

who attempts to imitate Mother Eve. The consequence is that all the pupils have an apple at recess every day until about Christmas time.

Our boys are beginning to realize that in the long run, farming pays better than going off every summer to work in the mills or lumber yards. At different times the boys who have passed the entrance examinations have been given scholarships paying their high school or college expenses. Six of my pupils have had this privilege but until the present year I could not induce one to come to the Ontario Agricultural College. They did not want to learn about farming.

Last winter the Indian Department offered two scholarships for the Ontario Agricultural College. Four boys over 17 years of age were willing to return to school to compete for the scholarships and at the time they could be of most help to their parents; as the Indians take out a quantity of timber during the winter months, so financially it meant no small loss for each family. This fall two of the most successful will enter the two years' course at the Ontario Agricultural College.

On the whole I think the school garden is a success and is giving an impetus to the agricultural movement. Though still chiefly a vegetable garden, I trust in time it will fulfil the expectations of the esteemed Director of Elementary Agricultural Education, and be a model farm for the people in its neighborhood.

Cow Keeping by the Clock

L. K. Shaw, Welland Co., Ont.

I was asked not long ago for my opinion as to the one point in dairy management which most dairy farmers were neglecting. I had no hesitation in naming it as irregularity. It is of the greatest importance that strict regularity be observed both in feeding and in milking in order to secure the greatest degree of contentment in the herd. My cows are fed at stated intervals. They know when to expect their feed and do not worry or become restless. I have been in herds where irregular feeding was practiced and in which the cows were restless and looking for feed more than half the time. Cows that are contented eat their food then quietly lie down, chew the cud and sleep or rest until another feeding time arrives.

I first give the grain mixture and milk the cows while they are eating it. I recommend this plan because some cows give up their milk more freely when eating that portion of their ration which has the most relish. I would not think of feeding the roughage before milking as it fills the air of the stable with dust and germs that get into the milk. Silage, roots and dry fodder are given after milking.

I give half the concentrates and half the roughage in the morning



Descendants of Our Country's First Inhabitants who are Getting a White Man's Education

Here we have the full complement of children who are being interested in school garden work by Miss M. Moffitt, of Bruce county. Notice the neat stone school building. Buildings so good as this are the exception rather than the rule in rural districts.

and the other half in the evening. I am satisfied that a cow's stomach is large enough to accommodate all the feed she will eat in two feedings a day, that is after they have become accustomed to this routine. Feeding three times a day makes it necessary for us to be in the stable, and the cows are being continually disturbed.

But above all things I emphasize the necessity of feeding at the same time each day and giving the feeds in the same order.

Dollar's Methods With Calves

There are few of Our Folks who have not heard of E. H. Dollar, breeder of world-record cows. Farm and Dairy has told of Mr. Dollar's success as a dairyman after giving up a lucrative city business to go back to the old farm in New York State. Because of his success Mr. Dollar speaks with authority on dairy subjects. Here are a few of Mr. Dollar's ideas on calf rearing as told by himself:

"Let us start with a calf at birth. We will take it for granted that the mother has been properly nourished and properly housed, so that this infant has been brought into the world in a strong, vigorous condition. The mother and calf are placed in a box stall loose, and left there for a short time, varying from six to 12 hours, ac-

ording to the condition of the calf, but not longer than 12 hours under any condition.

"These are two reasons why the calf should be removed from the dam so early. We do not want the milk taken from the udder of the cow in too large quantities for at least two or three days after calving, because we have learned from experience that the heavy-milking cow that has had her udder entirely emptied soon after calving is apt to have milk fever or at least is more liable to this disease than she would be were her udder left well distended with milk. But the principal reason, so far as the calf is concerned, is that we do not want it to take into its stomach too much milk at one time.

"It should have a little of the mother's first milk, this seems to be necessary; but as soon as the calf becomes strong enough and begins to show a tendency to take too much of this milk, remove it at once to a separate stall, milk a small quantity from the cow four times a day for every six hours and feed it immediately, so that the calf will have the milk as near the temperature it came from the cow as possible. Of course the amount fed must be regulated according to the calf, but perhaps should not exceed one and a half pints every six hours.

"The feeding pail should be sterilized or scalded every day; in fact, I believe it more necessary that the calf pails should be given the very best of care, than it is that the milk pails be looked after to the neglect of the others. This little calf, then, should be fed three or four times a day for at least two weeks. One of the greatest mistakes made by many calf feeders is that they ask the calf to go too long between feeding times, and then allow it to take too much milk into its stomach at one time. Calves should be fed very much as a baby is fed, and no one would feed a healthy child at seven o'clock in the morning and then not until seven o'clock at night.

"After the first two or three weeks, the calf should be gradually changed from a whole-milk to a skim-milk diet by adding each time a little skim-milk direct from the separator, and it may also be fed three times a day instead of four. In

this way the calves will derive nearly as much nourishment from the skim-milk as from the whole-milk. To the skim-milk may be added a small amount of flaxseed to replace the fat removed by the separator. This is an excellent feed, and one on which calves do well. We feed milk to our calves as long as it can be spared, many times until they are a year old, but at no time do we exceed six or eight quarts at one feeding.

"As a grain ration to be used in addition to the skim-milk, we have found nothing better than 900 pounds of wheat bran, 100 pounds of hominy and 100 pounds of oil meal, fed all the calves

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Indian Children who are being Taught Industry and Respect for Property through School Garden Work

A school garden interests country boys and girls in agriculture; and it does more. Working with the soil in their own little plots develops industry, honesty and respect for each other's property. These are a few of the good results noted by Miss Moffitt in her school garden work in Bruce Co., Ont.

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