

The Wheat Crops of Eastern Europe.—Reports from Russia, Roumania, and some other countries in the East of Europe as to the wheat crops are worse than ever, and there is now no doubt of a great deficiency.

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Dairying and Morals.—There is a moral side to dairying. Regular habits are required. Men who keep cows must be home at milking time. Home is a good place. Very few good dairymen are whisky drinkers. Dairying communities, as a rule, furnish but little business for lawyers. Dairying is educating and elevating if intelligently followed. This is especially true of home dairying.

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French Forestry.—Comparing the area under forests with the agricultural surface of France, this amounts to nearly 19 per cent., the woods belonging mostly to private persons. The state woods are subject to strict forest control, and are jealously regarded as capital investment administered with a view to permanent improvement. The actual revenue from them is limited during the first 25 years, at least, to the value of the underbrush and thinnings.

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Dehorning with Caustic Potash.—Caustic potash should be applied to the horn button as soon as it can be felt, which is usually about a week after the calf is born. With scissors cut away the hair at the base of the little horn. Wrap a piece of paper about the stick of caustic potash so that it will not come in contact with the hand. Dampen the exposed end and rub this over the horn button until an inflamed appearance results.

Co-Operative Bull Buying.

THE necessity for improvement in the type of cattle maintained on the average farm is apparent, and the practical way of bringing about such improvement is the introduction and use of good bulls of various established types. Those who are engaged in feeding for the great beef markets find increasing difficulty each year in procuring steers of the requisite quality, and there is an equal necessity for animals better adapted for the purpose in districts where dairy products find a ready market. The average butter product of the cows of this country does not exceed 130 lbs. per annum; whereas it has been demonstrated time and again that it is possible to increase this output in large herds to an average of from 300 to 400 lbs. per cow yearly. The beef-making capacity of the thriftless, flat-ribbed,

As a rule, this will check all further growth, and the calf will suffer little inconvenience. If, however, after two or three weeks it is apparent that the horn has not been completely killed, repeat the operation. Two applications are amply sufficient, and, as a rule, one is enough if well done.

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Good Sheep Pasture.—Clovers are excellent for sheep pastures, and a mixture of the white, medium red, alsike clovers with some timothy can scarcely be improved upon. Provide pure fresh water in the pasture, and have some soiling crop, as rape, peas or oats, on hand, so that any shortage of pasture may be bridged over.

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Communicable Diseases are due to the introduction of infected stock and exposure of animals to diseased stock of neighbors, infected drinking water, and such miscellaneous agencies as men, dogs, birds, insects, etc. Proper isolation and the use of water from deep wells, runs or pastures of sufficient size and disinfection of pens, all contribute to the control of animal maladies.

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When to Discard Old Ewes.—Old sheep are more profitable than young ones as long as they are healthy. The age at which a sheep becomes unprofitable depends upon the way it is kept and its constitution. Some will go down in vitality sooner than others. Any sheep that fails to regain her flesh properly after her lamb is sold should not be kept as there is danger of not living through the next lambing.

unimproved "native" is almost nil. No matter what particular branch of cattle-growing may be followed, the necessity for breeding to good sires is obvious.

Some are deterred from grading up their cattle by the first cost of a bull of the right stamp. Indeed, on many farms the number of cows kept would not justify the purchase of a high-class sire. As a matter of fact, however, there is no excuse even in these cases in breeding to "scrub" or grade bulls. It should be a comparatively easy matter in any good farming community for two or three neighbors to join in the purchase of a first-class pedigreed male in such way that the cost to each would be reduced to a comparatively small sum. The increased value of the first lot of calves from such a bull as compared with a crop from an inferior sire would much more than return the outlay the first year.