

fast with quite a tight line it went true, but so soon as the driver slackened the lines and allowed her to jog along at a moderate pace the shaking commenced. I dressed her teeth, and she drove away with less violent shaking, and in a few days the symptoms entirely disappeared. This was in May, and the little girl was around on Saturday to show me a new dog she has, which she had in the cart with her, and she told me that there has not been the slightest symptoms of head shaking all summer. Now, this is the usual results in such cases, but there are exceptions. In some cases the shaking is evidently due to an affection of certain branches of the fifth pair of cranial nerves. These nerves pass through openings, called the infraorbital foramina, to reach the face. In these cases treatment consists in severing each nerve (one on each side of the face) just as it passes through the foramen. These cases are very rare, and in answering the question under discussion I did not think it wise to mention such cases and treatment, as it requires a veterinarian to operate. It is a somewhat difficult operation, and few veterinarians perform it. In fact, cases that require the operation are extremely rare. I am sorry that Mr. — is dissatisfied with the answer to his question, but he should recognize the fact that a veterinarian who has the opportunity of examining a patient suffering from any kind of trouble is in a much better position to diagnose correctly and to prescribe than one who has to depend entirely upon the symptoms as described by the owner, and you know that the description given is often very vague. I also think that a trial of the means advised to correct a trouble is at least due to both "The Farmer's Advocate" and myself. In my opinion, no enquirer is justified in assuming that a simple remedy, such as I advised in this case, must of necessity be 'wide of the mark.' He at least should give it a trial before condemning it."

#### Be Prudent with the Whip.

When a driver whips a horse, observes an exchange, he usually does so in anger or excitement, and does it unwisely. It is possible to punish a horse prudently and effectively, but that is not cruelty. Ninety-nine per cent. of the blows which horses receive are unearned and harmful. Many drivers whip a horse immediately after he has shied from some passing object, like an automobile, which he does not understand, and which fills him with terror. It may be necessary to ply the whip to the frightened animal in order to keep him from turning and upsetting the vehicle or colliding with other objects, and thus bringing disaster, but once the terrorizing object has been passed, the whipping of the horse for having been frightened is simply cruelty, which only serves to infuse greater terror in the animal toward the object, and causes him to be more frightened at the next meeting.

### LIVE STOCK.

#### Economizing the Roughage.

Reports of shortage of feed from many United States sections disclose a serious condition. Many sheep are sacrificed at \$1.00 a head, or less. H. P. Miller, writing in the Ohio Farmer, says he has learned of one man in West Virginia who sold 400 head for \$100. Such conditions call for careful thought. In such times, men do irrational things. The pelt on a sheep at this time should be worth more than 25 cents, and the carcass as much as a bushel of corn to feed to the hogs. Old ewes that under normal conditions would be worth only \$1, may well be killed, pelted and fed to the hogs, and a pretty thorough weeding of the flock be made; but the world is not coming to an end, and it is a great mistake to sacrifice good young stock. Hay is the only feed that is likely to be held at a prohibitive price. The corn crop is much better than appeared possible a month ago. Fodder and straw can be used for roughage, and, with heavier grain feeding, sheep can be wintered at little greater cost than usual in sections where winter feeding has been the custom. Mill feeds of all kinds will be a little higher than last year.

Feeders of all classes have depended too largely upon hay. The country can get along on half the hay it has been accustomed to feed, and nothing suffer therefrom. Recently, Mr. Miller talked with a liveryman who keeps over thirty horses. He has been in the business many years, and keeps his horses in good condition. He was feeding hay but once a day, and his horses were keeping up as well as ever, and that it affected a considerable saving. He, of course, feeds more grain. This year will call for a closer study of feeding problems than usual, because men will be forced out of the customary methods.

Many valuable Herefords for breeding purposes are being exported from Great Britain to Japan, New Zealand and the Argentine Republic.

#### The Age of the Sire.

If a bull is properly cared for, providing he is healthy and sound constitutionally, he ought to be in better condition and more vigorous at four years of age than he is at one year or eighteen months. Many a bull has lived to be ten or twelve or fifteen years of age, and was vigorous during his entire life. Some of the best bulls of every breed have lived to be of that age. As a matter of fact, the value of a bull is not known until he is four years old. There is no way of judging accurately the value of a dairy sire until his heifers become cows. That would be when they are at least two years old, and this will make the bull four years old. A man would be foolish, after he had paid a good price for a promising sire, a good individual, and one well bred, to dispose of him before his heifers became cows, because that is the only accurate way in which to judge him. Above all, we want a sire that will transmit individuality and performance to his female offspring, and how can the breeders tell about this until the heifers are old enough to be judged at the milk pail? No promising dairy sire ought to be disposed of until after he is four years old. Then, if he does not prove to be what one desires, the sooner he is disposed of, the better. On the other hand, if he does prove to be a valuable sire, the longer he can be kept, the better for the herd, providing he is safe-tempered and inbreeding is avoided.

Australian beef and mutton are sold in Great Britain to-day represent a very substantial profit to the graziers of the Commonwealth. One hundred years ago the Australian sheep had a covering which was described as being more like hair than wool. The average fleece then weighed 3½ pounds. To-day the wool of the Commonwealth has no rival for its quality. It tops the market of all countries. And while this advance in quality has been going forward, the average weight of the fleece has been increased from 3½ pounds to nearly 8 pounds. In other words, in the course of a century the sheep have increased from 4,000 to 100,000,000, the weight of fleece has been doubled, and the quality of the wool has been improved beyond recognition.

### THE FARM

#### Storing Seed Corn.

After time has been spent selecting seed corn, it would be folly to store it in a place where it would not keep. Freshly-gathered seed corn should not be left in piles in a warm room, or on the floor. It will either sprout, mold or do both. Always store seed corn where there is a good circulation of air, so it will dry out quickly. Never leave it in boxes, in piles, on the porch or in the barn. It should be taken care of at once.

There are only three necessary conditions for storing seed corn; and, if these are followed, one may be reasonably sure that ninety-five per cent. or more of his corn will germinate, provided it was properly matured. First, there must be a good circulation of air about each ear to carry away the surplus moisture. Second, a temperature must be maintained above freezing, until the seed is thoroughly dry. Third, seed corn must be selected early enough so that it may have plenty of time to dry before cold weather.

Where to Store.—Numerous tests of seed corn have been made. Of all the thousands of samples tested, those that were taken from a house attic, where there was a good circulation of air, gave the highest per cent. of germination. Second in per cent. of germination was seed corn stored in a cellar in which there was a heating plant. Cellars without furnaces are usually damp and undesirable for storing. Samples of seed corn stored in oat bins, on porches, under the eaves of barns, and in open sheds, have usually given tests too low for the seed to be of value for planting. It is easily seen that seed corn kept in an attic or an unused second-story room can have the required conditions for drying; namely, good circulation of air, and an even temperature, above the freezing point.—Leon Robbins, Minn. Agr. College.

#### Importance of Maturity in Corn.

Feeders have long recognized that it is difficult to feed immature corn and keep their stock from getting "off feed." Immature corn is not as high in feeding value as mature corn. It is surely much harder to store and keep. A field of mature corn will yield more pounds of solid corn per acre than a field of immature corn.

In poor corn years corn is worth more per bushel than it is in good corn years; so one is especially interested to have corn in unfavorable years. It is more encouraging and more satisfactory to get 40 bushels per acre every year than to get 50 bushels per acre four years out of five, and the fifth year get nothing because the crop failed to mature. In either case, one would get



Is it really worth while?  
Trampling the flowers of life under foot.

#### Sheep Husbandry in Australia.

The sheep industry in Australia, which now gives a total annual yield to a value of some £50,000,000, has made even greater headway than agriculture, and the sheep which in 1860 numbered 20 millions, are now little short of 100 millions. The industry has had ups and downs, but, on the whole, it is remarkably prosperous. Each decade has found the Australian pastures capable of carrying more stock, and prices for wool and beef and mutton have seldom been higher than in the past few years. To a very large extent it is carried on in the wide inland country, where the rainfall is light. But with the multiplication of light lines of railway, more and more attention to feed and water conservation, and the slow but steady expansion of irrigation schemes, the raising of sheep and cattle and horses is becoming each year more profitable and more uniform in its returns. A feature of the pastoral industry in recent years is the export of beef and mutton to London. These exports, which are the beginning of a very large and important trade for the Australian stockowner, already have an annual value of upwards of £2,000,000. The prices at which