

THE GLEANER:

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

OLD SERIES] *Nec araneorum sane texi, nec melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec nos ter vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes.* [COMPRISED 13 VOLUMES.

NEW SERIES, VOL. V.]

MIRAMICHI, TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 31, 1847.

[NUMBER 47.

STAGE COACH.

Summer Arrangement.

The subscriber will continue to run the Mail Stage between

Fredericton and Miramichi

During the present season, ONCE PER WEEK EACH WAY.

The Stage will leave the subscriber's residence, in Chatham, every MONDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock; Douglastown at half past nine and Newcastle at 10 o'clock, and arrive in Fredericton the following morning at 9 o'clock. Will leave the North American Hotel, Fredericton, the following FRIDAY morning at 11 o'clock, and arrive in Chatham the day following at the same hour.

The subscriber has on this line, at all times, a comfortable covered Coach, and a careful driver, who will afford every facility and accommodation to travellers.

FARE—£2. Each passenger will be entitled to carry with him 40 lbs of luggage; anything over that weight, 2 1/2 per lb.

Any person wishing to procure an Extra Conveyance from Chatham to Fredericton, can obtain the same on reasonable terms, at any time, on applying to the subscriber. He also keeps on hand Extras for the purpose of forwarding passengers by the above coach, desirous of getting to Shediac in time for the P. E. Island steamer.

WM. M. KELLY.

Miramichi, June, 1847.

N. B. Passengers will please be punctual to the hour of starting. All luggage to be at the risk of the owners.

The Northern Stage

Until further notice, will leave the Royal Hotel, CHATHAM, for

BATHURST AND DALHOUSIE, at 8 in the evening, every Monday and Friday, and DALHOUSIE on Monday and Thursday at the same hour.

For the greater comfort and convenience of the public, who do not wish to travel at night, AN ACCOMMODATION STAGE

will leave the same place in CHATHAM, at 8 o'clock, every WEDNESDAY morning, and BATHURST every FRIDAY morning at 7 o'clock. Families wishing to remove to any part of the province, will be forwarded by him on the most liberal terms.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

Chatham, May 17, 1847.

Rooms to Let.

To Let, TWO ROOMS in the large house owned and occupied by the subscriber, situate in the front street in Chatham, with an entrance from the street. Enquire of

WILLIAM LITTLE.

Chatham, August 2, 1847.

TO LET.

For such term of years as may be agreed upon—All that eligible situated HOUSE, FARM, and PREMISES, situate in the upper district of Chatham, formerly the residence of the late Theophilus Desbrisay, Esq. Application to be made to Theophilus Desbrisay, Bathurst, or George Kerr, Esq., Chatham. Chatham, August 9, 1847.

Clock and Watch Making.

The subscriber begs respectfully to inform the Inhabitants of Northumberland that he has commenced business at Mr. Wyse's Hotel, Douglastown, where he will attend to repairing Clocks, Watches, &c.

Gold Rings, Pins, Broaches, &c., neatly repaired, and immediately expected, a large variety of Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., of all descriptions, which will be sold at low prices.

Persons having work to be done at their residences in the above line, will be attended to on the shortest intimation.

O. A. SHARP.

Douglastown, 29th June, 1847.

To Travellers.

MRS HUNTER, widow of the late Joseph Hunter, would respectfully inform the public that she has fitted up her pleasantly situated house for the accommodation of Gentlemen, (who may be travelling to and from Dalhousie) where every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of those who may favor her with their patronage. In connection with the house is a good STABLE and PASTURE for horses. A few permanent Boarders can be accommodated on reasonable terms.

Dalhousie, June 1, 1847.

NOTICE.—All persons having just demands against the Estate of DAVID GREW-AR, late of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, Carpenter, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested, within three months from this date, at the office of GEORGE KERR, one of the Executors; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to Mr. Kerr.

WILLIAM MACFARLANE, } Executors.
GEORGE KERR. }
Chatham, June 29 1847

TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscribers keep constantly on hand the following celebrated and highly-approved MEDICINES, the extensive sale of which must effectually prove how much they are esteemed by the community.

Holloway's Pills and all healing Ointment; Brandreth's celebrated Pills; Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry; Buchan's Hungarian Balsam; McAllister's all-healing Ointment; Ford's Balsam of Horehound, an effectual remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, and all diseases of the lungs; Anodyne Opodeldoc; the celebrated Balsam of Honey, and Stomachic Elixir, &c.

The above medicines require no puffing, the great celebrity they have obtained being a sufficient guarantee of their efficacy in the diseases which they profess to cure.

They would also call the attention of the lovers of a good cup of tea to their extensive assortment of high flavored TEAS.

K. B. & W. FORBES.

Chatham, 2nd August, 1847.

Steam, Steam, Steam!

THE IRON STEAM PACKET

"Conqueror,"

Will run between

Shediac, Charlottetown & Picton,

The ENSUING SEASON, commencing immediately on her arrival from Britain. This Boat is NEW, and propelled by two Engines of FORTY HORSE POWER EACH.

W. H. & R. C. SCOVEL.

Shediac, 1st March, 1847.

N. B. Notice of the days of leaving and arriving at each place will be given immediately after her arrival.

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has removed from the store lately occupied by Haddow & Loudoun, to the adjoining store recently occupied by Henry C. D. Carman, Esquire, where he will in future carry on business on his own account.

ALEX. LOUDOUN.

Chatham April, 1847.

Notice of Co-Partnership.

The subscribers have entered into Co-partnership under the Firm of MOORE & HARDING to conduct a General Business at this place.

WM. E. MOORE.

JOHN H. HARDING.

Shippigan, 2nd August, 1847.

M & H have just received an assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES; and hourly expect per ship *Friendship*, from Liverpool, a large supply of grey, white, and printed COTTONS, COTTON WARP, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, TEA, Indigo, Iron, Nails, EARTHENWARE, and other articles suitable for the season, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms for satisfactory payment.

WOOL, WOOL.

The subscriber begs respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that he has the sett of

Carding Machinery

already advertised, in full operation in Nelson near the Grist Mill of John Leslie, Esq., and has employed a man of long experience to conduct the business for the season. He now hopes, by assiduity, care and attention, to secure a share of public patronage.

Wool, well picked and oiled, and left at the machine, will be carded for four pence per pound; if otherwise, an extra charge of one penny per pound will be made for oiling.

Wool left in Chatham, with Messrs Johnson & Mackie; Mr W. Park, Douglastown; Mr John Dixon, Moorfield Ferry, and Mr Sargeant, Newcastle, will be taken and returned once a week free of expense.

WM. WILSON.

Nelson, 22nd June, 1847.

Agricultural Journal.

From the London Mark Lane Express.
LECTURE ON THICK AND THIN SOWING OF WHEAT.

DELIVERED BY MR. THOMPSON, BEFORE THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

Northampton Meeting.

MR. THOMPSON read as follows:—My best qualification for opening this discussion is, that I have no prejudice in favour of either thick or thin sowing; and whilst I am perfectly ready to relate the result of my own experiments, I am really anxious to hear the results of the experiments of others. I think it best to premise, that when I use the term "thick sowing," I mean the use of from eight to twelve pecks of seed; and by thin sowing, I mean from three to six pecks, as I have had no experience of any quantities beyond these limits. The first change made in the quantity of seed wheat used on my farm, was about four or five years ago, when after one or two trials, I reduced my usual quantity of seed from twelve pecks to eight; and this change has, on the whole been advantageous, though I have more than once had too thin a plant when sown on clover ley, which I feel confident would not have occurred had I used more seed. In 1844 having seen in one of the papers a very well argued statement by Mr. Hewitt Davis in favour of thin sowing, I determined to dibble a small portion of land with four pecks of seed, and the following is my memorandum of the experiment:—1st. 1844. Two acres of dry sandy loam of good quality; previous crop potatoes, well manured; dibbled Nov. 26 with four pecks per acre of Spalding's prolific wheat. The work was done with tools commonly called Norfolk dibbling irons. The rows and holes each six inches apart, lightly harrowed after sowing. Came up ill, not half the holes shewed any blade at all, occasionally five or six holes together all missed. Plant was in consequence much too thin, and though it tillered freely was not above half a crop. I was surprised at the seed coming up so badly, and attributed it to accidental causes, totally independent of the thin sowing, though I could not discover any cause of injury to the plant which would reasonably account for it. In consequence, however, of the want of plant, I did not consider it a fair trial of thin sowing, and took no further steps to ascertain the exact produce, but resolved to try with still greater care next season.

2nd. 1845. This experiment was made in a ten-acre field of dry light land. The previous crop was white clover, trefoil, and ribbed grass, pastured with sheep. The seeds had been sown among wheat, and had after harvest a dressing of six or seven tons per acre of farm yard manure. They in consequence carried a heavy stock of sheep the whole summer, and the field was in such condition that there was some fear of the wheat being too gross. Thin sowing I thought likely to obviate this difficulty, and accordingly I had four acres dibbled on the 21st of October with between three and four pecks of Spalding's prolific wheat, by Newberry's dibbling machine. The whole field had been pressed with a common two-rowed presser following the ploughs. The six acres not dibbled were sown broadcast the same day, in the pressed seam, with eight pecks per acre of the same seed. After sowing, the whole field was rolled with Crosskill's clod-crusher, which completely erased the dibble-holes, and left the land in the finest possible order. The distance between the rows was in each case nine inches. The broadcast came up well, and though it looked rather crowded, and had a good many small heads, proved to be a very productive crop. The dibbled wheat came up as in the previous trial, much too thin. Not more than one-third of the holes produced a plant, though the machine had been closely watched, and scarcely a hole could be discovered that had not at least one

grain in it. The plants tillered wonderfully, but no tillering could possibly fill up gaps of a yard or more in length, which frequently occurred. When the corn was ripe, I had pulled up by the roots 35 yards in length of a row of the dibbled corn, and the same number of yards of a broadcast row, to ascertain the comparative number of stems produced by the two methods. The roots were carefully examined and separated into single plants, each grown from one grain. The result was as follows:—

35 yards dibbled gave 150 roots and 1,185 stems.

35 ditto broadcast gave 983 roots and 1740 stems.

Each root dibbled averaged 7 9-10th stems.

Broadcast, 1 1/2 stems.

This comparison leads us to the following facts:—1st. We see that in the same space 983 plants had come to maturity when sown broadcast, but only 150 when dibbled. This great deficiency of plant was for the most part not occasioned by winter frost, or any other cause of injury to the plant after appearing above ground but arose chiefly from the seed not having come up at all. This was a mystery to me at the time; it had occurred two successive seasons, once when dibbled by hand, once by machine; the land in both cases being in as fine order for sowing as land could be, and that the seed was not deficient was proved by the rest of the field sown broadcast having produced a magnificent crop; an experiment, however, tried this spring, and detailed in a subsequent part of this paper, will furnish a probable solution of the difficulty.

2nd. I would call attention to the effort made by the plant to make up for the above-named deficiency by abundant tillering; no less than 1,185 stems having been produced from 150 roots, when dibbled; whereas, where the plants stood thick, 983 roots only produced 1740 stems. I next compared the size of the heads. One hundred heads of the dibbled corn weighed 10 1/2 oz.; one hundred broadcast weighed 7 1/2 oz.; the heads having been taken as they came, without selection, and dried for several hours in front of a kitchen fire, to ensure their being perfectly dry. The number of grains were respectively 3,781 in the 100 grains dibbled, and 3,003 in the 100 heads broadcast. We here see, that in addition to the tillering of the plant, there are other causes at work to compensate for the want of plant, viz:—Better filled ears and bolder grain. The dibbled heads contained 25 per cent. more grains than those sown broadcast, and the appearance of the heads led me to anticipate some such result. The individual grains also were larger, 489 of the dibbled weighing as much as 500 of the broadcast. These efforts of the plant to make up the deficiency were, however, attended with some serious disadvantages. The strength of the plant was so long devoted to the formation of side shoots, that it was considerably later in pushing upwards, and therefore later in ripening. It was also mildewed, and therefore decidedly inferior in sample to the broadcast. I intended that some of the dibbled and broadcast corn should have been sold on the same market day; but in consequence of a mistake, this was not done, and the two parcels were sold at an interval of a week. The price realised was, for the

Broadcast, 13s. 4d. per bushel—Dibbled, 11s. per bushel.

During that week, however, the market had fallen at least 1s. per bushel for good corn, and rather more for a coarse sample, such as this was; and it would probably be correct to say that the difference in value was fully 1s. per bushel, and this was the opinion of the practical men consulted. I next came to the comparative produce. A rood of each was measured of, and cut before the rest of the field was mown, when the result was as follows:—

Produce per acre.			
Head.	Tail.	Head.	Tail.
bush. pk.	pk.	bush. pk.	bush. pk.
1 rd. broadcast	11 0 1 1/2	44 0 1 2	
1 do. dibbled	6 3 1/2	27 1 1 2	