

FROM WHERE WE STAND -

Ignore The Dragon — It'll Go Away

There is an old Chinese folk tale about a peasant couple with a large number of children. Once a dragon came to their home and began eating the children. As the dragon ate the last child, the old couple were still telling themselves, and each other, "Just ignore it and maybe it will go away."

All too often, we deal with agricultural dragons in just this fashion. We think the less we say about a problem, the less severe it is apt to get. We seem to feel that if we just ignore our problems they will go away.

But we do not believe our problems can be solved by ignoring them—any more than the Chinese peasants' problem was solved. We believe with inaction a problem has a better chance to become a disaster. Sometimes we make a mistake when we act and hasten the time of the disaster, but more often we avert a serious problem by acting to solve a minor one.

Everywhere we have gone among dairymen since late summer, we have heard the same refrain. "Milk supplies are building up. We need to cut back production. We need to police our industry before we are in the same position the broiler men and the turkey producers have worked themselves into," we hear on every hand.

But it appears that everyone is either trying to ignore the problem in the hopes that it will go away, or everyone is trying to frighten his neighbor into cutting back production. Every dairyman we have talked with is certain someone should do something about cutting the flow of milk, but the only changes we have heard about are increases in cow numbers.

Now couple this situation with the decrease in per-capita consumption of milk and the problem has the makings of a full scale disaster.

Maybe we ought to look at this decreased consumption for a minute. A few weeks ago some well-meaning scientists reported traces of radioactivity in some milk in one of our southern states and almost immediately the consumption of milk was off. It does not matter that the scientists went on to explain that the amount of radioactivity in the milk was well within the limits of safety. The following day, one very well known and respected nationally-broadcast news analyst bawled to the nation's consumers that, "hot milk" had been found. The damage had been done.

The egg producers know something about this kind of situation. When one doctor made some fantastic claims about the harm to the arteries that could accrue from eating eggs, doctors all over the country jumped on the cholesterol bandwagon and began to peddle the same poison.

It did not change the sagging egg

consumption picture much when report after report from reputable clinics and doctors all over the world denied the connection between eggs and blood cholesterol. The damage had already been done.

But the egg producers did not hope to frighten their dragon away by ignoring or denying his presence. They admitted they had a fight on their hands and went right into the fray swinging with both fists.

First they armed themselves with facts from reputable sources and then they took the facts to the place where the trouble started. They might have hoped for immediate results, but damage of the kind they hoped to repair is never quickly healed.

Witness an excerpt from a report recently released by the Poultry and Egg National Board.

"As the Poultry and Egg National Board's professional journal egg advertising campaign completes its first year, there are definite indications of its effectiveness in minimizing the cholesterol scare. Physicians and members of related profession are taking a more positive stand for eggs."

Notice the PENEBA report says only that physicians are taking a more positive stand. The members of the board by no means feel that the job is finished. In fact, the concluding paragraph of the report states, "While one year is too short a time to evaluate a campaign of this nature, the trend is in the right direction and we are expecting the continuation of positive results in 1962."

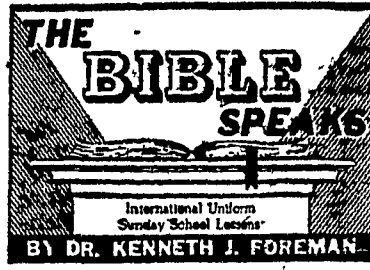
We believe it is the duty of the dairy industry to put into the hands of doctors and other nutritionists the facts concerning radioactivity and milk. We believe those persons most influential as advisors on eating habits must know that a diet rich in calcium (one of the most plentiful minerals in milk) is one of the best defenses the body can have against radiation sickness.

We believe milk must retain its place of honor in the American diet, and we believe it is the duty of every dairyman to help preserve that position for dairy products.

We believe it is the duty of producers to help maintain a market which will use all the production at a profit to the producer. Bemoaning the fact that too much milk is being produced will never cause one more ounce to be consumed. Crying that someone ought to cut back production while you add more cows will never effectively reduce a surplus. Pretending that no problem exists will not make the problem any less severe.

The dragon is fattening and growing stronger every day. We need not panic, but it won't go away if we just ignore it.

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



Bible Material: Exodus 32; 34; Deuteronomy 5:1-21, Matthew 5:1-20.
Devotional Reading: Matthew 12:1-9, 19-20.

Laws For Living

Lesson for January 7, 1962

THREE questions are asked sooner or later by every thoughtful person. What can I know? What can I believe? and What shall I do? During the next three months these Bible studies, in which more than 80 denominations join, will be working on that third question. All Christians are agreed that the standard for our life and



Dr. Foreman's action in this world is to be found in the Bible. But here the difficulties and hard questions begin. What part of the Bible, Old or New Testaments? The teachings of Moses or the teachings of Jesus? the Law or the Gospel? the Ten Commandments or the Spirit of Jesus? Can a Christian be described as one who has outgrown the Ten Commandments?

No conflict
All this either-or business points in the wrong direction. If the first Christians had thought that the gospel did away with the Ten Commandments, they would not have kept the Old Testament. If the people who wrote the stories of Jesus and his teachings had supposed they were in conflict with the word and will and law of God as they found it in the Old Testament, they would not have undertaken to write the New Testament. It is not a case of "either the Ten Commandments or the Spirit of Jesus." It is not a question of Moses versus Christ. Saint Paul calls the Law "holy and just and good" (Romans 7:12). Jesus said that not the least part of the Law should pass away "till all be accomplished" or "till its purpose is complete" as J. B. Phillips translates it.

What we have is rather the Law in the Gospel (i.e. in the whole New Testament teaching), the Law as interpreted by the gospel, the Law seen in the light of the

gospel, the Ten Commandments understood as Jesus understood them.

Never obsolete
Confusion about the Ten Commandments would clear away considerably if people realized that they are not like the laws and statutes of our nation or states and cities today. Our laws become obsolete because they are confined to one particular situation, and when the situation no longer exists, the law just fades away. For instance, it used to be required by law in various communities that drinking-troughs be provided for horses. When horses were replaced by horsepower, the horse-troughs vanished. A certain school in New York State, about the year 1845, had among its regulations one that forbade all students to enter "taverns, groceries or other places of entertainment." It is safe to say that that school long since dropped that rule. Grocery stores in the village have changed quite a lot in the past 100 years or more. Now the Ten Commandments never were intended to be like rules and regulations. In the Old Testament, they are given three different times, and each time differently. (Ex. 20, Ex. 34; and Deut. 5.) The careful reader will see that already the Commandments were being revised, as we would say, to fit new situations. They represent principles rather than rules, and so are immortal.

A fresh beginning
In the great summary of Jesus' teaching which we have in the Sermon on the Mount, while Jesus had a good deal to say about interpreting the law of God, he did not begin with this. He did not begin with laws of any kind. He began (as everybody knows) with "Beatitudes." That is, he starts off by describing those to whom God's kingdom belongs, those who will see God, those who are rightly called the sons of God. If you have the wrong kind of people, no amount of laws will improve matters much. You do not get a better world by saying the Ten Commandments louder and faster. You get a better world not by improvements in laws, but by improvements in people. "Improvements" is too weak a word. Radical change is more what Jesus is calling for.

Only those who are so close to the mind and will of God that they can be called "sons of God," only those who are growing in Godlikeness, are the kind of persons who have discovered what it is to live.

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● Tobacco Show

(From page 1)

in the history of the county show was won by Galen Witmer, East Earl R1, a student at New Holland High School

In other business, the Lancaster County Tobacco Growers Association elected Martin Cassel secretary to replace Arthur Reist. Relected were Harold B. Endslow, President; J. C. Stehman, Vice President; and Willis Hackman, Treasurer.

Judges for the show were Ben E. Mann, independent broker; Vincent Hurst, returned from Bayuk Cigars Inc. and George Carman, General Cigar Co.

CHAMPIONSHIPS

Filler — Roy M. Rohrer, Strasburg R1.

Wrapper — J. C. Stehman, Lancaster R6

Binder — J. Arthur Swarr of Landisville.

FFA — Galen Witmer, of East Earl R1 (filler).

WRAPPER

Short Wrapper — 1, J. Arthur Swarr; 2, J. C. Stehman; 3, Dotti Ann Hess, 2421 Fruitville Pike; 4, Christian

H. Hess, 2421 Fruitville Pike; 5, Henry Herr, Lancaster R7. 5, John S. Haebecker, Lancaster R1

Long Wrapper — 1, J. C. Stehman (champion); 2, J. Richard Nissley, Manheim R4; 3, Eugene M. Rohrer, of Strasburg R1; 4, J. Harold Frey, Marietta R1; 5, Jay Hostetter, Manheim R1.

FFA Wrapper — 1, Laverne Good, New Holland R2; 2, Wilmer L. Sheitzer, Milersville R1; 3, Roy Bowman, New Holland R1; 4, Willis H. Hackman, Elizabethtown R3; 5, Glen Witmer.

FILLER

Short Filler — 1, Paul Nissley, Holtwood R2; 2, J. Arthur Swarr; 3, Larry E. Swarr, Landisville; 4, Melvin L. Long, Lititz R3; 5, Glen Witmer.

Long Filler — 1, Roy M. Rohrer (champion); 2, Witmer J. Rohrer, Strasburg R1; 3, J. C. Stehman; 4, R. W. Martin, Lititz R3; 5, J. A. Hostetter.

FFA Filler — 1, Galen Witmer (champion); 2, Larry R. Weaver, New Holland R1; 3, Leon D. Weaver, of New Holland R1; 4, Laverne Good

BINDER

Short Binder — 1, J. C. Steman; 2, Eugene M. Rohrer; 3, J. Arthur Swarr; 4, Melvin L. Long; 5, Roy M. Rohrer.

Long Binder — 1, J. Arthur Swarr (champion); 2, Larry E. Swarr; 3, J. C. Stehman; 4, Witmer J. Rohrer; 5, Melvin Fisher, Strasburg R1.

Lancaster Farming

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MAX SMITH

TO KEEP FERTILIZER DRY—Many farmers have already received some of their fertilizer needs for the spring of 1962; this material should be carefully stored and away from any snow or rain, a so, it should not be stored on the ground floor because of drawing moisture and becoming lumpy. Attention to this matter during the winter months will reduce waste and fertilizer losses.

TO SPRAY TREES OR BRUSH—The dormant spray to kill small trees and brush may be applied at any time during the winter months when temperatures are not below the freezing point. A mixture of 2,4,5 T and fuel oil will kill most any bush or tree; the material should be applied to the bark of the bushes and to the trunk of the trees; with larger trees over six inches in diameter it is best to cut several grooves around the tree in order to permit the material to get into the sap area faster.

TO KEEP BEDDING UNDER THE COWS — Dairymen with stall barns are urged to give special attention to the bedding situation under the cows at all times. This is very important to prevent the udders from getting chilled on the cold concrete and to prevent udder injury. In some cases a layer of sawdust or shavings put down first and then the straw on top will make a very good bed. Extra effort to keep the concrete covered at all times will provide cow comfort and less udder problems.

TO PROTECT MANURE — Barnyard manure is still a valuable crop to any farmer; all livestock producers are urged to handle this product carefully in order to prevent the loss of the fertilizer elements. In the case of most dairymen with stall barns the manure is hauled to the field daily by requirement. However with other types of livestock the manure is often piled out in the weather too long; unless the barnyard is very tight or a manure pit is constructed, many of the valuable elements will be washed out of the manure. If manure is to be piled outside for any length of time, a covered, water-tight manure pit is advised for best storage. Also, the adding of super-phosphate in the barn to the manure will help preserve some of the fertilizer elements.

Now Is The Time . . .

BY MAX SMITH