

From Where We Stand . . .

Rent Your Farm To The Government?

The Cropland Adjustment Program (CAP) of the new "ominous" farm bill promises to put the federal government ever deeper into the land business. In fact, farmers seeking to enlarge their operations in the future by buying additional land may run smack into inflated land values at best, and no land available at worst, because of government competition in the land market.

The idea of this program is to divert land from surplus production and alter its use to hunting, fishing, etc. If CAP were to concentrate its activity on marginal, low-productivity land, it would probably be a worthwhile and successful program. But it is not our understanding that such is the intention. The intention seems to be to "rent" cropland by paying up to 40 percent of the market value of the retired crop, and the only restriction seems to be that the crop must be one which is under price supports.

The CAP goal is to remove about 40 million acres of land from crop production — eight million each year for the next five years! This program may not mean too much in Lancaster County where we already have our own problems with inflated land values, but it is bound to push land prices up over the country as a whole, thus working a further hardship on the farmer who wants to expand and remain in farming, or the youngster who wants to get into farming as an occupation.

What Do YOU Think?

"A Duty To Fight"

So said Senator Everett Dirksen as he rallied filibuster forces in the U. S. Senate against repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley law. The House-passed bill for repeal has hopefully received a permanent squashing by the Dirksen coalition.

Repeal of the so-called "Right To Work" section of the Taft-Hartley law was a campaign promise made by President Johnson to the powerful labor union leaders. In effect it says that joining a labor union is compulsory for all workers and that no state has the right to pass any law to the contrary — although nineteen states have already enacted laws which leave the choice of joining or not joining a union in the hands of individual workers where it belongs.

In a slick maneuver last week, Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield decided to find out how many senators would vote with him for cloture to choke off a Dirksen filibuster. Mansfield moved to table a motion that the bill be brought up for debate, and invited all senators who would vote for repeal to vote against the tabling mo-

tion — which if passed would kill repeal chances for this session. Dirksen decided to deny Mansfield the information the latter sought, and ordered his forces to also vote against tabling. The vote was 96 to 0.

Mansfield's next move on Monday was to call for a cloture vote. This would require a two-thirds majority of those senators voting and would limit the debate to one hour per senator. Mansfield wasn't even able to get a simple majority for cloture — the score was 47-45 against. So the filibuster continued. On Tuesday, Administration forces surrendered the fight for repeal for this session.

As Senator Dirksen said, "the whole question of freedom" is at stake here, and there is a duty to fight and to educate the country on what is involved.

Freedom is indeed involved, and Dirksen's success signals the first major congressional defeat for the "anti-freedom" forces of the Great Society. Time is long overdue for Congress to stand firm and say "NO" to the stampeding methods and endless demands of Lyndon Johnson!

What Do YOU Think?

The Unfinished Job

As a stranger looks at Lancaster County, especially from the air, he is likely to get the impression that the county is one beautiful garden with every inch of land practicing proper conservation procedures.

But such is not the case — even in Lancaster County the conservation job is only about one-third finished. Considering our tremendous number of farms, that one-third represents a lot of conservation, but the remaining two-thirds of county land "unconserved" represents an even greater amount.

According to Soil Conservation Service Administrator Don Williams, the "soil and water conservation job has been adequately accomplished on about a third of the privately owned lands in the country . . . substantial progress has been made on another third", but the remaining third is the victim of unrestrained erosion, sedimentation, and water management problems. This neglected area includes rural America, sprawling suburbia, and land along public thoroughfares.

The unfinished and the unstarted thirds of the conservation job should be of real concern to every American. When you are surrounded by examples of good conservation practices it is very easy to feel complacent about conservation. But it is not a job that will ever really be finished; it is one which we will have to keep after constantly, and even then we'll be running way behind schedule.

● SNF

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herd owned by John W. Eshelman & Sons, Lancaster, were

Hope Leader Jewel, a four-year-old registered Holstein, has credits of 20,163 lbs milk, 879 lbs butterfat and

1,784 lbs solids-not-fat in 340 days. Red Rose Sovereign Penonaveid, a 10-year-old, has produced 20,379 lbs milk, 836 lbs butterfat and 1,714 lbs solids-not-fat in 353 days. Honey Due Korndyke Linda, a six-year-old, had 17,138 lbs milk, 626 lbs butterfat, and 1,472 lbs solids-not-fat in 305 days.

Two cows reported in the Robert H. Kauffman herd, Elizabethtown RI were:

Penn Springs Regal Daisy Mae, a seven-year-old registered Holstein, has credits of 17,616 lbs milk, 809 lbs butterfat and 1,509 lbs solids-not-fat in 341 days; Penn Springs Lad Bubbles, a five-year-old, has produced 16,122 lbs milk, 609 lbs butterfat and 1,372 lbs solids-not-fat in 320 days.

● TGE Vaccine

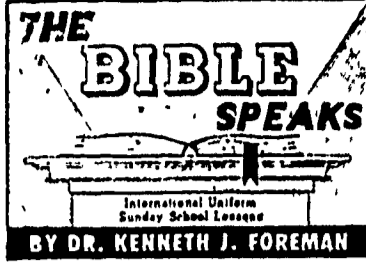
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ing Prevention of TGE in the baby pigs depends on the

production of antibodies, which the sow passes on to her newborn pigs through her milk during the first 4 or 5 days — the period when death losses are highest. Neither the pigs nor the sows are permanently immunized.

Although the cause of TGE has not been fully established, scientists have isolated a number of related viruses and other organisms thought to be associated with the disease. There is no known treatment.

Symptoms of TGE in baby pigs include vomiting, diarrhea, dehydration, and lack of appetite. Infected sows may stop milk production, and pigs that survive are frequently stunted and poor feeders. The disease is seasonal and usually occurs only in the winter months. Although sows and other older hogs become infected, death losses are generally low.



Craftsman

Lesson for October 17, 1965

Background Scripture: Exodus 31:1-5, 35:30 through 36:7, 37 through 38
Devotional Reading: 1 Timothy 4:6-16

If you were about to meet a man you did not know, (all you knew about him being that his name was Bezalel) and your introducer told you, "This man has been called by God," what sort of man would you expect to see?



You'd be surprised. This man is evidently no Priest nor preacher. He is an artist. From cover to cover, he is about the only artist mentioned in the

Dr. Foreman Bible. He belongs to a class of people you don't expect to find in church. This particular artist had perhaps had training in Egypt where at that time (as we know from King Tutankhamen's tomb and otherwise) there flourished skilled jewelers, engravers, weavers, embroiderers, carvers of wood and of metal, whose skill has never been surpassed. At any rate this Bezalel (pronounced BEZzalell) was an artist in all these ways. He was the creative artist and craftsman in charge of the construction of the Tabernacle, a small but exquisitely beautiful shrine, center of the worship of Israel, the Tent of God Himself, as they believed.

Beauty and religion

It was only later that the Hebrew people got it into their heads at last that God is everywhere. But it was important with them to know that God is somewhere — and for a child, or a child-people, that means you can point to him. So if you could have flown back there three thousand years or so, on a time-machine, and if you had asked almost anyone, Where is your God? they would all have pointed to this beautiful tent-shrine and

said: There is where God lives! Right in among us, at the center of where we live. But since God is Who He is, He does not live in an ordinary tent like the tents of men. His dwelling must be incomparably beautiful and costly.

Qualifications of artists

This Bezalel was no picked-up journeyman jack-of-all trades. When God called him he was already a master craftsman. Look at the list of his qualifications: "ability, intelligence, knowledge, craftsmanship," versatility too. He is not a man of one craft alone. Every one of his qualifications was needed for his various masterpieces. To this day no man can be a true artist without ability first of all. No amount of inspiration and ambition can make up for clumsiness. Intelligence too; how much modern art expresses intelligence rather than confusion? Knowledge also; it may be true that the great artist "swallows all formulas" but whether it be music or poetry or architecture or drama, there is a hard apprenticeship for every true artist. Much art today is not true art because it is clear that this "artist" has never really studied the principles of his craft.

Inspired to teach

Of course this Bezalel did not build and adorn the Tent of God alone. Ohohab and others helped him, unnamed men who were the great artists pupils. We read that Bezalel was inspired to teach. The three great things an artist can do, this Bezalel did: Create (dream and design), produce, and teach. In the marvelously beautiful collection of glass flowers at Harvard, the visitor is saddened by being told that the artist who made these lovely things did not pass on his knowledge and skills to others. No more such miracles in glass were made after his death. Perhaps he did not teach because teaching is even more difficult than doing it yourself. Creating beauty is hard to teach, partly because one man seldom shares another's inspiration, partly because, unlike science, art has few rules. Blessed be the artists who like Bezalel can teach others what it is not only to feel but to create what is beautiful!

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ATTEND THE CHURCH OF YOUR CHOICE SUNDAY

Now Is The Time . . .

To Plant Ground Cover

Land that is allowed to remain without any vegetative cover over the winter months is open for both wind and water erosion. Cover crops such as ryegrass, winter wheat, or rye may still be seeded and give growth before the ground freezes. These green manure crops may be plowed down next spring and add to soil fertility.

To Store Fuel Properly

Poor practices in the storing and handling of gasoline and kerosene are the prime causes of farm fires. The safest place to store gasoline is in an underground tank; if either gasoline or kerosene are to be stored above ground, the leak-free tanks should be at least 40 feet from any building. Small amounts can be stored in safety cans but keep them well labeled. When handling these fuels keep away from flame or heat and do all refueling outside.

To Prepare for Power Loss

In this day of power-equipped farming, an interruption or loss of electricity is very inconvenient and could be quite expensive. The lack of power will stop chick and pig brooders, automatic furnaces, water systems, milking machines and coolers, and many other pieces of needed machinery. During these interruptions a small engine driven generator will help to complete many critical jobs. See your local power company representative for stand-by generator details.

To Take Correspondence Courses

Penn State University continues to offer many correspondence courses throughout the year; these practical lessons by mail have been helpful to many people throughout the country. For an investment of only a few dollars modern suggestions relating to all kinds of agriculture and landscaping may be obtained. For additional details write, Correspondence Courses, Box 5000, University Park, Penna.



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