

# THE NEW-BRUNSWICK ROYAL GAZETTE.

Volume VI.]

TUESDAY, 15th AUGUST, 1820.

[Number 24.]

## The Gazette.

By His Excellency Major-General  
**GEORGE TRACEY SMYTH,**  
(L. S.) *Lieutenant-Governor and Com-  
mander in Chief of the Province  
of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.*  
**G. S. SMYTH.**

### A Proclamation.

**W**HEREAS 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 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 expence 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, Att'y.**

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.

**JOH. HOME, J. C. P.**  
**JOHN AMB. STREET, Att'y.**

### MEADOWS.

#### ADVERTISEMENT.

**W**HEREAS 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 in 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.'

#### The Breadth of Ridges.

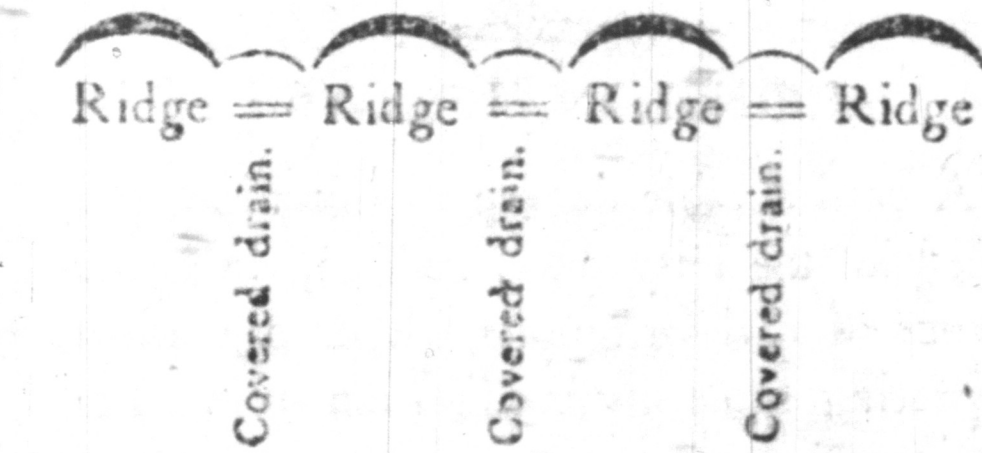
(Continued.)

It is further urged, that clayey soils, and such strong loamy soils as are apt to become too wet, should be formed in ridges of three or four, or at the utmost not more than five feet in breadth. Such ridges have the advantage of a drain at each of these distances, by which the land is rendered dry without a run of water. They are so narrow, and consequently well raised, that no rain can lodge upon them; nor can more water soak into them, than is calculated to pulverize the soil, by the aid of frost, and in that manner promote the success of the crop. No inconvenience can arise from any length of furrows, to a field ploughed in very narrow

ridges, if proper use be made of grips. Where the ridges and furrows are sufficiently narrow and numerous, the soil cannot be washed. The soil being washed, and the furrows suffering by runs of water, is the result of the ridges being too broad, and proves their ruinous tendency. The furrows between broad ridges are unproductive, because the rain that falls on them, washes away the soil; whereas the furrows between very narrow ridges are not washed away, and they remain fruitful. Hence, it is contended, that a ridge of twenty yards broad, should be divided into twenty small ridges, and these would divide the rain and snow, into as many equal parts, in the furrows, where the moisture would partly be taken up by absorption, and the rest would be dissipated, or passed quietly off the land, in which manner it would do no injury. But in the other case, of one furrow to run off all the rain and snow, which may fall on a ridge of twenty yards in breadth, it would occasionally become a rivulet, every winter, and that would wash away, both the soil and the seed; which would leave the furrows without corn, and the whole field deteriorated, by the annual loss of the finest part of its soil and manure.

In regard to dry, porous, turnip soils, it is of little importance, whether ridges are formed at all, unless to regulate the sowing and cutting down the crop. A thirty feet ridge is, in such cases, considered to be a proper width, as it saves time in ploughing, having fewer furrows to clear out in finishing the field: it also saves time in forming the ridges, when the land has been cross ploughed; and it keeps more moisture in the soil, than ridges of less width.

The peculiar mode which has been put in practice, by an intelligent farmer in Scotland, (of having covered drains in the furrows of broad ridges), would probably be of use, in several districts of England; particularly in the vale of Gloucester, as in wet seasons, and more especially in winter, each furrow, where these broad ridges are used, becomes a canal of stagnant water. The farmers in that vale, have so far adopted the plan above recommended, as to plough a small ridge, between the high ones; and they have nothing to do, but to put a hollow drain under these small ridges, in order to effect a most important improvement. The following Sketch will give some ideas of the nature of the operation.

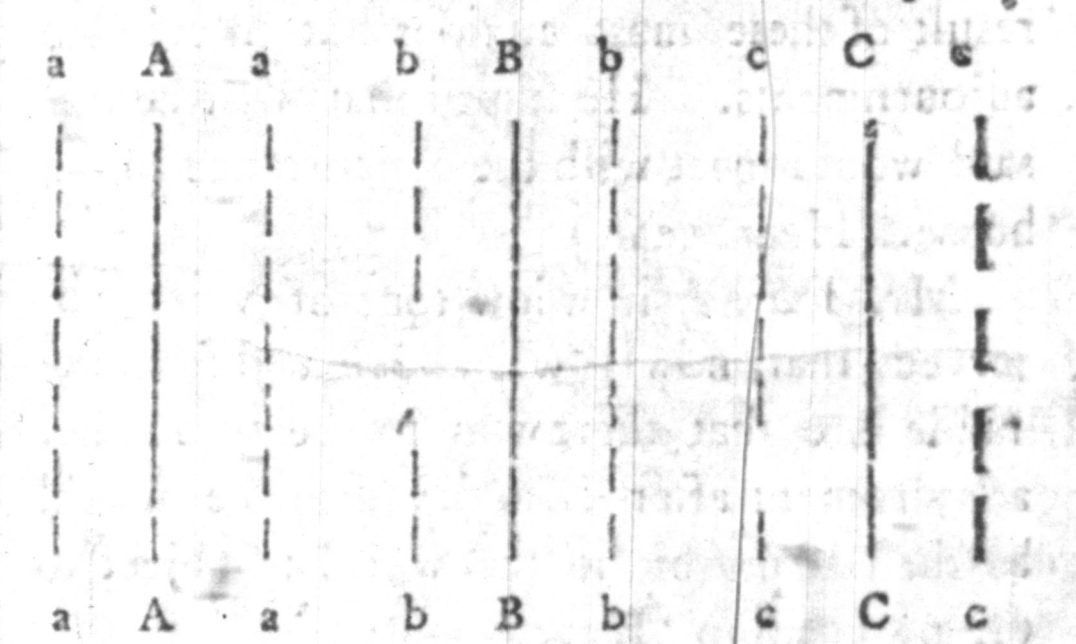


The drains are generally about two feet and a half deep, and as narrow at the bottom, as an ordinary spade can conveniently work them. They may be filled with bricks, or small stones, to the depth of rather more than a foot, and covered in the usual manner with straw and earth. By this simple operation, the land, instead of clogging and becoming miry in wet weather, and being broken up with the greatest difficulty in dry weather, even with a team of seven horses, c. can, "be ploughed at any time; the seed can be put in, if there is but a single dry day; in the ordinary course of things, a crop may always be relied on; and the soil being equalized, the crop is always equal d."

It may be proper to add, that the same plan is adopted in some districts on the Continent, and was practised by the celebrated Arbuthnot, who is characterized by a. Communication from John Middleton, Esq. b. Marshall's Gloucestershire, vol. i. p. 79. c. Rudge's Gloucestershire, p. 103. d. Communication from Mr. Andrew, of Tillumb, near Perth: Husbandry of Scotland, vol. i. p. 57. Mr. Cheere, of Cambridgeshire, also recommends, ridges, five or six yards broad, with a hollow drain in each furrow.

Mr. Young, as the best farmer he ever met with, in the course of his long experience.

It is objected to broad ridges, that a ridge twenty-four paces wide, cannot be ploughed so soon by an hour, as two ridges twelve paces wide, because much loss of time is experienced, at each end of the field, from the plough having to move so many yards out of its work, before it arrives at its proper situation for re-entering the land, while little or no loss of time is experienced, in the ploughland horses swinging about to enter their work again, in a ridge twelve paces wide. But this objection has been obviated by the following expedient: supposing two broad lands, say of sixty feet, marked out by the furrow A B C. One ploughman begins along A, and ploughs the land, always turning round the points AA, keeping his right hand constantly to AA, till he has ploughed fifteen feet on each side of the furrow to a a a. The second ploughman has been doing the same round BB, and the third round CC. All now change their stations. The first takes the space between aa and bb, keeping his right hand alternately to BB and to AA. The second does the same between bb and cc in the same way; and so of the rest. In this manner, there is no more travel in a sixty feet ridge than in one of smaller dimensions. The annexed sketch will elucidate the nature of the plan.



This method is frequently adopted in cross-ploughing fallows and green crops; and is well known to intelligent and experienced ploughmen.

It is evident, in addition every other consideration, that the breadth of ridges, must also depend upon the mode of culture. Where the broad-cast system is followed, the size must be calculated, for enabling the sower to scatter the seed equally over the land. Whereas, when the drill system is adopted, the breadth must be adjusted to the size of the machine. In wet or tenacious soils, it is an excellent plan, to make the horses walk in the furrows, and to drill a whole ridge at once.

#### Straightness of Ridge.

It is extremely material, to have the ridge as straight as possible. It is the very essence of good ploughing, to hold the plough even, which it never can be, if it has to work in a curve. Besides, ridges, when very crooked, measure more in the serpentine direction, than when taken in a straight line, and consequently they must require more labour in ploughing, harrowing, &c. than if they had been perfectly straight. That does not imply, that there is more land in the field. No form of ridges can alter the quantity within the same boundary; but

a. Mr. Arbuthnot went to Essex, in certain ticklish seasons, to view the effects of hollow draining, with the assistance of narrow lands, and still narrower three feet ridges, which he found well enough adapted to loams, through which, with the aid of hollow draining, the water freely percolated; but in others, so tenacious as to merit the appellation of clay, the deficiency was manifest. His ridges were 33 feet broad, from two, to two and a half feet in height, and in every furrow he dug, and filled, a well-executed hollow drain. Young's Lecture on the Husbandry of three celebrated British Farmers, p. 18. On this subject, Mr. Middleton observes, that clay is only drainable by open furrows, for it is well known, that covered drains are nearly useless on such a soil. Neither does broad ridges permit a tenacious soil to be harrowed, without injuriously treading it, whereas narrow ridges have furrows for the horses to walk in.

f. It is said, that a good sower will scatter the seed sufficiently correct in ridges of any breadth; but such sowers are not always to be met with.