

From Where We Stand . . .

Hate, Inc.

We got a first-hand look this week at one of the tools of the hate peddlers that still stalk our land. It was a newspaper printed in the deep South, and it represented itself as an "American paper supporting American freedoms". About the only freedom we could find involved was the freedom of speech that made such a sheet legal, if not lovable.

Headlines promised sensational disclosures which the text of the news story failed to deliver. But the stories were well-seeded with half-truths and implications. These people hate most everything but the southern status quo, and sometimes they're not even sure who they are anymore! But worst of all they hate Communists and Civil Rights people, and they seem to class about ninety percent of the American people into one or the other of those categories, or both.

According to this "away down south in the land of cotton" philosophy, our government is riddled with Communists, even at top levels, and those who can't qualify as full-fledged Communists are so-called "leftists". They appear to re-

cognize no decency in the civil rights movement; it is all Communist-led and inspired.

These are the covering tactics of hate, fear, half-truths, slander, and prejudice that Hitler used so brilliantly in his rise to power. These people call themselves "anti-Communists", and they seek identification with the Conservative movement in this country. If the Conservatives accept this support simply on the issues of anti-Communism and state's rights they will lose far more than the few fanatical votes they might have gained.

Perhaps in any other week, under the pressure of mail that has to be read, this sort of garbage would have made a non-stop, one way trip to the wastebasket. But we had occasion to visit Arlington Cemetery in Washington, D. C. last weekend, and the memory of how far-reaching the doctrine of hate can be was just too vivid to let something like this go by without comment. Who knows, perhaps Lee Oswald's warped mind and hate for society were influenced by just such a vicious slander sheet.

● NEPPCO

(Continued from Page 1)
breakage in handling and cut-down losses.

Because of these facts the committee has recommended a tolerance of not more than 10 percent by count of individual eggs in any one sample of a 30-dozen case or more, and not more than two eggs in any one dozen carton, to the next lower ounce (at the rate per dozen) in each size or weight class. For example in a case of large eggs, not more than 36 eggs would be permitted to weigh less than 1 11/12 ounces each. A dozen carton of medium eggs could have not more than two eggs weighing less than 1 1/2 ounces.

In view of modern packaging procedures and the requirements of retailers, USDA officials agree that the present tolerance in the official United States standards are too liberal, but argue that NEPPCO's suggested tolerance would be more than present equipment could achieve. Because of this impasse USDA has undertaken a special research project to determine the exact extent of machine error on all the various types of egg grading equipment currently on the market or in use.

Next month USDA officials plan to meet with NEPPCO's Egg Marketing Committee to evaluate the results of the special research project and mutually agree on an acceptable tolerance that would allow for present machine errors.

Once tolerance has been established it will be necessary to get the various states to

Lancaster Farming

Lancaster County's Own Farm Weekly

P O Box 266 - Lititz, Pa.

Offices:

22 E Main St.
Lititz, Pa.

Phone - Lancaster

394-3047 or
Lititz 622-2101

Don Timmons, Editor

Robert G. Campbell, Advertising Director

Established November 4, 1955. Published every Saturday.

Second Class Postage paid at Lititz, Pa. and at additional

Protect Pastures By Not Grazing Them Too Early

All through the long winter farmers waited anxiously to turn out the stock and cut down barn work in order to devote more time to the pressing tasks connected with growing this year's crops. Now that spring is here there may be the tendency to turn out the stock too early, while the grasses and legumes are still weak from winter's hibernation. The food stored in the roots kept the plants alive during the winter and is producing the first growth and leaves. The leaves are the organs of the plant which actually make the proteins, carbohydrates and fats that feed the animals. If they are grazed too soon or too closely, production is greatly reduced, cautions the National Limestone Institute.

Several factors have a bearing on the speed of spring growth and production — the earliness and warmth of spring, the amount of rainfall and past farming practices which determine the amount of food stored up in the plant roots as well as the nutrients stored up in the soil. These nutrients include calcium and

amend their egg laws to conform to the USDA weights and tolerances. This will be a big job. New York which has a 24 ounce law with on tolerance holds the key. New Jersey and Pennsylvania both require a dozen large eggs to weigh 24 ounces but New Jersey permits one egg in a dozen to weigh up to 1 1/2 ounce less and Pennsylvania allows two

It still will be many months or maybe even years before nation-wide uniformity will be achieved, however, this is a big step in the right direction. To quote one director at the recent NEPPCO Board of Directors meeting, "The time has long passed when a state could build a fence around its borders with an egg law. In this day and age when eggs are moving freely in interstate commerce, production laws have to be uniform. If one state has a 24 ounce law and another has a 20 ounce law, more than one segment of the industry"

magnesium which are supplied by applications of agricultural limestone as well as phosphate, potash, nitrogen and other minor elements.

To avoid the temptation of turning cattle out too early or overgrazing permanent grass and legume pastures, plan for fall seedings of annuals such as wheat, rye, etc. Also make plans to apply between now and fall seedings the minerals, especially the calcium and magnesium, needed to make other fertilizers more readily available and to produce maximum plant growth rich in protein.

MILK STILL NO. 1 IN PA.

Milk is the most important farm commodity produced in Pennsylvania, representing 40 percent of all cash receipts from farm product sales, according to the College of Agriculture at The Pennsylvania State University. Poultry is second with 20 percent.

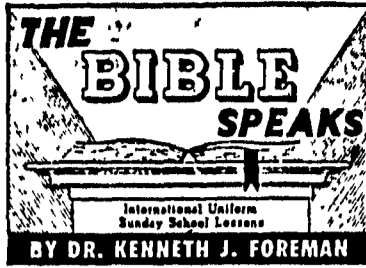
Horticultural specialties, such as greenhouse and nursery products, account for 9 percent. Fruits and vegetable products are 3 and 4 percent, respectively, of cash receipts from farm product sales. The value of Pennsylvania farm products has remained stable during the past 10 years.

● S & W C D

(Continued from Page 1) cultural or non-agricultural, water resources, recreation potential, etc.

It is hoped that the conservation district will be able to cooperate with the county planning commission to develop an integrated long-range plan for land use that will benefit all the people of the county. To better understand the thinking and goals of the planning commission, it was decided to get together with the commission in the near future to discuss common problems.

Wayne Maresch, county conservationist, asked the board to approve cancellation of 149 farmer-cooperator agreements so he could bring his cooperators file up-to-date. Most of these agreements are not currently in operation as a result of the death of the original cooperator or sale of the farm. The board also unanimously approved the applications of 21 new cooperators.



Resurrection

Lesson for April 18, 1965

Background Scripture: Matthew 28.
Devotional Reading: I Corinthians 15:20-26

What is all this Easter business about? If you listen to the radio or read the newspaper ads, you might think it was a big bargain sale. If you take a look at the people in church, you might think it was a fashion show. If you read the poets—



some poets—you might think this must be a Nature festival celebrating the warm sun, the green hills of April and Dr. Foreman the approach of summer. If you go into a card shop, you will find greetings just like many you saw last winter only with "Easter" substituted for "Christmas". Or maybe if you listen to a philosophical sort of sermon, you may conclude that the meaning of Easter is that life Goes On. Well, the philosopher is nearer it than anyone else but even he doesn't quite hit the real original and imperishable meaning of Easter. For this we have to go back to the first Easter of all.

The miracle

What was new, on that first Easter morning? Not a new thought, but a new thing, a new fact. The first Easter did not begin with an idea, though it left many new ideas behind it. It began with a piece of news. Something happened. Something so wonderful, so totally unlike any ordinary event, that some of Jesus' best friends did not believe it for some time. Something so strange that to this day some people have trouble in their minds accepting the fact as a fact. The story has been told in this column and deserves to be told often, about the professor in

Germany who wrote about the life and death of Christ; but when he came to the Resurrection, he just couldn't take it. It could not be a fact, he wrote; for that would have had to be a miracle of omnipotence, a miracle of almighty power. Well, so it was. You can't make anything else out of it. It was indeed a miracle; if it did not happen you cannot understand the rest of the New Testament. There is a famous and learned theologian who finds it impossible to believe in miracles, and yet he would like to believe in the resurrection. So his writings on the subject, when you boil them down, sound very much like this: "The resurrection is the most important event in the Bible story; but it never happened." Well, Christians are prepared to admit it is hard to believe, but New Testament type Christians are not prepared to believe there was no miracle on the first Easter of them all. HE IS RISEN!

The message

Easter brings the world (if it listens) more messages than one. The first and most important, of course, is that God raised his Son from the dead. But that is not all of it. It is striking that Jesus never appeared to his enemies again after his death. He came back to those who believed in him, to those who followed him. So the great message is not merely that Jesus survived death; he came back to be with his own. If you have not responded to Jesus because of what he was, did and taught, you are not likely to be convinced by a resurrection. Perceiving the resurrection, the truth and the glory of it, is not a demonstration, to force you into faith. Rather, it is a reward of faith.

The mandate

Another great truth of the Easter season is that the Resurrection gives Jesus Christ the right to command. It was only after this that Jesus said, "All authority is given me in heaven and on earth." It was a risen Christ who said, "Go into all the world—make disciples of all nations." It is only the risen Christ who can say, "Lo, I am with you to the end of the world."

(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 . . .

To Weigh Beef Cattle

Scales are important in any beef program. This applies to both beef breeders or cattle feeders. Scales let you know exactly how your cattle are gaining. Buyers of beef bulls are looking for animals with weight performance records rather than appearance only. Feeders of cattle need to use scales to measure feedlot gains. Cattle men using live stock scales learn that their scales are important equipment. Scales are also valuable for checking shrink. Cattle sold under different systems of marketing may differ considerably in the amount of shrink that occurs from the time they leave the farm until weighed at the market. With all methods used to market cattle, it helps to know what the shrink will be with each one of these different methods.



MAX SMITH

To Treat Vegetable Seeds

Often vegetable seed will not germinate readily when sown in early spring because the soil is still too cold or too moist. The lowest soil temperature for the germination of endive, lettuce, onions and spinach seed is 32 degrees. Beets, broccoli, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery, peas, radish, and turnips germinate at 40 degrees, asparagus, sweet corn and tomatoes, 50 degrees, and lima beans, snap beans, cucumbers, eggplants, muskmelons, peppers, pumpkins and water melons, 60 degrees. These are the lowest temperatures at which the seed will germinate. All early planted seeds should be treated with a fungicide so that they will not rot in the soil.

To Set Milk Production Goals

Dairy farmers with herds enrolled in the DHIA, have increased production per cow by almost 3,000 lbs. of milk and over 100 lbs. of milk fat in the last 10 years. Dairy men need to look at other records to set goals for themselves if they are to keep up with the increased efficiency of other farmers. In 1964, there were 1,519 herds that produced an average of more than 500 lbs. of milk fat per cow in DHIA, and 129 of these were over 600 lbs. This may be too high a goal for many dairymen, but a good dairyman should certainly plan to be above the average of all cows in DHIA which was 12,053 lbs. of milk and 472

(Continued on Page 15)