THE NEW-BRUNSWICK ROYAL GAZETTE.

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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, 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.

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 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.'

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 likewise thought to be convenient to the operations of the mower (much of the crop being 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 circumference 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 assistance 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 according 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 convenient. A longer ridge, in such situations, 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 headland, or to the nearest brook or river.

In wet soils, where the ground is flat, a ridge from 240 to 300 yards, may be considered as the proper length. If it exceeds 300 yards, the water may not easily get away, or it might be necessary to form a headridge 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 accumulated 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 preferable 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 considerable. 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 occasioned 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 utmost, 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 highly gathered. A narrow ridge is certainly 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 cutting 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 advantage.

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 harrows, going once about, completely cover the ridge; and that is a proper proportion or breadth for three reapers. *e*

On the other hand, the farmers of East Lothian, where this subject has been particularly studied, prefer ridges of eighteen feet, and in some cases of twenty-four feet, on soils of a strong or clayey nature, provided the soil be deep. They consider, ridges of these breadths, to be not only better calculated for preserving the land from receiving injury by wetness; but also as serving to promote the several processes of dunging, 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 success. 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-draining, 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 turning 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 neither grows so well, nor ripens so easily, as that on the ridges.

In opposition to these doctrines, it is contended, 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

a Kent Report, p. 65.

b Kames's Gentleman Farmer, p. 73.

c Lord Kames is of opinion, that though clayey soils should in all cases be ridged, yet loamy 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.

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 performed by three ridges, of five feet each.