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(The Journal of the All-India Veterinary Association)



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NOTICE

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FOR

Piroplasmosis

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Vol. VII. No. 4, April 1932.

FOR

Nervous Localisations of Distemper in Dogs

See the Indian Veterinary Journal
Vol. IX No. 4, April 1933.

FOR

Pneumonia and Angina after Distemper in Dogs

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General Articles 420

THE FEEDING OF DAIRY COWS

BY

S. C. RAY, M.Sc., Ph.D., A.I.C.,

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Izatnagar.*

(Reprinted from Indian 'Farming' Vol. I, Nos. 9 & 10).

The dairy industry of a country can be improved following three main policies, namely: (1) the systematic breeding of a high milk-producing strain of cows; (2) adopting a method of feeding which, while insuring the animal's health and productive power, will involve a minimum of economic wastage, and (3) introducing a better system of management of the herd, as regards housing, handling, sanitation, etc.

Dr. N. C. Wright (who recently visited India to report on the development of the dairy industry of this country) observes that the productive failure of the Indian milch cow is apparently not due to genetical reasons since 'a careful analysis of the yields of the purchased cows shows that such animals give an average increase of 60 per cent in their milk yield as a result of better feeding and management'.

In order that the problem of 'better feeding' may be understood in its proper perspective, an attempt has been made in this article to describe briefly some of the fundamental principles upon which the scientific feeding of dairy cows should be based.

Feeding and milk production.

It is well known that the growth or 'flesh production' immediately stops when the supply of food in excess of what is required to keep the animal alive is withdrawn, although lactation or "milk production" is less

