

## SHEEP.

Ere another number of our paper is issued, some of our best farmers will have several lambs which they know how to take care of. Some of our worst farmers may also have some and to those we would wish to speak. Many will be frozen to death, others will have their ears and tails frozen even in dry sheds, and thus check the growth of the lamb. The best treatment is prevention. If the lambing place is warm enough there will be no danger, but not one farmer in a thousand has a suitable place for early lambs and should not attempt to have them too early without conveniences. However, many may be saved even if partly frozen, by placing the frozen extremities in cold water, until the frost is drawn from them and then rubbing the lamb with a coarse cloth till dry; there will be no danger of its then freezing. We never knew of a lamb freezing after it was once dried, that is, provided it is not allowed to get wet and has sufficient nourishment. There is, numerically speaking, a great loss by having lambs early, but in point of value, one early lamb properly cared for, is worth two and often three late lambs. Give all your sheep shelter at this season of the year and a little grain to encourage a flow of milk, and to prevent your wool from becoming cotted. Sheep should not be in a damp or wet shed; better to be in the open air than confined in filth; it tends to diseases of various kinds. Now is the time to feed celery. We do not commend large quantities of turnips for breeding ewes before lambing. They are good for growing stock and may be given freely to ewes after lambing, a limited quantity only should be supplied to them previously. We have met with losses from too generous use of them, the lambs have been overgrown and caused difficulty in lambing and a greater loss in ewes than when only moderately used. This is a caution that is not much needed by most farmers at any time, especially this year when our root crops are scarce, but as we are speaking on this subject we deem proper to mention it. Some may profit by it in future.

Eight thousand sheep perished in a snow storm in south-eastern France, recently, causing their owners a loss of \$35,000.

The decline in the price of wool and the prevalence of foot rot among the sheep has caused a panic among Indiana and Ohio wool growers. Farmers are rapidly slaughtering their stocks. In Knox County, Ohio, 40,000 sheep have been killed within two months, and a proportionate reduction has occurred in other counties. This policy, of course, will diminish the yield of wool next spring.

A Kentucky farmer recommends that wool-raisers pasture their sheep with cattle as an effectual preventative of ravages by dogs. He has followed this practice for many years, and he has never lost a single member of the flock by dogs.

**GROWTH OF WOOL IN THE UNITED STATES.**—The Rutland county (Vt.) Journals says: "The history of the growth of wool is very curious. Fifty years ago not a pound of fine wool was grown in the United States, in Great Britain, or in any other country except Spain. In 1784 a flock was sent to the Elector of Saxony as a present from the King of Spain, whence the entire product of Saxony wool, now of such immense

value. In 1809, during the invasion of Spain by the French, some of the valuable flock were sold to raise money. The American Consul Jarvis, at Lisbon, purchased 1,400 head and sent them to this country. A portion of this pure and unmixed Merino flock is still to be found in Vermont at this time. Such was the origin of the immense flock of fine wool sheep in the United States at the present time."

At a late sale of sheep, at Worcester, England, fifteen Shropshire Down rams brought from £6 6s. to £23 2s.—Twenty Leicester rams averaged £6 16s 6d. Ten Oxford rams from 14s to 70 guineas.

**A SHEEP VERDICT.**—Some months since the Messrs. Hammond, of Middlebury, Vermont, lost a celebrated Merino ram, on which had been obtained a policy in the Hartford Live Stock Company. It seems payment was denied, and the matter went before the Circuit Court in Rutland, where a verdict for the plaintiffs of \$5,000 was obtained.

The Butchers' Association of New York have awarded to Mr. George Oliver, of Galt, a valuable silver cup for the best sheep brought into their market this season.

## Club Prizes.

Our readers have seen the list of prizes that have been advertised in our paper, and presented by gentlemen that wish success to this paper and the Agricultural Emporium. Active agents may make money easily by gaining them. You see those that have already been awarded. There are many highly valuable prizes yet to be awarded, that were advertised last month. All those that get up a club of 15 or over, are sure to have one of Prang's highly interesting Chromo pictures of Poultry of the World worth \$2, and if they are not all gained they will be sure of having some of the large prizes. The Threshing Machine, the \$50 cash, the Cider Press, \$25, and all the prizes below the \$10 Washing Machine, are still to be gained. Besides the prizes given this month, as we find numerous small clubs and single subscribers coming in, we offer them also inducements. These are offered to those that are not in arrears, or new subscribers.

## Prizes Sent in in January.

A. G. Machell, King, —J. Abel's Feed Mill, \$35.  
John Day, Thamesford, —G. Leslie's Fruit trees, \$25.  
J. Richardson, North Pelham, —J. Elliott's Plough, \$16.  
W. A. Ayerst, Wyandot, —J. N. Lake's Sewing Machine.  
W. H. Gane, Ingersoll, —M. Cousins' Straw Cutter, \$14.  
J. Tassie, Madoc, Jones & Co's Farm Bell, \$12.  
J. Pennock, Elgin, Leeds Co., —1 prize Washing Machine, presented by J. Baker, of Oakville, \$10.  
The following gentlemen have gained the very handsome picture of Tropical and Summer Fruits, which are \$1 50 each, and we feel sure they will be highly admired by all who see them.

G. Wilcox, Bethany; H. Pollard, York; W. Eggleston, Cold Springs; J. D. Campbell, Molesworth; Norman Fields, Mallorytown, and G. W. Clemens, St. Georges. Numerous persons have gained free copies of the paper. They may send for them, or increase their lists for higher prizes.

We have not yet received an article suitable for the award of the literary prize. Persons that have not yet been awarded prizes on account of their numbers being high enough, or from an omission, may still have the opportunity of adding to them.

**ERRATUM.**—In our January issue, we neglected to give the address of Isaac Freeman, who raised 51 bushels of early Gooderich potatoes from ½ bushel of seed, his address is Rodney P. O.

FARMERS we do not pretend to give you as large or handsome or expensively finished paper as some of the English and American Agricultural papers are, but for the amount of really good, useful and practical matter that is of importance to us, we ask you to judge each article in this paper and compare them with any publication, compare the number of articles and what is said and decide for yourselves. Remember this publication is not intended to interfere with politics excepting those relating to agriculture.

It is stated in the AMERICAN ENTOMOLOGIST that there are seven different insects, three of which are known to devour the larvae of the curculio, and four are strongly suspected of doing so.

A few days since a lady of Gloucester, Mass., had occasion to leave her house for a few moments, and left her six months' baby on the floor. On returning, she was surprised to find the child missing. After searching for some time she discovered that the family dog had taken the baby to the garret and deposited it in a basket of rags.

If a farmer looks out for the odds and ends about his farm, it may be put down that he will be successful.

Many Christians, says Beecher, are like chestnuts—very pleasant nuts, but enclosed in very prickly burs, which need various dealings of nature, and her grip of frost, before the kernel is disclosed.

Russia has sixty-eight agricultural schools and colleges, one of which has 3,000 acres attached.

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## LONDON MARKETS, LONDON, Jan. 25th, 1869.

Fall Wheat, per bushel.....	1 00	to	1 10
Spring Wheat do.....	1 00	to	1 02
Barley do.....	1 10	to	1 25
Oats do.....	45	to	47
Peas do.....	70	to	80
Corn do.....	65	to	75
Beans do.....	1 00	to	1 50
Clover do.....	6 00	to	6 25
Timothy do.....	2 00	to	2 50
Rye do.....	75	to	80
Hay, per ton.....	\$8 00	to	\$10 25
Butter, prime, per lb.....	20	to	25
Eggs, per dozen.....	18	to	20
Potatoes, per bushel.....	65	to	75
Apples.....	75	to	1 00
Flour, per 100 lbs.....	2 50	to	3 00
Mutton, per lb., by quarter.....	6	to	7
Beef, per pound (on foot).....	5	to	6
Pork.....	5 00	to	9 00