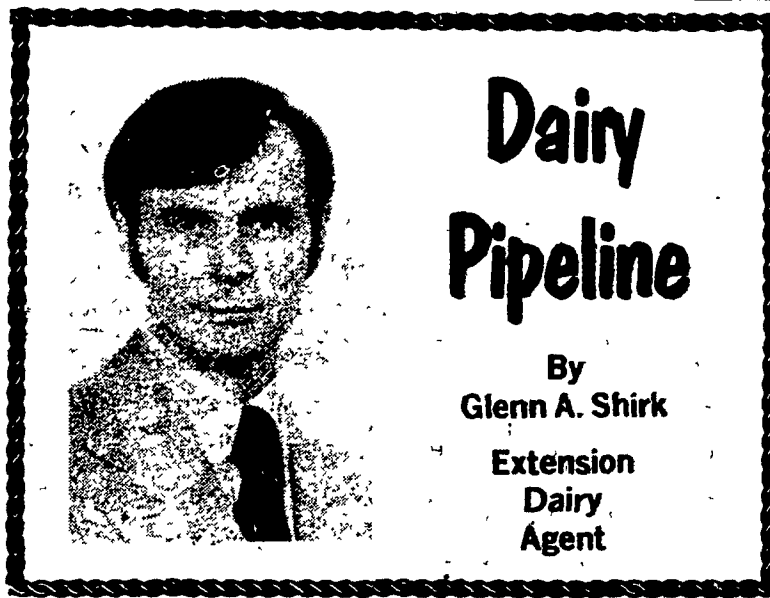


(Continued from Page D14)

Paul B. Zimmerman	RH	39.1	89.5	50.4	3.8	1.92
Paul D. Welk	RH	73.7	95.2	56.1	3.4	1.92
Earl R. Hursh	RH	36.4	84.7	56.0	3.4	1.91
J. Earl Horst	R&GrH	40.8	87.8	52.4	3.6	1.91
David D. Zimmerman	R&GrH	53.0	96.2	49.3	3.9	1.91
Allen Lee Stoltzfus	RH	42.0	83.2	50.7	3.8	1.91
Springarden Farm	RH	83.9	88.5	54.3	3.5	1.91
Alvin M. Martin	R&GrH	35.3	88.9	55.1	3.5	1.91
Robert L. Shelly	RH	38.0	89.9	54.0	3.5	1.90
T & J. Harnish	R&GrH	70.0	87.7	52.9	3.6	1.90
David McMichael	R&GrH	78.6	84.2	53.3	3.5	1.89
K.D. & Else Linde	RG	44.6	89.1	43.6	4.3	1.87
Marbro Farm	RH	42.6	85.6	50.8	3.7	1.87
Lester J. Wiker	R&GrH	64.6	91.7	52.4	3.6	1.87
Jonas O. Senseng	R&GrH	46.0	89.8	47.5	3.9	1.87
J. Robert Kindig	RH	57.9	87.9	50.5	3.7	1.87
Elam Petersheim	RH	67.5	89.5	50.1	3.7	1.87
Paul H. Martin	RH	38.9	85.2	50.7	3.7	1.86
Water-Flow Farm	RH	40.3	87.6	51.7	3.6	1.86
C. Nevin Hershey	RH	47.1	88.9	52.5	3.5	1.85
Kenneth B. Garber	RG	61.8	90.0	42.4	4.4	1.85
John K. Stoltzfus	R&GrH	27.2	93.0	56.2	3.3	1.85
C. & Katie King	R&GrH	67.5	91.9	54.7	3.4	1.84
Aaron Z. Martin	R&GrH	28.3	76.8	47.6	3.9	1.84
Robert Kauffman Jr.	RH	99.5	83.8	50.8	3.6	1.84
E.R. & R.E. Denlinger	RH	46.8	87.2	50.6	3.6	1.83
Ellie D. Krieger	R&GrH	54.2	82.0	50.1	3.7	1.83
Brubacher & Martin	RH	65.0	86.2	49.2	3.7	1.83
C. Victor Groff	R&GrH	98.5	92.9	50.4	3.6	1.83
Spring Lawn Farm	RH	136.7	89.2	49.5	3.7	1.82
Benuel Z. Lapp	RH	44.0	85.5	52.5	3.5	1.82
H. Stoltzfus Jr.	R&GrH	44.9	91.0	51.8	3.5	1.82
Ru Be Mar Farms	RH	31.0	81.7	53.6	3.4	1.81
John F. Stoltzfus	RH	34.3	92.3	52.0	3.5	1.81
Alvin L. Petersheim	GrH	42.0	92.9	55.2	3.3	1.81
John H. Howard	RH	35.7	92.8	51.9	3.5	1.81
Samuel E. Beiler	RH	47.4	92.7	56.1	3.2	1.79
Donald M. Eckman	R&GrH	47.9	86.4	50.8	3.5	1.79
Vernon R. Umble & Son	RH	79.3	85.7	47.6	3.8	1.79
J. Smucker & Sons	R&GrH	53.1	93.9	51.2	3.5	1.79
Joseph C. Wivell	RH	93.6	89.2	50.5	3.5	1.79
Rosegale Farm	R&GrH	40.9	90.2	50.1	3.6	1.78
James S. Brubacker	R&GrH	43.2	93.0	52.1	3.4	1.78
Merwin Sauder	R&GrH	36.7	93.3	48.2	3.7	1.77
Donald R. Bare	RH	67.7	89.8	48.8	3.6	1.77
LeRoy S. Musser	R&GrH	48.0	92.1	48.8	3.6	1.77
Jay E. Landis	RH	44.5	86.2	48.6	3.6	1.76
Jacob S. Dienner	RH	56.4	85.0	45.1	3.9	1.76
Ferncrest Farm	R&GrH	50.0	88.3	48.3	3.6	1.76
Sunny Craft Farm	RH	32.3	80.7	49.8	3.5	1.75
Gerald Martin	RH	48.0	89.2	51.2	3.4	1.75
Thomas A. Denlinger	RH	49.8	90.9	52.2	3.4	1.75
John M. Harnish	RH	187.3	89.1	47.4	3.7	1.75
Curtis E. Aker	RH	59.4	84.9	50.0	3.5	1.75
Kenneth L. Beiler	RH	54.4	87.7	51.0	3.4	1.75
H. Landis Weaver	RH	56.2	86.2	50.3	3.5	1.75
Donald B. Miller	RH	40.2	92.5	51.4	3.4	1.75
Meadow Springs Fm	R&GrH	43.0	91.6	46.2	3.8	1.74
J. Wade Groff	RH	51.1	91.4	47.6	3.7	1.74
Ivan S. Stoltzfus	RH	46.7	85.0	53.2	3.3	1.74
C. Witmer Sherer	RH	38.3	93.4	48.0	3.6	1.74
Paul V. Nissley	R&GrH	78.8	77.2	49.8	3.5	1.74
Daniel E. Fisher	R&GrH	47.6	87.3	50.4	3.5	1.74
Jonas B. Stoltzfus	GrH	48.0	90.0	49.5	3.5	1.74
Sol S. Stoltzfus	RH	28.5	94.3	50.1	3.5	1.73
Tritown Farm	RH	30.7	92.6	49.4	3.5	1.72
L. Clair Miller	R&GrH	66.5	90.2	49.7	3.5	1.72
Naaman W. Stoltzfus	RH	34.1	88.4	48.7	3.5	1.72
Glenn R. Binkley	R&GrH	42.0	73.7	45.7	3.8	1.72
Aaron B. Lantz	RH	38.0	89.3	49.7	3.4	1.71
Shellenberger Bros.	RH	72.4	89.2	47.9	3.6	1.71
Allen Lee Stoltzfus	RH	42.5	78.2	43.1	4.0	1.71
R. Wenger-D. Hunt	RH	52.4	87.7	47.5	3.6	1.70
J. Mowery Frey Jr.	RH	85.6	80.0	47.1	3.6	1.70
Marvin K. Witmer	RH	62.0	82.1	48.8	3.5	1.70
Daniel W. Fox	R&GrH	31.0	91.7	46.3	3.7	1.70
John O. Stoltzfus	R&GrH	32.4	89.0	44.7	3.8	1.69
Ivan Zook	RH	69.4	84.6	45.3	3.7	1.69
Ben S. Stoltzfus	RH	40.7	83.9	46.1	3.7	1.69
Samuel Martin Jr.	R&GrH	75.4	86.4	50.8	3.3	1.69
Paul Rohrer & Sons	GrH	81.6	86.9	46.9	3.6	1.69
Marvin Reed	R&GrH	35.0	87.8	47.2	3.6	1.69
Elmer M. High	R&GrH	52.1	91.3	52.5	3.2	1.68
Q-ville Pres. Home	R&GrH	52.7	88.2	52.9	3.2	1.67
Christian Zook	RH	48.3	85.6	45.4	3.7	1.67



Dairy Pipeline

By
Glenn A. Shirk
Extension
Dairy
Agent

The Stresses of Fall
At this time of the year, there are a number of things that can stress cows and throw them into a tither.

I was reminded of this fact by a number of phone calls I received in recent weeks concerning herd health problems. There were a number of possibilities for these problems, and I share some of these thoughts with you in the following paragraphs.

In late summer, many of our streams and summer pastures dried up. Stagnant water accumulated in our streams and ponds and the concentration of algae and pollutants increased. Normally these problems would not exist, or it would have been diluted out by increased rates of water flow. Some of the algae produce toxins which can affect cattle. Thus, it is advisable that cattle not be allowed to consume stagnant water, and water troughs should be cleaned regularly.

When pastures dry up, about all that thrives is weeds, some of which may be poisonous. Normally, these poisonous weeds pose no problem to cattle as long as they have a handy supply of other good feed to eat. Cattle usually avoid these poisonous weeds, probably because of their undesirable flavor and odors. What few weeds they may consume are diluted out by good feed.

However, when cows are in the "back forty" for an extended period of time, and no other feed is conveniently available, they may relish the opportunity to browse on anything that is handy — even poisonous weeds. We, therefore, should attempt to eliminate these

hazards from our pastures by frequent clipping and with the proper use of herbicides. Observe what weed problems exist now, and make a vow to do something about them next year.

Changing Feeds

For many cows, this time of the year is a time of drastic and sudden changes in the feeding program. We are switching from one kind of forage to another. Sometimes these changes are rather frequent during the harvest season. During this time, cows are sometimes forced to consume hot, uncured silages, and some may be exposed to breathing toxic silo gases.

It is always desirable to have a supply of forage to feed from while silos are being filled and silage is curing. This is not always possible, but it is worth striving for.

To keep the ration balanced during these periods of changes, it is necessary to do some forage testing and feed programming. This takes some forward planning. It usually involves sampling some forages at harvest time, and re-testing them at a later date.

Confining Cows For Winter

We are into the season of rapidly changing weather. It's a time of the year when barn ventilation is critical. Ventilation systems need to be able to adjust to rapidly changing weather conditions and they need to provide cattle with fresh air without creating drafts. Or, buildings need to be designed in such a way so they have plenty of fresh air. In other cases, cattle can be given the freedom to select their own comfort zone; this is one of the big advantages of a well-

placed, well-maintained calf hutch.

Speaking of calf hutches, what provisions do you have for calves when they come out of hutches? It should be cold housing, with lots of fresh air, and pens for small groups of about 4 heifers.

Ideally, the pens for smaller heifers should be away from, or up wind from, older heifers and cows. Frequently, these young calves have not developed enough immunity to fight off disease organisms from the older stock in the herd, ideally, they should not be breathing the same air.

It is always good to work closely with your local veterinarian to discuss and develop immunization programs that are applicable to your specific needs.

If you do not have adequate facilities to accommodate calves coming out of hutches, an alternative approach might be to start your calves indoors this fall and save the hutches for late winter calves. The disease organism load in the barn should be at its lowest level at this time of the year.

Calves started indoors now, could be kept inside all winter and allowed to develop an immunity to whatever organisms exist. As the winter progresses, and the organism levels build up, start the calves outside in the hutches, and let them there until spring. By then, they'll probably be big enough to carry the hutch away, but at least you haven't stressed them by exposing them at a young age to warm housing and disease organisms that are common to the herd.

As we bring cows indoors for the winter, we are also subjecting them to more concrete stress. Thus, it is desirable to keep stalls well maintained and as comfortable as possible. Exercise, particularly on an earthen lot, can also help relieve some of the stress.

Remember, cows are creatures of habit. They like to be comfortable, and they have to be healthy to produce well. With all these changes and stresses we subject cows to, it is any wonder that cows "act up", go off feed and off milk? Our challenge is to keep these to a minimum. Pamper your cows, and they'll probably pamper you in return.



WIC MOTORIZED SILAGE WAGON WITH HYDROSTATIC SPEED CONTROL

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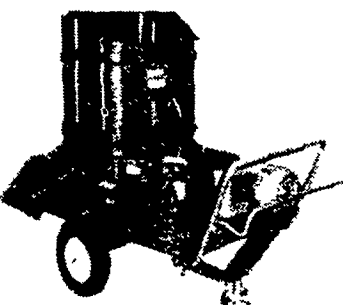
★ Electric or Gas Operated

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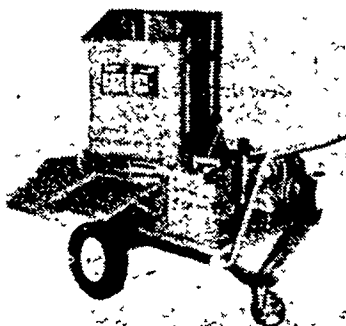
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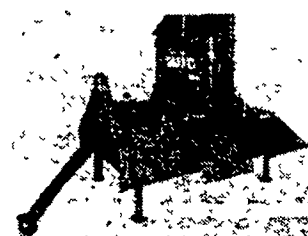
No Competitor Can Beat The Wic Choppers For Performance And Cost



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Starter: 5 h.p. manual, and 7 and 10 h.p. manual or electric start.



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