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CROWN LAND OFFICE, March 3, 1854.

THE undermentioned Lots of Land in the Tobique Indian Reserve, in the County of Victoria, as recently surveyed by Messrs. MacLachlan and Garden, will be offered for sale by H. M. Gardea, Esquire, the Commissioner, at Beveridge's Andover, on Wednesday the 7th day of June next.

The purchasers will be required to pay the present estimated value of the improvements at the time of sale, in addition to the purchase money.

The purchase money must be paid in not more than three instalments, at intervals of twelve months each, whereof the first must be paid at the time of sale; and on the two remaining instalments if paid at the same time, a discount at the rate of 15 per cent. shall be allowed. Two pence per acre in addition to the purchase money will be charged for the survey already made.

No. of Lot.	Present occupant or claimant.	Acres.	Upset price per acre.	Value of Improvements.
1	Samuel Lovely,	70	4s. 3d.	£22 0 0
2	James Murphy,	95	"	45 10 0
3	John Hanson,	35	"	37 0 0
4	Abraham Topham,	50	"	40 0 0
5	Do.	180	5s. 3d.	107 0 0
6	Benjamin Beveridge,	130	"	74 10 0
7	Stillman Armstrong,	132	"	140 0 0
8	John Larlee, Senr.,	102	"	113 10 0
9	Elijah Larlee,	82	"	106 10 0
10	Thomas Lovely,	176	"	140 10 0
11	Joseph Lovely,	118	"	104 0 0
12	John Larlee, Junr.,	136	"	153 0 0
13	Daniel Craig,	200	"	194 0 0
14	James Taylor,	155	"	113 0 0
A	Sutton Armstrong,	116	"	124 0 0
15	Anthony Nichol,	142	"	91 10 0
16	Joseph Topham,	127	5s. 6d.	87 10 0
17	Anos Larlee,	158	4s. 9d.	60 10 0
18	Do.	116	4s. 3d.	7 0 0
19	Do.	175	"	12 0 0

R. D. WILMOT, Sur. Gen.

March 18, 1854.

The above sale is Postponed until Friday the 4th day of August next.

R. D. W.

Agriculture.

Worms in the Head of Sheep.

In answer to several inquiries on this subject, we give the following extract from Cole's Treatise on the Diseases of Animals, which gives the best popular practice in relation to the worms in the head of sheep; although it may not be strictly correct in some of its details, it affords our correspondents valuable information on the subject.—[Country Gentleman.]

CAUSE.—A large fly, or bee, (*Oestrus ovis*.) lays its eggs in the nostrils of sheep, in August and September, and perhaps earlier and later, where they hatch, and from twenty-five to one hundred small white grubs, with black heads and a black streak on the back, may sometimes be found in the cavity between the nostrils and windpipe. They continue in this place till the next summer, when they get their growth, and are as large as a pipe-stem, and nearly an inch long, with four large teeth, as hard as bone. They then leave the sheep, and soon cast off their skin, when the bee appears, and is ready to lay a new lot of eggs. Some say that the worms do not injure fat sheep, as they find sufficient support in the nostrils; but in poor sheep, for want of food, they ascend in the head. When attacked by the fly, sheep run with their noses to the ground, and often thrust them into the loose earth to shut up the avenues of approach to the enemy.

SYMPTOMS.—They do not generally appear till towards spring, at which time they may be discovered by a sickly countenance and loss of flesh, notwithstanding the best of keeping; sometimes running at the nose, (though not always,) and snorting, as if trying to blow something from the head. In some cases the sheep suddenly spring about in a wild, frantic manner, and drop down

dead. When this symptom is exhibited, the grubs have assailed some vital part. When they do not die in this manner, they become so poor that their wool stops growing and falls off, and they give little or no milk. Sometimes they linger, pining away, and do not die till June or July.

PREVENTIVE.—Smear the noses of sheep with tar frequently, from the coming until the departure of the fly. To be sure, begin in July, and continue the use of tar till October. It may be applied directly to the noses of sheep, but the better way is to lay it in a trough or on a board, and strew salt on it, and the sheep, in eating the salt, will smirch their noses pretty well themselves. Give them salt in this way frequently, or keep a supply by them. Tar is also a specific against other diseases.

REMEDY.—Take half a pound of good Scotch snuff, pour on it two quarts of boiling water, stir it and let it stand till cold; with a syringe inject about a table-spoonful of this liquid and sediment up each nostril. Repeat this three or four times, at proper intervals, from the middle of October to the first of January. The grubs are then small and more easily destroyed than afterwards, and they will not have injured the sheep as they will if this operation be deferred till later. Half an ounce of asafetida, pounded in a little water, and added to the snuff, will make it more effectual. There need be no alarm if the sheep be very drunk, and apparently in the agonies of death, when the operation is performed, as they soon will recover. Dry snuff may be blown up the nose with a quill, and have a good effect, but it is a slow and dirty job.

The reason for repeating the operation is, there are many cavities and folds where the grubs may not be exposed, and by repeating the application often, they may crawl out, and, by a change of situation, become exposed to the snuff. The sediment is thrown up, as it will be likely to remain longer, and prove more effectual than the liquid.

ANOTHER.—Blow tobacco-smoke well up the nostrils, by inserting the stem of a tobacco-pipe, well charged and blow at the bowl, through a covering of cloth, for a few seconds, then in the other nostril.

ANOTHER.—Pour into each nostril of every sheep affected, a tea-spoonful each of spirits of turpentine and olive oil.

Mr. J. Brown, of Akron, Ohio, a distinguished flock-master, of much experience, says, in the "Ohio Cultivator," that the fly, which is of light drab color, deposits a crawling maggot at the nose of the sheep. He had taken hundreds of them alive and active, from flies. His son had them deposited twice at his nose, while at work among the sheep. The flies work in summer, and in the fall till cool weather. The act of depositing is done very quick, and the maggot is ready to pass immediately into the head. The only chance to destroy them is during their infancy, before they pass high into the head, which is not under five or six weeks. There are two sets in a year, if not more. Matured ones have been found in the heads of lambs not more than four months old.

REMEDY.—He uses tobacco-water with excellent success, commencing the last of July, and applying it till the last of October, generally three times in the season. Boil one pound of good tobacco in a gallon of water. Turn the sheep on their backs in a little trench dug in the ground, and with the head held back on the ground, inject with some force about a table-spoonful of the liquor into each nostril, pointing the syringe so that it will go into the cavities in the head, instead of falling into the throat. If at first the animals appear sick and cannot stand, they will soon

get over it. Two persons will go through with several hundred in a day.

Dr. Dadd, in quoting from Guther, describes the symptoms as, running or turning round by the sheep in eccentric circles, sometimes stepping forward again. The older the disease, the more the animal turns. According as the worms occupy the right or left, the sheep turns to the right or left, if on both sides, the turning takes place to the one or the other alternately. When the worm is on the median line, the animal does not turn. Dr. Dadd gives the following remedy:—

Take powdered worm seed,	1 ounce,
sulphur,	1-2 do.
charcoal,	2 do.
flax seed,	1 pound.

Mix them, and divide into eight parts, and feed one every morning. Make a drink from the white Indian hemp, (*Asclepias incarnata*.) one ounce of which may be infused into a quart of water, to be given every night.—*Maine Farmer.*

New Farms Lately Discovered.

Lawyers ascertained, a long time ago, that landholders owned far down below the surface; but farmers never suspected that their deeds gave them a right to more than six inches of the surface. Scarcely any have thought of looking deeper than this, except the diggers for gold and water. The subsoil plow is revealing to agriculturist treasures before unknown. Discoveries in the earth are keeping pace with those in the sky, and a new earth is opening to the cultivator, as a new heaven to the astronomer. In the soil is a great source of phosphate of lime, which few farmers have hit upon; I mean in that part of the farm which lies more than six inches below the surface. There since the Deluge has lain undisturbed this fertilizer in a hard compact mass. Roots of the grains and grasses cannot penetrate it. There it is, and has been for thousands of years, insoluble, except when roots apply themselves to it.

Not one farmer in twenty ever ploughs deeper than six inches. The roots cannot get at the mine below, for it is too hard. As beneficial as the subsoil has proved to be where used, not one farmer in five hundred uses one throughout the Empire State. You may ask them why this is so, and they will answer, our grandfathers never used them, and they generally had crops, and we think it better to follow their example than to be carried away by the silly fashions of the present day.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

Peaches in a Cold Climate.

Levi Bartlett, of the Granite Farmer, gives an interesting statement in regard to raising peaches in New Hampshire. It appears in 1840 he sowed some peach stones, which came up and made a vigorous growth, but were entirely cut down the next winter. And so on for three years, during which time the ground was well tilled and manured. He here gave up the effort to grow peaches where the thermometer fell to 28 below zero, and left the trees to shirk for themselves. This neglect, by causing a slow growth has been their salvation; "the trees now stand in the nurseries apparently as hardy as the gnarled oak."

"Grass and weeds sprang up among the trees and retarded their growth, and every succeeding winter killed less and less of the new wood up to the spring of 1850, when scattering blossoms appeared on eight or ten of the trees, which produced fruit of various qualities. In 1851 there was a much larger show of blossoms, succeeded by two or three bushels of fruit.

"In 1852 had thirty trees in full bloom; the all produced fruit, ripening in a succession of five or six weeks. Last May we had forty trees in bloom, and probably we had from 50 to 60 bushels of peaches, of various qualities, from very good to poor—and of different colors, shape and size and in time of ripening embracing a period of five or six weeks."—*Provincial Wesleyan.*

Corn Hoeing and Top Dressing.

In looking over the mode of cultivation practiced by those most successful in growing the corn crop, and especially the statements of those who have taken premiums or large products of this cereal, we almost invariably find that clean culture and top-dressing were practiced. The corn was hoed at an early stage in its growth, after first going through it several times with the cultivator so as to mellow the soil as far as possible; and then to each hill some stimulant was given, such as plaster, ashes, (leached or unleached) or a mixture of the two. In a few weeks the cultivator and hoe were used again, and the stalks thinned to four in the hill; nor did this suffice, for if time allowed, before the corn came too large to admit of the passage of the horse, the cultivator was again employed and another dressing with the hoe given. At this stage in its growth the ground becomes so shaded by the luxuriant leaves of the grain that little farther attention is needed.

Experience confirms what reason teaches, that large crops of corn can only be grown on rich and well cultivated soils. The structure and size, and the rapid growth of the plant show that it requires to be well supplied with the necessary food for its growth and perfection. It possesses the power of elaborating healthy aliment from the coarser food than almost any other cultivated plant, hence its great value as a preparatory crop when such manures are used. It draws largely upon the air and hence needs that its large leaves be kept healthy and fresh, not parched and rolled by drought or discolored by the presence of stagnant water in the soil.

Plow deep, manure freely, plant early, hoe and top-dress with ashes or plaster, keep the soil mellow and flat and allow no weeds to grow, and your corn crop will repay well all your care and attention. Neglect it, and "nubbins" will be your reward.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Look out for the Caterpillars.

The common tent caterpillar is making its appearance on apple-trees in abundance. They were uncommonly abundant last year, and although much pains were taken by many orchardists to thin them off, yet the season being uncommonly dry, they multiplied fast.

When their tents or webs first appear, they can be easily destroyed by one of the brushes made for that purpose, called Pickering's brush. The being sharp, and the caterpillar being very tender while small, the brush cuts them to pieces, being placed on the end of a pole and rubbed over them.

A swab put on the end of a pole, and dipped in suds made of whale oil soap, or even suds from common soft soap, and then rubbed over them will destroy them.—*Ibid.*

A Farmer, (says Cole,) dismissed a hand in cause in his absence, he only set nine trees in a day. The Farmer set out the remaining nine one of the hundred himself the next day. The result was that the nine bore more fruit the year of bearing than all the others.

It costs no more to raise a hundred bushels of apples, than the same quantity of choke peaches.