

## From Where We Stand . . .

(We are pleased to feature these words of Dr. Floyd Hicks, Poultry Specialist, Penn. State University as a guest editorial this week.)

### What A Poultry Association Does

Pennsylvania is a leading poultry state. Poultry is economically the second largest agricultural industry in Pennsylvania. There are still several thousand poultry farms within this state. In fact, at the last count there were more commercial poultry farms than commercial dairy farms. Thus we find members of county poultry associations asking this question: "Should we continue this association when we only have a few members?" The answer is usually "yes" for the following reasons:

1. A poultry association, in cooperation with the local Extension office, provides an opportunity for its members to participate in a unique educational effort that only poultrymen can give to poultrymen. Sharing practical experience with each other is the greatest value here in stabilizing a local industry for the mutual benefit of all.

2. A poultry association gives the county or area a united voice in state, national and international poultry matters. We are still going to be dictated to from the top more and more, so we ought to have some control over this phenomenon.

3. A poultry association makes it easy to disseminate information where everyone can hear at once about new developments, ideas and programs. Then, you can give an on-the-spot evaluation. (What you want instead of what others think you ought to have all the time.)

4. Federal grain programs, freight rate changes and federal control legislation can be discussed and evaluated by each area for that area if an association is active.

A poultry association provides the framework for recreation, sociability and entertainment for poultrymen with common interests.

6. Poultry associations can put on a united effort to educate the public on the actual facts of the association, the industry, the egg, market improvement, "sympathetic" understanding, and promotion.

7. Counties that have strong associations usually have a strong poultry industry. Contrary to popular belief that associations are a place to lose customers, most people who belong to an active association will tell you they receive more than they give.

8. As the number of farms decrease in the future, a united front will be increasingly more important for all farm organizations if they are to obtain fair representation in Washington and Harrisburg.

9. Local poultry associations are more apt to be invited to give press, radio and television interviews on the activities of the industry than are individuals.

10. For years a few devoted people have kept the few dozen poultry asso-

ciations alive. These far-minded people should be commended because as poultry enterprises get larger and fewer and the industry gets more complex, associations will be even more useful and vital to survival.

Item number ten is the most important item of all. It takes devoted, interested poultrymen to make an association thrive.

(Ed. note: What are YOU doing to help further your local association?)

### The Right To Choose

Politics is one of the principal occupations in a free nation. But a nation will remain free only so long as the voters control the politicians.

The people of the United States have no conception of what fear of government officials means. They have never been herded into oblivion by state police for expressing views in opposition to dictators in power.

As a result, U.S. citizens have never lived in fear of officialism. Under our Constitution, they have enjoyed the right to choose . . . the greatest civil right.

But politics has been whittling away at that right and steadily restricting the individual's right of choice in the U.S.

Therefore, it is well to read the words of one who remembers living in fear . . . where the individual was the plaything of officialism . . . where he had no choice.

The following letter "To The Editor" appeared in a Portland, Ore., newspaper recently. It said in part:

"Although my age was only eight when my father was forced to leave Russia because of persecution, my memories are very vivid of the tribulations endured under government controls. Because of these unforgettable experiences, the constitutional rights and liberties are treasures worthy of preservation regardless of cost."

When you see a candidate for public office, or an elected official advocating policies that undermine constitutional safeguards, states rights and individual opportunity, turn thumbs down on him while you have a vote and a choice.

### Not Anymore He Isn't!

(The following story comes from Daniel P. Ehlers, D.V.M. of the Pennsylvania Dept. of Agriculture, via the Merck Serviceman's Memo.)

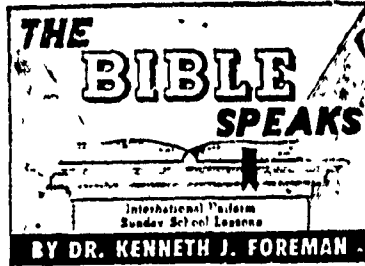
"A rather jazzy looking bird was brought to the lab for examination several years ago. The owner followed me to the necropsy room and watched while I took the bird out of the box, grasped his wings with my right hand, and in the approved manner gave his neck a good strong outward and upward pull. The owner wanted to know how long he would sleep. When I assured him his 'sleep' was permanent, he levitated, and said, 'Oh, my Gosh! I just wanted you to look at him. He's worth \$200.'"

presented cost figures for insuring the association's approximately \$4,000 worth of testing equipment. It reported that all of the equipment would have to be covered by insurance not just the milk meters which were the association's main concern, and that this would amount to about \$80 per year. This was considered too costly a means for protecting the \$2,100 worth of milk meters (12 units valued at about \$175 each). The committee is now evaluating the possibility of insuring the building in which the equipment is stored and its contents as a possibility. In the meantime, the subject was tabled.

Robert Hess, state DHIA director, reported a program loss of 76 herds in the state

for the nine-month period beginning October 1, 1964. This was opposed to a 67-herd increase during the corresponding period a year earlier, and was the first such loss in number of herds tested in many years. Most of this loss was considered to be from the farmer victims of the cost-price squeeze that has persisted in recent years who had dispersed their herds, and not from any dissatisfaction with the testing program itself.

In other business, President Samuel Dum appointed the following committee chairmen: tester award, John Kreider, annual banquet location and dinner, Curtis Akers, annual banquet program, Robert A. Breneman, and Samuel Kreider, auditing.



### Growing in Faith

Lesson for Sept. 5, 1965

Background Scripture: Luke 17:5-6; Philippians 3:12-16, Colossians 1:9-14, 2:1-7  
Devotional Reading: Ephesians 4:11-16.

THE WORD FAITH has various meanings, and each of them is important. It is used in the New Testament often, but it does not always mean the same thing. The foundation meaning is confidence. Having faith in Christ



means having confidence in him. Faith in God is likewise confidence. A man really has faith in God when he relies on his word and his promises and his power and mercy. Faith also (in the book of Hebrews especially) means confidence that what God commands me to do, I can do. Faith in the great 11th chapter of Hebrews is a going, doing, obeying faith. In the letter of James, faith is contrasted with action. But James discounts faith while the writer of Hebrews admires it. This shows that they were talking about different things. The faith low-rated by James is belief about God, not belief in God. Faith about God may make no difference in life; faith in God is a Christian's life-foundation.

#### Faith does not stand alone

In reading the New Testament, especially the Gospels and the letters of Paul, if the reader will understand that Paul and Jesus usually mean confidence in God when they say "faith", the reader cannot go far wrong. Now Paul is known as the apostle of faith, but Paul would be the last person to suppose that faith is all a person needs to have to be a full-fledged Christian. Paul wrote to the Corinthians a letter with the famous chapter on love; and he winds up that great prose-poem on love by naming faith and hope along with it as the three abiding things of life. But he makes it clear that faith by

itself, even if you could move a mountain with it, leaves you no better than you were. He says in so many words that love is greater than faith and hope. So when we think of the place of faith in a Christian life, we must think of faith-with-love, faith-with-hope, and not faith-alone. Probably Paul would say, if asked, that faith without hope and love is just as dead as James says it is.

#### Blackboard or Garden?

Stranger though he was to the city and church of Colossae, Paul was glad when he heard about the Colossians. The thing he mentions first of all was their faith. (Noticing readers of the Colossians letter will see how he brings love and hope into the picture too!) But there are two kinds of faith. One is like an item on a blackboard. The teacher can write up there a list of sentences with the title "Christian Beliefs." Then the teacher can take pointer in hand and point to each item in turn and get the class to say of each one, "I believe that." That is a kind of faith, but it is not what interested Paul. You note that he soon was speaking of "bearing fruit." That is the kind of faith you hear most about. It is faith with a harvest, faith that walks serenely into the face of danger, faith like a laden fruit tree. Real faith is not an item on a blackboard; it is a garden seed, an orchard tree, pleasing the eye and sustaining life. You may be sure: No fruit, no faith!

#### Growing in Faith

Paul says one thing here which might be misunderstood. He holds out a beautiful picture of what Christ has done and does for us, — "provided that you continue in the faith." You might think he means staying put, standing firm, not going nor growing. But if you study what he has just been saying about the Christian life, you can see he means something quite vital and vigorous: "Be filled with the knowledge of his will . . . bearing fruit in every good work — increasing in the knowledge of God . . . strengthened with all powers . . ." The Christian life is the garden in which these things come to pass.

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### ATTEND THE CHURCH OF YOUR CHOICE ON SUNDAY

## Now Is The Time . . .

#### To Be Alert for Silo Gas

Silo filling time is at hand and many acres of corn will be made into silage. Even though most parts of the county have had decent rainfall during the past month, farmers should always be cautious about the presence of this gas. The greater use of nitrogen fertilizer to grow our corn crops increases the danger of the nitrogen dioxide gas. The first week after filling the silo is considered to be the most dangerous time; the gas is heavier than air and has an odor resembling various laundry bleaches. Never enter a partly filled silo unless the blower is operated for at least 10 minutes.



MAX SMITH

#### To Handle Shipped Cattle Carefully

Many barnyards and feedlots will be filled with feeder cattle in the coming weeks. Plenty of fresh air, ample rest and quietness, and bulky feeds for the first week is strongly recommended. Shipped cattle should not be mixed with acclimated cattle, or come into contact with them at the feed trough or water trough. The danger of shipping fever should be recognized for the first two to three weeks after arrival on the farm. Prevention practices are much better and cheaper than attempted treatment and cure.

#### To Remove Those Bluegills

Many farm pond owners face the problem of too great a fish population in their pond. In most instances the bluegills reproduce so rapidly

that the owner does not remove them fast enough. Most fishermen like to fish for the bass because they are larger; as a result the bluegill population increases to a point where there is not enough food for any of the fish. Pond owners should encourage the fishing and removal of the maximum number of bluegills each year. Where severe stunting and over-population exists, it is advised to drain the pond and start over again.

#### To Make Corn Silage Without Additives

We are aware of some activity in using additives to make better corn silage. In the first place this should not be necessary when we allow the corn to develop to the

### ● DHIA

(Continued from Page 1) which was established at the last meeting to study that question. The committee, composed of Victor Plastow, Samuel Dum and Jacob House,

### 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 626-2191  
Don Timmons, Editor  
Robert G. Campbell, Advertising Director  
Established November 4, 1955  
Published every Saturday by Lancaster Farming, Lititz, Pa.