

thus four groups which are designated high-high (good nutrition throughout), low-low (poor nutrition throughout), high-low (good nutrition to first calving and poor nutrition thereafter), and low-high (poor nutrition to first calving and good nutrition thereafter). The results are reported in three stages—calf, yearling, and cow.

Calf Stage : The weights of the two groups of calves for the past four seasons are set out in the following table :—

BODY WEIGHTS AT 31ST MARCH

Season.	Well Reared, Rotationally Grazed.		Poorly Reared, Set-stocked.		Difference.
	Number.	Weight.	Number.	Weight.	
		lb.		lb.	lb.
1944-47	74	378	80	283	95
1947-48	10	410	12	325	85
Identical twins ..	10	410	10	338	72

The results again emphasize the value of rotating the calves ahead of the cows and thus ensuring that they always receive good, clean pasture.

Yearling Stage : The progress during the yearling stage is shown in the following table :—

	Well Reared.			Poorly Reared.			Differences.		
	1945-47.	1947-48.		1945-47.	1947-48.		1945-47.	1947-48.	
		Non- twins.	Twins.		Non- twins.	Twins.		Non- twins.	Twins.
April	389	437	408	288	312	347	101	125	61
June	443	494	465	310	316	359	133	178	106
September ..	519	539	520	372	413	439	147	126	81
December ..	651	688	640	539	547	547	112	141	93
March	703	717	682	561	558	549	142	159	133
Numbers	46	8	8	47	8	8	..	..	..

The differences in the two systems are illustrated by the consumption of hay, silage, and autumn-saved pasture (A.S.P.) by yearlings, as shown hereunder :—

Group.	Year.	Consumption per Head.		
		Hay.	Silage.	A.S.P.
Well grown	1945-46	Cwt. 2	Cwt. 20	Hours. 112
	1946-47	6	11	237
	1947-48	10	28	66
	1945-46	3	..	..
Poorly grown	1946-47	3	..	..
	1947-48	3½	..	..