum of £15 for 9 months services as Teacher, ending 20th January, 1850.

Your Committee refer the following Petitions to the consideration of the House, upon their respective merits:—

The Petition of John Beattie, of Alnwick, Northumberland.

The Petition of James Prince, County of Kent.

March 14.

A message from the Legislative Council. They had also agreed to the following Bills, viz:—

The Bill to authorise the Justices of the Peace for the County of Northumberland to levy an assessment to pay off part of the County Debt.

The Bill relating to the Naturalization of Aliens in this Province.

March 15.

The Committee appointed to take into consideration what sums it may be necessary to grant for repairing and improving the Roads throughout the Province, had under their consideration the subject of the Bye Roads, and recommend to the House that an appropriation of £13,700 be made for the improvement thereof, and the various Bridges, in the several Counties, the sums to be apportioned as follows:—

York,	£1,233 15 0
Carleton, including Victoria,	1,432 10 0
Queen's,	1,150 0 0
Gloucester,	875 0 0
Charlotte,	1,357 10 0
King's,	1,317 10 0
Saint John,	983 10 0
Sunbury,	694 0 0
Northumberland,	1,296 5 0
Restigouche,	693 15 0
Westmoreland,	1,130 0 0
Kent,	842 10 0
Albert,	693 15 0

£13,700 0 0

Resolved, That there be granted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government, the sum of £50 in aid of the Grammar School presently taught by John Sive-wright.

To the Governor and Trustees of the Madras Buid the sum of £400 towards the support of that Institution.

To the Trustees of the Wesleyan Academy at Sackville the sum of £300 towards the support of that Institution.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £350 for Provincial Contingencies the present year.

March 16.

Read a second time—A Bill for the encouragement of the Fisheries of this Province.

Read a third time as engrossed, A Bill to amend the Laws relating to Juries.—Resolved that the Bill do pass.

A message from the Legislative Council. Mr Dibblee, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to the Bill relating to the Trade between the British North American Possessions: and the Bill to regulate Vessels arriving from Europe with Passengers.

Mr Barberie, from the Committee appointed on the 7th day of February last, to take into consideration all matters relating to the Agricultural interests of the Province, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table where it was again read. We take a few extracts.

The Petition of A. Barberie, President of the Restigouche Agricultural Society, praying a return of Duties paid on various Agricultural Implements, &c., imported by the Society the past year, amounting to the sum of £9 15 7, as certified by the Deputy Treasurer: The Committee recommend a Grant to be made in Supply to reimburse the Society for the above sum.

The Petition of Charles Taylor, of Bathurst, praying the annual Legislature