

# Lancaster Farming

## SECOND SECTION

### Brown Swiss May Register Qualified Grade Cattle

Directors of the Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders' Association are ready to take a bold step forward, depending on the reaction of association members.

It is their unanimous recommendation, following the report of a special committee and survey of owners of grade Brown Swiss cattle, that a program of provisional registration be put into effect. It consists of three steps: (1) Identification (2) A separate Identity Enrollment Herd Book and (3) Certification by attaining established production and type standards.

Called **Identity Enrollment**, the program will be given careful study by the membership before the next board meeting in November, when a decision will be made on final adoption of the program.

At present almost 50% of all official DHIA records cannot be used in USDA sire summaries because of the lack of proper identification. Therefore, it is of utmost importance to increase the number of positively identified animals on test in order that their records can be used for proving young sires.

All member organizations of the Purebred Dairy Cattle Association (Ayrshire, Swiss, Guernsey, Holstein and Jersey) have given careful study to a program for provisional registration, but this is the first simple

and practical plan adopted by a major breed to appeal to a significant segment of the unregistered population. Several (Continued on Page 23)

### DHIA And Plant Tests Differ

Periodically, milk producers request some information relative to the results of fat tests. Specifically, they want to know why the DHIA herd sample tests higher in fat content than the sample tested at the plant for purposes of payment. While occasionally there may be agreement between these two tests, the DHIA test will usually differ from the plant test. Why? The following reasons are offered by Dr. Dick Kleyn, dairy industry professor at Rutgers:

DHIA tests are based on a one-day sample. Most dairy plants make up 10- and 15-day composite samples by taking daily samples from the patrons' shipment. Often dairies pay on a fresh sample basis by taking from 3 to 5 fresh samples on various days during the month.

The cows may be milked out more completely on the day of DHIA test. Such a practice will make that lot of milk have a higher test

(Continued on Page 27)

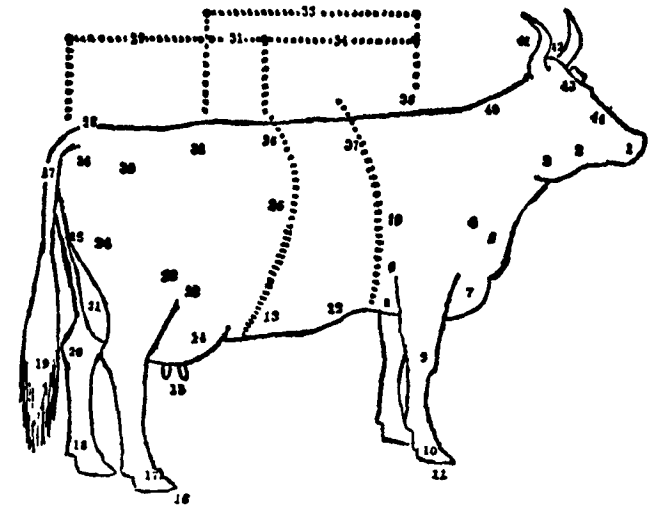
### There's Nothing Quite Like A Cow!

A cow has been described as the hardest working animal, and for want of more complete knowledge on the subject, I will accept that. No doubt the cow is a truly remarkable creature. To attempt to imitate the product of her work day all but stumps man.

A milk substitute I picked up the other day contained these ingredients, according to the label: "A pasteurized blend of water, hydrogenated vegetable oil, corn syrup solids, sodium caseinate, carrageenan, sodium citrate, disodium phosphate, salt, mono and di glycerides of the fat forming acids (except lauric), polysorbate 60, sorbitan monostearate, lecithin, artificial flavor and artificial color."

And to think the lowly cow can produce milk without all that trouble—simply by eating grass—and without any particular instruction in chemistry or manufacturing techniques.

Her service to mankind does not stop there, naturally. She gives, although not so willingly as she provides milk, shoe leather and hamburger, and she reproduces her species so that there will be others to take up where she leaves off.



**PARTS OF THE DAIRY COW**—The parts as marked in the diagram are: 1) muzzle, 2) jaw, 3) throat, 4) point of shoulder, 5) dewlap, 6) point of elbow, 7) brisket, 8) chest floor, 9) knees, 10) heel, 11) sole, 12) milk wells, 13) mammary veins, 14) fore udder, 15) teats, 16) hoof, 17) pastern, 18) dew claw, 19) switch, 20) hock, 21) rear udder, 22) flank, 23) stifle, 24) thigh, 25) rear udder attachment, 26) pin bones, 27) tail, 28) tail head, 29) rump, 30) thurl, 31) loin, 32) hip, 33) back, 34) chine, 35) ribs, 36) barrel, 37) crops, 38) withers, 39) heart girth, 40) neck, 41) horns, 42) poll, 43) forehead, and 44) bridge of nose.

### Dr. Honan Named To Promotion Committee

Dr. James E. Honan, general manager of Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative, has been named as one of the members of a 20-man committee to study a possible milk marketing promotion order for Penna.

rates for milk produced in the state, methods to collect the assessments and ways to promote the use of Penna-produced milk.

The committee's recommendations will be presented to milk producers, who will vote on whether they want a milk promotion order.

A milk promotion order hinges on legislation (Senate Bill 1273) which has passed the Senate will consider assessment (Continued on Page 26)

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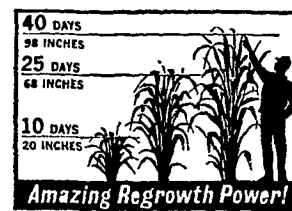
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