

Wm Chapman Esq

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK

ROYAL GAZETTE.

[Volume VI.]

TUESDAY, 31 OCTOBER, 1820.

[Number 31.]

The Gazette.

By His Excellency Major-General GEORGE STRACEY SMYTH, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c. G. S. SMYTH

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS a General Assembly of this Province has been summoned to meet at Fredericton on the second Tuesday of this Instant July: I have thought fit to prorogue the said General Assembly; and the same is hereby prorogued to the second Tuesday in October next ensuing.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Fredericton, the first day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and in the first year of His Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command, H. H. CARMICHAEL, Dep. Sec.

Regulations for granting Licences to cut Pine Timber on the Vacant Crown Lands.

Fredericton, 14th April 1820.

Every Petition for Licence to cut Pine Timber must contain the following particulars supported either by the affidavit of the Proprietor or a Certificate from a Magistrate, viz:

That the Petitioner is a British Subject, a Freeholder, and not connected, directly or indirectly, in the transaction, with an alien.

The Certificate of the Surveyor-General must also be obtained, that the district applied for is vacant Crown Land, and that there is no prior application to settle on the same.

The Petition is then to be lodged at the Secretary's Office, to be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor.

The Licence, if granted, will be given to an officer of the Surveyor-General's Department or to one of the Deputies of the Surveyor-General of the Woods, as his authority for inspecting and marking out the District therein described at the expense of the Petitioner. Previous to which a Bond must be entered into to His Majesty, at the Secretary's Office, at the rate of one shilling per Ton for the quantity of Timber mentioned in the Licence, and the established Fees of Office then paid in part of the sum specified in the condition of the Bond.

The officers in the Surveyor-General's Department and those in the Department of the Surveyor-General of the Woods, are hereby strictly charged against marking out any District without the previous authority of a Licence granted as aforesaid, or a special warrant under the Hand and Seal of the Lieutenant Governor: and every Person who shall enter upon the Crown Lands to cut Timber, before the District shall be marked out for him under such authority, will be prosecuted according to Law.

By order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

H. H. CARMICHAEL, Dep. Sec.

By ALEXANDER DAVIDSON, Esquire, one of the Justices of His Majesty's Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of Northumberland, in the Province of New-Brunswick.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the application of John Forbes, of the

firm (of Samuel Drinkwater and John Forbes, Copartners in Trade) of the Parish of Chatham, in the County and Province aforesaid, Merchants to me duly made, pursuant to the directions of the Act of the General Assembly of this Province in such case made and provided; I have directed all the Estate as well real as personal, of David Tozer, late of Northesk in the County aforesaid, Lumberer, (which said David Tozer has departed from, and is without the limits of this Province, or concealed within the same, with intent and design to defraud the said John Forbes and his said Copartner in Trade, and the other Creditors of the said David Tozer, if any there be, of their just dues, or else to avoid being arrested by the ordinary process of law, as has been made to appear to my satisfaction) to be seized and attached; and that unless the said David Tozer do return and discharge his debt or debts within three months from the publication hereof, all the Estate as well real as personal of the said David Tozer, within this Province, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said David Tozer.

Dated at Nelson, in the said County of Northumberland, the fifteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

ALEX. DAVIDSON, J. C. P. JOHN AMB. STREET, Atty.

Agricultural.

From the 'Code of Agriculture.'

Of Sowing, with a Comparison between the various modes of Semination; and on the practice of Transplanting Grain.

It is here proposed, to consider the principal modes of inserting the seed in the ground, and covering it afterwards. These may be treated of under four heads; broad-cast, or surface-sowing;—ploughing in;—drilling;—and dibbling;—to which shall be added, some observations on transplanting crops.

Broad-Cast, or Sowing on the Surface.

This continues to be the general mode of putting in seed, in the greater part of these kingdoms. The process is a difficult one to execute well, and it is impossible, from any description, to form an idea, of the measured step, the regular hand-fuls, and the artificial cast which the sower acquires, and which can only be learned by inspection, imitation, and practice. A skilful and experienced sower, regulates the prescribed quantity of seed to the acre, with wonderful precision, and distributes the seed over the ground, with the most exact equality; whereas the careless and the inexperienced, sow too much in one part of a field, and too little in another, and thus occasion an unequal and imperfect crop. Even where the seed is properly distributed on the surface, it depends upon the after operation of harrowing, whether it is deposited at the proper depth, so as to germinate with advantage.

Notwithstanding these objections, the broad-cast system has continued to prevail, not only on account of its requiring less expensive machinery, but where the climate is unfavourable, from the greater expedition with which it is executed. Indeed where the climate is unfavourable, any additional time and labour required, more especially during the seed process, would be very important considerations to farmers. Their establishment of men and horses, the heaviest of the charges in their business, is economically proportioned, to the work of the whole circle of the year; and, independently of all other considerations more than double the time required for broad-cast sowing.

Central Report of Scotland, vol. I. p. 370

Ploughing in.

Machines for sowing broad-cast, or on the surface, have likewise been invented. They are likely to be particularly useful for grass-seeds, which, from their small size, are distributed with more difficulty.

In order to remove the objections which have been made to surface sowing, and the risk of the seed being imperfectly covered by the harrows, in some districts the practice of sowing the seed, and ploughing it in, or under furrow, as it is termed, is successfully adopted. By this mode, the seed takes a stronger and deeper hold of the ground, and is not so liable to be thrown out, as when it is sown on the surface, and harrowed in.

In Norfolk, they have a singular mode of sowing wheat, after turnips, by two ploughs. The first plough merely skims the surface, and throws it into the last made trench; on this furrow the seed is sown, and covered by the bottom furrow, brought up by the second plough; the seedsman, always keeping between the two ploughs, and sowing the seed by hand between the furrows.

In Northumberland, another mode of semination has been tried, called ribbing, the seed being sown upon the surface, and then formed into ribs, or small ridges by the plough, of which practice the reports are favourable.

On Drilling in general.

The drilling of grain in regular rows, by machines invented for that purpose, is no new discovery. It has been practised from time immemorial in the East Indies, and likewise been long known in Spain. The introduction of that mode of sowing into this country, is justly attributed to the celebrated Tull, who founded it on the erroneous doctrine, that tillage without manure, would produce an endless succession of abundant crops. That theory is abandoned, but the practice of drilling still exists, with much advantage to the farmer, more especially when applied to green crops.

In discussing the subject of drilling, it is necessary to make a distinction between leguminous, or green, and culmiferous, or grain crops.

Drilling Leguminous Crops.

There is no question, that the culture in rows, is best calculated for them, because, 1. It carries off the extra moisture in wet soils; 2. It exposes more surface to atmospheric influence, by which the soil is ameliorated; and, 3. It gives an additional opportunity for the vegetation, and the destruction of weeds.

Beans should be drilled, not only on lumpy soils, but on harsh, strong, and stubborn clays. When drilled, from the manner in which beans grow, the pods are placed on the stem, from the root upwards, and of course must derive essential benefit, when filling, by the admission of air, in consequence of the open space left between the drills.

Drilling for turnips is likewise greatly to be preferred. The superior facility afforded by the drill culture, of simplifying and expediting hand-labour;—the advantages of applying recent and moist manure directly to the seed;—the more regular and correct adjustment of the number of plants to be left on a given space;—and the more

Survey Report, p. 207. An eminent agriculturist, (George Webb Hall, Esq.) is of opinion, that to sow wheat in any other manner, than under the furrow, that is, ploughing it in, ought to be condemned and exploded, on all soils, and in all situations, in the united kingdoms; and that for want of the universal adoption of this practice, thousands and tens of thousands of bushels of wheat, are annually lost to the country.

Marshall's Norfolk, vol. ii. p. 177. Engravings of these ancient machines, are in the Communications to the Board of Agriculture, vol. i. p. 352. Besides drill machines for sowing the seed, drill-rollers are sometimes used, to firm seed-seams in which the seed falls, when sown broad-cast, and is thus more easily and securely covered by the harrows. Duckett's drill plough prepares furrows for broad-cast sowing, without the pressure and consolidation of the soil below the seed, which the drill-roller occasions.

equal admission and circulation of air among the plants drilled, than in the broad-cast system, entitle it to a decided preference.

Potatoes also, ought to be planted in rows by all farmers, whatever plan gardeners or cottagers, on small patches, may adopt. There ought to be a distance of from 30 to 36 inches between each row, so that the fibres which nourish the plants, may not be disturbed by the hoeing; for if they are injured, the stems will be puny, and the bulbs few and small. There was a striking difference found in the same field, between a part that had been drilled, and a part that had been dibbled, in an experiment made to ascertain the advantages of each mode of culture.

The drilling of carrots has not been found to answer in Suffolk; but it has succeeded in the experience of Mr. Bauerworth and others in Scotland; and this useful plant, can thus be cultivated with profit on soils, where otherwise it would hardly be practicable;—the drills furnishing an artificial depth of soil in which they can be raised.

In regard to pease, where they are sown with a mixture of beans, drilling is to be preferred to the broad-cast system; though the hoeing is attended with difficulty, owing to the plant falling so early down the surface. The rows ought to be from 15 to 18 inches asunder, and the intervals repeatedly hand-hoed. Such weeds as may grow among the pease, should be pulled up by hand. It has been found that pease, properly drilled, and carefully hoed, were nearly as clean as the beds of a garden, at harvest, and the produce both of grain and haum quite satisfactory; whereas the headlands, which had been sown broad-cast, had a miserable crop of pease, thinly scattered among a multitude of annual weeds, and scarcely worth reaping.

As to tares, they are sometimes drilled, particularly when sown in spring; but broad-cast is the more general practice when sown in autumn. When drilled, the rows should be 15 inches apart; and in strong tenacious clays, this crop, when repeatedly hand-hoed, is said to be as profitable as beans.

- e. Communication from Mr. John Shirreff, J. Phytologia, p. 441. f. General Report of Scotland, vol. i. p. 519. g. Kent Report, p. 107. h. Communication from Mr. Middleton.

Sixteenth Anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

(Continued.)

Rev. B. W. MATHIAS, Secretary to the Hibernian Bible Society, (on moving Thanks to the Secretaries.)

"MY LORD,

"I shall not, at this late hour of the day, enter into minute details of the success of this cause in Ireland. I must however assure your Lordship and this meeting, that during the last year it has advanced with considerable rapidity; and while the pressure of the times has been severe upon us, our income has exceeded that of the former year by one thousand pounds, and the circulation of the Scriptures by ten thousand copies. Within the same period fourteen new societies have been formed, and others, inactive or fallen into disuse, have revived again. These various societies have been very active, not in the country merely, but in Dublin itself; and they have had great success, considering the opposition the cause has to encounter in that country. So far as the translation of the Scriptures in their own language has been attended to, it has been found that the people are every where anxious to receive them. I will mention one or two instances of this. One was that of a poor woman, who had always manifested great shyness to hear the Scriptures, till they were sent into that neighbourhood in her own language. She heard them read by a person who possessed