

From Where We Stand . . . Agricultural Department Centennial

By the President of The United States
of America
A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS May 15, 1962 marks the centennial of the approval by President Lincoln of legislation establishing the United States Department of Agriculture, and

WHEREAS the Department of Agriculture through its research, service and educational work has enabled our farmers and ranchers, processors and distributors to provide the food, fiber, and wood products necessary to a healthful, vigorous and expanding population through increased efficiency in the production, utilization, and marketing of agricultural products; and

WHEREAS an economically sound agriculture and rewarding rural life are essential to the national well being, and

WHEREAS our productive agriculture has enabled the government and many private organizations to initiate programs to alleviate hunger and suffering among peoples throughout the world, and

WHEREAS the emergence of a progressive, efficient and productive agriculture during the one hundred years since the establishment of the Department of Agriculture has resulted in large measure from the close cooperation between the Department of Agriculture and the national system of land-grant universities and colleges which was founded under the first Morrill Act of July 2, 1862, and this historical anniversary will also be observed during the same year, and

WHEREAS the Congress, by a joint resolution approved August 25, 1961, has requested the president to issue a proclamation designating 1962 as the centennial year of the establishment of the United States Department of Agriculture.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JOHN F. KENNEDY, President of the United States of America do hereby designate the year 1962 as United States Department of Agriculture Centennial year, and I request the Department of Agriculture to plan and to participate in appropriate activities recognizing the anniversary to the end that the centennial may serve as an occasion to commemorate the contributions of agriculture to the health and welfare of every citizen, to the national well-being, and to the development of emerging nations

I also request that in its centennial observances, the Department of Agriculture cooperate with the land-grant universities and colleges in recognition of a century of mutually beneficial cooperative relationships, and with other appropriate organizations and individuals

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed

Done at the City of Washington this twenty-fifth day of August in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and

sixty-one, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighty-sixth

Signed John F. Kennedy

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Plan For Profits

Farm profits don't just happen, they are planned.

Occasionally a farmer strikes it lucky and makes more income than he had figured he would make, and once in awhile he hits a streak of bad luck and nearly goes broke on a project he had figured to make a modest sum on

But on the whole, successful farmers **PLAN TO MAKE MONEY**

And with the margins of profit in farming as slim as they are — and becoming moreso all the time — planning becomes doubly important

How do you begin planning for farming profits? Before any businessman can do any planning he must establish bench marks, or goals

Now we don't know of any farmer who does not have some kind of goals, but in many cases the goals are so hazy and nebulous that the only time the farmer can catch sight of them is when there is clear sailing ahead

If goals are to be effective they must be concrete and meaningful. In many cases this means, written out in black and white

The first of the goals you should set is the income goal. How much income do you want for your family's living and improvement of the farm business? **WRITE IT DOWN**, if it is \$6,000, \$9,000 or even \$12,000 per year. Now ask yourself what you have to do to earn that much money

If you plan to reach a certain income goal, you are going to need certain performance goals

If your income goal is higher than your present income, then your performance goals will have to be higher than your present rate of production. By this we mean, more pounds of milk per cow and more per man hour of labor, more eggs per hen and more eggs per pound of feed, more beef per pound of feed and beef in a higher price range, more pounds of pork per pound of feed and more pigs raised per litter — and all these with as little outlay for labor as possible

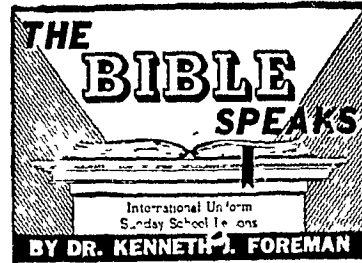
After you have set the goals of income and performance per unit of production, you will need an operation large enough to reach the goals set

Bigness is not the total answer, but the operation must be large enough to be operated with maximum efficiency and still supply the desired income

Farmers who have tried the plan report they make more money with a pencil than with any other tool on the farm.

There are a few farmers who make money accidentally, but the majority of the successful ones plan to make money.

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



Bible Material Acts 12:1-5 Peter 4:1 through 5:14
Devotional Reading I Peter 3:8-17

Take Your Stand

Lesson for May 13, 1962

SIMON PETER had been in jail himself, so he knew what he was talking about when he wrote to people who were going to jail. He was no well-sheltered man urging others to be brave. If he



had been, we may be sure no one would have treasured his letter and saved it.

At the time Peter was written, something new and frightening was beginning to disturb the Christians of Asia

Minor outbreaks of persecution had already occurred and more was to come. The new feature of this was that Christians were being jailed, their property confiscated and themselves sometimes executed as criminals, because of their religion alone.

Is suffering inevitable?

Something like a panic was starting. Was God going to let his people suffer? Would God's cause be lost in the end? Should persecuted Christians strike back? Those Christians were as confused and alarmed as we would be if suddenly our government started raiding our churches and arresting us on no charges except that of being Christians.

So Simon Peter writes this letter, the main theme of which is the suffering of Christians. He does not indulge in the platitude of saying that suffering is inevitable. It isn't and it wasn't and he knew it, and so did they. They could save themselves a world of distress, even torture and death, simply by giving up being Christians any more. But Simon Peter does not suggest that way out. We know (from sources outside the Bible) that some early Christians did actually renounce their faith, but mightily few.

Criminal or Christian?

The point of what Peter writes is that it is inevitable that there should be some suffering, but on

the other hand some ought to be avoided. Suffering is not a good thing in itself, it is not bad in itself. There is suffering of which one may be ashamed, and suffering for which one must thank God. Christians, of all people, who have to be punished for any kind of wrong-doing, ought to be heartily ashamed,—not ashamed of getting caught, nor suffering the penalty, they should be ashamed of the wrong-doing. But those who suffer because they are Christians have no cause for embarrassment, much less shame.

On the other hand it is not right to covet being a martyr. In the early church there was a good deal of trouble with over-enthusiastic, we might say fanatic, people, who did everything they could to get themselves arrested and even executed. The church had to hold a steady hand on these eager-beaver martyrs. And yet when it came to the pinch, the very bishops who had discouraged rash martyrdoms, went bravely to their deaths rather than renounce their faith.

All sounds very modern

First Peter is one of the most up-to-date books in the whole Bible. We are living in a time when, in more than one part of the world, it is literally as much as your life is worth, to be known as a Christian. When the communists took over North Korea, where the Christian church was strong, one of the first things the government did was to organize the ministers into a sort of pro-government propaganda association. Some ministers yielded; but some resisted and were "liquidated" by firing squads. Some of these ministers had sons, who in turn were in danger of their lives, merely because they were sons of ministers. What should these boys do? If they had been like those ancient Christians who went out of their way to get killed, they would have just given themselves up and been shot. What they did was to escape, at great risk, and eventually come to America, where now they are preparing to go back and help what is left of Korea. But even in America they have had to take a stand, as Peter put it. They have been ridiculed for "sticking their necks out" again; their faith has been attacked (in medical school and otherwise) by skeptics; the paganism of America, subtle and glittering, tempts them on every side. They could be rich and comfortable here; but they are going back, to serve the needy, in Christ's name.

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

Now Is The Time . . .

BY MAX SMITH

To Plant Temporary Forage Crops

Livestock producers that are short on hay; silage crops, or pasture should keep in mind that from mid-May to early June is the best time to plant such crops as sudangrass, soybeans, and forage sorghums. These warm weather crops may be used to take the place of grass-legume mixtures for pasture, hay or silage and the sorghums may be made into silage late this summer.



MAX M. SMITH

To Be On The Alert For Alfalfa Weevil

Alfalfa growers who did not spray last fall for the control of forage insects should inspect their alfalfa fields every few days for the presence of the small green worms feeding on the tops of the plants. Several infestations have been reported on un-sprayed fields. A quick decision must be made if the insects are present either spray with Methoxychlor and wait 10 days until harvest or harvest the crops at once, and then spray immediately.

To Spray Strawberries

The weekly spraying of the strawberry plants with a pounds of 50% Captan wettable powder in 100 gallons of water for the control of fungus and blights may increase the yield of berries from 10 to 25%. This regular spray program should start when blossoms are open until harvest time.

To Make Small Grain Silage

Growers who are informed of over-planting of wheat or barley by the government may utilize the crop by making it into grass silage when a milky kernel is in the head. Some growers will mix the chopped small grain with alfalfa or clover to increase the feeding value. Some feed additive preservative is recommended.

Judging Expert

(From Page 1)

The meeting is scheduled to begin at 8 p.m. on May 14.

Dr. Kelson's subject will be selecting a Dairy Calf and judging Dairy Cattle. Dr. Kelson, a graduate of Oklahoma State University, was on that school's first-place collegiate dairy judging team at the National Dairy Cattle Congress at Waterloo, Iowa.

Any young person interested in dairy cattle will be welcome at the meeting, according to club news reporter, Charlotte Wedler.



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