

For Dairy Cows

Good Urea Feeds OK

Many dairymen having stantiated in only a very few instances. Some research indicates that much higher levels of urea than are found in most feeds are not harmful to cattle when properly used and fed.

A number of good quality commercial supplements with urea are being sold. When oil meals are high in price, such as this winter, urea-containing supplements are often cheaper sources of protein equivalent.

Dr. Adams believes economics should determine whether or not a good quality, urea-containing feed (liquid or dry) should be fed. If there is a distant price advantage, dairymen need not hesitate to use a good feed with urea according to the feeding instructions given by a reputable manufacturer

Bulk Tanks Save Steps

When planning to equip a dairy barn for pipe line milking Chester County Agent Robert A. Powers, Jr. suggests considering where the milk and air lines are to be placed.

Instead of putting the lines at or near the stanchion yoke or the tie line he advises putting the lines over the loin of the cow.

Suspend the air line about 6 to 6½ feet from the floor, and place the milk line right above the air line. If the milk line is glass the air line will protect it from being bumped.

Powers says this layout is suggested for a barn. He figures the difference in steps saved over where the line was to be placed, add up in a day's time (2 milkings) to about 250 steps.

This saved 625 feet of walking each day. In a year's time this eliminates more than 47 miles of walking.

In planning it is wise, he continues, to consider proper

pitch of line, one milk cock for every three cows, cut use of risers, and eliminate unnecessary piping so proper cleaning can be done.

Bulk milk handling is the answer to relieving the 40,000 dairymen in Pennsylvania from the staggering job of lifting a yearly total of 6.7 billion lbs. of milk from the million cows on dairy farms.

Every morning, as well as every evening, about nine million lbs. of milk are removed from the cows to the milk house.

Each day he 35,000 farmers who don't have bulk tanks lift, carry, tote, roll, shove, and push about 16 million lbs of milk in about 200,000 - 40 qt. cans. The empty cans alone weigh about 5½ million pounds.

Use of conveyer systems, pipe line milks, and bulk milk tanks are relieving dairymen of untold labor just as outdoor farm machinery has taken the back-breaking work out of farming.

Cows' First Milk Is Vital For Calves' Good Health

White scours, the violent diarrhea which threatens the lives of newborn calves, is best controlled by colostrum, the first milk produced by a cow after a calf is born.

Colostrum is rich in antibodies, substances which are absorbed by the calf and help destroy the bacteria which cause scours, reports Dr. Paul J. Glantz, bacteriologist at the Agricultural Experiment Station, the Pennsylvania State University.

Dr. Glantz says white scours is a baffling disease to control because outbreaks seem hopelessly unpredictable. It is known that scours appears in baby calves within 48 hours of birth.

Use of antibiotics, such as aureomycin, must be administered almost as soon as a calf is born, Dr. Glantz advises, if the dosage is to be most effective.

Dairymen have found this treatment very helpful, accompanied by the immediate use of colostrum, but it does not take the place of clean and comfortable housing.

The infection is started before the digestive tract of the calf has become accustomed to any kind of food, Dr. Glantz asserts. At this time the organism causing the disease passes more easily from the in estine into the blood of the calf.

Unfortunately, not all antibodies in the colostrum will protect the calf against the specific E Coli type of bacteria causing scours.

In recent years, Dr Glantz has been able to isolate from Pennsylvania sources several disease-producing strains of E coli.

Two of these strains are very deadly and hard to control. Some of these strains have been found in human infants and there is increasing evidence of their effect upon diseases among many farm animals.

This Week

in Washington

by Clinton Davidson

Matter Of Principle

The basic philosophy underlying our democratic system of a division of responsibility between the legislative, judicial and administrative branches of government is being tested in Washington this week.

The public has been invited to hear and participate in debate over whether an administrative agency should issue an order having the effect of law without the specifically stated consent of the Congress.

Secretary of Labor James Mitchell will decide on the basis of the arguments, whether to make permanent a tentative order that would delegate to his subordinates the power to establish minimum wages and working conditions for more than one million hired farm workers.

The question, however, is much deeper and broader than that of applying minimum wages to farm workers. It involves the whole concept of the function of an administrative agency, of which there are literally hundreds in Washington.

Law By Interpretation

Is a law just what Congress says, or is it what the lawyers in an administrative agency interpret it to be?

Some interpretation frequently is necessary but that interpretation should not go beyond the clear intent of Congress. No agency should ever assume it has any authority simply because Congress has not said it doesn't have it.

It is conceded that Congress never has specifically granted the Secretary of Labor authority to set minimum wages for farm workers. But it is argued by those backing the order, neither has it ever said that he cannot issue such an order. So it is concluded, issuance of the order would not be a violation of any law.

What we think, is not valid reasoning. The order if put into effect and not revised, could become a precedent that would open the way for other agencies to, in effect, make laws by interpretation.

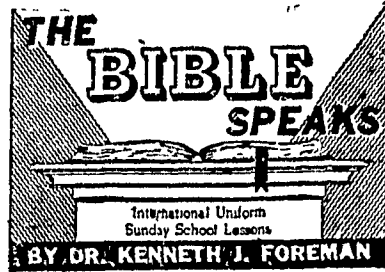
Months ago Secretary Mitchell an able and conscientious administrator, asked Attorney General William P. Rogers for an official ruling on whether he had the authority to issue the proposed order.

After long study Mr Rogers ruled (1) that the authority was "implied" in the 30 year old Wagner-Payson Act which established the U. S. Employment Service in the Labor Department and (2) that there is nothing in any law specifically prohibiting him from issuing such an order.

The order, if made effective, would delegate to the U. S. Employment Service the authority to require that farm employers who obtain out-of-state workers through USES pay at least the prevailing wage in their area.

The farm employer also would have to agree to meet housing standards acceptable to the USES, and to pay transportation of the workers from their home and return when the USES determines that to be a "common practice."

The question isn't whether these regulations are fair and reasonable, but rather the fundamental issue of the authority of an administrative agency to make rules and regulations not clearly authorized by Congress. This seems to us to be a serious threat to our constitutional division of authority between the legislative and administrative branches of government.



Bible Material: Jonah.
Devotional Reading: Psalm 67 1-7.

For All People

Lesson for September 13, 1959

JONAH is a strange sort of book. It was placed by the early Hebrew editors among the prophets; but there is nothing to indicate that Jonah wrote a line of it. It is a story about a prophet rather than sermons by a prophet. It is strange, moreover, that something good issued about every one mentioned in this book—all except Jonah. Further, while prophets were expected to proclaim God's word and will, this man Jonah argues with God and shows very plainly that he does not think well of God's attitude. Indeed, except when inside the fish, where the man was very pious indeed, Jonah's remarks are with one exception rather peevish.



Dr. Foreman

Blind Prophet

Nevertheless the reader learns a great deal from this book. Jonah is generally wrong, but God is right. The trouble with this fractious prophet was that he could not see things as God saw them. Maybe this makes him no prophet, some-one will ask. To be sure, he is never called a prophet in this book, but he must be counted one, for he did finally say what the Lord told him to say. And still, his stubborn peevishness is much more in the picture than his obedience.

For one thing, Jonah could not see the repentance of Nineveh. Nineveh was the capital of Assyria, a nation which brought great disasters on the Israelites. Jonah evidently shared the general opinion of his fellow-Israelites at that period, that the only good Assyrian was a dead Assyrian. The sins of Nineveh were plain enough to Jonah. What he could not see was the people's repentance and faith. It is a strange contrast we have here: the people of Nineveh who believed God, and Jonah who did

not; the people of Nineveh (the story goes) never of his attitude to Nineveh had what is now called a "type" in his mind when he of a Ninevite, that is, a picture which he could not and wicked man A repentite, weeping for his something so strange to J he could not see it

No Eye for Children

At the end of the story God is explaining to Job he (God) took pity on a capital city, 120,000 people mentioned who "do not let their right hand from their left" generally supposed that to children God even speaks; the divine interests comes out in this book where else in the Old Testament. It is clear that Jonah thought of the children, of the cattle. What he saw was fire from heavening city. That there would suffer in the fire not seem to have occurred. Again Jonah had a type of Ninevites

"For Our Instruction"

"These things were for our instruction," said a New Testament writer about the Gospels. Certainly the book has something strong to here and now; so strong hard to take. (The Israelites did "take" the message of Jonah.) We also have stereotypes, we think in certain fixed ways and don't think they could be. Let the reader test himself do these words suggest Negro, Russian, boss, banker, congressman, so A. A. C. P., scientist, European, union organizer? It is safe to say that readers have fixed ideas some of these, and perhaps fixed hatreds. In what we always think of the Jonah did of Nineveh, in the harm the enemy has us. It is a hard pill to swallow we don't know whether managed to swallow it, but is, we love everybody's enemies, but God loves of too. Peace will never Gods people begin to people God loves

(Based on outlines copy the Division of Christian National Council of the Christ in the U. S. A. Community Press Ser. 100)

Now Is The Time . . .

BY MAX SMITH



MAX SMITH

TO BUY SEED SUPPLY — The planting season for winter grains will soon be over and growers are advised to order and take delivery of the amounts needed proper varieties. In many cases the supply of the best varieties becomes exhausted late-comers have to take what is left says to plant clean, certified or registered seed.

TO USE PHOSPHORUS AND POTASH — Small grain producers might reduce the amount of lodging by using 300 to 400 per acre of an 0-20-20 or 0-15-30 fertilizer at planting. This fertilizer will not encourage more rank growth will aid both root and seed development and strengthen straw. Also, pasture fields and legume hay fields may be top-dressed this fall with this fertilizer in order to strengthen the stand for the 1960 season.

TO RODENT PROOF THE CORN CRIBS — Corn crib storage bins should be cleaned and made rat and mouse proof before the new crop is harvested. These rodents reduce the feeding value and the sale value of corn on the ear or shelled. The use of hardware cloth, wire shields, and masonry construction will reduce the infestation and infestation.

TO CLIP THOSE PASTURES — Good pasture management includes frequent clipping as long as the grass and weeds grow; this not only improves the general appearance of the areas but encourages new growth, permits more uniform grazing, and stops weed seed formation.

TO VENTILATE THOSE TOBACCO SHEDS — All possible sources of ventilation should be utilized to keep the moving in the tobacco barns and sheds under hot, weather conditions. The present crop is quite heavy full of sap; recent weather conditions have favored "burning". Many growers are using large fans to force air through the tobacco, special attention to this will pay dividends.

Lancaster Farming
Lancaster County's Own Farm Weekly
P. O. Box 1524
Lancaster, Penna.
53 North Duke St.
Lancaster, Penna.
Phone: Lancaster
EXpress 4-3047
Dan McGraw, Editor;
Robert G. Campbell Advertising
Director & Business Manager
Established November 4, 1957
Published every Saturday by
Lancaster Farming, Lancaster, Pa.
Entered as 2nd class matter at
Lancaster, Pa. under Act of Mar.
3, 1879. Additional entry at Mount
Joy, Pa.
Subscription Rates: \$2 per year;
three years \$5. Single copy Price
5 cents.
Members: Pa. Newspaper Publishers' Association National Federation of Publishers.

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