

Dairy Herd Conference

(Continued from Page A1)

Furthermore, since cows may prefer one forage over another, they may be short on protein and overfed on energy.

High producers are unlikely to get enough to eat in a parlor milking setup because they don't stay in the parlor long enough.

Larry Chase, department of animal science, Cornell University, told the group high moisture corn offers a viable option on many farms to get added energy into animals and reduce purchased feed cost.

If it is managed properly, feeding high moisture corn can give good results, he said.

Advantages of feeding high moisture corn include a harvest which may be two to three weeks earlier, adaptation to mechanization, the potential to reduce feed costs, and provision of high energy feed.

Chase noted there are a lot of storage options available to dairymen with high moisture corn.

It can be stored successfully in oxygen-limiting silos, conventional silos, or horizontal silos. In an emergency, chemical preservatives can be used.

He said all viable storage alternatives with which high quality high moisture corn can be produced.

Penn State Extension Dairy Specialist Richard

Adams discussed the problem of selenium needs in the dairy herd, stressing that Vitamin E intake must be considered along with Selenium.

"Both have to be present to have an adequate ration. There is more and more evidence that you don't keep away problems by having Selenium present. You also must have Vitamin E," he said.

Although the Food and Drug Administration has ruled that the addition of Selenium now is acceptable Adams noted, "It will take more than Food and Drug action to get Selenium into herd use."

Adams outlined some of the problems which can be caused by deficiencies in both Vitamin E and Selenium, and gave suggested levels for their use.

Doyle Waybright, Mason-Dixon Farms, Gettysburg, told farmers that testing of forages is one of the most important parts of their farm operation which includes the milking of 650 head of cows, along with the processing and marketing of the milk.

Waybright said, "We test every cutting of alfalfa and test the first cutting several times because of the changes which take place over the weeks. We also test our complete rations."

Waybright said a total mixed ration is fed to all cows in the herd, including

Lancaster Dairy Day

(Continued from Page A1)

samples out to the state lab for identification and they would come back marked only as contaminated. To detect it, you must ask for a specific mycoplasma culture, which requires that a different medium be used."

Cultures had to be flown daily to Cornell University since no facility in Pennsylvania could handle the volume of testing required.

This lack of facilities to run the cultures in Pennsylvania was a major concern, according to Frey, along with nothing to guard against selling the animals.

In addition to following a rigid sanitary program of teat washing with an iodine solution and other measures, such as isolation, Turkey Hill attempted a mechanical backflush of milking equipment to try to check the outbreak. But the backflushing with an iodine solution, followed by clear water and blowing out with air didn't help solve the problem.

Only after continuing systematic removal of animals from the herd, the dairy received its first clean report in December.

Larry Hutchinson, Penn State veterinarian, explained that mycoplasma is not a bacteria or virus and primarily is a large herd problem tied in with the grouping of animals. More than one quarter of the animal can be involved, but the cow does not appear to be sick.

He recommended periodic culture of bulk tank milk as a means of checking for mycoplasma.

Frey confirmed that it affected mostly fresh cows, which didn't run a fever or even show signs of mastitis while still milking 90 lbs. or so a day.

Frey also explained that the milk from the affected cows would form a sandy sediment on the bottom of a test tube after it set awhile. Above the sediment was a clear separation and the whiter milk on top.

In discussion of other

mastitis problems, Ranck said that nearly two-thirds of his 54-cow herd previously had problems with staph and strep.

"I place a lot of importance on the cultures," he said.

"If it wasn't cleared up by the next milking, I'd have the vet do a sensitivity test. I'd look for any kind of swelling and send the culture right off. If there was a temperature, I'd treat the cow."

He utilized teat spray, individual towels and other sanitary measures.

Steve Spencer, Penn State dairy specialist, said effective control measures center on stringent teat dipping, continuing dry cow treatment, along with a good review of the milking system and how it's done.

Coliform problems, it was explained, usually can be traced to wet conditions, such as a ditch outside or even wetness in free stalls.

In the case of Windle, the

problem was due to a waterway, which was fenced off to keep the cows away.

In his treatment, Windle used teat dipping and individual towels. It was suggested that drying teats with individual towels can help to guard against wet udders when the units are put on. It also was recommended that help and advice from a vet for proper treatment was advisable.

Coliform problems also can be attributed to the type of bedding being used. Problems with the use of sawdust were mentioned.

The size of the particles in the bedding can contribute to the problem.

Nathan Stoltzfus, Gap, served as master of ceremonies. Glenn Shirk, county dairy agent, served as chairman of the planning committee.

Stoltzfus described the session as one of the best attended Dairy Day programs held in Lancaster County in recent years.

Stoltzfus described the session as one of the best attended Dairy Day programs held in Lancaster County in recent years.

Stoltzfus described the session as one of the best attended Dairy Day programs held in Lancaster County in recent years.

Stoltzfus described the session as one of the best attended Dairy Day programs held in Lancaster County in recent years.

Stoltzfus described the session as one of the best attended Dairy Day programs held in Lancaster County in recent years.

Stoltzfus described the session as one of the best attended Dairy Day programs held in Lancaster County in recent years.

Stoltzfus described the session as one of the best attended Dairy Day programs held in Lancaster County in recent years.

Stoltzfus described the session as one of the best attended Dairy Day programs held in Lancaster County in recent years.

Stoltzfus described the session as one of the best attended Dairy Day programs held in Lancaster County in recent years.

Stoltzfus described the session as one of the best attended Dairy Day programs held in Lancaster County in recent years.

Item

tion of coliform living pens should clean as possible level of bedding. is important for months, he said, ent energy in the e young stock off art.

on defined wean- e of real stress. ase this stress, he / moving the his time.

rinary specialist that heifers be determine when dy for breeding.

ration banquet

in 1957 in New re he started on to state con- by serving as a ation technician, rationist and ervationist.

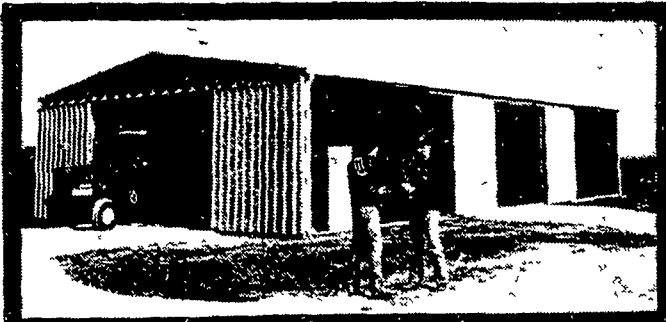
l banquet will be p.m. on March Good'n Plenty n Smoketown.

r the occasion rchased at the ce or from any taff member for rson. Advance must be made

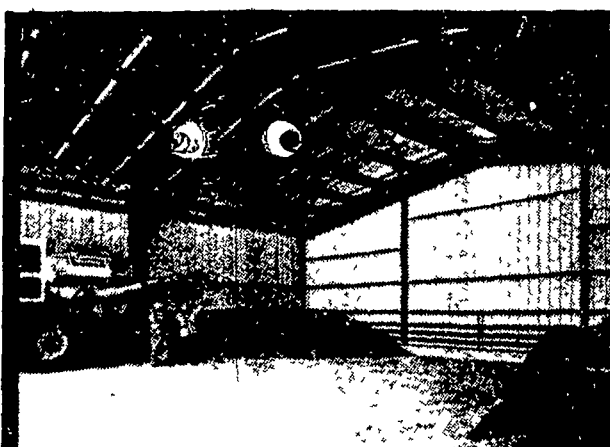
MORE YOU BUY. ▶

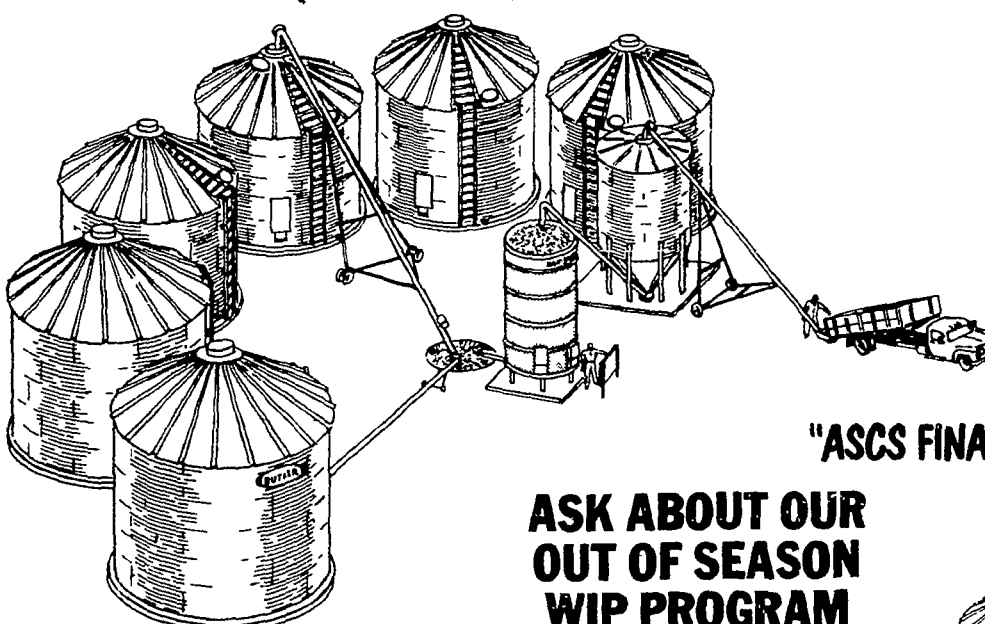


GRAIN DRYER BINS



Ag-Master® 2:12 BUILDINGS



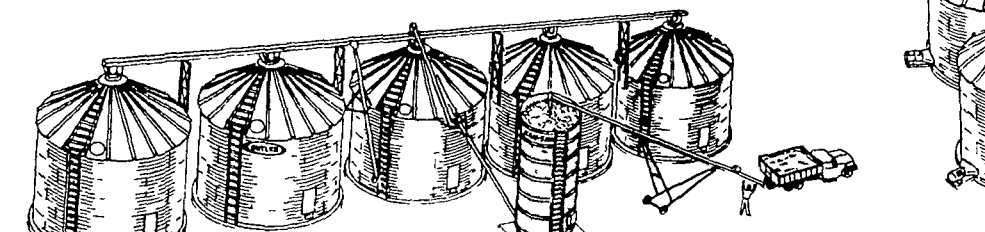


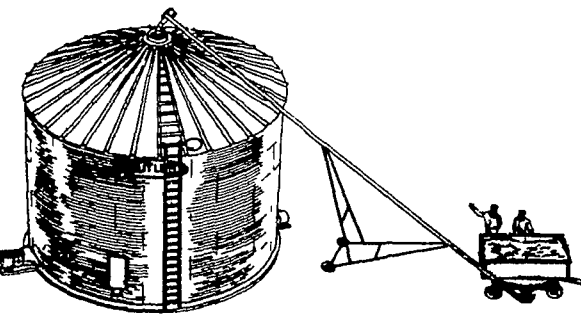
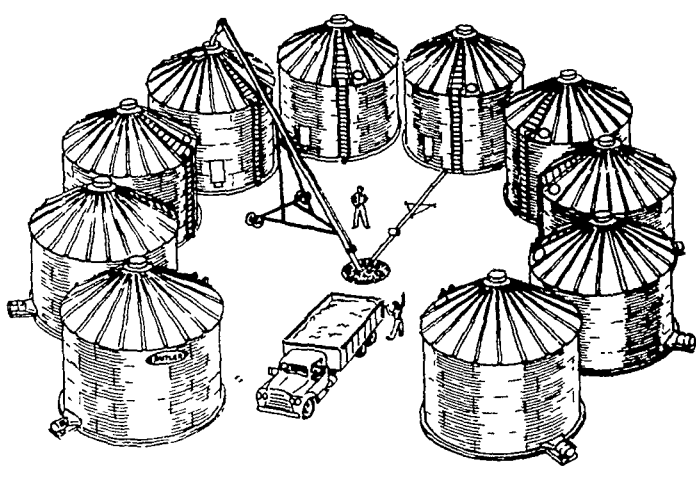
"ASCS FINANCING"

ASK ABOUT OUR OUT OF SEASON WIP PROGRAM

(Winter Incentive Program)

PROGRAM ENDS MARCH 31, 1980



BUSINESS TO STAY!

W. R. MOODY, CONTRACTOR
113 Walnut Lane
Newtown, Pa. 15089
PH: 412-872-6804

HASCHEN AGRICULTURAL SYSTEMS
P.O. Box 505
Chestertown, Md. 21620
PH: 301-778-5800


TRI-COUNTY AGRI-SYSTEMS
R.D.#1, Box 55
Swedesboro, NJ 08085
PH: 609-467-3174

GLOSSNER'S CONCRETE SERVICE
RD #1
Beech Creek, PA 16822
PH: 717-962-2564

TAP ENTERPRISES INC.
R.D.#3, Box 256A
Fleetwood, Pa. 19522
PH: 215-929-2553

TRI-STATE MARINE DIST. INC.
Route 256
Deale, Md. 20751
PH: 301-867-1447

D. E. SMITH, INC.
Mifflintown, Pa. 17059
PH: 717-436-2151

P. E. HESS, BUTLER MFG. CO.
Box 337, Oxford, PA 19363


I'm interested in more information on Butler products.
 Buildings Bins Dryers Bulk-O-Matics

Name _____

Address _____

County _____ Zip _____

City _____ State _____

Phone _____ (Include area code)

GLENN M. STAHLMAN
R.D.#1, Cash Valley Road
Cumberland, Md. 21502
PH: 301-777-0582

BRIDGEWATER BUILDING SYSTEMS INC.
R.D.#2
Thompson, Pa. 18465
PH: 717-727-2868

WALTER J. CONSTRUCTION
1833 Lincoln Highway
Lancaster, Pa. 17602
PH: 717-392-8280

W. R. MOODY, CONTRACTOR
113 Walnut Lane
Newtown, Pa. 15089
PH: 412-872-6804

HASCHEN AGRICULTURAL SYSTEMS
P.O. Box 505
Chestertown, Md. 21620
PH: 301-778-5800

TRI-COUNTY AGRI-SYSTEMS
R.D.#1, Box 55
Swedesboro, NJ 08085
PH: 609-467-3174

GLOSSNER'S CONCRETE SERVICE
RD #1
Beech Creek, PA 16822
PH: 717-962-2564

TAP ENTERPRISES INC.
R.D.#3, Box 256A
Fleetwood, Pa. 19522
PH: 215-929-2553

TRI-STATE MARINE DIST. INC.
Route 256
Deale, Md. 20751
PH: 301-867-1447

W. R. MOODY, CONTRACTOR
113 Walnut Lane
Newtown, Pa. 15089
PH: 412-872-6804

HASCHEN AGRICULTURAL SYSTEMS
P.O. Box 505
Chestertown, Md. 21620
PH: 301-778-5800

TRI-COUNTY AGRI-SYSTEMS
R.D.#1, Box 55
Swedesboro, NJ 08085
PH: 609-467-3174

GLOSSNER'S CONCRETE SERVICE
RD #1
Beech Creek, PA 16822
PH: 717-962-2564

TAP ENTERPRISES INC.
R.D.#3, Box 256A
Fleetwood, Pa. 19522
PH: 215-929-2553

TRI-STATE MARINE DIST. INC.
Route 256
Deale, Md. 20751
PH: 301-867-1447