

From Where We Stand . . .

Between The Law And The Jungle A Dollar A Week

One constant agricultural problem in tropical lands is how quickly the jungle reclaims cultivated land, converting it to its original tangled state, fit only for wild things to inhabit.

The law in a civilized society can be likened to that cultivated land in that it too, if not meticulously tended, will be devoured and laid waste by the relentless forces of barbarism and irresponsibility.

It is becoming apparent that such forces are hard at work right here in America, and that their goal — which they may accomplish without even realizing they have one — is the destruction of this small piece of cultivated land from within. Just as borers in a corn stalk can more effectively do their dirty work within the physical protection offered by the plant than can more vulnerable insects attacking openly, so can our internal enemies safely operate behind laws designed to protect honest citizens from wrongful persecution.

These hooligans who would burn their cities right out from under themselves have linked their actions to civil rights, and, in so doing, have probably pronounced a death sentence on any further favorable civil rights legislation or judicial decisions for some time to come.

As President Johnson noted this week, the riots and looting have nothing to do with civil rights — they are out and out criminal acts of violence and must be met with swift and severe punishment.

If we need more definite anti-riot laws then, by all means, Congress should enact them — not in panic, but with a spirit of calm urgency. The crime being perpetrated by this irresponsible faction in our major cities is intolerable. While it is one thing to officially study the problem, and we agree that this is a necessity, the immediate need is to treat the symptoms drastically, before their contagion spreads any further.

Theft is theft whether it is called robbery or looting. It is one of the oldest crimes known to man and has been controlled, or at least curtailed, over the centuries by treating the offender harshly. To disregard that lesson now is to invite continued looting and sacking of the haves by the havenots. Inflicting maximum penalties in every case is a beginning, but we agree with the President — the law-abiding citizens in each community must control lawlessness within their communities.

That's about all it will take if at least 1000 Lancaster County farmers pitch in to help pay off the Farm & Home Center.

The final campaign, to run three weeks in August, is designed to collect \$100,000 from county farmers in cash and pledges. Campaign director F. F. Bailey noted this week that if only 1000 of Lancaster County's farmers contributed \$100 — pledged over the next two years — the Center would be debt-free by the time it officially opens in January, 1968.

Bailey also pointed out a fact that is worth repeating here: "Through their past efforts and contributions, plus gifts from others, Lancaster County farmers have a substantial equity in the Farm & Home Center." Breaking down the equity figure, he notes 10½ acres of valuable land with worth estimated at \$50,000; a building 30 percent completed; plus a potential \$365,000 raised toward complete ownership by January 1st.

Another matter worthy of note is that Lancaster County agricultural interests ALONE — with no state or federal subsidization other than a tax deductible provision on contributions — have managed to swing this half-million dollar venture.

But, we are sad to report that farmer support has not nearly matched that of allied industry. Is it possible that allied industry has more faith in the future of Lancaster County agriculture than our own farmers have? We feel certain there are few farmers in the county who could not afford \$50 a year for two years in support of this investment in the future. Farm & Home directors feel similarly, which is the reason for the campaign to get farm people to carry their fair share of this project, by contributing the final \$100,000 needed.

Two kick off rallies will be held next week for the 250-300 solicitors and workers who will be contacting more than 2000 prospective farm contributors in the next three weeks. When they contact you, be certain you have contributed all that you are able. Support YOUR Farm & Home Center now.

Specialist Cites Advantages Of Mechanization For Dairy Farmers

Hot, summer days are a good time to think about feeding the dairy herd with less physical effort. Feeding dairy cattle requires the movement of large quantities of feed from storage to feeding areas. For a herd of sixty, high-producing cows, this could mean the moving of up to five tons of grain and roughage a day.

In the past, farming was characterized by hard work and long hours. W. T. McAllister, extension farm management specialist at University of Delaware, points out Today's farmer still works hard, but his output per hour has increased tremendously because he has substituted mechanical and brain power for back power.

Today the modern dairy farmer designs his barn layout and feeding system to minimize the amount of physical handling of feed materials. McAllister suggests keeping these basic principles in mind as you try to find ways to reduce the time and effort used in feeding your herd. Mechanize wherever possible and handle materials in bulk, and let the animals do as much of the moving of feed as

possible; plan your storage so that material needs to be moved as little as possible, and so that feed will flow rather than need to be lifted or pushed, eliminate unnecessary jobs and travel by combining operations when possible.

Mechanization and labor saving devices usually increase total costs. However, a good dairyman should be able to recover more than these added costs if he puts the labor saved to use in producing more milk, or feed. Even investing in labor-saving machines that just "break even" can be justified if they eliminate some of the drudgery of physical work and certain undesirable chores, and give the dairyman more time for enjoying farm life and planning his farming operation, they may be well worth the expense, McAllister suggests.

● Farm Calendar

(Continued from Page 1)
shire, and Jersey groups, at Guensey Sale Pavilion, August 3 - 9:30 a.m., Pa. Yorkshire Co-Op Assn., Inc., live evaluation and certified lit-



The warm is expected to continue for the next five days with temperatures averaging near, or slightly above, the normal range of 87 to 65 degrees. It will be warmest over the weekend, turning somewhat cooler after Sunday.

Precipitation in the form of showers and thunderstorms is expected Saturday and possibly Sunday, with amounts totaling ½-inch, or more.

ter contest at Fair Show Bldg, small arena - 10:30 a.m. to 3 p.m., "Atlantic on Parade", at Atlantic Breeders Cooperative, Rt. 230 bypass, Lunch \$1 - 8 p.m., Lancaster County Poultry Assn directors at Fair Credit building, W Roseville Rd, Lancaster August 4 - 2 p.m., Showing and judging of Yorkshire sale animals at Fair Show Bldg, small arena - 6:30 p.m., Yorkshire sale at Fair Show Bldg with 60 bred gilts, 30 littermate pairs of open gilts, and 20 boars offered.



NOW IS THE TIME . . .

By Max Smith
Lancaster County Agent

To Seed Alfalfa . . .

If a summer seeding of alfalfa is to be made, the first week in August is the time; both research and experience in former years gives early August seedings a better chance of survival than those made late in August. The band seeding method is strongly recommended, and the use of press wheels on the drill will improve chances for rapid germination and stronger plants before cold weather.

To Make Sudan or Sorghum Silage . . .

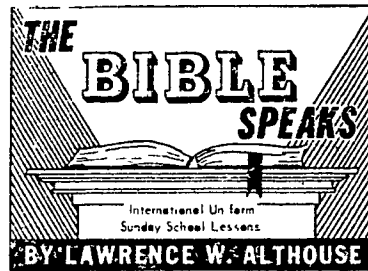
Some fields of temporary forage crops, such as sudan grass or one of the sudan-sorghum hybrids, have made very rank growth in recent weeks. If the growth is too high for grazing, it may be made into

silage just after heading and while in the bloom stage. This stage of maturity will give greatest returns per acre for silage. Straight sorghum crops should be cut for silage when in the soft dough stage later this summer or fall.

To Feed Wheat Crop . . .

Wheat producers are not enthused with the present market price for their crop. On livestock farms wheat may be fed as a part of the grain ration. Caution should be used to introduce this grain gradually into the ration, and use it cracked or coarsely ground. Beef cattle and dairy animals may utilize as much as 25% of the ration in the form of wheat, hogs may be fed a full wheat ration along with protein supplement.

A lobster's favorite food is another lobster.



The Vital Nerve

Lesson for July 30, 1967

Background Scripture: Acts 16:11-40
Devotional Reading: Luke 8:1-15

Several years ago a young man wrote an article for a national magazine in which he set forth his reasons for leaving the Christian ministry. In short, he had been desperately disillusioned by the unresponsiveness of most people to his ministry. What he believed to have been sincere efforts to preach and teach the Gospel had earned him, for the most part, much hostility and opposition by the majority of his parishioners.

Rev. Althouse

It seemed to some of us that the trouble was not that he had exaggerated the conditions he had found — they seemed real enough from our own experience — but that he had cherished the wrong expectations in the first place. He had assumed that if he faithfully fulfilled his ministry that people would naturally respond in a positive manner. He felt cheated because he had assumed the success of his ministry was guaranteed by good intentions and competence.

No Guarantee

Actually we have no such guarantee. When Paul and his party responded to the call to "come over to Macedonia," there was no assurance that because the call came from God there would be a corresponding response. Witnessing is never a "sure thing" because, although God desires all men to respond to the Gospel, he does not compel that response. He woos people with great persistence, but he does not abduct them and carry them off to the kingdom against their will.

When Paul and his party entered Philippi, their first preaching stop after crossing into Europe, they found no welcoming committee, no brass bands, no "prospector lists." God had not guaranteed the results of their mission, only that he would supply whatever power they needed to proclaim their message.

Only A Woman

The beginning of the Philippi mission was hardly spectacular. Instead of winning an important city official or some other important person, or changing the life of some notorious sinner, Paul began by winning to Christ a woman named Lydia. This woman, one who already was seeking God in her life, responded simply to Paul's message and became the founder of a strong Philippian church.

We often find people like this Lydia who need only to hear or see the Gospel of Christ in order to respond in faith and love. W. B. Sangster was on his way one evening to preach at a service in Portsmouth, when a thunderstorm came up unexpectedly. He and another man sought shelter in the same doorway. At first he remarked about the weather and then went on to speak of the service to which he was going, inviting the man to come along. Though it was obvious that the man knew little about Christianity, he did go along and that night gave his life to Jesus Christ. The man could never quite get over what had happened that rainy night: "Imagine standing in out of the rain," he would say, "and all your life being changed because of that!"

Where It Hurts

Yet, as Paul found in Philippi, there are others who will not respond favorably to the Gospel because it touches them at a vital nerve. When Paul healed a girl who was being exploited by some merchants, he soon found out that he had committed the unpardonable sin. What they shouted at him as they attacked him minds its equivalent in the current admonition: "Just preach the Gospel, fellow, and keep your nose out of our business!" When people realize that Christianity may be harmful to profits, may change our way of life, may question our political and economic institutions, they find that the Gospel often touches us where we are most sensitive.

God gives his invitation to all men. What counts is the response that each man makes when the Gospel touches his vital nerve.

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