

From Where We Stand . . .

Baby Animals Are Not Abandoned

Nature is pretty uncanny in taking care of her own.

Every year about this time many people pick up young wildlife, birds and animals, in the mistaken belief that the youngsters have been abandoned by their parents.

In the vast majority of cases, these young animals and birds are not abandoned but are actually under the watchful eye of their parents. Wild animals and birds are pretty resourceful at hiding their nests and resting places from human beings, but sometimes the young are accidentally flushed from hiding and are easily captured by humans.

With larger and larger numbers of vacationers roaming the woods during spring and summer, and with less and less land not under cultivation, the ability of wildlife to hide their young out of the reach of human beings is sorely tested.

We laud the motive of anyone wanting to protect young animals, but we can not agree with the most common method — picking up the young animal and taking it along home.

Usually a wild animal can not be raised successfully in an artificial environment and will eventually die anyway. In the case of young animals actually abandoned or orphaned, a quick death in the wild is more merciful than a lingering death under the watchful eye of a human foster parent.

But to repeat — most of the young animals seen without their parents are not abandoned. Wildlife parents normally leave their young unattended much of the day. They feed or rest nearby and return to look after their offspring only occasionally.

Furthermore, Pennsylvania Game Commission officials point out that it is a law violation to disturb the nests of all protected birds and animals.

Game officials urge all persons who find nests of birds or the young of wild animals to avoid touching them and leave the vicinity immediately.

Pennsylvania law provides for a penalty of \$100 for the illegal possession of a fawn deer, \$200 for a black bear, \$25 for game birds and \$10 for songbirds and small animals.

In the few instances where it is definitely known that wildlife parents have been killed and the young deserted, persons are asked by the Game Commission to mark the nest or location and immediately contact any Commission

field officer.

If a farmer accidentally destroys a pheasant or other bird's nest during harvesting operations, he can usually get permission from the game protector to hatch the eggs if he agrees to free the birds as soon as they are large enough to care for themselves.

The conservation of wildlife is a project we all need to work toward, but displacing young animals and birds is not a good conservation practice.

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

★ ★ ★ ★ Why So Busy?

If the work week is getting shorter all the time, why are we so busy?

Every few years another "labor saving device" comes along to make our work lighter or quicker, but it seems we put in more hours than before.

Automatic devices take much of the labor out of a job, and new methods eliminate many of the tedious processes and backbreaking chores, but it seems we are busier than ever.

Household appliances have taken much of the drudgery out of housework, but still it seems that "a woman's work is never done".

But we suppose that we just "seem" busy. We all know that businesses catering to leisure time activity are growing by leaps and bounds. Numbers of people working for charity groups are larger than ever before, and volunteer groups are increasing in number and size all the time.

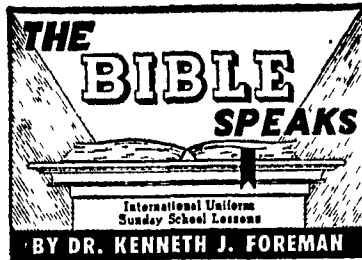
Many of us feel that these organizations are worthy of our time, and we feel that we are not living up to our civic responsibilities if we do not donate some of our freed time to one or more volunteer group.

Some times we feel that we are so involved in "extra" work that we hardly have time to do our jobs, but somehow it all gets done.

We believe in the old adage — "If you want something done, give it to a busy man".

It is not the person who is always looking for something to do that gets things done. If they could accomplish the job, they wouldn't have to look for something to do. The job seeks out the man.

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



Christian Citizens Lesson for May 24, 1964

Background Scripture: Judges 9:7-15; Luke 20:19-26; Romans 13:1-7; I Peter 4:12-16.
Devotional Reading: I Timothy 2:1-8.

"THANK GOD for the policemen!" "Thank God for the soldiers!" you might not expect to hear such remarks, but they have been uttered, with the deepest sincerity, by many desperate people. A city in China, deserted by the government's troops, and not yet within reach of the rebel army, might for two or three dreadful days be without government of any kind. Mobs did what they pleased.



Dr. Foreman Likewise in America, citizens of certain southern towns have had to live through nights of terror when the state police were nowhere and again mobs did what they pleased. So people who never even noticed policemen or soldiers, before, thank God for them once they have had the experience of living without any government at all.

The Government

Wherever human beings live in settled communities, there you will find government of some kind. Historically there have been all kinds, and we can see all kinds in the world today at the same time. At the time the New Testament was being written, all of its writers lived under the Roman Empire, though no Bible writer was a citizen except Saint Paul. Now the absolute monarchy which was the form of the Empire at that time, was not what an American would like. There was no possible way of changing the Emperor.

Then and Now

So there was nothing much then that an individual could do about the Roman government. For the common man, politics did not exist. The only thing he could do was to accept the government,

obey the laws, pay the taxes, and live as much of a Christian life as the situation permitted. Paul in speaking about government did not speak to government. That would have been of no use. His advice was intended to be practical. He counseled people in Rome to obey the Roman authorities and pay their taxes and be glad that government had a big sword to keep down mobs and criminals.

Does this advice, given under a government harsher than that of East Germany today, have anything to say to us today? It certainly has much to say to Christians living under dictatorships today. But what about free America? Here the government is you, you and the officials you elect. If you get a Tiberius by mistake you can correct that mistake at the next election. You can write to your representatives in government, you can get attention if not immediate action. And of course you, like the ancient Romans can pay taxes cheerfully and obey the laws and respect the law-enforcing arm of government. In a short sentence: As a Christian, you have a responsibility to your community to do all in your power to see that your city, county, state and nation are well and effectively governed.

What about Tyrants?

Almost ever since the days of Paul, his words about obeying the "powers that be" have been used to defend tyrants from criticism and attack. Kings in the Middle Ages thought they had a divine right to be kings. Political bosses today are less religious than ancient kings, but just as greedy for power, to get and to keep it, as any Roman Caesar or any modern dictator. Did Paul mean, by his exhortation to obedience, that we are to take meekly any Napoleon or Hitler or Mao who comes along? Does Christianity support tyranny? No; said the early Christian martyrs, who died horrible deaths rather than obey the government's demands that they burn incense to Caesar or to pagan gods. No, said the Puritans to King Charles I. No, say the Hungarian freedom fighters. A tyrant is one who by his tyranny has lost the right to be considered a power "ordained of God."

(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 Spray Alfalfa Stubble

Farmers who had weevils on their first cutting of alfalfa and did not spray this spring, should spray the stubble soon after removing the first crop. The weevil will continue to live on the stubble and eat off any new growth. Use either methoxychlor, Guthion, or diazinon. If the first cutting was sprayed, during April or May, this stubble spray should not be needed.

To Control Flea Beetles

This small black insect may be a problem on various vegetable plants, corn and tobacco. It will eat small holes in the leaves of the plant. Control may be obtained by using a 1% Rotenone Dust or any Rotenone spray, or by using a DDT spray or dust. Do not use DDT on Corn that is to be fed to livestock. The flea beetles will riddle the leaf and slow down plant growth.

To Control Flies

This annual problem is present on most livestock farms and is one that needs attention several times during the summer season. In the first place, a good sanitation program will remove the breeding places of many flies and reduce the population. Where we find manure, junk piles and other kinds of filth, we usually find large numbers of flies. Fly sprays should be used as an aid to reduce numbers. In the barns and buildings this year, the use of sprays containing dimethoate should give good results. New leaflets are available for controlling flies in both dairy and beef cattle barns.

Be Careful with Weed Sprays

During the next few weeks many acres of corn ground will be sprayed for weed control. When using 2,4D materials spray operators should be aware of the greater dangers of the ester forms and also, not to apply the spray when air temperatures are over 90 degrees. Atrazine will work very good on grass control in corn but extreme care should be used in not getting too much material per acre. Two to two-and-a-half pounds per acre is enough. We may get harmful residues at greater amounts.

Wanting to work is so rare a merit that it should be encouraged.
Abraham Lincoln

County Hogs Arrive Safely In Bombay, India

Ed. Note: The following is a letter from one of the United Church of Christ ministers who accompanied a shipment of hogs from Lancaster County to India as reported in Lancaster Farming, May 9, 1964.

Dear Sir

You will be happy to know that all the pigs made the trip very well. In exactly 33 hours and 3 minutes we reached Bombay. The pigs were taken by truck to a government farm where 74 will remain. The rest will be divided between three other farms. We saw them the day after our arrival and they looked excellent.

It is very hot 110 degrees F here but soon the rain will begin. They get all of their rain at one time for the entire year. Here they get about 100 inches in two months. The big job is to hold the water. Great studies are being made.

Thank you so much for help-

ing India to improve their swine stock.

Cordially,
Pastor C. Higgins
(Stone Creek, Ohio)

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freshments will be served. Miss Virginia Wivell, Columbia R1, said, "What's jammed with excitement, "Colorful and free? "Sports an original hoot-nanny" It's the Spring Jamboree!"

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OIL INDUSTRY

The petroleum industry was born in Pennsylvania when George H. Bissell and Jonathan G. Eveleth organized the Rock Oil Co. After months of drilling, Col Edwin H. Drake struck the first oil well at Titusville on August 27, 1859. Today, Pennsylvania has thousands of producing oil wells.

It is the close observation of little things which is the secret of success in business, in art, in science, and in every pursuit in life — Samuel Smile.

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