

pays this country \$15,000,000 annually for feeds. One-half of this is for corn that goes by our own doors only to meet us in competition with our butter and bacon in the English market. After they had captured the fancy English market for butter and bacon, they at once formed what they call syndicates and began shipping eggs. These eggs are gathered from members in the country and shipped to Copenhagen, where they are prepared for shipment. The eggs are marked, and any deficiency in quality is followed by a fine of \$1 for each egg, and if a second or third offence follows, the producer is disqualified from the privileges of the syndicate. Rarely does any one forfeit his membership. The yearly exports of eggs now foot up \$5,000,000. This little country is without forests or coal resources possessed by our country, yet still she feeds her people and exports to the value of \$33 for each inhabitant, where we export only \$11 per capita. I am looking forward to the time when, not only our own state, but every state in the union will have such an agricultural education for its farmers that we shall do better than the little country of Denmark."

SOME SUGGESTIONS BY RANGE STOCK GROWERS.

At the meeting of the Saskatchewan Range Stock Growers' Association held in Maple Creek some time ago, the following resolutions and decisions were arrived at:
 In view of the small grant made by the Legislative Assembly, viz., \$600, to be paid for the destruction of wolves, the board recommended that the bounty to be paid should be fixed at \$10 per head for each adult and \$5 for pups, the Department of Agriculture to be asked to approve of this.
 The directors recommended that the length of season for a stock inspector to be stationed at Winnipeg be for five months, viz., July 15 to December 15 inclusive, as against four months suggested by the Department.
 The following resolution was passed and a copy ordered to be sent to the Minister of the Interior: "That this Association recommends that in stock districts the size of homesteads of such persons as depend solely upon the raising of stock, horses, or cattle, should consist of one section of land and that such homesteader should have the

right to buy the adjoining section on easy terms of payment.
 Moved by Douglas and Davidson: That this Association believes the welfare of the actual resident rancher would be promoted if the Department of the Interior would not grant large leases of land to individuals or companies, and that a letter be sent to W. E. Knowles, M. P., asking his support along these lines."

McFARLAN'S WINS AT EDMONTON.

By an omission the above gentleman did not have chronicled the following wins at Edmonton show, viz., first prize in two-year-old Hereford bull, class with son of Cock Robin; and first prize for yearling roaster colt, May.

MORE CLYDESDALES AND PERCHERONS FOR CANADA.

Mr. T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Ont., and Regina, Sask., had on board the Marina, sailing from Glasgow, Aug. 4th, twelve Clydesdales, and almost as many Percheron horses, the latter bought in France. Four of the Clydesdales, chiefly mares, were bought from Mr. Walter S. Park, Hatton, Bishoptop, and eight stallions were secured from Mr. Peter Crawford, Dargavel, Dumfries. In Mr. Park's contribution, there were three first-class mares, viz., the mare bred by Mr. Ritchie, and got by the noted premium horse, Elator, which was first last year and second this year at the Greenock Show; also the celebrated Kintyre champion mare, Nora of Baraskomel, by the great Sir Evarard, recently owned by Mr. Robert Renwick, Buchley, and, in his hands, first at Kirkintilloch and Shettleston this year; and, third, the first-class three-year-old mare, by Prince of Airies, which was first this year at Bishoptop Show. It is seldom, says the Scottish Farmer three such mares are exported, and with them Mr. Hassard will be rather a hard nut to crack at the autumn fairs in Canada. The stallions from Dargavel were a good useful lot, with good backs and ribs, and look like selling easily in Canada. Among them were horses by the Cawdor Cup champion, Prince Alexander (8899) two by the celebrated prize horse, Baron o' Buchlyvie (11263), whose stock were winning strong at Perth on Saturday; one by the handsome big Sir Everard horse, Sir Lachlan; one by

Dunure Castle, which we rather think was first at Ayr; another by the good breeding horse, Hillhead Chief, and the last by the well-bred horse, Crown Derby. These horses are out of mares by sires as noted as their own, including Royal Gartly, Darnley, Flashwood, and horses of equal reputation for breeding purposes.

SKIM-MILK CALVES.

So many people have the idea that good calves cannot be raised unless on their dams or nurse cows. In Ayrshire they have the work down fine, and follow out a course much as follows
 The calf is removed from its mother not later than the third day. During that period it will have received the colostrum or special oil cells contained in the first milkings, which will cause expulsion of the meconium or waste products contained in the stomach and intestines.

For two weeks after the calf should receive from 10 to 15 pounds of whole milk not less than three times daily. At the end of two weeks some skim milk may be substituted for a part of the whole milk, making the change gradually, until in three or four week skim milk only is used. By the end of a month the calf will do all right on two feeds daily.

The greatest difficulty and danger is at the weaning time, when, if the calf has not been taught to eat solid food, it may lose weight, or at least, make no gain. It may be considered that no breed of cattle can continue as a first-class breed if the calves are allowed to run with the cows. Hand milking seems to increase the flow of milk and, at the same time, continue the duration of the secretion for a longer period than when it is drawn by the calf.

Skim milk contains all the elements of full milk, with the possible exception of the fat, and this can, to a great extent, be replaced by cheaper substitutes. One of the best substitutes is flax-seed boiled until reduced to a jelly and a small quantity given at each feed, stirred into the milk.

Each calf should be tied separately, with a rack in front for hay, and a box for meal, etc. For feeding, use either whole or ground oats, bran, oil meal, or a mixture of these. By the third

week have a mixture containing the grain feed at hand, and as soon as the calf is finished with the milk, slip a little meal into its mouth. It will soon learn the taste, and in a few days it will eat regularly. Place the meal in the boxes sparingly, emptying out any food that may remain before each feeding time. Change the kind of grain or combination if the calf seems to tire of it. Regularity in feeding is an essential in calf rearing. The calves should be fed at the same time each day. Fifteen to eighteen pounds of full milk is a ration; with skim milk 18 to 24 pounds may be fed, depending on the digestion of the calf. Many calves are injured by over-feeding. The milk should be fed at a blood temperature, say of 98 degrees to 100 degrees Fahr., and a thermometer should be used to ascertain this. The pail should be kept thoroughly clean by scalding once a day, and, as a preventive to indigestion, the use of a tablespoonful of limewater is beneficial.

BACK AGAIN TO SCHOOL.

Back again to school, dears,
 Vacation days are done;
 You've had your share of frolic,
 And lots of play and fun.
 You've fished in many a brook, dears,
 And climbed up many a hill;
 Now back again to school, dears,
 To study with a will.
 We all can work the better
 For having holiday—
 For playing ball and tennis,
 And playing on the hay.
 The great old book of Nature
 Prepares us plain to see
 How very well worth learning
 All other books may be.
 So back again to school, dears,
 Vacation time is done;
 You've had a merry recess,
 Now work must be begun.
 You've been like colts in pasture,
 Unused to bit and rein;
 Now, steady, ready, children,—
 It's time to march and train.

—Margaret E. Sangster.

A young French woman who was learning English while on tour with an Anglican attendant, exclaimed, "O my I am all of a sweat!"
 "Miss Morceau," exclaimed her attendant, "never use that word again! Horses sweat, men perspire; ladies merely glow."

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