

# From Where We Stand . . .

## Ag. Colleges Note Enrollment Increases

It was reported recently at the annual convention of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, that undergraduate enrollment in agricultural colleges increased 13 percent in 1965 over 1964. At the freshman level the increase was 20 percent. Right now there are 42,500 undergrads enrolled in agricultural institutions, an increase of nearly 5000 over last year.

Why this reversal of a long-time trend toward decreased enrollment? One very big reason of course is the increase in total college enrollments. There are many more kids going to college than ever before.

But another reason might be an increasing awareness on the part of agriculturally-oriented youths of the need for more technical know-how to succeed in the agribusiness field. It is also possible that the long-time talk about the deficit of trained personnel in the fields related to agriculture — food technology, sales, etc. — has aroused the interest of a larger segment of college-bound youths. Whatever the reason, we're glad to see ag. college enrollments on the rise.

Unfortunately the colleges in our area are not listed among those with the larger increases. Many of the eastern agricultural schools are still hurting for students. This effects both the number and variety of courses they may offer, for certainly a college can not afford to teach a class with fewer than half a dozen students — except perhaps on the graduate level. So college students in eastern areas have yet to become fully aware of the great need for technically trained people in the agribusiness field.

You don't have to be confined to farming just because you graduate with a B.S. in agriculture. In fact, Dr. Morris Cover, chairman of the department of animal science and agricultural biochemistry at the University of Delaware, said recently that "relatively few of today's animal science students plan to become farmers. Even though a good technical training is more important than ever for a stockman or dairyman, the students are more likely to go into some phase of agribusiness related to farm production."

One-third, or more, of ag college graduates from Delaware are employed in sales positions, Cover says. And likely this is true for colleges throughout the northeast. Many of today's technically trained animal science graduates continue their education in a graduate school where a bachelor's degree in animal and poultry science makes an excellent foundation for advanced work in veterinary medicine, animal nutrition, physiology, genetics, teaching and management.

People have been saying for twenty years or more that farming is becoming big business. That is now a fact; it has indeed become big business, and the emphasis here should be placed

on BUSINESS. Although a boy doesn't necessarily need a college education to go into farming today, he is faced with a desperate need to "keep up with the changes". The fact that so many of Lancaster County's "young farmers" will attend classes and meetings indicates they are aware of this need, and that they are doing something about it.

There are opportunities in this land for future farmers, and for those who love agriculture but will serve it only by serving the needs of farmers. There is a need for both of these, and the opportunities await those who will seek them out.

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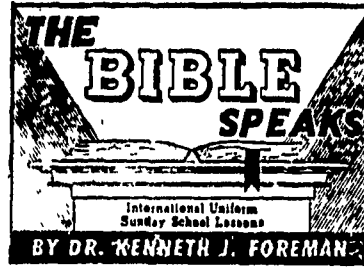
## The State Of Welfare

(Guest Editorial from the Industrial News Service)

Social welfare programs continue to expand at a galloping pace. It seems a certainty that regardless of the party in power federal money or assistance of one kind or another will be made available to an ever greater number of members of groups which will be singled out to be cuddled under the protective wing of the welfare state. Individual need for assistance will often be ignored and eligibility for benefits will depend on such factors as age, where you live, your race, occupation and even the amount of rent you pay relative to your total income. In this way, large blocks of citizens are given a common vested interest in the extension of the welfare state. As this process continues, practically every person in the country will find himself, sooner or later, in a group being favored by some sort of public welfare. At this point, we will have to ask ourselves a very personal question. Is freedom really worth a monetary loss, or can we be bought?

In the Odessa, Texas, American, Oscar Cooley observes that, "In one breath, people complain of 'big government' — and in the next demand their share of the loot . . . The fact is that between asking for a dole, and merely accepting it when proffered, the difference is so slight as to be invisible, at least to the eye of the average congressman. He judges the popularity of a dole by the number of takers and this statistic usually tells him to vote for it. . . . Social evils become established because of their acceptance by individuals, one by one. Likewise, such evils wither on the vine when individuals, one by one, condemn them and refuse to participate in their fruits."

When a dole gets around to you, make a decision. If you don't absolutely need it, refuse it, thereby registering a vote of "no confidence" in government domination over your life. Your Senators and Representatives in Congress may hesitate to collect more taxes from you, annoy you with regulations, depreciate your money and wreck your business in order to pay you a dole of one sort or another that you don't want and won't accept.



## Statesman

Lesson for December 5, 1965

Background Scripture: Isaiah 16 through 7.9, 30 15, 31 1-3, 3C through 37.  
Devotional Reading: Isaiah 28 1-9.

IF THE prophet Amos was at the bottom of the heap, Isaiah was on the glittering top. Amos was a man unknown, from the wrong side of the tracks, so to speak, a man who felt in his own near-starvation job all the pressures of an unjust system. Isaiah was a contrasting type of person, the stuff of which playboys are made, yet no playboy. He had wealth, social position,



Dr. Foreman he knew all the best people. And yet he too became one of God's prophets. God can use, and has used, as his spokesmen and champions not only poor and obscure men like Amos, but patricians and aristocrats like Isaiah.

### Prophet's Patriotism

A rare combination was this Isaiah; he was both a preacher (which, it will be remembered, was the meaning of "prophet") and a statesman. We sometimes find Christians in public life. It is worthwhile to think about Isaiah as an example of a statesman who was also a man of God. We can define a statesman, to begin with, as a man of wisdom who plans wisely for his country and countrymen.

### Prophet's plea

A true statesman not only sees that something is wrong with his nation, but what is wrong. Isaiah saw the uncleanness, the pride, the silly and stupid use of wealth which could have been used for help of the distressed. He saw the hypocrisy of the temple services, where there was pageantry and liturgy in plenty, but mighty little heart-religion. He saw the neglect of the poor, the hardships of the unemployed. He spoke plainly about these things. He knew the remedy too: a return to God.

Now politicians and demagogues often mention God. They may even talk like evangelists about a "return to God." But when a mere politician talks like that, he does not mean very much except a kind of emotional bing, a witch-hunt to find the villain who is causing all the trouble. A politician never admits anything is wrong with the voters; it's always the other party that's to blame. A true statesman has the courage to say to his countrymen: It is you the people who have gone wrong. It is not a party, it is we ourselves, all of us, who need to open our Bibles at the Ten Commandments and see what God has to say.

### Prophet's prospective

Your true statesman-prophet always brings the light of God to bear on the life of man. And because he knows God and can see, as it were, through God's eyes, he is often hated and scorned by the very people he is trying to help. Many a statesman is not recognized as such until after his death. One mark of the statesman-prophet is that he realizes that God has an interest in mankind, humanity, all men and every man, and not one party or nation alone. And just because he has this wide vision that considers mankind, and not one part or fraction of it, he is called sometimes a traitor and an enemy of his country. What was it Lincoln did (or hoped to do) which brought down on him the anger of his own party in 1865? He wanted to treat the states conquered in the Civil War in a Christian way. What was the "crime" of Woodrow Wilson? Dreaming of a League of Nations. What was "wrong" with Dag Hammarskjold? He gave his great mind and heart to serve all nations rather than one. Statesmen are often martyrs; but what makes them hated is often the very quality which later generations will praise. God send us more leaders who see men in the light of God.

## Go To The Church Of Your Choice Sunday

## Now Is The Time . . .

By Max Smith, Lancaster County Agent

### To Dehorn Heifer Calves

According to modern dairy herd management, horns on dairy cows are a liability, they usually reduce profits by causing injuries, discontentment, and unrest in a herd of cows. One of the best times to remove the horns is when the calf is two to three weeks of age, at this age they may be removed with the electric dehorner or with the use of caustic paste or sticks. When horns are removed at this early age there is less shock and the head develops into a natural poll shape. Some dairymen have secured local veterinarians to remove the horns at an older age with good success.



SMITH

### To Protect Ornamental Trees and Shrubs

Snowfall can be expected at any time and when the ground is covered for several days rabbits and field mice can do considerable damage by eating the bark. If the trees are scattered in such a location that a fence cannot be put around the group, then each tree can be wrapped with aluminum foil or with fine mesh screen or wire. The protection should be from the ground to 20 to 24 inches above the ground.

### To Provide Salt and Minerals

Cattle-feeders are urged to provide free choice of both salt and minerals for their cattle. These two items should be separate and not mixed together. There are many mixtures of minerals that may include some salt without any objections, however, in addition to this mixture the animals should have a chance at free salt in or-

der to satisfy their wants. Both salt and minerals are needed to get the most efficient gains.

### To Kill Chickweed

The month of December is a good time to spray new alfalfa fields for the control of chickweed. Either one of the D1 Nitro sprays or Chloro IPC may be used with good results; the D1 Nitro sprays (Continued on Page 5)

## Lancaster Farming

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## Letters To The Editor

Editor,

Lancaster Farming

Dear Sir:

In your last issue of Lancaster Farming, you said that anyone who wants something in the paper that you don't have should ask for it. I also receive Wallace's Farmer from Des Moines, Iowa. In there they have a question and answer page. The readers ask all kinds of questions about management, finances, if they should buy land or not, keep their factory job or not, etc. I find this very interesting.

I like your articles by Max Smith

Yours truly,

C. Walter Martin

New Holland R2

(Editor's note: Mr. Martin's request for an "Ask the Experts" page or column in Lancaster Farming is one which could very likely be worked into your farm paper if there is sufficient reader interest for it. If you have any ideas on this, or on other material you'd like to see regularly in Lancaster Farming, let us hear from you. Reminder: all letters must be signed, but names will be kept out if you so request.)