

# Nat'l IFYE Convention Is Aug. 4-7 at Millersville

Young farm men and women who have served as "grass roots" good will envoys will meet August 4 - 11 at Millersville State Teachers College, near Lancaster, for the annual National Alumni Conference of the International Farm Youth Exchange program.

P. Glenn Harr, assistant 4-H leader, the Pennsylvania State University, today said delegates are expected from most of the states. Exchanges in this country at the time and others from friendly nations also will attend.

Since the program started in 1948, 1,010 U. S. delegates have gone abroad and 1,179 exchanges from other countries have visited in the United States, all as working guests on farms.

Purpose of the meeting, Professor Harr stated, is to review achievements of the program and give it continuing support. He said it has been an instrument for peace through better understanding.

Harr has charge of the IFYE activity in Pennsylvania for the co-sponsoring National 4-H Foundation, Washington, D C, and the Penn State Agricultural Extension Service.

Convention hosts will be twenty-two Pennsylvania alumni, of whom Credon Bixler, Carlisle, R5, is president. Assisting him on the general committee are Allen M. Miller, Jr, New Wilmington R2, vice president; Martha McDonald Martin, Easton, secretary, and Elinor Griffith Ruhl, Mount Joy, host state coordinator.

Financed by voluntary contributions the IFYE program is supported by individuals and organizations interested in promoting world friendship at the farm level. In Pennsylvania, the two-way exchange has the backing of the Pennsylvania State Grange, the Pennsylvania Electric Association and the Pennsylvania Farm Bureau Cooperative Association, with the help of 4-H Clubs and other groups.

## State's 51st SCD Area Organized in McKean Co.

HARRISBURG.—McKean County has become Pennsylvania's fifty-first Soil Conservation District, William L. Henning, chairman of the State Soil Conservation Commission announced today

"A copy of a resolution by the McKean County Commissioners was certified to the Commission today," he said.

"This action makes it possible for the 796 McKean County farmers and landowners to get additional first-class technical help in solving land and water conservation problems. Efforts to control floods in small watersheds can be accelerated."

Henning noted the action confirms the fact that Pennsylvania has the fastest-growing soil conservation program in the Nation. Twenty-two counties have declared soil conservation districts since 1954, an increase of 78 per cent.

The first step in organizing the McKean County unit will be certification of county farm organizations by the State Soil Conservation Commission to make these groups eligible to nominate district directors

The board of directors will be composed of four farmers and one county commissioner as provided by State law

Districts provide free technical assistance in planning and establishing soil and water conservation measures to landowners on a voluntary basis. More than 83 percent of all Keystone State farmers now have these services available

"Modern agriculture makes conservation a necessity," Henning said. "And every factory worker, housewife, businessman and rural resi-

dent depends ultimately on the few inches of precious soil that grows our food," he added.

The State Soil Conservation Commission of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture is responsible for administering Pennsylvania's soil conservation law passed in 1945.

Remaining counties without districts are Philadelphia, Delaware, Northampton, Bucks, Luzerne, Sullivan, Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Blair, Forest, Venango, Lawrence, Armstrong, Butler and Beaver.

## Treat Sheared Sheep For Ticks and Lice

Sheep ticks (keds) are the most common external parasite found on sheep in Pennsylvania. The best time to control both sheep ticks and lice on sheep is a few days after shearing when shearing wounds have had time to heal.

"Since sheep keds migrate from ewes to lambs in the spring, the entire flock should be treated. Young lambs that are heavily infested with ticks cannot grow and gain at a normal rate.

Dipping or spraying is better than dusting, but it should be done on a warm day. When spraying, hold the nozzle fairly close to the fleece of older lambs and use 50 lbs or more pressure to help drive the spray into the wool.

Sheep ticks can be controlled with DDT, lindane or rotenone. Use 4 to 8 pounds of DDT 50 per cent, or 1 1/2 to 2 pounds of lindane 25 per cent wettable powder, or 2 pounds of 4 to 5 per cent rotenone per 100 gallons

Use the smaller amounts when dipping and the higher amounts when spraying.

When dusting, use 10 per cent DDT or 2 per cent rotenone dust and brush into the fleece of older lambs. Dieldrin 1 1/2 per cent dust can be used, if the animals are not slaughtered within 90 days

Usually one application is sufficient for tick and lice control. Under heavy infestations a second application 10 to 14 days later may be advisable

## This Week in Washington

by Clinton Davidson

### Farm Law Confusion

When Congress convened last January there was virtually unanimous agreement that a major overhaul of farm laws was one of the most important objectives of this session.

That objective hasn't changed, but hopes of attaining it have all but disappeared this week. With the session slightly more than half over, there is general agreement that very little of importance can be accomplished this year.

There are several reasons for this pessimistic outlook. The principal one is the complete frustration of Congress in efforts to obtain any semblance of agreement with the farm groups and the Department of Agriculture.

Dozens of farm plans have been offered by various organizations. But, each proposal has drawn far more opposition than it has support. Congressmen themselves have been unable to agree on a course of action.

### The Veto Threat

Early in January President Eisenhower sent Congress specific farm program proposals. The gist of these was a revision in the law that would give the Secretary of Agriculture carte blanc authority to fix price supports and acreage allotments.

Mr. Eisenhower mentioned a number of proposals which he strongly intimated he would veto. Among those were compensatory payments and a number of self-help programs a sizeable number of Congressmen were known to favor.

Agriculture Secretary Ezra Benson immediately told Congress that if given the authority he would make substantial reductions in price supports and, also, would increase allotments in an effort to "free farmers from government interference in the operation of their farms"

Both the Senate and House Agriculture Committees promptly and flatly rejected the President's suggestions as the basis for a new farm program. They feared that to adopt them would further depress farm prices and income.

### Farm Disagreement

One of the main reasons for the farm law stalemate has been the almost complete collapse of the once powerful Farm Bloc that in years past worked as a unit to develop farm legislation.

There is almost no cooperation between the three most powerful farm organizations—the Grange, Farm Bureau and the Farmers Union—that once worked closely together in backing farm legislation.

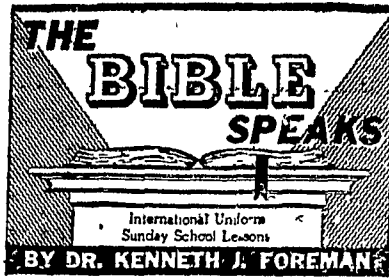
All of them are at odds with Secretary Benson. There are wide and sharp differences, too, between Secretary and the agriculture committees. Relations are so strained that he seldom is invited to meet with the committees

The consensus this week is that the present farm program will be allowed to continue for another year, despite the acknowledged fact that it is both costly and ineffective. Perhaps an agreement can be reached by 1960.

### TEACH TURKEYS

Poulters brooded artificially have to be taught to eat and where to find their feed. Harry Kauffman, Penn State extension poultry specialist, recommends placing feeding & water vessels in well-lighted spots. Also, place brightly-colored objects like marbles or large buttons on the mash and in the water.

Because radioactive substances can be detected in minute quantities, they make excellent tracers, revealing life processes that once were invisible



Bible Material: I Kings 5; 7 51-8 66; 9 1-11 3.  
Devotional Reading: I Kings, 8 54-61.

## Power Is Peril

Lesson for May 17, 1959

SOME PEOPLE have everything. Not all people begin with everything; but King Solomon did. Talk of being born with a gold spoon in the mouth! Little Solomon would have choked with all the sets of gold spoons that belonged to him.

He was the king who had everything done for him. everything all arranged. He did not have to carve out a kingdom; his father David had done that. He did not have to develop an army; his father had done that too. He did not have to try to be rich; he was born wealthy. He was the favorite son of his father's favorite wife; the strongest forces in harem politics (always a power in barbaric countries) were on his side.



Dr. Foreman

### Strength Has Its Dangers

Solomon had better than a scheming mother on his side; God was with him. The beautiful story of Solomon's dream, in I Kings 3, shows the young king at his best. Yet the story of his reign, in spite of all its magnificent display, in spite of all the peace and prosperity, is in the long run a story of decay and degeneration. He was like a great rocket leaving its launching pad in a blaze of light, yet going off-course and bringing down in its crash many a hope and expectation of success.

Why was this? The story of Solomon tells us something about power and its perils. Most people think of power as a sort of insurance, and so we seize every chance to increase our power. Few powerful men are content with the power they have. They are always grasping for more.

### The Power of Bad Influence

One danger is that if a man is specially powerful, everything he does will be copied by lesser men.

(Lesser men may be hungry as greater men are so successful.) As Solomon built the Temple of Jehovah for other gods, so the city of Jerusalem that all that the true God could do in a generation after the Lord's worship why not, with respect to other gods still not? they would be right for Solomon for us. If Solomon loyal to God as goodness to his whole sad history have been different Solomon was no man but a powerful very sins would indeed they were

### Peril to Personality

There is a more in great power, an inner self, the soul has it. We must be true only of promises judges and presidents. It is true of large true of parents, their children as realize, true of fathers, every one to give someone a danger is that it comes to think it can do its right

### Shall We Shirk Power

Solomon became even his son admiring room, we could be perils of power, but invited to make us just ask a question possession of power, only to the soul of the also to those over ought not a conscience refuse to accept great? Not by dangers are always are made less for is aware of them must be. You can market or a church nobody takes orders. Order and authority and without power sible. Bishops and managers and hostesses; nevertheless are Christian) hold humility, not in power

(Based on outline of the Division of Christian National Council of Christ in the U. S. Community Press Series)

## Now Is The Time . . .

BY MAX SMITH



Max Smith

TO MAKE SILAGE FROM RYE—Recent warm weather has along grasses and small grains winter rye has shot heads and cut for the silo when in the blossom this will be soon after heading you can shake a dust (pollen) from head. Do not wait for small milk in the rye head; it will be too dry for the best silage. Put in without and use some preservative for best silage

TO CUT LEGUMES EARLY—The feeding value alfalfa and red clover will be the highest when bud stage and before many blossoms open, research has shown that feeding value decreases as we allow gume to come into full bloom. Trefoil and ladino are at their best when in full bloom. All grasses be cut at heading time and before blossom. Much feed value can be preserved in all forages if cut proper time.

TO SPRAY CORN FOR WEED CONTROL—To ergence spraying of corn is strongly recommended control; heavier dosage may be used per acre and the weeds controlled. With the use of 2,4 D corn is up or in the "spike" stage most of the as well as the weeds may be prevented from growing. rate is one pound to one-half-a-pounds of acid. With Simizan the corn should be sprayed before and then not cultivated.

TO CLIP PASTURES—Depending upon weather many pastures will soon be ready for the ing; this should be done when the grasses are showing and before the weeds come into blossom. In this should be done yet during the month of May slippings will be picked up by the livestock and clipping encourages the growth of young forage

## Lancaster Farming

Lancaster County's Own Farm Weekly

P. O. Box 1524  
Lancaster, Penna.  
Office,  
53 North Duke St.  
Lancaster, Penna.

Phone - Lancaster  
EXpress 4-3017

Dan McGrew, Editor,  
Robert G. Campbell Advertising  
Director & Business Manager  
Established November 4, 1915

Published every Saturday by  
Lancaster Farming, Lancaster, Pa.  
Entered as 2nd class matter at  
Lancaster Pa. under Act of Mar.  
3, 1917, additional entry at Mount  
Joy Pa.

Subscription Rates: \$2 per year;  
three years \$5. Single copy Price  
5 cents

Members Pa. Newspaper Publishers' Association, National Editorial Association.