4—Lancaster Farming, Saturday, October 5, 1963

From Where We Stand . . . New Trend In Milk Testing

There is a new trend in milk production that is spreading across the Netherlands and it may soon be starting in the U.S. The trend is high protein milk.

In fact it may have already started. As of October first, the Red Rose Dairy Herd Improvement Association instituted a program of all-solids testing of milk, and, if sufficient interest develops, protein testing may be added later.

Traditionally, milk has been soldas we all know-on the basis of butterfat content and volume. Ten gallons of milk that contained four per cent butterfat was worth so much. If it contained only three per cent butterfat it sold for substantially less.

The reason for the price differential was relatively simple. People wanted butter, and milk with a lot of cream, and they were willing to pay for it.

But slowly our buying habits changed. High pressure advertising induced more people to buy margarine instead of the "high priced spread", and they were less willing to pay a premium for milk with a high butterfat content. In fact, there were fears-generated and encouraged by misguided publicity and advertising-that too much fat might not be good for health.

At the same time work habits were changing and people burned up less energy in labor. Nutritionists began saying that people should not eat less, but that they should eat more protein, and milk is one of the best sources of protein.

Gradually the emphasis began to shift from high butterfat milk to high protein milk.

According to Professor George F. Haenlein of the University of Delaware, scientists in the Netherlands have tested the milk from more than 23,000 cows to see if there are some inherited differences in protein content and if animals can be bred for their ability to produce high protein milk.

In these tests protein varied from 2.2 per cent to 4.8 per cent, and the scientists found that certain cows and cow families have predictable amounts of protein in their milk.

The scientists also discovered that protein and fat contents are related only in a general way. A cow that gives high protein milk doesn't necessarily give milk high in butterfat content.

Here in the United States, research along the same lines has been going on at experiment stations for several years. Haenlein and his associates have been working on milk composition for the past four years, compiling data and collecting evidence that may help dairymen select cows capable of producing high protein milk.

The time may come, he believes, when a homemaker will leave a note for her milkman asking for one quart of five per cent protein-two per cent fat milk and one quart of five per cent protein-five per cent fat milk.

As the emphasis continues to change from butterfat to protein, the whole market structure is likely to change along with it. Instead of a differential being paid by processors on the basis of butterfat, there will probably be a protein factor instead, or a combination price.

Of course we do not expect this to happen over night. In fact we do not look for it to happen for quite a few years, but we do believe producers should be aware of the situation. As more and more research data become available the process will be hastened.

As for the price to the farmer—we do not look for any great change. There may be incentives to farmers to encourmay be incentives to farmers to encour- ways bad. To live in harmony age them to produce high protein milk, with yourself, your fellow men but this does not necessarily mean a and God is the road to life, the better price to the producer or greater road to peace. cost to the consumer.

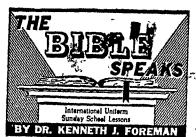
American agriculture is in a time we see tragic need for harmony of revolution, and it appears that more in the very situations and instituchanges are on the way. Protein testing tions where you would have a of milk will be one of the big changes right to expect harmony of a high to look for in the next few years.

At least that's how it looks from problem. This is more than a matwhere we stand.

★ × × ★

American farmers \$175 million in 1962, has gone on record as saying ne an all-time high and 7 percent more quent from a home where there than the \$163, million loss n 1961. Two was harmony between father and out of every 100 farms were hit. The mother. The capital city of our "burning rate" (percent of value de- country is plagued by crime of all "burning rate" (percent of value de source, and the authorities lay the stroyed) for farm and rural property is blame less on the police force about six times that for urban property. (who are doing all they can) than

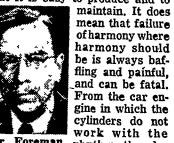
 \star \star × \star Brains More Important—The An-authority." Homes where there is tigo, Wisconsin Journal quotes Prof. Walter Bjoraker of the state college of to society, but sore places, trouagriculture in a talk to FFA youth: ble-spots, breeders of disruption "Hang up the crying towel, agriculture in other circles. is changing rapidly but it is not moving When we turn from the family to almost any aspect of public life, present, but young farmers must be feuding-in business, social life, ready to cope with the changes as they arise. Agriculture is broader than production. It also includes selling, marketing, research, administration and other professional fields. Brains are much more important than in today's farming."



Human Harmony Lesson for October 6, 1963

Bible Material: I Corinthians 1 through 4. Devotional Reading: Ephesians 4:1-7.

N O ONE needs to be told that harmony is one of the great laws of the Universe; some would say the greatest. This does not mean that we always find harmony where it ought to be, or that it is easy to produce and to



Dr. Foreman rhythm the designers intended, on to the human being who is (as we say) "all to pieces," loss of harmony is al-

Broken harmonies

When we look at life around us. degree. Look at the American family today, look at the divorce ter of husband and wife bickering, as if their quarrels affected themselves alone. An able probation Guard Against Fires!-Fires cost officer in a large American city has gone on record as saying he on the "breakdown of parental disruption between man and wife, parents and children, are no help

what strikes the mind again is

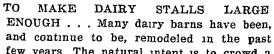
politics, even in the church. y_{00} would think that in the church of would think that in the chart of Christ the very atmosphere would make quarrels impossible. Yet the experience of today mirrors the experience of the early Christ tian church. The same people to whom Paul writes as "sanctified in Christ Jesus," and "not lacking in any spiritual gift," are quarrel. ing among themselves. The first three chapters of I Corinthians are devoted to this problem of quarreling Christians. The basic harmony

Paul-brings out the truth that there is one basic harmony on which all others are built. Without this basic harmony every other attempt at it falls in failure. This is the harmony between the Chris. tian and God, and of course this means between the Christian and Christ. He does not so much urge the Christians to "behave" and to "make up" as he urges them to remember whose they are and whom they serve. It is through God-Father, Son, and Holy Spirit that the jarring factions in the church find the solution of their quarrels. The more we think of other Christians as other Chris. tians and not just as others-out. siders, opponents, roadblocks to truth and progress-the closer we shall come to that harmony which in its perfection we shall never see in this world. The church can not come before God with its differences all ironed out, its harmonies restored, and offer God its self-made harmony and peace as a gift from us to Him. On the contrary, the church's disharmonies, quarrels, factions, once we are truly united to Christ and devoted to His cause, will begin to perish for lack of pride, the essential diet of dissension. Motives

What motives inspire those who seek harmony especially with their fellow-Christians? Is it that we don't want to be bothered by arguments? Is it for efficiency's sake that we lay our feuds aside? Is it that we want to present a solid front to the world? These may be motives, but not the best. Paul speaks of two motives promoting true Christian harmony between man-and man, in the church or out. One is the "fellow-ship of our Lord Jesus." We belong to Him, every Christian does. We belong neither less nor more than others. Boasting and shoving are out of order. The other motive is service for Christ. As Paul and Appollos are very different men, worked each in his way without conflict, so may all of us unite-not always in ideas, but always in Christian service.

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





(Continued from Page 1) Commission, denied that there has been anything amiss There has been no juggling - no manipulation of milk in Pennsylvania, he said.

Bull said his department had received complaints and heard many rumors of juggling. "There appears to be some basis in fact for the rumors, but it is very difficult to catch them at it." he added.

"There has been some selling of milk out of state and interested in seeing that farback into the state without the mer incomes increase. milk ever leaving the plants." he said, and expressed hope that some help in investigation proposed changes in the federwould now be forthcoming al milk marketing orders for trom the Federal government the Philadelphia, Wilmington Firom the Federal government

Freeman urged dairymen to report any known violations to authorities. In answer to the question, How long are processors going to be able to receive 60 per cent of the consumer's dollar for dairy products?, Freeman said the quesfarmers going to tolerate 60 per cent of the price going to

processors?" Freeman said his department supports the Base-Excess plan for milk legilation, but he would like to see the inclusion of the McCarthy provision which would add payments for voluntary cutbacks in production. This provision would operate much the same as the feed grain plan which has proved so successful, he added. While the Base-Excess bill

would help the situation he said, it would not increase the farmers' incomes, and we are

He declined to comment on and New York-New 12 Jersey! milksheds, because, "I am proing on a question which will ltz, Pa. later require my decision.", but in answer to a question on bulk tank hauling charges, he at Lititz Pa. under Act of Mar. said, his department is studytion should be, "How long are ing the situation. He added, "But all that shines is not gold.

Look below the surface."

~~~~~~~~~~~~

Loncaster Farming

Lancaster County's Own Farm Weekly

P. O. Box 1524 Lancaster, Penna. P. O. Box 266 - Lititz, Pa.

Offices:

22 E. Main St.

Lititz, Pa. Phone - Lancaster

EXpress 4-3047 or Lititz MA 6-2191

Jack Owen, Editor Robert G. Campbell,

Entered as 2nd class matter 3. 1879.



ter fertility.

MAX SMITH

To Salvage Corn Stalks For Bedding

The shortage of bedding is a problem on most livestock farms; purchase costs have increased rapidly in recent years. The practice of utilizing corn toddes for bedding needs more picker (often disobeyed) is to Advertising Director, attention on many farms, when shut off the tractor and stop costablished. November 4, makes very good bedding and with it Another one is to keep 1955. Published every Satur has a high water absorption all shields and safety bars in iay by Lancaster-Farming. Lithibited by law from comment- iay by Lancaster-Farming, Lit- rating. Producers are urged to place. Don't be careless! ! Your investigate the various meth- family will miss you. ods of getting the fodder and preparing it for the herd or flock. It is useful and may still be returned to the soil for bet-

maximum number of cows into the space and thus save in building costs. In many cases this is a mistake. Modern dairy cows are larger than a decade ago and require larger stalls for top production. The proper size of the stall depends upon the breed and upon individuals within the herd; however, many large Holstein cows will require a stall five feet wide and six feet long. Helpful bulletins are available.

> and all operators are urged to practice every safety measure. This machine is rated as one of the most dangerous among all of our farm machines today. The main safety rule to prevent an accident with the corn

To Practice Swine Sanitation The best insurance against baby pig diseases is to be sure they are born in a clean place.

Farrowing houses should be \$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ To Beware Of The Corn Picker, thoroughly cleaned and disin-