

From Where We Stand . . .

That Old Residue Problem

That old pesticide residue problem may be on its way to becoming that "new" residue problem.

Dr. Nyle C. Brady, director of science and education, USDA, recently told a meeting of the board of directors of the American Dairy Association that the entire philosophy of "zero tolerance" and "no-residue" registration is up for review.

Over the years many pesticides have been accepted on the basis of valid proof that there would be no residues when the materials were used as prescribed.

Such proof, however, was based upon tests that were considerably less sensitive than those that are constantly being developed.

Now the President's Life Sciences Panel has reported that the experimental evidence on which many older tolerances were based was inadequate, and they have recommended that such tolerances be reassessed. The Food and Drug Administration has already begun action on this recommendation.

Many of the new, more sophisticated, tests now enable scientists to detect levels as low as one part per billion, or even per trillion! Such tests

make concepts like zero tolerance meaningless, because it is now almost impossible to use a product without leaving some measurable tolerance.

This means that to get clearance for new and for previously cleared pesticides, new concepts and new testing techniques will have to be developed to learn where the "safe" level for each pesticide lies. The picture promises to be muddy for some time to come.

Another problem that is aggravated by the pesticide confusion is one that hits the dairyman right where he's most vulnerable — in the pocketbook. We know by experience that consumer resistance to our product can skyrocket as the public translates pesticide confusion into pesticide panic. It would be very unfortunate if per capita consumption of dairy products, which according to M. J. Framberger, general manager American Dairy Ass'n. have been on an upward trend since 1961, should suddenly begin a downswing. These trends often seem to generate their own momentum, and it always seems harder to reverse a down trend than one which is on its way up.

We'll attempt to keep you informed on the progress of this new pesticide problem as events unfold.

The Reader Speaks . . .

Why Confiscate Good Farm Land For Middle Creek Area Project?

Mr. Editor

We, the farmers and property holders of the vast Middle Creek area project situated in southeastern Lebanon County and in northern Lancaster County, are very much concerned about the future of our farms and homes, as much as any Game Commission member would be, or perhaps much more so, as we here have more to lose than they have. The loss of our livelihoods and the ability to provide a decent and respectable living for our children would be a terrible and lasting disaster. The confiscation of our good farm land by the Pennsylvania Game Commission for the purpose of hunting pheasants, rabbits and ducks for a period of five or six weeks each year, certainly does not give just reason for seizure of excellent farm land and beautiful landmarks many generations old.

Many top honors have been won by the youth of our area in FFA and 4H projects. Prize animals and blue ribbon crops have been produced and grown on our good soil which is second to none.

The seizure and destruction of such valuable farm land by flooding and the planting of Mulla Floira Rose and other destructive bushes and plants by the Game Commission is unjustified very un-

wise and a grave injury to the taxpayers of our beloved state, and certainly no asset to our beloved Lebanon and Lancaster Counties and our immediate neighborhood.

The passage of Project 70 by the voters was by a very small margin, and we know that many of our city friends, had they realized and known the damage the passage of Project 70 would cause to good farm land, our beautiful homes, and the ability to provide a livelihood for our children, would have defeated this evil with a positive and emphatic NO.

Many, many years of hard labor, much care and concern are the ingredients which have made our good farms the farms they are today.

We, the fathers and mothers, we the little children, we the residents of this vast 2,400 acre project do not approve of such unjust seizure and destruction of our farms and homes by the Game Commission, and do testify against such unjust action.

Signed,

Concerned Farmers and Residents of the Middle Creek Area Project

Statement of Ownership, Management, Circulation Required by the Act of Congress of October 23, 1963 (Section 4369, Title 39, United States Code)

Of the Lancaster Farming published weekly at Lititz, Penna for October 1, 1964

The name and address of the publisher is Robert G. Campbell, Lititz, Penna Editor, Donald P. Timmons, Lancaster, Pa.

The owner is

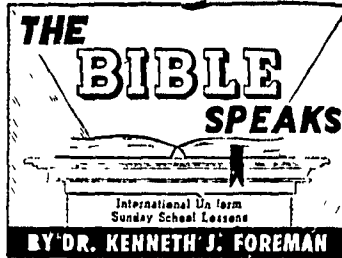
Robert G. Campbell, Lititz, Pa.

The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are None.

	Average No. Copies Each Issue During Preceding 12 Months	Single Issue Nearest To filing date
A Total No. Copies Printed	5360	5360
B Paid Circulation		
1 To term subscribers	5298	5294
2 Sales through agents	00	00
C Free distribution	31	32
D Total No. Copies distributed	5329	5326

I Certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete.

Robert G. Campbell
Publisher



Letters Into Books Lesson for October 4, 1964

Background Scripture: I Timothy 1:1-11; II Timothy 1:1-2, Titus 1:1, 4
Devotional Reading: Philippians 2:14-24.

"WHAT IN the world were you reading from?" one of the congregation asked the preacher. They had had a service of ordination at which a number of new church officers had been installed, and the preacher had read from the New Testament in a modern (Moffatt's) translation.



"I was reading from First and Second Timothy," the preacher replied to the man's question.

"Never heard Dr. Foreman anything like it," the questioner went on. "Best thing on church officers I ever heard. I had had no idea what Timothy and Titus were all about."

Who? The short "Books" we call Timothy, Titus and Philemon, were originally letters. Who wrote them? This may not be the most important question but it is one of the most interesting. We run head-on into long arguments when we ask flatly: who wrote these letters? (There's no problem about Philemon; we shall come to that in time. But Timothy I and II, and Titus, present a problem.) The early Christians who adopted these books into the then still growing New Testament (so new it did not have a name) thought that Paul wrote them. Careful study given by many scholars over many years has shown, however, that in large sections of these books the ideas and the way they are expressed, and—what is most remarkable—the very words used, are distinctly different from the known letters of Paul. We can sum up the evidence by saying that there are

parts of these letters which read (in Greek, the language in which they of course were written) exactly like Paul and are almost certainly from his pen and mind. There are other sections which do not read like Paul. A conclusion reached by many is that either some one else wrote the letters, quoting extensively from Paul; or that Paul wrote the original letters, and either he or some editor added material from some one else.

What? The what is more important than the Who? What are these letters-into-books concerned with? What problems do they bring out? What answers do they give? What good are these very ancient letters to the living church today? Such questions will be with us for the next three months. We can give a sort of short statement here at the beginning as to what these small books are all about. They deal with leadership in the church.

Why? But why this interest in leaders, all of a sudden? The reason is simple. The earliest Christians had no formal organization. They could not have conceived that they would need one. For Jesus was coming soon, they all thought. Today in the church you may hear the expressions like "our children's children" or "future generations" or the "future of man." The earliest Christians would have thought such expressions nonsense. But as time went on and the church's first leaders grew to be old men, it was clear that there would have to be some thinking done about the future years. Some one had to pass on the Gospel. Some one had to be sure nothing of the good in the early years of enthusiasm should be lost. Some one had to be in charge. Some had to preserve the tradition. Some one had to make certain the teachings of Christ and his apostles were not forgotten nor distorted. Time was passing—had indeed passed—when they could say, "We'll dash off a note to Paul or Peter or some one who knew Jesus and they'll tell us." A new generation was growing up. It was felt then, and it is true today, that Christianity could go to nothing, in one generation, unless wise plans were made. So the usefulness of these "Pastorals" is as new as the continuing need for Christian leaders for every generation.

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

Now Is The Time . . .

BY MAX SMITH



MAX SMITH

To Continue Mowing Lawns

Now that we have some moisture in our topsoil again, we can expect our lawns to start growing, some home-owners feel that it is not important to keep mowing the lawn in the fall, but this is a mistake. We suggest that the lawn be mowed as long as the grass continues to grow. If allowed to grow long and mat down, turf diseases will have more ideal conditions for development. If growth is very heavy, the clippings should be removed.

To Seal Trench Silos Carefully

Many trench silos are being used to store silage throughout the county. One very important management practice with the trench or horizontal silo is to keep it sealed until fed. Farmers using plastic to seal out the air should be sure the plastic cover is kept down tight on the silage at all times; as the silage settles, it may be necessary to take up the slack and pack it down around the edges. Any air under the plastic will mean spoilage.

To Ensure High-Moisture Corn

At corn picking time some livestock feeders will grind the ear corn and blow it into the silo, this comes out as high-moisture corn and is a very palatable feed; most upright silos in good air-tight condition will store the corn properly. The corn can go in at 25 to 35% moisture and should be chopped at normal size for corn and cob chop. A silo unloader is a valuable labor-saver in getting the feed out of the silo and then automatic feeders can be installed to transport the feed to the cattle.

To Use Caution with Left Over Seed

Small grain seed that is purchased for planting purposes is usually treated with some fungicide to eliminate seed-borne diseases. This means that the seed is not fit for livestock or poultry feeding, it is usually colored blue or pink so that it may be detected. Growers are urged to keep this extra seed separate. It may be held for another year, burned, or buried, but do not feed it.

Lancaster Farming
Lancaster County's Own Farm Weekly
P. O. Box 266 - Lititz, Pa.
Offices:
22 E. Main St.
Lititz, Pa.
Phone - Lancaster
394-3047 or
Lititz 623-2197
Don Timmons, Editor
Robert G. Campbell, Advertising Director
Established November 4, 1955. Published every Saturday by Lancaster-Farming, Lititz, Pa.
Second Class Postage paid at Lititz, Pa. and at additional mailing offices.