

From Where We Stand . . .

Salute To The Dairy Farmer

June is traditionally designated Dairy Month the country over. In Lancaster County we have a special incentive to salute the dairy farmers for they, collectively, produce more agricultural income in the county than farmers in any other enterprise.

Livestock, poultry, tobacco and other crops, are each important to our economy, but none approach the volume of milk and milk products. In 1965, the county's \$20 million worth of dairy cattle produced \$28 million in milk, to lead the state.

Milk production and dairy products in Pennsylvania account for about 40 percent of the state's total farm income, and result in our being traditionally the fourth ranked state in the country in dairy production.

Although output per cow continues to set new records, the number of cows has been declining since 1955, with the largest decreases occurring in the past three years. From 1964 to 1965, the Pennsylvania cow population declined by 33,000. In Lancaster County during the same period our cow loss was about 2100 head. 220 farms dropped from the ranks of commercial dairy farms during that year.

A study of the 1965 Pennsylvania Crop & Livestock Report shows that while our dairy farms declined by about 9 percent, the total number of cows dropped only 3 percent. This supports the generally accepted fact that farms are getting fewer but larger. It would certainly seem to be the case with Lancaster County dairy farms.

According to the USDA, "Dairy Situation" for the first quarter of this year, milk production was 5.3 percent below the preceding year, and 3 percent below the 1960-64 average. The report goes on to say that prices of milk cows have strengthened, reversing a trend of several years standing.

The report also points out that milk prices to farmers, although expected to average seasonally lower during the second quarter, will still be 10-12 percent higher than a year earlier. USDA predicts that 1966 milk prices to farmers will average 8-9 percent above 1965, thus providing dairy farmers with at least some increased income with which to meet their constantly rising production costs.



The Right To Say NO

A small news item buried in the inside pages of the daily paper one day this week should have been on the front page. It was datelined Downingtown, Chester County, and said simply that the Downingtown School Board had rejected, for the fourth time, offers of federal funds in the amount of \$190,000 to build an experimental "educational materials resource center" — whatever that is.

One Downingtown school board

member described it as "foot-in-the-door federal intervention", and he may not have been far off the track.

Let's face it, friends, it takes a certain amount of guts to turn down that kind of money. Particularly, when you are an elected official, pledged to do the best by your community. Members of this school board are very much interested in the welfare of their school system, apparently. But they are willing and able to look beyond the immediate "good". They are foresighted enough to realize, and old enough to remember the old maxim, you don't get nothin' for nothin'.

And they are not willing to trade one iota of their school district's freedom to make decisions for its own best interests — independent of the federal government, or anyone else.

Every district should be so fortunate to have a school board with this kind of courage!



Milk Makes A Comeback

Prior to 1961, the sales of fluid milk were on the decline. Now a whole new generation has discovered that something which is "good" for you can also taste good. Promotional efforts by the industry, strongly directed toward teenagers in recent years, are beginning to pay off.

In 1964 and 1965, sales of fluid whole milk held steady at 249 pints per person, a level that hasn't varied more than one pint in the past five years.

Americans are now buying 90 percent of the total milk solids that they bought in the 1947-49 base period. Milkfat, mainly butter and cream, on the other hand, has been suffering a reduced intake. In 1965, sales of fluid nonfat and low-fat milk rose to an all time high of 16 quarts per person. This more than doubles the per capita sales of these dairy foods since 1950.

Other dairy products have also been gaining in sales as milkfat products, like butter, have been decreasing. Cheese is a noble example. In 1965, the per capita consumption of cheese approached the 95 pounds-per-person, all-time high set in 1964. This represents an increase of almost one-third on a per-person consumption basis.

Frozen dairy products also came in for a larger share of the consumer's dollar in recent years. Ice cream and such dairy treats totaled more than 21 quarts per person in 1965.

In dollars and cents, the dairy industry represents the second largest food industry in the nation, and accounts for about one-fifth of the total retail value of foods produced and consumed in the U.S.

So when you treat yourself and your family to milk and milk products, you can do so knowing you are doing the best by them and getting the most for your food dollar at the same time.

Maybe that's why they call milk the perfect food.

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Cows Can Withstand Heat If Some Sun And Humidity Relief Provided

by Everett Newswanger, Staff Reporter



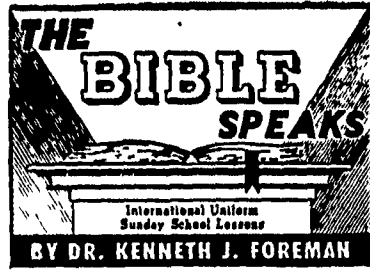
Newswanger is a staff reporter for Lancaster Farming. He is currently reporting on the effects of heat and humidity on dairy cows. According to ARS researchers at Beltsville, Md., dairy physiologist R. E. McDowell and A. J. Guidry have found that providing protection from direct rays of the sun and reducing the humid-

ity below 60 percent restores as much as 5,000 pounds to the cow's production at 95 degrees F. At less severe temperatures, these adjustments also provide relief.

McDowell and Guidry found that cows adjust well to temperatures that rise gradually. They withstand temperatures up to 110 degrees F at mid-afternoon without a drop in production if these highs are offset with shade and cool nights. Production, the scientists found, seems more closely related to the number of hours per day above 80 degrees F, than, to maximum temperature.

TO MEASURE MOISTURE

The researchers have developed a method for measuring moisture in the soil. (Continued on Page 9)



Faith in Crisis

Lesson for June 5, 1966

Background Scripture: II Chronicles 29 through 32; Isaiah 30:15, 31:1, 3
Devotional Reading: II Kings 19:14-19.

When something happens that never happened before, when a danger looms that is bigger than anything you have ever met, when something happens or threatens to happen which you did not start but cannot stop and don't like even a little bit, — brother, that's a crisis. A lion bursting from his cage just as the circus parade passes your house is crisis. An epidemic of yellow fever is a crisis, so is the death by accident of the wage-earner in a family. Rare is the person who in all his lifetime never met with a crisis.

King Hezekiah of Judah (a country older than Israel (Samaria) but one which lasted longer) went through a crisis which, among other lessons, taught him how to take a crisis. The terrible feature of such a combination of circumstances is that it gives sometimes very little room to maneuver, to do anything at all. The crisis comes and is past and the damage done before you are well awake.

ATTITUDE IN CRISIS

Now Hezekiah was a good king. One good feature he showed was a sense of responsibility for the welfare of his country. But he found his beloved Judah invaded by the mightiest monarch of that part of the world at the time, Sennacherib of Nineveh. What could he do? The situation was completely out of his control. The problem was, what to do? And the only answer seemed to be: Nothing. But Hezekiah learned (from God's prophets and specially from Isaiah) that in a time of crisis the best thing to do is all you can do, namely nothing. What is important, as the King found out, is one's attitude, not actions.

BE STILL, AND KNOW . . .

A word of the prophet that came to the King sounds, the first time we hear it, like nonsense, but it can be the highest wisdom: "Be still, and know that I am God." What does this mean? It can be illustrated by a true story. A mother and father had been sitting in a great forest, with their small son and a small friend of his. From some unaccountable impulse, they all moved down the stream a few yards. Suddenly like the crack of a rifle a sharp sound broke the stillness of the forest. But it was not a gun. It was the beginning of the breaking-apart of a tall and heavy tree. For centuries it had been growing there, then decaying, and on that windless afternoon its time had come. The frightening thing about it was the fact that with the forest cover it was impossible to see just where the breaking tree stood. Worse than that, both small boys had vanished. The grown people shouted but there was no answer from the children. So there were no more shouts. When the mother was asked afterwards how she felt at that dark moment, she always said that there came to her mind as if in letters of light, the words: "Be still, and know that I am God." It was a call (she and he always believed) from God, a call to the attitude of faith. (And there were no deaths either, as there well could have been.)

FAITH IN MEN

Added to faith in God, there is also in times of crisis some measure of faith in men, the right kind of men. We know that the same king led in a religious reformation, but not of the one-man kind. He undertook to lead in an important and wide-reaching reformation, but he summoned and challenged the Levites to help him in God's name. The attitude of faith not necessarily faith that the sun will shine and all will be well, for the shadows may never lift, but faith in men of good will, servants of God, and faith in ourselves.

God is not going to let you down; don't you let others down! The time of darkness, of crisis, is the hour and the opportunity of faith. So the king found in days of old; so may you again.

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Have YOU Tried Our Classified?

Now Is The Time . . .

By Max Smith, Lancaster County Agent



SMITH

should apply a weevil-control spray on the stubble, if this is not done, the feeding larvae will eat the new growth as fast as it appears and the second crop will be eliminated or reduced.

To Control Cutworms

Weather conditions have favored the activity of cutworms in corn, tobacco, and vegetable fields. Control may be attained by spraying the area with Chlordane several days before planting, do not work the Chlordane into the soil for cutworm control; they feed on top of the ground at night. Neither Dieldrin nor Heptachlor should be used for soil insect control because of the danger of residue in the following crops.

To Fertilize Summer Forage Crops

Due to the high livestock population in this part of the state, the seeding of temporary forage crops such as sudan grass or the sudan-sorghum hybrids gets considerable attention. To get quick, maximum growth from these crops, we suggest a complete fertilizer, such as 10-10-10, at the rate of 500 pounds per acre just prior to seeding; the fertilizer

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