

2. The animals, to which it is best suited, are those which have a rapid growth, such as pigs; but in addition to the milk they require other nourishment and particularly carbonated foods.

3. Except in the case of very young animals better results are obtained by mixing corn with the skim-milk, than by feeding it alone.

**Skim-milk for calves.**—On a dairy farm, there are always a number of calves and much skim-milk, and as skim-milk is most suitable for calves, their raising and fattening is one of the best means of obtaining the greatest advantage from it. Calves are raised, either to replace cows, gone beyond service, or for the slaughter house.

\* Calves for killing would give but a poor return, were it not for the fact that they give the opportunity of advantageously using the skim-milk, which it is always better to employ in as large quantities as possible in bringing them up. Taking the actual price of veal in this Province, to fatten calves upon other feed, bought outside, or even got off the farm, is seldom an advantageous proceeding to adopt.

Fresh skim-milk is the basis for the feed of calves during the early months, this will give them a good frame and firm muscular tissue. To effect this, quantities of fat in the milk are not necessary. At first soon after birth, the milk should be given warmed to a temperature of about 80°; a little oleaginous mash may be added; but after one month it is better to give with the skim-milk, ground oats, ground Indian-corn or other grain in the proportion of about 1 to 2 lbs of ground grain to 15 or 20 lbs of skim-milk; good hay may also be fed to them with advantage, or they may be put out to pasture in the summer.

It is important here to remark that skim-milk very often causes diarrhoea in calves. This arises from the milk being given to them, when it is too old. The microbes, the cause of the diarrhoea, have probably the time to develop injuriously between the time of skimming and when fed to the calves.

To avoid this, pasteurising at the moment of its leaving the separator is strongly recommended. In Denmark, this is generally done and it is very desirable that serious experiments should be tried in this Province with this object in view. It appears that in certain districts in the south of Ireland 50 or 60 p. c. of the calves die from the use of skim-milk which has been kept too long; this fact merits serious consideration.

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