

THE GLEANER:

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

OLD SERIES]

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

[COMPRISED 13 VOLUMES.]

NEW SERIES, VOL. V.]

MIRAMICHI, TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1847.

[NUMBER 48.]

INCENDIARY!

Whereas on the night of Saturday, or early on Sunday morning last, some person or persons "who have not the fear of God before their eyes," under the instigation of the Devil, actuated by malice, envy, hatred, and ill-will, set fire to the Double Saw Mill situate on Barnaby's River, which was soon reduced to a heap of ashes; from the frequent Threats that have been uttered that such would occur, the subscribers have little doubt of the ultimate detection of the perpetrators of the foul deed; but in order to its more speedy accomplishment, a REWARD OF FIFTY POUNDS will be paid to any person or persons who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the offending party.

GILMOUR, RANKIN & CO.

Miramichi, 23rd July, 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 WAFFS, FRANKELS, BLANKETS, TEA, Indigo, Iron, Nails, EARTHENWARE, and other articles suitable for the season, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms for satisfactory payment.

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; Douglstown 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—2s. Each passenger will be entitled to carry with him 40 lbs. of baggage; anything over that weight, 2 1/2 p. per lb.

Any person wishing to procure an Extra Conveyance from Chatham to Fredericton, can obtain the same on reasonable terms, at any time, by 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 baggage 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.

TO LET.

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

Chatham, August 9, 1847.

BLANKS

of various kinds for sale at the Gleaner Office:

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, } EXECUTOR.
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 & Pictou,

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. SCOVIL.

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 & Loundon, 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. LOUDON.

Chatham April, 1847.

TEA, TEA.

The subscribers have just received, and offer for sale, cheap for cash, a quantity of superior, fine flavored Nanyang, Oolong, and MOHSA SOUCHONG; fine Gunpowder and YOUNG HYOON TEAS, in boxes of from 13 to 50 lbs each.

K. B. & W. FORBES.

7th June, 1847

Books and Hats.

For sale by the Subscriber,

- Scots' History of the Bible.
- do Pictorial Illustrations do.
- do Bible Biography.
- do Guide to Knowledge.
- do Wonders of the World.
- do Sunday Book.
- do Pictorial Library.
- do History American Revolution.
- do History of Great Britain & Ireland.
- do Information for the People.

Also an assortment of Hats—Black and low crown Hats, Elk and Beaver do.

JOHN RUE.

Chatham, July 5th, 1847.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

All persons having demands against the Estate of ALEXANDER ALEXANDEE, late of Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester, deceased, are hereby required to render the same duly attested, and those indebted to make payment within three months from this date, to William Nesler, Esq., at his Office Bathurst.

ROLINA ALEXANDEE, Administratrix.
JOHN McINTOSH, Administrator.
Bathurst, 1st August, 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.

[Continued from our last.]

It was hoed with a very narrow hoe before the plant showed any side shoots or tillers, and was left in regular tufts about six or seven inches from centre to centre. This corn not being yet ripe, I cannot give the exact results; but, from its appearance, I should guess that the dibbled corn would yield several bushels less than the rest of the field; and there is so little difference to the eye between that which was thinned by the hoe and that which was not, that I cannot hazard an opinion upon their respective produce until brought to the test of measure and weight. In the foregoing experiments, tried three successive seasons, the thin sown corn was very inferior in produce to that sown thicker, and always for the same reason, that a large proportion of the seed did not come up. With a view to trace this failure to its source, I selected two samples of the best white wheat I could meet with, and sowed a few handfuls of each in a garden, I dibbled them one grain in each hole, holes about two inches deep, in a good strong loam, on the 10th of last March. Of one of the sorts 43 per cent. came up, of the other 49 per cent. After giving them a sufficient time for any straggling plants to make their appearance, I set to work with a trowel to examine the grains which had not produced plants. In almost all cases, and I examined a great number, I found that the grain had germinated, but had been destroyed by small white worms, some of them with numerous legs, some without; in one case only by a wireworm. In some instances the plant had nearly reached the surface, and had become coloured, but had its principal root eaten through, or the shoot itself so gnawed as to stop its growth. I next examined some of the dibble holes in the field which had failed to produce a plant, and found that these too had been destroyed by insects; but in this case chiefly wireworms. I was surprised at this result, as I had always supposed that little was done by insects until after the plant had appeared above ground. In all probability much more damage was done to the seed in this garden experiment than would have been the case in a field, as the high manuring and constant succession of crops in a garden attract insect depredators of all kinds. To make it clear that these insects were the real and only cause of the failure of the seed in the last experiment, I sowed a few hundred grains of a very inferior sample to that sown in the garden, in a hot-house, in a mixture of sand and charcoal, which I thought would be pretty free from insects of all kinds. In this case 90 per cent. of the grain formed fine healthy plants. These experiments explain a fact which is well known to all farmers, and which I had never before been able to account for, viz.:—That the same quantity of seed corn sown after an open fallow will produce many more plants than if sown on clover ley. Many reasons might be given for the plants thriving after a good fallow when once they are up; but as the young shoot in its early days is entirely dependent on the supply of food contained in the seed, there seemed no reason why these young shoots should not come up in one case as well as another. Still whether a good reason could be found or not, it remained a stubborn fact, and I now fully believe the right explanation to be that slings, wireworms, and other insects, find abundant food in the stems and roots of the clover while growing; but that when this is ploughed in they immediately attack the seed corn, whereas during a fallow they are starved out and obliged to move their quarters. I believe also that dibbling aggregates the

injury done in this way, as when insects, especially wireworms, find a dibble-hole, they generally destroy all the grains or plants in it before they move, and if this occurs to two or three adjoining holes, a large gap occurs; whereas I have repeatedly observed that wireworms moving down a row of drilled or broadcast corn leave some plants untouched, which in good land and a favourable season do much towards repairing the damage. In any further experiments that I may make in thin sowing I shall therefore give up dibbling and try the drill. Having now given a detailed account of my own experiments in thin sowing, I wish to remark that though I have carefully abstained from bringing forward the results of any experiments that I have not been personally to superintend from beginning to end, yet that I have taken some pains to collect information from practical men upon this subject, and wherever I was able to examine their crops at different stages of growth. These inquiries and observations have led me to the following practical deductions, viz., that thin sowing does not answer.

First, *wherever the soil is thin*, whether the substratum be chalk, limestone, sand, or gravel; as, if the ground be not well covered tolerably early in spring, the land is technically said "to burn," whenever a drought sets in, and the crop is materially injured.

Secondly, *wherever the land is out of condition*, imperfectly drained, or badly cultivated. It is not sufficient to say that there ought to be no such land; unfortunately there is still a good deal to be found in Yorkshire, and possibly some nooks and corners might be found even in Northamptonshire where the land is not quite farmed as it ought to be. On such soils the plant will not tiller freely, and weeds grow with such vigour that it is almost impossible to keep them down, and they smother what corn there is.

I now come to the most important question viz.—Is thin sowing safe practice on good land—land (*i. e.*) which is either naturally fertile or made so by good farming? I think not, except within very narrow limits; and I ground my opinion on the following facts: That if corn is very thin in winter, should the months of March and April be dry, it does not tiller sufficiently to produce a full crop, and it ripens later suffers more from the attacks of insects, especially wireworm, and is much more liable to mildew. I shall be told that a sufficiently full plant may be obtained by early sowing. This however, only applies to a portion of the land intended for wheat, as that portion under turnips and other root crops cannot be sown early; and as there are few open fallows on good land, it becomes a question for each farmer to decide for himself, whether it would be for his advantage to exert himself to get a portion of his wheat sown so early as to save a bushel or a bushel and a half of seed per acre, or whether his horses would be more profitably employed in cleaning his stubbles intended for root crops the following season, as long as the weather permitted, and to begin his wheat sowing at the usual time, at the cost of a few more quarters of seed.

I wish to call your attention to a point which I think of importance, viz., that sufficient alteration is not, in general, made in the quantity of seed as the sowing season advances. If four pecks are considered sufficient at the end of September, I think an additional peck should be used for every fortnight beyond that time. This would give us five pecks for the middle of October, six for the end of October, seven for the middle of November, and eight for the end of that month; after which no further increase seems necessary. Supposing, however that this is a tolerably good approximation to the truth as a general rule, it must of course be modified in accordance with the varying circumstances of the soil, climate, previous crop, and other causes, of which each farmer will be the best judge in his own case. I will, however, point out one which I believe has been