

One of the Dairy Industry's Problems Is that It Has Outgrown Present Markets

RECENT growth in dairying contributes to problems. It makes the situation more clear if certain points are kept in mind when considering the current dairy situation.

Looking at dairying from a historical perspective, it appears that the industry has been going through a period of important adjustments. Early in World War II it was called on to expand production substantially and production subsidies were added as an incentive.

Some of the adjustments caused by this policy have continued and are contributing to present-day problems.

The outstanding example is the production of non-fat dry milk solids. Output doubled during the war and has more than doubled again. Or putting it another way, the rate of production of non-fat dry milk solids increased fivefold during the period from 1940 to 1956 while the rate of consumption in this country only doubled.

Another development dating back to the 1940's was the shortage of fats. This brought about changes in many state laws pertaining to table spreads and opened up increased competition for butter.

Developments of recent years have made it possible for consumers to choose between butter and competing spreads at a price unfavorable to butter.

In spite of these developments, there has been about a four per cent gap between production and domestic use of the total milk production. Technological developments in production and handling of milk have occurred at such a rapid pace recently that if dairymen, processors, and distributors had not been making prompt adjust-

ments, the situation might be much worse now.

The number of farms from which milk is sold has declined at the rate of about four per cent a year and the number of cows had dropped about one per cent. In spite of these adjustments, milk production has continued to increase.

What alternatives are there to the present dairy situation? It seems that balance between supply and use can be accomplished by cutting production, or by increasing use, or some of both. This is a good time for dairymen to determine whether they have any "boarder cows" that are not making any money for their owner. This kind of cow only aggravates the surplus.

Only a small percentage of the nation's dairymen keep the kind of records that will give them detailed production information.

On the utilization side, a recent survey by the United States Department of Agriculture revealed that a fairly large portion of the population is not getting the amount of calcium recommended by the National Research Council. This points up opportunities for market expansion.

Dairymen are one of the few segments of American food producers that have a good running promotion project. "June Dairy Month" will tell the American people the story of milk and milk products in the following manner:

Full-page black-and-white ads will appear in 110 major newspapers, in selected newspapers color ads will appear on June 5 the usual sponsorship of the Perry Como Show will be maintained on June 7 and 21, and there will be a spot announcement program on NBC radio during the weeks ending June 7 and 14.



This Week in Lancaster Farming

BY JACK REICHARD
75 Years Ago

Three quarters of a century ago the practice of inoculation in the treatment for splenic fever in sheep and other animals was a common thing in France. The vaccine was carried in sealed tubes and when a tube was opened its contents was used that same day. A graduated syringe attached to a hollow needle formed the operating instrument.

Sheep were inoculated in the middle of the thigh the operator pushing the needle beneath the skin at the same time depressing the piston of the syringe to the first graduated mark. He then passed on to the next patient performing the same operation. It was claimed that with one man holding the sheep and another performing the inoculations 150 sheep could be treated in one hour.

Oxen and horses received double the amount of vaccine which was applied to the shoulder of neck.

Paul Du Chailis, noted African explorer of seventy-five years ago, told of his unusual experiences with young girl drivers on his trips in the land of the mid-pit sun. The explorer wrote:

At every station in England I had a young girl for a driver and these children of the North seem to me to be afraid of me. My first driver's name was Ida Catharine. She gave me a silver ring and was delighted when she saw it on my finger.

Another driver 12 years of age was named Ida Carolina. The first of our wheels became loose but she was equal to the emergency. She alighted blocked the wheel with a stone, went to a farm house and borrowed a few nails and a hammer and with the help of the farmer made every thing tight in a few minutes.

She did not seem in the least put out by the accident. She chatted with me all the time

though I did not understand what she said, for I did not know the Finnish language.

In Bombay back in 1883 a hospital for sick and homeless animals had been erected in the center of the native quarters of that city. It covered several acres with low stone buildings in a large courtyard. The only condition for admission was that the animal remained there until it died. The pious Hindoos believed that all life is sacred.

50 Years Ago

Pack in 1908 a newspaper man had ascertained precisely what King Edward of England carried in his pockets.

In his waistcoat pocket was carried a gold pencil case, cigar cutter, little pass key, gold watch, carefully regulated by Greenwich time and a half dozen sovereigns. In his coat pocket he carried a small notebook and in the winter time he put his gloves in the pocket of his topcoat.

The king never carried a cigar case except a gold case which held one cigar but he always had a small box of lozenges. Unlike his nephew the Kaiser of Germany, King Edward never carried a fountain pen in his pocket according to the newsmen.

A news dispatch out of Chicago 50 years ago reported the citizens of Princeton celebrated the close of revival services and the conversion of most of the village's population by making a bonfire of the furniture of the only poolroom in the town which had been banished. Church people assembled about the fire and prayed and sang.

In Lancaster County fifty years ago this week an incendiary fire destroyed the large barn of the farm of Nathan Rupp between Barville and Fairview, tenanted by Elam Kreider. The barn one of the largest in West Earl Twp consisted of

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able ends constructed of bricks. Most of the farming implements were destroyed, together with a large quantity of wheat hay straw and four acres of stripped tobacco. Four horses, one mule, seven cows, one bull and a lot of chickens perished in the blaze.

Kreider's loss was estimated at \$9,000.

That same week, in 1908 the twenty-fifth child was born to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Button of Colesburg, Potter County, Pa. Only a few months before someone had brought the family of twenty-four into national prominence by writing to President Theodore Roosevelt.

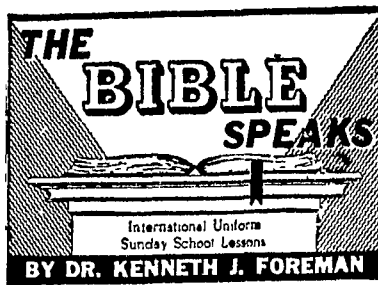
The arrival of still another child to the Button family tree made it what was believed to be the largest family in the United States. In fact, Potter County challenged the rest of the country on this point.

25 Years Ago

As of April 1, 1933 Pennsylvania dealers requesting permits to sell raw pasteurized and certified milk had filed 3,726 applications with the State Health Department according to Robert F. Button, director of the bureau of milk control.

Orders had been issued to the twelve milk control officers to check up on farms producing milk for pasteurization, as well as upon the plants of distributors.

Twenty-five years ago this week the Lancaster County Tobacco Growers Assn. held an afternoon meeting on the fourth floor of the Intelligencer Journal Newspaper Building, Lancaster. It was reported by Cyrus H. Good secre-



Bible Material: John 20:24-31; Ephesians 1:15-23; Revelation 7:9-12
Devotional Reading: 1 Peter 1:3-9

Victory Day

Lesson for April 6, 1958

EVERY Sunday is VE Day, if people only knew it. It is the day the church celebrates the greatest victory in history. Here stands not for Victory in Europe, but for Victory on Earth. Other planets unknown to us may be, or may have been the scene of other kinds of victories; but on earth the first Easter day saw, and each succeeding Easter—indeed each succeeding Sunday commemorates the great victory which Christ achieved over



Dr. Foreman

the two greatest enemies of man—sin and death. Some of our Easter hymns bring out the note of triumph, notably the familiar "The strife is over, the battle done."

Two Victories

Of all the enemies of the race of man, the two that do us the most harm, that have the greatest power over us, are sin and death. Both these are personified in the Bible. Probably the writers who spoke of Sin and Death as if they were personalities, evil demons as it were, knew what they were doing, and knew that to speak of sin and death as living personalities is a bold figure of speech. We use such figures of speech all the time however, and need offer no apologies. We say "sin rears its ugly head" or "Death laid its cold hand on our friend" and so on. Sin is not a person, and neither is death; but we can speak of them as if they were personal. And they certainly do us harm. Sin twists, deforms, and paralyzes man's best impulses; sin keeps men from being truly normal; sin is indeed responsible for most of the troubles of mankind. Death also seems to hold a grudge against us human beings. It always seems to come too early or too late; and it never chooses a convenient time. (There

is a sense, also, in which death is the greatest friend of man; but that is another side of the story. In the Bible death is always against man, not for him.) Christ's whole life, culminating in the Cross, was a victory over sin; and the resurrection was a crowning victory, over death.

"Immeasurable Greatness of Power"

Certainly since the first Easter, or since people began to meditate on the meaning of that momentous morning, Christians have not been afraid, as many persons still are, of sin and death. They have found victory over both, in Christ. You find this thought in many places in the New Testament, not only in Ephesians: that the Christian so identifies himself with Christ that he can be said to go through the same experiences Christ had—of death, burial, resurrection. To put it another way, the victory of Christ over sin and death is not his own lone victory, rather it is a victory shared with his people—with all who deeply desire to share it. This is part of what being "in Christ" means.

Assurance of Victory

So Easter is more than a day when we remember a victory long ago. It is a day when Christians should remember that this is their victory too. It is a victory both won, and yet to be won. It is past, in Galilee and Jerusalem; it is present, in the life of true Christians; it is future in its final and complete glory. Most Christians, sad to say do not realize this. If they would take their New Testament seriously they would discover that God has for them resources never yet tapped. The same mighty power that was in Christ and that made it possible for him to conquer sin is "in us who believe"—if we really want it. The same power that raised him from the dead goes with us into the Valley of the Shadow. The church, when she takes herself seriously, is not afraid of calamities. She has outlived many, she can outlast many more. For in the church, and in the individual Christians who make up the church, is the very power of God. So Easter is the day of Destiny; the light of Resurrection morning is a foregleam of the glory God holds yet in store. For the world may totter from crisis to crisis; but the purposes of God will not fail us as he goes marching on.

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Now Is The Time . . .

By MAX SMITH

County Agricultural Agent



Max Smith

TO USE ROUGHAGE SUBSTITUTES — Many livestock producers are short on either hay or silage at this time. Several roughage substitutes may be used until pasture season. The use of dried beet pulp or citrus pulp is recommended, when soaked, two pounds of this material is equivalent to about one pound of silage. When fed dry four pounds of either of these materials could replace about eight pounds of fair quality hay. Do not feed more than 10 to 12 pounds per head daily. Molasses at the rate of two to four pounds per head daily will help extend roughage supplies. Wet brewers' grains can be used at the rate of 20 to 30 pounds per head daily and is nearly equal to corn or grass silage.

TO PLAN FOR HARVESTING QUALITY ROUGHAGES — A barn full of quality roughages this fall will be a very important asset to every dairy and livestock producer. We urge that you become more familiar with the various mixtures, cultural practices and harvesting methods. It is too risky to depend upon the proper weather conditions to cure your hay crop. Hay conditioners, mow finishers, drying units and other methods are producing results.

TO GUARD AGAINST HARDWARE DISEASE — Exercise lots and pastures should be given a careful spring cleanup to eliminate the danger of the cattle picking up pieces of wire metal nails, staples, and other metallic pieces before the herd is turned out. Pastures along highways and near power or utility lines might contain many harmful objects. Prevention will surely be better than cure or replacement.

TO PRACTICE CAUTION WITH EARLY GRAZING — Fortunately the producer with pasture for early grazing this year. However, all livestock should be gradually exposed to the new growth to prevent digestive trouble and bloating. Dairy herds should not be allowed to lie down on the cold ground for at least another month. Chilled udders may bring on a mastitis condition. The continued feeding of limited amounts of hay or straw will reduce digestive troubles.

A woman of St. Louis who was fined when arraigned for the claimed she never had a home 238th time for drunkenness.