

# Lancaster Farming

Lancaster County's Own Farm Weekly Newspaper

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## IN CASE OF EMERGENCY

**O**UR NATION'S PLAN for handling biological warfare on livestock is based on an extension of our peacetime activities in keeping out foreign diseases, and getting rid of them if they manage to slip past our borders.

If they do slip past, we must be able to recognize and eradicate them quickly. This is where we're concentrating our efforts to prepare for biological warfare. Here's what has been done so far in our emergency plan for animal-disease control.

Nationwide training programs have been set up and teaching materials have been made available for veterinarians, staffs of veterinary colleges and commercial biologic houses, and veterinary students. These materials are designed to inform veterinarians of the dangers of foreign animal diseases, and how to recognize, prevent, and control them.

USDA, with the cooperation of Federal Civil Defense Administration and the Department of Defense, has made many films for professional audiences on clinical and pathological aspects of foreign animal diseases. These films—on African swine fever, bluetongue, rinderpest, scrapie, and others—are available at the extension film library of the agricultural college in each State. Or they may be obtained at USDA Film Service in Washington, or at the film library of the American Veterinary Medical Association, Chicago.

Color slides showing symptoms and lesions of various animal diseases are being circulated to help in identification. These slides are available from the veterinarian in charge of animal-disease eradication in each State and have been distributed to schools of veterinary medicine.

ARS has scientists in several countries to study infectious foreign animal diseases. It also has a laboratory at Plum Island, N.Y., for research on foot-and-mouth and other potentially dangerous diseases.

USA is continually developing and distributing information on unusual or foreign animal diseases that could be used as biological warfare agents. Border quarantine inspections have been strengthened. Federal and State Emergency Disease Control Organizations have been developed in every State and set up to operate in any community on short notice.

Veterinarians at key spots in the Nation have received special USDA training in diagnosing unusual or suspicious diseases. Once a disease has been diagnosed as dangerous, the emergency plan goes into action.

This is how the emergency organization is set up to do its work:

It operates mainly at the State level and is headed by a State and a Federal veterinarian in each State. Normally, the Federal veterinarian coordinates Federal-State regulatory work and the State veterinarian is responsible for regulatory work within the State. One of these two veterinarians is designated in advance to head up emergency activities.

In case of an outbreak of foreign disease, the emergency State organization will go into action. The designated veterinarian will immediately assume responsibility for all emergency regulatory work. He will hire additional personnel, buy supplies, and provide maintenance as needed.

Much responsibility for success of foreign-animal-disease control rests with farmers and stockmen, who must recognize the need for prompt reporting of suspicious disorders.

How livestock owners can help against biological warfare

- 1 Take all normal sanitation measures to minimize the spread of disease—domestic or foreign
- 2 Check all animals regularly for disease signs
- 3 Isolate all new livestock for at least 10 to 14 days to be sure they do not carry disease
- 4 Report unusual disease or increase in native disease to veterinarian. Time is vital.
- 5 Follow all approved vaccination practices for any diseases that may be found within the area.
- 6 Carefully dispose of wastes and discharges of sick animals and carcasses of dead animals.
- 7 Do not visit any infected or quarantined farms.



## This Week in Lancaster Farming

BY JACK REICHARD

### 25 Years Ago

#### 50 YEARS AGO (1907)

Farmers and business men throughout southeastern Pennsylvania were watching with great interest a movement started by citizens of Fulton, Little Britain and Drumore Townships in lower Lancaster County during the fall of 1907.

A notice, signed by Harry Fair lamb, Dr. James A. Peebles, Amos K. Bradley, George H. Brown, W. L. Shoemaker, James Wood, Frank C. Pyle, Forest Preston, Day Wood, Frank M. Greenleaf, Charles Whitson, James M. Paxson, William F. McSparran and Silas Herr, called for a meeting scheduled in the Little Britain High School.

The object and purpose of the get-together was to form a permanent active association in the area, "in order that farmers and citizens in general might work in unison and harmony for the general improvement, betterment and advancement of the farming community financially, intellectually and morally."

"The idea is to enroll, as nearly as possible, all of the progressive farmers and business men into one strong, thorough organization, in which each shall work for the good of all and all for each," stated the notice.

Among the ten points listed were the following:

"Introduction and encouragement of the public improvements, such as trolley lines, electric power and lighting for the farm, state roads, etc."

"Introducing manufacturers' plants in our midst, the use of our waste products and opening ways for new products such as canneries, evaporators for apples, sugar beet factories, glucose, starch and denatured alcohol mills."

#### KANSAS PEACH CROP SET AT 7 IN 1907

The killing of the peach crop in Kansas, a half century ago, was declared to be no myth. It had been reported on good authority that due to heavy frosts there were just seven peaches produced in that state in 1907, and those grew on a tree located between two buildings about seven feet apart.

The tree, it was stated, had grown from a pit which had been tossed from a nearby window, and, while the location was not favorable on several accounts, it was sheltered from the heavy freezes which occurred in early May that year throughout the central and southern states.

All peach trees out in the open yards and orchards were wiped out by frost.

#### A SINGED RAT PLAN

A farmer who tried the plan and knew it worked declared that if the hair of a live rat, caught in a cage trap, was singed and turned loose every other rodent on the premises would take off for other fields. He stated the rats looked upon their singed fellow rat as conclusive evidence that a fire is imminent in the locality and that it was time for them to move. It was pointed out, however, that the method had one drawback because it did not exterminate the pests, but simply drove them to the premises of neighbors.

Back in 1907 a well known southern newspaper asserted that "he who docks a horse's tail should be confined naked on a sugar dock in fly time with his hands tied behind him."

A case in which punishment adequately fitted the crime!

A meeting of the Lancaster County Publishers' Assn. was held at the General Sutter Hotel, Lititz, with the president, John G. Zook, of that borough presiding.

Chief speaker of the evening was Prof. F. F. Bailey, principal of the Rothsville High School. He spoke of ways the schools and publishers could help each other. His message made such a favorable impression that a motion was adopted to arrange a joint meeting of all high school principals and publishers of Lancaster County.

#### FOOLING WITH FIRE

Judge Attle at Lancaster pointed out it did not pay to fool with fire, in sentencing three young men to the Huntingdon Reformatory, 25 years ago. The trio had confessed to the burning of an abandoned house in Caernarvon Twp. and a hay stack belonging to Herbert P. Best also of that township.

Twenty-five years ago the learned Prof. Darwin, 82, son of the great Darwin, warned our civilization was headed for doom if we did not breed a better race of people. What we needed, according to Darwin, back in 1932, were more sons and daughters

with intelligent fathers and mothers, instead of leaving most of the breeding to the lower classes.

Critics, however, pointed out a so-called "lower class" mother that wanted a baby and is ready to nurse it, may be better for civilization "than a higher class lady that turns her baby over to somebody else while she fixes her eyebrows and paints her lips".

#### EGG PRODUCERS OPEN EXCHANGE

The first egg auction of the Egg Producers Exchange of Coatesville, Pa., was held during September, 1932, in the basement of the Breuninger Building, with Leonard T. Miller the manager.

The exchange had some seventy members who agreed to take their eggs to the auction. Buyers were watching the new organization with great interest.

H. R. Stackhouse, executive secretary of the State Fish Commission, announced that bass and other fish valued at \$8,000 would be stocked in the lower Susquehanna River in 1932.

Aug. 18, 1932, was an unlucky day for the Noah Eller family residing on the Lancaster farm of Mrs. Laura B. Stubbs in the Hensel area.

While working about a tractor with a lighted pipe in his mouth, gasoline fumes ignited and painfully burned Eller about the face. He had just returned after being treated by a physician, when Rose Howell, residing at the Eller home, badly split her foot with an axe while cutting wood. She was rushed to the physician for emergency treatment.

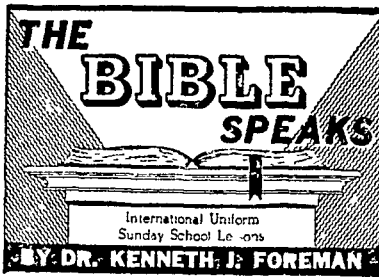
some men have more gifts than one

#### Leading

There is nothing strange about a minister not having a congregation. For there are various forms of the Christian ministry, including teaching, editorial writing, executive work. But the pastor carries the main responsibility of the church, and a pastor without a congregation is a contradiction in terms; he would be like a store keeper without a store, a pilot who never flies a plane, a father without a child. In the days when the word shepherd was first used of God's servants, as for example of the prophet Ezekiel, it brought definite ideas to people's minds, for shepherds were a common sign in that time and place. These ideas are as true as ever they were. One of them is that the shepherd leads the sheep. There were no neatly fenced pastures in that country; each shepherd led his flock by the creeksides, to places where he knew there would be some water left (for the creeks were often dry) and some green grass. Without the shepherd to lead them, sheep would simply starve. So today a pastor leads his people; a man without leadership capacity is just not made for a pastor. He leads their minds, he leads their hearts. A good pastor is not a dictator, he leads by inspiring his people, not intimidating.

#### Feeding

The other main service a shepherd would do for his flock was to feed them. So the pastor of a congregation is expected to feed his flock. Not their bodies, not primarily their minds, but their hearts and lives as a whole. That is why we expect a pastor to study the Bible more deeply than we in the pews have time to do; that is why we expect him to read more widely in Christian books and magazines than the rest of us can. That is why we have a right to expect that a pastor shall have a deeper experience, and a greater wisdom on the whole, than the average church members. We want him to interpret God for us. That is why being a good pastor takes all a man's time. The pastor must mingle with his people so as to know what they need, but he must be out in front of his people in order to be able to give them what they need. If Ezekiel the prophet had been no closer to God than the people to whom he was a shepherd, he would have had nothing to give. Without a pastor, many souls will starve. (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.)



Background Scripture: Ezekiel 1:1-3, 2:15-18, 34  
Devotional Reading: Ezekiel 34:23-31

### The Pastor

Lesson for September 15, 1957

A POPULAR name for the minister of a Protestant church in America is "Preacher." It is an unfortunate title, because it suggests that the minister's job is all talk. People by the thousands think of their minister as only a preacher, and it must be admitted that some "preachers" are that and nothing else. But talking for half an hour a week isn't the main job he has; there is something else that (if he works at it) takes up far more time. It is being a pastor.



Dr. Foreman

In churches with a paid ministry, the minister's salary is not payment for services rendered, for if he does render a pastor's service, what he does cannot possibly be measured in money. His salary is a subsidy enabling him to resign all other work and spend all his working days at being a pastor.

#### What Is a Pastor?

Most people don't realize that the word "pastor" was originally a figure of speech, it comes from the Latin word for shepherd. Like all figures of speech, this one does not tell the whole truth, but it is very useful. The prophet Ezekiel was called a pastor or shepherd, so is Timothy in the New Testament. In one of Jesus' last interviews with Peter, that apostle was commanded: "Feed my sheep." Jesus, in fact, spoke of himself as the Good Shepherd, and in the 23rd Psalm the words are familiar, "The Lord is my Shepherd." Both Roman Catholic and Protestant churches think highly of the pastor and constantly seek better ones. Much time and expense is devoted to their training. Saint Paul (Eph. 4:11) mentions being a pastor as a special divine gift, distinct from that of the evangelist or the teacher,—though indeed