



OPINION

Accountability Requirement

Pennsylvania's dairy and livestock industry could be severely damaged if the state legislators do not do an about face on the issue of Pennsylvania's School of Veterinary Medicine. Last year, the school received 40 percent of the operating funds from the state. This year, the new proposed state budget eliminates all this funding, and the school may be forced to close.

The veterinary school is needed. We already have a shortage of large animal veterinarians. In addition, the school's economic impact on the state is approximately \$1 billion.

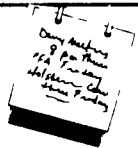
With the closing of the school, New Bolton Center in Chester County, a hospital for large animals, will be closed. So will their mobile unit and diagnostic center. And research on Lyme disease, Salmonellosis, Rabies, Swine T.B., and Johnes disease will cease.

On the other hand, it should be noted that since this is a private school, no public disclosure is given on how the public funds are used. One influential agribusiness person said that some research and consulting work, especially in nutrition, competes with private enterprise. Nutritional research would be better done at Penn State by nutritionists rather than veterinarians.

In a recent open letter to the members of the General Assembly, Pennsylvania Budget Secretary Michael Hershock called attention to the special deal the school has with New Jersey, Delaware and Connecticut. According to Hershock, these states have contracted with Penn to guarantee enrollment for 56 of their residents. As part of the arrangement these states pay a state subsidy of between \$14,500 and \$14,865 per student. Pennsylvania's students at Penn cost the Commonwealth \$63,883 per year.

We support the efforts to help retain Pennsylvania's School of Veterinary Medicine. But if public funds are expected to keep the school open, then public accountability of how those funds are spent is also a requirement.

Farm Calendar



Saturday, August 8

Southcentral Pennsylvania Holstein Championship Show, Shippensburg Fairgrounds, 9:30 a.m.
Lancaster County Master Gardener Open Garden Tour.
Greene County Fair, Waynesburg, thru Aug. 15.
Virginia Simmental Association Field Day, Woodstock, Va., 11:30 a.m.-4 p.m.

Sunday, August 9

Bedford County Fair, Bedford, thru Aug. 15.
Montour-DeLong Community Fair, West Newton, thru Aug. 15.
Pennsylvania Rabbit Breeders' Association board of directors meeting, Western Sizzler, Harrisburg, 2 p.m.

Monday, August 10

Landscape Bull Session, Nesha-miny Manor Center, Doylestown.
Butler Farm Show, Butler, thru August 15.
Kutztown Fair, Kutztown, thru August 15.
Sewickley Township Fair, West Newton, thru August 15.
Warren County Fair, Pittsfield, thru August 15.
Venango County Fair, Franklin, thru August 15.
Agricultural Financial Management Workshop, Jordan Hall, New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N.Y.
Greene County Fair, thru August 15.
Cumberland Co. 4-H Livestock Roundup, Shippensburg Fairgrounds, 9:30 a.m., sale 6 p.m.

Tuesday, August 11

Elk County Fair, Kersey, thru August 15.
Harrold's Fair, Greensburg, thru August 15.
Dawson Grange Community Fair, Dawson, thru August 15.
Intensive Rotational Grazing Field Day, Richard Moseman farm, Fulton County, 9:30 a.m.-2:30 p.m.
Lancaster 4-H Roundup, West Lampeter Fairgrounds.

Wednesday, August 12

Lancaster County 4-H Hog Show, Manheim Fairgrounds, noon; sale 7 p.m.
Lancaster 4-H Fair, Lampeter Fairgrounds, thru August 14.
Northumberland/Dauphin/Schuylkill County Manure Storage Tour.
University of Delaware Farm and Home Field Day, Research and Education Center, Georgetown, 8 a.m.-2 p.m.
Penn State Turfgrass Field Days, Joseph Valentine Turfgrass Research Center, Penn State, 1 p.m.

Thursday, August 13

Findlay Township Community Fair, Findlay, thru August 15.
Middletown Grange Fair, Wrightstown, thru August 15.
York County Dairy Grazing Tour, Mark Farm, Airville.
Juniata County Conservation Field Day, 10 a.m., Landis Service Station, 11 a.m. Double B Grain Farm, McAlisterville.
Lebanon County Holstein Field Night, Jim and Billie Hill Farm, Mt. Zion, 7 p.m.
Lancaster County 4-H Woolies Club 4-H Market Lamb Sale, West Lampeter Fairgrounds, 7



NOW IS THE TIME
By John Schwartz
Lancaster County Agricultural Agent

To Evaluate Worming Programs

One of the greatest health problems for sheep and goats is internal parasitism.

Significant death and production losses still exist in some flocks even when aggressive deworming programs are employed.

An effective method of monitoring the efficacy of deworming programs and the degree of parasite burden in small ruminants is to conduct periodic quantitative fecal flotation examinations.

Veterinarians working regularly with small ruminant producers want to know fecal results expressed in eggs per gram (EPG). By monitoring the EPG of a group of animals before and after deworming, the effectiveness of the treatment and of its timing may be evaluated.

Do not waste money using the wrong anthelmintics. Consult your veterinarian and set up a testing program for your flock.

p.m.

Eastern Shore Championship Holstein Show, Queen Anne's 4-H Park, Centerville.

Montgomery County 4-H Fair, thru August 15.

Sheep Show, West Lampeter Fairgrounds, 10 a.m.

Chester County Holstein Club annual Field Day picnic, 10 a.m.

Dauphin Co. 4-H Fair, Farm Show Complex, Harrisburg, thru Aug. 15.

Friday, August 14

Pesticide test, Schuylkill County Cooperative Extension office, 9 a.m.-noon.

Berks County Holstein Show. Natural Organic Farmers Association, Hampshire College, Amherst, Mass., thru August 16.

Camp Hebron annual Farmer's Retreat, Halifax, thru Aug. 16.

Saturday, August 15

Ephrata Area Farmers Annual Family Ice Cream Social, Woodcrest Retreat.

Centre County District 4-H Horse Show, Clinton County Fairgrounds, 9 a.m.

District Dairy Show, Alparon Park, Troy.

Lehigh County 4-H Roundups, Neffs Union Church, Neffs, 9 a.m. general projects, and 10 a.m. horse projects, Boots and Saddles Riding Club, Allentown.

Pa. Holstein Association annual picnic, Wayne Harpster's farm, Spruce Creek.

Sunday, August 16

Huntingdon County Fair, Huntingdon, thru August 22.

Cameron County Fair, Emporium, thru August 22.

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To Scout For Corn Rootworm

Two species of corn rootworm (northern and western) are present in Pennsylvania. These species have similar life cycles, except the western corn rootworm tends to hatch about 3 to 5 days earlier in the spring.

Corn rootworm beetles begin to emerge during late summer (mid-July to mid-August). It is at this time that corn fields that will be planted back to corn should be scouted.

Based on beetle counts now will determine if a control program will be needed next spring.

Rootworm beetles begin depositing eggs in corn fields approximately two weeks after they emerge. The eggs are deposited in the soil around the base of corn plants, where they remain until the following spring.

Larvae begin hatching from eggs about mid June. The larvae stage inflicts the most severe damage to corn plants.

Typically, 2 to 3 years of continuous corn are necessary before economically harmful numbers of rootworm build up in the field.

Rootworm beetles have begun to hatch in Lancaster County fields. Now is the time to scout your corn fields. Here's how:

• Step 1: Once the first beetles are observed, begin looking for gravid females. Gravid females have a swollen abdomen full of eggs. A squeeze on the abdomen

will discharge the eggs.

• Step 2: When 10 percent of the females observed are gravid, begin beetle counts.

• Step 3: Examine two plants in 40 different locations in the field.

• Step 4: Approach the corn plants slowly to avoid disturbing the beetles. Grasp the corn silks at the top of the ear in one hand and without shaking the plant, cut off the ear tip. Hold the silks tightly in your clasped hand.

• Step 5: Count the beetles on the remainder of the plant. Start at the bottom and work your way up to the tassel. Count the beetles on the top and bottom side of the leaves. In hot weather, pull the leaves away from the stalk and count the beetles in the sheath.

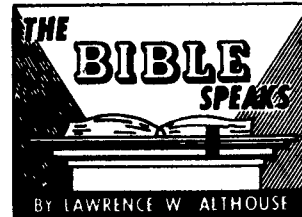
• Step 6: Open your hand slowly and count the number of beetles in the silks.

• Step 7: Record the number of beetles found on the plant.

• Step 8: Resample the fields every 7 to 10 days until the number of beetles per plant begins to decline or until the economic threshold has been obtained. The economic threshold is two northern or one western beetle per plant in first year corn fields and three northern or 1.5 western beetles per plant in continuous corn fields.

If you have any questions on sampling procedures, contact your local county cooperative extension office.

Feather Prof's Footnote. "The only thing certain about the future is change"



WHAT REALLY MATTERS
August 9, 1992

Background Scripture:

1 Timothy 6:2c-21

Devotional Reading:

1 John 3:7-12.

Paul never said, as some suppose, that money is the root of all evil. What Paul said was that "love of money is the root of all evils" (1 Tim.6:10). If our churches were to ask each of their members to sign a statement to that effect, I'm sure there would be few to refuse or disagree. We all acknowledge it, almost without exception.

Yet, though all or most of us would gladly agree that dependence on material things is contrary to the gospel of Jesus Christ, most of us seem to live as if material things are what really matter. Most often in our society, when spiritual and material interests are in conflict, the material interests almost invariably win out. I realize that is a sweeping statement, but, before you disagree too heatedly, take a look at your daily newspaper or the evening television news; in each story or report what motivates the person(s) involved? If it is not money, it is what money can buy—or what we assume money can buy.

THIS CRAVING

So, when it comes to the spiritual vs. the material, it matters little what we say on this subject, if material things dominate the lives that we lead. Paul suggests that material things become so important to us that they become a substitute for God: "...it is through this craving that some have wandered away from the faith and pierced their hearts with many

pangs" (6:10b). That is also why Jesus said, "You cannot serve God and Money". If you serve the one, you cannot also serve the other.

In the preface to his Night unto Night, Philip Wylie says that "Materialism is man's defiant attempt to overshadow destiny with the panoply of cities, the hurtling activity of his body, the absorption of his five senses through ceaseless compulsion—with toys and furnishings, games, stone jewelry, and fine possessions—with listening and looking and smelling and touching and tasting—with all and everything that serves to stave off introspection for a minute, an hour, a lifetime". Things keep us from being aware of God or even realizing our need for Him.

NOT TO BE HAUGHTY

Things also tend to make us arrogant and proud. Paul says, "As for the rich in this world, charge them not to be haughty, nor to set their hopes on uncertain riches but on God who richly furnishes us with everything to enjoy" (6:27). Actually, the rich person is falsely secure, for the things to which he looks for his comfort and his salvation can neither save him, comfort him or even be taken along in death.

Note, that Paul never says that we shouldn't have and enjoy things, but only that we should not depend on them and live for them. It's not the things that are our problem, but our love of them, our tendency to act as if things are what really matters.

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