

# From Where We Stand . . . Force Ourselves To Help Ourselves

A few nights ago we had to get a little rough with the older boy to get him to bed at the prescribed time.

After a little coercion, he reluctantly went on up the stairs.

Then the better half of our marriage said, "Why should you have to force a child to do things that are good for him?"

It would appear that he could see the necessity for going to bed at the proper time and getting the necessary rest, but he didn't appear to be able to see it.

We were reminded of the incident a few days later when a veterinarian told Lancaster County Farmers they have not been doing a very good job in the fight to control a dread cattle disease.

And to make the situation worse, the disease can be transmitted to human beings as well.

Now the pathetic part of the whole picture is this. A few years ago the disease was almost totally eradicated, but through neglect it is staging a comeback.

Tuberculosis has been called the disease of civilization since it is as old as civilization itself and was unknown in many aboriginal tribes before civilization came to them.

For many generations the word Tuberculosis struck fear into the hearts of mankind because there was no known cure for the "white sickness."

For many years dairymen and cattle breeders made real progress toward conquering the disease — partly because of that fear.

But with the advance of the wonder drugs, Tuberculosis does not hold mankind in the grip of fear as it once did.

Partly because of this farmers have become careless or apathetic about the problem. They no longer seem to feel this is a disease which must be fought to eradication.

Farmers have the know-how and

the facilities for wiping this disease out of every herd of cattle in the Commonwealth.

We know this is true because figures show that the disease was almost non-existent six years ago before it began a comeback.

Dr. Samuel Guss, extension veterinarian from the Pennsylvania State University said that reported cases of Bovine Tuberculosis in Pennsylvania have quadrupled in a two year period.

He says we must make up our minds to get busy and eradicate the disease completely.

We agree with Dr. Guss. We think it is time farmers forced laws and enforcement of those laws upon themselves, because without force we sometimes will not do the things we know are good for us.

At least that's how it looks from where we stand.



## National Egg Month

This year for the ninth consecutive year, National Egg Month is being observed.

Sponsored by the Poultry and Egg National Board, the purpose of the month-long observance is to promote the use of eggs and to move more eggs from farm to family table.

We believe this is a worthy undertaking. We believe a campaign to bring to the consuming public the truth about the wholesomeness of farm-fresh foods is always in order. There is too often publicity of the other kind, and the truth about the good in food is told too seldom and too haphazardly.

The theme of National Egg Month this year is "Eggs For Get Up and Go."

We propose this as a theme for promoting all agricultural products — and the sooner the better.

At least that's how it looks from where we stand.

## We've Just Got To Get Organized

One of these days we are going to have to get organized.

We keep telling ourselves that, but sometimes something happens to make us wonder if we aren't just about as organized as we are going to get.

We have just about come to the conclusion that we work in the ulcer department of an ulcer business in an ulcer world, and the only thing to do is pitch in and enjoy it.

Every time we think we have things under control and everything is in its proper groove, something comes along to gouge a new groove. Every time we

think it is going to be smooth sailing from here on out, someone stands up and begins rocking the boat. Every time we think we have the fire out, someone comes rushing in with a bucket of high octane gasoline.

So we just have to keep shoving things back into the old groove, trimming the sail, and reeling out more hose, and who could get things done with all that ruckus going on at one time.

But one of these days we are going to have to get organized.

At least that's how it looks from where we stand.



### Lancaster Farming

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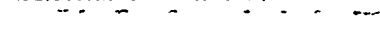
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## "Cornfusion" Reigns In Seed Boxes

A state of "cornfusion" may exist among farmers when it comes to selecting seed corn for planting, a survey indicates at the Pennsylvania State University. The study made in 1961 shows that 112 farmers in Central Pennsylvania planted 147 different field corn hybrids.

Of the 147 hybrids used, 20 were early maturing varieties, reports Harold C. Campbell, graduate assistant with the project at Penn State. Another 56 hybrids were well selected for the region's medium-length growing season, and 56 were more suited to areas with longer growing seasons.

The average farmer in the survey was planting four varieties of hybrid field corn from

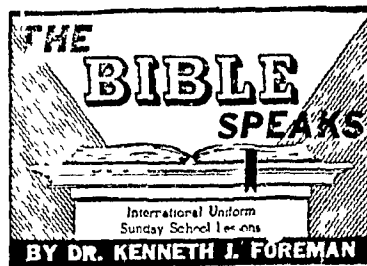
two different "brands," says Campbell.

Past field performance was given as the major reason for selecting a hybrid. Fifty-two per cent of the farmers reported trouble with stalk breakage and soft corn.

The 147 hybrids were furnished by 14 seed companies. Thirty varieties each planted on 25 or more acres, made up 71 per cent of the total acreage. Six per cent did not remember the variety planted. The other 117 varieties made up the remaining 23 per cent of the acreage.

Open-pollinated corn, such as the hybrids developed by the Agricultural Experiment Station at Penn State, made up 26 per cent of the total crop.

Campbell points out that lists of outstanding Experiment Station hybrids for each region are available from county agricultural agents.



International Uniform Sunday School Lessons  
BY DR. KENNETH J. FOREMAN

Bible Material: Exodus 20:17, Mark 10:5-45, Luke 12:13-21  
Devotional Reading: James 4:1-10

## Human Hogs

Lesson for March 18, 1962

"COVET" is a word that doesn't sound sinful. It is often used in perfectly respectable connections, as when the King James translation of I Cor. 12:31 has Paul saying "Covet earnestly the best gifts." Coveting in the Tenth Commandment, however, does not mean simply to desire. It is not itself a sin to desire to have some thing. All human effort indeed would stop if nobody ever wanted anything. It is not a sin to want what someone else has, if he is willing to let you own it and if you pay him a fair price.



Dr. Foreman

What is greed? Nevertheless, greed is a sin and greed is a simple one-syllable word that means covetousness but sounds ugly too, like what it stands for. If you have ever fed pigs you must have noticed how they act at the trough. All the hog needs is just get his mouth into it, but that's not enough for him. He wants to put both feet and most of his face into it. He doesn't care what the other hogs do, he's strictly out for his own appetite. It may be unfair to hogs (for this writer has seen cats which were just as greedy as any hog) but the words hog and hoggishness are used of human beings sometimes, but never as a compliment.

Now, what is to be greedy? As was said just now, merely wanting something is not necessarily greedy. Greed is wanting more than my share, more than I need. Getting more than one's share, more than one needs, is not greed. The greed comes first, it is wanting gone wild, it is wanting without a particle of love.

"... and I intend to squeeze it." A distinguished critic being asked some years ago to give his philosophy of life, responded, "The world is my orange, and I intend to squeeze it." The man has been

converted since then, it is said, but as he was then, he was making as frank a profession of greed as a man could make. He revealed in that one sentence two facts: 1. The greedy man thinks he has a claim to everything in sight, and if he sets his sights high enough he can even think the whole world is his orange. 2. The greedy man lets nothing stand in his way. Police departments all over the world know the connection between greed and murder. More people are killed from motives of greed than from hatred. Greed unchecked runs up like a poison plant into every kind of crime.

### Two kinds of human hog

The human hog comes in two main varieties. One is the plain or backlot variety. What he wants are things, and he can go on piling up things to the day of his death, like the farmer in Jesus' story without giving proper thought to what he can do with what he has, in short with no real reason except to make the pile bigger. Men who get out their money boxes every night and count the coins used to be called misers. It would be hard to find men like that today, but the miser is still with us. Every time there is an election to raise taxes for schools there are people who will vote NO simply because they have no children and don't want to be taxed to help other peoples' children. Some people collect money, some collect trash, but if you've no plan to spend the money wisely and generously, you might as well collect junk.

### Hogs of all sorts

The other main variety of this kind of man is the kind that hogs something besides money. Some people hog the limelight, they want to be the center of every scene and they don't relish "scene-stealers." Some hog notice in the newspapers, and will be in bed holding an old album of press notices. Some are gluttons for power, James and John were men of this sort before association with Jesus finally changed them. They wanted to share the authority of Christ, they have their counterpart in every church, men and sometimes women who must "run" the church or they are not satisfied. Other people hog attention, others want the largest share of the credit for any good change, even if they actually fought it when first it was suggested. Whatever it may be, if any person wants something so much that he doesn't care what he does to get it, he is not only ridiculous, he is a danger to all the rest of us.

(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.)

## Now Is The Time . . .

BY MAX SMITH

### TO PUSH EARLY PASTURE

Many livestock men are anxious to get their herds out on grass as early as possible; an application of nitrogen fertilizer at the rate of 30 to 40 pounds of actual nitrogen per acre during late March or early April will push the growth of the grass, this application should only be made to a part of the pasture area (about 1/4-acre per animal) unless otherwise there may be too much food early in the spring for the animals to consume.



MAX SMITH

### TO CHECK SEED AND FERTILIZER SUPPLIES . . .

Spring planting time will be at hand in a few weeks, farmers are urged to get their supplies on hand of the quantity and quality desired so there will not be any delay at planting time. Seed suppliers are often too low for the demand and then growers accept a less desirable variety in order to get their work done in time.

### TO SPRAY FRUIT TREES . . .

The first sprays of many varieties of fruit trees should be applied very soon, growers are urged to obtain the needed information and follow the spray schedules very closely. Clean fruit requires a regular spray schedule during the growing season.

### TO SPRAY FOR WILD GARLIC . . .

Dairymen are urged to wage an all-out war on wild garlic in their pasture fields, this weed will cause off flavor in the milk supply if not properly handled. Spray with the ester form of 2,4-D at the rate of one to one-and-a-half pounds per acre during mid to late March.

(Continued on page 5)