

# VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND AGRICULTURAL REPOSITORY.

DUMFRIES, THURSDAY, November 17, 1791.

Office of Inspection, 1791.

THE dealers in ardent spirits in this town will be pleased to take notice, that I shall, at convenient times, expect to be notified by those who have entered spirits under the denomination of OLD STOCK, at this Office; when each cask, case, or vessel containing the same shall be emptied, in order that I may attend in person, to have the marks thereon taken off according to law.

Richard M. Scott, Inspector.

Dumfries, Nov. 3.

## Negroe Charles

Will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, for ready money, before Mr. William M. Daniels' door, Tavern-keeper here, precisely at three o'clock in the afternoon of Monday the 5th day of December next, being the first day of Prince William Court.

The above Negroe was sold under execution (at that time the property of Col. Francis Triplett) about eighteen months ago, when I paid the purchase money for him, and got a Bill of Sale, as well from the purchaser as from Col. Triplett. I gave Col. Triplett a promise of redeeming him in the course of two or three weeks, on the payment of the money advanced—the money has not been refunded to this hour—it is uncertain how far this promise might be construed to extend, and being unwilling to run the risque of this fellow's life longer, it becomes necessary to dispose of him, of which Col. Triplett is advertised.

Thomas Montgomerie.

Dumfries, Nov. 9, 1791.

## James James,

At his Store, near Mr. M. Daniels' Tavern,

HATH just received, and now opening, a general assortment of GOODS, suitable to the approaching season, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms, for cash or country produce.

Dumfries, Oct. 13, 1791.

THE Editors request those Gentlemen who have favoured their establishment, to forward their subscription money, without delay, that they may be enabled to support their undertaking.

## Four Dollars

REWARD.



RANAWAY, in January last, a Negro Man, named QUAMMINY, a short black fellow, between 40 and 50 years of age; speaks bad English and is very subject to get drunk; he was purchased by me of Matthew Harrison, Esq. since his elopement,—he has been seen in and about the town of Alexandria, where it is supposed he now is.

The above Reward will be paid for securing him in any gaol, and reasonable charges if brought home to

RAWLAND GAINES.

Dumfries, Nov. 3, 1791.

## To be SOLD

BY the Subscriber, several Lotts of Ground in the Town of Dumfries, to wit,

- Lott No. 21 on Cameron street 67 Feet front and 123 Feet back, Lott No. 22 on Fairfax street 67 feet front and 123 back, Lott No. 23 on Fairfax street 40 feet front, 123 feet back.
- Lott No. 59, on Princes street joining the Court-House Lott, with good improvements, 42 front and 176 feet back.

Likewise 90 Acres of Land well timbered within three and a half Miles of the said Town, to support the above Lotts with fire-wood, all in fee simple. the above will be sold on credit, one third part payable in 6, one third in twelve, and one in eighteen Months, giving bonds with approved security. Negroes, Tobacco, Certificates, or Lands will be taken in payment at their Value.

WILLIAM TYLER.

Dumfries, October 25, 1791.

## Take Notice.

SO many trespasses have lately been committed, and such inconveniences arise daily from the numbers who frequent my fields, that I am constrained thus publicly to forewarn all persons from hunting with either dog or gun, or coming within the inclosures. A recourse to law I should regret, but from many losses, must seek redress that way, without due notice is taken of this Advertisement.

JOHN MACRAE.

Orange-Field, Oct. 13, 1791.

## AGRICULTURAL.

Of the Increase of SHEEP and WOOL.

To the Owners of Sheep, in the State of VIRGINIA.

AS the increase of sheep and wool, would be very beneficial to you, and of great service to the people of the States in general;—I take this method to give some remarks worthy your attention, having observed a fatal neglect to those creatures, against the inclemency of the winter season; thereby you not only lose a great share of your wool, but also the numbers of old sheep and lambs.

Let England be your example in raising wool; and there, no doubt, but we may make a large quantity of woollen cloths which would prevent our running so largely in debt at home, and enable us to pay in due time for what necessaries we cannot do without. In the northern counties in England, where large herds of sheep are raised, and which are the riches of those mountainous and hilly parts—it is a very necessary and general custom (though neglected in this State,) to make an ointment or salve of butter and tar, which they lay upon their whole flock, the latter end of October, or beginning of November, being about the time cold weather sets in; (the method of making this ointment or sheep salve) take an equal quantity of butter and tar, put the tar into a tub, or cask with the head out; stir it well with a flat stick, about two inches broad, for two hours or more, till it is become gentle, soft and free from lumps, while this is doing, let another person take the butter (either old or new) and melt it over a very slow fire; then put it into the tub with the tar, continuing to stir till they are mixed together, and the next day it will be fit for use.

The method of using this salve, is as follows: lay the sheep on a bench or crutch made for that purpose, tie the four feet together,—the man sits on one end and holds the sheep betwixt his legs, in that posture he finds necessary. Then he sheds (opens) the wool with his thumbs and fore fingers, keeping his thumbs at the bottom of the wool, beginning at the head of the sheep and running along the back as far as he can reach. Then take a piece of salve about the bigness of a small hickory nut, and run it along the skin when he has opened the wool, for 10 or 12 inches, and then replenish it again, till the whole line is finished; when this is done he makes a new shed (or opening) as before; about half an inch distant from the other; and so on till the whole sheep is covered. This kind of salving keeps the skin gentle and warm in the severity of the season, whereby they are enabled to withstand the excessive wet and cold, (so destructive to sheep) without much damage, so that in general they will have a full coat or fleece of wool, and the sheep be in a healthy thriving condition, more able to produce a greater increase. It is through the owners care and this salve, that so great a number of sheep and quantity of wool are raised in England. A neglect whereof would in a few years ruin that valuable treasure.

A large sheep will take about a pound of this salve, but a less quantity will be sufficient for those of a smaller kind. It is customary to lay the greatest quantity on ewes, as it gives strengt and prosperity to them in their increase.

If the farmers in general would follow this simple method of salving sheep, they would find them thrive so much better than they have hitherto done, that in seven years they would raise four times the number, and every coat or fleece of wool, would be double the quantity and of a much better quality.

It is not a general practice in England to change an old flock of sheep, but to exchange some every three or four years, being careful to get such as are of a good healthy breed, with wool suitable for the market.

If wool begins to look a little rough, as thereby it is discernable when it is likely to come off: Take a handful of leaf tobacco, and boil it in a little urine, make it pretty strong, which lay about the place affected, and it will be of good service to hinder its spreading.

When any sheep lose their wool before the usual time of shearing, and the young coat is but short, it would be well to shear it over, (though nothing could be got worth keeping) as thereby it will keep or prevent the wool from falling off the next year.

Do not think I have given a receipt to cure all the disorders in sheep, but I am convinced that if you are actual and particular in the application as above, and

