

LOOK FOR THE VALIANTS





VALIANT DAUGHTER: STRICKLER VALIANT DEANA VG-86

<u>VALIANT</u> has stood the test of time, as he adds daughters he looks better. <u>VALIANT</u> daughters are terrific producers, but they also look good, and show extremely well. We expect many <u>VALIANT</u> daughters to be shown at the 1984 Pennsylvania Farm Show. We ask you to inspect them for yourself and see why <u>VALIANT</u> will fit the most discriminating dairyman's breeding program. Consider the following:

PROOF

USDA PD 7	83 (74) Perc	entile 99	o TPI +	740	
Yield	+ 2289M	% Test	Lbs	Dtrs	Rpt
Fat	+ \$293	02	+80	1803	990
Prot	+ \$286	03	+68	661	96°°
SNF	+ \$287	04	+ 188	91	78 o
Daughter Level		19 625M		36"	709BF
HEA 7/83	PDT + 1 93	922	Dtrs	Rnt 98%	

LINEAR

GENETIC TRAIT SUMMARY 7/83 374 Daughters 246 Herds 94% Rp

i ore dudei	47	
Rear Udder Height	53	Great Rear
Rear Udder Width	56	Udders
Udder Center Support	53	Very Strong
Udder Depth	50	
Teat Placement	52	Usually 600d
Stature	59	Supremely Go
Angularity	56	for Scale Dair
Strength and Capacity	53	& Strength
Width of Rump	54	Wide
Pelvic Angle	48	Some high at p

PEDIGREE

Pawnee Farm Arlinda Chief EX 94 GM

USDA PD + 1410M + 68F 99" Rpt 1 83 +1 44PDT 99% Rpt 1 83 HFA

6781299 Allied Admiral Rose Vivian VG 85 2 11 2X 305d 18960M 4 2 % 800F 5 02 2X 365d 20484M 4 4° 898F Pawnee Farm Reflection Admiral EX 93 GM

Pawnee Farm Glenvue Beauty EX 90

Irvington Pride Admiral

EX 92 GM
Allied Pioneer Johanna Rose
GP 82

5 02 2X 305d 18250M 4 3³o 788F Sire Mooseheart Pioneer EX 92 GM

Stop in At Our Booth In The DAIRY BARN At The 1984
PA FARM SHOW
And Talk With Us About
VALIANT And Our Other Fine Sires Of All Breeds.

IN PENNSYLVANIA

Rear Leg Set

Allenwood, PA
Bangor, PA
Carlisle, PA
Clifford, PA
Coburn, PA
Columbia, PA
Dornsife, PA
Ephrata, PA
Holtwood, PA
Lebanon, PA
Leesport, PA
Leola, PA
Linden, PA
Mansfield, PA
Mifflinburg, PA
Mifflintown, PA
Millville, PA
Prospectville, PA
Reading, PA
Reedsville, PA
Stewartstown, PA
Thomasville, PA
Ulysses, PA
West Grove, PA

IN NEW YORK Johnson, NY

IN DELAWARE Kirkwood, PA

Pen Yan, NY

IN NEW JERSEY

Baptistown, NJ Elmer, NJ Lambertville, NJ Port Murray, NJ

IN MARYLAND

Detour, MD Mt. Airy, MD

George Showers 717-538-1812 Eric Heinsohn 215-588-4704 **Wayne Piper** 717-532-4401 William Horton 717-222-3224 **Wendel Musser** 814-349-5310 **James Charles** 717-898-8694 **Steve Kieffer** 717-758-1714 **Darvin Yoder** 717-733-0966 **Paul Herr** 717-284-4592 **Paul Martin** 717-949-2381 **Andrew Cooper** 215-378-1212 Lynn Gardner 717-656-6700 **Larry Bower** 717-323-9710 Harold Robson, Jr. 717-662-7731 John M. Beachy 717-966-1344 Mervin Zendt 717-436-6386 Wilmer Hendricks 717-458-5949 William Tyner 215-542-8479 **Robert Greider** 215-378-1212 Chester G. Selfridge 717-667-3181 **Tom Engle** 717-993-6836 Ira Boyer 717-225-3758 **Bonnie Barker** 814-848-7674 **Brian Geesaman** 215-869-9187

Peter Vander Schaaf 914-355-1692 Calvin Crosby 315-526-6144

Dan Rush

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717-529-6548

 Cindy Gordeuk
 201-996-2088

 Cyndy Hetzell
 609-455-8187

 Robert Fulper
 717-658-7316

 Robert Kayhart
 201-689-2605

 Jim Carmack
 301-775-7221

 Allan Pickett
 301-663-4191

Milk contracting

considerations

Lower milk prices and higher costs, for feed and other items mean that many dairymen have a serious cash flow problem. Tightening the management belt can keep financial problems at a minimum. Here are some pointers from Richard S. Adams Penn State Agr. Extension Dairy Specialist, that may be of help.

Buy wisely

This should always be the case, but it is essential in the coming months cautions Adams. Corn and protein supplement may not be economical, if you are buying grain. Non-protein nitrogen (NPN) should be considered by good feeders. Small grains and certain by-product ingredients may enter least-cost formulas that are nutritionally sound as well as economical. Often it is possible to save 5 to 10% on purchases of feed and the many other supplies needed on a dairy farm by checking prices with several sources for items of comparable quality. One must also consider service in choosing a supplier. Make-up a call list for supplies and purchases from concerns that can furnish the most items especially volune ones, at the best prices and with adequate service. Don't over pay for supplies in order to get a limited amount of service for "free", such as soil or forage testing and feed programming. Cost such things out and then make a decision.

Reduce Concentrate levels

The average milk cow in Pennsylvania is fed about 1 pound of concentrate per 2½ pound of milk produced, whether in DHIA or not, according to Adams. This often is a heavier level of concentrate intake than is necessary to support the level of milk production involved or to balance the quality and quantity of forage in the ration. Also, concentrate to milk price ratios in recent years and currently projected ones do not

justify such a narrow ration or such heavy feeding of concentrate. Production may be maintained or even increased in many herds and improved health result if a concentrate with proper protein, mineral and vitamin levels were fed at 1000-1500 pound less per cow yearly.

Some research indicates that prolonged feeding of excessive concentrate to even high producing cows in early lactation may actually reduce milk yield on an equal fat basis. At farm prices for grain, feeding an average of 1 pound of concentrate (dry grain basis) per 31/4 pound of milk produced appears to be more economical than higher concentrates for large breed cattle. At prices for manufactured dairy feeds a ration of 1:4 is more in order. If heavier feeding of grain is practiced, reduce levels gradually over a period of three weeks and allow cows to eat more forage if it is available. These reductions could save many dairymen as much as \$80.00 per cow yearly.

Reduce waste and frills Forage wasted in feeding may approach 10% or more of the total fed on some farms. Steps can be taken to keep this at 5% or less. This is especially important on farms with an inadequate hay or silage supply. It is most critical with large packages that are improperly stored or handled at feeding out. Too many dairymen use forage and feed additives of questionable value. It is time to get back to the basics rather than depend on relatively expensive items that may not be necessary. In some cases, dairymen will pay high prices for a product when comparable ones are available at about 1/2 the price from his feed concern or other supplier. Such practices add millions of dollars annually to the cost of dairying in-Pennsylvania.

