

FROM WHERE WE STAND Can't See The Forest For The Trees

He can't see the forest for the trees, is a familiar quotation used to describe a situation which occurs when someone is so close to a very obvious problem that he can not see it.

Sometimes we are so wrapped up in the minor problems we let the major problems get out of focus. Sometimes we are so wrapped up in the business of making a living that we forget the principles of life.

Sometimes we are so intent on taking a living out of the soil that we forget to leave life in the soil. We become so intent in wringing out of the soil every ounce of production that we forget to maintain the soil's production potential.

As we drive about this beautiful county we joy in the broad, fertile fields and well kept buildings. We take pride in living in a county where the farmers express their pride in careful maintenance of their farms. We enjoy looking at the carefully laid out contour strips in the fields and we note with satisfaction the many farm ponds and wildlife sanctuaries maintained for the purposes of conservation.

But just as we are becoming convinced that every farmer in this wonderful county has finally become convinced that he must conserve the soil and water on his farm, we drive past a farm where the field is plowed right out to the edge of the macadam.

We passed one field recently where the corn rows ended less than 12 inches from the edge of the paving. The violation of the laws of nature were so obvious we stopped the car and check-

ed to see just how near the road the corn was growing and found the little seedlings coming through the ground less than a foot from the blacktop, but we concluded they would not be there long. Unmistakable signs were there. Little rills had already formed from rainwater running off the road and down the gutter. The corn plants probably will not be there very long, for if they are not washed away by runoff water they will be dried up from lack of water in the skimpy soil that near the edge of a highway.

Now if this were a unique case in the county, or if it were an extremely rare case, this would be wasted time and paper, but this is not a unique case nor is it rare.

The road-supervisor in one county township has already formally requested farmers not to plow so near the highway that machinery has to use the roadway to turn around. The county superintendent of state highways has said there are farms where soil is returned to the fields several times each year.

A deplorable situation does exist in many areas. Too many farmers are so close to their quest for production that they can not see the destruction of production potential.

The thundershower season with its cloudbursts is upon us. We must be even more mindful of the dangers of soil erosion during these months just ahead. We should all get out of the trees once in a while to take a good look at the forest.

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



Davidson

THIS WEEK —In Washington With Clinton Davidson

Freedom Academy

For several years now Senator Karl Mundt of South Dakota has been carrying on a one-man campaign in the Senate for establishment of a Freedom Academy to train "cold war fighters."

The United States, he insists, has spent many billions preparing for a possible military war, but has almost completely neglected training men and women for the type of cold war we are attempting to wage against communism.

Many people, including both military and civilian government officials, concede that, so far, we have made a rather poor showing in the cold war "We are," Sen. Mundt insists, "almost totally unprepared for that kind of a war"

Averill Harriman, former ambassador to Russia and currently President Kennedy's "ambassador at large" said recently that we are losing the cold war and that unless Russia makes an unexpected blunder we can expect to continue losing it for some time to come.

Gaining Supporters

Recent U. S. set-backs in Cuba and Laos have brought Sen Mundt new support, both in and out of Congress, for his proposal to establish an academy to train cold war fighters. Eleven other Senators now are co-sponsoring the bill.

"The Freedom Academy,"

Sen Mundt said recently, "has been proposed to fill a serious and continuing void in our national effort to meet and defeat the forces of totalitarian communism.

"The communist countries are spending huge sums to train people for political and economic warfare. Such a program has extended over several decades. The results, from the Communist viewpoint, are justifying the efforts."

A Freedom Academy, such as that backed by Senator Mundt and others, would be on an equal footing with the Military, Naval and Air Force academies

Time Running Out

Hardly anyone in Washington would argue that we have not been for sometime, and still are, falling seriously behind in the cold war. Communists have made significant gains in Asia, Africa and Latin America

Last year the Senate Judiciary Committee called the bill "a practical fundamental approach to our national survival" and recommended that it be passed "at the earliest possible time."

The committee reported it considered the bill "one of the most important ever introduced in Congress." It is, the committee said, "the first measure to recognize that a concentrated training program must precede a significant improvement in our

cold war capabilities."

The cost of such an academy would be only a fraction of what we are now spending, through various foreign aid programs, in defending the Free World against the spread of communism.

Small Grains

(From page 1)

On 27 plots over the state during the past six years, Redcoat averaged 43 bushels per acre while Dual made 41 Seneca made 38 and Pennoll made 37 bushels.

Pfeiffer said Redcoat is very resistant to leaf rust and mildew. Disadvantages of the new variety include a reported tendency to shatter in the field, but Pfeiffer said this has not been a problem in Pennsylvania. Redcoat is also somewhat susceptible to Septoria, but new strains are showing more resistance, he said.

Supplies of Redcoat seed will be limited for planting in 1961 since only 1,000 bus. of foundation seed was released to seed growers last fall.

Harold G. Marshall, Plant breeder with the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, stationed at Penn State, said among all the winter oats varieties, Norline looks best. It is stiffest in the straw and more winter-hardy than any other variety tested, he said. Norline was released several years ago, and seed is available in limited quantities.

Lancaster Farming

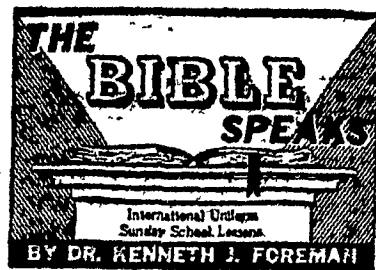
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Burning Tongue

Lesson for June 18, 1961

THE first date he had with the girl, he enjoyed so much he asked for a second. The next time he went to her house, instead of his talking most of the time (as she intended he should), she carried the conversational ball, so to speak. She was a smooth and easy talker, but when the young man got home and had time to think it over, one point struck him. That girl did not actually have a good word to say about anybody but herself and her one close girl friend. Everybody else she mentioned—and she seemed to know everybody—she tore down; wittily, cleverly, in a very interesting fashion. The young man could not help thinking: When I am gone, what does she say about me? He never went back to find out.

"The Tongue Is An Unrighteous World"

The world of the tongue is a wide one. It is as wide as human language. Even today, with all our printing presses, microfilms, and recording machines, the spoken word is much more common than the written or recorded word. The world of the tongue, however, is wider than what reaches the ear. It is advertising, novels, books of poetry and science, it is fact and fiction, it is useful and useless, it is ugly and beautiful, it is true and it is false. The dictionary can be used just as easily to tell lies as to tell the truth. The tongue can be used to build people up or to tear them down.

Now the Bible warns over and over against the sins of the tongue. Some people think that the only real sins are acts that are done, not words that are spoken. What is a word but a sound, a noise? Stabbing a man with an ice-pick

is murder, and it's real and it had; but how can talk hurt anybody? That is bad logic. Most sins begin with thought, then they break out into words, words bring forth all the sins there are. In the Bible story of the first sin why did Eve disobey God? She was talked into it. Why did Adam sin? Eve talked him into it. That the way it goes, we aren't usually pushed or prodded into sin by gun in our ribs; somebody talks us into it.

The Tongue Is a Fire

When James (Jesus' half brother) says, "The tongue is a fire," he did not mean anything good. In the same passage he calls the tongue a restless evil, full of deadly poison. It is like a diseased organ, staining the whole body, like a diseased liver causing jaundice or like certain fatal poisons which turn the victims' faces blue in short, he is reminding us of what every sensible person knows, the tongue can be destructive. Like fire, like poison, like a cancer, fire, when it destroys, does not rebuild.

Is Fire Bad?

So it is with the tongue. A little lie told in secret is repeated and repeated, and it loses no fat in the telling. A careless mean remark can spread till it ruins some one's reputation. Would you rather be stabbed in the back with that ice-pick and have it over quickly, or do you want to be stabbed in the back with a slander, see your world melt away from you, and suffer a lingering living death from the fire of suspicion and hate which that slander has kindled. The fire of the tongue lasts long and goes farther and can do more harm than any flames that kill the wild game or turn great mansions to ashes. Nevertheless, it is not always bad. Without fire man could never have become civilized. But the only way to make fire good is to control it. Fire is tamed, unwatched, is almost always bad. It is the guarded, controlled fire, in the furnace or the stove or the motor car or in the laboratory, that is a friend to man. So the tongue unguarded, clattering wild, can do damage. Can insurance can replace? Can you control your tongue? Best way to stop a fire is before it starts.

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Now Is The Time . . .

BY MAX SMITH



MAX SMITH

TO CLEAN AND SPRAY EMPTY GRAIN BINS—Winter Barley and Wheat harvest is approaching rapidly. Grain bins should be thoroughly cleaned and sprayed with an insecticide to prevent any carry-over grain insects. Use 3/4 pint of 57% Methothon in 2 1/2 gallons of water per 1000 feet, or 1 quart of 25% Methoxychlor emulsion in 2 1/2 gallons of water. This practice is strongly recommended to prevent putting clean grain in an infested bin.

TO SPRAY SECOND CROP OF ALFALFA AND TREFOIL—These two legumes are susceptible to injury from leafhopper for both the second and third cuttings; the spray of 1 1/2 quarts of Methoxychlor per acre should be applied when the new growth is 4 to 6 inches high. In the past the control of this insect has prevented much of the yellow stunted second growth on alfalfa and trefoil.

TO MAKE SURE YOUR WATER SUPPLY IS SAFE—The general appearance, taste, and smell of water is no assurance that it is safe to use. In some areas of the country surveys have indicated that more than 50% of the rural water supplies are contaminated with human and animal sewage. All farm and rural residents are urged to have their water supply tested in order to prevent diseases and intestinal disorders.

TO ROTATE THOSE PASTURES—On most types of pasture a sound system of rotational grazing is the most efficient method of utilizing high production per acre per animal unit. After an area has been grazed, it is suggested that the remaining weeds and grass be mowed and then the area fertilized with either nitrogen for the grasses, or a complete fertilizer for the grass-legume mixture. After these practices are done, the area should be allowed a 10-day to 2-week rest before the animals are returned. This rotational system, where the grazing area is divided into three or more plots, will permit new growth and greater production.

RURAL RHYTHMS

RAIN ON A FARM
By: Carol Dean Huber

The gentle rain is falling on the dry, parched ground; The chickens run for shelter but the ducks all splash around

The cow just turns her back to rain; it doesn't bother her, And kitten scampers in and dries her wet, bedraggled fur. But all the little green plants look up as if to say, "What a good cool drink this is on such a hot, dry day."