

# 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 naster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes.*

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No. 62.

## THE Northumberland Agricultural SOCIETY'S Annual Exhibition of Domestic Manufactures, Grains, DAIRY PRODUCE, GARDEN SEEDS &c. &c. For 1852-3.

The Northumberland Agricultural Society's  
GENERAL EXHIBITION will take place in  
Newcastle, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of  
January next.

The undermentioned Premiums are offered  
to Competition by the Society, for Articles,  
the "Produce of the Dairy, and Domestic Ma-  
nufactures;" and the undermentioned Prizes  
and Prizes, (both inclusive) for Grains, Gar-  
den Seeds, &c.

### RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. No premium shall be awarded for any  
article of Domestic Manufacture, or Produce  
of the Dairy, which has not been wholly ma-  
nufactured and prepared for Exhibition with-  
in this County.

2. That all articles brought for Exhibi-  
tion, must have been manufactured, raised or  
produced, within one year from the date of  
competition (Cheese excepted.)

3. That the Prizes for Domestic Manu-  
factures shall be open to general competition;  
but persons who have won prizes of *Ten Shil-  
lings and upwards* for manufactures shall pay  
the annual subscription of Five Shillings, be-  
fore receiving the said prizes.

4.—That no price or prize be awarded for  
Grains, Garden Seeds, &c., nor any premium  
or Dairy Produce, except to Members of the  
Society, who have paid their annual subscrip-  
tion.

5. That all persons bringing for Exhibi-  
tion, any article of Domestic Manufacture,  
Grain or Dairy Produce, shall accompany the  
same with a statement setting forth that the  
Exhibitor is the owner of the article in ques-  
tion. If Domestic Manufactures—that the  
materials were produced, and the articles ma-  
nufactured, prepared within the County during  
the preceding year. If Grain and Seeds—that  
the articles were raised by the Exhibitor on  
the premises occupied by him during the past  
year, and were not exhibited for a premium  
on any former occasion: And if Dairy Pro-  
duce, a similar statement subscribed by the  
owner. These certificates to be handed to  
the Committee when the articles are being  
entered for competition.

6. That no individual who is awarded the  
first prize on any article, shall be entitled to a  
second prize on the same description of article.

7. The Judges shall not withhold any  
premium on the ground, merely that the arti-  
cle is unworthy of a prize.

8. All articles to be exhibited by persons  
belonging to the Parishes of Newcastle and  
Chatham, must be deposited in the hands of  
the Receiving Committee, Messrs. P. Mitchell,  
W. J. Fraser, and R. P. Whitney, on the day  
preceding the Exhibition, and no article will  
be received by the Committee from persons  
residing at greater distances, after ten o'clock,  
on the morning of the 19th.

9. Instead of offering Premiums for the best  
samples of *Claver and Timothy Seeds*, and of  
*Grain and Garden Seeds*, &c. the Society now  
offers Prizes for those articles which prices  
include the premiums also.

10. No article of Grain or Seeds of any  
kind, which has undergone any chemical, or  
fire-drying process, will receive a premium, or  
be allowed to enter for competition.

### PRICES (INCLUDING PREMIUMS) OF FERED FOR GRAINS, &c.

Best sample White Wheat, 2 bush- els,	£1 10 0
Second best do,	1 5 0
Best Red Wheat,	1 5 0
Second best, do,	1 0 0
Best Black Oats, 2 bushels,	0 10 6
Second best, do,	0 7 0
Best White Oats 2 bushels,	0 10 6
Second best, do,	0 7 0
Best Barley, 2 bushels,	0 14 0
Second best, do,	0 12 0
Best White Peas, 2 bushels,	1 0 0
Second best, do,	0 15 0
Best Green Pease, 2 bushels,	1 0 0
Best Timothy Seed, 1 bushel,	1 0 0
Second best, do,	0 17 6
Best Clover Seed, 1 bushel,	2 10 0
Second best, do do,	1 5 0
Best Carrot Seed, 2 lbs,	0 12 0
Second best do do,	0 10 0
Best Red Beet, 2 lbs.	0 10 0
Second best, do do	0 8 0
Best Yellow Turnip Seed, 4 lbs.	0 10 0
Second best, do do	0 8 0

Best Swedish Turnip Seed, 4 lbs.	0 10 0
Second best, do do	0 8 0
Best Indian Corn, 2 bushels,	1 0 0
Best White Beans, 1 bushel,	0 15 0
Second best, do	0 12 0
Best Windsor Beans, 1 bushel,	0 15 6
Best Buckwheat, 2 bushels,	0 15 0
Second best, do do	0 12 0
Early York Cabbage Seed, 1 lb.	0 6 6
Sugar Loaf Cabbage Seed, 1 lb.	0 6 0
Drumhead, do do	0 6 0
Sage, 4 ounces,	0 4 0
Thyme, 4 oz.	0 4 0
Summer Savory, 4 oz.	0 4 0
Parsley, 1 lb.	0 4 0

### PRODUCE OF THE DAIRY.

Best sample of Butter, not less than 30 pounds,	0 15 6
Second best do of do	0 10 0
Third do of do.	0 7 6
Best sample of Cheese not less than 20 pounds,	0 12 6
Second best do.	0 7 6

### DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Best Homespun Cloth, all wool, not less than 10 yards	0 15 0
Second best, do	0 10 0
Best Homespun do, cotton and wool	0 15 0
Second best, do	0 10 0
Best piece of Flannel, all wool,	0 15 0
Second best, do	0 10 0
Best Wove Counterpane,	0 10 0
Best sample of Woollen Socks, not less than six pairs,	0 7 6
Second best, do	0 5 0
Best Piece Plaid Tartan, all wool, 10 yards,	0 12 0
Best Straw Bonnet,	0 4 0
Second best, do	0 2 0
Best Straw Hat,	0 4 0
Second best do	0 2 0
Best sample Mitts, not less than six pairs,	0 7 6
Second best, do	0 5 0

By order of the Board,  
JAMES CAIE, Secretary  
Chatham, 16th November,

### Chatham Parish Meeting.

A Meeting of Rate Payers on Property, in  
the Parish of Chatham, will be held on  
TUESDAY, the 4th day of January next, at  
11 o'clock in the forenoon, in the Temperance  
Hall, Chatham, for the Election of Parish  
Officers, for the ensuing year.

R. HOCKEN, Town Clerk.  
Chatham, 18th December, 1852.

### The Travelling

### DAGUERRETYPE SALOON

Is now in operation in Chatham, for a few  
days.

Mr JOHN CURRAN having purchased  
the above Saloon, and refitted it with an en-  
tire set of new Apparatus of a superior qual-  
ity, would respectfully announce to the Lad-  
ies and Gentlemen of Chatham, and vicini-  
ty, that he is prepared to execute

### DAGUERRETYPE LIKENESSES

in the latest and most approved style.  
Mr C. having had a number of years' expe-  
rience in the business, and having practised  
with some of the most competent Artists of  
the United States, flatters himself that he  
can give perfect satisfaction.

Particular attention paid to taking Like-  
nesses of sick and deceased, at private resi-  
dences.

N. B. Likenesses taken as well in cloudy  
as in fair weather.

### NOTICE.

All persons having any legal claims against  
the Estate of ALEXANDER RUSSELL, late of  
Newcastle, deceased, are requested to render  
their accounts duly attested, to the subscri-  
bers, within three months from this date;  
and all persons indebted to the said Estate  
are requested to make immediate payment to

WILLIAM RUSSELL, } Execu-  
JAMES RUSSELL, Jun. } tors.  
Chatham, November 12, 1852.

### Administration Notice.

All Persons having any legal demands  
against the estate of ALEXANDER, Mc-  
NEIL, late of Bathurst, deceased, are re-  
quested to render their Accounts, duly attest-  
ed, at the office of Messrs. Ferguson, Rankin  
& Co., at Bathurst, within one month from  
this date; and all persons indebted to the  
said Estate are requested to make immediate  
payment to

FRANCIS FERGUSON,  
Sole Administrator.  
Bathurst, 6th October, 1852.

## Agricultural Journal.

### ON CHANGE OF SEED.

Experience has proved that a change  
from an inferior to a richer district, is sel-  
dom beneficial, but a change from a warm-  
er to a colder district is always followed  
by a beneficial result, in somewhat shorten-  
ing the period of growth, an increase of  
weight, appearance of sample, and very  
generally in the produce, the difference in  
straw being equally observable. It has also  
been found that new and improved varie-  
ties of grain in a few years generally lose  
their distinctive characters.—This has been  
imputed to a falling off of the vitality of  
the new, and consequently hybrid plant,  
showing the necessity of systematically se-  
lecting and propagating agricultural seeds  
of all kinds. A change of seed wheat from  
one district to another, has frequently re-  
sulted in an increase of produce of about two  
bolls, (twelve bushels,) an acre. On a farm  
possessing a variety of soil, the change of  
seed from one part to the other, has always  
been beneficial. The introduction of seed  
wheat from a region where the crop is not  
effected by the smut, is said to prevent this  
disease, even better than any preparation for  
the seed. The more recently the straw the  
better, as it is not liable to become musty  
when lying in store.

The same deterioration in quantity and  
quality is noticeable in seed oats, when the  
same seed is continued. The following ad-  
vice of the Editor, will be equally applicable  
to farmers in this country.

"We hope gentlemen will continue to  
direct their attention to the subject of ex-  
change of seed, and that they will favour the  
public with result to this experience. As  
Agriculture is emerging from the rule of  
thumb practice, it will prove highly advan-  
tageous for its speedy advancement, that  
experiments on this, as well as other sub-  
jects, be only undertaken with care, and upon  
correct principles; that not only the land,  
with produce, be measured, but also every  
care exercised in noticing the varieties of the  
grain, the climate, as regard elevation, mois-  
ture, &c., the period of sowing, coming into  
air, and when ready for cutting, with the  
result of the after produce. Nothing should  
be regarded as unimportant in conducting  
agricultural experiments. We should sug-  
gest the importance of undertaking experi-  
ments, not only with grain, the growth of  
a different climate, but that these experi-  
ments should embrace the question of steep-  
ing the seeds in liquids containing a solu-  
tion of different substances, such as dissolv-  
ed nitrate of soda, potash, sulphate of ammo-  
nia, &c. also how far the plan of coating the  
seed with such a substance as guano, for in-  
stance, effects the future produce.—We  
make the future suggestion with the greater  
confidence, as we have experimentally found  
that the produce was sensibly increased of  
wheat, oats, and barley, by steeping in such  
solutions, and that steeping the two latter  
grains checked, if not wholly prevented,  
black heads."

### A PLEA FOR ROOT CROPS.

Mr Editor:—Time was, when it was fa-  
shionable for farmers to raise large quan-  
tities of Roots. But, like all fashions, this  
one, so well calculated to promote the inter-  
ests of the farmer, and especially of the  
Stock grower, and the dairyman has fal-  
len into disuse, and now-a-day with few  
exceptions, there are not roots enough  
grown to feed the family comfortable,  
saying nothing about the animals kept on  
the farm.

The object of this communication is to  
enquire whether this total abandonment of  
Root culture, is dictated by sound judge-  
ment or discretion, and the interest of those  
concerned, or whether, like many other  
good practices, it has been abandoned under  
a mistaken view, as to the profits which the  
system affords to those practically engaged  
in farming. In this examination I may run  
counter to the views of many of your readers  
but should such be the case, we may reason-  
ably expect that they will give us  
their reasons for the opinions entertained by  
them.

First, however, I am forced to admit that  
the potato crop in this country, is now-a-

days, substantially a failure. I am not going  
to enter into the discussion of questions  
connected with potato culture, much less  
will I venture into the vexed question of the  
potato rot. These subjects have been worn  
threadbare by those who are fond of theo-  
ries, and imaginings upon such subjects, and  
I know not how many different insects have  
been charged with bringing this dire des-  
truction upon a valuable esculent, one in  
demand in every family. But notwithstand-  
ing all discoveries, the subject seems still  
shrouded in misery. So it will probably re-  
main.

But notwithstanding that the potato  
must, unfortunately, be left out of the ques-  
tion, it may still be asked if there are not  
other roots which may be profitably grown  
for farm stock. To my mind the position  
seems clear, that such is the case. But  
let us look at the facts as they exist. Many  
farmers who keep large stocks of cattle,  
grow very little grain. Their lands are not  
adapted to the growth of corn to any extent,  
and for some reason, they do not deem it  
expedient to raise any considerable quantity  
of oats. Their stalls and yards are as barns  
of straw as though it was a sin to use a bun-  
dle for bedding, and very little of the grain  
ever reaches the feeding troughs. The re-  
liance of such farmers, for all the extra feed-  
ing for their cattle, beyond a good supply of  
hay, is upon shorts, which they purchase at  
prices varying from fourteen to twenty-two  
cents per bushel, according to the supply  
and quality. But it is not my present pur-  
pose to speak of grain-growing particular-  
ly.

The growing and feeding of roots, such  
as the carrot, parsnip, and rutabaga, is gen-  
erally attended with the best results, both  
as regards the condition of stock, economy  
of management, and improvement of the  
soil.

The first position will hardly be contro-  
verted, although difference of opinion will  
exist, as to the relative value of the differ-  
ent kinds. The second admits of a wider  
range of arguments, and is the main ques-  
tion in the premises. I believe it is sus-  
ceptible of the clearest proof that the culti-  
vation of from half an acre, to several acres  
of roots, according to the size of the farm,  
and the number of cattle kept, is generally  
profitable. To place this matter in the  
clearest light, it would, perhaps, be neces-  
sary to enter into some calculations, as the  
cost of cultivation, the amount of feed as  
compared with hay, &c.

These points I have not now time to con-  
sider, but will endeavor to do so at another  
time if your readers demand it. The last  
point, the improvement of the soil, seems  
to me almost self evident. There is per-  
haps no system better adapted to improve  
the lands, than the tillage necessary to the  
growth of a crop of roots, and none certainly  
which leaves the ground in better condition  
for seeding down to grass. And when we  
consider how many farms have large fields,  
yielding no more than half a crop of hay,  
simply for want of ploughing and reseed-  
ing, it would seem as if no very powerful argu-  
ment could be required, to induce the pro-  
prietors to adopt such a course.

But, Mr Editor, this article is perhaps  
already longer than the law allows, (the  
law of newspapers I mean,) and I must  
close. Should these remarks, hastily pre-  
pared, be the cause of calling public atten-  
tion to these subjects, some good may be  
accomplished. And if it allows I may, in  
future, give you my views upon the differ-  
ent kinds of roots, and their cultivation,  
&c. At present I can only say *raise more  
roots.*—*New-York Farmer.*

### TO MAKE YEAST.

To one large teacupful of split or bruised  
dry peas put one pint of boiling water, cov-  
er it closely so as wholly to exclude the air,  
and set it in a cool oven or by the side of  
the fire for twenty-four hours, when it  
should have a fine froth on the top. A  
tablespoonful of the water is the proportion  
(to a warm climate) to one pound of flour.  
Yeast thus prepared is very generally used  
in Persia, and the writer has employed it  
in India for three years with success.

Seal Engravers' Cement is common  
brick-dust and rosin melted together in an  
earthen pipkin. With this, the handles of  
loose knives and forks may be fastened.