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WISCONSIN BANKERS' FARM BULLETIN

How to Get Milk and Money Makers

By

A. C. Oosterhuis

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN



THIS IS THE JURY THAT TRIES THE DAIRY COW.

There is but one way to tell and that is by keeping a record of their milk and butterfat production. This can be most easily done by joining a cow testing association.

File this bulletin where you can find it

Distributed by

Wisconsin Bankers' Association

W. A. von Berg,
Chairman Agricultural Committee,
Mosinee

George D. Bartlett,
Association Secretary,
Pabst Building, Milwaukee

How to Get Milk and Money Makers.

By A. C. Oosterhuis

Every cow which is kept upon a Wisconsin farm should be a profit producer. She should repay her owner for every pound of feed, every hour of labor and also interest on his investment.

A Good Cow Is a Money Maker

Practically every herd has its star boarder, the cow that does not pay for her feed. Keeping such cows is a bad business proposition. Know your cows individually by the use of the scales and the Babcock test. Cows should be checked up to see that they are paying market prices or better for the feed they consume. With a record of the milk and butterfat production of each cow and the approximate price paid for the feeds, the selection of stock for the future herd is less difficult and advancement is more certain. With good foundation stock, intelligent care, breeding and feeding, success in dairying will be insured.

The Wisconsin farmer should grow his herd; of necessity some cows will

have
Buy the Best and to be
Breed Them Better bought
for a

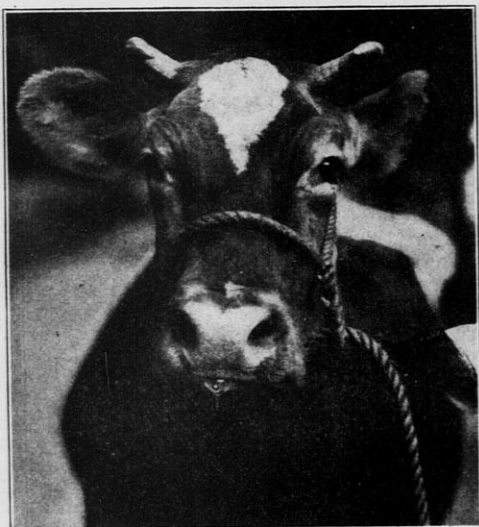
foundation. In buying, get the best producers available, and remember that the poorest are most conspicuous on the market. After the herd is established, weed out by means of the Babcock test and milk scales the unprofitable producers and only keep those which are paying for their feed and care. Mate these cows with a properly selected sire and raise well the heifer calves which you get from them. A very ordinary herd can soon be cheaply developed into high producers by following this method.

The sire is half, some say three-fourths of the herd. He must be pure-bred, and registered, and represent well the dairy breed which you

What a Dairy Sire Should Be

prefer. His heifers should produce more milk and perhaps higher testing milk than their dams. Selecting just a registered bull will not do this. Find out the sire's qualifications by knowing the test and production records of his dam and grand-dams. These records should be better than those of your best cows if you are to increase the production of your herd. Be sure, too, that the constitution and breeding vitality of his dam was such as you wish established in your herd.

Size and constitution can be obtained together with quality and



LOOK FOR LARGE NOSTRILS.

To be healthy any animal must have the capacity for taking in large quantities of fresh air which is used in purifying the blood.

dairy temperament. Look for a masculine but well edined head, a strong crest and fairly sharp shoulders. He should have great depth and breadth of chest, a strong straight top line supporting a deep and long barrel.

The only entirely satisfactory system, however, of judging a sire is by his offspring. Many sires have been sent to the block which should have been kept.

Judge a Sire by His Offspring

The true value of a sire can not be determined until he is four or five years old, or until his offspring begins to produce. When the sire is found to be filling the qualifications of breeding, type, and best of all, producing improved offspring, he should be continued in service as long as possible. (Inbreeding oftentimes can be avoided by exchanging service of sires with a neighbor.) By keeping year after year calves from a proven sire, a herd is soon established carrying at least 50 per cent of his blood and having uniformity not only in high production but also in type.

A liberal supply of good feed is

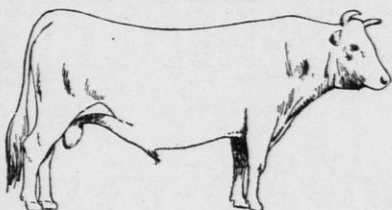
Well Summered is Half Wintered Well Wintered is Half Summered

this amount would be a total loss of corn. It can generally be said that with a real good dairy cow the more she can consume over and above her maintenance ration the more profitable she will be. To make the most palatable ration it should have considerable variety and bulk and contain much succulent feed. Corn silage has become almost indispensable in supplying succulence, thus making a silo pay for itself in one season. Roots and soiling crops may be seasonable substitutes but are more expensive. Grow alfalfa and clover hays for the dairy herd. Feed these in such amounts as the cows will clean up well.

For the concentrates or grain rations try one of the following combinations in

Try One of These comparison
On Your Herd with your present practice

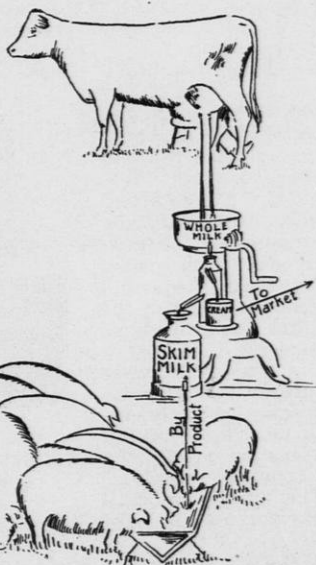
and feed from $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ as many pounds of grain per day as the cow produces pounds of milk.



THE BETTER HALF OF THE HERD.

It is not best to use a sire unless you know that his dams, grand-dams, and, if possible, great-granddams were good milk and butter fat producers. To know that he is properly registered is not enough. There are many registered sires which are no better than scrubs.

also absolutely necessary to successful dairying. Approximately the first 50 per cent of what a cow should be fed is used in keeping up her body activities. To feed only feed so far as production is con-



HOW MUCH IS SKIM MILK WORTH?

One hundred pounds of skim milk, a by-product of the dairy, has a feeding value equal to one-half of a bushel of corn. Many a manufacturer has greatly increased his profits by making economic use of the by-products and even the waste of his business. Why shouldn't we?

No. 1.	
	Lbs.
Distillers' Grains*	30
Bran	30
Ground Oats	20
Corn Meal	15
Oil Meal	5
Cost \$1.27 per cwt.	

No. 4.	
	Lbs.
Bran	40
Distillers' Grains	40
Hominy	20
Cost \$1.28 per cwt.	

No. 7.	
	Lbs.
Bran	35
Distillers' Grains	35
Ground Oats	20
Oil Meal	10
Cost \$1.24 per cwt.	

No. 2.	
	Lbs.
Bran	40
Gluten Feed	10
Ground Oats	20
Corn Meal	20
Oil Meal	10
Cost \$1.28 per cwt.	

No. 5.	
	Lbs.
Corn and Cobmeal	20
Ground Oats	20
Bran	25
Middlings	20
Oil Meal	15
Cost \$1.23 per cwt.	

No. 8.	
	Lbs.
Bran	40
Distillers' Grains	40
Cotton Seed Meal	20
Cost \$1.29 per cwt.	

No. 3.	
	Lbs.
Bran	40
Ground Oats	35
Gluten Feed	25
Cost \$1.30 per cwt.	

No. 6.	
	Lbs.
Ground Oats	25
Corn Meal	25
Bran	20
Malt Sprouts	20
Oil Meal	10
Cost \$1.22 per cwt.	

No. 9.	
	Lbs.
Hominy	50
Distillers' Grains	35
Cotton Seed Meal	15
Cost \$1.44 per cwt.	

*If dried distillers' grains are not available, gluten feed, dried brewers' grains or malt sprouts can be substituted for them. Give preference for them as substituted in the order named. Barley, hominy and rye may be substituted for corn meal. Cost of feeds are based on prices quoted January, 1914.

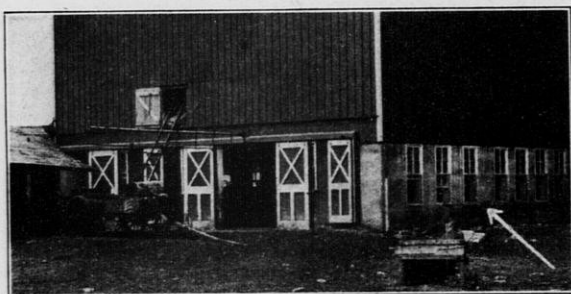
Cows which give milk rich in butterfat should receive the larger amount of grain. Often the difference between a good and a poor cow is the difference between a good and a poorly fed one. A hard working dairy cow should have from six to eight weeks of rest. During this time her ration should not be cut down for she should be given an opportunity to get into good physical condition for her next lactation period.

A higher and cheaper production of milk is made possible with proper equipment. A separate stable or building where attention can be

A Good Herd Needs a Good Barn

ventilated, and well lighted are a paying investment. Healthy surroundings, free easy stanchions, good sunlight and air enables the cows to pay high prices for their feeds and good wages for the labor employed to care for them.

The Wisconsin farmer can also increase his milk returns by taking pains to produce a cleaner product. The public is calling for and is will-



"LET THERE BE LIGHT."

Healthy surroundings, free easy stanchions, good sunlight and air enable the cow to pay higher prices for her feeds and good wages for the labor employed to care for them.

A Better Product Means More Money

ing to pay for a product of superior quality. Better milk means an increase in its consumption and in the consumption of all products in the manufacture of which milk is employed. Increased consumption and a clean product means a rise in the price paid to the producer.

Simply following a few fundamental rules overlooked by most dairy-men would increase the cleanliness of milk 100 per cent. Clean udders and careful milkers are two of the most essential factors in clean milk production.