

THE GLEANER:

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

OLD SERIES]

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

[COMPRISED 13 VOLUMES

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MIRAMICHI, MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1850.

[NUMBER 19.

Agricultural Journal.

Gloucester County Agricultural Society.

The following is a Digest of the Treasurer's Account for the year just ended:

1849	Cr.	1849	Dr.
Feb. 13. By balance in hands this day,	£12 12 1	Feb. 13. To Cash paid for Prizes this day,	£15 10 0
Provincial Grant,	49 15 0	March 6. Seeds to W. Napier, Publications,	7 6 7 6
Oct. 30. Sales up to this day,	34 15 0	Oct. 30. Prizes of Cattle Show, &c.,	18 12 6
1850		Purchase of Lambs,	10 10 0
Feb. 12. Subscriptions and Donations,	25 8 11	1850	
	£122 11 0	Feb. 12. Expenses of Society including Printing, &c.,	20 0 5 1/2
		Balance in Treasurer's hands,	47 4 8
			£122 11 0

Before bringing this Report to a close, your Committee may be permitted to offer a few observations bearing upon the state of the country. They have adverted gratefully to the blessings of the past Autumn and harvest. It cannot, however, escape our notice, that there is being experienced among all classes of the community, a carelessness, a desire for change or for improvement, a yearning after the future, which till recently were unknown, at least in any thing like the same degree, in this part of the Province. There is a felt infusion of the element of pain in the minds of reflecting men as they ponder upon what may probably happen in the subsequent history of the Province, of those in whom they are especially interested, and of themselves. To the well-disposed, enlightened, energetic Colonist, there are not wanting the cheering influences of hope.

Such being the tone of social feeling, the question arises what salutary hints can the Committee venture to throw out? And without going beyond the limits of prudence, it may certainly be said. Attend more than ever to present duty.—Present duty requires the discharge of every incumbent obligation, the throwing off bad habits, and the cultivating with determined resolution of good ones. We are called upon to consider our ways that we may be wise. In a patriotic point of view the occupation of the Farmer, his interests, labors, and success, are of incalculable consequence.—If they can be effectually promoted, the welfare of the country is secured; if they droop and die, prosperity and enterprise will continue estranged from our land.—The object, then, of your Society being directly to foster and advance the business of Agriculture, should we not be entitled to count upon the good will and efficient aid of every member of the body politic, who has a heart to feel or an intellect to understand what the Province essentially requires, and who would participate in the honor of striving to induce public and personal good.

Nor do your Committee wish for a moment to be regarded as sympathizing with the quackery which cries up some one thing as a panacea for all evil. They have no desire to decry the pursuits of the Lumberer or those of any other honest avocation. It is when varied and multiplied branches of labor, and trade, and knowledge, and skill, are all being busily plied, that we may expect animation, prosperity, and excellence to be witnessed and participated in. With respect to manufactures, it is one of the purposes of your Society to promote and stimulate increased home manufactures.

Whatever may be the future destiny of our colony, whatever we may hear, and whatever may be true of regions of gold, nothing is more certain, than that in order to the permanent good of any country, it is man's imperative duty to "re-

plenish the earth and subdue it." No country in its natural state is now a paradise. And no country can be rendered a paradise without the labors of the husbandman, the tilling of the ground, and the results of superior agriculture. Could we induce in the population, generally, and in farmers particularly, the determination to do, what might be done and what they could do, we would not fear for the country. Had we the industry, the frugality, the virtuous emulation, and the moral rectitude essential to ensure individual comfort and social advancement, we would have no doubt of the progress of the country.

Various objections to such remarks may be supposed. The long winter, it is thought by some, presents an insuperable obstacle. Now it is known that enlarged tillage and increased settlement will naturally modify the seasons. It is the lateness of our spring, that mainly causes us to feel the brevity of summer. Winter does not come upon us, sooner, probably than in other and older countries.—In proportion as the woods diminish, which harbor our snow and ice until the genial warmth of the summer, causes even coldness to be suffused with tears; and in proportion, as animal life with its accompaniments, is multiplied, our spring will be rendered earlier. But even at present, our seasons are not so unfavorable as many are supposed to believe.—The spring, summer, and autumn, suffice abundantly for mairing and harvesting the treasures of the earth. Seldom, indeed, have we been subjected to anything like general failure, or any failure which could not be traced to the fault of man? And if all this be true, and our returns have been abundant according to the seed deposited and the tillage bestowed, how much more could reasonably be expected? As to wintering stock, it may be observed, that upon the best authority it is now decided, that the most economical and profitable plan, when practicable, is to retain stock in the Farm Yard all the year round, providing them with hay and cut grass. The value of the manure, liquid and solid, when properly saved, must also be taken into account in considering this subject. When all these things are candidly weighed, the balance against our climate will be found very different from what many may fancy.

The style of trade is frequently alleged to be unsuitable to men who are other than serfs—to free men. This topic is so delicate that your Committee will scarcely venture to touch upon it. One thing, however, is clear. Let those who would be honorable and independent, who would benefit the country and themselves, resolve that they will strive to be out of debt.

"Hereditary bondsmen
Know you not that those who would be free
Themselves must strike the blow."

Let the rising generation, especially, resolve that they will keep out of debt, and that they will, from the days of youth, be industrious, foresighted, prudent. In thus counselling, the Committee would not for a moment interfere with the hilarity and joy of the young. As observed by an able writer. It is "the purpose of Providence that childhood should be happy; a purpose plainly indicated by the provision which has been made to render it happy. Children are indeed so constituted, that they will enjoy a large share of happiness, unless very unfavorable external circumstances interfere to prevent it. There is, in the young mind, a well-spring of gladness, from which, unless some noxious element be cast into it, to embitter and poison it, the streams of happy enjoyment must and will flow." Let youth then be joyful, but let the youth also be aware that as they now sow, in manhood and maturity they will reap.—Would the aspiring and promising stripling avoid the unhappy condition of him, who is a worthless member of society, doing nothing for the promotion of christianity or any beneficent object, let that youth beware of allowing himself in the negligence and folly that lead to such re-

*Rev. Dr. Cook, of Quebec.

sults. He must be even now preparing for the future, steadily keeping in view some worthy end, and the best means of attaining it. He has not a year, not a day to lose. Let him cultivate self-knowledge and self-denial, the cheerful and conscientious improvement of time and opportunity. Let him know that the deeds and the springs of action are being chronicled on his inner man; and that those of every hour are telling upon that roll which will hereafter be entold.

"Thus, Man, thou art a result, the growth of many yesterdays,
That stamp thy secret soul with marks of weal or woe;
Thou art an almanac of self, the living record of thy deeds;
Spirit hath its scars as well as body, sore and aching in their season;
Here is a knot, it was a crime; there is a canker, selfishness
Lo, here the heart-wood rotten! lo, there, perchance, the sap-wood sound.
Nature teacheth not in vain; thy works are in thee, of thee;
Some present evil bent hath grown of older errors."

UPPER.

Your Committee would iterate, in conclusion, to all—Let us seek to value aright, time. To the Agriculturist they would say—Be not a day idle throughout the year; not a day that should religiously be given to toil. Enjoy and improve the day of rest supplied you by the Divine Husbandman; during the six days that follow, do diligently whatsoever your hands find to do. Winter and Summer have each their appropriate duties. The period between seed time and harvest, may partake of the nature of a Jull, but undoubtedly its precious days should be turned to good account. Loitering about a village losing time in needless journeys, luxury unbecoming should no longer be practiced. It has been declared, to our dishonor, that no Farmer in England could earn a livelihood, if he were not more industrious than the farmer of New Brunswick. Let us awake to our real interest, honor, obligation, and happiness. In prosecuting these, it ought to be deeply impressed upon the mind, that the true, the sure, the Divine method of social improvement, is to work out individual renewal and melioration. Such is the order, which, when followed, has uniformly succeeded. A greater than England enjoins "every man to do his duty."

APPENDIX.

The exhibition of Grain, and other articles, took place in the premises of Messrs. Ferguson, Rankin & Co. The number and excellence of the samples of the various competitors surpassed those of any previous year. It was cheering and enlivening, at a period in the history of the country, affording but little to gratify the patriot and the christian, to witness such a good display of agricultural products. Domestic Manufactures, and the results of the Dairy. One pleasing fact is evident—the County has for several years been steadily progressing in the amount supplied by itself, and in the quality of these valuable necessities of life. There were exhibited at the Show of this day, sixteen specimens of Wheat, the heaviest weighing 65 lbs. and the lightest 63 lbs. 2 oz.; ten specimens of Barley, the heaviest weighing 54 lbs. 8 oz., and the lightest 48 lbs. 6 oz.; of White Oats there were ten specimens, the weight of the heaviest was 47 lbs., that of the lightest 41 lbs.; of Black Oats, six specimens competed, the heaviest 40 lbs. 8 oz., the lightest 35 lbs. 8 oz.; of Buckwheat, there were five specimens, weighing from 52 lbs. 12 oz., to 54 lbs. 12 oz.; six samples of Indian Corn competed, weighing from 59 lbs. 4 oz., to 62 lbs. 8 oz.; eight of Pease, from 64 lbs. 14 oz., to 68 lbs. 2 oz.; seven bags of White Beans were offered, but four were not allowed to compete, not having the requisite quantity, half a bushel, three specimens were adjudged upon, the heaviest 63 lbs. 4 oz., the lightest 64 lbs. 12 oz. There were three samples of Timothy Seed, weighing from 43 lbs. to 44

lbs. 12 oz. Three bags of Hops, five barrels of Carrots, two of Mangel Wurtzel, two of Yellow Turnips, Five of Swedish Turnips. For Woolen Cloth Prizes, there were five Competitors, for Cotton and Woolen Cloth three, for Woolen Flannel two, for Cotton and Woolen Flannel six, for Double Mitts two, for Mens' Socks three, for Womens' Stockings five. Eleven specimens of Cheese competed and seven of Butter.

The following Prizes were adjudged.

W. Wilson, New Dunlop, Best Wheat weighing 64 lbs 10 oz	£1 10 0
John Chalmers, Belledune, 2d do 64 lbs 12 oz	1 0 0
J. Galbraith, do 3d do 64 lbs 8 oz.	0 12 6
T. Armstrong, Youghal, Best Black Oats, 40 lbs 8 oz	1 0 0
R. Moody, New Dunlop, 2d do 39 lbs 12 6	
A. Alexander, do 3d do 39 lbs 8 oz	7 6
F. Ferguson, Bathurst, best White Oats, 46 lbs 2 oz	1 0 0
J. Read, do 2d do 47 lbs	12 6
W. Napier, do 3d do 45 lbs	7 6
W. Napier, do best Barley, 52 lbs 12 oz	1 0 0
J. Galbraith, Belledune, 2d do 63 lbs 2 oz	15 0
R. Barbour, New Dunlop, 3d do 53 lbs 6 oz	10 0
W. Armstrong, Youghal, best Buckwheat, 54 lbs 12 oz	2 6
Dr. Bishop Bathurst, 2d do 53 lbs 8 oz	7 6
T. Millar, do best Indian Corn, 62 lbs 8 oz	15 0
A. Taylor, New Dunlop, 2 do 61 lbs	10 0
A. Alexander, do best Pease 68 lbs 2 oz	15 0
R. Moody, do 2d do 67 lbs 2 oz	10 0
A. Taylor, do 3d do 67 lbs 8 oz	5 0
Dr. Bishop, Bathurst, best White Beans, 69 lbs 4 oz	15 0
J. Millar, Youghal, 2 do 67 lbs 8 oz	10 0
J. Woolner, Bathurst, 3d do 64 lbs 12 oz	5 0
J. Chalmers, Belledune, best Timothy Seed, 43 lbs	12 6
A. Alexander, New Dunlop, 2d do 48 lbs 7 6	
W. Napier, Bathurst, best Carrots	12 6
R. Moody, New Dunlop, 2d do	7 6
R. Ferguson, Youghal, best Swedish Turnips	10 0
J. Chalmers, Belledune, 2d do	5 0
R. Ferguson, Youghal, best Yellow Turnips	6 6
R. Moody, New Dunlop, 2d do	4 0
J. Galbraith, Belledune, best bag of Hops, 10 lbs	12 6
R. Moody, New Dunlop, best Mangel Wurtzel	10 0
R. Barbour, New Dunlop, best Woolen Cloth	1 0 0
W. Malloy, Salt Ast, 2d do	15 0
J. Galbraith, Belledune, 3d do	10 0
R. Moody, New Dunlop, best Cotton and Woolen Cloth	15 0
J. Chalmers, Belledune, 2d do	10 0
A. Brown, Tettagouche, 3d do	5 0
W. Malloy, Salt Ash, best Woolen Flannel	15 0
R. Barbour, New Dunlop, 2d do	10 0
T. Armstrong, Youghal, best Cotton and Woolen Flannel	12 6
W. Malloy, Salt Ash, 2d do	7 6
E. Melancon, Bathurst, best Double Mitts	6 0
R. Moody, New Dunlop, 2d do	4 0
J. White, Bathurst, best Socks	6 0
E. Melancon, do 2d do	4 0
A. Alexander, New Dunlop, best Stockings	6 0
E. Melancon, Bathurst, 2d do	4 0
J. Galbraith, Belledune, best Cheese	12 6
A. Cantley, Bathurst, 2d do	7 6
R. Ferguson, Youghal, 3d do	5 0
J. Armstrong, do best Butter	12 6
F. Ferguson, Bathurst, 2d do	7 6

THE DINNER.

Shortly after 5 o'clock, about thirty members and friends of the Society, sat down to an excellent dinner in Mr Rankin's. The Chair was occupied by F. Ferguson, Esq., President of the Society, assisted by John Woolner, Esq., Vice President.—The evening was improved by addresses from these Gentlemen and several others, present, on subjects connected with Agricultural pursuits, history, literature, &c. "The Farmer's Tale," and other evening Melodies, filled up the vacancies between the speeches. The President vacated the Chair, and the company retired about 9 o'clock.