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DR. WILLIAM S. MYERS, Director 25 Madison Avenue, New York



The Small Sized Tractor for the Small Sized Farm

(Continued from Page 4.)

a soft snap or a kid-glove avocation The farmer's son who abhors dust and grime and sweat would better keep right on up the highway to the city. Neither electricity nor the in-ternal-combustion engine will provide him with the cotton wool wrappings he yearns for. But for the farmer's son who is mer-ly ambitious to become modern and progressive, to keep in touch with the live events of the times, the tractor will furnish an interest greater than any one thing that has been brought to agriculture since the days when barbarian slaves were shackled to the yoke of wooden plows. And the time is coming in the next decade or two when every farm in the United States that is a real farm will own its tractor, and its automobile too."

Mr. Currie's conclusions apply The medium powered, medium priced simply constructed tractor of wide adaptability is destined to take a large place in Canadian agriculture in the near future, even if it does not cut costs as much as was at first an-

Separator Milk for Calvss

In writing of his experience in calf rearing and the value of separator skim-milk as calf food, in the "Jersey Balletin," Prof. T. L. Haecker of the Minnesota experiment station says:

I have made calf rearing my busi-ness for over twenty years, and during the last fifteen have placed my reliance on skim-milk. For growing calves I consider separator skim-milk at least equal to whole mifk , bough calves will not lay on as much fat as they will when whole mifk is fed; but they will make as good growth and be as thrifty on skim-milk. There is nothing in butter fat that a calf can use in building body tissue. Butter fat can be converted into body heat and body fat, and nutriment for this purpose can be supplied more cheaply with flax meal, which contains from 30 to 35 per cent. oil.

My system of feeding is very uni-form. When the calf is dropped I let is suck once and then remove it from the dam. If it is rumoved in the morning I give it no feed until the morning I give it no feed until the following morning. I give from three to four pints of its mother's milk twice a day, immediately after milking the dam. A small calf gets three pints and a large calf four pints. This I continue for about one work. Then for one week! I vise it was it. week. Then for one week I give it whole milk half and skim-milk half twice a day, giving it only from three you should know the amount of to four plats. The third week I feed active nitrogen, which is the end all separator skim-milk, but put in the milk a teaspoonful of ground flax. gradually increase the skim-milk and flax meal so that, by the end of the nax meal so that, by the end of the fourth month, it is receiving a heaping tablespoonful of flax meal and ten pluts of milk twice a day. After the first month it has access to a little early-cut hay and a little whole oats, or a mixture of whole oats and bran

or a mixture or whole cats and bran or shorts.

The important points are strict regu-larity in time of feeding, quantity and temperature of milk, which should be from 98 to 100 degrees F. From the first of June the skim-milk should be partenarized as it will be the strict of the pro-

asteurized so it will not get sour.
It has been the general opinion mong farmers that separator skimamong rarmers that separator skim-milk was not a strong or nutritious feed and that a large mees must be given to make up in quantity what they supposed it lacked in quality, and the result was that calves were overfed and indigestion was prooverfed and indigestion was duced, which was followed by sciand bloat.



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