

From Where We Stand . . .

So Thanks . . .

By Everett Newswanger, Staff Reporter

Last week we had the opportunity to meet and talk to some mighty fine young people at the 4-H Demonstration Days. We believe these youth are typical of the kind of teenagers growing up in our farm community. And we couldn't help but think of the one hundred and ninety local leaders who form the backbone of most of the local club activities.

How many hours a year do these unselfish parents spend on this project? Fifty, one hundred, two hundred, or more? We doubt if they have ever stopped to count. But it's certain they are providing a learning experience for our boys and girls that can not be measured in dollars and cents.

Under this leadership our youth learn to win (which is nice) and lose (more learned) just like happens in adult life. Also with a club project to occupy youth minds, our farm teenagers have less time to be destructive. This not only means better men and women in the future but a safer community now.

So thanks to our local leaders for taking time to help make Lancaster the Safe Teenager County.

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Farm Safety A Full Time Job

The modern farm is a comparatively safe place to live. But it remains a dangerous place to work.

There were 8,700 farm residents killed in accidents in 1962, about the same as the year before. But there were 3 per cent fewer farmers.

Death rates increased in all accident classes but work, just as they did nationally, according to the National Safety Council. The farm work rate had a small decrease while the national rate was unchanged.

Farming continues to rank as the third most hazardous occupation. Only mining, including quarrying and petroleum drilling, and construction have higher accidental death rates.

Motor vehicle, home and public accidents affect farm residents about as severely as other Americans. But work accidents, the smallest classification nationally, on the farm remain second only to motor vehicle accidents.

Safety procedures, developed in other industries, are as necessary on the farm as in other work if farm safety is to be brought into line with the rest of the nation.

Supervision of employees is much more difficult on the farm than in a factory. The worker often works alone and an unsafe act may go unnoticed and uncorrected.

Frequently the farm employee is

temporary help — an itinerant worker or a student working during the summer. Too often he lacks the proper training and knowledge to work safely.

The farm employer should make an extra effort to be sure that his workers understand their duties and the proper, safe way to operate equipment and handle the materials they use. It cannot be assumed that a high school student can operate a tractor properly because he has a driver's license — no matter how safe a driver he may be.

National Farm Safety Week, July 19-25, is a time when we examine the progress we are making.

Farm safety is a full-time job we must work at all year round.

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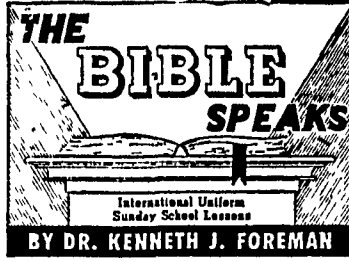
More Food From Less Land

One thing can be said with certainty about the use of chemicals in agriculture — and it is an enormously important thing. Without them, as a publication of the Agricultural Extension Service of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute has pointed out, ". . . our society would revert to a primitive state and many people would die of hunger."

The pesticides have been the source of most of the controversy. Actually, they represent only about 2 per cent of the total sales of the agricultural chemicals industry — fertilizers are the dominant product. But their value is far greater than that small percentage figure indicates. To quote the Institute again, "It is because, with a few exceptions, pesticides have been used in beneficial ways that we in the United States enjoy an abundant, wholesome, and safe food supply."

Yet, it seems, only a beginning has been accomplished. Some 95 per cent of our forest lands and 97 per cent of our permanent pasture lands have not been treated. The annual losses caused by pests, says the Institute, reach the incredible total of \$11 billion. And hard, actual experience has amply demonstrated the menace. Some years ago the tomato crop in the eastern part of this country was not sprayed with fungicides. The result was that a blight fungus destroyed more than 50 per cent of the crop in 10 states.

The problem will grow more, not less, severe. So far as our food supply is concerned, we are confronted with two opposed and formidable forces. The population increases, at a swift pace. With it, more and more land is taken out of food production and given to industrial and residential areas, highways, airports, and all the other demands of modern civilization. To feed more people from a decreasing acreage means that the utmost use must be made of advanced agricultural techniques — and the proper use of chemicals is one of the most important of them.



God the Deliverer

Lesson for July 19, 1964

Background Scripture: Exodus 5:1 through 15:21.
Devotional Reading: Exodus 15:11-18.

MOST MEN have their own favorite "image" of themselves. When a visiting speaker is to be introduced at some meeting or other, the one who is going to have to introduce him is embarrassed, not for lack of something to say but by the fact that the guest is distinguished in various ways. "How would you prefer to be introduced?" he may ask the visitor. Now without being irreverent we



Dr. Foreman can say that while God could be introduced in an infinite number of ways, there may be one way he prefers to be known. The Bible gives us a number of God's introductions of himself. We know God wishes us to think of him. It is interesting and important to observe that God never calls himself the Trinity, or the Great Mystery, or the All, or the Sky-god or many other titles men have thought up for him. One of his favorite titles is Deliverer.

God at the Red Sea

One event in their history always stood out—and still does—for the people known to us as Jews, known to their Egyptian masters as Hebrews. That was their deliverance from Egypt. As long as the Jews have been here as a people (they have seldom been a nation but always a people) they have loved to remember that God rescued them from Egypt. In times of doubt and despair they were always encouraged by their prophets to remember one thing, one great thing God had done for them. They never took credit for getting away from the land of bitter bondage. They did not even call Moses their deliverer. It was God who brought both Moses and his

people from slavery to freedom. God is always for freedom

God is both impartial and partial. He is impartial; that is, he plays no favorites. He does not have one set of laws for the good and another for the evil; he does not exempt some favored pets from suffering and defeat. In the Old Testament phrase, he is no respecter of persons. He is not awed by any man's eminence nor made anxious by any man's hostility. He is the same kind of God always and everywhere. Yet he is partial also, in a way. That is, he does take sides. He did not look at the plight of the Israelites in Egypt as if he were a spectator from out of town at a ball game. The visitor does not care who wins, just so it is a good game. "May the best team win," he says; but he does not help either side. God, on the other hand, was for the Israelites and against the Egyptians. He was for the Hebrews not because they were sweet, loving and holy, which they certainly were not; he was for them because they were mistreated. — "Oppressed" is the Bible word for it—and God is against oppression then and always. If you ever take the part of those who mistreat instead of those who are mistreated, you find yourself on the opposite side from God.

Within the shadows

Now there are two things to remember about this God of freedom, the only true God there is. One is: He does not always act as soon as we may want him to. The Hebrews had been oppressed for some time before he came to the rescue. We do not know why this is, but it is a fact. The other point to remember is that God often acts, as it were, in disguise. It is said of a hero in the Old Testament (Gideon) that the "Spirit of the Lord clothed itself with 'Gideon.'" It looked like Gideon doing great exploits, but Gideon was a cloak-of-darkness for the spirit of God. So it was at the Exodus from Egypt. Some people, no doubt the Egyptians themselves, could have said, Oh, there was nothing miraculous. We had a low tide and a high wind and they got away while the fog lay all along the shore. But the rejoicing Israelites did not praise the cloud of smoke nor the wind nor the low tide. They praised the God who had set them free. They could see through his disguises. Can we?

GO TO CHURCH SUNDAY

Now Is The Time . . .

BY MAX SMITH



MAX SMITH

To Accept Soil Testing

The complete soil test is one of the very best means of determining the needs of the soil; to apply lime and fertilizer without any testing is merely guessing and not a sound practice. Summer seedings of alfalfa and fall seedings of pastures and fall grains are in the planning stage and a complete soil test will reveal what the crops need. Lime for the 1965 legume seedings should be applied to the soil this fall. The application of limestone on top of a new grass field after an attempted seeding, is far from the best means of correcting soil acidity.

To Renovate Pastures

Old sod fields that are to be seeded down to a new grass stand this September should be treated during late July in order to kill the present growth of weeds and grass. Plowing or discing are common ways of preparing a new seed bed, it will take at least a month in order to get a complete kill of the old sod and to get the soil firmed down. Late August or the first week in September are the best times to make this late summer seeding. Grass varieties such as bromegrass, orchard grass, or reed canary grass are high yielding forages that may be used for grazing, silage, or hay.

To Harvest Excess Growth

Some fields of sudan grass or the sudan-sorghum hybrids have gotten ahead of the livestock due to the abundant rainfall. It is possible to cut part of the field for hay or for silage and preserve for future use. The sudan grass should be cut in the early boot to heading stage, and the sorghums in the soft dough stage. The second growth of these crops may be grazed when 16 inches high for the sudan grass and 24 inches for the

To Be Careful with Tractors

Many barns are getting pretty well filled with the seasons crops; the tractor that is driven into the barn near any kind of hay or straw is dangerous from a fire hazard standpoint, unless spark arrestors or other means of protection are used. The barn floors are large in this part of the country and it is quite common to get the tractor too close to the hay or straw mow.

Lancaster Farming
Lancaster County's Own Farm Weekly
P. O. Box 1524
Lancaster, Penna.
P. O. Box 266 - Lititz, Pa.
Offices:
22 E Main St.
Lititz, Pa.
Phone - Lancaster
394-3047 or
Lititz 623-2191
Robert G. Campbell
Advertising Director
Established November 4, 1955. Published every Saturday by Lancaster-Farming, Lititz, Pa.
Entered as 2nd class matter at Lititz, Pa. under Act of March 8, 1879.

Rutter Bros. Cow Produces High Record
PETERBOROUGH, N. H. — Rutter Bros. Superior Peg a senior two year-old, Registered Guernsey cow, owned by Rutter Bros., York, Pennsylvania, has completed an official DHIR actual production record of 10,730 pounds of milk and 503 pounds of butterfat, in 305 days two times a day milking, according to The American Guernsey Cattle Club.
Guernsey milk is world famous for its high protein, delicious flavor and golden yellow color.
The testing was supervised by Pennsylvania State University.

Valley Acres Cow Produces High Record
PETERBOROUGH, N. H. — Goldwood Mars Vanette, a senior three year-old, Registered Guernsey cow, owned by Valley Acres, Inc., York, Penna., has completed an official DHIR actual production record of 10,700 pounds of milk and 484 pounds of butterfat, in 301 days two times a day milking, according to The American Guernsey Cattle Club.
Guernsey milk is world famous for its high protein, delicious flavor and golden yellow color.
The testing was supervised by Pennsylvania State University.