

Overproduction of Feed Grains Dropped Price Despite Increased Cattle Numbers

RECORD production last fall, poor harvesting weather and mounting stocks have all combined to bring feed grain prices well below last year's level.

The nation's feed bins are bulging from the 142-million-ton harvest of 1957 and a record 49-million-ton carryover from preceding years.

The 1957 feed grain crop was nine per cent larger than that of 1956 and nearly a fifth above the 1950-51 average. Also, much of the corn and sorghum grain is high in moisture content and must be fed or artificially dried before warm weather this spring to avoid spoilage.

These circumstances explain much of the 20 per cent decline from last year in the average prices received by farmers for feed grains. The average is now about 40 per cent lower than six years ago when the current feed grain price decline began. It is the lowest figure since World War II.

Still other reasons for this year's price reductions are that fewer corn producers are eligible for the full price support than in other recent years, and supports for feed grains are lower.

Only about 14 per cent of the 1957 corn crop in the commercial area was produced in compliance with acreage allotments, which was required for eligibility for full support price of \$1.40 a bushel.

The other 86 per cent was produced by non-compliers and is eligible only for the lower support rate of \$1.10 a bushel. The

average price received by farmers for corn dropped to 93 cents a bushel in mid-January.

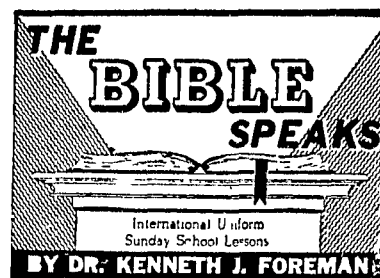
Price supports for feed grains have been lowered in recent years as corn supplies have increased. Corn price supports were reduced from a national average of \$1.62 a bushel for the 1954 crop to \$1.40 a bushel for the 1957 crop. Support prices for other feed grains have also been lowered.

Low feed prices this year have resulted in generally favorable livestock-feed prices. In January, the average price received by farmers for hogs a hundred pounds was equivalent in value to nearly 20 bushels of corn, much more than the 1937-56 average of 13.1 bushels.

Prices of beef steers, dairy products, and eggs also were high in January in relation to feed prices. Prices of broilers, farm chickens, and turkeys, however, have remained below the 10-year average relative to feed costs.

Prices received by farmers for livestock and livestock products fell about 30 per cent from 1950-51 to 1954-56. During the past two years, livestock prices have gained back about a third of this reduction.

Since 1951 there has been little net change in the number of grain-consuming livestock on farms. The number increased about 10 per cent from 1947 to the post-war high of 1950, declined rather sharply from 1950 to 1953, then increased, but has remained a little below the 1950 peak.



International Uniform Sunday School Lessons
BY DR. KENNETH J. FOREMAN

Bible Material: Matthew 28:18-20, Acts 13:1-3, Romans 1:14-8
Devotional Reading: Acts 8:26-35

World Wide Church
Lesson for March 23, 1958

THE Bible always means the same thing, but Christians' understanding of what it means changes from age to age. Sometimes the church ignores parts of the Bible and looks the other way, as it were, when their reading brings them to these passages. Sometimes the church may be very fond of a verse or an idea in the Bible, but their notion of what it means may be far off the beam. Sometimes the church in one era understands the Bible rightly—for that era; and Christians in a later time of the world will get another meaning, which is the right one for their era.



Dr. Foreman

Go Into All the World
The Master definitely expected his religion to spread throughout the world. By all accounts his last orders to his friends were marching orders. Some church members seem to think—indeed, some of them will try to tell you—that each part of the world has its own special local religion and it is bad manners, if not worse, for us Christians to barge in so to speak into the territory already staked out for other gods. That, of course, is nonsense. If it were true, then the Pilgrim Fathers had no business bringing their Bibles to the New World. They should have come intending to join whatever religion the Indians might have.

Jesus would have thought it nonsense to expect the faith he founded to stay put in Jerusalem. There was no religious vacuum anywhere in the world then; there is none now. "Into all the world" meant, and still means, that the Christian gospel has to be taken right into competition with existing religions, some of them much older. "Into all the world" means that Christians go out with an arti-

cle which is already used everywhere; namely religion; but with a brand of religion the like of which, or the equal of which, has never yet been seen.

What Grandma Saw In It

There have been times, very long times in the history of the Christian church, when this last challenging command of Christ was completely forgotten. Christians had a vague idea that God would win worshippers all over the world but they had only the foggiest notions how he would do this, and besides, they figured it was God's business anyhow and they needn't bother. But along in the 19th century, the church began to have a different understanding of the Bible and of their responsibilities as Christians. Jesus' command to "Go, teach" in all the world was taken seriously, and what we know as World Missions or Foreign Missions was re-born.

The nineteenth century was a great Missions century. It saw the founding of the great missionary societies in Europe, Great Britain and America. It saw thousands of young people going out as foreign missionaries. Now in Grandma's time the way she, as a humble Christian looked at it was about the way the churches all looked at it. "We who belong to the Christian churches in the Christian countries are in duty bound to send missionaries to the dark and heathen lands of the world. We must send money too to build churches and open up hospitals and schools, we must keep on doing this we and our children, till the whole world has been converted."

A New Day Dawning

What happened? The missionaries succeeded better than Grandma expected. To make a long story short the Christian church was no longer as it had been for centuries a European-American affair. There was an Indian church and an African church and a south Pacific islands church and so on around the globe. What were these new churches to do? Sit still and live on missionary offerings from far-off America? Listen to sermons exclusively from missionaries, be "run" from New York or Edinburgh or Amsterdam? Not for long! The more Christianity succeeded the more certain it became that these "mission" churches would begin to stand on their own feet.

(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.)



This Week in Lancaster Farming

BY JACK REICHARD 75 Years Ago

An amusing incident in the life of Humboldt noted German astronomer and traveler back in the 1800s occurred during his visit to Iszym in Siberia.

It seems that Humboldt, who had come to Iszym to make some astronomical observations, went to the house of M. Skotin, the principal governmental official in the place with a letter of introduction from the Governor General of Siberia. About a week later the Governor General received a letter from Skotin reporting the arrival of Humboldt and his actions during the first few days of his stay at Iszym. Skotin wrote:

Some days ago there came here a German named Humboldt. I did up little man looking anything but respectable. As however he brought with him a letter from Your Excellency, in which I was directed to treat him with politeness and consideration, I received him with all due respect at the same time. I must observe that this individual seems to me very suspicious, even dangerous. From the first he did not please me. He gossiped too much and did not like the late I offered him though I have a cook Fchsa who makes excellent progress would be most happy to of to some to Your Excellency.

He seemed to despise both myself and my hospitality and he constantly looked down upon the most eminent officials of the town. On the other hand he is continually talking with the Poles and other political criminals and is in charge. After a long conference he went out with them to the top of a hill which commands the town. There they held out of a case which they had brought with them an instrument in the shape of a long tube which seemed to me and my colleagues like a huge cannon. This he placed on a three-legged stand and aimed it straight at the town. Seeing the great danger which threatened the inhabitants of the town which is built entirely of wood, I immediately ordered the town guard which consists of a suboficer and six men to march to the spot with loaded muskets

and not lose sight of this German's proceedings.

I send this to Your Excellency by a special messenger, and beg for a speedy decision once more assuring you of my submission and my devotion to the Czar and Holy Russia!

50 Years Ago

A half century ago China was noted for its pickled eggs, which were preserved with a pickle made of common mud, salt, salt-peter and soybean sauce all mixed together. The eggs were coated with a plaster of this mixture and laid away to cure. It was claimed the eggs kept for several months when prepared in this manner.

LANCASTER COUNTY CARPENTER MAKES QUILT

Uttas Adams of Warwick Lancaster County a carpenter by trade, completed a quilt in his own handwork in 1908. It contained 1146 patches, each measuring one inch square. Adams said he worked on the quilt at night over a period of about three years.

The will of the late James Oliver inventor of the chilled plow and owner of the largest plow plant in the world fifty years ago had been filed for probate in the St. Joseph Circuit Court in Indiana.

Family ties were shown in the distribution of the vast fortune estimated at \$63,000,000, the bulk of which was left to Joseph D. Oliver, a son, to be administered by means of a trust fund.

LANCASTER FARMERS TAKE ACTION AGAINST HOBOS

Farmers in upper Rapho Twp. Lancaster County made a move to clear the area of tramps back in March 1908. The farmers claimed that women and young girls in many of the homes had been threatened and abused by the hobs.

In an effort to put an end to the nuisance farmers joined in the move posting notices on their properties to the effect that tramps and biggars are not allowed on the premises and that

Lancaster Farming

Alfred C. Alspach, Publisher, Robert E. Best, Editor, Robert C. Campbell, Advertising Director, Robert J. Wiggins, Circulation Director, Lancaster County's Own Farm Weekly. Established November 4, 1955. Published every Friday by OCTOPARO NEWSPAPERS, Quarryville, Pa. Phone STERLING 6-2132 or Lancaster, Express 4-3047.

Entered as Second-Class matter at the Post Office, Quarryville, Pa., under Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription Rates: \$2 per year, three years \$5, Single copy Price 5 cents.

All caught will be dealt with according to law.

An attempt to convert Brandywine Creek into a ditch, thus destroying the identity of "the old swimming hole" which James Whitcomb Riley made famous in one of his poems, had been defeated by a decision of the Supreme Court of Indianapolis.

The court held that the stream could not be converted into a ditch because the "necessity" for it had not been made apparent by the petitioners.

25 Years Ago

Mystified by the sudden death of a purebred Holstein bull while chained in its stall, Clyde Fellenbaum of near East Petersburg, did not discover the reason until he attempted to remove the ring from the animal's nose preparatory to removing the carcass.

When he touched the ring, Fellenbaum received a severe electric shock which knocked him down in the stall. An investigation disclosed that the chain attached to the ring was tied around an overhead girder, along which a conduit carrying 110 volts was fastened.

The links of the chain, rubbing constantly on the conduit, had worn through it until contact was made with the live wire electricuting the bull.

Returning from a party at which he had won a goose Ernest Harner of Hanlin Twp., Mich. discovered that thieves had stolen all of his chickens.

A potato that had all the features of an airplane with the exception of a propeller was dug up on the farm of F. W. Shultz of Great Falls, Mont.

Jingle jangle went Mrs. Lee Keefe's duck as it waddled around the farm near Boonsboro Md. after swallowing a bell from the baby's rattle.

Laying six eggs a day the Rev.

Now Is The Time . . .

By MAX SMITH

County Agricultural Agent



Max Smith

TO BE EFFICIENT — Much is written in recent years about the family sized farm being on its way out, there is little need to accept this statement merely because of the predicted trend. No doubt the family-sized farm is getting larger and should be expanded as large as possible. However, operations of various sizes may be equally efficient, herein lies the importance of proper planning and management.

TO DEHORN CATTLE — The good cattleman will dehorn his cattle while young and during the winter months that are free from flies. Young dairy stock that have not been dehorned as calves and are too old for treating with commercial products and electric dehorners, should be treated before going out to pasture. The operation will cause less shock at the younger ages.

TO KEEP PLANT ROOTS MOIST — Within the next few weeks many young flower, vegetables and forestry plants will be set out. Due to weather conditions some of these may not be planted promptly after shipment. In these cases it is very essential to protect the young roots by heeling in or by keeping them moist in a cool dark place. The small roots must not be allowed to dry out if rapid rooting is expected.

TO USE SIMPLE SEED MIXTURES — If a new seeding of lawn or pasture or forage crop is to be made this spring it is advised that the mixture be kept simple using a few varieties of recommended varieties rather than a large assortment. In recent trials at the Penna. Experiment Station a simple mixture of one adapted legume and one adapted grass at recommended rates and with good fertilizer application outyielded a number of mixtures including a large number of grasses and legumes. Complicated seed mixtures increase both top and root competition for light, moisture, and plant food.

J. R. Edwards of Owensville, Ind., cross, Ga. stole a set of false teeth from a fellow patient and sent them home to be available for a patient in a hospital in Waycross, Ga. when he got discharged.