

## Brown Swiss Cow Sets World Record In Butterfat Produced in 365 Days

A New Jersey cow has set a new world record for butterfat production. She is Active Acres Bessie, a Brown Swiss owned by Fred Schuller of Active Acres Farm, Titusville, near Princeton.

Bessie completed her 365 day record with a total of 31,166.6 pounds of milk, testing 4.9 per cent butterfat, and 1,544.75 pounds of fat on a three time daily milking schedule.

She freshened on April 24, 1956, at the age of 10 years, seven months and four days. Testing was started April 27, 1956, and ended April 26, 1957. At the last milking she produced a total of 75.2 pounds of milk.

The previous world record holder for butterfat was an Illinois Holstein with 1,523 pounds of

butterfat in a year.

To produce all this butterfat, Bessie ate 30 to 40 pounds of grain, 35 pounds of hay and nine pounds of beet pulp a day in addition to all the water she could drink.

During her lactation, Bessie was under the care of two different men, Alvin Bainbridge and Roland Walker. Bainbridge was in charge of cows on test and milked her from April to October, when he left Active Acres for a job he now holds at White Cloud Farm.

After he left, Bessie was milked by two other men, but like many other high producing cows, she reacted to the change of milkers and dropped to a low of 65 pounds of milk a day.

Bainbridge then returned to Active Acres to help complete Bessie's record.

Walker looked after the feeding and care of Bessie while Bainbridge was away.

In addition to the change of milkers, Bessie was subjected to some other unfavorable conditions. During the year, she had no less than four different milkers, plus being started on hand milking and then being switched to machine milking after the first four months.

During the last two months, she was moved to a new farm. In making the move, cows that were in the same barn with Bessie were moved to another barn, and a steam drill was moved into the barn to break up the concrete and remove stanchions.

## Powder Post

### Beetle Activity Rising Now

There are a number of small, dark-brown beetles that attack seasoned timbers and boards in buildings, says County Agent M. M. Smith. Some attack only the sapwood of hardwoods, while others work only in pine and fir timbers. The majority of these powder posts beetles deposit their eggs in the pores of the seasoned wood during June.

The tiny, white larvae or grubs eat into the wood and pack their burrows with fine powder-like sawdust. Some of this wood dust often sifts from the infested timbers into the floor and objects below.

If the infestation has continued for several years, the surface of the infested timbers may contain numerous round holes about the size of pin heads. These are exit holes that are made by the adult beetles as they emerge from the wood in early June.

Smith says a coat of paint or

## Dairy Cows Must Have Good Feed

### As Well as Breeding to Produce

Genetic inheritance is not the limiting factor for efficient milk production, claims County Agent M. M. Smith. It's just that too many cows don't get enough to eat!

In 1955 there were 111 herds in Pennsylvania that produced over 500 pounds of butterfat per cow; in 1956 there were 176 herds over 500 pounds of fat.

Breeding, or genetic inheritance, of these 500 pound fat herds

could be purchased for a \$5 breeding fee any place in the state. This is true Smith says because 72 per cent of the 500 pound fat herds used artificial breeding, and over 50 per cent of the actual cows in these herds resulted from bulls used in the artificial breeding program.

Today, almost one-half the dairy cows in Pennsylvania are being bred artificially to the same bulls that sired the cows in the 500 pound fat herds. Average production of all animals resulting from artificial breeding is 100 pounds of fat below these 500 pound herds. Thus, too many cows just don't get enough to eat of either forage or grain.

Pasture is the best and most economical source of energy for milk production. Unfortunately, it's the most neglected land area on our farms, Smith continues. A good pasture program can be developed on every dairy farm in the state, regardless of the soil type or location of the farm.

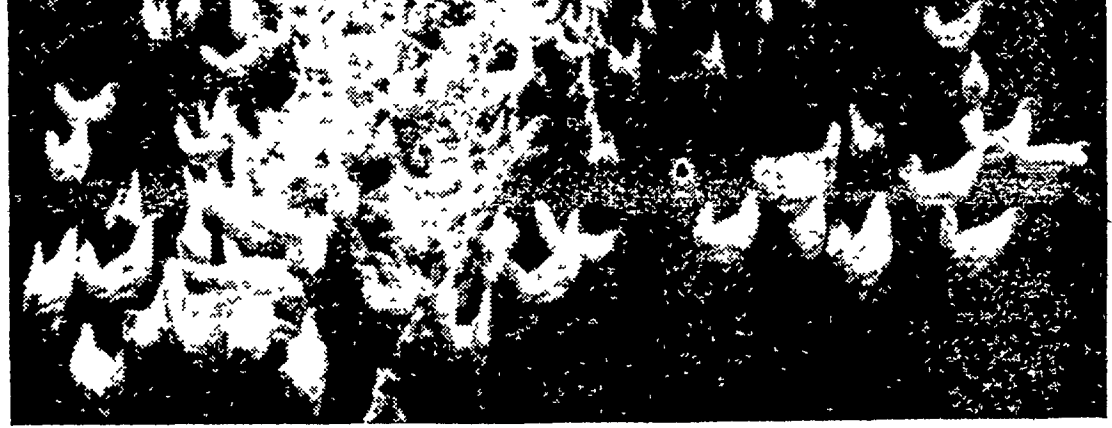
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Recently, Purina research workers asked poultry staff men in 9 leading poultry states to estimate the total amount of feed required—on the average—to grow a pullet in their states. Shown here is the average of the figures they supplied, compared with Purina feed requirements based on records of thousands of pullets raised at the Purina Research Farms.

FEED REQUIRED TO GROW OUT PULLETS*		
	Light Breeds	Heavy Breeds
9-state average.....	23.1 lbs.	28.0 lbs.
Purina Program average....	19.3 lbs.	23.8 lbs.
Saving per pullet on Purina.....	3.8 lbs.	4.2 lbs.
Saving per 1000.....	3800.0 lbs.	4200.0 lbs.

\*From day-old to laying



## here's how to grow 1000 sturdy, big-framed Purina pullets on 2500 pounds less feed

Most poultry raisers recognize that Purina Growing Chows have the quality and ingredients to grow sturdy, big-framed pullets. But not all realize that Purina Chow efficiency often makes it much lower in feeding cost than feeds with cheaper price tags.

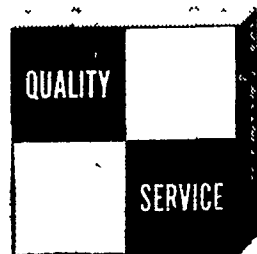
The comparison in the table above shows the important difference in number of pounds of feed needed to grow out Purina pullets, compared with the average in 9 leading poultry states. Rather than to claim the full amount of saving shown in this comparison, the Purina Research staff rounded off the figures to 2500 pounds less Purina Chow for light breeds, and 4000 for heavy breeds.

This saving of feed increases the feeding value of Purina complete Growing Chow by 60¢ to 80¢ per

g (100 lbs.)... or \$1.20 to \$1.60 a bag extra value for Growing Chow fed with scratch grain.

Thousands of poultrymen have found that they can use high-quality feed... and make money doing it. We know this, and we're anxious to show you how you may cut feed cost with your pullets.

**Pullet Health Hint**—Now, with Purina Liquid Poultry Wormer, you can worm each 100 pullets for less than 25¢! Best time is when they are 10 to 12 weeks old, with a second treatment just before housing if your ranges are used heavily. It takes only one dose in the drinking water. Order Purina Liquid Poultry Wormer right here at the Store with the red-and-white Checkerboard sign.

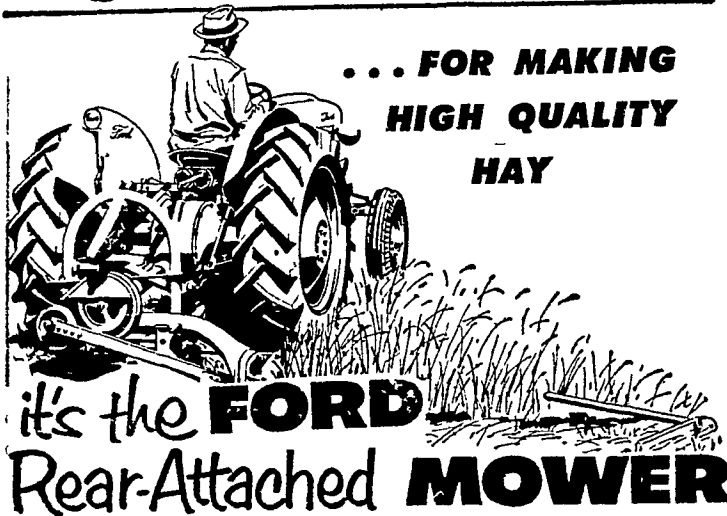


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