

# From Where We Stand . . .

## County Farm Youth and Agribusiness

It's a cinch that with the number of farms nationally on the decrease every farm boy who wants to farm may not be able to do so. Many will, but what about the others? Although they can't all stay on the farm most of them can stay close to agriculture if they wish. How? In a field broadly known as agribusiness.

For quite a few years the cry of allied industry has been that they can't get enough young people with agricultural backgrounds to fill the jobs. Farmers today buy a tremendous amount and variety of "things" to use in their farming operations. Opportunities are there for the farm-raised youth if he or she will examine the facts.

Several state universities are examining these facts right now Penn State is supervising a study through the voluntary cooperation of the county vocational agriculture teachers. About 17 counties have reportedly completed their surveys of agricultural industry in their areas. Some one-half dozen more are in the process. Lancaster County teachers will be visiting industries in the county this summer which produce, service, or sell agricultural products.

The objectives of this program are to:

- 1—determine the number of employees currently working in these occupations;
- 2—estimate the number needed in the future;
- 3—estimate the quality and quantity of entry opportunities into the various fields;
- 4—determine the training needed for competency.

The University of Delaware is well along on the same sort of study. Their preliminary findings showed that the vo-ag departments would have to graduate approximately 550 students each year to keep up with that state's demands for agriculturally trained employees. They are presently graduating about 125. Now, many of these jobs require skills that go beyond high school levels, but the demand seems to be there on all levels.

On the same subject, Russell E. Larson, Dean of the College of Agriculture at Penn State, told delegates to the 4-H Congress that one of the brightest fields is in agriculture-related research. He said that agriculture needs plant and animal scientists, farm management specialists, agricultural engineers and

economists, editors and writers, food technologists and countless other professionally trained people in business, science, and arts related to agriculture.

So even though all the farm-raised kids may not be able to find their niche on the farm, there are exciting opportunities awaiting them in the agriculture-related areas.



## Slow Moving Vehicles Should Be Marked

A conspicuous emblem attached to slower moving farm machinery will warn motorists of the danger of collision. Fluorescent yellow-orange in the center and reflective dark red on the outside, the triangular Slow Moving Vehicle emblem can be seen and identified by higher speed motorists at 500 feet or more under practically all driving conditions.

Vehicles traveling at 20 miles an hour are about 100 times as likely to be involved in collisions as vehicles traveling at the speed limit, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture safety specialists. Two out of three of these accidents are rear-end collisions. Often the oncoming motorists simply do not realize until too late how slowly the vehicle ahead is moving.

To help reduce the incidence of this type of traffic accident, the National Safety Council, the American Society of Agricultural Engineers and the Automotive Safety Foundation are sponsoring the use of the SMV emblem. This distinctive sign was developed by Ohio State University research and extension specialists.

The emblem should be centered on the back of the machine, approximately three to five feet above the ground. This location is within the normal range of headlight beams and is readily noticed during the daytime. The sign is inexpensive, easily mounted and does not interfere with the operation of the machine.

An additional safety device, the sign is not intended as a replacement for the usual flags, reflectors and red warning equipment. It should be used on farm machinery such as tractors and wagons, and on highway maintenance and construction equipment.

National Farm Safety Week, July 25-31, will mark the beginning of a nationwide educational program to encourage the use of the emblem and to acquaint the motorists with its meaning.

## Juggling

(Continued from Page 1) about the time involved? The Spruce Villa store is open for business from 9 a.m. until 9 p.m. for six days a week, and from 5 to 8 p.m. on Sundays. From start to finish the process of converting the raw milk to a pasteurized, homogenized product in a gallon jug takes about eight hours a day. The plant is located immediately in back of the store, separated by a door and a large window. So the two jobs — processing milk and waiting on customers — can be combined very neatly. Here's the way the eight-

hour routine goes. The milk comes in from the barn in cans and totals about 115 gallons per day. The first step is to sanitize the equipment. This process passes water at 180 degrees from the pasteurizer through all the other equipment and ends up at the bulk holding tank at a minimum figure stipulated by law of 160 degrees. Next the water is pumped from the system and the milk is dumped into the pasteurizer. There it is exposed to temperatures of 143 degrees for 30 minutes. All of these times and temperatures for each process are electrically recorded on a chart and the charts are subject to examination by the milk inspector for the Pa. Dept. of Health.

Next the milk goes through the homogenizer — all milk sold on the farm is homogenized. In this step, time and proper conditions are again important if a satisfactory product is to be produced. Milk not properly homogenized, Brubaker said, will have sort of a "cream scum" on it and will not have much eye or taste appeal. After homogenizing, the milk must be rapidly cooled

to about 40 degrees. Then it goes into the holding tank, which has its own refrigeration unit, and is further cooled to about 36 degrees. From the tank it may be jugged off as needed. Usually he draws off 30-40 gallons for immediate needs, and stores the balance in the tank. But this is still not the end of the operation. When the tank is empty, and before the next day's production can be processed, the entire system and all the equipment must be thoroughly washed. In addition to milk, Brubaker said, (Continued on Page 16)

## Area Holsteins

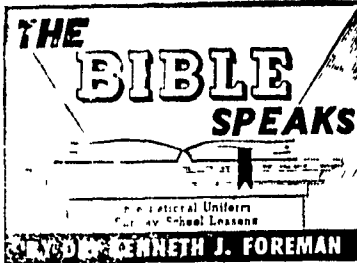
(Continued from Page 1) six-year-old, had 19,470 lbs. of milk and 729 of fat in 337 days.

3-Jane Segis Rag Apple Pabst had 19,690 of milk and 681 of fat in 311 days. she is a 10 year-old.

4-El Lyndo Haven Jewel, a four-year-old, produced 15,840 of milk and 632 of fat in 298 days.

Isaac M. Brubaker, Lititz, 1-Bruk Vil Betty Bess, a five-year-old, made 17,500 lbs. of milk and 683 of fat in 305 days.

(Continued on Page 13)



## Seeds of Disunity

Lesson for June 27, 1965

Background Scripture: 1 Kings 10:1-11  
Devotional Reading: 1 Kings 10:1-11.

THE MORTALITY among nations is 100%, said a disturbed professor of history. That is to say, just as there is a lifetime for every nation on the planet, so there is a death time known only to God. Before a nation dies, it shows symptoms of decay. One obvious and painful symptom of internal troubles is disunity.



The Bible is very helpful to those who study it to search for light on this problem. The little country of Judah or to give it a better name, Judah-Israel, indeed was more than a country, it was an empire. Many people looking at the royal splendor of Solomon's reign must have had an impression of splendor, wealth and prosperity. David had conquered, and Solomon had been able to hold a pretty large empire. But hardly had Solomon been dead for 24 hours when a young military man took over all the empire he could. And ten of the twelve tribes of Israel went with the rebel who took over. The once united tribes were never united again. Disunity killed the nation; it was the disease, the poison virus which had been sown years ago.

Seeds of Disunity  
But what causes disunity? Americans should know, no revolt and no revolution comes overnight. But there may be a long distance from planting the bad seed to the time when it ripens and must be eaten. The interesting and in fact horrifying thing is that Solomon's reign had put the people in a mood for total defiance, an outbreaking rebellion. There must have been something bad about Solomon's reign, something sinister. Yes there was: nothing mysterious; the Bible makes it plain: Solomon began his administration with everything coming his way; but wound up his career with a demoralizingly bad example of an act of treason toward God. The fact is, the splendor of Solomon was mostly confined to the palaces and the Temple. (Incidentally, the great palace he built was larger than the more famous temple.) It was a reign in which the rich grew richer and the poor grew poorer. At the ceremonies where Solomon's son, Rehoboam, became king, Rehoboam made a speech in which he said, "My father chastized you with whips . . ." It can be translated into American English. You took a beating in Solomon's time.

What was the beating to which Solomon's reign was compared? Two things, mainly. One was high taxes, the other was the labor gangs made up mostly of farmers, taken away from their farms and families and forced to work without pay on public buildings or in the royal forests and mines and quarries for months at a time.

## Cause for Complaint

What was the beating to which Solomon's reign was compared? Two things, mainly. One was high taxes, the other was the labor gangs made up mostly of farmers, taken away from their farms and families and forced to work without pay on public buildings or in the royal forests and mines and quarries for months at a time.

## Sow the Wind

Solomon died before the fruit grew on his disunity tree. But he had succeeded in preparing the splitting of his country. That was bad enough, but the worst was his harem. It was not so much the size of it — a great man would be expected to have many big harems as a status symbol. The real trouble was in Solomon himself. Not even a wise man can live happily and wisely in all that crowd. — But what of ourselves? Disunity is a disease that can break out anywhere, any time, and in any part of the world. It needs no arguing to see — even if we believe half we read in the morning paper — that this is a dangerous condition everywhere. What can a single Christian do? Remember, every human contact is an opportunity to put unity into practice. As for unity with God, remember the story of Solomon and how his wives "stole his heart." If his heart had really been committed to God, should it have been so easily stolen?

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# Now Is The Time . . .

## To Check Fields

If farmers are planning to use seed from their own grain fields, they should check their fields for objectionable weeds, seedborne diseases or mixtures. A number of samples of home grown seed picked up from drill boxes this spring have contained large amounts of quack grass, wild mustard and bindweed seed. Seeding these serious weeds back on the land greatly increases the weed problem. If seed fields contain any quantity of these weeds, new seed should be purchased for planting. Loose smut is showing up in some fields. The powdery black or brown spore masses appear where the grain should be. Later the spore blow or wash away leaving a bare zigzag tip on the straw. Fields showing in excess of one percent loose smut should not be used for seed.



MAX SMITH

## To Feed Shrubs

Shrubs may need feeding immediately following their flowering period. For small shrubs a half a handful of a complete fertilizer such as 5-10-5 or 5-10-10, can be placed on the surface of the soil surrounding the plants and lightly raked in. Be sure to water generously after the plant food has been applied. Larger plants can be given larger proportions of plant food. Once the plant is firmly and fully established and in good growing condition, it may not need fertilizer.

## To Water Lawns

During the dry periods this summer, many lawns may need watering to keep them green. We recommend watering only when the grass needs it. This is usually when the blades of green show signs of wilting. On many areas where watering facilities are available, there is a tendency to over-water, rather than under-water. A leading difficulty encountered in turfgrass irrigation is improper application of water. Apply the wa-

(Continued on Page 5)

**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 626 2191  
Don Timmons, Editor  
Robert G. Campbell, Advertising Director  
Established November 4, 1955. Published every Saturday by Lancaster Farming Lititz, Pa.