during the first week. A gradual increase should be made so that at 3 weeks the calf is receiving about 1 gallon per day.

Feeding Methods

The usual practice is to feed warm milk, but this is not essential and many farmers claim excellent results from feeding milk which is almost cold. It is possible that the calf may benefit from the extra time taken to consume cold milk. However, milk should not be fed when it is too cold and a consistent practice should be adopted.

Feeding twice a day is found to be satisfactory if supervised carefully, especially when the calf receives the milk from its mother or from recently calved cows. Any advantages of more frequent feeding are outweighed by practical difficulties.

The stage of lactation of the cow from which milk is saved for calf feeding is important. The curd formed from the milk of cows which have been milking for some time is denser and more indigestible than that from the milk of recently calved cows and may cause scours. Farmers should endeavour to feed milk from cows in early lactation. When most of the cows calve about the same time feeding of the mixed milk of the herd presents no problem for early calves. For late calves or in town supply herds, however, mixed milk may be unsuitable for young calves. If it is not possible to avoid feeding some milk from cows which are not recently calved, 25 per cent. of water should be added as recommended for rich milk. For convenience in feeding calves it may be necessary to include some colostrum in milk fed to older calves, but it will not be harmful.

Calf scours is more likely to occur when the milk is too rich. The practice of adding water to milk with a high butterfat content before it is fed to calves is strongly recommended. It results in a softer and more easily digested curd in the stomach.

Approximately 1 pint of water can be added to every gallon of milk for each 0.5 per cent. in excess of 3.5 per cent. of butterfat. Thus 2 pints of water per gallon would be added to milk with a 4.5 per cent. test.

The longer the calf is allowed to remain with the cow the greater will be the disturbance when it is taken away. It is perhaps best to remove the calf within 12 hours, but it should be left long enough to have a good drink of its mother's milk.

Changing from Whole to Skimmed Milk

The length of time whole milk is fed will depend on the strength of the calf and the quality of the whole milk substitute and pasture available. It is false economy to discontinue feeding whole milk too soon, and it is wasteful to continue it beyond the time when a satisfactory growth-rate can be maintained by cheaper feed. For strong, vigorous calves the feeding of whole milk is necessary for the first fortnight, but weak calves should be fed whole milk only for at least 3 weeks. Whatever method of feeding is adopted the change from whole milk to skimmed milk or other substitute should occupy at least a week, preferably up to 3 weeks.

Rearing on Skimmed Milk

The only appreciable difference between whole milk and skimmed milk is in the fat content, which in skimmed milk is only about 0.1 per cent. The deficiency must be made up either by providing good pasture or by using cereal meals. It is not necessary to supply both, and provided there is an adequate intake of good pasture as outlined in the section dealing with grazing, there is no advantage in feeding calf meals with skimmed milk. The feeding of vitamin or mineral supplements is usually not necessary under

Feeding of calves in individual bails ensures that each calf gets its proper share of milk or supplement. Use of calf bails educates the young animals for the milking shed and they can be held for several minutes after feeding to prevent their sucking each other.