

must give a description of the animals, the number of the certificate, name of herd-book, etc.

Way-bills for unregistered young stock must give a description of the animal and bear notation that breeder's declaration was produced and is on file with the agent's copy of live stock contract.

The owner or agent will be carried in charge on the same terms and conditions as prevail in the handling of ordinary stock.

Rates Charged on Animals Shipped from Ontario to Exhibitions in Manitoba and the West

The C.P.R. will carry animals from Ontario to the Northwest for exhibition purposes at the reduced rate per carload, and will return the same at one-half the going rate. For instance, a shipment to Winnipeg would be charged \$72. If returned to the original point of shipment the rate would be \$36 in addition to the \$72, total \$108, from any point in Ontario west of Montreal to Winnipeg. Corresponding rates to other points.

An attendant will be carried free with each carload.

Complaints have recently reached my office from breeders residing near outlying stations in the Province of Ontario that they cannot obtain the privileges outlined in this circular. The complaint sometimes has been that the reduced weight rates given herein were not allowed by certain station agents, or that the reduced rates for carrying purebred animals are not known and not granted by certain agents. In every case of this sort that has been brought to my notice I have appealed to the railroad authorities, and in every case I have obtained the required rebates. Hereafter if any shipper of live stock fails to readily obtain the privileges herein outlined, if he will communicate to me by letter, telegram, or telephone, I will have no trouble in having the matter immediately set right.

Further particulars may be had by applying to the general or local freight agents of the C.P.R. or the G.T.R., or F. W. Hodson, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ontario. In case any shipper fails to obtain any of the above freight rates, such a one is respectfully requested to immediately write or telegraph full particulars to the undersigned.

F. W. HODSON.

N.B. The rate of \$251.00 to New Westminster, B.C., which is given above, will also apply to Vancouver.

Secretary Dominion Cattle, Sheep, and Swine Breeders' Associations.

Parliament Buildings, Toronto,
February 23rd, 1898.

Telephone No. 4461.

LAMBING TIME.

NECESSARY PREPARATIONS AND PRECAUTIONS.

All flocks should be looked over now and the shearlings placed in a pen by themselves. They are not such hearty eaters generally as the older animals and will not get a fair chance among them.

Separate all shy eaters and thin ewes into a pen by themselves so that they can be better fed or coaxed a little. Otherwise they will not be in the best shape to come through the

lambling season successfully and to do well by their lambs. Thin ewes are often an indication that the fetus is making too heavy demands on the vitality of the ewe.

If the ewes have been forced by high feeding at the time of conception they are likely to have a larger number of lambs, but if they have been let down in their feed during the early part of the gestation period, as is the general practice, they may require very careful handling or a large measure of this increase may be lost. Don't lower the feed too much. From now on the ewes should have a good substantial diet. The fetus will soon begin to make more exacting demands on the system of the mother. Therefore the feed should be sufficient to meet this, or otherwise there will be a demand made on the vital energies of the ewe, and she will come to the lambing time with impaired constitutional vigor. The result will be a greater loss both of ewes and lambs than there need have been. If death does not occur the constitutional vigor of both the ewe and lamb may be so impaired that no after amount of liberal feeding will make up for it.

Try to prevent crowding as far as possible by having wide doors to the pens. See that the ewes are sheltered from rainstorms.

A great many early lambs are lost from preventable causes, simply because no preparation has been made for them. Have the lambing pens ready in plenty of time so that the first lambs can have the proper attention. The early lambs are generally the most profitable ones; get ready for them.

PRACTICAL ADVICE FOR MANITOBA FARMERS.

At a recent meeting of the South Brandon Farmers' Institute, Mr. S. A. Bedford, superintendent of the Experimental Farm at Brandon, gave a most interesting address. He advised the farmers not to try too many new varieties of spring wheat, but rather stick to the old well tried Red Fife. A great deal could be done to improve the yield of wheat. Clean, pure seed wheat was badly needed. He urged every farmer to select a quantity of pure seed, sow it on clean ground, and save it carefully for seed the following year.

He gave examples from his work on the Experimental Farm, showing the value of thorough work in preparing the land for wheat. On land on which the stubble was burned off, disc-harrowed, then the seed drilled in, the yield was thirty bushels per acre; on land burned, then seed drilled in, the yield was twenty four bushels per acre; on

land on which the seed was drilled in without the stubble being burned, the yield was only twenty-three bushels. There were more weeds in the crop on the land not burned off than in the others.

Wheat grown on land that had been summer fallowed produced thirty-five bushels per acre, on land plowed in the spring twenty-eight bushels, on land plowed in the fall twenty-six bushels. On land which had been treated as a summer fallow then oats sown on it and pastured off by stock, the yield of wheat was thirty-four bushels. Where the oats were cut and taken off the ground for green feed, the yield was only twenty two bushels. The best variety of oat at the farm was the Banner.

He advised the farmers to seed down at least once in four years, and recommended Brome grass as the best grass to sow. He had had great success with clovers, and was better pleased with corn silage than roots for winter feeding.

He advocated flat cultivation for potatoes. After planting them harrow the land once a week until the potatoes were four inches high and don't mould up too high. Farmers could grow all their own small fruits if they only give the subject a little attention. He saw no reason why every homestead should not have a good wind-break around it.

MARKETING A HORSE.

We would advise those who have horses to sell this spring to get them in proper shape. A farmer can fit a horse just as well as a regular horse-dealer if he will set to work in the right way. Don't let the horse run to the straw stack all winter, then when the buyer comes tell him that the horse never had a blanket on him and that he will make a beautiful horse when he is in shape. It costs time and money to put the horse in shape and you may just as well have that money as the dealer. Someone is going to get it and you may as well make a bid for it.

Put the horse in a good stable, feed him well, give some laxative food every day and thus put the digestive organs in good working order. Now slick up your horse, trim up his ears, cut his whiskers, singe off the long hair over the body, wash out his tail occasionally and thus make him more presentable or really more marketable. See that he has a thorough grooming every day and that a good blanket is kept on him. It takes plenty of elbow grease along with good feed to make his coat shine.

First impressions go a long way in

influencing the prospective buyer therefore have the horse well haltered-broken. Keep a good halter on him and train him to look well at the halter, both when standing and in action. Teach him to hold up his head and look alive, smart and active. Give him exercise every day at this so that he will know his lessons without prompting when the buyer comes to see him.

Train him in harness the same way. Drive him at that speed at which he will show the cleanest gait and best style of action and no faster. There are plenty of "three minute" horses in the country if their owners are to be believed, but that speed is too fast for city driving or comfortable driving anywhere, or to show a horse's best action. So drive your horse at the speed best suited to him and don't try to see how fast he can go. Attention to these things will put some of the money in your pocket that would otherwise go into the pocket of the horse-dealer.

BOOKS AND BULLETINS RECEIVED

Ducks and Geese, Standard Breeds and Management. By G. E. Howard. Farmers' Bulletin No. 64. Care of Milk on the Farm. Farmers' Bulletin No. 63. By R. A. Pearson, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington.

Stock Feeding Suggestions. Bulletin No. 39. Maine Experiment Station, Orono, Maine.

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