

Age of Calf (days)	Whole-milk (pints)	Whey (pints)	Meat-meal (oz.)
2	2½	0	0
4	2¾	0	0
6	3	0	0
8	3½	0	0
10	3	0½	0½
12	3	1½	0¾
14	2½	3	1½
16	1½	4	2½
18	0¾	5	2½
20	—	6	3
22	—	6½	3½
24	—	7½	4
26	—	9	4
28	—	9	4
30	—	9	4
Weeks			
5	—	10	5
6	—	10	5
8	—	10	5
9	—	10	5
10	—	12	6
11	—	12	6
12	—	10	5

The above amounts are calculated as per feed, and such feeds are usually given twice daily. This is considered reasonable for the smaller breeds, Jerseys and Ayrshires; calves of the larger breeds, such as Holsteins, are given more, calculated on the basis of an allowance of 1 lb. of milk per 10 lb. of liveweight.

A salt mixture consisting of equal parts of slaked lime and ordinary salt added to the whey gives good results when fed at the rate of half a teaspoonful per feed for the first three weeks, gradually increasing to two teaspoonfuls per feed at five weeks.

Regular Feeding Important

In the rearing of calves on whey the same strict attention must be paid to cleanliness and regularity of feeding. Dirty whey-containers and buckets should be avoided, as they are frequently laden with germs and are a potent cause of scours. Regular feeding times must be observed, and overfeeding with whey should be always very carefully checked. The surroundings should be clean and wholesome, and the importance of freedom on a clean, leafy pasture need not be stressed.

If an owner desires to use a supplement other than meat-meal, quite good results are obtained through the addition of linseed. In the young calf this is best supplied as linseed jelly. This is prepared by boiling 1 lb. of linseed in one gallon of water until the seed

coats have burst and a jelly is formed. A tablespoonful of the jelly may be added to each feed of the young calf, gradually increasing to half a pint each feed.

As the calves become older the use of a grain ration will hasten the growth and development of any backward or stunted calves. If, however, the calves have free access to good, clean, clover pasture, grain feeding, except for show purposes, should not be necessary.

Radio Broadcasts.

RADIO broadcasts to farmers will be given from 1YA Auckland, at 7.15 p.m. on the following dates:—

September 1.—“Lecture in Connection With Livestock”: By a member of the Livestock Division.

September 8.—“Maize Growing in the Bay of Plenty”: Mr. C. R. Taylor, Instructor in Agriculture, Whakatane.

September 15.—“Re-working of Fruit Trees”: Mr. A. T. Douglas, Orchard Instructor, Auckland.

September 22.—Young Farmers' Club Notes: Secretary of the Auckland Council.

Pig Industry Broadcasts

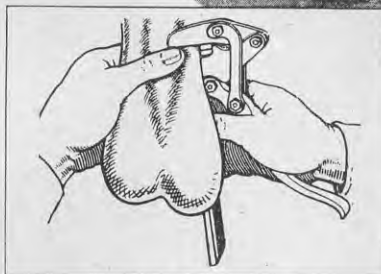
The following programme of radio broadcasts will be given under the auspices of the National Pig Industry Council:—

1YA. — September 18, 7.15 p.m.—“Foods and Feeding,” by Mr. A. Longwill, Auckland District Pig Council.

2YA.—September 9, 7.15 p.m.—“Organisation of Pig Clubs and District Pig Councils, with reference to the 2d. per pig levy,” by Mr. C. H. M. Sorenson, Taranaki District Pig Council.

3YA.—September 18, 7.15 p.m.—Subject not decided. H. W. McIntosh, Canterbury District Pig Council.

LAMB MARKING!



You Can't Reasonably Continue Using the Knife to Your Disadvantage!

Striking results are quoted in the Scottish Journal of Agriculture of an experiment with the two methods of castrating lambs—the knife and the bloodless castrator.

Ten pairs of twin half-bred male lambs were taken from a flock of Cheviot ewes. One twin was castrated with the castrator, the other with the knife. The live weight gain between castration and weaning was recorded for each lamb, and the gain made by one lamb castrated with the castrator compared with that of its brother castrated with the knife.

IN EVERY CASE, THE BLOODLESSLY CASTRATED LAMB MADE MORE RAPID GAINS, THE AVERAGE INCREASE BEING 59 lb., AS AGAINST AN AVERAGE OF 53 lb. FOR THOSE CUT WITH THE KNIFE, AN ADVANTAGE OF 6 lb. PER HEAD.

Seven single lambs castrated with the castrator averaged 64 lb. increase between castration and weaning, compared with an average of 58 lb. for seven cut with the knife, again an advantage of 6 lb. per head. In addition to yielding a heavier lamb, the bloodless castrator gave a bigger lamb with bolder head and stronger bone, and in better condition.



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