

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 12 Vol.

NEW SERIES VOL. XII.

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 7, 1853.

NO. 6.

Agricultural Journal.

REPORT

OF THE NORTHUMBERLAND AGRICULTURAL
SOCIETY FOR 1852-3.

JUDGES OF CATTLE

Were RICHARD SUTTON, Esq., Nelson; and Messrs. JOHN
STOTHART, and JOHN JOHNSTONE, Newcastle.

AWARD OF JUDGES.

Best Bull, 3 years old, Henry Cunard, Esq.,	£1 10 0
Second best do., Dan Elkin, Napan,	1 0 0
best Bull, 2 years old, Colin Nevans,	1 5 0
second best do., do., John Wright, Newcastle,	0 15 0
best Heifer, 2 years old, John Joudry,	1 0 0
second best do., do., Richard Coultart,	0 10 0
best Heifer, 1 year old, Obadiah Coal,	0 15 0
second best, do., do., George Johnstone, Napan,	0 7 6
best Ram, 2 years old, James Galloway,	0 15 0
second best, do., do., Michael Searle,	0 7 6
best Ram, 1 year old, George Johnstone,	0 10 0
second best, do., do., James Creighton, Napan,	0 5 0
best Ewe, 2 years old, do., do.,	0 10 0
second best do., do., John Wright, Newcastle,	0 5 0
best Ewe, 1 year old, James Grey, Napan,	0 10 0
second best do., do., James Grey, Napan,	0 5 0
best Sow, 1 year old James Falconer, Newcastle,	0 10 0
second best do., do., James Fish,	0 5 0
best Entire Horse, 3 years old, D. Elkin, Napan,	2 0 0
best Mare, 3 years old, Edward Phee,	1 10 0
second best, do., do., Wm. Hay, blacksmith,	0 15 0
best Mare, 2 years old, Michael Graham,	1 0 0
second best do., do., James Jardine,	0 10 0
and a Special Grant made to James Leahy, for a 2 year old Gelding, (not eligible.)	1 0 0
	£18 0 0

DONATIONS

Were received, and here are gratefully acknowledged, from

Henry Cunard, Esq.,	£0 10 0
Mr Daniel Elkin, Napan,	0 5 0
Mr Colin Nevans, Newcastle,	0 5 0

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

The samples of Grains, and other Articles, exhibited this
day, were not so numerous as they would have been, had
the travelling been anything like good. Farmers living at
great distances, or in localities where the Roads are not
much travelled, could not be expected to furnish much for
competition; consequently a great many of the prizes offered
by the Society, were not competed for.

However, the occasion has been one of greatest harmony,
and one in which a deep interest has been manifested, by a
respectable assemblage of Spectators, in favor of the objects
entertained by the Society.

The Committee on whom devolved the duty of making
the "preparatory arrangements,"—viz., W. J. Fraser, Peter
Mitchell, and R. P. Whitney, Esqrs., merit the thanks of the
Society, for having secured and fitted up the Mechanics' Insti-
tute, for the display of the articles exhibited, and the accom-
modation and comfort of the public.

The Judges of GRAIN AND GARDEN SEEDS were Moses
M. Sergeant, William Salter, and P. Watt, Esqrs.

The Judges of DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES DAIRY PRO-
DUCE, &c., were Messrs. W. Russell, Thomas Vanstone, and
Alexander Jessamine.

The Prizes and Prices were awarded as follows:—

best sample White Wheat, Michael Searle,	£1 10 0
second best do., James Brown,	1 5 0
best Red Wheat, Michael Searle,	1 5 0
second best do., Anthony Rodgers,	1 0 0
best Black Oats, Henry Cunard,	0 10 0
second best do.,	0 7 6
best White Oats, Richard Coultart,	0 10 0
second best do., William Park,	0 7 6
best Barley, C. Marshall,	0 14 0
second best do.,	0 12 0
best White Pease, R. P. Whitney,	1 0 0
second best do.,	0 15 0
best Green Pease,	1 0 0
best Timothy Seed, 1 bushel, John Porter,	1 0 0
second best do., do., R. P. Whitney,	0 17 0
best Clover Seed, 1 bushel,	2 10 0
second best do.,	1 5 0
best Carrot Seed, 2lbs.	0 12 0
second best do., do.,	0 10 0
best Red Beet,	0 10 0
second best do.,	0 8 0
best Yellow Turnip Seed,	0 10 0
second best do.,	0 8 0
best Swedish Turnip Seed, 4lbs., Michael Searle	0 10 0
second best do., do.,	0 8 0
best Indian Corn, R. P. Whitney,	1 0 0
best White Beans, 1 bushel,	0 15 0
second best do.,	0 12 0
best Windsor Beans, Michael Searle,	0 15 0
best Buckwheat, do.,	0 15 0
second best do., D. Baldwin,	0 12 0
best Early York Cabbage Seed,	0 6 6

best Sugar Loaf do.,	0 6 0
best Drumhead, do., Michael Searle,	0 6 0
best Sage, 4 oz.,	0 4 0
best Thyme, do.,	0 4 0
best Summer Savory, do.,	0 4 0
best Parsley, 1lb.,	0 4 0

PRODUCE OF THE DAIRY.

Best sample of Butter, 30lbs., James Fish,	£0 15 0
second best do., do., Daniel Baldwin,	0 10 0
third best do., do., John Wright,	0 7 6
best sample of Cheese, 20lbs., Peter Harris,	0 12 6
second best do., do., George Johnstone, Napan,	0 7 6

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Best Homespun Cloth, all Wool, 14 yds, D. M. Kay,	0 15 0
second best do., James Mitchell,	0 10 0
best Homespun Cloth, all Wool, G. Johnstone,	0 15 0
second best do., Anthony Rodgers,	0 10 0
best piece Flannel, all Wool,	0 15 0
second best do.,	0 10 0
best Wove Counterpane, Andrew Crocker,	0 10 0
best sample Woollen Socks, D. McKay,	0 7 6
second best do., Andrew Crocker,	0 6 0
best piece Plaid Tartan, all Wool, 10 yds J. Mitchell,	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, 6 pairs, Donald M. Kay,	0 7 6
second best do., James Mitchell,	0 5 0

SPECIAL GRANTS.

To James Gray, 1 piece Flannel, all Wool, (not eligible,)	0 10 0
Peter Harris, do., do., do.,	0 7 6

The Treasurer's Account—an abstract of which is hereto
annexed—having been carefully audited by a Committee of
the Board, and found to be correct and satisfactory—is now
submitted for the approval of the Society.

Since the period at which your Society was organized, a
gradual improvement appears to have been going on this
County. The following statistics—derived chiefly from the
census of the Province lately taken—afford proof of this. It
appears that the

Population of Northumberland in 1824 was 15,829	
" " 1834 " 11,170	
" " 1840 " 14,620	
" " 1851 " 15,064	

In 1824, (two years before it was divided) the population
of this County was 15,819. In 1851, it was 15,064, or
within 765 of being as great as when it contained the three
Counties of Kent, Gloucester, and Restigouche; the popula-
tion of which amounted in 1851 to 26,645 souls.

Number of inhabited Houses, in the year 1840 was 2,37	
" " 1851 " 2,116	
increase 79 houses.	

Number of places of Worship in 1840 was 26	
" " 1851 " 32	
increase 6 Churches.	

Number of Cleared acres of Land in 1840 was 25,323	
" " 1851 " 30,221	
increase 4,898 acres.	

Number of Horses in 1840 was 1,542	
" " 1851 " 1,628	
increase 86 Horses.	

Number of Neat Cattle in 1840 was 6,003	
" " 1851 " 8,868	
increase 2,865 head.	

Comparing the rates of increase in the population of the
whole Province during the last eleven years, with that of the
four Northern and adjoining States of the Union, it appears
that the ratio for the Province, exceeds theirs by about two
per cent. The productions of this County exceed those of
any other County in the Province, if we compare their re-
turns respectively with the number of acres under cultiva-
tion.

In the year 1851, this County produced—	
14,150 tons of Hay,	30,854 bushels Wheat,
4,824 bushels Barley,	120,366 " Oats,
8,339 " Buckwheat,	1,296 " Indian Corn
3,855 " Peas & Beans,	51,306 " Turnips,
289,436 " Potatoes,	3,686 " other Roots.

Besides 202,637lbs. Butter.	
There were in 1851 8,868 Neat Cattle in this County.	
4,238 Cows,	
1,628 Horses,	
10,602 Sheep,	
5,000 Pigs,	

so that when we come to compare the past with the present
circumstances of this County, we find, that instead of stand-
ing still, or retrograding—as some would have us believe,
we have been making rapid progress in almost every element
of prosperity. Some of us can recollect the time when there
was scarcely a Plough, a Harrow, or a Cart, in Northum-
berland, when there were no good Roads, no Bridges, (ex-
cept corduroy ones) few Schools, and fewer Churches; but
now we have all these comforts, conveniences, and blessings
in abundance.

With all these, however, we are still far—very far—short
of having attained to such a position as we have need to oc-
cupy, particularly as regards Agriculture. As yet we have
been unable—or if not unable—unwilling, to avail ourselves

of the advantages which Science is affording to the Agri-
cultural operations of older countries; and no sincere effort
appears to be making, either by the Farmers themselves, or
the Legislature, to bring these advantages within the reach
of those who desire to profit by them.

If the Farmers of this County—surrounded as they are by
motives of the most pressing nature—knew, what they or
their sons really ought to learn; and were the means by
which they could acquire this knowledge brought within
their reach, there can be no good reason why they should
not be able to cope with the Farmers of any country on earth.

If their winters be long and severe, they are not longer or
more severe than on the shores of the Baltic,—the finest
grain growing country in the world, and the very granary
of Europe. But while deprived of these advantages, and
ignorant not only of the knowledge they should acquire, but
of the value of such knowledge to them if acquired; it is not
possible that they can—with all their industry and frugality
—cope with other countries, on the ground of free and equal
competition.

Just as well might one expect a Man calling himself a
PAINTER—yet wholly ignorant of colors—to cope with a
Raphael or Reynolds, in producing splendid specimens of his
Art,—as a Man calling himself a FARMER, to produce luxu-
riant crops, who was ignorant of the elements contained in
his soil, or the nature of the substances with which he would
enrich that soil. Not that every man that expects to farm
well, must needs be a very learned or scientific man, but he
should most certainly possess an elementary knowledge of
those Sciences, which are found to throw so much light on
his business; and are so requisite to its successful prosecu-
tion. It is not one whit less necessary that he possess such
knowledge, that the Lawyer be learned in the principles of
Jurisprudence; the Divine of Theology; or the Physician of
Anatomy; nor would the arms of our Farmers lose their
Muscle, if their minds were enlarged, nor their Barns be-
come empty—as some imagine—because their brains were
enlightened with a more perfect knowledge of their business.

Farmers may rest assured, it is high time they had be-
come more alive to the necessity of thinking and acting
for themselves. It is high time, that as a body, they were
capable of noting the progress of events, and deducing les-
sons of wisdom therefrom.

For instance, do they not see, that in the Mercantile and
Manufacturing World, no sooner is any improvement made
public, than it is immediately adopted. Old methods are
at once put aside, and every new discovery, without hesita-
tion, put in practice. And do they not see that in every
other pursuit or profession, save Agriculture, Schools of
some kind or other, even in this Province, are provided for
the purpose—so far as education can do it—of instructing
those who are to engage in them. But the Farmer in this
respect has been overlooked; and who is to blame for this?
Why, just Farmers themselves. They possess the power,
but want the will to apply the remedy; they will not think
nor act for themselves. Some Farmers there are, indeed,
among us, who do think and act for themselves, but this
class are so solemnly wedded to ancient practices; and so
hopelessly blinded to their own interests, that they will not
budge forward one step on the road pointed out to them as
the way to prosperity. They tell us they know enough
about farming already; and do not wish to bother their
brains about Book Farming, and they honestly practice
what they preach. But while this is too true as regards many
of the Farmers of this County; fortunately a large majority
of them really desire to acquire that knowledge which is
found to be so necessary to good and profitable farming; and
perhaps in no way could the contrast between the ancient
and modern methods of farming be more clearly or cogently
pointed out to this old class of Farmers, than just by em-
ploying a plain practical, but scientific farmer from the
country, to go round, at stated periods, and describe to them
the defects of their present system; and the advantages of
an improved one.

In doing this, he would have occasion to explain the Or-
ganic changes which are produced in soils, by thorough ar-
terial draining, and sub-soil Ploughing. He would point
out the newly discovered methods of accumulating, prepa-
ring, and applying manures, their adaptations to different
conditions of soils, and by presenting statistics of the actual
profits reaped in other Countries by the adoption of such im-
provements, he would be more likely to carry conviction
home to the minds of such men, than by any other method
perhaps that could be chosen. Indeed a method something
like this, was successfully practised long since, by the Royal
Agricultural Society of Scotland, when some of the Farmers
of that Country were just as averse to Book Farming as some
of the Farmers of this County are still.

Many causes have no doubt conspired to retard the pro-
gress of agriculture in this County. Ignorance of the Art
—want of capital—high wages—and bad times—have all
had this tendency; still your Committee cannot close this
Report, without congratulating the Farmers of Northumber-
land—1st upon the measure of success that has already
crowned their industry and perseverance; and 2ndly, upon
the bright prospect of better times which the future now pre-
sents.

How many of our farmers—now comparatively independ-
ent—had some twenty to thirty years ago—with light pur-
ses and little provender, to muster around them their young
progeny, and march off to the Backwoods,—there to burrow
a hole in the bush, wherein to put up a temporary shelter for
their "little ones," prior to their commencing their forbid-
ding task of cutting down, clearing, and cultivating the
prospective farm; with what sore trials and privations, had