

FROM WHERE WE STAND

The Grass Is Not Always Greener

An old proverb says, "The grass always looks greener on the other side of the fence." It does not say that the grass is greener—it only looks that way.

During the recent fair season in our county, your editor heard another farm reporter commenting on the fine atmosphere surrounding the real Agricultural fairs locally. We feel that comments of that nature are deserved and certainly appreciated. There are persons in our communities who would like to see all the good wholesome farm shows turned into carnivals, but we feel that much more is to be lost than gained from such a move.

Whenever you allow gambling and kindred types of entertainment to become part of a fair, you invite slickers, shills, pickpockets, and other unsavory characters who sometimes refer to them as separators because they are highly skilled at the art of separating the unsuspecting visitor from his money.

Whenever one of the prime objectives of an exhibition is to raise money, the educational and inspirational value of that exhibition is greatly diminished.

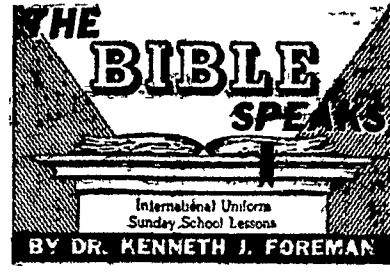
Whenever you allow a few agricultural exhibits to become the excuse you use to call a carnival "Farm Show", the agricultural side of the show will soon lose its reason for being.

Do not misunderstand. We are not condemning carnivals as such, but let's call them by their proper name. If a town wants and needs a carnival, it can find plenty of help to stage one and plenty of persons to support one. If one of the objectives of the staging committee is the acquisition of funds, a carnival will probably fit the situation better than a farm show. Most farm fairs must rely heavily on outside help for financial support. Our country is based on institutions that are not self supporting, but this does not make these institutions poor investments or undesirable parts of our communities. In fact, it tends to prove their value.

Persons who work closely with the organization of farm fairs could tell you of the tremendous pressure applied to have some form of gambling included in the program. No doubt most of the agricultural shows in the county could temporarily become self supporting by such means, but when the midway becomes more important than the judging ring, the affair must be called a carnival.

The fence is low and the temptation is strong, but on the side of the Agricultural Exhibits the pasturage is lush.

At least, that's how it looks from where we stand.



Bible Material: Acts 2.
Devotional Reading: Acts 2 16-21.

God's Power
Lesson for October 11, 1959

IS GOD only an "oblong blur"? Somebody is said to have reported that every time he tried to think of God, all he could get before his mind's eye was a kind of oblong blur. If God is as dim and shadowy as that, then the Holy Spirit must be even more so—a blur so dim that one cannot tell whether it is oblong or not.

The story of the earliest Christians, in the book of Acts, does not tell us all about the Holy Spirit that there is for us to know; it does not by any means clear up all the mysteries. But it does help us to understand a few important truths about the Holy Spirit.



Dr. Foreman

The Spirit of God

It makes no real difference whether we speak of the Holy Spirit or the Spirit of God. The Holy Spirit is God's Spirit, and only the Spirit of God is the completely Holy Spirit. A simple definition of the Holy Spirit is this: God at work in the life of man. The Spirit is not a messenger from God, and not an "influence"—as when we say that a young man has the "spirit" of his father, or that the "spirit" of a school is to be seen in all the students. The Spirit of God is God, God here and now, God-in-us. The first Christians did not understand this till after the Spirit came on the day of Pentecost (one of the great Jewish festivals). They had been brought up as Jews, and Jews of that time never supposed that God's Spirit was for every one, but only for a very few exceptional persons. It was at Pentecost that they learned that the Spirit is to be "poured out on ALL flesh," that is to say all sorts and conditions of men. They recognized the coming of the Spirit as the coming of God in a new and mighty way. No

one is ever nearer to God than when he is to the Holy Spirit.

What the Holy Spirit Is

When an African is converted, it takes some time to induce him to give up his magic gadgets. Even the poorest African says, "I have few such gadgets, but I will have them all. He has charms—it may be a ring hanging around his neck, a belt, or on his wrist, or one to ward off lightning, or another to protect him from enemies, and another to live a long time, and on and on. How many boy children the Holy Spirit is not the thing at all.

The Holy Spirit (as the Testament shows) does not guarantee freedom from sin. We know Christ had the Holy Spirit, but yet he was always in him, but yet he was terribly. All the Apostles, in the presence of the Spirit, were slain, tradition tells us that the Holy Spirit was not guaranteed that the person will never make a mistake. There are many mistakes in the New Testament, by persons who had received the Spirit. More than that, the Holy Spirit is not a magic charm to keep a person from sin. We know that Peter received the Holy Spirit, and we also know that he was free from sin after Pentecost (Galatians 2:11-14).

Power—For What?

The Holy Spirit, in the Bible, is always associated with Jesus himself had said, "you shall receive the Holy Spirit when the Holy Spirit comes upon you." Now the Christians in Jerusalem had some knowledge at Pentecost which never seem to have had since. It came like a blazing fire, and not come again. Speaking of "tongues," for instance, was another and more wonderful power, the power to "speak in tongues." Christ. This always includes things: the power to do things like Christ, the power to do business, in his name, the power to show by testimony, by living, what it means to be called by Christ. A "Christian" is not going nor showing, one who has ever known the power.

(Based on outlines of the Division of Christian National Council of the Christ in the U. S. A. Community Press Service)



Davidson

THIS WEEK
—In Washington
With Clinton Davidson
A Double Burden

A full study of the two-price plan, combined with revitalized research, can open new and more profitable large-scale markets for farmers, in the opinion of two outstanding Senators from the Pacific Northwest.

Too little is being done under present farm programs to help either the farmer or the consumer, Sen Warren G. Magnuson and Henry M. Jackson, both of Washington State, told us in an interview on farm problems.

The consumer - taxpayer, they agreed, today carries a double burden. His tax bill includes subsidy payments intended to hold down production as well as more than \$1 million a day in grain storage charges on excess production.

Meanwhile, they said, farm income continues to decline and farmers' costs continue to climb.

Two-Price Plan Urged
Senators Magnuson and Jackson contended both farmers and consumers would be far better off under a two-price system for wheat. This is the program which Congress passed in 1958, but which was vetoed.

Such a system would return to growers a fair price for that portion of their crop consumed domestically for

food, such as a loaf of bread, cake mix, etc., and permit open market sale of the remainder for export, livestock feed, or for industrial uses.

Actually, the Senators said, the price of wheat products would be increased very little since only about four cents worth of wheat now goes into a loaf of bread. The savings in taxes would more than offset the added cost.

The Washington Senators urged that the Senate and House Agriculture Committees give serious consideration to increased emphasis on research to find new and expanded uses for farm products.

Surpluses Over-Emphasized
Both of the Senators feel that too much blame is placed on "mounting surpluses" as the cause of every farm ailment. "Surpluses are a relatively small part of total farm output," they said, "representing only five to eight percent of annual production."

This compares, Sen. Magnuson pointed out, with a 100 percent increase in egg and poultry production, a 300 percent increase in oilseed production and a 47 percent increase in corn since 1939.

Sen Jackson maintains that "our ability to produce more food and fiber than we consume should be considered a blessing rather than a curse." The problem, he added, is to find sensible ways to utilize our God-given abundance.

Both Senators agree that research into the development of new markets for our agricultural abundance "nowhere nearly matches our production gains." Only a small amount, compared with the total farm program costs, goes for research to develop additional markets, they said.

A two-price program, when coupled with expanded research, is worth trying, the Senators told us, as a way of both raising farm income and getting the twin bur-

Silvex Controls
Bedstraw Weeds

Bedstraw, a weed threatening birdsfoot trefoil pasture in the Northeastern States, is being controlled experimentally by the use of silvex, a new herbicide, the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture reported.

The weed was controlled in test plots of birdsfoot trefoil by one overall spray of silvex - 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy) propionic acid—followed by spot treatment of surviving plants. Although the first harvest of birdsfoot trefoil was reduced by the herbicide, normal yields were obtained in subsequent cuttings.

Purpose of the tests was to find an herbicide that could control bedstraw not only in non-crop areas, but also in meadow and pasture crops such as birdsfoot trefoil. The experiments were conducted by Dr. Marvin M. Schreiber of USDA's Agricultural Research Service at Ithaca, N. Y., in cooperation with the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station.

Most efficient control of the weed was obtained by spraying, during the early stages of growth in the spring, 2 pounds per acre of silvex ester, or 4 pounds in aemine salt form. Each chemical for the overall spray was applied in 30 gallons of water per acre with tractor-drawn equipment. Spot treatments of remaining light infestations were made with a hand sprayer, using silvex ester at the rate of 3 pounds in 30 gallons of water per acre.

Bedstraw infests pastures, meadows, ditch banks, roadsides, and waste areas. The deep-rooted perennial, which first grows upright and later forms a dense mat, competes vigorously with crops for water, nutrients, and light. Grazing animals avoid bedstraw, enabling the weed to spread. It is resistant to 2, 4-D and 2,4,5-T—herbicides generally used to control the weeds in pastures, some crops, along ditch banks, and roadsides.

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ens of subsidy and carrying charges on storage off consumers' backs.

Now Is The Time . . .

BY MAX SMITH



MAX SMITH

TO BE ALERT FOR SHIPPING FEVER
Many feeder and stocker steers will be reported into this area in the next months, they have been exposed to cattle and to public yards and sales they should be segregated for several weeks and watched closely for symptoms of colds and shipping fever. They should not be allowed to come into contact with acclimated cattle now on feed, with stock, or with the dairy milking. Special care should be exercised to prevent infecting the entire herd.

TO BE CAREFUL WITH CORN PICKERS—Corn picking in full swing with many mechanical pickers in operation; this piece of machinery is one of the most dangerous on the farm; many have been injured for life through hurry and carelessness. Operators are urged to take time to be safe and stop the machine when cleaning or repairing.

TO PROVIDE EXERCISE FOR YOUNG STOCK—Herds of dairy cattle will soon be moving into their quarters and the heifers brought in from the back pastures in many cases these heifers are tied in stanchions into box-stalls where they get very little fresh air and exercise. It is suggested that the young heifers from a yearling age until freshening time, be allowed free access to an exercise lot and housed only in open sheds or pole barns. Not necessary to house them closely.

TO SPRAY FOR WINTERCRESS CONTROL—The yellow-flowering weed in the hay fields in the spring is often called wild mustard, but actually in many cases it is wintercress. The best method of control is to spray in October using one pint of MCP per acre in 6 to 7 gallons of water. It is very difficult to control when mature next spring may be eradicated by fall spraying.

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