

## From Where We Stand . . .

### Price Of Fresh Air Going Up

Like everything else these days, even the price of fresh air is responding to inflationary pressures. There are at least two reasons for this: there is probably less supply of it, and greater demand for it.

City and suburban folk are spending more money on recreation than ever before, and are now more frequently discovering the simple pleasures of the great out-doors. Camping has become a booming industry, as witnessed by increasing sales of equipment, and the use of highways and state and national parks.

We have mentioned many times the opportunities for farmers to gather a bit of the "green fallout" from the recreation explosion. Some are beginning to move in that direction (see County Farmer Invests in Recreation Boom, page 1 this issue).

We have not recommended taking good Class I and II farmland out of production in the county, but there are many farms, or parts of farms, which could profitably be used for campsites, etc. And if there is money to be made in this pursuit, we'd certainly rather see Lancaster County farmers making it than some outside operators.

One commercial franchiser in the midwest offers a deal to people converting part of their land to recreational uses. He says that many farm families have turned relatively unproductive land into high income producing areas. He says further that last year eight percent of the nation's population participated in some form of camping, and that the federal government is encouraging individuals to provide campsites as demand for these facilities exceeds the state and national government's ability to provide them.

Campsites are only one way in which you can cash in on the boom. Farm vacations, especially in this area where the "Pennsylvania Dutch" image is attracting tourists in great numbers, is another. Like any enterprise, catering to the tourist traffic will require some investment, and will need to be well-managed to be profitable. But the opportunity for income is there; it may be worth your looking into.

### Smokey Bear To Be "Bugged"

Smokey Bear, the celebrated symbol of Forest Fire Prevention whose fame extends to the farthest TV set, comic strip, and sweatshirt in the land, and who is reportedly the second highest paid federal executive in Washington, is about to get bugged but good.

Smokey's success has been so spectacular — actually reducing the number of forest fires over the years despite increased use of the woods by people — that now the attempt will be made to personify another symbol. A BUG.

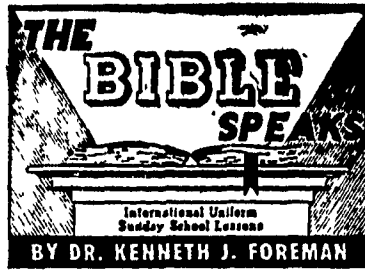
Although this new symbol has been used by USDA since 1963 to indicate all foreign agricultural pests, it — pardon us, she — will now receive a name. This coquettish little critter, shown as a hitchhiking bug, will be called "Pestina".

Pestina appears on agricultural quarantine notices distributed by airlines, steamship companies, and travel agents, says USDA, and is now being shown on public service television announcements.

Pestina will represent countless plant and animal pests and diseases that can be brought into the United States from abroad. According to Under Secretary of Agriculture John A. Schnittker, agricultural inspectors stationed at points of entry to the U.S. have been stopping incoming plant pests on the average of once every 16 minutes around the clock.

Schnittker called for continued cooperative effort by government and the travel and transportation industry to prevent the accidental introduction of destructive pests that might add to our present multi-billion-dollar yearly damage to food, forest, and ornamental resources by plant and animal pests.

While we feel it is undoubtedly worth the effort to reduce this problem by such means as an attractive, readily-recognized symbol, Pestina will not, we fear, ever capture the public's heart as Smokey Bear has done. Pestina may be just the beginning of a "symbol trend", but there will always be just one Smokey Bear.



### Affluent Society

Lesson for May 22, 1966

Background Scripture: II Kings 14:23-29, Amos 5:14-15, 21-24, 6:17, 7.  
Devotional Reading: Isaiah 5:17.

The United States as a nation is like a man who has worked hard and saved money carefully all his life, and suddenly one morning wakes up to find himself rich. He has so much money that he doesn't have to be thrifty



any more. He belongs to the "Haves", not the "Have-nots". It is a bewildering experience for which he has had no preparation. Someone will even have to invent a word to describe the kind of society (that is, what kind of country or nation) he lives in. Indeed someone has invented or dug up from the less-used pages of the dictionary, just the word to describe the kind of society we are: an affluent society. That means, put in less fancy words, a society that has more money than it knows what to do with.

### NOBODY LOVES POVERTY

The emergence of a nation as rich as ours is a rare thing in human history. Nations tend to take all the credit for their own affluence, but this is pure conceit. It was conceit when the nation of Israel through a combination of circumstances found herself wealthy. It is conceit for us to forget the factors (oil and copper, for two) that have contributed so much to our wealth, factors we enjoyed and used but did not create. But that is another story. The point here is that nobody and no nation wants to be poor. Indeed, don't most of us feel that if we only had money all our troubles would vanish away? Yet newspaper readers know that crimes such as drug taking, sex-crimes, theft and murder, are committed often by the young people from the community's "best" homes. Instead of doing away with troubles, families are finding out every day that money, so far from solving our prob-

lems, often only adds one more problem to those we have. And still we are foolish enough to want to be rich. Even we who read and claim to believe the Bible forget its many warnings against affluence.

### DANGER FOR "HAVES"

For the fact is that in the Bible there are many more warnings against wealth than against poverty. The prophets were always condemning the rich, as Amos did. Jesus warned against riches in his Sermon on the Mount and in many parables. The only character in Jesus' stories who ended in hell was a rich man. James utters a special warning to those who contribute to the poverty of the poor by overcharging them or otherwise swinging the scales of justice in favor of the affluent. Prophets in the nation of Israel, at a time when that little nation thought it had "arrived" kept warning more insistently than ever that what makes a nation great is not wealth but character.

### CHARACTER CALLED FOR

When a society becomes affluent, it is on the brink of becoming soft and rotten. Solid Christian character is just as needed in an affluent society as in a poverty-stricken one. But what traits of character are specially called for? What kinds of men, in short, are needed to stop the process of decay? One kind of man certainly is needed, in prosperity and poverty no less, men of reliable character, men who will not forsake the hard for the easy way. But remember: wealth is one of the severest tests of human character. For example, a man may be known for his self-discipline. He does not indulge in social drinking. He takes no alcoholic drinks in public or in private. But why is he a total abstainer? Perhaps only because he can't afford liquor at present prices. But if being poor is your only reason for being good, then you aren't very good after all!

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### ATTEND THE CHURCH OF YOUR CHOICE SUNDAY

The successful publication of inexpensive, popular newspapers in the U. S. began with the appearance of the New York Sun on September 3, 1833.

## Apr. Milk Price Provided Record Returns

by Everett Newswanger, Staff Reporter



The average of individual handler uniform prices for April under Federal Order No. 4 is \$5.36, exceeding the April 1965 market producer price by 43

cents and providing the highest per hundredweight return yet recorded for April milk priced by the Order. The f.o.b. Delaware Valley producer milk price the same month a year earlier was \$4.93; the March price this year was \$5.53. An 8-cent-per-point buterfat adjustment is applicable to individual paying prices to producers for April milk deliveries.

Largely responsible for the average uniform price increases this April over last was the 46-cent gain in the Class I milk price, to \$5.86 for the month. Suspension ac-

tion by the USDA set the producers was 12 percent. April 1-9 Class I price at Producer milk was received \$6.00, and April 10-30 at at 63 Order No. 4 plants in \$5.80. Producers also received April, compared with 77 the a substantially higher price same month of 1965. Producer milk going into Class II ers under the Order totaled milk products, with the April 4,820, a decrease of 530 from price of \$3.59 representing a April 1965 and 41 less than 37-cent advance from a year were reported for March this year. The average quantity of milk delivered daily per Order No. 4 dairyman rose to 1,150 pounds, a record level 90 pounds over last April. From March to April, the daily average shipment per producer advanced 31 pounds.

The March to April seasonal decline in the producer milk price was 17 cents, prompted by downward adjustments of 14 cents in the Class I milk price, and nearly 11 cents in the Class II price and a slightly reduced Class I percentage. From March to April 1965, when the Class I price normally decreases 60 cents, the average uniform milk price dropped 52 cents.

April producer milk, totaling 166.3 million pounds for the month, was 2.3 percent less than April 1965 receipts, but, on a daily basis, 1.9 percent above March deliveries this year. The April 1965 producer milk supply was 170.2 million pounds; daily deliveries this March averaged 5.44 million pounds. A year earlier, the March to April seasonal upturn in receipts from

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## Now Is The Time . . .

By Max Smith, Lancaster County Agent

### To Use Care With Atrazine

The control of grass in corn with the herbicide, atrazine, may be attained with proper application and sufficient moisture in the soil. However, we'd like to point out the need for extreme care in using the proper amounts per acre. Many corn fields will go to small grain this fall or next spring, and others will be followed with tobacco, these crops are easily damaged by the atrazine residue; growers are urged to use the minimum amounts where grasses are a problem.

### To Wilt Grass Silage Crops

Livestock producers who are planning to make all or part of their first cutting of grass-legume forage into silage are reminded of the need for some wilting; the direct cut method contains too much moisture and usually results in lower quality feed. Wilting will help take the place of a preservative with hay-crop silages.

### To Fertilize Alfalfa Stands

One of the good times to apply fertilizer to an established stand of alfalfa is immediately after the removal of the first cutting. Due to the controversial merits of applying any nitrogen to a healthy stand of alfalfa, the use of a phosphorus-potash fertilizer is still recommended. A well-fertilized crop should respond quicker for later cuttings and yield greater tonnage.

### To Look Twice

Many chemicals are included in the farm spray program, custom sprayers and dealers have many different materials to handle each day and to keep separate. We urge every spray operator to be sure that he is applying the proper material at the recommended rate and time. Unlabelled containers are very dangerous and could ruin a crop. Extreme care and safety is necessary at all times. Take time to be safe.



SMITH