



# OPINION

## Put More Wetness In Wetlands Definition

The Bush administration has proposed changes in the manuals to define wetlands laws that would be much more fair to farmers and landowners. At present, not only are the rules policed by four different agencies, their views on what constitutes wetlands also differ. New rules have been proposed to bring all the views together and to make the definition of wetlands more true to nature.

Basically, the changes would put more "wetness" into the wetlands definition with 21 consecutive days of surface saturation and 15 days of standing water for ground to be classified as a wetland. The 1989 manual requires only seven days of surface saturation.

We believe these changes should be made. In addition, the definition of "growing season" is too broad. It is defined as three weeks before the last frost in spring until three weeks after the first frost in the fall. The historical average of frost-free days in each county is more appropriate.

The revised manual should only use plants that prefer wet soils as indicators of wetlands. Plants that are neutral or that prefer dry soil should not be used. All three indicators — surface saturation, hydric soils and wetland plants — should be required for a wetlands classification.

And finally, the burden should be on the federal government to prove that a wetlands exists, not on the landowner to prove that it doesn't.

## Farm Calendar

### Saturday, October 26

Berks/Southeast Cattlemen's Association Dutch Country Calf Sale, Lebanon Fairgrounds.

Pa. Simmental Assoc. annual Show and Sale, Waynesburg, Pa.

State 4-H Horse Show, Farm Show Complex, Harrisburg, thru Oct. 27.

Pa. State Grange State Session, Jaffa Mosque, Altoona, thru Oct. 31.

### Sunday, October 27

State 4-H Horse Show, Farm Show Complex, Harrisburg.

Pa. State Grange State Session, Jaffa Mosque, Altoona, thru Oct. 31.

### Monday, October 28

Holstein steer meeting #1, Lancaster Farm and Home Center, 7:30 p.m.-9:30 p.m.

Pa. State Grange State Session, Jaffa Mosque, Altoona, thru Oct. 31.

ADADC meeting, Burville Congregational Church, Burville, N.Y., 7:45 p.m.

Pa. Equine Council annual meeting, Wilson College, Chambersburg, 6:30 p.m.

### Tuesday, October 29

Lancaster Co. Poultry Association annual banquet, Willow Valley Conference Center, 6:30 p.m.

Northumberland Co. Extension annual meeting, Tuckahoe Fire Co., Northumberland, 6:30 p.m.

ADADC meeting, FDR's, Henrietta, N.Y., 7:30 p.m.

Pa. State Grange State Session, Jaffa Mosque, Altoona, thru Oct. 31.

Franklin Co. ASCS/Conservation District banquet, Saint Thomas Township Volunteer Fire Company, 6:45 p.m.

Overview of taxes on farm, Unionville Middle School Auditorium, Unionville, 7:30 p.m.-9

(Turn to Page A33)

## Farm Forum

What a waste of money! Even now, as you read this letter, Dairy Farmers' money is being wasted on what is termed a Dairy Promotion. Presently the administration of the promotion program is at fault. In a report sent to Congress, published by the U.S.D.A., it was stated that 8.5 billion pounds of extra milk was sold, over a six year period, because of advertising. An advertising cost that was paid for by the collection of 219 million dollars collected from dairymen. A collection through

the CheckOff Program during the last fiscal year.

Now assuming that each of the proceeding six years were anywhere close to the 219 million dollars collected each year, we have the numbers to calculate the efficiency and effectiveness of the Promotion Program for the past six years.

219 million dollars taken each year for six years would come out to be 1.314 billion dollars collected. Now taking this 1.314 bil-

(Turn to Page A32)



## NOW IS THE TIME

By John Schwartz  
Lancaster County  
Agricultural Agent

### To Realize That Water Could Become Scarce

The recent drought coupled with the proposed Susquehanna River Basin Fee schedule has caused several agricultural leaders to become concerned about adequate water supplies for agriculture.

The past seven years have seen a rapid growth in irrigation, animal agriculture, and urban housing development in Lancaster and surrounding counties. These three areas are competing with limited water resources.

Based on historical records, the drought of 1991 was not as severe as the drought of 1966 or the dry years of the early 1930s. Agricultural economists who incorporate weather data into their economic forecasts have identified a 18- to 20-year weather cycle. If this theory is correct, we are currently in the middle of a 1988 to 1993 dry period.

This dry period could draw increased public attention to water use and water rights. If we are to have orderly growth and be able to meet the water needs of the area, water needs to be planned into all agricultural expansion and urban development.

Smart managers will begin to study water rights, determine their water needs, make plans for alternative supplies during dry weather, and develop management plans for maximum water effectiveness.

The days of unlimited water supplies are numbered. Start

studying water issues now, so the agricultural community will be able to make good decisions on water use in the future.

### To Understand Harvest Method Determines Nutrient Requirement

The method used to harvest a crop governs fertilization planning and application rates for phosphorus and potassium.

If a crop is to be harvested for grain only, then crop nutrient removal will be much different from that the same crop harvested for silage or hay.

A 120-bushel per acre yield of corn would remove about 53 pounds of phosphate and 36 pounds of potash. But if that corn crop were harvested as silage, a yield of 20 tons per acre would remove 72 pounds of phosphate and 166 pounds of potash.

Double cropping and planting and harvesting a cover crop will also increase phosphate and potash removal. When developing your

nutrient management plans, remember to consider types of crops to be grown, number of crops, the crops needs, soil test results, and method of crop harvest.

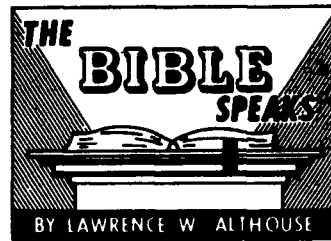
### To Study Animal Housing Ventilation

We are now in fall's constantly changing weather patterns — cold nights, cool mornings, warm afternoons, and cool evenings.

This daily fluctuation of temperature is every animal producer's nightmare. To have adequate ventilation requires inlets to be adjusted frequently.

Adjustments need to be made to adjust inlet openings to match the number of fans that are running. Static pressure needs to be raised to around 0.10 inch to insure proper air movement and distribution.

Spend extra time in your barns and poultry houses monitoring air quality and making the necessary adjustments to your ventilation system.



CAUTION:  
SPIRIT AT WORK!  
October 27, 1991

Background Scripture: Acts 18:1 through 19:20.

Devotional Reading: Ephesians 6:10-20.

The message that Jesus came preaching and teaching was: "Repent, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand" (Matthew 4:17). After Jesus' death and resurrection, however, the writer of Acts added another dimension to this message. Thus, when Apollos, a very effective evangelist, came to Ephesus, Acts tells us: "He had been instructed in the way of the Lord; and being fervent in spirit, he spoke and taught accurately the things concerning Jesus, though he knew only the baptism of John" (18:25). Acts further tells us that Priscilla and Aquilla, friends of Paul, felt it necessary to take Apollos aside so that they "expounded to him the way of God more accurately" (18:26).

Later, Paul visits Ephesus and speaks with some whom Apollos had converted. When he asks if they received the Holy Spirit, they respond: "No, we have never heard that there is a Holy Spirit." Finding that they had been baptized only in John's baptism, Paul says: "John baptized with the baptism of repentance, telling the people to believe in the one who was to come after him, that is, Jesus." So, he baptizes them in the name of Jesus and "...when Paul had laid his hands upon them, the Holy Spirit came on them, and

they spoke with tongues and prophesied." GOD IN US

This account is rather confusing, because it is the only place where we are given the impression that Paul emphasized a second baptism for the receiving of the Holy Spirit. In fact, in I Corinthians 14 he skillfully plays down the importance of speaking in tongues: "...in church I would rather speak five words with my mind, in order to instruct others, than ten thousand words in a tongue" (14:19). Perhaps what was important to Paul was not speaking in tongues or any other charismatic manifestation, but the experience of the Holy Spirit itself, an experience that comes to different people in different ways and issues in different results. Repentance, preparing for the coming of the kingdom, had been the key concept in the preaching of Jesus. But now that Jesus had come and would return again, people needed not only to be cleansed of their sins but also empowered with the spirit of Christ.

I can see, then, why this distinction might have been made between the two baptisms. The one cleanses us so that we may be receptive to Jesus Christ. In it something, our sin, is taken away. In the other baptism, something is added to our lives: the presence of Christ. So, repentance is not enough; it is only the beginning of our life in Christ.

### THE SPIRIT

This presence of Christ in our lives — known variously in the New Testament as the Spirit of God, the Spirit of Jesus and the Holy Spirit — is not just an idea. It is the power that issues from our faith in Christ. And it is a power never to be taken lightly. While in Ephesus, this power was responsible for many healing miracles: "And God did extraordinary miracles by the hands of Paul" (19:11).

**Lancaster Farming**  
Established 1955  
Published Every Saturday  
Ephrata Review Building  
1 E. Main St.  
Ephrata, PA 17522  
— by —  
Lancaster Farming, Inc.  
A Steinman Enterprise  
Robert G. Campbell General Manager  
Everett R. Newswanger Managing Editor  
Copyright 1991 by Lancaster Farming

