

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.

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 Li- cences 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 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 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, 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 HOWE, 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.'

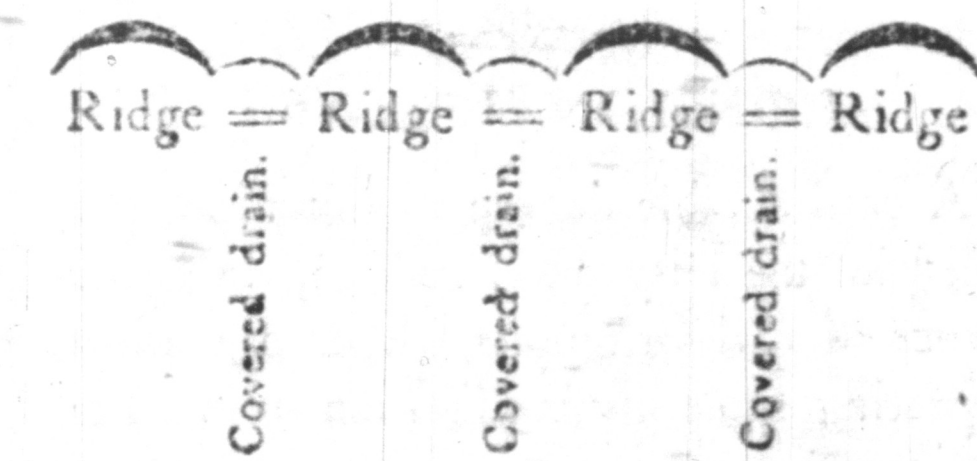
The Breadth of Ridges. (Continued.)

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 ad-
vantage 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 in-
convenience can arise from any length of fur-
rows, to a field ploughed in very narrow

ridges, if proper use be made of grips.
Where the ridges and furrows are suffi-
ciently 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 fur-
rows 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 con-
tended, 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 dis-
sipated, 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 finish-
ing 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 Scot-
land, (of having covered drains in the fur-
rows of broad ridges), would probably be of
use, in several districts of England; particu-
larly in the vale of Gloucester, as in wet sea-
sons, 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 hallow
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.

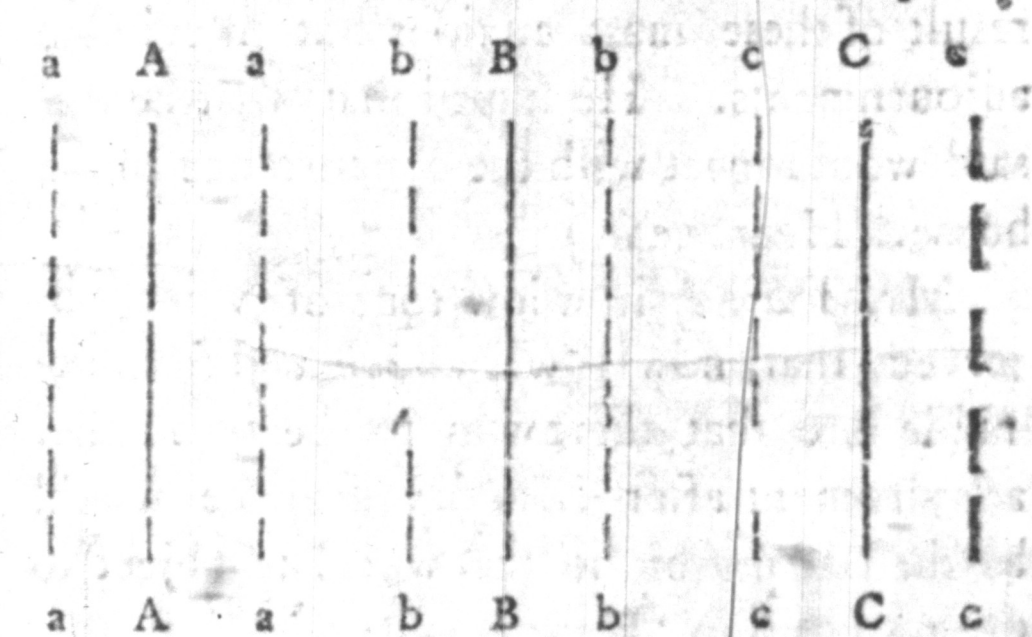


The drains are generally about two feet
and a half deep, and as narrow at the bottom,
as an ordinary spade can conveniently work
them. They may be filled with bricks, or
small stones, to the depth of rather more than
a foot, and covered in the usual manner with
straw and earth. By this simple operation,
the land, instead of clogging and becoming
mire 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 cele-
brated Arbutnot, 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 Till-
lumb, near Perth. Husbandry of Scotland, vol. i.
p. 57. Mr. Cheere, of Cambridgeshire, also re-
commends, 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 experi-
ence.

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 experi-
enced, 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 fol-
lowing 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 turn-
ing 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 experi-
enced ploughmen.

It is evident, in addition every other con-
sideration, 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 es-
sence 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. Arbutnot went to Essex, in certain tick-
lish seasons, to view the effects of hollow draining,
with the assistance of narrow lands, and still nar-
rower 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 use-
less on such a soil. Neither does broad ridges per-
mit a tenacious soil to be harrowed, without inju-
riously treading it, whereas narrow ridges have fur-
rows 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.