

late such a subject as dairying with language, spelling, reading, history, and arithmetic," etc.?

A few hints and the purpose of this article will have been served. Example: Have pupils learn to spell and use in sentences such words as aeration, pasteurize, bacteria, lactic acid, rennet, protein, buttermilk, separator, temperature, whey, albumen, fermentation, contamination, rancidity, alveoli, ash, carton, creamery, imitation, renovated, washy, casein, centrifugal, colostrum, gravity, globules, lobule, lactometer, dilution, thermometer, utensil, udder, veins, etc. This list could be lengthened indefinitely as the ramifications of the subject suggests. For primary grades the simpler words about the home and the barn and the farm should be used. All pupils have access to the dictionary and elementary books on agriculture to assist them in using the words in their proper application to the subject.

Such processes as the manufacture of butter, the manufacture of cheese, pasteurization of milk, the process of preparing milk for city trade, the production of certified milk, etc., will furnish abundant material for research and subjects for short articles to be written upon them. Do not be satisfied with a few hazy sentences presented upon such subjects for the real value to the pupil comes from the effort and thought required to gather the information and to present it in good literary form.

The dairy cow pursued historically will lead the pupil to an intimate acquaintance with the history of every civilized people since the time "Abraham put before his guests butter, milk, and a dressed calf," and "Jesse sent David to the camp of the army of Israel with ten small cheese." Look at the wonderful history of Holland and you will find it to be the history of the Holstein cow where she has been pure bred for at least two thousand years.

Likewise, the Jersey, Guernsey, Durham, Hereford, Brown Swiss, etc., will each bring the pupil in touch with delightfully interesting facts and people as you trace them to their native lands.

Then think of the interesting geography lessons to come in the descriptions of the native homes of the various breeds, of the quaint customs of the people, of their modes of life, etc. Then the study of the climates of the various lands and the discovery of other reasons why they were celebrated for their fine dairy cattle.

In arithmetic the number of problems are endless. Example: Find the cost to keep a cow for one year when grain is worth \$30 per ton, hay \$12 per ton, ensilage, \$3 per ton in the silo - when the daily ration is nine pounds of grain, forty pounds of silage and 15 lbs of hay. These problems may be varied according to the locality and the variation in prices and feeding ration. Example: From Oct. 1, 1906, to Oct. 1,