

Poultry Producers, by Taking the Easy Selling Way, May Destroy Their Market

POULTRYMEN in this county are now getting ready to join their friends in the tobacco business. It seems that is, they want to spend a lot of time and money growing a good crop and then give it to the first guy that appears at the chicken house door waving a dollar bill.

It seems that in the past couple of months that one or more of the major poultry processors has been urging — and getting — producers to sell their broilers privately rather than on the weekly auction at the Poultry Exchange.

These are the arguments that they use. The listing fee costs too much, the number of birds on sale is too low for the buyers, buyers can't wait for the auction, the auction price is too high; and unless producers hook up with a buyer now they may not have a market to sell to in a few years.

These reasons, as far as we are concerned, are some of the most unconvincing that we've ever heard. Perhaps the most ridiculous is that a buyer should tell a producer that he should sell privately because he will get less for his birds that way. When we learned about money and such, the idea was to sell just as high as possible.

Perhaps processors now think that farmers are in business to give them greater profits with less work.

The listing fee starts at \$3.50 and is scaled down as the number of birds increases. This is cheap enough to bring your birds to the attention of two dozen buyers.

The number of birds on the auction is

at times too few. But holding birds off for private sale is not the way to improve this situation.

Processors say that they can't wait for the auction. Perhaps not, but there has never been a real scarcity of buyers at the auction. And if volume is increased, the number of sales per week will have to be increased thus giving a greater range in buying and selling to the entire trade.

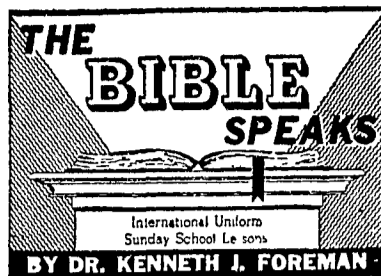
The last reason given about the probability of a buyer-controlled market is one that the growers could cause to happen very easily. Experience in other areas shows that it takes very little to allow the buyers to set prices and marketing conditions. Just as soon as producers show that they are willing to allow this to happen, it will.

To guarantee a free market and competitive buying, action is going to have to be taken now. Once a precedent is established and habits are made, it will be too late.

It will be the same as the tobacco trading. Three or four big buyers will set the price to suit themselves at a price that has little bearing on stocks, trade conditions or sales.

This is a problem that rests squarely with the broiler grower. He is the only one that can protect his market. Every time that he sells on the Lancaster Auction average he helps bring down the average. After all, that is one less bid that will have to be made.

Remember, the market is made in the market place, not at your farm.



BY DR. KENNETH J. FOREMAN

Bible Material: 1 Samuel 2:12-3:21
Devotional Reading: Ephesians 4:10-20

Voice for God

Lesson for June 29, 1958

WHAT does the voice of God sound like? That is an important question, but perhaps a rare one. For the Bible, and all religious experience, teach us that God more often than not speaks indirectly rather than directly. The practical problem that all serious-minded people have to settle is: Out of all the many voices that claim to be speaking for God, how can I tell which really are voices for God? To name only a few, there are the Pope, and Mary Baker Eddy, and Joseph Smith, and Billy Graham, and Oral Roberts, and the Jehovah's Witnesses, and the local preacher, and maybe your mother-in-law, all laying claim, one way or another to be telling you exactly what God wants you to do. There were, and there still are, true prophets and false. How do we know which is which? How can we tell the genuine voices for God?



Dr. Foreman

like Samuel. It was not the kind of thing Samuel would have liked to say. Eli was his oldest and best friend, he was (as we would say) his boss. A word from Eli and young Samuel would have had to go home to his mother. Saying what Samuel did (the whole story is in the Bible material for this week), was likely to lose him an old friend and to risk his position and future. Further, it was most certainly not what Eli wanted to hear. It was not by any means a comforting, encouraging message. There are people who claim that "God" is only a name for the projection of our wishes, a great loud echo in the sky, echoing our dearest desires. Not at all. The true God is no echo. Even a lazy incompetent man like Eli (for priest though he was, he was a mighty poor one) knew better than that.

In the Middle of Conscience

In the second place, Eli knew that Samuel's voice was a voice for God, because it hurt him in a sensitive spot, namely right in the middle of his conscience. Now persons without a conscience, or a conscience seared by sin, or twisted and half-demented, have not this way of knowing. But Eli had still, we may believe, some genuine spark of conscience in him, though he had poured the cold water of indifference on it these many years. This voice that came to him in Samuel's boyish treble was still a true voice for God, because it told him what, deep down, he knew was the truth. He had been doing wrong. He who was expected to be spiritual leader of his people had been (literally) asleep on his job. He knew he deserved no good from God. And when Samuel told him so, Eli knew that Samuel was a voice for God.

Voice for God and Voice of God

A third point is this: The voice for God, any true voice for him, does not contradict the voice of God. Now Eli did not have our Bible, but he did have some of the early part of it. He had some knowledge of the Law of God as it had come to his forefathers in the Ten Commandments. What Samuel told him was exactly in line with what Eli must have understood to be the genuine voice of God. We today have a much fuller and clearer revelation than Eli had, in our Holy Bible. As a New Testament writer puts it, God in these days has spoken to us by his Son. Any voice, claiming to be for God, that contradicts what we know of God in Jesus Christ, we can ignore, for we can be sure it is the voice of a faker.

(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.)



BY JACK REICHARD

50 Years Ago

75 Years Ago

Perhaps the most spectacular incident ever witnessed in this or any other county up to 1883 occurred at an ocean-side resort in North Carolina.

Mrs. Robert Elliot of Texas had brought her less than a year old daughter, Birdie, who had emaciated considerably following a spell of Texas fever to the fashionable resort to restore the health of her child.

About 10 a.m. that morning an Italian made his appearance in front of the hotel with a large cluster of red bladders like toy balloons. Major Hawkins of Alabama on vacation at the resort who had little Birdie in his arms tied the cord of the cluster around her waist then gave her a toss of five or six feet into the air to amuse the youngster, and held out his hands to catch her.

But the child did not return. She kept going up higher and higher until she passed the house tops floating in the strong breeze calling "Mamma mamma mamma!" The women screamed and wept. A number of men at the hotel started out in boats for the little girl was drifting to sea.

Charles J. Voorhees of the Southern Express Co. with several others were out in a large sail boat. Voorhees, one of the most expert riflemen in the county, had on board his Smith and Weston rifle.

Meanwhile the child had reached a height estimated at 500 yards. Voorhees took aim and shot. After shot amidst the shouts of the boatmen. After a fourth shot it became evident that the balloon could no longer carry the weight of the little floating angel and she started to gradual descent, not a straight line but in a south-east direction towards Harbor Island. Whether the child was dead or alive no one could tell. Down down she floated as soon as a being ignored by human hands landing in a cradle of sand on the island. When little Birdie was reached she was found playing with some shells.

When Voorhees was informed that he had saved the little girl unhurt, he wept like a child.

On the Lancaster farm of Elwood Smedley, in Fulton Twp., was a curiosity in the form of a fat steer weighing 2,610 pounds. The animal, with remarkable short legs and a small head, was four years old. Smedley refused a price per pound that would have netted him \$200. He explained that he did not want to part with the animal because it followed every one around the farm like a dog and the entire family became attached to it.

Lancaster Man Awarded 38 Horse Show Ribbons

Across the seas at the International Horse Show held at London in June, 1908, American horses swept the board in a blaze of glory. R. P. McGrann of Lancaster, took 10 firsts and eight second prizes receiving a total of 38 ribbons for his fine stock.

Back in 1908 automobile manufacturers were beginning to realize that farm folks were just as able to purchase automobile machines as people residing in the city. One leading auto company started to advertise regularly in several agricultural papers.

Musical Cow Stalled Farm Hand

A news dispatch out of Maine during the latter part of June 1908 told of a musical cow.

It seems that when Joe Dolley's hired man went to the barn one morning he was surprised to hear the sound of music in the cow stable. He listened and plain and clear came the strains of "Old Zip Coon."

Thinking an intoxicated tramp was in the stable he opened the door and went in but saw no one. Somewhat frightened he looked around and discovered the music was coming from the mouth of one of the cows. He rushed back to the house and asked Mrs. Dolley to accompany him to the barn as one of the cows was bewitched.

Further investigation revealed that one of the children had dropped his mouth organ in the stable the day before and the cow had tried to swallow it when the musical instrument got stuck in the animal's throat. Every time the cow bellowed she played "Old Zip Coon."

Lancaster Farming

Lancaster County's Own Farm Weekly
Alfred C. Alspach, Publisher, Robert E. Best, Editor, Robert G. Campbell, Advertising Director, Robert J. Wiggins, Circulation Director

Established November 4, 1955
Published every Friday by OCTORARO 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.

25 Years Ago

The June, 1933, meeting of Pennsylvania's Octoraro Farmers' Club took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Linford Webster and Family, Walnut Lane Farm, at Collamer.

The morning session was called to order at 11:15 with all families represented. The question and answer period took up the time until noon, when the guests were served dinner in the spacious dining room.

The afternoon session opened at 2 p.m. with musical selections by Mrs. Joseph Coates, Junior Coates and Miss Miller, followed by a program of essays, recitations, readings and more questions and answers.

Chester County Farmer Killed By Lightning

Twenty five years ago this week Roy Coates, 33, of near Cochranville, Chester County, Pa., was killed when a bolt of lightning traveled down a ground wire from the lightning rod on top of the barn and jumped to his body as he sat milking a cow in the stable.

The cow was unhurt, and the barn was not ignited. The victim's father, Norman Coates, was also milking in the barn and quickly carried his son to the house. Two physicians were summoned and worked over the young man for two hours in a vain attempt to revive him.

Back in June, 1933 a three-month economy program for the postal service estimated to save \$950,000 was announced by Postmaster General James Farley.

The program effective from July 1 to Sept. 30 required all postal employees except rural carriers to take a nine-day furlough without pay during that period.

THREE SUSQUEHANNA RIVER SPANS PROPOSED

Proposals for constructing highway bridges over the Susquehanna was nothing new back in 1933. A bill making it possible for the State Highways Depart-

Now Is The Time . . .

By MAX SMITH

County Agricultural Agent



Max Smith

TO SPRAY CORN WITH CAUTION — After corn is 10 to 12 inches tall it is advised to use the drop nozzles on the sprayer in order to keep the chemical spray from getting into the top of the plant. If tall corn is sprayed without the use of these nozzles, it becomes brittle for several days after spraying, and storm or winds may snap too much of it off. Also more of the spray gets on the weeds and less on the corn leaves, by using the drop nozzles.

TO SOW COVER CROPS IN CORN — The use of a cover crop on land that is to be tilled again next summer is a very good practice. Since our county soils are generally low in organic matter, this is one of the good ways to improve the problem. The use of 20 to 25 pounds per acre of either domestic ryegrass or field brome grass is to be encouraged immediately after the last working of corn. This will give some growth this fall and especially next spring prior to plowing.

TO WAIT FOR ALFALFA BLOSSOMS — The trend throughout the county is to cut alfalfa earlier each year. This is especially true with the first cutting and where the field is in a good state of fertility, there seems to be little harm to cutting the first crop in the bud to blossom stage. However with the second (or later) cuttings it is strongly advised to delay cutting until the field is 50 per cent in blossom.

TO BE CAREFUL WITH SUDAN GRASS — Many acres of sweet sudan grass are planted for temporary summer pasture, this crop is rated as one of the most productive summer pastures. However it is important that the livestock producer delay the grazing of the growth until a large percentage of the stalks are at least 15 inches tall. Grazing earlier than this might mean some degree of toxicity and poisoning of the animals.

ment to construct bridges across Homsher of Strasburg, permitted the Susquehanna at Bambridge, the highway department to bar Safe Harbor and Holtwood was row money form the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to session at Harrisburg. The bill finance such self-sustaining presented by Senator John G.jects as toll bridges.