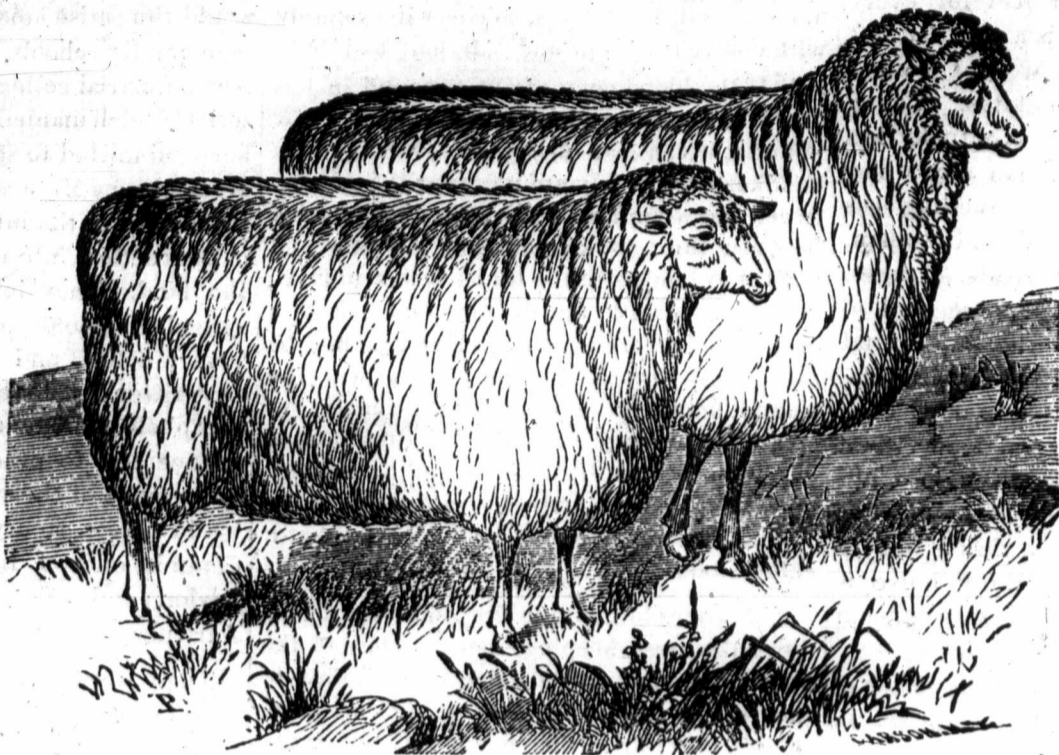


## COTSWOLD SHEEP.

As the season for improving our flocks is at hand, we furnish our readers with the representation of another pair of Cotswolds, as these sheep appear to be the favorite stock at the present time. We have some that we intend to sell at our sale, but we have not kept them in as high order as most breeders, still for those requiring that class or Leicesters, we can supply them from different flocks, from different parts of the country. If half bred, three-quarters bred, or seven-eighths, or even pure bred, we can supply them by stating



price, age, and style of sheep required. If orders are sent to us in time, we have now some selections. Gentlemen sending from a distance may safely depend on having their orders filled in a satisfactory manner. The prices vary from \$10 to \$500. Half-bred lambs \$10 to \$15; three quarters bred \$12 to \$20; pure bred \$25 to \$200; sheerlings three-quarters bred \$25 to \$40 pure bred \$30 to \$200. We have devoted more time and attention to the Cotswolds and Leicesters, consequently do not profess to understand so much about the Merinos, and light-wooled sheep.

We furnish our readers with the representation of a fine pair of South Down Sheep. We are not offering any of this class of sheep for sale this season, as we have not paid much attention to, therefore we are not as well informed about them as about other classes. Those gentlemen that have good flocks of them would do well to send us information about them as we have applications for many things that we are unprepared to supply.

## SOUTH DOWN SHEEP.



## Advantages of Underdraining.

Waring, in his "Elements of Agriculture," states that the advantages of underdraining are many and important, and enumerates the following:

1. It entirely prevents drouth
2. It furnishes an increased supply of atmospheric fertilizers
3. It warms the lower portions of the soil.
4. It hastens the decomposition of roots and other organic matter.
5. It accelerates the disintegration of the mineral matters in the soil.
6. It causes a more even distribution of nutritious matters among those parts of soil traversed by roots.
7. It improves the mechanical texture of the soil.
8. It causes the poisonous excrementious matter of plants to be carried out of the reach of their roots.
9. It prevents grasses from running out.
10. It enables us to deepen the surface soil. By removing excesses of water—
11. It renders the soil earlier in the spring.
12. It prevents the throwing out of grain in winter.
13. It allows us to work sooner after rains.
14. It keeps off the effects of cold weather longer in the fall.
15. It prevents the formation of acetic and other organic acids which induce the growth of sorrel and similar weeds.

## OUR SALE.

We are unable with our present means to carry on the breeding and supplying of so many different kinds of stock. We now intend to dispose of our breeding stock, and pay more attention to buying and selling, as we cannot always keep up a supply from our own raising, that is in the manner they should be. We would prefer selling each class as they are to one individual, but perhaps no one will purchase the whole stock of any one class. They will be sold singly. We can safely state that there is no herd of Ayrshires in Canada, west of Toronto, that are equal to ours.

Our colts are deserving of attention; our hogs are not surpassed; our sheep have cost us a vast sum, but our pastures have been too bare, and they do not look half as well as they ought to, nor is any of the stock in such order as it ought to be, consequently they will bring much lower figures, than they would otherwise. Should any person purchase the whole stock in each class, we would assist them by our knowledge to manage them, and they could become the suppliers of the Emporium.

We wish to extend our connection in raising seeds of different kinds. We have already several persons raising some for us. It requires more attention than we can possibly spare to attend to the raising of stock and seeds, besides attending to the ware room and this paper. We consider this sale will lessen our labor and put the Agricultural Emporium on a better footing than it has yet been.

FOUNDER IN HORSES.—H., in the Rural World says a foundered horse may be cured by throwing a tablespoonful of pulverized alum well back in the mouth of the horse as soon as the founder is discovered. The animal should be kept from water a day or thereabouts. This was tried on several occasions, and never without success.

At a late meeting of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, President Anderson, in speaking of the cut worm, stated that he had found a remedy in sprinkling salt over his strawberry bed. He used it in the proportion of four bushels to the acre.