

From Where We Stand . . .

How Clean Is "Clean"?

If a stream is not dirty, is it then a clean stream? If a stream is not clean, is it then a polluted stream?

Our legislators talk about a "Clean Streams Law". But who can properly define the terms in which we measure and discuss stream cleanliness and dirtiness? This may seem trivial but lest the national drive to unfoul our communal nests bogs down in linguistics, we had better be able to define our problem in clear cut — not just technical — language.

For example, the Board of Health authorities may examine a stream, sample its contents, and say "this is a clean stream". A farmer looking at it may see billowing ladders of detergent foam trying to scale his dam; he may find that fish don't thrive there because of an extremely high silt content in the water, and he says, "this stream is unclean".

Obviously, the Health man means one thing and the farmer another. But what is a clean stream? According to the accepted Board of Health definition, pollution is "noxious and deleterious substances rendering water unclean to the extent it is harmful to the health of people or livestock". This is a definition that a technical man can measure and can live with. It does not satisfy Mr. Average Citizen. He wants to think of a stream as either clean or unclean. Whereas, technically, the authorities are concerned with the degree of cleanliness, or the degree of pollution.

A sanitary engineer, speaking at a community meeting on stream pollution this week, said, "If you are thinking of 'clean streams as your great grand parents knew them, forget it. A small degree of pollution is one of the prices a civilized society must pay for 'progress'."

He is saying that the sparking, pure streams of yesteryear have no place in our "great society". And he is right. Unfortunately Today, we have too many

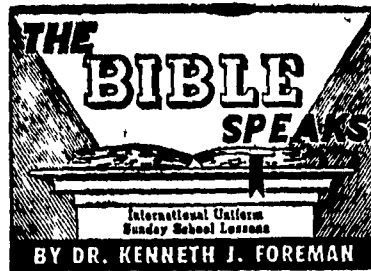
people, too much sewage, and too few streams. A low-level pollution — both air and stream — is one of the facts of civilization with which we have to learn to live.

But no one, least of all the Boards of Health, is saying that we have to live with our streams as open sewers, or our air as soot-filled chimneys. This is becoming a concern, more and more, at state and federal levels. Money, interest and technical help are available for communities to take action to clean up their environments. But the action must be initiated at local levels.

It was encouraging to see such an exploratory "first step" being taken this week by a small community in Lancaster County. That first step is adult education, and it was appropriate that it was instigated by a local school district — one of the tiniest districts in the county, as a matter of fact, but one that regards its job of education in the broad sense of community betterment.

This fight to make one's community a better place in which to live is a worthwhile fight. But let there be no delusion here. We are not going to roll back the calendar to the year 1900. All that can be hoped for in both air and water pollution is that we stop the clock at this instant and say "here is the point beyond which we will not go". Our efforts must be directed toward discouraging continuing sources of pollution of our most precious natural resources, air and water, and toward correcting the existing extreme cases of each. We have to arrive at some realistic compromise as to the degree of resource contamination with which we are willing to live.

As was said at the water pollution meeting this week, there is no point to cleaning up the big streams and rivers until we clean up the creeks and trivial tributaries that feed the rivers. This means local interest and local action. The government can help, but the initial step is ours alone. Would you have it otherwise?



Man Redeemed Lesson for February 27, 1966

Background Scriptures: Romans 8:1-11; Ephesians 2:1-10; Titus 2:11-14; I Peter 1:13-25.
Devotional Readings: Romans 5:1-11.

WHAT CANNOT be put into words can be attempted in a picture. Every language is supplied with picture words — we may call them drama words or story-words — not so much to compass the whole truth as to point out the direction in which we may look for the truth. The more important a truth is the more necessary these story-words are to express it. The Bible is no exception. Most of our words about God are such words, and when we come to what God does for men in redemption, only story-words will do. Let us see what we can make of the word used in the title above — the various words "redeem", "redeemer", "redemption".



Dr. Foreman has taken part in the agribusiness and young farmer programs. Jones is shown on the far right of the other photo, instructing vo-ag shop student Duane Weaver in the tricky process of figuring the proper angle in forming a triangle by using a square. In this case the students are constructing a ladder. Also observing this instruction are students Leroy Eshelman, left, and Claude Miller, in back. Jones, too, has gotten a variety of teacher experience at Penn Manor, including adult farmer classes. The teacher training program is of ten-week duration. Both future teachers began practicing January 3; they will complete that phase of their training by March 3rd. Jones hopes to get a teaching job in southeastern Pennsylvania following graduation in June. Anderson would prefer to locate near his home in northeastern Pennsylvania. He will graduate in March, 1967.

The cost
"You were ransomed (redeemed)," writes St Peter, "not with perishable things such as silver or gold but with the precious blood of Christ." What is the price Jesus paid for being a redeemer? Years ago in the days when the white man was pushing the red man back and back away from their old homes, some U.S. soldiers were murdered by Cherokee Indians. The troops, thirsty for vengeance, were about to destroy the Cherokees, men, women, and children, in revenge. At this point (so the story goes) a chief named Junaluska got the ear of the leader of the soldiers, and offered to bargain. If you will let my people go, he said, and give us a safe conduct across the Mississippi, I offer my life for theirs. The soldiers agreed; and so Chief Junaluska died — for his people. How would the Cherokees have felt about their chief? And what was the market value of the lives he saved? You do not offer money to one who has saved your life.

Conquest and Liberation

Another meaning wrapped up in that word Redemption is deliverance, conquest, freedom. In the last days of World War II, probably the most wretched human beings were Germany's war prisoners. Tortured, on the edge of starvation, those living corpses cheered when they heard the sounds of air raids. America ruled the skies. Freedom was at hand. Freedom came to those men so long shut off from hope. This is ransom-by-conquest. Christ is the freedom-bringing champion of those who are enslaved to evil, — the devil's prisoners, so to speak. But can you imagine one of the men thus set free, able to live where he liked and to do what seemed desirable — can you imagine such a man throwing away his freedom by clinging to the old barracks of the prison camp and refusing to leave? Or can you think happily of a freed prisoner cherishing his new freedom because it would give him an opportunity to carry on a life of crime? Saint Paul makes much of the truth that those who have been set free (redeemed) have an obligation to live as men whose lives so to speak have been given back to them.

(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.)

Farm Calendar

February 25 — 7:30 p.m., Manheim Young Farmer Assn. at Manheim Central High School. Subj. "Soil Fertility" speaker Wayne Marech. SCS county conservationist.

—7:30 p.m. Ephrata Adult Farmer Welding Course at Ephrata High School.

—8 p.m. Red Rose DHIA directors quarterly meeting at Farm Credit Bldg. 411 W. Roseville Rd., Lancaster.

March 1 — 9:45 a.m. to 3 p.m. Lancaster County Dairy Day at Guernsey Sales Pavilion, Lincoln Highway, East Lancaster.

March 2 — NEPPCO Mid-Atlantic Turkey Conference at Holiday Inn Gettysburg.

Lancaster Farming Lancaster County's Own Farm Weekly

P. O. Box 266 - Lititz, Pa. 17543

Offices:
22 E. Main St
Lititz, Pa. 17543
Phone - Lancaster 394-3047 or Lititz 626-2191
Don Timmons, Editor
Robert G. Campbell, Advertising Director
Subscription price—\$2 per year in Lancaster County, \$3 elsewhere.
Established November 4, 1955. Published every Saturday by Lancaster Farming, Lititz, Pa.

—4:30 p.m. Lancaster County Vo-Ag Teachers Assn. at Warwick Union High School.

March 3 — 10:15 a.m., Southeast Pa. DHIA directors meet at Trexletown Grange Hall, Lehigh County.

—1 p.m. Chester County Dairy Clinic Workshop at Russellville Grange Hall.

—8 p.m. Lancaster County Swine Producers Assn. at Farm Credit Bldg., 411 W. Roseville Rd., Lancaster.

—8 p.m. Chester County Dairy Clinic Workshop at Ottorara Area High School.

March 4 — 4th and 5th, 8 p.m. Annual 4-H Play, "Here We Go Again" at Manheim Twp High School.

—12 noon, County Extension board of directors luncheon meeting at Meadow Hills Dining Room, New Danville Pike, Lancaster.

—1 p.m. Chester County Dairy Clinic Workshop at Honev Brook Fire Hall.

—8 p.m. Chester County Dairy Clinic Workshop at Owen J. Roberts High School.

Anderson & Jones

(Continued from Page 1). has taken part in the agribusiness and young farmer programs.

Jones is shown on the far right of the other photo, instructing vo-ag shop student Duane Weaver in the tricky process of figuring the proper angle in forming a triangle by using a square. In this case the students are constructing a ladder. Also observing this instruction are students Leroy Eshelman, left, and Claude Miller, in back. Jones, too, has gotten a variety of teacher experience at Penn Manor, including adult farmer classes.

The teacher training program is of ten-week duration. Both future teachers began practicing January 3; they will complete that phase of their training by March 3rd.

Jones hopes to get a teaching job in southeastern Pennsylvania following graduation in June. Anderson would prefer to locate near his home in northeastern Pennsylvania. He will graduate in March, 1967.

He will graduate in March, 1967.

He will graduate in March, 1967.

He will graduate in March, 1967.

He will graduate in March, 1967.

He will graduate in March, 1967.

Weather Forecast

The promise of near-normal temperatures for the next several days is the best the weatherman has to offer this week. We can expect seasonable days with the overnight lows dropping into the mid-20's. Not much change from day-to-day.

Precipitation is expected to total between ¼-½ inch, probably occurring as rain along about Tuesday or Wednesday.

Dairy Day

(Continued from Page 1). ers of dairy products.

Dairy Day is the combined effort of the Lancaster County Extension Service, the milk distributors, milk marketing cooperatives, and the dairy breed associations.

Lancaster Farming Classified Ads Get Results

Now Is The Time . . .

By Max Smith, Lancaster County Agent

To Inoculate Legumes

Alfalfa and red clover growers are reminded of the importance of inoculating the seed with the proper nitrogen-fixing bacteria before broadcasting this spring. These bacteria will make it possible for the legume plants to form root nodules and to extract nitrogen from the air for the more rapid growth of the plant. The seed should be inoculated just prior to seeding.

To Reinforce Manure

Many county farms continue to be low in phosphorus, complete soil tests have verified this condition for many years. Dairy men who use super-phosphate in the barn gutters, or cattle feeders that apply super-phosphate on the manure pack before each bedding, are doing the right thing to attempt to correct this shortage. This extra phosphate not only adds more available phosphorus but helps tie up some of the nitrogen in the manure. This practice is not getting the usage that it deserves.

To Plan For New Pasture Seedings

Early spring is the second best time to make a new pasture seeding (late summer or early fall rates best). Seedings made during late March or early April will have a much better chance to get well started before hot, dry weather arrives. A nurse crop such as spring oats may be used (one bushel per acre) to help get the seedlings started and then removed for hay or silage at heading time.

To Spray For Wild Garlic Control

Dairy men that have been having a problem of wild garlic in their pastures might be on the alert for spring growth of this weed and have it sprayed when 4 to 6 inches high, this growth will usually be attained during early to mid-March. When sprayed at this time, and when there is very little growth of the pasture legumes, a dosage of 1 to 1½ pounds per acre of the ester form of 2,4-D will help eliminate the garlic without doing any damage to the legumes.



SMITH