

normal development of the digestive system of the young calf, and during the first five days of its existence no milk other than this should be fed to it. Calves reared in the natural way, sucking their mothers, take their nourishment in small quantities at short intervals and at body heat (from 100° to 102° F.), and this fact is a sure guide to the proper method of hand feeding. The fourth stomach contains the acid juices (rennet), which possess the property of coagulating or curdling the milk, which is a necessary factor in the first process of digestion. Hence, if the quantity of milk given at any one time is sufficient to produce more curd than the weak digestion of the young animal can dispose of, an irritation may be set up in the stomach, followed by scour, and possibly death, from acute indigestion. It follows that, in order to avoid digestive troubles and get the best results from the food supplied, hand-reared calves must be given moderate quantities in a fresh condition and at a temperature which may vary between 85° and 102° F., at stated times daily, which should be as frequently as circumstances will permit.

When a large number of calves are being reared it is best to divide them into three lots for convenience in feeding, the first lot being those up to three weeks old, which should be fed at least three times daily, the second those up to ten weeks old, which should be fed at least twice daily and have access to a good range of suitable pasture and good water, and the third those up to weaners, which should have similar treatment to the second, excepting that the milk or whey should be fed in diminishing quantities as they approach weaning-time.⁹

No hard-and-fast rule can be followed regarding the quantity of food which should be fed to calves at their different stages of growth, as some require and can digest and assimilate greater quantities than others of a similar age. For this reason one person should attend to the feeding regularly, as by doing so the feeder becomes conversant with the peculiarities of each animal, and can more readily detect sickness and guard against the over-feeding, which is one cause of sickness and mortality. The best method of feeding is the bail system, as it guards to some extent against the habit of sucking ears, and the feeder can efficiently control the quantity taken by each calf. The bails should be provided with a roof and concrete floor, but, if not, they should be so constructed as to permit of easy removal to clean ground when desired.

Scouring in calves is the common result of indigestion, and in calves up to weaning-age this is attributable to causes such as