



COUNTY AGENT Max M. Smith, right, is shown assisting John S. Shenk II, Willow Street RD 1, with collection of the county's first hay sample for the Penn State Forage Testing Program. Smith is urging county dairymen to make extensive use of the added service to increase milk profits. —LF PHOTO

Schedule Your Mowing By Height of Grass

The height at which a given species of grass can be mowed and still survive for extended periods is directly related to its ability to produce sufficient leaf surface for the photosynthetic activity required for its growth.

Basically, Associate Chester County Agent Joseph H. Way explains, this ability is related to the inherent type and habit of growth found in the grass.

The length of nodes, the number of stolons or rhizomes, and the number of basal buds, all influence the amount of leaf mass produced by a given grass. Thus this affects its ability to stand low height of cut.

Creeping type plants such as bentgrass are able to produce sufficient leaf surface at very low heights of cut, Way says.

Merion and Kentucky blue grass and red fescue must be cut relatively high (1½ to 2 inches) because they cannot produce sufficient leaf mass at low heights to sustain the plants.

Bunch type grasses such as Alta and Ky. 31 fescue and ryegrass require even higher cuts (2 to 3 inches).

Frequency of mowing is also an important consideration in a lawn maintenance program. Infrequent clipping allows the grass to elongate to such a degree that any subsequent mowing removes an excessive amount of leaf surface.

Way warns no time should clipping remove more than ¼ to ½ of the total leaf surface at a given mowing.

Removal of larger amounts of leaf surface will result in physiological shock to the plant, cause excessive graying or browning of the leaf tips, and greatly curtail the photosynthetic production of food, with a resultant depletion of root reserves. In addition the accumulation of excessive clipping may smother the grass and provide excellent environmental conditions for disease organisms and insects.

Lancaster Farming

Lancaster County's Own Farm Weekly

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

Phone — Lancaster
EXpress 4-3047

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Robert G. Campbell Advertising
Director & Business Manager

Established November 4, 1955

Published every Saturday by
Lancaster Farming, Lancaster, Pa.

Entered as 2nd class matter at
Lancaster, Pa. under Act of Mar.
3, 1879, 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 Editor-
ial Association

Farm Calendar

June 16-18—Penn State Garden Days, Penn State Campus.

June 17-18—Congressional Hearings on Poultry Industry, Washington, D. C.

June 17-20—Four-County 4-H Camp, Dillsburg.

June 18—7:30 p.m., Garden Spot 4-H, Keith Overgaard home, Strasburg.

June 22-26—State 4-H Leadership Training School, Penn State.

June 24—County 4-H Entomology Project training session, Long's Park 6:30 p.m. J. O. Pepper, special

State Warns Of Mail Order Plant Problem

Harrisburg — Dr. Thomas L. Guyton, Director of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Dept. of Agriculture, urges farmers and gardeners buying vegetable plants from mail order advertisements to be sure to select those advertised as State inspected.

"This being the time to choose plants for gardens, farm papers and magazines display many advertisements of tomato, cabbage, sweet potatoes and other plants," Dr. Guyton said.

"Since Pennsylvania now has a quarantine on non-inspected plants from out-of-state sources, you assure yourself of better plants by buying only those that are state inspected."

Since the Pennsylvania vegetable plant pest quarantine went into effect April 1, other state agricultural officials have cooperated well, he reported.

"But," he added, "we are warned by these same officials that even when state inspection is available to their plant growers, there are some who still do not choose to use the service. It is also probable that plants rejected by inspection are shipped to mail order customers."

"Buy only plants that are advertised as 'State inspected'."

DURING THE first nine months of the current fiscal year, more than 2.25 million lbs of surplus foods have been donated for use in school lunch programs and charitable institutions in the U. S., and by needy persons here and abroad. This represents a 42 per cent increase in donations to recipients in this country over the same period a year ago, and a decline of 15.9 per cent in the volume of donations to foreign recipients. The surplus foods donated were used during the nine month period by more than 14 million school children and by about 1.4 million persons in charitable institutions.

This Week in Washington

by Clinton Davidson

Booze in the Sky

I flew between New York and Miami at 15,000 feet and watched a man who had had too much to drink toss a lighted match into a container for discarded drinking cups.

No sober person would have taken such a terrible risk. If the plane had caught fire and been destroyed no one would have known the cause.

The liquor on which the man became intoxicated was served him by the airline stewardess. He made himself so objectionable to the stewardess that she had left her post near the drinking fountain to get away from him.

House Speaker Sam Rayburn, who makes frequent airplane trips, has become so concerned that he has asked for action on bills before the House Interstate Commerce Committee to ban the serving of liquor on airplanes.

Apprehensive of Accident
"I am apprehensive," Mr. Rayburn said, "that the serving of liquor in excessive amounts to airplane passengers could cause a serious disaster."

Rep. Oren Harris of Arkansas, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, expects to hold public hearings later this month or early next on seven bills before the Committee to ban the serving of liquor in the air.

The bills pending are by Reps. John Bell Williams of Mississippi, Roy Weir of Minnesota, Thomas Lane of Massachusetts, Ken Hechler of West Virginia, Robert Hemphill of South Carolina, Carl Elliott of Alabama and Walter Judd of Minnesota.

A spokesman for the Civil Aeronautics Board, which investigates all air accidents, told us the CAB has no evidence that any crash has been caused by a drunken passenger. But, he conceded, there have been many accidents for which no cause was ever determined.

The associations representing both the airline pilots and the stewardesses have urged legislation to ban the serving of drinks to passengers. The Federal Aviation Agency, which administers safety regulations, told us "the serving of drinks aloft is strictly a concern of the airlines" so long as there is no law against it.

Time for Action
The time for action is now, before a drunken passenger causes an accident. Besides the safety factor, the annoyance of other passengers by someone made noisy and boisterous by drink is reason for action.

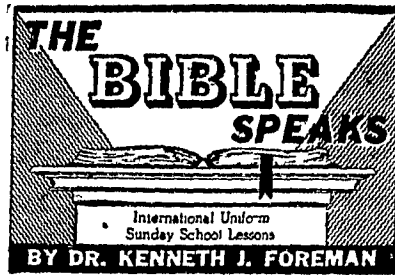
It may be that some of the unexplained causes of airplane accidents are due to liquor being served, but whether that is so or not, it is certain that accidents will be due to the serving of liquor if it continues.

On a recent overnight flight I watched a man who had had several drinks try to light a cigarette while standing up. A pillow slip hanging from the upper rack was within two inches of the match.

I felt certain that he was going to set the pillow slip on fire unless it was fireproof. Later I asked the stewardess if the pillows and upholstery were all fireproof. "No," she said, "they are not."

I am not in favor of parents on such flights turning over a box of matches for little children to play with, but that is no more dangerous than handing them to drunks.

It's possible to keep ice cream satisfactorily for one month, if it is stored at zero degree temperature or below and properly wrapped for freezing.



Bible Material: II Kings 5.
Devotional Reading: Psalm 33 8-22.

Across Borders

Lesson for June 14, 1959

"THEY'RE NOT OUR kind of people." How many times that is said, and has been said! That one sentence is enough, in many people's minds, to end the question: Shall we take them in? Shall we have anything to do with them that is not absolutely necessary? In particular, that one sentence is used as a bar at the church door, where no such bars ought to be.

We have in the Old Testament a story about two men who were as different as two men could be. Just about all that goes into that phrase, "—not our kind of people," could have been said by either of these men against the other. It is pretty certain that the friends of either man would not have "accepted" the other man. And yet these men found a way across the border, a way that is always to be found when men look for it.

Race Barriers

It is not only in America, still less only in the "Deep South," that differences of race bring up the expression, "Not our kind of people." Wherever two races meet and compete, there is a race problem. The ancient Jews knew all about it. Of course a modern American might smile at the difference between Elisha the Jew and Naaman the Syrian. They were both orientals, weren't they? But Elisha's friends, and Naaman's friends, would not have smiled about it. Jews felt pretty grim when they thought of Syrians, and Syrians felt pretty contemptuous when they thought of Jews. They would not for a minute have considered themselves of the same race. The Syrians at that time were much the stronger people. They thought of Israelites or Hebrews (as Jews then were called) as a weak, stupid, dirty,



Dr. Foreman

inferior race. On the other hand by the Syrians as benefactors as cruel men and living by the sword. The two races were enemies and the Syrians were slave, but Elisha and Naaman were friends, not as enemies and Elisha was a Jew.

Barriers of Prejudice

Another barrier of prejudice is the one which says "Not our kind of people," which is causing a great deal of anxiety, including the one which says "Not our kind of people." You can't bring them into your homes, one that is the home of a president, one that is the home of a man; then follow the life, and by each one would be the other (if they were brothers), people."

Elisha and Naaman were only different by nationality. Elisha was a Jew and Naaman was a Syrian. Elisha's specialty was healing and Naaman's was killing (including his own people).

High-Altitude Barriers

And yet Elisha crossed the border. The contrast between the two men was not in their positions and what they do it. The modern armies of commercial borders which were found possible to cross.

In the same way the barriers can be by race or by nationality or money or by a road that is above them. This high dimension was at last in a common faith that met, "two strong"

(Based on the Division of National Council of Christ in the Community Press)

Now Is The Time . . .

BY MAX SMITH



MAX SMITH

TO KILL CANADA THISTLE
owners should stage an all out attack on Canada Thistle throughout the season; these thistles are a noxious weed in Pennsylvania. Owners are expected to keep them under control. This may be done by mowing or by the use of chemical sprays; the latter is the most effective method since the roots are injured. 2,4-D and Amino Triazole sprays will be effective during the season to do a complete

TO IRRIGATE TO MAKE A CROP—Farmers that have irrigation equipment and a well should consider the practice of crop irrigation to a crop rather than delay the job until some drought and then try to save it. If normal rainfall around one inch of water every week or ten days there is little need of irrigation on average crops. If this does not come then the systems should furnish that need.

TO FORGET ABOUT SUCKERING SWEET CORN
search work has shown that it does not pay to remove suckers; in an average garden if the owner prefers to remove the suckers it should be done when the corn is done late in the season when the corn is not yet in the tasseling stage. Suckers are a barrier between top growth and root growth and their removal wastes foliage which manufactures food.

TO FERTILIZE ASPARAGUS AND RHUBARB
end of the cutting season both of these crops should be fertilized for greater yields next spring. The use of fertilizer such as a 5-10-10 or a 10-10-10 at the rate of 100 pounds per 100 feet of row for rhubarb and 300 pounds per 100 feet of row for asparagus is recommended. Fertilizer into the surface of the soil.