

FACTS FOR DAIRYMEN

By N Alan Bair

Feed by the shovel full and milk by the bucket full were common measurements around the dairy farm of a few years ago. Hopefully those days are gone forever. Today you want to know pounds of milk a cow gives (particularly if you are buying her) and likewise you would be as fussy about the weighing and formulating of the feeds you are feeding.

No matter what approach you take to feeding your cows, the total amount and the formulation of the ration will affect milk production, animal health and your income.

I am often asked "What is the best approach to feeding?" Obviously there is no "best" approach for everyone to use, but we do know that all of the approaches to feeding currently being used can and do work.

The secrets to success to any of the successful programs are a few basics; knowing the cows needs, knowing what your feeds can furnish, formulating the feed properly and then getting it to the cow in the proper amount. The methods may vary, say from an individual cow program in a stall barn to a complete ration in a free-stall barn, but the four items above will be met in either case.

Needs - The basic nutritional requirements of dairy cattle are pretty well established and universally used by the feed industry. Of course the amount of milk a herd is producing tremendously influences the feeding requirements. Production testing should be an integral part of the total management as well as feeding program.

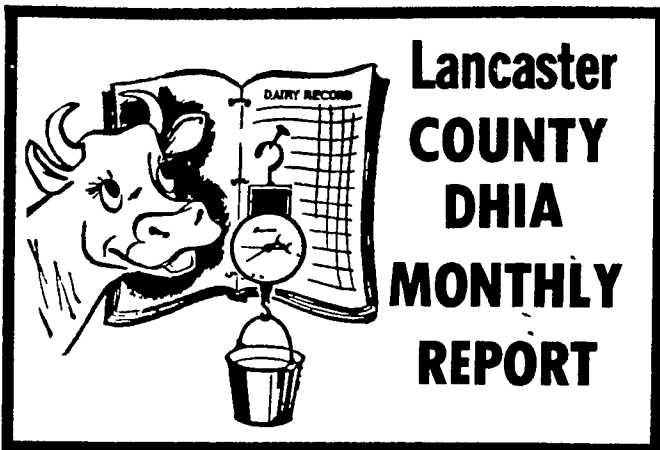
Testing - Forage and other feed ingredients do vary in nutritional composition. All silages for instance are not created equal. Without testing the feeds that you are going to offer the cow you really are only guessing.

Formulating - Fulfilling the needs of the cow by using available feeds can only be done with some careful and complicated calculation. This is the point at which many dairymen give up. Relax - let the professionals take care of it for you. Many feed companies, as well as others, Penn State University for example, can provide this service for you. When you have these pros formulate on a "least cost"

basis, the cost of programming can be saved in the first several tons of feed used.

Feeding - After you have done everything else right, don't goof during feeding. As I said at the beginning, you better know how much a scoop shovelful really weighs. Weighing equipment is a necessity for your feeding system today. Obviously your equipment will be different if you are feeding 30 cows out of a feed cart or 300 cows with a mixer wagon, but the importance of the weighing will be the same to the individual cow.

Production per cow in Pennsylvania made a tremendous jump over this last year. Your friends and neighbors are doing a lot of things right - including feeding their cows. You have no excuse for not doing just as good a job.



Lancaster COUNTY DHIA MONTHLY REPORT

September 1977

A registered Holstein cow owned by Nelson E. Martin, Ephrata, completed the highest 305 day lactation. Dawn produced 23,275 lbs. of milk, 1,078 lbs. of butterfat with a 4.6 per cent test. Second high lactation was completed by a registered Holstein cow owned by John M. Harnish, 1036 Beaver Valley Pike, Lancaster. Chrissy produced 23,056 lbs. of milk, 1,041 lbs. of butterfat with a 4.5 per cent test in 305 days.

The herd of Naaman W. Stoltzfus, Kinzers, had the highest daily butterfat average. This herd of 30.3 registered Holstein cows averaged 57.7 lbs. of milk, 2.10 lbs. of butterfat with a 3.6 per cent test. The herd of Ivan S. Stoltzfus, R. 1, Honey Brook, placed second. This herd of 45.8 registered and grade Holstein cows averaged 54.2 lbs. of milk, 2.08 lbs. of butterfat with a 3.8 per cent test.

FIRST 305 DAYS OF LACTATION

WITH 700 OR MORE POUNDS OF BUTTERFAT

OWNER	NAME OR NUMBER	BREED	AGE YR MO	DAYS IN MILK	LBS MILK	% FAT	LBS. FAT
Nelson E. Martin	Dawn	RH	4-11	305	23,275	4.6	1078
	Pretty	RH	5-11	301	16,480	4.7	769
	Doris	RH	7-11	305	21,250	3.5	744

John M. Harnish	Chrissy	RH	4-4	305	23,056	4.5	1041
	Treva	RH	5-5	295	20,798	4.4	921
	Alice	RH	4-9	305	22,134	4.1	901
	Fairy	RH	6-4	305	23,012	3.6	836
	Kelly	RH	2-10	305	19,633	4.0	780
	Sheba	RH	11-9	305	17,199	4.3	734
	Cynthia	RH	2-11	305	17,152	4.2	723
	Posey	RH	6-1	296	16,582	4.2	702
Jay C. Garber	Mhcbart	RH	4-1	305	23,658	4.3	1,022
	Ljeviol	RH	5-6	305	22,356	3.8	850
	Nsbrndl	RH	3-0	305	23,117	3.4	795
Abram & John Barley	93	GrH	6-9	298	23,825	4.2	992
	358	RH	6-9	305	22,942	4.1	950
	315	GrH	7-1	305	17,768	4.1	736
	404	RH	3-1	305	15,726	4.7	733
	130	RH	3-1	305	21,909	3.3	727
Dan S. Stoltzfus	Mattie	RH	8-4	305	23,985	4.0	968
	Hannah	RH	7-0	305	22,253	4.1	906
	Happy	RH	3-11	301	19,346	4.5	878
	Flossie	RH	8-1	305	19,492	4.2	813
J. Z. Nolt	Bonnie	RH	3-8	305	26,378	3.6	957
	Abbie	RH	10-1	305	25,850	3.3	843
	Rocket	RH	6-0	294	22,142	3.7	815
	Apollo	RH	4-9	303	23,298	3.3	766
J. Wilmer Eby	Tidy	GrH	6-3	305	20,677	4.6	956
	Ada	RH	5-1	305	22,787	3.8	860
	Honey	RH	3-0	305	21,100	3.9	816
	Castle	RH	3-2	305	18,459	4.1	750
	Polly	RH	5-1	305	21,059	3.5	744
	65	GrH	2-0	305	16,160	4.4	718

(Continued on Page 33)

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keeps shape, freshness, taste, potency.
Count on a long period of excellent control.

Potent treatment costs little in comparison with loss of just a few of your trees.

What's one of your trees worth?
What will a bushel of fruit bring?

Figure what your loss would be from just one dead tree - root pruned or girdled and killed by orchard mice (pine or meadow voles).

Then figure the application of highly effective Ramik Brown weather resistant rodenticide.

You'll find Ramik well worth it!

Ramik bait is 26% protein

As food sources diminish after harvest meadow voles go all out for highly palatable, apple flavored mouse sized Ramik pellets and leave your trees alone. Most other foods simply do not attract rodents as high protein Ramik does.

The quiet killer

Ramik Brown pellets contain a small amount of the well known anticoagulant, diphacinone - a killing agent used by professional exterminators. Diphacinone thins out the blood so that the vole bleeds internally, painlessly, and dies.

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Ramik lasts long, does the job

A special patented manufacturing process helps Ramik pellets retain shape, palatability and potency,

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Get ready to bait with Ramik Brown

As it says on the label, apply Ramik pellets after harvest and before snow. Ramik will knock down the hungry vole population. Later, when the snow recedes, a second application can be made to control high density populations or the voles that may have reinfested the vacated tunnels.

Ramik is a pesticide. Handle it as you would any other orchard chemical. Never allow exposure of drums to non target species. Do not expose bait in small piles or in a constricted pattern. The bait should be scattered evenly over the orchard floor at the rate specified on the label. Reseal any unused portion of the bait and store in a closed storage area.

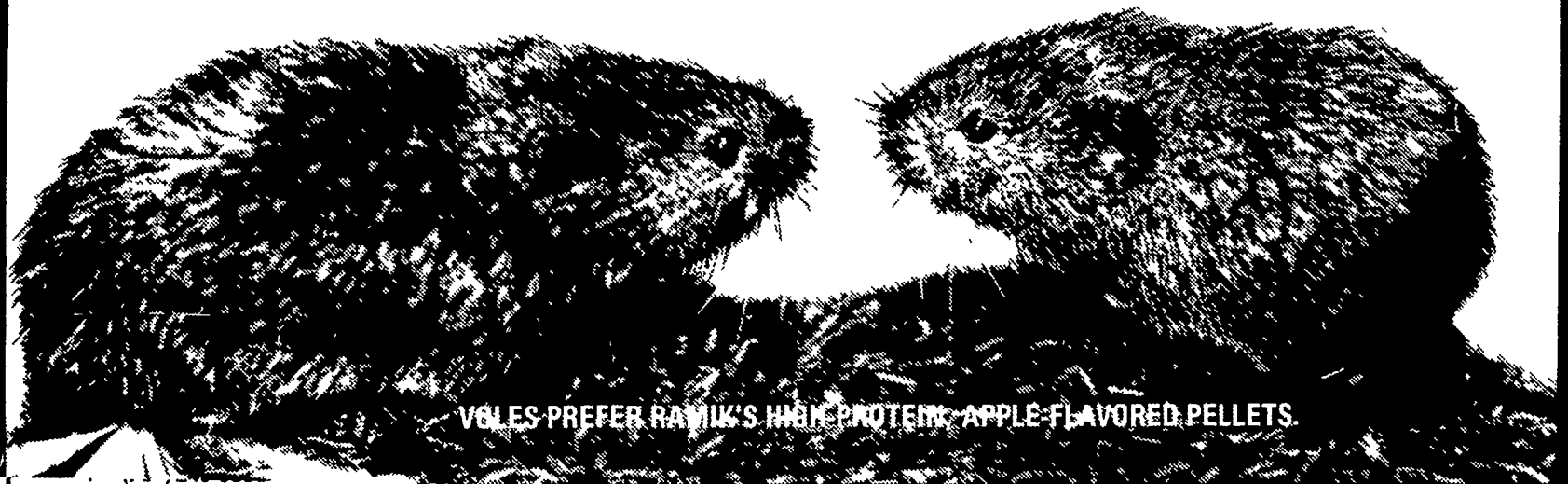
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