

WISCONSIN BANKERS' FARM BULLETIN

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Stock Up On Feed

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Taking care of the corn crop not siloed.

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Distributed by

Wisconsin Bankers' Association

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Stock Up On Feed

One of the most important problems in the profitable keeping of live stock is that of getting the feed supply at the right time, which usually means the latter part of the summer and during the autumn. The small grain crop is light not only in Wisconsin but throughout the country and the influence on feed prices has already been felt.

OBTAIN PRICES IN TON AND CAR LOTS

From the local feed dealers or associations, prices in ton and carload lots may be obtained on all the feeds that there is a possibility of needing, including grains, mill feeds and hays. When this information is available rations can be planned which will give good results, and which will be economical. By the most economical ration is not necessarily meant the cheapest in price but rather that which will give the best results at the lowest price.

ESTIMATE AMOUNT OF FEED NECESSARY

It is possible to estimate very accurately the amount of feed necessary for a given number of animals after the ration has been planned. So far as possible utilize home-grown crops adding purchased feeds to make up the necessary amount as well as to add variety and furnish ingredients that may be lacking.

HAY AND OTHER COARSE FEEDS ABUNDANT

There has been a good hay crop in Wisconsin and providing there is a good crop of corn silage, the roughage part of the feed supply will be well provided.

Alfalfa Hay—Last year Wisconsin farmers organized and purchased alfalfa hay from the west. It is not yet too late to do so again. Alfalfa ranks first as a hay for milk production.

Clover Hay—Good clover hay forms one of the best roughages for cattle and sheep. It ranks second to choice alfalfa.

Timothy and Millet Hay—These hays are low in protein and are not entirely satisfactory for growing or breeding stock, nor for cows in milk. contain a high protein feed such as

ROUGHAGES

- Alfalfa**—an excellent feed.
- Clover**—second to alfalfa.
- Timothy**—necessitates feeding much grain to cows.
- Silage**—bulky and succulent.
- Straws and stalks**—do not waste them.

When used the grain mixture should contain gluten meal or oil meal.

Corn Silage—For dairy cows, beef cattle and sheep, corn silage is excellent. It is bulky and should be supplemented by other feeds. Moldy or very acid silage should not be fed to sheep. A good grade of silage can be fed sheep at the rate of about two pounds per head per day.

Straw and Corn Stalks—Attention should be given to the judicious use of straw and corn stalks to supplement and save the more valuable feeds.

BUY GRAIN AND MILL FEEDS IN QUANTITIES

Oats—Oats are not a valuable fattening feed, but are an excellent feed for horses, growing and breeding stock and milch cows. Except for horses, oats are usually ground.

Corn—The corn grain is an energy and fat furnisher. Being low in protein and certain minerals, it should not form the sole grain for growing animals nor dairy cows.

Barley — At the present time barley is one of the most economical feeds. Ground barley is an excellent feed for hogs when supplemented with skimmilk, buttermilk, whey, or tankage. In the ration for milk production ground barley is valuable as a substitute for corn. For beef cattle, ground barley is slightly less valuable than corn.



The practice of providing silage for the summer drought is becoming general.

GRAIN

Oats—a feed for all animals

Corn—a good fattener

Barley—economical.

MILL FEEDS

Wheat bran — for cows and young cattle.

Gluten feed—for cows.

Oil meal — for young stock, steers and cows.

Cottonseed meal — for steers and cows.

Wheat By-Products—Wheat bran gives bulk and variety in addition to furnishing nutrients in a grain mixture for milk production. Wheat middlings is a standard hog feed, and may constitute 15 to 20% of a grain mixture for dairy cows.

Oil Meal, Gluten Feed, Cottonseed Meal—These feeds are high in protein. Their use should be in supplementing the grain mixture of growing and breeding animals and cows in milk, especially when alfalfa or clover hay does not form a part of the ration. Do not feed cottonseed meal to calves nor swine.

SOME CONCENTRATE MIXTURES FOR MILK PRODUCTION

Grain Mixture No. 1

Ground barley	100 lbs.
Ground corn	100 lbs.
Ground oats	200 lbs.
Linseed meal	100 lbs.
Mixed hay	
Corn silage	

Grain Mixture No. 2

Ground barley	100 lbs.
Ground oats	100 lbs.
Wheat bran	100 lbs.
Clover hay	
Corn silage	

Grain Mixture No. 3

Ground barley	200 lbs.
Ground oats	200 lbs.
Gluten feed	200 lbs.
Mixed hay	
Corn silage	



Feed being hauled directly from car to farm.

REMEMBER

- That corn and barley may be used interchangeably depending on the price.
- That oats and wheat bran may be interchanged, remembering bran is richer in protein.
- That the amounts of linseed meal and gluten feed may be reduced in the above rations in case clover or alfalfa hay is used.
- That it pays to feed well on silage.
- That it is best to utilize straw and corn stalks.

IT IS IMPORTANT

- To inventory your feed supply.
- To obtain prices on feeds.
- To estimate the amount necessary.
- To cooperate when buying.
- To use roughages.