

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK ROYAL GAZETTE.

[Volume VI.]

TUESDAY, 22d AUGUST, 1820.

[Number 25.]

The Gazette.

By His Excellency Major-General GEORGE STRACEY SMYTH, (L. S.) 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, 24th April 1820.

Every Petition for Licence to cut Pine Timber must contain the following particulars, supported either by the affidavit of the Party 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 Lieut. Governor.

H. H. CARMICHAEL, Dep. Sec.

By ROBERT PAGAN, Esquire, one of the Justices of His Majesty's Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of Charlotte, in the Province of New-Brunswick.

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon the application of Tyler Porter Shaw, of the Parish of St. George, in the County of Charlotte, Merchant, to me duly made, pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided: I have directed all the Estate as well real as personal, within the said County, of Charles Cox, the younger, late of the Parish of St. George,

which said Charles Cox, the younger, is departed from and without the limits of this Province, or concealed within the same, with intent and design to defraud the said Tyler Porter Shaw and the other Creditors of the said Charles Cox, the younger, if in the County of Charlotte aforesaid, Yeoman, any there be, of their just dues, or else to avoid being arrested by the ordinary process of Law as it is alleged against him) to be seized and attached; and that unless the said Charles Cox, the younger, do return and discharge his said debt or debts, within three months from the publication hereof, all the Estate as well real as personal of the said Charles Cox, the younger, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said Charles Cox, the younger.

Dated at St. Andrews, in the said County of Charlotte, the nineteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

ROBT PAGAN, J. C. P.

JAS. BARBER, Atty.

By JOSEPH HOME, 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 Hugh Munro, Esquire, (of the Firm of John Johnston and Hugh Munro, Copartners in Trade, of the Parish of St. Peter, 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 Thomas Dodd, late also of the Parish of St. Peter, in said County, Merchant, (which said Thomas Dodd has departed from and is without the limits of this Province, or concealed within the same, with intent and design to defraud the said Hugh Munro and his said Copartner in Trade, and the other Creditors of the said Thomas Dodd, 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 Thomas Dodd 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 Thomas Dodd, within this Province, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said Thomas Dodd.

Dated at New-Castle, in the said County of Northumberland, the twenty-eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

JOS. HOME, J. C. P.

JOHN AINS. STREET, Atty.

MEADOWS.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS HIS EXCELLENCY in Council, has thought fit to direct that all the ungranted meadows should be leased out for one year, for the benefit of the Agricultural Society; and that the Committee of each County should be desired to lease the said meadows by public auction, and account to the Central Committee for the same.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons occupying or improving such meadows, are to bring forward a report of the state of them, and the quantity of hay cut each season: and to such a preference will be given: Those who keep back such information, cannot expect favor; and persons acquainted with the situation of any ungranted and unoccupied meadows, are requested to report to the Office of Surveyor-General of lands.

Fredericton, 1820, 7, 10.

Agricultural.

From the 'Code of Agriculture.'

Height.

It is necessary that ridges, on wet land, should be well rounded, so as to form the segment of a circle, without being carried to so ridiculous an extreme, as is the case in Gloucestershire, where two men standing in the furrows, cannot see each other's hands.

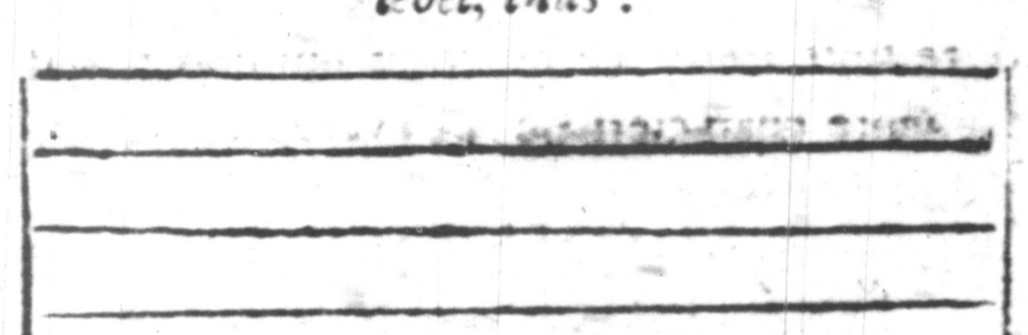
The high ridges of the Vaies of Eveham and Gloucester, have long been proverbial. They are often from 15 to 20, and even 25 yards wide, and from four feet, to four feet three inches, and sometimes more in height; but eight yards wide, and from two to two and a half feet high, is the favourite size. Every ridge of these dimensions, however, is more steep-sided than is necessary. These masses of earth, were probably accumulated, in order to render the land dry; but they cannot be too severely reprobated, since the art of draining has been so much improved. See Marshall's Gloucestershire, vol. 1, p. 75; Ridge's Gloucestershire, p. 405.

For the purpose of elevation, the soil is gathered, in the course of ploughing the ridge, once or twice, according to its dryness or wetness. Indeed, in very wet lands, the soil has often been gathered thrice with much success, especially for a spring crop; for this mode, not only lays the land dry through the winter, but enables the farmer, to commence his operations sooner in the spring. The height, however, should not be too great; only sufficient to furnish a declivity to let off the water; for when the crown is raised too high, one-half of the ridge is often covered from the sun, (a disadvantage which is far from being slight in a cold climate), and the crop, which is always best on the crown, is more easily shaken by the wind, than were the whole crop is of an equal height. But it may be remarked, that the height of a ridge by gathering, entirely depends upon the deepness of the furrows; for some farmers, by two gatherings, will raise the ridge as high, as others will do by three.

Line of Direction.

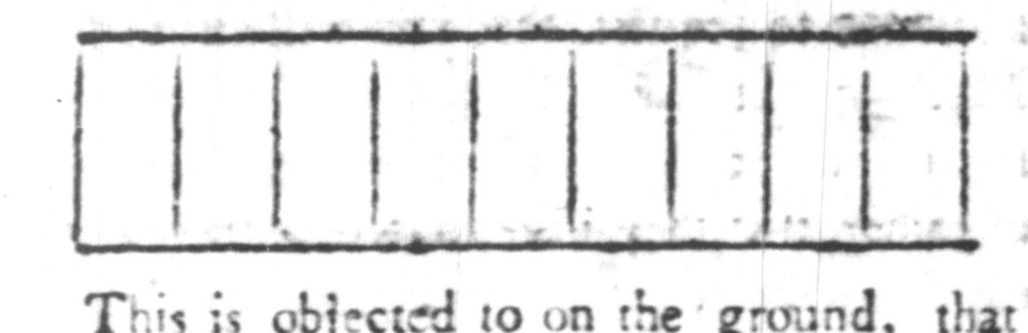
The last point regarding ridges, which it is necessary to consider, is, the line of direction, more especially in steep grounds. There are four modes in which the ridges may be laid out on such declivities.

When they are planned on the same line or level, thus:



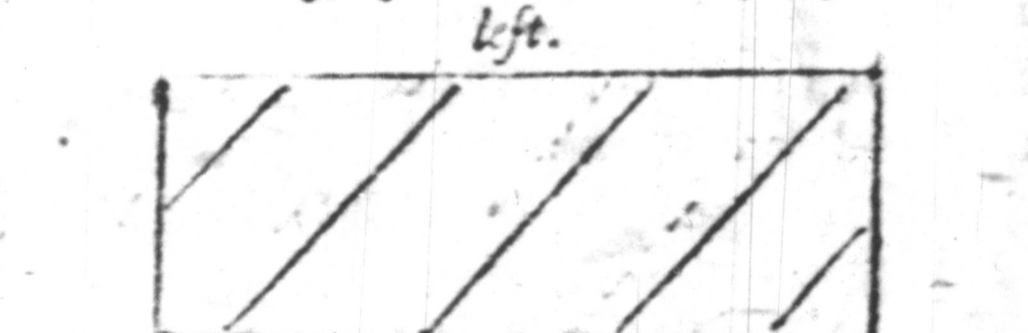
This is done, partly with a view of preventing the soil and manure from being washed down, and partly from the idea, that it is easier for the cattle to work it. But this is an awkward mode of ploughing; and, unless the subsoil is porous, it keeps up the water in the furrows.

When the Ridges are straight up and down.



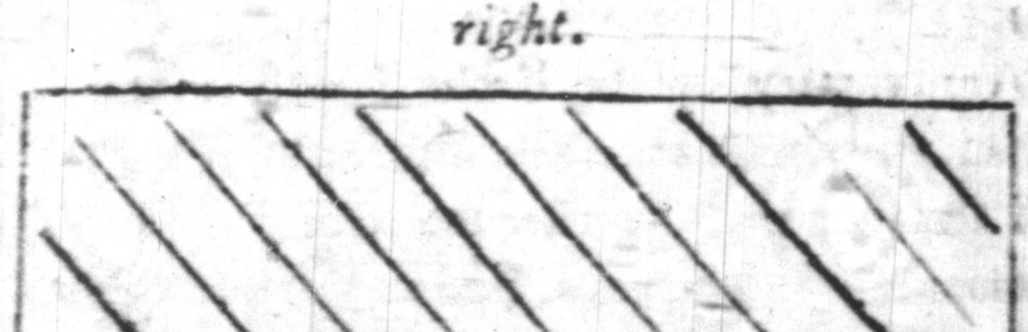
This is objected to on the ground, that the soil and manure are both apt to be washed down, and when the plough is going up, the earth makes such a resistance, that it is extremely difficult for the cattle to cleave the ground without the utmost exertions.

From the top of the Bank sloping to the left.



This mode also does not answer, for when the plough is going up, the ploughman is obliged to force the Earth against the bank, which makes but very indifferent work; and it cannot be done without injury to the cattle.

From the top of the Bank sloping to the right.



This is the proper plan to be adopted; for when the ridges are laid in this manner, the horses have a better footing, and the ground always falls from the plough, as it goes upwards, without any great exertions on the part either of the ploughman or the cattle. The ground is not forced against the bank, until the plough is coming down, and then it is done with so much more ease, that one-third less strength of cattle will plough an equal quantity of land.

In the case of drilled turnips also, owing to the many furrows between the drills, the Gentleman Farmer, p. 74. From about three to four inches in height, per yard in width, is considered a proper height.

when the turnips are eaten off by sheep, and the ridges run up and down the acclivity; not only the soil, but their dung and urine, are carried off, which greatly augments the evil. B-sides, where the field is steep, the dung for the turnips can be much easier carried along diagonal ridges.

Some farmers, however, when a field is very steep, plough only down hill, the plough being drawn up hill empty. By this method, the horses travel up hill in less than half the time they could go with a furrow, and by being fresh at the top, they come down with spirit. By giving also the direction a little to the left in going down, the furrow falls away from the plough freely, every inch of the soil is perfectly raised, and land ploughed from pasture, lies so close together, that the sod rot in one year, as readily as it would otherwise do in two, and when cross ploughed, cuts easily by the plough. The contending against the hill also, hurts a horse, in one day, more than three days' ploughing in the way pointed out. Perhaps one-fourth of the time is lost, but that is amply repaid, by getting the work properly done, and by the advantage in the after ploughing. If there be soil enough, any ground, however steep, may be cultivated on this principle, and by this mode, land may be ploughed, which would otherwise be impracticable.

Where the land is excessively steep, it may be ploughed directly across, by means of a plough with a shifting mould-board, usually called a turn west plough, which admits of ploughing both backwards and forwards, shifting the mould-board in such a manner, as always to throw the furrow-slice down hill. It is attended, however, with this disadvantage, that it brings lower and lower the staple of the soil.

Another rule regarding ridging is, to direct the ridges north and south, if the ground will permit. In this direction, the east and west sides of a ridge, have the influence of the sun equally divided between them; and the crops they produce will ripen at the same time. In clay soils, however, ridges must be regulated by the fall or run of the water, so that no rule can be applicable to that particular case.

Of Ploughing.

The various benefits arising from good tillage, cannot be too much inculcated. By tillage, the composition and consistence of the soil is improved, and adapted to the nature of the different species of cultivated plants.—By its assistance, the manure, and the seed, are most advantageously inserted.—It is calculated to give considerable relief from surface-water, and undue moisture, by enabling the cultivator to extend the depth, and to adjust the surface of the soil.—It can be employed to destroy almost all the varieties of weeds which lurk in the soil, either as roots, or as seeds, bringing the former to the surface, and inducing the latter to vegetate.—By the same means, various tribes of insects, and their larvæ, are got rid of.—And by exposing the soil to the influence of the atmosphere, the decomposition of dead substances, and, at the same time, the growth of living plants, are promoted.—As all these important advantages are to be obtained by the operations of tillage, it is not to be wondered at, that skilful and experienced husbandmen, have, in all ages and countries, emulated the highest ideas of its utility.

Indeed where tillage is imperfect, there can be no good or complete husbandry. In one extensively cultivated district, it is stated as more than probable, that a third part of the crops collectively, on some of the best soiled fields in it, is every year lost, through the want of sufficient tillage; nay, that perhaps, from one-fourth to one-sixth part, of the produce of the arable lands.

c. Remark by Mr. Charles Alexander.
d. Communication from Mr. Blackie, scion.
e. Gentleman Farmer, p. 79.
f. Coventry's Discourses, p. 73.