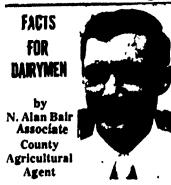
## 70—Lancaster Farming, Saturday, August 23, 1975

## Lancaster DHIA Report [Continued from Page 66]



Chase The Water Out of Milk

We have all heard the story about the dairyman who told his neighbor that the best cow he had was the one named "Water Hose." It may just be a "story," but milk adulterated with water is one of the big concerns of

your dairy coops today.

Although there are willful violations, many dairymen are jeopardizing themselves and their industry without consciously thinking about it. How much water do you use to "chase" the milk out of your milking system?

If the practice of rinsing the milk out of the pipeline with water is used, you must carefully calculate the amount of water to use. The amount of milk left in the pipeline is actually very small. It is equivalent to the capacity of the verticle milk pump standpipe. The milk pump standpipe is the verticle discharge pipe from the pump to the high point of the system. This is the only section of a pipeline that does not drain.

This verticle standpipe is usually 6 to 10 feet in length. The capacity of a 11/2 inch pipe is 0.8 gallons per ten feet of length. Thus, 2 to 3 quarts of water is the maximum amount of water to use in most pipeline system when "chasing" milk out of the pipeline milker.

Don't embarrass yourself and your milk company. Water is very easily detectable in milk - even those several quarts in a tankful.

	Susy	RH	4-0	305	17,400	3.8	666
	M. Dale Herr	O1		005			
1	a Edgefield Fari	Grl me	H 6-8	305	18,105	3.7	665
•	Bess	RH	5-5	284	15,750	4.2	665
OWNER	DAY		NO.	%	•	%	
BREED	ON		COWS	COW DAYS	MILK LBS.	FAT	FAT LBS
J. Rohrer Witmer	TES			IN MILK	LD3.	••••	LUJ
R&GrH	5	9	7.0	100.0	<b>55.9</b>	3.6	2.04
Paul S. Horning	3		40.0	00.0	E0 E	2.0	0.00
R&GrH Rufus G. Martin	ა	U	40.0	99.0	52.5	3.8	2.00
RH	3	1	27.5	88.5	52.3	3.6	1.90
Martin H. Good							
R&GrH	6	7	41.7	95.9	46.4	3.9	1.83
J. Rohrer Witmer RBrSw	5	0	45.4	90.5	44.5	4.1	1 00
Paul B. Zimmerman	J	9	70.7	50.0	77.0	4.1	1.83
RH	3	5	33.7	86.0	44.2	4.1	1.80
Allen M. Weaver							
* 10 %	10	6	12.0	96.4	<b>52.3</b>	3.4	1.80
Jacob S. Dienner RH	2	2	32.5	93.1	51.3	3.5	1.79
Lancaster Mennonite		J	32.5	30.1	91.3	3.3	1.79
R&GrH	2	В	90.1	90.6	50.1	3.6	1.78
J. Z. Nolt							
RH	3	l	35.5	79.9	51.3	3.5	1.78
Robert Kauffman Jr. R&FrH	29	<b>.</b>	59.9	88.7	49.1	3.6	1.78
Jonas B. Lantz	Zi.	,	JJ.J	00.7	45.1	3.0	1.70
R&GrH	29	•	27.3	93.8	50.7	3.5	1.77
Henry E. Kettering							
RH	28	}	55.3	86.3	46.5	3.8	1.76
Elam P. Bollinger RH	31	1	46.5	91.2	51.5	3.4	1.76
J. Mowery Frey Jr.	31		40.0	31.2	31.3	3.4	1.70
RH	59	)	67.0	86.6	45.1	3.9	1.79
_Nathan E. Stoltzfus							
RH	37	<u>'</u>	60.9	90.6	45.5	3.9	1.76

Jay L. Ranck

Unit Time **Per Cow** 

all the With automated milking equipment on the market you may begin to wonder if you are milking as many cows per hour as your neighbor.

Don't get too discouraged if you haven't invested in the latest automatic equipment. Certainly cows per man hour can be important, but to the cow, its the time it takes to milk her individually that is important. Time per cow is a good indication of machine capability, operator ability and herd health.

I suggest that you take 2 minutes and calculate the unit time you spend with

each cow. For instance, if machines in poor working you are milking 48 cows, condition can slow down the using two machines, and you operation as well as the spend two hours at the chore practice of leaving the you figure it this way: multiply the number of machines by the number of minutes you spend and divide by the number of cows. For our example it comes out to 5 minutes for each cow. Many good dairymen keep their average that low.

If your unit time is too high, it's a good idea to find out what's causing the delay. Maybe you're not preparing enough before you start milking, or you're trying to handle other chores during the milking period. Milking

branch office.

1962 as a sales trainee in St. Paul, Minn. He was promoted to branch training manager at the company's office in Columbin, Ohio in 1968 and was named product manager for hay tools in 1972. He became market development projects director one year ago.

Benjamın joined Sperry New Holland in 1962 as a sales representative at the company's branch office in Columbus, Ohio. In 1969 he was promoted and transferred to Memphis, Tenn., where he served two years as branch training manager and one year as district sales manager. He became a product manager in 1971 and had been retail operations

machines on the cows after the milk flow ceases.

Check your milking time. It may be the key to other problems.

## NH men relocated

men at Sperry New 1974. Holland's home office have been named to positions at company branch offices.

Irvin E. Aal, market development projects director, has been named branch manager of the company's Lenexa, Kansas, office. Arthur F. Benjamin Jr., retail operations planning administrator, has been named district sales manager in the Joliet, Ill.,

Aal joined the company in

NEW HOLLAND - Two planning administrator since

**Ayrshires** complete records

In the herd of Charles H. Gable of Conebella Farm. Elverson, PA, a seven-yearold registered Ayrshire cow named Conebella Patty has completed an official milk production record of 15,860 pounds, with 678 pounds of butterfat, on twice daily milking for 305-day DHIR testing period. This record is one of many being made by an increasing number of registered Ayrshires on the Ayrshire Breeders' Association official DHIR testing program.

Patty's record is 11/2 times the national average for all dairy cows. The Ayrshire breed is noted for persistent, profitable production of nutritious, quality milk.

Also in the herd are the following cows and their records: Conebella Tor's Janet, 10, 15,150 626, 1½; Conebella Betty Ruth, J-4, 14,890, 607, 13; Conebella Count's Dorothy, S-2, 13,750, 587, 13/8; Conebella Harold's Klarabell, S-2, 13,480, 566, 14; Conebella Victory's W. Girl, S-3, 13,390, 633, 11/4; Conebella Count's Lorretta. J-4, 13,140, 577, 11/4; Conebella Med's Pat, S-3, 12,740, 544, 11/4.



