

From Where We Stand . . . Everything In Its Place

A place for everything, and everything in its place.

This precept was one of the most difficult ideas we ever had to teach boys in vocational agriculture. But once the idea got across to the boys, they realized that a place for everything and everything in its place saves time, energy, frustration and short tempers.

Before such a system can hope to work, there has to be a plan. If there is a place for everything, even if everything is in its place, the system may be inefficient. The system WILL be inefficient if the place for everything is not arranged properly.

If the place you have for everything is a junk box, even though everything is in its place, you will still have a junk box.

Let's just change it a bit and say, "A place for everyone and everyone in his place."

A few years ago there was a saying, "The city is a consumer of people and the country is a producer." Now the city is sending the people back — with a vangance.

Every day a few new houses spring up in what was recently productive farmland. Everywhere you look in Lancaster County housing developments or single new houses dot the landscape. While the county is continually gaining population, the city of Lancaster itself is actually losing people.

We believe there is a place for everyone. We believe Lancaster County deserves to be something better than a junk box with everything piled hodge-podge on top of itself. We are making a place for everyone, but if we go on willy-nilly building houses wherever fancy dictates, we will have a county no better than the toolbox of the carpenter who just throws his tools in the box.

At a recent meeting of Township Supervisors, sponsored by the Lancaster County Soil Conservation District, Bickley Foster, Director of the County Planning Commission, said farmers tend to think of zoning as something that applies to city dwellers. Farmers must begin to think of zoning as something that is of and for the farmers.

Several townships have zoning laws. Several more have recently appointed zoning commissions, but most of them have no planning boards. The commissions have planned a place for everyone, but in most cases they have created little more than a junk box with a place for everyone, but no order or reason to the arrangement of the placing.

If you grow tired of the mess in a junkbox of tools, it is easy to throw the whole mess out and begin with a new plan, but when you are dealing with permanent dwellings and the established homes of human beings, a junk box can not be junked just because we grow tired of it. With communities, you just have to hope the plan comes before the junk box gets too full.

"I know how you can keep the tools where they belong," a student of vocational agriculture said when we complained that things were not in their place; "Make shut the door, and nail it closed."

That might be one answer. We might say no more houses could be

built in our rural communities, but soon the community would cease to grow. And when a community does not grow, it goes backwards.

We can not "make shut the door and nail it closed", but we can see that there is an orderly place for everyone, farmers and urban dwellers alike, and we can see that everyone fits in his place.

This we must do if we hope to remain the strong agricultural community we have always been.

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



Sell Cows Locally

Where is the market for surplus dairy cows?

Some local dairymen feel that they should advertise in national publications in order to dispose of the increase in their herds.

A recent report from the Holstein-Friesian association shows that there is very little reason to advertise outside the Keystone state. The market is right here.

In 1960, Pennsylvania breeders of Holstein cattle sold 7,072 registered females. Of course, 6,688 went to other breeders within the state. Only 136 went to Maryland, 82 to New York, and 166 to other states.

But where do Pennsylvania Breeders go to buy their replacements? In the same year, 6,688 cows were bought in the state, 150 in New York, 128 in Maryland, 92 in Wisconsin and 69 head from all other states. In other words, about 93.7 per cent of all the Holstein cattle purchased in Pennsylvania came from farms in the state.

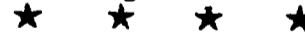
Pennsylvania imports about as many Holsteins from Canada as any state, but even this market is on a downward trend. From 1959 to 1962, the number of cows imported to the state dropped from 3,885 to 3,003.

The market for dairy cows is right here. Except on very rare occasions, it is a waste of money to advertise dairy cows anywhere but right here at home.

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



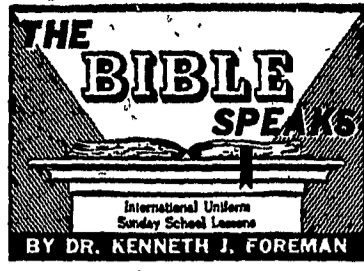
Our National Agriculture — Dr. Karl Brandt of Stanford University says that farmers manage half of all the private business in the U.S., and farmers' assets nearly equal the value of all stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange. He says further that gross income in 1961 was \$49 billion (on and off farm), nearly as much as the whole U.S. defense budget.



I'm Confused — The Priest River, Ida. Times makes this acute observation: "Historians tell us about the past and economists tell us about the future. Thus only the present is confusing."



Big Meat Eaters — January inventory of cattle and calves on farms and ranches was 103.7 million — 4 percent more than a year ago; milk cows and dairy replacement heifers down 2 percent; but other cattle, mostly beef, were up 6 percent. We eat one-third of all the meat consumed in the world annually.



Personal Trust

Lesson for April 28, 1963

Bible Material: Psalms 23; 46.
Devotional Reading: Psalm 27:1-9, 7-9, 13-14.

MANY signs have been suggested to help tell the difference between genuine religion and imitations. One of the best takes the form of an old saying: "Religion is never real till it gets into the first person singular." That



is to say, religion at the talking stage, if that is the only stage, is not yet vital. An atheist and the Pope could talk about religion till they both were tired; but the Pope would be talking from inside Christian experience and the atheist talking from outside it. So even if the atheist were a better debater than the Pope, his arguments would not be worth much, because he is talking about something to which he himself is a stranger. Religion to be real must be lived, personally lived.

Personal trust
There are three essentials for personally experienced religion. 1. Personal trust. 2. Personal Pledge. 3. Personal Performance. These have to be essentially personal or they are not genuine.

This week's study is about that first point: personal trust. The two Psalms selected, 23 and 46, both breathe a strong spirit of confidence in God. But observe what this confidence means. It does not mean assurance that no harm will come to the believer. It does mean confidence that whatever comes to the believer, he can take it, because he trusts in the God who is over all. There are two kind of freedom from fear; one rests on an assurance that there is nothing to be afraid of, the other rests on the assurance that although there may be, and probably will be, fearful things ahead, with God by our side we may be sure nothing is going to be stronger than He. The writer of the 23rd Psalm, knows there is a Valley of the Shadow Death. The writer of the

46th. Psalm knows the kingdoms of the world may totter and the earth melt. But neither Psalmist turns pale or trembles at such thoughts. "I will not fear for Thou art with me," says one. "The Lord of hosts is with us," sings the other. If your fears are your own, so is your trust, if it is real. **Fear of death**

The one disaster facing us all, the one dark experience of which we may be certain at every moment of our lives, is that one day we each must die. If this be cause for fear, then we must live all our lives in fear. Some other calamities we dread may not come to pass, but our own deaths certainly will. Now both these Psalmists, of Psalm 23 and 46, knew death awaited them. The first one uses the words "all the days of my life." This is another way of saying "till the day I die." The second psalmist draws a kind of picture of the modern world, does he not? with wars and earthquakes and tidal waves, a world where sudden death is common. Yet again neither poet is disturbed or alarmed. The 23rd Psalm in particular appears to point beyond death to a "forever" with God.

The essential you
If you trust in God, is it true that you will not suffer harm? Many persons think that this is true. Then when something does occur to damage them severely, they think maybe the trouble was that they did not trust hard enough. This can't be the answer to the problem, for this would mean that the basis for trust is your own ability or capacity for faith, and not the power and love of God.

It is true, however, that if your trust is in God you will not suffer harm. This is true, however, only if you think what is meant by "y o u ." The essential YOU can never be hurt by what happens to your shell, so to speak. Take the case of a man who is paralyzed from the waist down. There may be no cure for him. He will have to live in a wheel chair all his life. Now his body has been injured. His circumstances, his prospects are changed for the worse, much worse. Yet his true self need not change for the worse. Think of all the people you know, brave and kind, with crippled half-dead bodies. What you have can be damaged and destroyed; what you are need never be, if you are joined with God by faith.

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Now Is The Time . . .

BY MAX SMITH



To be Careful With Fertilizers
Many crops will be planted in the next few months and tons of commercial fertilizers will be used. The proper placement of this fertilizer is very important; materials containing either nitrogen or potash should not come into direct contact with either seeds or plant roots, germination may be lowered or the small plant stunted. In most cases this complete fertilizer should be placed to the side and below the seed or plant root.

To Plant Less Tobacco
When supplies of a farm commodity exceed the demand, both at home and abroad, it seems quite sensible that a reduction in acreage might be one of the practices to help correct the situation. We hear of such plans on many farms throughout the area and urge all growers to cooperate in this effort; a reduction of 10% should not place much of a financial burden on any grower and it could mean greater return on labor for all growers. The practice of increasing acreage to maintain a certain gross income is to be discouraged.

To Vaccinate For Hog Cholera **To Ventilate Dairy Barns**

The swine population of southeastern Pennsylvania is quite heavy and there is a lot of traffic in the moving of animals; small farms that are rather close together increase the danger of diseases. There is not any cure for hog cholera once the herd is infected — prevention by vaccination is the only means of protection. Too many hog producers are taking too much of a risk by not vaccinating.

Many herds of dairy cows will be getting lush pasture in the coming weeks; when these cattle are confined to the barn before and during the milking period, it is very important that the barn be well ventilated; exhaust fans should be provided to remove the grassy odors. Off-flavored milk is reason for rejection and dairymen the urged to manage carefully.

Young drivers in 1962 had the worst record of any age group in the United States. Men and women under age 25 represent only about 15 per cent of the nation's licensed drivers, yet they were involved in nearly 29 per cent of all fatal accidents and in more than 27 per cent of all non-fatal accidents.

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