used for other purposes than feeding calves before the ninth milking, and in some cases it may require longer to become fit for table use. With Jersey or Guernsey cows, the colostrum may be too rich for the young calf, in which case it should be diluted with poorer milk, or with water. Many young calves are lost by feeding them this very rich milk. The young calf requires the colostrum, but it should be fed carefully.

Milk is sometimes said to consist of fat and milk serum, but a more complete analysis shows it to be made up of:

Water and Dry matter or Total solids.

Solids not fat.

Casein, Albumen, Sugar and Ash, or Mineral matter.

A percentage composition of milk is about as follows:

Water Fat Casein																											
Fat	i	•	•	•		I	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	٠	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•	87.5
Ash	•					Ĭ	Ĭ	Ĭ	·	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	۰	•	•	•	•	•	•	5.0
		r	0	ta	ı	••																				1	1000

When first drawn, milk is either amphoteric (both alkaline and acid) or alkaline in character, but soon becomes acid, due to the absorption of carbonic acid gas from the air, and to the lactic acid produced in the milk itself. When tested with an acidimeter fresh milk usually shows over one-tenth of one per cent. acid, due in part to the acid character of the casein.