conditions in Europe with a view to helping the condition of the farmer in Ireland. The report of this committee, after enumerating the different agricultural countries of Europe, says: "The organization of the farming class follows in all these countries. The most positive action of the State in assisting agriculture is taken in connection with education. Everywhere it is accepted as an axiom that technical knowledge and general enlightenment of the agricultural class are the most valuable of all levers of progress." Further on the report gives the opinions of several persons associated with agricultural teaching in their respective countries. The President of the Dutch Agricultural Council says: "Every guilder spent in the promotion of agricultural teaching brings back profit an hundredfold." The Belgian Minister of Agriculture says: "Every franc spent in agricultural teaching brings a brilliant return." M. Tisserand attributes the great progress made by French agriculture since 1870 in a large measure "to our schools, our professors, our experiment stations and the illustrious men of science, whom the administration has induced to devote themselves to the study of agricultural questions." Mr. H. M. Jenkins, in his report to the Royal Commission on Technical Instruction, says: "The results of agricultural education in Denmark have been something extraordinary. Danish butter is now the best in the world; in 1860 it was described by the British vice-consul at Copenhagen as 'execrably bad'; the progress since then is directly traceable to agricultural education."

The report does not give in detail the various systems of agricultural education in vogue in the different countries, but summarizes them as follows: "The most stirring point is the great similarity in the main features of the systems. Almost everywhere there is a course of elementary practical instruction in agriculture given in the primary schools; there is a class of secondary schools in which a more extensive course is given to boys of from thirteen to sixteen or seventeen, and there is a system of higher training for the sons of large landowners and those intended to be managers of large estates, agricultural engineers, and professors and teachers of agriculture. Most countries, however, have adopted a system of travelling instructors or professors, who not only superintend the agricultural courses given in the primary schools of the districts, but also hold conferences and give lectures, and advise and keep themselves closely in touch with the actual cultivators of the soil. Agricultural schools for the farmers' daughters, in which they are taught what is called in France the lore of the farm yard and farm-house, including the rearing of poultry, the feeding and tending of live stock, cooking, domestic economy and the keeping of farm accounts, are also to be found now in most of these countries."

Speaking of Denmark, the report says: "Besides these and other indirect ways of promoting agricultural education, technical instruction in agriculture is given in State primary schools, which are gratuitous and compulsory. The high schools, which now receive a Government grant, include technical training in their curriculum; and there are special agricultural schools, in which agriculture is the chief subject, receiving a subsidy from the State." Of France it says: "In addition to all these forms of instruction, a course of agricultural teaching is now obligatory in every primary and upper primary school in the rural districts of France." The report also quotes from M. Tisserand's annual report on agricultural education in France, who says: "Our schools now are far better attended than they used to be, everywhere people are working with zeal, and the scientific spirit has invaded the farm. Young men of intelligence are becoming more attached to rural life, and the children brought up in our country districts, when they receive an appropriate agricultural education, will be less tempted to go into the towns to increase the already too great number of those chronic unemployed who constitute to-day a perpetual danger to society." The report also gives information showing that the teaching of agriculture in the public schools and otherwise is being encouraged and promoted in every way by the Governments of Holland, Bavaria and Hungary with very satisfactory results. Referring to Bavaria it says: "Agricultural schools exist in every district, the State paying half the annual cost. They are of the simplest kind, intended for the sons of the peasant farmers, and embracing a course of instruction in tillage, cattle-raising, arbor culture, and market-gardening."

From the foregoing, which is necessarily very condensed, it will be seen that agriculture in the public schools has obtained a strong foothold in the leading countries of Europe, with the result that agriculture is progressing, and is adding very much to their material progress. In closing this article we cannot do better than quote an extract from an address on "Economics in Agriculture," delivered by Governor Lount, of Indiana, last February: "The most marked manifestation of sound economic wisdom has been agricultural education, extending from the state agricultural colleges and experiment stations down to the common schools."

Blackleg

A few cases of this cattle disease have occurred recently in the eastern portion of this province, but, fortunately, it has been taken in time and is not likely to spread. Blackleg was formerly regarded as a form of Anthrax, but later examinations have shown that the two are distinct and independent diseases, each of which is caused by a specific micro organism. Blackleg is an infectious disease produced by the blackleg bacillus, a parasite which lives and propagates in the soil of affected districts and in the body of diseased animals. Certain soils are said to be very favorable to the growth of this germ and such soils when once infected usually remain so permanently and constitute the main source of the disease in the animals. Blackleg, though infectious, is not contagious, and a diseased animal does not transmit the disease directly to a healthy one. Healthy animals become diseased when the germ enters a wound in the skin or mucous membrane of the body. Such wounds can easily be produced on the legs when in the pasture or at the mouth when grazing. The body of an animal that has died of the disease should be burned and not buried, if buried the disease germs will get into the soil.

The characteristic symptom of this disease is the appearance of large swellings on various parts of the body, usually on or near the upper portions of the legs and never below the hock or knee joint. When the hand is passed over these swellings a crackling sound is produced and when cut with a knife a bloody fluid with a disagreeable sickening odor is discharged. Some general symptoms of the disease are loss of appetite, high fever, and lameness. Nearly all affected animals die within one and one-half to three days from the time of the attack. Medicinal treatment of the disease is about useless. The only practical method of dealing with the disease is to prevent it by keeping animals away from infected sources. Another preventive is vaccination or protective inoculation, which prevents almost entirely the appearance of the disease.

Keep More Sheep

The National Provisioner, in advising the American farmers to raise more sheep and fewer hogs, makes the following statement regarding the cost of keeping sheep and the probable profits from the business:

"Five acres of land will take care of twenty-five sheep and their lambs during the summer, and during winter no farmer will miss what they will eat. Their fleeces will pay about $1 apiece, and their lambs a year old, if properly cared for, are good for $3. If fattened to 100 pounds' weight and put on the market they are good for $5 by the carload. It has been figured out by an authority that, with oats and corn at 30 cents a bushel and oil meal at $1.25 per hundred, a lamb from the time that it is two weeks old until it reaches 100 pounds, which is in the eleventh month, will not consume more than $1.35 worth of grain. In our opinion, the time is not very far distant when, with the scarcity of beef and with the high price which cattle