

Feeding Fat Into Milk

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"**M**ILK, Milk and more Milk if our race is to be reared in vigor and health." This is the cry that at the present time goes out the world over as a challenge to all dairy men. Especially does it call to those in the countries far distant from the ravages of war, whose herds and whose homes have been left unmolested by the fearful but now cowering Hun, and whose duty and privilege it is not only to feed the armies and children of the Allies, but to provide the surplus cows—the foster mothers of the human race—that will rehabilitate the war-ridden portions of Europe. The farmer then, must ever be on the alert to better his output of this, the food that is both Meat and Drink. He must practice economy of production, and also make application of any experimental data that show him how he can serve better his country in this particular need and also better remunerate himself—a consideration too often made secondary by the tiller of the soil, and especially so in the line of dairy production.

Among the various factors which tend to vary the fat content—and, consequently, the food value of milk, namely:—(1) application of the principles of sound breeding practice; (2)

Breed; (3) Individuality; (4) Stage of Lactation; and among a few others often quoted but of minor importance, there is the Feed Factor—one which more than any other is responsible for

maximum production in the individual, which is the product of wise and careful breeding. It is with a view of pointing out to what extent feed actually does affect the quality and the yield of milk produced by the cow, that these few thoughts are expressed.

1. Feed Affects the Quality of Milk but little.

Since the cow might be considered as a machine which converts grains and roughage into a palatable, nutritious, and wholesome food for humans, one would think that the kind of food produced by this living machine could be governed by the kind of feed put into it. Reason alone, however, cannot explain the intricacies of life, and in this, as in many other cases, has to be superseded and supplemented by actual experience, and by experimental evidence.

Although quite a large number of men are not conversant with the fact, the experienced stockmen knows full well what hard practice has taught him, that very little change of the kind of milk produced can be had as a re-



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