

FROM WHERE WE STAND - One Day In The Country

A line from a poem by Christina Georgina Rossetti declares, "One day in the country is worth a month in town."

We know what she means. We like to think a day in the country is worth many months in town, but we could turn it around and say, "One day in the city seems as long as a month in the country."

We recently had occasion to spend a day in one of the big cities, and the family enjoyed the day seeing the sights and looking at the things one can not see in the rural areas. Yes, the family enjoyed the day up to a certain point; but not one sight in the city could equal the sight of our little group of animals waiting to greet us as we drove in the lane to our Lancaster County home.

During the conversation in the city the subject of living in an urban community was brought up. The business executive with whom we talked was once a farm boy but he felt that the advantage of city salaries overshadowed the disadvantages of city living. Then he put on what he thought would be the clincher. He said, "Why fight it? Soon the entire eastern seaboard as far west as Lancaster County will be one huge city."

Our only rejoinder was, "You're probably right, but there are some of us who are not too happy about that thought."

Unfortunately he probably was right. As we drove home through the areas where just a few years ago great herds of cattle grazed on open hillsides and wide expanses of level valleys were covered with grain crops, now there can be seen only row after row of pepper-box type houses and service stations and motels striving to each one put up bigger, brighter and more elaborate neon signs.

But to get back to the other premise of the business executive. In many instances salaries are very attractive and commuting to suburban areas has become quite common. In the first place commuting is a rat race any way

you look at it, but suburban living is not city living. We think about the people who have their residences within walking distance of the downtown areas and never get farther than just a few miles from their home.

We saw young men as they wandered the streets or lounged on door steps looking bored to death with time on their hands and nothing to do from one month to the next, and we were thankful that our boys only occasionally ask, "What can we do?"

We saw dust and smoke and filth and pollution and we were glad that when our boys come in from the garden with grime on them, we can douse them in the tub and know they won't have to be surrounded with the air full of trash all night long.

We saw the cold grey buildings shutting out the sunlight from the streets and we were glad that our boys have sunlight and can see the bright green fields in spring and summer, the colorful leaves in the fall and the clean pure snow in winter.

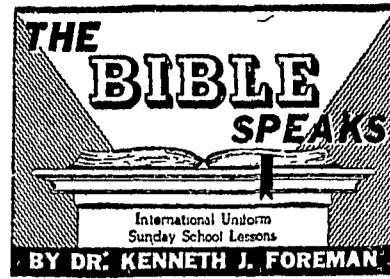
We breathed the sooty, smokey, smelly air of the city and thought how fortunate we were that the worst odors we were forced to be around is the smell of barnyard manure.

We pounded our feet on the steamy, hot sidewalks of the great city and could hardly wait to feel the feel of real earth under our shoe soles again.

The day of the hay-seed is a day long past. Farmers are no longer the ones to be looked down on for their lack of advantages. The business executive could name only one advantage his children have which ours lacked. They could visit cultural centers without the long car ride from the country, but he had to admit that those things become so commonplace that city people take very little opportunity to use them.

Let's not become so casual about our advantages in the country that we fail to appreciate them. We still agree with Miss Rossetti, "A day in the country is worth a month in town."

At least that's how it looks from where we stand.

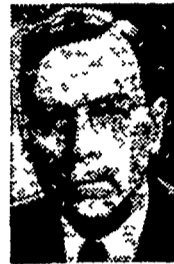


Bible Material: Isaiah 2 1-4; 9 2-7; 11 1-9
Devotional Reading: Isaiah 2 1-4.

Why No Peace?

Lesson for September 11, 1960

ASK ANY ten or one hundred people the same question: If you could have, tomorrow, an ideal world, a world made to your order, what kind of world would it be? You might get ten or a hundred different answers, but it is safe to say that one feature would be found in all of these ideal worlds: it would be a world at peace. Nobody—nobody in America, nobody anywhere in the world—wants to live in a warring world. Everybody is in favor of peace.



Dr. Foreman

Why We All Want Peace

Turn to the Bible and you find the same thing. Every prophet who looks down the long vista of time to God's Golden Age, see a world at peace. Some of the best-known passages from the Bible are those from Isaiah selected for this week. So if human beings want peace, at least to this extent they are on God's side.

Why we hope for peace is plain enough. Reasons may vary from low (bad) to high (good). The prophets' reasons are certainly high ones. The reason why war is bad is what it does to people. Nowadays, of course, war means total destruction; but even when that is not true, war means the slow or swift degeneration of human beings. "All's fair in love and war" is not true but most people think it is, and the longer war goes on, the more people believe it. Lying, cruelty, theft, murder, adultery become commonplace. The enemy looks to us less than human (and so do we to the enemy), so that we make excuses for our beastly treatment of him by calling him a beast.

Why We Don't Get Peace

Now Is The Time . . .

BY MAX SMITH



MAX SMITH

TO BEWARE OF LATE - SEPTEMBER HAY-MAKING—Cuttings of alfalfa or clover made during the last half of September and just prior to a killing frost may do permanent injury to the future stand. Sufficient time should be allowed for at least 4 to 6 inches of growth before the killing frost. If this is not done then the plant roots do not have any reserve strength. In most cases if the stand is of rank growth it is better to wait until after several killing frosts, and the growth has been stopped, and then remove the forage

TO TOP-DRESS FORAGE CROPS—One of the recommended times to apply phosphorus and potash fertilizer to an alfalfa or legume mixture is in the fall after the last cutting has been removed. In this area the time would be late September or early October. Top-dressing with 60-20 or 15-30 at the rate of 300 to 400 pounds per acre will increase the yield for next season. The other suggested time for this application is immediately after the removal of the first cutting next spring. Many successful growers will split the application between these two times

TO KEEP THOSE STRAWBERRIES FREE OF WEEDS—Clean cultivation late into the fall between the rows of strawberries will eliminate the need for chemicals for winter weed control. Ground worked or cultivated during late September or October will have less trouble from chickweed or other winter weeds.

TO PROVIDE SPECIAL CARE AT FRESHENING TIME—Many dairymen are having a large number of fresh cows at this time of the year. It is very important that the fresh cow and the new-born calf receive the best of care. Udder injury at this time may mean additional udder problems later in the lactation. A clean, well-bedded box stall away from the other cows for a few days will pay dividends.



THIS WEEK
—In Washington
With Clinton Davidson
Big Government

Just how much do you taxes you pay and never want from your government know about. In Washington, and how much are you willing to pay?

Ponder that question carefully when you listen to campaign speeches about what the candidates promise to do "for" you if they are elected. Remember, it will be you, not they, who will pay the bill.

Don't be misled by glowing accounts of "help from Washington," into assuming that it will be free, or that someone else will pay the bill in higher taxes. There're literally hundreds of hidden

We should heed warning. A report published in the Congressional Record shows the growth of Washington bureaucracy. The United States government is the biggest business in the world, with assets valued at over 2-thousand billion dollars. It has a debt amounting to almost three-hundred billion dollars.

Two Federal agencies—Interior Department and the Forest Service—own and operate more than 40% of all the land in the Nation. There are dozens of other agencies with smaller land holdings.

The Federal government operates more than 700 corporate activities that, as the Record reports, "ride the backs of the American people as interest free, dividend free, rent free, cost free, tax free competitors of taxpaying producers and consumers."

Cost of Government
In 1926, when the first U. S. Code, a compilation of Federal laws, was published it was all in one volume. The latest publication fills 11 volumes of 900 pages each.

In that same year, 1926, Federal budgetary expenditures totalled \$28 billion. (Turn to page 8)

RURAL RHYTHMS

COUNTRY BOY

By: Carol Dean Huber

Once a farmer's children missed a lot of things That living in the city and having money brings; Those days are gone forever and it's a lucky boy Who CAN miss a lot of things that city kids—enjoy?

In the country where each fellow has a special job He isn't thinking of the places he could plan to job. When he is busy working or having wholesome fun He has no time for switchblade knives a brickbat or a gun.

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