

FROM WHERE WE STAND

The Romance Of Cow Milking

Scarcely any farm youngster used to reach maturity without having milked a goodly number of cows. Some didn't mind the chore, perhaps even enjoyed it in comparison with other barnyard duties that would have occupied them had not the cows come first. Others, however, probably sprouted the seed of wanderlust that took them away from the farm while pumping streams of white fluid into the milk pail.

In any case, cow milking is pretty much a lost art today, and even bona fide farm kids with such experience no doubt are in the minority. Perhaps they are just as well off, too, though few would realize it. Most of them probably have an understandable curiosity about cow milking, prompted by stories they hear about it from their elders.

Sensing the need perhaps to fill this void in modern experience, and have a little fun, too, the American Dairy Association has come up with a special guide-sheet to cow milking, which leads off with: "The cow does not give the milk. You have to take it from her."

The guide-sheet continues. "Use both hands. The method which makes you an expert is to squeeze one hand, then the other. Either start on the two front spigots or work the diagonal method. The cow has four spigots located toward the rear and low.

"Cut your fingernails; nothing unnerves a cow so much as a set of long, sharp nails. She shows her displeasure by (1) stepping into the milk pail; (2) stepping on your left foot (3) clonking you soundly in the neck with her tail; (4) hoisting you, stool, pail and parts of the barn into the air with her back feet.

"If she stares at you, stare right back. Besides giving good nourishing milk, the next best thing that a cow does is stare—at her manger, the hired

man and particularly city folks out on a picnic. Work slowly. A cow operates like a toothpaste tube. Give the milk time to get out. First squeeze the index finger, then the third finger, finishing with the little finger. Reverse the process and you are in trouble.

"Aim for the pail. Important and tightly fought contests have been lost because too much milk was directed outside the pail. It is milk in the pail that counts. Try shooting for distance sometime. The world's record is around 30 feet."

Well, we aren't sure about the practicality of some of this advice for serious cow milkers, but it does take us back more years than we like to admit. And perhaps it's true that the next best thing to milking cows is reading about it, though the latter seems to have the edge over the former at the moment.

—Chicago Daily Drovers Journal

A DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

A college student who sees the steady regimentation of individual activity in the United States writes:

"Man is a political animal according to the Greeks. Anyone who could live alone must be a barbarian or an animal. But the Greeks also believed in moderation. Therefore it is possible for man to be too much of a political animal. There is too much 'togetherness' atmosphere in our society. As a result, anyone who doesn't enjoy being surrounded every second by his fellow man is considered unadjusted. Togetherness is all around us. It is oppressive and suffocating, insidious and inescapable. It is the ally of conformity and the endless ranks of the little grey men with the expressionless faces who march across our land. Long live the man who dares to step out of line! For upon his shoulders shall rest the future of the world."

any amount, whether or not believed to be dangerous to human health, of a cancer-causing chemical.

A number of other chemicals are under scrutiny for the possibility that they might produce a variety of human ills. Stilbestrol, a growth promoting hormone, has been found in parts of chickens fed the chemical. The contaminated birds were removed from the market and feeding of the chemical to chickens was stopped.

Traces of penicillin and DDT have been found in some milk. FDA says that research to determine whether the chemicals are used in quantities that would be injurious to health are continuing and that, meanwhile, any milk found to contain residue of the chemicals will be destroyed.

There is one other conclusion on which all authorities agreed. It is that the publicity on both cranberries and poultry caused unjustified alarm. Neither contained chemicals in quantities which could cause cancer in humans. The scare tactics used were unwarranted and unfortunate.

Rural Rhythms

By C.D.H.

A FARMER'S WINTER

The cold wind blows and the sleet comes down.

The shivering businessman walks through town.

The former's as dry as a babe in a bed Stripping tobacco down in his shed.

The long brown leaves that hung so high,

The old fashioned stove keeps the shed warm and dry.

He's snug as a sailor in his berth on a ship, Enjoying the winter with tobacco to strip.



Davidson

THIS WEEK

—In Washington

With Clinton Davidson

Food Scare Facts

Nothing in years has so upset farmers and alarmed the public as the scare over use of chemicals in the production, preserving and coloring of food.

Is the scare justified? Is there actual danger to health from use of the chemicals? What are the facts?

To get the best answers available we've talked with doctors, chemists, Food and Drug Administration and U. S. Department of Agriculture officials. All agree on one thing

There are, so far as diligent search can determine, no foods on the market which contain chemicals in quantities injurious to human health.

There are, on the other hand, a number of agricul-

tural chemicals used as insecticides, pesticides, weed killers and growth stimulants which contain poisons. The question is How much, if any, of those poisons are in the foods when they reach consumers?

Flemming's Answer

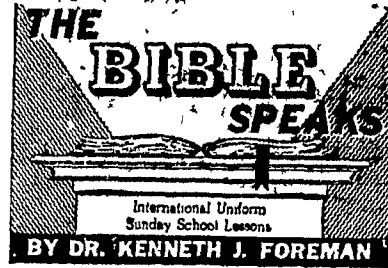
Secretary of Health, Education and welfare Arthur Flemming says there is no positive answer to that question, but that "while the argument is going on the consumer should not, in effect, be asked to serve as a guinea pig."

The Food & Drug Administration, which is in Flemming's department, says it is continuing "extensive and exhaustive tests" to discover whether there are harmful residues in any food.

So far FDO has found small residues of aminotriazole, a weedkiller, in a few lots of cranberries. These were destroyed and the remainder tested and cleared for sale.

Aminotriazole, when fed directly to rats in large quantities, caused cancer. Medical authorities estimated that humans would have to consume 15,000 pounds of the "contaminated" cranberries each day for a year to develop the same reaction found in rats.

Law Supports Flemming Congress passed a law last year, amending the Pure Food and Drug Act, which says Flemming must condemn any food containing



International Uniform Sunday School Lessons
BY DR. KENNETH J. FOREMAN

God Changes Lives

Lesson for January 24, 1960

THE CHRISTIAN religion did not burst into the world as a brand-new set of ideas. Christians were not then—and right Christians are not now—just the same people with new ideas. A man does not become a Christian by believing something on Sunday that he hadn't believed on Saturday. It is true, a Christian does believe what he didn't believe before, or maybe had never even thought about.



Dr. Foreman

But the point is, Christianity doesn't stop with thinking. It goes on to doing, becoming. Something happens to the people who believe.

The Second Mile

In the book of Acts we have glimpses of the changes that come into life that God has touched. The writer of Acts was not a philosopher or a theologian, he was a doctor, he was interested in symptoms. In his story of Paul's first visit to the little city of Philippi, he gives us the symptoms of being a Christian. First there was this woman, Lydia. Women had more freedom in the Greek world than in the Jewish world. This lady was a business woman, an independent merchant, presumably successful for she owned a house large enough to hold a number of house guests. You might have thought Lydia did not need to be converted. She attended prayer meeting, she was a worshiper of God. But she wasn't already a Christian, though she was on the way. This good woman we read, "opened her heart" to what Paul was saying. We know that Paul would be telling the story of Jesus. This God in whom Lydia already believed, this God she already worshiped, had actually come to earth, lived, suffered, died, risen again, in the person and the life of Jesus. Paul would certainly

be saying that Christ died for us. We don't know for certain Paul said, but we do know this praying woman opened her heart. Just as simple as that. Now was not a wicked person change God wrought in her was bad-to-good, it was good-to-

Sanity

Then we have the strange story of the poor slave girl told fortunes. Today they send her to a psychiatric hospital. In the language of that day Paul spoke to her the evil came out of her. Now this girl not bad, she was weak. She was better than a trained seal, a to make dishonest money was not running away from hating him, she very likely the sort of life she had to live. What we know about her is the change which came over her. She took her out of the class of human things and made her a person. She was no longer controlled by her masters, no longer by an uncanny spirit. She was a human being in her own right. The change Christ made in her was wicked-to-good, but was strong, mental sickness to health, sub-human to human.

Conversion of a Brute

Finally we have the story of a jailer in that same city. Here a genuine bad-to-good change would probably have said was just no use hoping for thing good to come into his life. He was a man brutalized by occupation, a man who made a living by being cruel to his people. Paul himself had (so we read) made no effort to change him. But from the moment Paul said to him, "Believe—", something amazing happened in that man's life. It is a mistake to expect that you have faith, something is to happen to you. It may, or may not. What is certain, if you really converted, is that something is going to happen in your life. You not read that Lydia began to make money faster than ever before. We know the poor slave-girl was of a job—and so was the perhaps. What was important was what they all experienced, the power of God. In one person's power took a woman farther than the road she was traveling. In another that power took a man of degradation to dignity. In other, it changed cruelty to kindness. But always the same God!

(Based on outlines copyrighted by the Division of Christian Education, National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U. S. A. Religious Community Press Service)

Now Is The Time . . .

BY MAX SMITH



MAX SMITH

TO USE PIG AND LAMB BROODERS — the next few months will see the birth of thousands of baby pigs and lambs throughout the country; proper care the first few days is very important if they are to be good; one important practice is to prevent chilling. Electric brooders in corner of the pen is a very common method of providing needed warmth and help to get them off to a good start.

TO BEWARE OF RABBIT DAMAGE

Snow cover makes it necessary for rabbits to eat the bark from fruit trees, shrubs, and other types of trees that are above the snow. In many cases they will girdle a small tree and kill it. Use wire cylinders of heavy wire cloth at least two feet high; do not wrap them around the tree. Some chemicals including thiram and chemical sticker may be sprayed around the tree and for several months.

TO PRUNE TREES AND SHRUBS

— Most orchard and landscape men will plan to prune their trees by the latter part of March; the dormant season is the best time for this work. If shade trees are to be pruned or cut back the months of February and March are best suited for the work. Make cuts close to the main limb or trunk to make a clean cut that will not hold water.

TO SUPPLY MINERALS TO LIVESTOCK

— Both calcium and phosphorus are two main minerals that are very important to all livestock and especially to dairy cows. Growing animals need these minerals for proper bone growth. Ground limestone is a good source of calcium but does not contain any phosphorus; therefore, it is necessary to either steam bone meal or dicalcium phosphate to supply phosphorus in order to provide phosphorus, also, please bear in mind that both of these materials contain good sources of calcium. The rate is 20-pounds per ton of grain for livestock.

Lancaster Farming
Lancaster County's Own Farm Weekly
P. O. Box 1524
Lancaster, Penna.
Offices:
53 North Duke St.
Lancaster, Penna.
Phone - Lancaster
EXpress 4-3047
Jack Owen, Editor
Robert G. Campbell, Advertising Director & Business Manager
Established November 4, 1955
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 Editorial Association.