

FROM WHERE WE STAND - An Ounce Of Prevention

It is just as true today as when it was first said many years ago. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

Farmers who depend too heavily on the use of medicines to control all their disease problems and other chemicals to combat all their other problems are fighting a losing battle.

We heard a poultryman say the other day, "With these new drugs you don't have to be as careful about disease as you used to."

We do not believe this is a realistic way of looking at the problem. There are several reasons why we believe it takes more than the use of drugs to stop infections after they are started.

With the wide spread use of antibiotics and other infection fighters, there have emerged hardier strains of some of the disease organisms. It is sometimes difficult to stop infections of epidemic proportions even with the use of the most modern drugs.

With the use of labor-saving devices has come the steady drift toward ever larger units for production of livestock and crop products. With larger units, and more crowded conditions in most cases, outbreaks are harder to prevent and harder to arrest if they do get a start.

The tendency to build up resistance to control measures has not been noticed in plants as it has with animal disease organisms; therefore, herbicides still work as well against certain plants as they always did. It is possible however to allow the build up of certain resistant species of noxious weeds by reducing some of their competition when spraying the susceptible plants.

We believe a program of control measures against agricultural pests, diseases, parasites, insects and weeds is necessary to modern farming, but we do not believe the farmer should overlook the part prevention should play in the program.

With livestock, one of the best control measures is a rigid sanitation program. Clean feeding and watering equipment, well constructed buildings that are clean, well ventilated, vermin free, and adjustments for the weather are prime essentials in the sanitation program for any livestock operation.

Many modern farmers have designated off-limit areas on their farms. In our opinion, this is an excellent measure to prevent the carrying of diseases from an infected farm to a clean one. Especially is this important if vaccine

made from live virus is being used in the community.

With the use of modern chemicals, farm work has been made lighter and more certain to return a fair profit, but they should not be looked upon to do the work of prevention which the farmer should do himself.

With or without the use of chemicals, one of the most important parts of any cure is early detection and treatment. Diseases can be arrested easier in the early stages, insects can usually be controlled easier if they are treated as soon as discovered and weeds are much easier to kill before they have developed large root systems.

We should all appreciate the value of the modern aids to farming developed by the chemical industry, but we should not forget that prevention is easier and more economical than cure.

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

GEORGE WASHINGTON AS A FARMER

The Syracuse, New York, Post-Standard recently carried an illuminating portrait of George Washington in a little-known role—that of a farmer.

Dr. Karl D. Butler, the well known agricultural economist who wrote the article, points out that: "Washington's first and true love was undoubtedly that of the land." He was a large property-owner and was keenly interested in improving and conserving the soil. And in this, as in so many other ways, the First President was far ahead of his times. Dr. Butler writes: "... he advocated the use of plows, drills and other crude forerunners of modern farm equipment. He knew well that tobacco depleted the fertility of land and advocated fertilization of the soil, but his neighbors by and large were able to buy new land cheaper than they were able to fertilize the old."

Well, times certainly have changed! Fertilization is as much a part of land management today as irrigation. And those crude pieces of equipment whose use Washington advocated have undergone a magical metamorphosis. Mechanization, in this era of sky-high labor costs, is the key to successful farming. The machines are models of efficiency, long-life, low operating costs and productive ability. Equally important, they make possible and practical the conservation techniques that will save our precious and limited acreage of croplands for future generations.

At least another year of decision and inaction. Times Have Changed

The unity that existed in farm ranks through the troublous post-depression 1930's and the critical war and post-war 1940's has all but disappeared in Washington. Most of the farm laws enacted during that almost 20-year period had bipartisan support, as well as endorsement by the farm organizations.

Members of the two major political parties, unable to agree have stressed their disagreement on basic farm policy. There has been too much emphasis on the part of both parties on placing blame rather than on accepting responsibility and working toward enactment of constructive farm legislation.

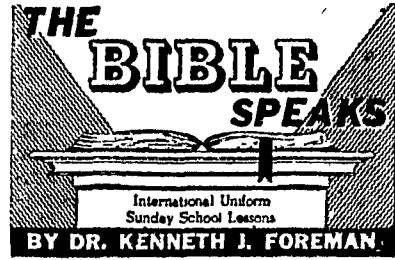
To say that Congress has (Turn to page 6)

Rural Rhythms

ABILITY

By: Carol Dean Huber
"Men may come and men may go,
But I go on forever."
Thus babbles on the little brook,
But it's really not so clever.

For men can change the course of brooks
And rearrange the sod;
The only thing that cannot change
Is God.



BY DR. KENNETH J. FOREMAN
Bible Material: Matthew 6:1-18; Luke 18:9-14.
Devotional Reading: 2 Corinthians 3:1-15.

Sincere Religion

Lesson for May 22, 1960

THE Greeks had a word for it. One of their words which we translate by the word "sincere" meant looking the same in all lights. The old-fashioned crooked merchant did not keep his store well lighted. If you were buying cloth, or anything made of cloth, you had to take it to the front of the store where you could get a good look at your purchase by daylight. And you wouldn't buy, unless what had looked good to you inside the store looked just as good on the outside.



Dr. Foreman

A sincere man is likewise a man who looks the same in all lights. He is the same around the clock. You know what he is like and you know he will stay that way. He says what he thinks and hopes people will agree with him; but if they don't, he still says what he thinks.

The Romans had a name for it too, a word which is the direct ancestor of our word "sincere." It is said that the original word meant "without wax," and referred to fine porcelain or alabaster that did not have cracks and holes filled up by wax. A sincere person thus would be one who is what he seems to be. He is not synthetic, he is real. He is not fragile, he is solid.

Of all human activities, you would think that religion would be the most free from insincerity. But everybody knows how hypocrites collect around churches, and every Christian knows how hard it is to be sincere all the time. Jesus never used the word "sincere" but he often referred to hypocrites, who are the opposite of sincere. As usual, Jesus expressed what he meant by illustrations, not by long words.

Let us define sincere religion in terms of a sincerely religious per-

son. (There is not any one of course, as "religion" by is always in people. Any paper, like this column, stance, or even the Bible, point you to religious persons according to Jesus, the person whose prayers are heard by whom God rewards in the person who really prays to not for a show-off. Hypocrites said, pray while thinking how their prayers will be known by other people. They want to know they are playing. Now many a Christian who does to impress other people do to impress himself. He is not careful about his language, he were writing the prayer class in English. He is about how long it is, and Many people are afraid to public, not because God like it, but because God being would smile at it is ridiculous?

Sincere Generosity

A religious person prays. A religious person is generous. A religious person is generous. I agree on that. But not everyone who prays, and gives to who is religious in the way he expects his followers to be. Sincerity spoils it all. If prayer is a form of self-advertising, a worthless prayer. And if sincerity is a form of self-advertising, then it is worthless too. The way to be certain you are generous is to ask yourself: I be just as generous if I knew about it? To want "credit" for the good action shows that you are not. What you really are after, case, is not to help others boost your own stock.

There are two kinds of particular who are perhaps tempted to sincerity more than most people are. Parents and parents. This is because are supposed to set good example and because they live in plain of the people (church members or children) whom they are posed to influence for good. Pharisees of Jesus' time were looked up to as religious. But they fell for the temptation "putting on a show." To be religious because people expect; to be religious because have to be, to be religious because you want your example to far and wide; to be religious any reason at all except for and above all to please God be a religious fake.

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

Now Is The Time . . .

BY MAX SMITH



MAX SMITH

TO KILL CUTWORMS—The control of cutworms before planting corn or tobacco is possible by spraying the entire field at least three or four days before planting with chlordane, toxaphene, DDT, or heptachlor. This may be used; allow three days after spraying and prior to planting for the insecticide to work. This practice will improve stands and reduce labor needs.

TO BE CAREFUL WITH SPRAY MATERIALS—Extreme care is needed in the storage and handling of all spray materials.

This practice cannot get too much attention, and carelessness could be very costly. When filling spray tanks extreme caution should be used not to contaminate wells, ponds, or streams. This has been done many times and these damages are difficult to correct. Keep the labels on the container, and organize the storage places.

TO FERTILIZE FARM PONDS—Most ponds will respond to regular fertilization in order to obtain the desired green color to the water; this is essential to prevent the sunbathing from going to the bottom of the pond and increasing the growth of weeds and algae. Fertilizer will encourage the growth of plankton in the water, a very small water plant that will result in the desired color. Regular applications 2 to 3 weeks apart are recommended using a 10-10-5, 8-8-2 or a 10-10-10 complete fertilizer. The rate should be 50 pounds of fertilizer per season per acre of water, broadcast from the edges or apply from a boat. Well fertilized ponds will have few weeds and little algae or pond scum.

TO CONTINUE FEEDING HAY—Dairymen are urged to supplement lush pastures with liberal amounts of quality hay; portable hay racks are successfully used by many dairymen to provide dry matter at all times for the milking herd. Less bloating, scouring, and udder inflammation will be experienced and the fresh grass will be better utilized when mixed with hay in the digestive system.

TO KEEP YOUNG CALVES OFF OF PASTURE—Calves under 10 months of age should be continued on feedings of quality hay and silage plus some grain daily instead of being turned to grass. When young calves are on grass they are unable to eat enough of the high moisture grass and therefore, become stunted in their growth.



Davidson

THIS WEEK

—In Washington

With Clinton Davidson

Unsolved Problem

It is now apparent that any "reasonable alternative" to present farm programs, which both agree are not effective. Congress has sent no action to meet what both major farm bill to the White House. Congress has sent no action to meet what both major farm bill to the White House. Congress has sent no action to meet what both major farm bill to the White House.

Although the President offered at that time to compromise with Congress on

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