

Choke Off Hog Cholera

With at least four Lancaster County farms already quarantined for hog cholera within the past two weeks, following an outbreak a few weeks ago in Chester County, Southeastern Pennsylvania Swine producers are and should be concerned.

With outbreaks of the dreaded disease in so many locations, there is real concern about how far it will spread before it can be stopped.

Because of the importance of the swine industry to so many area farmers, the importance of taking every possible precaution cannot be overstressed.

Isolation of new animals from existing swine for at least 60 days should be observ-

ed carefully. Any suspicious illness should result in a prompt call to a veterinarian.

There have been reports elsewhere of some animals suspected of cholera being unloaded immediately on the market. The irresponsibility of such action should be obvious to everyone. Such action, if it becomes widespread, could literally destroy the swine industry. The federal government pays for animals which must be destroyed because of the disease.

The individual farmers and the entire swine industry will benefit greatly if everyone closes ranks and obeys the rules that will stop the spread of hog cholera.

On Corn and Change

The corn that ripples across our land these summer days is an enduring gift from the Indian. Over the centuries, the first American took a wild grass and brought it to aristocratic rank among the cereals.

The Indian lacked the white man's science, but patiently and with no known tools save the unaided eye, bare hands, imagination, and dedication he shaped and domesticated a crop of value to the whole world.

It was corn that sustained the Pilgrims at Plymouth when their wheat crops failed. Then friendly Indians taught the settlers how to plant, cultivate, and harvest this New World grain. So important a staple was corn in colonial days that a law required dogs to be tied by a leg to prevent them from digging up the fish often planted for fertilizer in each corn hill.

As settlers pressed westward they planted and improved the Indian's corn, and before long it became our Number 1 crop.

But corn is much more than food for people or feed for livestock. The products of its versatile kernel constantly touch our lives. In a typical day we encounter corn products, often unknowingly, in the shoes and clothing we wear, the paper we write on, the rug on our floor, in our medicine chest, the car we drive, indeed in a multitude of ways.

Scientists have turned the organic raw material of corn into many products for industry. Even so, science has only begun to exploit the possibilities of the starch granule, according to the USDA.

What of the future? Perhaps the most ambitious work underway is the development of varieties containing the mutant gene opaque-2. The increase in lysine content brought about by this gene could make the protein of corn as nutritious as that of milk, says the USDA.

Change Benefits

While the food value of corn is undergoing change, so is much else in agriculture. Most crops are undergoing change in some form — in the quality of seed or

plant, in management of the plant, in the equipment and chemicals used to care for it, and in the ways in which the final product is used.

The result is a better product in greater quantity and larger variety of forms for the consumer.

Everyone benefits from this continual process of upgrading agriculture — except the farmer who refuses to change.

To prosper in the changing agricultural scene often need not involve dramatic departures from what the individual farmer has always been doing. Often it's a matter of making a few simple changes.

It may involve adopting the plant variety which is resistant to a particular disease or which is more suited to particular growing conditions that prevail. It may involve shifting emphasis from one crop which is no longer as profitable as it once was to one which is more profitable. It may involve finding a new crop. It may mean using new and better chemicals to control weeds that sap the energy of a crop.

The individual farmer need not panic because scientists are tampering with the corn he has always taken for granted.

Meeting Change

Change is not an enemy of the farmer. Farmers who exist today are the product of a long process of competitive elimination; they have successfully survived change.

So it is not change, but how he meets change that will determine the future for the individual farmer. The farmer who recognizes that change is inevitable and makes little changes from day to day and year to year to make sure that his farming operation is always a little better and financially stronger today than it was yesterday will be ready when conditions change.

When the scientists find a workable new variety of high-protein corn that will improve the crop's feed value and profitability, the farmers who have been changing and improving all along will plant the new corn without breaking stride — while keeping a sharp watch for the next major scientific breakthrough which can benefit him.

Salute to Victor Plastow

The passing of Victor W. E. Plastow, associate Lancaster County agricultural agent, from the local farm scene was noted with sadness by many Lancaster County farmers and agribusinessmen.

Plastow's speciality was dairying. He

worked hard to get Lancaster County dairymen to improve their management practices and upgrade their herds. He was always available to help the individual dairyman.

He believed strongly that the dairyman should start in the business at an early age — and should start right with a quality animal. He helped many 4-H dairy club members make that right start.

He believed in the importance of a sound milk testing program and backed the DHIA.

Through his monthly and special reports in Lancaster Farming to area farmers, he helped keep dairymen abreast of the latest knowledge about good management practices.

While his health was not always the best in recent years, his desire to be of service to the dairy industry never quit. His contribution has been significant. He will be long remembered in local dairy and farm circles.

NOW IS THE TIME . . .

By Max Smith
Lancaster County Agent



To Order Small Grain Seed

Small grain growers should be ordering their needs of winter oats, barley, or wheat. With the ban on the use of mercury fungicides to treat small grains produced on the farm, it will be best to order certified seeds from your supplier. It will be very risky to sow home-grown seeds without any fungicide treatment. Certified seed of the desired variety has always been a good investment.

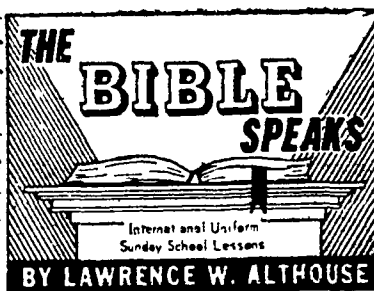
To Alternate Fly Sprays

With the ample amount of moisture this season the fly population will be on the increase unless insecticides are used. In order to prevent the flies from developing a resistance to a certain insecticide, which has been past experience, it is suggested that more than one material be

used during the same season. In the dairy barn dairymen may choose from diazinon, malathion, korlan, ordichlorvos. On the cows the list includes diodrin, DDVP, malathion, methoxychlor, or a pyrethrin spray.

To Use Strict Sanitation

The local outbreak of hog cholera demands the very best sanitation measures on every hog farm to keep the disease from spreading. Swine movements must be kept to a minimum and be certain of the health of the animals. The traveling of farmers or farm workers between hog farms and livestock markets must be done carefully. Different footwear, or strong disinfectants on clean boots, is suggested. Stray dogs, cats, or birds should be kept away from the hogs. Report sick hogs immediately to the local veterinarian in order to prevent serious outbreaks.



ADAM AND EVERYMAN

Lesson for July 26, 1970

Background Scripture: Genesis 3; Luke 15: 11-32, Romans 7 through 8.
Devotional Reading: Romans 3:9-22a.

Man has it made! Just take a look at the scoreboard:

- created in the image of God
- God's greatest and highest creation
- appointed to have dominion over all God's creation



—blessed with the power to be "fruitful; and multiply"
Who could ask for anything more?

The other side of man

But that isn't the whole story, is it? We know that in addition to man's divine potentialities there is another side to his nature, a side which gives us far less cause to be optimistic.

Let us remember once again that in these early chapters of Genesis we are concerned primarily with the why of creation, rather than the how. This is also true in the story of Adam and Eve. It is not just the story of the first man and woman, but much more the story of every man and woman. The name "Adam" itself means "man" or "mankind." Thus, it is not simply the story of some other fellow, but the story of you and me and all of us.

Biblical scholar Bernhard Anderson suggests that the story of Adam is composed of three dramatic episodes, like scenes in a play. Each of these helps to formulate an answer to the question, "What is man?"

Scene 1—Adam the Gardener (Genesis 2:4-25). Adam and Eve are placed in a beautiful garden that supplies all their needs. They have a god-given task—they are to faithfully keep and tend the garden entrusted to them (just as all men have the God-given task of tending the whole of creation which has been entrusted to them.)

Today man is still dependent upon God's gifts. All that we have—food, clothing, shelter, family, love—all these come from God's hands. Like Adam we have a stewardship in this world and, also like Adam, there are certain restrictions which he has laid upon us.

Too good to last

Scene 2—Adam The Fugitive (Genesis 3:1-7). "It was too good to last," we might say. The wonderful picture of Adam the gardener was bound to be marred by something, and it was.

We all know the story of what happened in the garden. Much more to the point, however, is that we realize that this too is our story. Though Eve had a whole garden of trees from which to pick fruit, her appetite and temptation led her to the one tree from which she had been forbidden. Isn't that true of us too? It is not because God hasn't given us much to fulfill our needs, for no matter how well we are supplied with his gifts, we always seem to want the one more he has forbidden to us.

Eve disobeyed God because she wanted to step into God's shoes. She wasn't satisfied with being just another one of God's creatures—even the highest of them—she wanted to stand on the same level as God. That's our problem too. Our rebellion is just as willful as Eve's, just as deliberate.

Scene 3—Adam the Fugitive (Genesis 3:8-24). It is inevitable that the rebel becomes the fugitive. Like Adam, we seek to hide when we hear God's voice, but we find that we cannot hide from him. It is then that his judgment falls upon us and we lose the peaceful life in the garden. When Adam is driven out of the garden it is everyman who shares the tragedy of Paradise Lost.

Thus, life is full of conflict and insecurity, not because a man named Adam once rebelled but because every man continues to rebel against the Creator. When we look at Adam and Eve, we know who we are.

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LANCASTER FARMING Lancaster County's Own Farm Weekly

P. O. Box 266 - Lititz, Pa. 17543
Office 22 E. Main St. Lititz, Pa. 17543
Phone Lancaster 394 3047 or Lititz 626 2191

Robert G. Campbell Advertising Director
Zane Wilson, Managing Editor
Subscription price \$2 per year in Lancaster County \$3 elsewhere

Established November 4, 1955
Published every Saturday by Lancaster Farming, Lititz, Pa.
Second Class Postage paid at Lititz, Pa. 17543

Member of Newspaper Farm Editors Assn.
Pa. Newspaper Publishers Association and
National Newspaper Association