

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK ROYAL GAZETTE.

[Volume VI.]

TUESDAY, 8th AUGUST, 1820.

[Number 23.]

The Gazette.

By His Excellency Major General
GEORGE STRACEY SMYTH
(L. S.) Lieutenant-Governor and Com-
mander 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 sum-
moned 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 pro-
rogued 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 particu-
lars, 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 ap-
plied 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 De-
partment or to one of the Deputies of the
Surveyor-General of the Woods, as his au-
thority for inspecting and marking out the
District therein described at the expense of
the Petitioner. Previous to which a Bond
must be entered in to His Majesty, at the
Secretary's Office, at the rate of one shilling
per Ton for the quantity of Timber men-
tioned 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 spe-
cial warrant under the Hand and Seal of
the Lieutenant-Governor: and every Per-
son 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 ap-
plication of Tyler Porter Shaw, of the Pa-
rish of St. George, in the County of Charlotte,
Merchant, to me duly made, pursuant to the di-
rections 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, in
the County of Charlotte aforesaid, Yeoman, if
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 Jus-
tices of His Majesty's Inferior Court of
Common Pleas for the County of North-
umberland, in the Province of New-
Brunswick.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the applica-
tion 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, Mer-
chant, (which said Thomas Dodd has departed from
and is without the limits of this Province, or con-
cealed 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 AMB. STREET, Att'y.

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 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 per-
sons 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.'
Ridging.

The first point to be considered is,
the propriety of having the field in ridges, and
where that is necessary, the form in which
they ought to be made.

Dry soils, being deficient in moisture,
ought to be tilled flat, as any sort of drainings
which the furrows might afford, would be
prejudicial rather than advantageous. In
Kent, dry land, cultivated by the common
turn-wrest plough, is left as level as if it
were dug with a spade. The moisture is
thus equally diffused, and retained under the
surface of the earth. This practice is like-
wise thought to be convenient to the opera-
tions of the mower (such of the crop be-
ing there cut down by the scythe);—it is
also favourable for laying down the ground

into pasture,—and it effects a considerable
saving of labour. a The plan of cultivation
without ridges, is sometimes done by going
round and round a hill from the circumfer-
ence to the centre, or from the centre to the
circumference. This mode requires little
more force than common ploughing; it is
likewise an expeditious mode, as there is no
occasion for turning, and is of use, as by it
every inch of the soil is moved. b But
ridges are essential in wet soils and climates, c
operating as open drains, without the assist-
ance of which, the crops would be rarely
productive in rainy seasons. It is therefore,
of much importance to the farmer, to be
fully master of the rules, by which ridges
can be formed to the best advantage. These
may be considered under the following heads: 1.
The proper length of ridges; 2. Their
breadth; 3. Their straightness, and the best
means of altering the shape of crooked
ridges; 4. Their height; and, 5. The
proper line of direction, when the ground
is steep.

The proper Length of Ridges.

The length of a ridge must vary accord-
ing to the size of the field;—the acclivity
of the ground;—and the nature of the soil,
whether wet or dry.

In fields with much acclivity, ridges of
about 150 yards are found to be most con-
venient. A longer ridge, in such situa-
tions, tends to fatigue the horses; and if
much rain or snow should happen to fall on
land recently ploughed, the finest particles
of the soil, and the most valuable parts of
the manure, will be washed out of the ground,
and conveyed along the furrows, with too
much facility by a long run, to the head-
land, or to the nearest brook or river.

In wet soils, where the ground is flat, a
ridge from 240 to 300 yards, may be con-
sidered as the proper length. If it exceeds
300 yards, the water may not easily get
away, or it might be necessary to form a
head-ridge across the hollow of the field, so
as to form a level for carrying off the extra
moisture;—or, at any rate, to have grips,
or small open cuts, to convey the accumu-
lated water to the ditch, situated in the lowest
part of the field.

In soils of rather a dry nature, and where
the land is level, the ridge may be still longer;
though, on the whole, a ridge from
350 to 400 yards seems to be the prefer-
able length, when circumstances are suitable.
If it exceeds the latter size, horses are apt
to be fatigued, from going so long on a
stretch; and the loss by turning, when the
ridge amounts to 350 yards, is not consider-
able. Besides when the ridge is very long,
it is not only sown with more difficulty, but
it has a tendency to discourage the reapers,
when employed in cutting it.

The Breadth of Ridges.

Few subjects in husbandry have occa-
sioned a greater diversity of opinion, than the
breadth of ridges. The reasons urged in
favour of the different sizes, shall therefore
be assigned, and the reader left to judge,
from the statements laid before him, which is
most suitable to the soil he cultivates.

In poor, clayey, wet soils it is maintained
by some farmers, that the ridges should be
made only from three to six, or, at the ut-
most, seven feet broad; that on wet soils,
small ridges kept the soil moderately dry;
and that on thin soils, the staple is increased,
by putting the earth of five feet upon four,
while the produce is as great, as if the whole
land had been under crop. Plants, they
 contend, are uniformly more healthful on
narrow, than on board ridges; and the crop,
they assert, ripens more equally, when they
are moderately raised, than when they are

a Kent Report, p. 65.

b Kames's Gentleman Farmer, p. 72.

c Lord Kames is of opinion, that though clayey
soils should in all cases be ridged, yet heavy soils
should be tilled flat in a dry country, but ridged in
a wet one, high or low, according to the degree of
moisture and tendency to clay.—GENTLEMAN
FARMER, p. 73.

highly gathered. A narrow ridge is cer-
tainly not so well calculated for sowing
broad-cast, as too much of the seed goes
into the furrow, but this might be obviated,
by using a drill machine, of the required
breadth; and there is an advantage in cut-
ting down the crop, when each reaper may
have a separate ridge. d

On wet land, ridges eight feet broad, to
be ploughed crown and furrow, have been
recommended, because the grain in that case,
is equally good on every part of the ridge.
This mode of ploughing, answers perfectly
well on sandy and gravelly soils, and even
on loam; but is not calculated for a clay
soil. Hence, many prefer, on strong soils,
twelve feet ridges; and on them, a skilful
sower can always command the seed, even
in a strong wind. Nor are fourteen feet
ridges too broad for regularity of sowing,
even in a windy district; and in regard to
expedition in reaping they claim an advan-
tage.

A variety of ingenious arguments have
been urged in favour of fifteen feet ridges;
that they are easily kept dry;—that the
seed can be sown at all times, even with an
adverse wind at once going about;—that
two barrows, going once about, completely
cover the ridge; and that is a proper pro-
portion or breadth for three reapers. e

On the other hand, the farmers of East
Lothian, where this subject has been particu-
larly studied, prefer ridges of eighteen
feet, and in some cases of twenty-four feet,
on soils of a strong or clayey nature, provi-
ded the soil be deep. They consider,
ridges of these breadths, to be not only bet-
ter calculated for preserving the land from
receiving injury by wetness; but also as
serving to promote the several processes of
dancing, sowing, harrowing, and reaping;
and some of them, who have been induced to
try narrower ridges, have been convinced,
they say, by dear bought experience, of their
error, and have replaced their fields into
broad ridges, with their former good suc-
cess. Indeed, where the soil is deep enough
to admit of three gatherings from the flat,
without sustaining injury, they allege, that
a breadth of twenty four feet, may often be
adopted with advantage.

The practice of England and Scotland,
regarding the breadth of ridges, is so totally
at variance, that it must partly be attributed
to difference of climate; and partly to the
useful, but expensive system, of hollow drain-
ing, so frequent in England. In Scotland,
it is maintained, that narrow ridges are soon
rendered wet and poachy, and are long in
getting dry;—that the crowns, not being
raised sufficiently high, the rain that falls
cannot be carried off;—that if the inter-
furrows are filled with water, it soaks through
the ground, to a depth nearly equal to their
bottom;—that it requires more time to take
up the inter-furrows, than to plough an equal
number of bouts on the ridge;—that turn-
ing the horses short, at the end of narrow
ridges, is attended with difficulty;—that it is
proved by experience, in climate more rainy
than the southern districts of England,
(namely, in the Lothians), that the strongest
and most retentive soils, are kept perfectly
dry in ridges, when properly rounded, of
from eighteen to twenty-four feet in breadth;
and that if the ground can be kept only
equally dry, the broad-ridge ought to be
preferred, as there are fewer inter-furrows,
where, it is well known, that the grain nei-
ther grows so well, nor ripens so early, as that
on the ridges.

In opposition to these doctrines, it is con-
tended, that the breadth of ridges should
diminish in proportion to wetness of the
soil; on that principle, in the wet clays of
Middlesex, ridges are sometimes only two

d These were the sentiments of that eminent
Norfolk farmer, the late Mr. Money Hill.

e That is, five feet to each reaper; but this
labour, it is said, would be more accurately accom-
plished by three ridges, of five feet each.