

From Where We Stand . . .

And The Poor Get Richer

Remember the line from the old song — "the rich get richer and the poor get poorer . . ." Thanks to the marvelous mechanics of the modern federal government, such a song, if written today, would probably be banned in Washington as "Unamerican".

If we may take the liberty of parodying another old saying — some are born wealthy, some acquire wealth, and some have wealth thrust upon them. Due to heavy inheritance taxes, numbers in the first category have dwindled rapidly in the past generation; there are still many who have the talent and ambition to acquire wealth, but their energies are also being sapped daily through the tax racket; that leaves most of our fellow citizens in the "thrust upon" category, or does it?

Probably it does not because it seems to take the taxes of many workers to enable one drone to live in the manner in which the President says he must become accustomed.

Mr. Johnson seems to feel it is his destiny in the White House to "equalize" — there's a dandy little word to think about — to equalize the "gots and the ain't gots". If the solution were as simple as the Administration implies, there would be no problem. However, there are many problems.

Not the least of these is that even the President of the United States of America can not raise the average without pulling down the top! That's what an average is — it is the sum of all the quantities divided by the number of cases. And it is largely the effort, the drive and the ambition of those above the average that make that average as high as it is.

But the President is not interested in raising the national average income by encouraging incentive at the top. He proposes to do it by legislative equalization! That's a fancy term that means "get in line, pardner, you too can get on the big poverty bandwagon".

Retraining workers for adjustment to new skill requirements, workman's compensation, limited unemployment payments — these are all "good" things, and are hard to argue against. But they are good because they help to stabilize the economy. They tend to smooth out some of the rough spots. And the idea

of giving the guy who's down a helping hand is good because he is being helped to help himself. But to arbitrarily say that everyone below a certain intolerable level of income must be brought up to that level is, in a word, incredible.

It seems to us there are already enough "poverty" programs on the local, state and federal levels to adequately meet the needs of anyone who is able and willing to help himself. We don't need another one, especially one that will cost nearly as much to administer as it will distribute. Rather than duplicate agencies already in existence, wouldn't it make more sense (and cents) to help the present agencies do a more effective job?

What Do YOU Think?

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It's Gettin' On To Fair Time

Don't look now but SUMMER just went thataway. The snow won't fly for awhile yet, and we've got some real golden days coming along. Fall customarily serves up some of the best days Nature ever created. Temperatures to suit those who like it a little warm as well as a little chilly; colorful landscapes to please the eye; clear, blue skies to make harvesting an even more marvelous task; and, Country Fairs.

Solanco will kick-off the season with its traditional three-day event next week. It will get some stiff competition from the All-American Dairy Show which runs all week at Harrisburg, but we're sure it can hold its own as usual.

The following week we will be knee-deep in fairs with Ephrata and West Lampeter overlapping between September 22 and 25.

New Holland will usher out September and welcome October as its fair is scheduled for September 29 through October 2.

Then the season of local fairs will come to a close at Manheim, October 6 to 8. Our introduction to the Manheim Fair was on a very chilly evening last October during the dairy show. We hope the area has a little more hospitable temperatures in store for this year's event.

So there they are. If we've overlooked any it was not intentional, but let us hear about it.

And we'll see you at THE FAIR!

Land Can Yield 5 Tons Of Alfalfa Per Acre

The National Limestone Institute reports that according to the agronomists of a leading Midwestern university, any farmland capable of producing 100 bushels of corn per acre can make five tons of alfalfa per acre. In order to produce this quantity of high-quality alfalfa hay the farmer must follow many good farming practices.

Alfalfa is a lime-loving crop, the report states, so the first step is to apply enough lime to bring the soil up to neutral (pH 7.0), or very nearly to this point. If the soil has not been tested

recently and there is a question of how much lime to apply, this should be done. The lime should be applied this summer or fall and worked into the soil, so that the alfalfa can be seeded in the spring.

The farmer should select a variety of alfalfa adapted to his land and the area. He must prepare a good seed bed and apply all the other plant food nutrients that are needed for maximum production. He will have to put "hay" at the top of his list because good hay can't be made when there is nothing else to do. Alfalfa should be cut at the bud stage in order to have the highest feed value, for its protein content is at its maximum at this stage. If the hay is left to grow, it will lose much of its feed value, which may drop as much as 1% each day. Since 70% of the alfalfa plant's nutrients and 90% of its minerals and vitamins are found in the leaves, the entire cutting and curing operation must be geared to saving all the leaves possible. Leaf loss means protein loss, feed value loss and income loss to the farmer.

Put hay first and then follow each step for maximum production and profit. Remember the agronomists say that lime should be applied at least six months in advance of seeding.

Care Urged In Use Of Dairy Insecticides

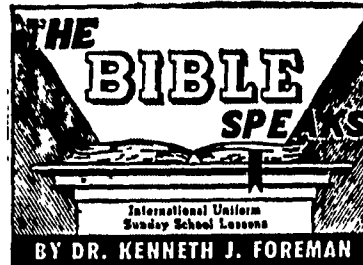
Special care must be taken when spraying dairy cows with insecticides to control flies warns Leroy L. Peters, University of Missouri extension entomologist.

Peters specifically mentions precautions with use of insecticides such as methoxychlor wettable powder, malathion dust, Ciodin, dichlorvos. Application of insecticide be made after all cows in the milking parlor have been milked.

If more than one group of cows are brought through the (DDVP), or pyrethrin sprays.

He advises that precautions should be taken to avoid contamination and pesticide residue in milk. To eliminate any likelihood of that happening, he recommends that application of insecticide at one milking, the safest method of insecticide application is to milk all the cows of one group, treat them, turn them out, then bring in the next group. This should be the procedure for each group.

"DO NOT," warns Peters, "milk one cow, put the milker on the next cow, and treat the first one, and so on down the line. Contamination and pesticide residue in the milk could very easily result."



Self Discipline Lesson for September 12, 1965

Background Scriptures: I Corinthians 9:24-27; 10:12-33; I Peter 4:1-15.
Devotional Reading: II Peter 1:3-11.



Dr. Foreman you off from doing as you please.

But that is just the reason for discipline, — if everybody did only what he pleased, when he pleased; and as he pleased, the place—would be a mess. The last place you want to be in an undisciplined home, an undisciplined school, or an undisciplined camp. A highway bridge without a guard-rail, a railway without a track, a rocket shot off without a planned course and he says it; what they want —they are all silly and dangerous, but no more silly and dangerous than human beings are without discipline.

The fight inside

Some of God's creatures cannot do wrong. Did you ever hear of a conceited hummingbird, or a wicked dandelion, or a lazy but-terfly? A tiger is not to blame for being a tiger, nor a rose for being beautiful. Rose and tiger are as they are and they need do is follow their impulses. It is only human beings who can be inhuman. A man can be unmanly, but no cat can be uncatlike. It is only in man that those struggles occur which make discipline so necessary and (alas) so painful. Deep inside man's inmost self there is a continuing struggle in progress. Each man, besides perhaps outside enemies such as we thought about last week, has himself to fight. You are your own worst ene-

my, and it is better to learn that by reading about it (here, for example) than to wake up to the truth of it when it's too late. But what is it you and yourself are fighting over? It is the same battle that men have known ever since there were men on earth, the struggle between "I want" and "I ought." An animal — cat or fish or elephant or tiger — knows only "I want." But man cannot live solely by what he wants. Getting the want under control by ought is the whole problem of discipline. Sounds easy? Just try it!

Who's in charge here?

In cities you may see cars on the streets with two sets of controls, — the same on the left side as on the right. One is for the learner, one is for the instructor. The object of the driving lessons is not to show off the teacher's skill. The object is to transfer, by degrees, the control — the discipline, if you please, — from the instructor to the learner. That is a little parable about people. A modern philosopher has joyed dividing people into two distinct types: self-directed and other-directed. The self-directed man is the self-disciplined man. He has won — or he normally and usually wins — the battle between the I want and I ought. When he knows what he ought to do, he does it. The other man doesn't bother with ought and indeed tries to seal his mind against such unpleasant words! What he thinks of and all he thinks of is, what's being done these days? What's in and what's out? He operates by a kind of radar, he tries to guess what others would want him to say, and he says it; what they want him to think, and he thinks it. A dog's life!

Where does God come in?

Aren't there any God-directed people? Of course there are. But let us be clear about what God will not do. He will not make your decisions for you; and he will not be on your side so long as you don't try to take sides. God hasn't much use for other-directed people. But if you are in earnest about that running battle between Ought and Want, God will help you.

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Go To Church Sunday

Now Is The Time . . .

To Kill Broadleaf Weeds

The month of September is a good time to spray lawns or pastures for the control of broadleaf weeds such as dandelion, ragweed, and plantain. The use of the amine form of 2,4-D will kill many of these weeds with one application. When the weeds are killed now in early fall the grass will have better weather conditions to fill in the open places.

To Enter Livestock

Both the Pennsylvania Exposition and the Eastern National Livestock Shows require an entry deadline of October 1. These shows include both breeding and market classes of beef cattle, sheep, and hogs. Entry blanks and premium lists are available from our Extension Office or from the official show offices located at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania and Timonium, Maryland.

To Apply Lime This Fall

Small grain fields that are to be seeded down to grass-legume mixtures next spring or next summer should be treated this fall if lime is needed. A soil test will reveal the degree of acidity and much quicker results will be obtained by working the lime into the soil this fall before the small grain is seeded.

To Avoid Late September Alfalfa Cutting

If the next cutting of alfalfa does not reach the early blossom stage by September 15, it is suggested that harvest be delayed until after a killing frost. The removal of the crop later this month and the getting of a few inches of growth before a frost has been blamed for the draining of the reserve food from the alfalfa roots. The removal of the crop after a killing frost will usually not permit time for much new growth and the reduction of root reserves.



MAX SMITH

Lancaster Farming Lancaster County's Own Farm Weekly

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22 E Main St
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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.

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