

# THE GLEANER:

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

Old Series] NEC ARANEARUM SANE TEXTUS IDEO MELIOR, QUIA EX SE FIDA GIGNUNT, NEC NOSTER VILIOR QUIA EX ALIENIS LIBANUS UT APES. [Comprised 13 Vol.

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### Agricultural Journal.

#### Gloucester County Agricultural Society.

In thus concluding the retrospect of the business of the past year, there is much to induce gladness and gratitude on the part of every reflecting member of our community.—Whatever may be the supposed or real obstacles of our soil and locality, it is certain, that we are favoured with many natural advantages, and that we have largely participated in the smiles of a bounteous Providence. Notwithstanding the partial injury sustained by wheat from rust, the deficiency in the hay crop, and the continuation of the potato disease, we have to rejoice in the general improved state of cultivation, and in the fact that the last spring saw more seed deposited into the ground than any former one, and that the quickly following Autumn witnessed a larger amount of those harvest treasures, which are more valuable than gold. In this we see an ample progress—undoubted progress in a right direction—and such we are called upon to evidence on this day when progress is so imperatively necessary.

Nor are these observations submitted with a view to self gratulation, but to endeavour to do something towards fostering the virtues of courage and perseverance in good—while the truly great will ever repose an implicit and humble trust in the goodness and aid of the Divine Parent, they will also consistently with this disposition, evince self respect, a reliance upon the beneficial results of industrious labour, and a wise appreciation of the favourable circumstances of their lot in Life. All are called upon to aim at and cherish such a spirit. This feature of character has been made largely to contribute to that indomitable energy, and that undoubted excellence, which have placed the Anglo-Saxon race in the foremost scale in the ranks of man, and helped to fit it for that salutary influence and sway, which notwithstanding all opposition, it will probably assert in the future more than in the past.

We rejoice in our connection with this race, but we require to imbibe more of its confidence and determination, in order to ensure success to ourselves, and to prove that we are not unworthy descendants of this honoured division of the human family. In particular, ought we to cultivate what may be called the feeling of nationality. The Canadians, with the unfolding resources of their great Province, are becoming alive to the necessity of national and individual responsibility. They are no longer satisfied with a childish dependence on the Mother Country, nor with the admission, that their Republican neighbours can surpass them in strength of mind or in the management of business. In moral worth, they hope that they are not behind their energetic brethren, and they see no reason why, with a country of unsurpassed resources, with steam pressed into their service, and capital ready of attainment, they should be inferior in any of the praiseworthy attainments of christian, free, and intelligent man. The sooner we ourselves reach a similar stage of advancement the better. It has been ascertained by many proofs, that our own Province is entitled to evince the same disposition to rely upon self, under the blessing of the fountain of all good. Especially may we point to the recent Provincial Exhibition at Fredericton, as a demonstration of the capabilities both of our land and our agriculturists. We regret indeed that Gloucester was behind and was almost unrepresented there; but we rejoice that without, enough was manifest of New Brunswick to demonstrate that we ought to shake off despondency, and assert our resolution to advance. This would tend to nerve and animate aspiring youth and improving manhood, so that success might fairly be anticipated and such a measure of real prosperity realized as has never yet been experienced among us. We trust that the day is close at hand when, with our Country opened by means of that grand chain of Railroad, Highway that will connect Halifax with Hamilton and the West, passing through this County, contentment, industry, and plenty will be the portion of the native population, and of those who have made New Brunswick the land of their adoption. Even already we trust, that not a little of this happiness is beginning to be seen among us. While we hear of the gold fields of California and of Australia which doubtless are destined, in Providence, to exercise a mighty influence upon human society in all its length and breadth, let us also bear in mind the teaching of Divine Wisdom, "that a man's life consisteth not of the abundance of the things he possesseth," and let us look for happiness nearer home.

It affords your Committee the liveliest satisfaction, to be able to state, that at no former period of its history, has your Society been enabled to co-operate so successfully for the good of the County, as during the year that has just terminated. The Committee hope that cordial support and mutual confidence will increasingly prevail, both among the present Members of the Society, and those who we expect to join our ranks. Most assuredly your Society is entitled to the confidence and help of all who love their Country, and desire its good; it presents a broad platform, such as the philanthropist delights in, where men of every variety of Country, politics and creed, may meet and unite as friends, neighbours, and fellow countrymen. Here all may join honestly and harmoniously, without relinquishing their own convictions, or offending those of another. The management of its financial and general affairs are conducted with simplicity, integrity, and a sincere desire to carry out the

Continued from last Gleaner.

fessed objects of the Society, and has now been submitted to your consideration; and as the Committee are ever ready to afford every possible satisfaction to every member and enquirer they claim your entire approval.

William Napier, Secretary.

On motion of Mr Chalmers, seconded by Mr Molloy, the Report was approved of and ordered to be published in pamphlet form; a list of the prizes awarded during the past Season to be included; and the Society's amended Rules and Regulations to be appended.

The following Office Bearers were then chosen for the ensuing year.

PRESIDENT.—Samuel L. Bishop, Esq.  
VICE PRESIDENTS.—John Woolner, John Chalmers, William Molloy, Hugh A. Caie, and John Ferguson, Esqrs.

COMMITTEE.—Messrs. Hendry, Rainey, Barbour, Moody, R. Brown, R. Ferguson, T. Mathison, W. Waterson and J. T. Carter, with power to add to their number.

The President and Secretary were authorized to take all necessary steps to procure an Act of Incorporation for the Society, at the first sitting of the Provincial Legislature.

The Treasurer reports the final close of the Account books, Balance on hand up to 1st January, 1853, £49 17 5  
Donations from various Members this day, 10 10 0  
Additional Subscriptions, 0 10 0  
Nett amount of Sales of a part of the Riddles, 5 0 0  
£65 17 5

Against which—  
The Amount paid for prizes at the Show this day, £24 0 0  
Paid William Bianch and others, for attendances at the Shows, &c., and for Stationary, 2 0 0  
Salary to Secretary and Treasurer, 7 10 0  
Balance on hand this 8th February, 1853, 32 7 5  
£65 17 5

The thanks of the Society was conveyed to the President on his retiring from the management.

Francis Ferguson, Chairman.

#### GROOMBRIDGE ON PREPARATION OF LAND FOR TURNIPS.

On farms of four hundred acres or upwards, two ploughs will be used for opening the drills, and will perform about eight acres daily; four or five carts, or more, will be required to bring forward the dung from a heap in the corner of the field, or on the land outside the gate; four or five men on the dung heap, to fill the carts, at the rate of a man for each cart; four lads to drive the carts, and one to lead the cart being emptied, steadily along the drills; three women or stout lads to spread the dung, one in each drill and rectify any mistakes in the spreading. Three common ploughs are required to cover the dung in the drills with two furrows. The ploughs are provided with main trees of five feet in length, which stretch over the breadth of two drills; one horse walks in the last made furrow, and the near side on the top of the left hand drill, and the plough splits the intervening drill, and covers the dung on the right hand. At the end of the field the plough turns to the right hand, and returns with the horses walking each in a drill, and the plough in the intervening one, throws fresh soil over the dung from the opposite side, in this manner any number of ploughs may follow each other. The double drill turnip sower follows close behind, and the seed is sown immediately on the drills being finished.

This is the largest arrangement necessary for turnip sowing, and will finish eight or nine acres daily; but much depends on the quantity of manure used on the acre, the state of the land, and of the weather.

On farms of smaller extent, the arrangements will be smaller, and the work will progress more slowly, one plough to open the drills, and two to cover the dung, with three or four carts as the distance may require. And on smaller farms, the plough may be employed to open and cover the drills alternately, with two or three carts to bring forward the manure.

The field being finished, the headlands must be drilled, dunged and sown, or what is often preferred, they are gathered up nearly by the plough, and sown broad cast, being previously manured with short dung, and in many cases are sown further forward. In the broad cast method the roots are less liable to be torn up by the scufflers than on drills. In all cases, the headland must be as well cultivated as the field; a neglected headland shows a careless farmer.

In sowing turnip the utmost despatch is most essentially necessary, that is compatible with the proper execution of the work; the combinations must be close, and each and every part so adapted as to follow close upon and give proper way to the part preceding and following. The drills must be opened the dung deposited and spread, the drills reversed and the dung covered, and the turnip seed sown in the space of half an hour; and in no case of proper arrangement must the time exceed that amount. Combination of force has a magical effect on the spirit of the laborers themselves; and it is a most important point that the turnip seed be quickly sown on the newly stirred land, and have the benefit of the fresh combinations of matters that are pro-

voked. The dung is also hot and fermenting, and communicates damp exhalations, which, joined with the freshness of the newly stirred land, has a wonderful effect in promoting the growth of tender germinations. When night arrives, in turnip sowing, every heap of dung must be spread, and every drill of dung covered, and every drill must be sown with seed; the ploughs that open the drills are allowed to have four or six drills in advance, in order to afford a beginning the next morning, and thus cause no delay.

#### WEDNESDAY'S MAIL.

##### NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE TRUE COLONIAL POLICY.—It is now generally conceded that there is little expectation of obtaining anything like an equivalent from the United States for a surrender of our fishing grounds. The experience of the last few years, since reciprocity in certain articles has been agitated in the British North American Colonies, proves that our Republican neighbors are not disposed to listen to any reasonable terms for the free interchange of commodities, the growth and production of the different countries; and the recent fate of the proposition introduced into the Senate by Mr Davis is convincing proof of the antagonism on the part of the American Congress to deal more liberally towards us. The South was arrayed against it, and the North, East, and West opposed it on the ground that it would interfere with State rights, as every state is supposed to regulate its own affairs; not that the proposition was worthy of Colonial notice, even had it received the sanction of Congress, for the American fishing grounds are worthless to us; but it is another unmistakable sign that our neighbors want to obtain everything without an equivalent. Having so far succeeded in overreaching England in the settlement of every question affecting Colonial interests, they feel emboldened with their success, and would even go so far as to claim the right to fish in our waters unmolested. Fortunately for the security of the British Empire, the Government of the present day is more watchful of Colonial interests, and more desirous that the Colonies should be consulted on matters relating immediately to themselves. But, it is not enough that we should merely retain undisputed possession of our fishing grounds. We should do more, and do it at once. The Legislatures of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island are now in Session. They should therefore adopt a general scheme for carrying out the wishes of the great body of the Colonists, due notice of which should be transmitted to England, in order that the present Imperial law, which prevents the levying of discriminating duties in the Colonies, may be annulled. If the Imperial Government should refuse to take any action, then they could not complain if increased duties should be placed upon British productions.

These Colonies are rich in mines and minerals; the productions of the lands and of the waters which surround their coasts, are yearly increasing in quantity and value; and now is the time, ere they are encumbered with debt, or have great interests to contend against, to make such a start in the right direction as will place them to a great extent independent of foreign countries. The Government of Canada is disgusted with the evasions of American statesmen, and we doubt not will be fully prepared to take a bold and determined stand at the present juncture. A few years of successful legislation in this way, would encourage agriculture, introduce manufactures, and together with the construction of Railways in the Colonies would rapidly develop their resources, increase their population, and unite them together by the strongest ties. They are possessed of territory large enough to found one of the greatest empires the world has ever seen; population only is wanted to give them that degree of importance which they must shortly attain, and now is the time to take a patriotic stand. Everything seems favorable for such a move, and it only requires decision and firmness on the part of the colonial rulers to effect a great and beneficial change on all our material interests.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint Ward Chipman Drury, Esq., to be Private Secretary, in the place of Richard P. Pennefather, Esq., resigned.—*St. John New Brunswick.*

##### UNITED STATES.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT NEW ORLEANS.—\$1,000,000 worth of Property Destroyed.—New Orleans, March 2d.—A most destructive fire has occurred here.—It broke out on Wednesday, P. M., in the upper part of the Alabama Cotton Press. The flames spread rapidly and gained tremendous headway before the engines arrived. The fire destroyed nearly all the contents of the press, and a large quantity of cotton piled in the stores. The cotton destroyed is valued at one million of dollars, mostly insured.

SCARCITY OF SHIP CARPENTERS.—Men cannot be had in sufficient numbers to perform the labor demand-