

The Fly Is Reported In Northeastern States

Face fly, known in Pennsylvania, and in other states, and in at least three of these has been an annoying pest of the U. S. Department of Agriculture reported the pest, known scientifically as *Musca autumnalis*, was found for the first time in 12 northern and north central states. It was reported most common and abundant in Indiana, and Illinois.

According to entomologists of USDA's Agricultural Research Service. The nine other States in which the fly was found last summer for the first time were: Wisconsin, Michigan, Delaware, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Vermont, and West Virginia.

The fly was originally found in the United States in 1953 (on Long Island) and up to this year has been only known in New York, Maine, and Virginia.

ARS scientists think face

flies may have been in many States undetected before last summer, but were not collected and identified because small numbers of the pests cause little annoyance, and because they may have been mistaken for house flies, which they closely resemble.

ARS entomologists say the face fly has apparently found conditions suitable in the United States for rapid multiplication and spread. Pests that are new to a country, they point out, often cause more damage than they would in their natural habitat because natural enemies may not be present in the new environment. The entomologists also believe the face fly may be a potential carrier of eye disease of U. S. cattle.

Reports from the States where the face fly was most abundant during the past summer suggest it may assume the role of an economic insect pest.

Some Ohio farmers reported a marked decrease in milk production and said the face fly was the most abundant species noted around cattle in midsummer.

The flies accumulate primarily in the faces of cattle, under and around the eyes, in and around nostrils, and at the lips. They apparently feed on mucous secretion and on blood from insect bites and other wounds. An abundance of flies interferes with livestock feeding and this might account for a decrease in the milk output of dairy cows or weight loss in beef cattle. Although face flies are primarily a pest of cattle, they will also attack horses and sheep.

The face fly, first reported in North America in Nova Scotia in 1952, is common in Europe (on both the continent and the British Isles) and Asia, particularly in Israel, Kashmir, and China, where it is regarded chiefly as an indoor nuisance. The flies seek the shelter of buildings in order to hibernate when cold weather comes. Housewives and farmers in affected areas may notice the

flies in homes and farm buildings during the fall.

In Russia, the pest has been implicated in the transmission of an eye worm, not found in the United States, that can cause blindness in cattle.

Larvae develop in fresh cow dung or other excrement. Pupation occurs in the soil around the excrement. No effective means of controlling the flies have yet been developed.

Annual Feeder Calf Sale Is Scheduled At Yards

The Fifth Annual Feeder Calf Sale will be held at the Lancaster Union Stock Yards, Lancaster, at 1 p. m. Saturday, October 31, 1959.

In order to get top quality calves and heifers the following rules and regulations will be enforced:

Consignors will be breeders of beef cattle. All calves will be vaccinated and from clean herds under supervision. Calves must be sired by purebred registered bulls, be of beef type out of beef type cows. Calves will be tagged, weighed and graded. Grading will be under the supervision of a committee of four consisting of a representative of the Dept. of Animal Husbandry, Penn State University; County Agent; Member Lancaster Livestock Exchange; qualified Breeder.

As in the past years some high Choice and all Fancy Calves will be sold in single lots to give club members and people desiring show calves an opportunity to bid.

The Lancaster Livestock Exchange will offer a prize for any calf bought at the sale and placing among the first five in the Garden Spot Baby Beef Show, August, 1960.

With last minute commitments still coming in there are 300 Angus, Hereford and Shorthorn Steers and Heifers registered for the sale.

Among the Consignors are Melvin F. Wood, Avondale, Pa.; The U. S. Penitentiary at Lewistown; J. Goldhaber Girdletree, Md. R. W. Waltz, Limerick, Pa.; C. E. Beshore, York Co.; Miss Mildred Strickler, York Co., and W. P. Campbell, Center Hall, Pa.

Stauffer Homestead Farms will consign 12 Angus calves and Jacob K. Hershey, Lititz R. D., 10 Angus calves

The consignor of last years top money calf, Robert G. Caples, will again have Angus calves Mrs. John B. Hannum III Mrs William S. Ellis and Mrs. Hardie Scott all from the Philadelphia area will consign Angus and Polled Hereford calves Another well known Polled Hereford breeder, Mr Leon Falk Jr, of Falkland Farms, near Pittsburgh, will have 5 calves.

The Sale is under the sponsorship of the Lancaster Livestock Exchange and the Union Stock Yard Co. Cooperating is the Pennsylvania Livestock and Allied Association James Dunlap is Show Chairman.



10 SCHOLARSHIPS

Pennsylvania Power & Light Company again offers 10 college scholarships for young people in its service area.

Each PP&L scholarship winner will receive \$500 toward tuition each year and may select any four-year course which leads to a baccalaureate degree at any of 15 Central Eastern Pennsylvania colleges.

Perhaps you have a youngster, a high school senior, who will be eligible for college in 1960. Or, perhaps you know of some other eligible young person. If so, tell them about the PP&L competition. Have them contact their high school principal or guidance teacher for complete information.



This brochure is available in high schools throughout the PP&L service area. Copies are also available at your nearest PP&L office.

PP&L working for progress in Central Eastern Pennsylvania

NOW—from SIEGLER
SUPER FLOOR HEAT!



You get 4 TIMES MORE HEAT OVER YOUR FLOORS than ever before!

PATENTED
Sieglers
AUTOMATIC FORCED AIR
OIL HOME HEATER

It pays for itself with the fuel it saves!
SEE IT SOON AT

L. H. BRUBAKER
350 Strasburg Pike - Lanc.
R. D. 3, LITITZ, PA.
Ph. Lanc. EX 3-7607
Strasburg OV 7-6002
Lititz MA 6-7766

CHAMPION
2 YEARS IN A ROW!
The Shaver Starcross 288

1st PLACE IN 1959 CANADIAN CENTRAL RANDOM TEST
1st QUARTILE IN 1959 MISSOURI RANDOM TEST

This year, as last year, the persistent Shaver Starcross 288 takes top honors as outright champion at the 1959 Canadian Central Random Test. Another repeat performance was our first Quartile entry at the 1959 Missouri Random Test.

In both Random Tests the Shaver Starcross 288 competed against leading franchised layers from the United States.

Starcross 288 is the result of Shaver Research and Testing, the size scope and quality of which can be equalled by few competitors anywhere in the world.

For full information and illustrated booklet on this top Leghorn Layer, call your Shaver franchise Hatchery or write direct to:

Greider Leghorn Farm, Inc.
SHAVER STARCROSS 288
MOUNT JOY R. 1, PA.
Phone OL 3-2455

100 Million Meat Animals Approved

Nearly 100 million animal carcasses received during the past fiscal year the Government's familiar purple stamp of approval—"U. S. Inspected and Passed"—as disease free, clean, and wholesome meat, fit for human consumption, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reported.

Inspectors of USDA's Agricultural Research condemned 238,760 animal carcasses and millions of parts of slaughtered animals as unfit for consumption. ARS meat inspectors examine cattle, calves, sheep, swine, goats, and other meat animals before and after slaughter in order to detect and eliminate diseased and otherwise unfit meat.

Although USDA inspectors permit slaughter of only those animals that appear normal, long experience has demonstrated that apparently healthy animals may harbor disease or otherwise abnormal conditions. For this reason, each carcass at the time of slaughter is given a thorough examination by an inspector.

Inspection after slaughter points up the fact that in spite of the Department's best efforts to aid growers in the control of livestock diseases, food animals are exposed to a great variety of environmental conditions which may affect their health or physical condition. Each animal and each carcass is therefore a separate problem for USDA inspectors.

Only when a carcass has been found disease free is it given the official purple mark of inspection that assures the consumer a clean and wholesome product.

Give Lancaster Farming advertising a chance to work for you.