



A CHART FOR EVERY TANK converts the inches of milk to pounds. The tank is calibrated after it is set in place, and the chart is certified by the Bureau of Weights and Measures. L. F. Photo.

● Milk Truck

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odors right away.

If the milk in the tank is quiet — that is, if the agitator has not been running — his first job is to measure the depth in the tank. Each tank has its own stainless steel stick marked off in thirty-seconds of an inch. After the

tank was installed at the farm, a chart was prepared and calibrated with the tank to show pounds of milk for every graduation on the stick. The charts are all certified by the Bureau of Weights and Measures.

If the milk is "agitating" Harnish takes a sample for a butterfat test first and the

weight reading afterward. He says the agitator must run for a least five minutes before the sample can be taken.

After agitation of the milk, he checks again for odor. This is doubly important at this time of year since one tank of milk with grass or garlic odor could ruin the whole truck load.

Twice a month Harnish takes a sample of milk from each tank to be tested for antibiotics. "This problem is much less severe than it was a few years ago," he says.

Twice a month also, he samples the milk for sediment. An instrument with a plunger arrangement draws a quantity of milk from the tank and forces it through a small filter disc. The disc is enclosed in a plastic container and returned to the laboratory where it is compared to a standard chart, and the report is sent to each producer with his milk check.

Each tank is equipped with a thermometer, but Harnish makes periodic checks with his own thermometer to make sure no milk goes into his truck over 45 degrees F. The milk should be between 35 and 40 degrees, but the dairy does not refuse it if it goes up to nearly 45.

Between the time he starts the agitator until he can take the weight reading Harnish has connected the long plastic hose from the truck to the tank and has plugged the pump cord into the outside receptacle on the milk house. (Continued on Page 7)



EACH TANK IS SAMPLED for butterfat testing. The composite sample is tested every two weeks and the report is sent with the producer's check. Twice a month a sample is taken to check sediment and for the presence of antibiotics. The producer does not know on which day the sediment test will be taken. L. F. Photo.

CHECKERBOARD   
**service bulletin**



Coming soon...  
**spring and summer pasture**

Good grass is going to look better than ever this spring . . . to dairymen who've been short of roughage all winter long. Cows love grass, too.

But here are two tips from Purina's dairy experts that may put dollars in your pocket:

1. *Don't lean too hard on grass alone.* Remember grass is about 85% water and only about 15% dry matter. It's a good idea to feed a little hay every day; right through the summer.
2. *Don't slack off grain feeding.* Even though grass actually stimulates milk flow, the surge won't last long unless cows are getting adequate amounts of high energy grain rations. For this job, we recommend Cow Chow D, the high efficiency milking ration, fed according to individual production.

Both of these tips make sense from a nutritional standpoint. And both of them are sound as the extra dollars many dairymen get from more milk produced by following this sensible feeding plan.

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Is Over \$2,692,366.00

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Should Referendum Fail — MAY 21  
We Stand to Lose . . .

\$880,680 Wheat Income

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Total \$965,298 Or More

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The More Wheat — The Lower The Price