From Where We Stand . . .

Wheat Farmers Have Spoken

Farmers have had their say.

In a democracy, this is as it should be. Farmers had every right to vote their own convictions in the wheat referendum or any other referendum, and this apparently, is what they did.

We sincerely hope they were not misguided.

It is our belief, based on conversations with legislators in Washington, that the congressmen will take the overwhelming negative vote to mean that farmers do not want a wheat program. If the vote had been close, we believe, some sort of wheat plan with less controls would have been devised, but the tremendous voice with which wheat growers turned down the program will be an indication to legislators to keep "hands off" for at least a year.

Farmers have said they do not want tight controls with high price supports, and we do not believe it is fair to tax the general public to continue paying high supports and high storage rates on a commodity that is produced without controls.

Undoubtedly there will be some program devised and some effort to have it passed, but none has yet been proposed that has anywhere near enough support to become law. The opponents of the bill said farmers should vote "no" in the referendum and hope for better legislation, but that "better" program has not yet been devised. We sincerely hope that it will be, but we can not be optimistic at this point.

With only eight per cent of the voting strength in this country in the hands of farmers, it is becoming more and more difficult to pass any legislation that benefits the farmer at the expense of the urban consumer. Legislators with wholly or largely urban constituiencies are less and less auxious to be asked continually to vote on farm legislation.

It is now up to the wheat producers to come up with a workable program for all sections of the country, or fight it out on the open market in competition with each other.

In the opinion of many, this is the best approach, and perhaps it is. It is almost certain that many producers would be forced out of the business under such a system, but perhaps this is what the farming economy needs. Perhaps there is some merit to the old saying, "If you can't stand the heat, get out of the kitchen.'

Farmers were nearly solid in opposition to the program as offered. If there is a better one available, farmers had better be solid in backing it, or there will be no program.

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

Dairy Regulations

The news this week that many dairymen in this county might be forced out of the dairy business by regulation has drawn a variety of comments.

There are those who feel that it is unfair to expect certain farmers to modernize their barns if it violates religeous principles. Others feel that it is unfair for some farmers to be required to remodel barns and milk houses while

others continue to produce milk as it has been done for fifty years.

We have often said that dairymen barns may work a financial hardship on some small operators, but this does not seem to be the major objection to the order.

We have often said that dairymen 122, II Chronicles 5 and 6 122, II Chronicles 5 and 6 Devotional Reading: John 4:19-26. should be thankful for the health regulations in this area since it is our belief that health regulations are the one thing that has kept out of state milk from taking part of our markets.

There is no farm product that enjoys a more universal acceptance among were going, in short, to worship, consumers than does milk. No farm comconsumers than does milk. No farm commodity is taken more for granted than are dairy products even though few products are more prone to contaminants or spoilage. Very seldom does the consumer question the freshness, wholesomeness or cleanliness of the milk offered for sale in the state, and this is as it should be We believe that this acceptance must be maintained if we are to retain our markets.

We do not maintain that pure milk Father every day of your life; can not be produced in a barn without only about one day in seven do electricity, and we do not believe that all milk stored in coolers without automatic controls is of poor quality, but we do believe the chance of producing a high quality product is greatly increased with modern methods.

Furthermore, we can not see the purpose of requiring some producers in a milkshed to abide by one set of rules goers even put on special clothes while others are governed by another

We do not mean to sound harsh, and we respect the farmer's right to decide, but we believe that a dairyman who does not wish to abide by the rules off you. But you wouldn't go to governing all other dairymen should church in torn clothes. It's too look for another business.

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

Speedy Sour Cream — The Wall Street Journal reports the Battelle Meinstead of 18 hours. Instead of the centuries-old method of letting bacteria cultures grow in cream then countries tian fellowship, I believe in the can get the help I need—the mercy-seat of God."

(Based on outlines copyrighted by the countries grow in cream then countries compared to the contribution of morial Institute has developed a method tures grow in cream, then souring it with lactic acid, a stabilizing chemical and then an edible acid are used. The some one took your picture, same method is reported applicable to (Would you be willing to be photobuttermilk and yogurt.

Cheese Under Pressure — That little old aerosol can that contains everything from shaving cream to paint has done it again _ now they've come out with a cheese spread which can be shot onto a piece of bread at the press of a

★ ★ ★ ★ Home Delivery Declines — Home delivery of milk dropped from nearly 51 percent of all milk sold in the St. Louis, Mo. market in 1952, to around 21 percent in 1961, a recent report showed. Each year since 1952, wholesale sales to retail outlets increased until they now reach 78.22 percent of total MAX M. SMITH sales. Nearly 63 percent of the milk sold is sold at wholesale in half-gallon containers, said the report.

A Bottle of Laughs - Foremost Dairies hopes to enliven breakfast time and any other milk drinking time by printing comic strips on its milk cartons.

Worship At Church

KENNETH J. FOREMAN

Lesson for May 26, 1963

WHERE were you at 10:45 A.M. last Sunday? If you were going to church, you were doing something pretty special. You were going to pray and sing and listen to the Word of God. You

worshipping God for no one knows how many thousand years; but most of the wordone in church. So it was pretty special after all. If you are a good

Dr. Foreman run-of-mine Chrisyou worship in a church. If you got to church and found it empty, you probably wouldn't stay. You need some one else to be with you when you worship at church. You can't worship in church just any For better living time the fancy strikes you. Such worship has to be planned ahead. You don't dress up for your prayers at home; but most churchwhich in the country used to be called "goin-to-meetin" clothes." If you were in a plane that landed in a tree, you would do some praying then and there no matter if your clothes were ripped half special.

So, what where you doing at 10:45? For one thing, church-going is a public testimony. You were saying, without opening your mouth, "I believe in God, I beto'), you ride or walk in open daylight, you would not object if graphed everywhere you go?)

The word "church-goer" is an honorable word, but some people low-rate it, as they shouldn't. It The finite true, hypocrites go to church. We have seen dogs in church, and idiots. But that does not rub out the fact that most of to worship, and even the dog, the idiot and the hypocrite would not be there if there were no sincere worshippers.

Confession

Another thing: at 10:45 last Sunday you were confessing yourself a sinner. Yes sir; you didn't go with a list of your sins in your pocket or pinned to your coat; but you were going to confess your sins. It's done differently in different churches, but they all do it. Tell me where else in all the world you can find any group of people who publicly admit they are not what they know they ought to be? Most other organiza. tions love to tell the world how good they are. At worship in church the people say right out loud how bad they are. It may be in a Catholic church where the ship has not been priest exclaims in Latin, Mea done in church, culpa, mea maxima culpa—"My fault, my most grievous fault!" or it may be in a Baptist church where the minister prays, "Thou knowest that we [he means the tian, you worship the heavenly people sitting there] are sinners and evil in Thy holy sight;" or in an Episcopal service where all the kneeling people say together, "We have left undone those things which we ought to have done, and we have done those things which we ought not to have done . . ."

If a man goes to church in the right spirit, if he thinks of what he is doing, if he feels the thrill of knowing he is worshipping not only with the other people he can see around him, but with the millions of others around the world praising God this morning in a thousand languages, and especially if he has felt, ever so faintly, the touch of the Holy Spirit on his heart, then such a worshipper cannot go out and be quite the same. All the week he will be a better man for having gone to church on Sunday. So at 10:45 next Sunday morning you will be saying without words as you head for church, 'I want to be a better person next week than I was this. And I am going to the only place where I

(Based on outlines 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 Make Quality Forage

In the coming weeks many tons of silage and hay will be made throughout the country. All livestock producers are reminded that the feed nutrients from quality forage are usually cheaper than those from grains. The most important factor in making top, quality hay or silage is to cut it at the proper stage of maturity - bud to early blossom stage for the legumes and at heading time for all grasses - don't lose feed nutrients by waiting for maturity.

To Wilt Grass Silage

The wilting of hay-crop silage to remove extra moisture is very important if the best quality is desired. Wilting down to the 60 to

70% range is desired for wilted silage and down to near the 50% moisture content results in low-moisture silage or haylage. The direct-cut method should be dis-continued for best results; if this method must be used because of available equipment, then some feed additive such as beet pulp or corn and cob chop (100 to 200 pounds per ton) should be added at the blower to increase dry matter and soak up the excess juices;

TO CONTROL CUTWORMS about 4 inches deep; for out-AND WIREWORMS

ed that one of the good ways 3 or 4 days. Be careful that to prevent cutworm or wire- atrizine is well washed from worm trouble in the field is to all sprayers before using on have the area sprayed 3 to 7 tobacco ground. days prior to planting. Chlor-Lancaster, Penna. 1955. Published every Satur- dane may be used at the rate of 3 quarts per acre for wire-

should be worked into the soil worms spray the area andi do Tobacco growers are remind- not cultivate it in for at least

TO OLIP PASTURES.

Proper pasture management worms or one quart for cut- is necessary for top production. worms; another insecticide is Recent rains should give new Entered as 2nd class matter heptachlor at the rate of 6 growth to all pastures. Many at Lititz Pa. under Act of Mar. quarts per acre for wireworms of the grasses and weeds are or 2 quarts for cutworms. For about to shoot seed heads and wireworms the insecticide (Continued on Page 5)

Elizabethtown FFA

(Continued from Page 1) be the market hog show and sale at the Green Dragon auction barn on July 30. Four boys from the Elizabethtown Chapter are fattening a total of 29 head of hogs for the show and sale.

Elvin Hess is teacher of vocational agriculture at the school and advisor of the chap-

\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ Lancaster Farming

Lancaster County's Own Farm Weekly

P. O Box 1524 P. O. Box 266 - Lititz, Pa. Offices:

22 E. Main St. Lititz, Pa. Phone - Lancaster EXpress 4-3047 or Lititz MA 6-2191

Jack Owen, Editor Robert G. Campbell, Advertising Director

Established November 4. day by Lancaster-Farming, Lit-

8, 1879,