

From Where We Stand . . .

Research - Space Age Farming Tool

Insects carry many diseases of man and animals.

This statement is accepted as a simple fact today. However, if it had been said at a meeting of scientists a hundred years ago, the speaker would have been laughed off the program; his assertions would have been considered ridiculous.

The first discovery linking insects and diseases was made about 70 years ago by three scientists in the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Not until 1890 could the above statement be made with confidence. In that year Theobald Smith, F. L. Kilborne and Cooper Curtice proved that a disease was being spread by ticks from animal to animal.

Their research, which cost \$65,000, led to the eradication of cattle tick fever, but more important the discovery helped others successfully combat malaria, yellow fever, and many other insect-borne diseases.

Other notable highlights in the war against animal diseases in the past hundred years include the discovery that hog cholera is caused by a virus and can be controlled by a virus-serum vaccine, finding a treatment to rid dogs of hookworms, development of a vaccine to control abortion diseases in cattle, proof that the virus causing vesicular exanthema of swine was spread mainly in uncooked garbage, detection of chemical residues in meat and other animal food products, and identification of certain plants as the cause of conditions long thought to be hereditary in some animals.

With slight modifications, the early immunization methods for hog cholera are being used today in the nationwide effort to eradicate this fatal disease of hogs.

The method of treating hookworms in dogs was later used against hookworms in human beings. It is credited with materially increasing the productive ability of southern workers who had long been sapped of energy by this parasite.

Brucellosis vaccine is now used in 30 countries to immunize against cattle abortion—one of the most costly of diseases in the industry. Brucellosis infected animals are the source of undulant fever in man.

Vesicular Exanthema which raged through the country in 1952 causing serious weight losses and weakening affected hogs, was wiped out in 1959 when communities passed and enforced garbage cooking laws.

Studies now under way will undoubtedly prove equally fruitful. Some will probably take their place as the outstanding research accomplishments of the twentieth century.

But, while many diseases have been conquered, and many others have been brought into check, the scientists have no lack of problems to attack.

Foot-and-mouth disease still ranks as the most dangerous disease of foreign livestock. It could again break out in this country as it did in 1929. An alert regulatory agency to inspect all livestock and livestock products imports has kept the disease out of the United States since that time, but we must

continue to guard against the importation of the causative organism.

Chronic respiratory diseases account for more than half of all poultry condemnations during processing. More research is needed to find if these conditions are caused by a virus or the bird's environment, or both.

Anaplasmosis in cattle is not only present in 30 states, it is gradually spreading to others. Research has shown that an infected cow may recover, but she can carry and spread the disease agent for the rest of her life. More needs to be known about this disease.

More than two billion dollars is lost each year to these and other infectious, noninfectious and parasitic diseases of livestock. Research will lead to the control of some, eradication of others and side benefits of great and lasting benefit to the health and well being of all mankind.

We believe a sound program of research by both federal and state experiment stations is a must for space-age agriculture.

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



A Sense Of Humor

If you have a sense of humor, you will probably be able to cope with life's problems better than one who is a deadpan. And if the group of people with whom you work contains one or more persons who are witty, you all will be able to work better.

These revelations, which have often been suspected by many of us, have recently been scientifically proven by two West Coast scientists working under the auspices of the U.S. Air Force.

In a study of "The Wit and His Group," Jacqueline D. Goodchilds and Ewart E. Smith have discovered that in small groups of six persons, for example, the presence of one or two persons capable of coming up with witty expressions now and then greatly enhances the ability of the group to solve its problems.

We believe a good laugh is one of the best medicines yet devised for either physical or mental disorders. If your sense of humor has been suffering lately, now is a good time to begin cultivating a few good, hearty belly laughs.

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



Popular Recreation

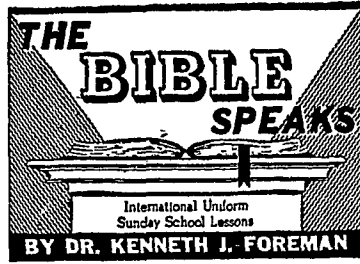
The United States Government recently conducted a study of the recreational habits of the people of this country. It was the biggest study of this kind ever made.

The government wants to know how best to meet the recreational needs of this country. What did they find out? Get ready for a surprise.

The major recreational activity of people in the United States is not swimming, walking, bike riding, bowling, or even baseball. It's riding around in the family car.

We are a nation on wheels, and it looks like we are going that way faster every day.

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



Bible Material: Mark 2:1 through 3:6
Devotional Reading: II Corinthians 6:1-10.

Making Enemies

Lesson for January 20, 1963

HOW can goodness be hated? How can God make enemies? God is perfect goodness, God is Love, and still He has enemies. It is not as if God were shut off in some inaccessible heaven, so that



we could not see his goodness. If God came to this small earth in a form we could understand, He would still make enemies. Why that is we do not know. But God did come to this earth in a form we can understand, He came as one of ourselves. It is true, God is everywhere and has always been everywhere. Indeed you might well say that God created Everywhere. But Jesus of Nazareth for the first time showed what God-as-man is like . . . and still made enemies.

Reading Minds

It is not quite precisely the truth to say that Jesus "made" enemies. That sounds as if He deliberately stirred men against Him. That was not the story. He made enemies in the sense that on account of things He said or did, some people were mightily angry with Him, so much so that in time they reached the murder-point. It is worth our time to look into this. How was it that the Son of God, the one human being who perfectly mirrored the Eternal Love—how was it that, of all people, He made enemies?

Mark's Gospel tells a group of short stories all on the same theme, at this point. One incident after another brings out the fact that Jesus was up against a dead wall of resistance—and we can see why. First among the reasons was that He dared to say what only God would have a right to say. He was bold enough to tell a young man, lying paralyzed on a mattress: "Your sins are forgiven." To be able to say that to any one implies two other things. The one who says this, if it is true,

must be able to read another man's mind . . . and he must be able to read the mind of God. He must know the man wants to be forgiven, he must know that God is ready to forgive, and does forgive. Now you might think that everybody around would rejoice that a man's sins had been forgiven. But instead, the people who heard Jesus say this were convinced that Jesus was a blasphemer, He was "playing God." You see they assumed to begin with that He was lying. But what if He told the truth? That they refused to believe.

Jesus knew what God meant!

Many times Jesus made enemies by what He did on the Sabbath, the seventh day of their week, the day sacred to God. The Pharisees had it all figured out that on that Holy Day it was hardly right to do anything at all but go to the synagogue and back. But Jesus' disciples were on a walk and hungry one Sabbath day, and did what any one might have done, picked a few heads of wheat and chewed them up. (They must have been really hungry to do that.) The watching Pharisees, who seem to have been always around, like gnats, pounced on this harmless act. They blamed Jesus for breaking the Sabbath. It never occurred to them that if it is not wrong to give food to the hungry, it is not wrong for the hungry to do whatever it takes to satisfy their hunger.

How Jesus Met His Enemies

So it went. Jesus' enemies were always belittling. They always put out the worst possible explanation of all He did. They assumed in advance that He was a bad man. They were not prepared to believe anything good of him. Such men with such an attitude make mean enemies. There is hardly any hope of winning them over. The better Jesus was, the worse they became. The kinder He was, the more bitter they were. These stories suggest to us some simple plain truths about enemies. One is: There is no escaping them. If Jesus the Son of God made enemies, his followers may expect the same . . . if, of course, they are as active in doing good as He was. The people who are "good, but good for nothing," have no enemies—and no friends either. You can neither love nor hate a vegetable. But if you go about doing good, strange to say you won't have every one with you. But you can do with your enemies what Jesus did with His—go right on doing good as long as you live.

(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 Provide Minerals

On farms lacking quality legume hay this winter and where corn silage is providing the bulk of forage it is important to add minerals for all types of livestock. Low forage rations may reduce both calcium and phosphorus intake. Include about 2% dicalcium phosphate to grain rations; free choice of a mineral mixture containing one part of trace mineral salt and one part dicalcium phosphate will also provide needed minerals.



MAX M. SMITH

To Enroll In Correspondence Courses

During the winter months local farmers are urged to enroll in one or more of the correspondence courses being offered at Penn State University; these are very practical lessons in a large number of subjects at a minimum cost. Additional details are available.

To Get Farmer's Tax Guides

This document put out by the Internal Revenue Service is very helpful to farmers in filing their income tax returns. A supply is now on hand at our Extension office

To Apply Dormant Brush Killers

Fence rows, woodlots, and other areas may be sprayed during February and March to kill briars, second growth of

trees and shrubs, small trees and other woody plants. The spray should include a mixture of 2,4-5t and fuel oil and caution should be used because the material is very potent.

Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, has the largest inland water area — 29 square miles — of any county in the state. Dauphin County ranks second with 23 acres.

Prevent Rabbit Damage

Cottontail rabbits sometimes cause winter damage to young trees and shrubs by chewing the bark. Homeowners can prevent damage by using hardware cloth cylinders, layers of heavy waterproof paper or aluminum foil, says Robert Wingard, Penn State extension forestry and wildlife specialist.

Lancaster Farming

Lancaster County's Own Farm Weekly
P. O. Box 1524
Lancaster, Penna.
P. O. Box 266 - Lititz, Pa.
Offices:
22 E. Main St.
Lititz, Pa.
Phone - Lancaster
EXpress 4-3047 or
Lititz MA 6-2191

Jack Owen, Editor
Robert G. Campbell,
Advertising Director

Established November 4, 1955. Published every Saturday by Lancaster-Farming, Lititz, Pa.

Entered as 2nd class matter at Lititz, Pa. under Act of Mar. 8, 1879.