

## To Tell Age of Young Cattle

You may want to buy calves at auction, and you may want to know about how old they are. Here's the way G. E. Morton, of the Colorado agricultural college has it figured out:

"The calf when born has two pairs of incisors, the other two pairs appear during the first month. When a calf is eighteen months old, it loses the middle pair of milk incisors, and grows a permanent pair. The next pair, one on each side, is replaced at twenty-seven months of age, the third pair at thirty-six months, the fourth or outside pair, at forty-five months. The time of appearance of these incisors varies within rather narrow limits, so that we are able to tell the age of young cattle fairly accurately.

"The calf also has a temporary set of molars, which are later replaced with permanent ones, but they are not considered in estimating the age of the animal."

## Country vs. City Schooling

The rural school problem looms up like a mountain in most places where no steps have yet been taken to solve it by consolidation. The pathetic figure of the little one-room country school with its few pupils of all ages is familiar to all. The other picture is also familiar—that of rural children attending grade and high school in towns and cities. The farmers should have their own graded and high school right out in the country. The schools should come to them instead of their going to the dis-

## Recreation for the Farm Family

We dads, when the young folks want to go fishing, hunting, or to a ball game or the fair, are too likely to tell them what a hard time we had when we were boys; how much harder we had to work than boys do now, and how little money we had to spend. The writer caught himself delivering a dissertation of this character to his own son one day. Afterwards he got to thinking that he could remember his father telling him how different boys were when his father was a boy, and then he recalled his fat old grandfather once telling him what a dickens of a boy his father was when he was a boy, and how different he was than boys were when grandfather was a boy. It only took a moments computation to disclose the fact that if my boy were like I was when I was a boy, as I had suggested he ought to be, and I had been like my father was when he was a boy, and father had been like grandfather was when he was a boy, my boy would be about 125 years behind the times. In other words, he would be one of the kind that we call "dead ones."

When we old fellows were boys, even though we were raised on farms, our privileges, pleasures and social advantages were much more nearly equal to those of the boys in town than they are at the present time. A boy is a peculiar animal. The principal reason is that he is so much like his dad—"a chip off the old block." The boy is a reasoning animal; but he is not a mule. It is mighty easy for dad and mother to



"Perfect Little Ducks"—Result of a wholesale shell burst  
Ducks can quack with pride these days as they are helping materially to increase the food supply. The photo was taken on Mr. Hill's farm at Chesham, near London. The ducks are growing up. They're two to three weeks old. Their quacks might mean "How dry I am" for they seem to be a thirsty crew

tant city schools. The country is as much the place to teach agriculture as to practise it, just as the city is the place to teach the vocations that prevail only in cities.

The farm children deserve as good schooling as anybody, and can have it if the farmers are as willing to pay for it as are the city people who demand good schools. Did you ever hear of a city family sending their children out to the little one-room country school to get an education? But city children have been sent to the country to attend a good consolidated school that has its high school course.

There is but one thing standing between country children and a good education, and that is the lack of appreciation on the part of the farmers in any school district, of what real education is. It may be prompted by selfishness or it may be due wholly to a misconception of what might be done by a change of system without much greater outlay of taxes. When the farmers are as willing to be taxed for good schools as are the city parents, they will have better schools than exist in the cities.

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