

Trivia Facts

- A cow has one stomach with four different compartments.
- In 1611, the first cow arrived in America. Today there are over 10,000,000 dairy cows in the United States.
- Modern milking machines can milk 100 cows an hour.
- Milk delivered to stores and schools today was in the cow two days ago.

Jokes

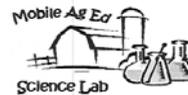
- If two cows help each other out, what would that be?
- What do you call a man that drives an ice cream truck?
- If cheese comes on top of the hamburger, what comes after the cheese?

Farm Facts

- Milk cows usually have their ears pierced with I.D. tags. Each cow has a different number that allows the dairy farmer to track her activities by computer.
- The weight of the cow's milk is recorded in the computer as are any medicines she receives.
- You can tell one Holstein cow from another by their spots. Holstein's spots are like a fingerprint or a snowflake. No two cows have exactly the same pattern of spots.

Joke Answers

- Cow-operation
- A sundae driver
- A mouse



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AG-Mazing News ~ Links to Agriculture Glue from Milk



The History of Elmer's Glue

Many years ago, Gail Borden, Jr., the founder of the Borden Company saw several children die on board a ship after drinking contaminated milk. At this time spoiled milk was not uncommon because no one knew how to keep milk fresh. After much experimentation, Borden discovered that "condensing milk" (heating milk so that much of the water content is removed) would keep the milk from spoiling. The heating killed any bacteria present in the milk. The Borden Company produced condensed milk as well as a variety of other milk products. In 1861 the U.S. government ordered 500 pounds of condensed milk from the Borden Company for troops fighting in the Civil War.



By the late 1930's, Elsie the Cow had become Borden's very popular "Spokescow". She was a big hit at the 1939 New York World's Fair, and soon afterwards the character of Elmer the Bull was created as Elsie's husband. By the late 1940's, Borden's new Chemical Division was making glue and asked to use Elsie for its new white glue product.

The thought of Elsie representing a non-food product didn't seem appropriate, so as a compromise, Elmer was loaned to the chemical division as their very own "spokesbull". To this day, Elmer the Bull still represents the most recognized adhesive company.

Elmer's School Glue is used in schools throughout the nation. The glue is so popular because it is washable. Year's ago, we used to have paste. The teacher had to group kids together so they could all reach the paste. The teacher would scoop out a bunch of paste and put it on the table in front of students.

But, it was messy because it got all over your fingers. Some of us used it and some of us ate it. Enter Elmer's glue. The results were remarkable. Each student could have his/her own bottle. No one had sticky fingers and no one ate it!

And just to set the story straight, even though there is a bull on the bottle, Elmer's does not use animals or animal parts to make glue. Their glue products are made from synthetic materials and are not derived from processing horses, cows, or any other animals.



What Do You Remember?

1. Gale Borden's original experiment was
 - ◇ to learn how to make paste.
 - ◇ to learn how to make glue.
 - ◇ to keep children from getting sick from spoiled milk.
2. The Borden Company originally
 - ◇ made cheese.
 - ◇ made condensed milk.
 - ◇ made glue.
3. Elsie the Cow
 - ◇ lived on a farm.
 - ◇ made paste.
 - ◇ was the spokesperson for Borden's Foods.
4. Elmer the Cow
 - ◇ was turned into hamburgers.
 - ◇ was Elsie's husband.
 - ◇ fought in the Civil War.
5. The most interesting part of this article was _____
because _____.



More Fun with Milk!



You have turned milk into glue; now, try this experiment to investigate another property of milk.

Materials you will need:

- Food Coloring
- Liquid Dish Soap
- Shallow Pan/Dish
- Whole Milk (Room Temperature)



Steps:

1. Pour some milk into the pan. Allow the milk to come to room temperature.
2. Add a few drops of different colored food coloring into the pan of milk.
3. Add a few drops of liquid dish soap into the pan of milk.
4. Watch to see what happens.

How does it work?

The fat in the milk is broken down by the liquid soap. This causes the food coloring to swirl and make some really neat designs.

Try this:

- Use other kinds of milk -fat free, 1 percent, or 2 percent. Do you get the same results? Why or why not?
- Use milk at different temperatures. Does it make a difference?