

## From Where We Stand . . .

# Change And Resistance To Change

Change is inevitable but resistance to change appears to almost as inevitable.

Two missives came across the editor's desk this week showing once again just how slowly people accept changes.

The opening sentence of a news article from the federal Soil Conservation Service says, "Nearly two million farmers have switched to conservation farming during the past 25 years, but few of them did it all at once."

Now — without doing too much research on the subject — we would venture to guess that a lot more than two million NEW farmers have gone into the business in the past 25 years, and these young farmers have grown up during the time when soil conservation was not a wholly new kind of program. Most of them have seen the obvious benefits of using the soil wisely. Most of them had the opportunity to compare soil wasting principles with soil saving programs before they ever went on a farm of their own.

Why then, have not more than two million farmers put these programs in force on their lands? Why have so many new farmers, who should have forward-looking minds, continued in the old, wasteful farming methods, which might have been good enough when there was more land than we could explore, but which are woefully inadequate in these days when population continues to cover more and more of our acres with roofs for dwellings and macadam for drive-ways.

Not all the practices tried in the early days of the Soil Conservation Service were found to be 100 per cent acceptable as a means of combating erosion, but many of the original principals of soil management are still in widespread use on farms today. Their value has been demonstrated time after time and in all parts of the country.

Why, then, are farmers so slow to accept these proven methods of conserving our precious natural resources

The other article mentioned earlier has to do with something entirely foreign to soil conservation, but points up the resistance to change just as surely.

The United States Department of Agriculture has finally altered a long-standing regulation to allow the use of smoke flavorings and artificial smoke flavorings in the processing of certain Federally inspected meat products.

We know farmer-butchers who have used smoke flavoring in meats for years. Of course, these meats were for their own consumption and never went into the channels of trade. To many men and women who grew up on farms a few years ago, sausage just was not sausage without a liberal soaking in "liquid smoke".

Now the USDA has decided that "smoke flavorings consist of the safe, soluble ingredients in smoke."

And all through the years that

farmers were adding smoke flavoring to certain meats, the regulations said meats could be flavored only from exposure to smoke from burning hardwood or hardwood sawdust.

Well, changes march on to become part of the past and new things continue to be part of the present and future. That much of life, at least, is certain.

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



## As We Have Said

All of us like the chance to say "I told you so" once in a while.

Recently a statement came from the American Medical Association which exploded a highly popular myth among the food faddists.

The statement said, in part, "Scientific reports linking Cholesterol and heart attacks have touched off a new food fad among do-it-yourself Americans. But dieters who believe they can cut down their blood cholesterol without medical supervision are in for a rude awakening. It can't be done. It could even be dangerous to try . . ."

" . . . the elimination of certain foods of proven nutritional value could be detrimental to health . . ."

"The carefully calculated diets used in medical research to lower cholesterol actually are not yet of practical importance to the general public."

"It is for these reasons that neither the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Research Council nor the AMA Council on Foods and Nutrition has recognized the need for modification of dietary fat for the general public."

"The anti-fat, anti-cholesterol fad is not just foolish and futile, however. It also carries some risk."

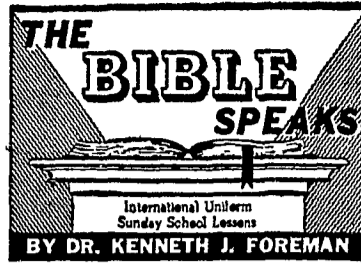
Now for the "I told you so" part.

We have been saying editorially and verbally for quite a long time that indiscriminate cutbacks in the intake of good, wholesome, nourishing foods could have more harmful effects than good ones.

When certain foods are dropped from the diet, others must be substituted to make up for the lack of nutrients which the body has become accustomed to using. All too often these added foods tend to lay fat on the body and compound the problem.

Well, it is gratifying to know that such an august body as the American Medical Association has finally realized the truth of a principle we have been expounding for such a long time. It makes us feel just like the oracle at Delphi.

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



Bible Material: Psalm 107:1-11; 119:63-40; Acts 8:26-35; II Timothy 3:14-17; II Peter 1:16-21.  
Devotional Reading: Psalm 107:7-14.

## The Bible

Lesson for November 4, 1962

WHY the Bible? Some one might think that the Christian religion has a Bible just to keep up with the procession; for every religion in the world that



has as many as a million members, has a Bible of some kind, and Christianity would be very odd if it did not. But this is not the reason we have a Bible. Is this the reason—that God can speak to man only in a written Word? Not at all. Did you ever stop to think that the whole Bible was written by persons who did not have a whole Bible? In fact, a great deal of the Bible is devoted to accounts of how God has been found in other ways as well as in the Bible. Is the reason for the Bible our need of a book of rules? No, the Bible itself does contain a few rules, but nearly every page of it is something else besides rules.

### Inspired

One reason the church cherishes the Bible is because we believe it to be inspired by God himself. This does not mean that God dictated the various books of the Bible, certainly not in English. What we do mean is that God was at work in the entire process by which the Bible has come down to us. You would cherish every letter of one you love; if your loved one was (for instance) a teacher of art, you would, no doubt be glad to have pictures or sculpture done by her pupils. Perhaps your friend the teacher did not paint this picture herself, but you can tell it must have been done by one of her pupils. "It looks like her," you say. In the same way, God did not hold the pen for the writers of the Bible; but persons who have assuredly known God, have through the ages recognized the unmistakable marks of God's thought and ac-

tion here. It is as difficult to "prove" the inspiration of Scripture as to prove that Mozart was a great musician. But both the Bible and the music can be studied. Out of the study comes appreciation, and out of the appreciation grows the conviction of inspiration.

You can put up a shack on desert sands or at the edge of the swamp. But if what you want to erect is a skyscraper or a cathedral, you have to look for solid rock foundations.

So when you are building a life, as Jesus said, you need to build it on a rock, not on sand. We feel the need of a court of last resort—a Judge above all judges. We need an accurate compass, we need a dependable light, a map with roads plainly marked. Now the Bible is all of these things, and people who have discovered its value have used such words as these about it. For the Protestant Christian of every kind, in spite of all our smaller or greater differences, the Bible stands as the supreme authority, even above the church. We do not find copies of rules here; we find living men and women who had authentically known God. In their life-experiences and in their reflections and conclusions, we find again the will of God for ourselves.

Some treasured heirlooms are valued highly because they are irreplaceable. So the Bible is invaluable, because it is unique. Most books answer some questions, the Bible answers the central questions. The Bible gives us the answers we do not find elsewhere. The Bible speaks to our most agonized questionings, our most insatiable quests. What is my destiny, as a human being? Am I a kind of accident, along with other human beings, or are we all part of the plan of God? How can I, poor, sick as I am, come to terms with the high God? What is God like? What can I believe about Him, and what does he want me to do? When I come to the inevitable end of this life, and face the last dark doorway, the last toll-gate, what lies beyond? When I stand at the graveside of a loved one, must I stand forever alone? When I look into the vast reaches of space to the galaxies receding ever beyond our reach, do I find there only mindless energy or do I dare to see above all, above all, infinite and eternal love? The Bible and the Bible alone gives us the answers to such questions.

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## Now Is The Time . . .

BY MAX SMITH

### To Exercise Milking Herd

Now that winter is just around the corner and milking herds are being kept in at night, the cows should be turned out for exercise at least once a day, when out the cows should be observed for heat periods, lameness, or other illness. The time and effort should be rewarded with a thriffter herd and increased production.

### To Check For Internal Parasites

Many cattle feeders are feeding too many stomach worms in their beef cattle as well as young dairy animals. These internal parasites will reduce gains and increase feeds costs. Producers are urged to consult their local veterinarian to determine the extent and kind of worm infestations, several types of treatments will eradicate the worms and give more profitable returns.

### To Spray For Crop Insect Control

The deadline for spraying alfalfa and clover fields for the control of spittle bugs and alfalfa weevil is November 15th, both of the recommended materials, dieldrin and heptachlor, should not be applied after this deadline. Growers and custom spray operators are urged to comply with this deadline for best results.

### To Practice Strict Sanitation Measures

The disease control program

in any livestock or poultry operation should include strict regulations concerning visitors, newly-purchased animals, and owner visits to other herds or public places. Service men who go from farm to farm should be extremely careful about entering buildings at other places without a thorough disinfectant operation. Owners should not wear the same shoes or boots at home as they do at sales barns, stock yards, or in other livestock or poultry operations, unless thoroughly disinfected.

### Farmer Co-op.

(Continued from Page 1)

John Johnson, Baltimore Bank for Cooperatives, John Gauss, The Pennsylvania State University, Merrill N. Knapp, G. L. F. J. B. Jones, Baltimore Bank for Cooperatives, Dan Weibright, Baltimore Bank for Cooperatives, Dr. Irwin W. Rust, Farmer Cooperative Service.

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