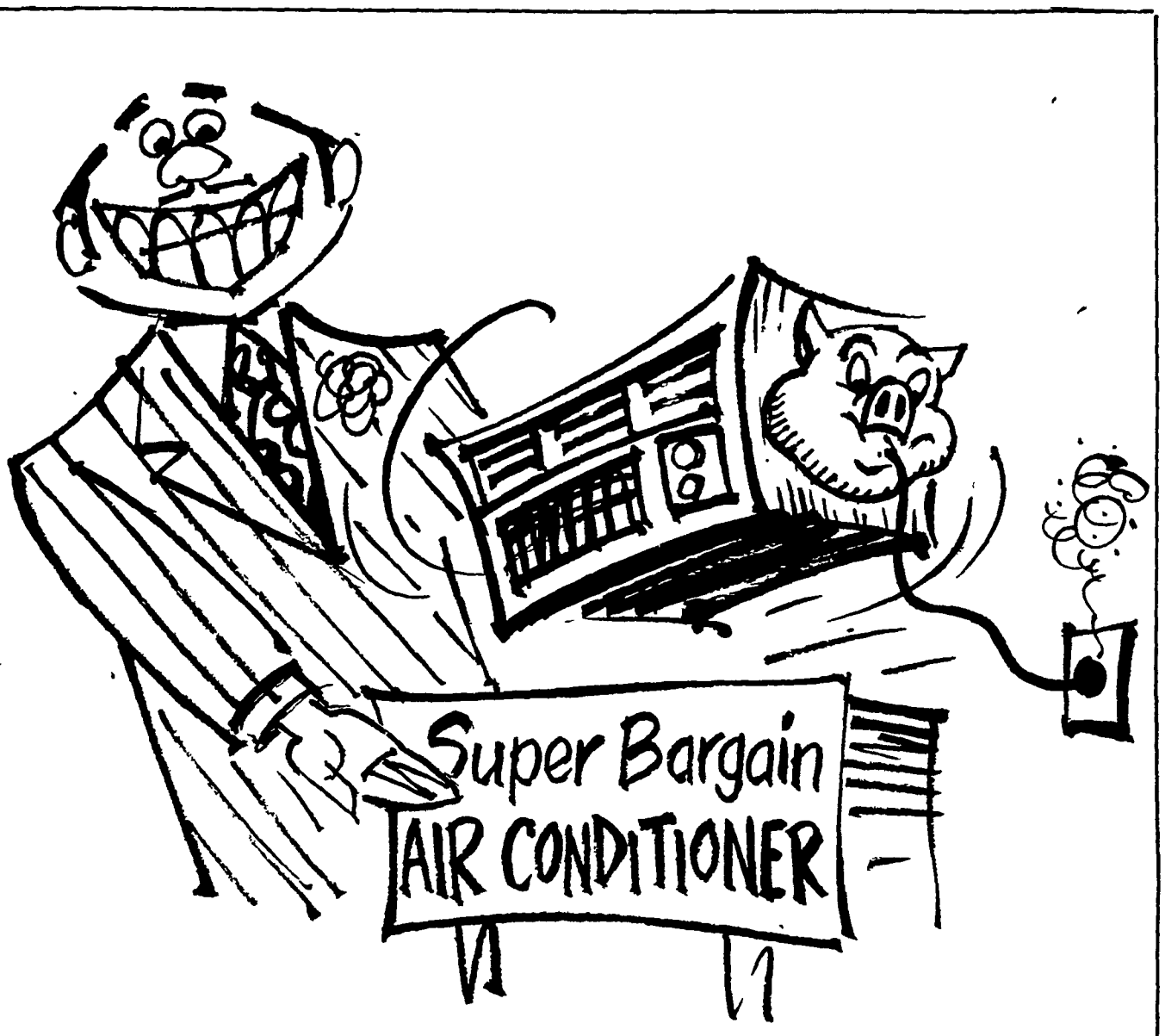
Lanc. DHIA Report

(Continued from Page 16)

Sam & Allen Kreider						
Betty	GrH	6-2	305	13,925	4.5	632
Lloyd S. Lefever						
52	GrH	5-10	305	13,560	4.6	628
Harold L. & Don Risser						
Rose	RH	7-1	305	16,374	3.8	626
Aaron Lapp Jr.						
Jane	RH	9-4	305	14,194	4.4	626
John E. Hastings						
Gem	RG	8-10	305	11,795	5.3	626
Samuel F. Sauder						
Dewdrop	RH	7-2	305	20,377	3.1	625
Harold M. Shenk						
Bonanza	RH	5-2	305	16,921	3.7	625

Herd Summary
Average Daily Production Per Cow

BREED	DAYS ON TEST	NO. COWS	% COW DAYS IN MILK	MILK LBS.	% TEST	FAT LBS.
Henry E. Kettering						
RH	29	49.3	94.1	50.8	4.0	2.04
Elam P. Bollinger						
RH	32	46.6	91.8	52.5	3.8	2.01
Fred Crider						
RG	34	41.6	107.1	43.8	4.6	2.01
Jacob S. Dienner						
RH	29	32.0	93.1	58.4	3.4	1.97
C. Robert Greider						
R&GrH	28	66.1	90.8	53.0	3.7	1.94
Henry & Paul Martin						
RH	31	29.0	93.0	49.2	3.8	1.88
Elmer E. Kauffman						
R&GrH	32	31.9	87.3	50.7	3.7	1.87
Lancaster Mennonite Hospital						
R&GrH	28	93.9	93.5	49.7	3.7	1.86
Henry B. Leaman						
R&GrH	29	29.8	96.6	46.7	4.0	1.86
Lloyd H. Ranck						
RH	29	48.6	89.7	50.6	3.7	1.86
Herbert & Rhelda Royer						
RH	31	52.4	84.4	46.3	4.0	1.84
Rufus G. Martin						
RH	30	23.9	85.5	48.8	3.8	1.83
John P. Lapp						
R&GrH	38	37.3	91.3	44.3	4.1	1.83
Maurice F. Welk						
R&GrH	30	76.0	93.9	48.2	3.8	1.82
Paul B. Zimmerman						
RH	34	32.7	75.4	44.6	4.0	1.80
Harry L. Troop						
RH	28	40.3	93.0	48.0	3.8	1.80



BEWARE OF THE ENERGY HOG!

End-of-the-season bargain time is approaching, with the promise of big, big savings on air conditioners. But a low, low purchase price could mean high, high operating costs.

That's why we'd like you to know about EER — The Energy Efficiency Ratio. EER gives you some idea how much it will cost to *operate* your new air conditioner.

All you do to figure out the EER is divide the power the air conditioner consumes (the number of watts it takes to run it) into the cooling capacity (the BTUs it puts out). If the unit uses 800 watts to produce 8,000 BTU, you simply divide the watts into the BTUs and come up with an EER of 10 Now

EXAMPLE: 10 EER
800 WATTS ⟌ 8,000 BTU'S

the higher the EER, the cheaper the unit is to operate. An EER of 5 is very poor, an EER of 11 is top-notch. The air conditioner with an EER of 5, by the way, can cost twice as much on your electric bill as the one with an EER of 10.

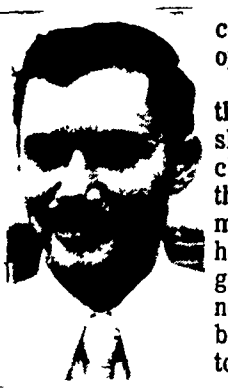
If you're thinking about cashing in on one of those seasonal bargains on air conditioners, we'll be glad to tell you more about EER. In fact, we'll send you a list of EER ratings on all the popular makes and models of air conditioners. Just drop a line to:

Art Van Horn
PP&L
2 North 9th Street
Allentown, Pa. 18101

A real bargain air conditioner is one with a low price tag *and* a high EER. Checking out the EER while checking out the price tag can save you money — and help conserve precious energy.

PP&L

FACTS FOR DAIRYMEN



by N. Alan Bair
Assistant County Agricultural Agent

Clean Feed and Water

We humans have some strange ideas in what we like and don't like and in what we think is right and not right. We pass this off, as being "human". Even though we may be just a little strange at times, generally we use our ability to reason in making our judgments.

Have you ever walked into the barn on a hot afternoon and been tempted to take a quick dunking in the watering trough? Sure looks inviting. On the other hand, have you ever hesitated in putting your hand into a water bowl to make an adjustment because it was so filthy? We pamper ourselves by demanding that our food and water be almost sterile, but what about the food and water for the cows that are producing nature's most nearly perfect food!

Dirty feed and water can be a major contributor to lowered production and increased disease problems in a dairy herd. Stall barns with in-barn feeding and loose housing with bunk feeding both have their dirty water and feed problems.

The most serious problems generally occur in free stall barns. A badly fouled community water fountain does not affect just one cow, but the whole herd. Silage bunks are notorious for the rotten and moldy feed they contain in many free stall operations.

Silage and water are not the only concerns. Grain bins should be inspected and cleaned thoroughly when they are empty. Masses of moldy feed in bulk grain handling facilities facilitate growth of molds. This mold not only affects palatability, but actually produces toxicity in the feed.

Let's give our cows the same considerations we demand ourselves, clean feed and water served in clean containers.

Using Bacteria Counts

Many dealers and cooperatives are having Preliminary Incubation (P.I.) bacteria counts made on samples of raw milk. Their purpose is to improve keeping quality of both raw and pasteurized milk.

Your initial raw Standard Plate Count should be less than 10,000 per ml. Good P.I. counts are not much higher than this, and certainly below 50,000 per ml. If your P.I. count is over 100,000 per ml., start looking for the cause. You have a problem with inadequate cooling or improper sanitation. Your problem could include slow cooling or temperatures above 40 degrees F., poor udder washing practices, failure to thoroughly clean equipment twice each day, and neglecting to sanitize equipment before each use.

Cows in late lactation or those with udder infections usually do not cause high bacteria counts. Sanitary practices or the lack of them cause bacterial problems.

To improve raw milk quality and prevent high P.I. bacteria counts, consider these milking management tips:

1. Use a sanitizer solution for washing cows' udders. Use paper towels or cow cloths (not a sponge) to wash and dry the udder and teats.

2. Wash all milk handling Equipment after each use.

3. Sanitize all milk contact surfaces with a chlorine or iodine sanitizer solution. Proper strangths are 200 ppm chlorine or 25 ppm iodine. Do this just before using the equipment and not after cleaning.

4. Cool your milk to 40 degrees F. or below within two hours after finishing milking. Blend temperatures should not exceed 50 degrees during the second and subsequent milkings.

Less frequent processing and delivery of milk means it is older when consumers get it. In addition to price, poor taste and poor keeping qualities have caused a decrease in sales. Good P.I. counts and taste will help maintain fluid milk sales.

At farrowing time, she'll need some extra help...

AND SHE'LL GET IT WITH OUR WORM 'N GERM PROGRAM

* TRAMISOL in the feed just before farrowing knocks out the four major lung and intestinal worms

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