

## From Where We Stand . . .

### Do We Need A State Administered Pullet Growing Program?

In the past we have had few occasions for disagreement with the State Department of Agriculture. But the current question as to whether the Department should get into the business of administering and supervising private pullet growing operations promises to be an exception.

We want very much to see the various state departments of agriculture become stronger and more active in their own areas so that the federal department will have less and less reason to usurp authority which rightfully rests with the states. But activity for activity's sake alone is nothing more than "busy work."

For the Department of Agriculture to offer a "Pennsylvania Approved Recorded Pullet Grown Program" at this stage of the game would be meaningless and economically wasteful.

However, this is what the Department is proposing. A hearing date on the question has been set for 1 p.m. Tues., May 10, at Harrisburg. This we learned only inadvertently. To the best of our knowledge, no notice of the hearing came to this office from the Department. Since Lancaster Farming is the farm newspaper for the state's richest poultry county, one could draw certain implications from such an oversight. But hopefully it was simply an oversight that proper notice of this hearing was not publicized.

That is a minor objection. After examining the proposals of the program, our main objection is that it spells out needs which no longer exist. For example, "This program will make available to the buyer, flocks of pullets with a certified management and growing record which is not available on today's market."

Unless Lancaster County supervised pullet-growing programs are unique in the state, that statement is, to say the least, false. Several large hatcheries — who generally have an economic stake in the flock which the state would not have — are doing an extremely thorough job of supervising pullet growing in this county. Many of the hatcheries now market their chicks in the form of ready-to-lay pullets. They

have a great investment in these flocks, and they supervise them accordingly. Detailed records are kept by the grower, and management details are noted by the flock supervisor.

Going on down the list, the proposal shows item after item which the good growers have been doing for quite some time.

There is no justification for the state to enter into such a program as the department has proposed, and we hope that poultrymen will turn out for the hearing and make this point very clear to the Department.

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### Color It Green

Green, the life-giving color of Springtime, has to be everyone's favorite shade. Certainly it is Nature's own color. Even the brilliant hues of the most beautiful flowers become brighter in a setting of lush green.

And green is also the favorite color of government these days — no, not money, although that too — we refer to a brand new program announced this week by Secretary of Agriculture Freeman. It is called "Color It Green With Trees", and Freeman has invited homeowners across the country to join in.

Color It Green is described as a program to encourage the people to beautify their gardens and communities by properly planting appropriate trees.

It is not quite clear from the USDA release on the subject whether this thing, described only as a "program", is available in literature form to interested persons and communities, or whether the Department simply sends Mrs. Johnson and a shovel along to do the job. (No offense intended, ma'am.)

We are certainly all for trees, and more trees. But we tend to wince anytime the government makes a federal project out of something. The costs have a strange way of becoming buried beneath the enthusiasm of the moment, and often some of the voluntary aspects of the original program become less important than the program's application.

So if all goes according to plan, perhaps about twenty or thirty Springs from now America will have the greenest, most beautiful, and most expensive landscape of any country in the world.

### Waste & Water

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#### Potable Water Supply

Clarke Creek supplies the potable water for the plant. This is drawn from a 3-million-gallon capacity, man-made pond formed by damming Clarke

Creek. The company is required to maintain the flow of Clarke Creek at a rate of 252 gallons per minute, or at whatever rate water may be entering the pond from the creek at any given time — naturally, in summer this flow would be reduced.

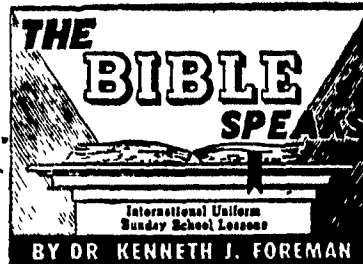
Water for the plant's potable supply is pumped to a water treatment center by two small (300 gallon per minute) pumps. There it is treated and pumped to a 150,000-gallon storage tank. In the treatment process, the water is dramatically con-

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JAMES H. RUNYON OF GRACE MINE points out how chemicals are metered into pond water as part of the process which purifies the potable water supply for the plant. The other two metering devices behind Runyon are for alum and carbon.

L. F. Photo



### Serving God

Lesson for May 8, 1966

Background Scripture: II Chronicles 17 through 20.  
Devotional Reading: Psalm 85.

Every man, woman and child is important in the sight of God, but some persons are more important than others. That is, it makes no great deal of difference what old John Doe, sitting on a fence and talking out of pure ignorance, thinks the country ought to be doing. It does make a tremendous difference what Richard Roe thinks, not just because he has the brains that John Doe



Dr. Foreman never had, but because people who listen to Mr. Roe and take him seriously will find that their choices are in many ways affected by Mr. Roe's ideas, be they what they may. The important people in any generation, then, are those whose decisions affect the decisions of others, perhaps millions of others.

### EVERY SPHERE IS GOD'S

The most important people of all (though they may not realize it themselves) are those whose own personal decisions are oriented to GOD always, and who influence others for God. One thing should be made clear to begin with: A person can serve God equally well in church or state. An officer in the church may be a man of God, but so may an official in the state. David was not even a priest, but he was a man of God. Who shall deny the title "God's man" to the Emperor Constantine, or the scientist Louis Pasteur, or the poet Browning, or Doctor Grenfell, missionary on the Labrador coast, or to Lord Salisbury who did so much to make life livable for workingmen in England, or to William of Orange and Gusatavus Adolphus, military heroes of the Reformation, or the unknown artists in stone, who conceived and produced the great cathedrals of Europe, or great musicians like J.S. Bach, or a many-sided genius such as Albert Schweitzer? These were "secular" men, that is to say

for the most part unordained, with stronger influence for God than most ministers, rabbis or priests.

### POWER OF APPOINTMENT

The Old Testament gives us the picture of the good king Jehoshaphat. He deserves the adjective good, and showed how good he was by using wisely the greatest opportunity for truly important people, namely the power of appointment to important posts men of character and influence. We give a thought today to judges in particular. This king was especially careful about getting able judges for the country.

What the Bible tells us about judges is as wise today as the day it was written. Let us run down a list of qualifications or duties as we find them in II Chronicles 19. (1) The good judge will know that beyond all human responsibility he is first and always responsible to GOD. (2) A good judge is available. To put that another way, a too-crowded docket, or too few judges for the population, slows down and defeats the purpose of the courts. (3) The purpose of the law (this should go without saying) is justice. Not to make the judge rich, not to make the courts fear-ful, not to use up the tax-payers' money, but to see that all parties get a square deal. Justice has various forms. Cynics will tell you that laws and courts exist to entrench the rich and powerful and keep the "little man" in his place. On the contrary, justice, real justice, means protecting the weak from the strong. One acid test of courtroom justice is: Can a poor man get justice here?

### COURAGE IN COURTS

It takes courage to be a judge. Some times he needs physical courage, and always moral courage. He needs courage to stand by a ruling he knows to be right. He needs courage to make what he knows will be an unpopular decision. He needs courage to change his mind, too, if he comes to be convinced that he was wrong. It takes courage to admit it.

The glory of incorruptible men — this is the great reward of those who appointed them.

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### ATTEND THE CHURCH OF YOUR CHOICE SUNDAY

## Now Is The Time . . .

By Max Smith, Lancaster County Agent

### To Be Alert For Alfalfa Weevil

Insect control on alfalfa refers mainly to the weevil at this time of the year. Adult weevils have been noticed for several weeks and the larvae can be expected to start feeding on the tops of the alfalfa plants most any time depending upon weather conditions. Growers are urged to check their fields daily to know when the weevils begin feeding on the leaves, the decision can then be made whether to harvest the crop and spray the stubble, or to spray the crop and wait from 7 to 21 days before harvesting.

### To Make Silage From Winter Rye

Local danyemen or cattle feeders that are planning to make silage from winter rye are reminded that heading to early flower stage is the best time for maximum feeding value. If one of the ground cereal grains, or some form of a molasses feed, can be used with the rye as a preservative it will make a better silage feed for all kinds of livestock. Other small grains can be made into silage in the flowering or in the dough stage.

### To Stop Using Dieldrin Or Heptachlor

The control of soil insects should be practiced without the use of either dieldrin or heptachlor; some growers of corn and tobacco have continued to use these materials to kill cutworms and wireworms. Due to the danger of a residue in the soil, which can be picked up by the following crops, we do not recommend either of these in-

secticides. The use of chlor-dane as a soil insecticide is suggested for row crops.

### To Be Careful With Excess Seeds

Excess supplies of seed grains that are left over after the planting season should be stored carefully away from children and livestock. Since nearly all of the seeds are treated with chem-

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