

Just This Once

There's a farmer in your community who is going to lose his year's profit in the course of a split second soon.

You don't believe it. It might be wise to consider for a few moments, because — **THAT FARMER COULD BE YOU.**

This farmer will be working on his farm, harvesting. Trying to beat cold weather and get his crop in the barn. He will be in a mighty big hurry.

And as often happens, a corn stalk will jam in the picking rollers, or the husking rollers, or in a chain. He'll throw the tractor out of gear, leaving the picker in gear, though — just this once, you understand.

Then as his sudden scream of pain and shock and dismay shatters the autumn chill, you'll know — **JUST ONCE IS ENOUGH.**

Maybe he'll be lucky. Maybe he'll just

lose a finger or two. Maybe he'll lose a hand. The wrist. Maybe, up to the elbow. Maybe — his arm. **POSSIBLY** — his life.

He'll probably have some form of health insurance. Just in case of a new baby, or polio-with one of the older kids. Maybe it will pay the hospital bill. Possibly all of it.

But, **PROBABLY**, he'll have to dig into the savings for Sis's teeth, or Junior's first year of college, or the new car, or stove, or washer, or truck, or television set. That's to pay the first bills. But there will be more, and a hired hand, and special equipment he can operate with one hand, and rehabilitation expenses, and more hired hands, and more medical care, **AND** there goes the year's profits.

But, after all that's the fellow down the road, and — hang it all, these damp stalks Reckon I'd better — Naw, I won't bother, **JUST THIS ONCE.** . . .

Farm Facts Should Be Faced

We rejoice in any substantial evidence that farm people are about to share more equitably in our national prosperity. The repeated headlines announcing increased farm income since January 1 bring this to ind.

However, the farm problem is deeply committed to political determination, and the advance in farm income is being freely used to support specific theories of policy. It therefore becomes those who desire that their conclusions be solidly based on facts to examine the probable causes for this increase

Sales of crops carried over from the 1957 crop year, due to unfavorable harvesting weather, account for a sizeable portion of the increase in crop sales during early 1958. This fact was contained in early 1958 USDA marketing reports.

Higher prices of meat animals was an important factor in the total increase. Hog prices were near the top of the rather well established hog cycle. This happened in conjunction with an upswing in cattle prices, which was largely a direct result of the 5-year severe drought over the range country.

When rains came in 1957 ranches began withholding cattle from market to restock their ranches, especially cows and heifers, to the extent of about 10 per cent of the normal market supply. This forced up the price of cattle, especially cows, to an abnormal level.

The price of feeder cattle rose sharply for much the same reason. But in this case we have a group of farmers (cattle ranchers) profiting at the expense of a larger

number of cattle feeders, who can look forward to narrow profit margins in 1959 — if any.

Weather conditions over a large portion of the citrus and winter vegetable area forced prices up and boosted the incomes of some farmers.

There is little that government did, or did not do, that could have been a vital factor in causing these advances in farm income.

It will be noticed that the farmer rises referred to took place largely in commodities that were not subject to mandatory price controls.

Only a small portion of the farm income increase took place in crops subject to price controls, and this was due to an increase in volume. Forcing price supports down to achieve a reduction in surpluses has generally failed to date. Yet, this was the avowed purpose for so doing.

A sound long range farm program must have a broader base than the vagaries of the weather to rely on, and must deal with some fundamental causes of the relatively low farm income compared with other economic groups. High on the list of such causes is the farmers' lack of bargaining power in the market place for his major commodities.

If this is to be achieved, farmers themselves through their own organizations, buttressed by appropriate legislation, must do it.

There is little evidence that the present architects of farm administration recognize such a problem as even existing.

— The Farmer's Exchange

Halloween; time to unmask

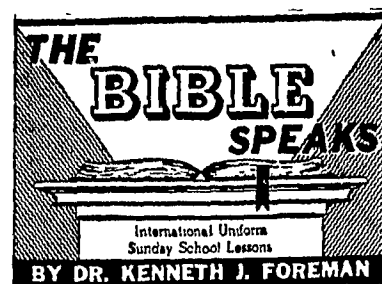
The U. S. District Court has ordered National Tax Equality Association to reveal its list of members. The order was requested by National Milk Producers Federation.

The NTEA has 2500 members and as an organization is dedicated to fighting co-operatives of all kinds. It is known that among its members are banks, private utility firms, insurance companies, and many others. Naturally it opposes credit unions, farm credit associations, national farm loan associations, grand and feed, feed and fertilizer co-ops, etc.

But NTEA doesn't want to disclose names of its members. Farmers and others quit patronizing those members when their names are made public. It was argued. Also, many members will not renew their membership after they have lost business. NTEA claims it had 16,500 members and contributors in 1951 but now has 6,500. Remaining members and contributors have informed NTEA that their support will continue only so long as their names are not divulged.

The Milk Producers told the court that NTEA serves as a medium of concealment for non-co-op business to attack co-ops illegally "without disclosing their identity."

The Journal has long argued that NTEA is bent on eliminating competition and about all the competitor that some companies have is supplied by co-ops. The people need to know who NTEA really is. And the court has agreed. Idaho Farm Journal



Bible Material: Matthew 4:1-11.
Devotional Reading: Hebrews 2:17-18; 4:14-16.

Instead of a Cross?

Lesson for October 26, 1958

THE TEMPTATIONS of Jesus have been the subject of tens of thousands of words explaining them. Some people seem unwilling to believe that Jesus could ever have been really tempted. Of course if he could not really be tempted, he could not really be human. Being tempted is not the sin, it is yielding to it that is the defeat.

Choice Always Means Temptation

Many Christian theologians believe that the three special temptations described for us by Matthew were, so to speak, official not personal. That is, they had to do with the question of what Jesus was to accomplish with his life in this world. If he was really and truly human, then like human beings everywhere he would have to think out his problems.

He was born to be king; but what kind of king? He was born to set up a kingdom: but what matter of realm would it be, and how was he to go about getting it started? That he had a high destiny, he knew. But still the question bored into his mind: What next? What do I do now?

Choice always brings temptation. For in every choice there lies the possibility, and the attractiveness, of choosing something less than the best. And to choose less than the best, even when that is a good thing in itself, is wrong.

The Good Instead of the Best

Looking at the temptations of Jesus from this angle, we can see that the first two of them were temptations to use his great powers in ways that were good . . . only not the best. Remember Jesus had at this time never performed a miracle. It is quite possible that he was conscious of possessing supernatural powers, and if so, he

must have given thought to the question, What should he do with his power? This is a special form of the problem every Christian must decide: How shall I use the gifts and the powers which God has given me?

The first temptation suggested that he use these powers to feed the hungry. We forget Jesus' overflowing generosity if we fancy that if he had turned stones into bread, it would have been used as food for himself alone. Stones are useless, bread is useful. The country was burdened with hungry people. What was wrong with feeding them with miracle-bread? Nothing was wrong with it. The point was, it was less than the best use he could make of his God-given powers.

The second temptation was like the first. He was tempted to perform a miracle in the most public and spectacular fashion. He was invited to defy the law of gravity to prove that God would take care of his own, no matter what. Who will deny that Jesus could have won friends and influenced people by such astounding miracles? But he would not do it. It wasn't that the thing was sinful in itself. It was the wrong way to the throne.

Bad Means to Good Ends

In the third temptation, Jesus was tempted in a different way, namely to attain his great purpose of setting up a universal kingdom, by the use of bad ends. Here he is tempted to something evil in itself: but the end in view, namely control of the kingdoms of the world, would surely justify whatever method Jesus might take to achieve that end. Or so the tempter might argue. But Jesus knew better. He knew that if an act is really evil, all the good intentions in the world, all the noble purposes of a Messiah himself, will not glorify the evil thing.

Jesus was born to be king, king of mankind. But he would not be the King of the Full Stomach, he would not be the King of the Astonished Mind. Still less would he be the King of what could be seen from the devil's most high-flying airplane. He would be king of men's hearts. He would be the Savior-king, Lord of transformed hearts. And this he could be only by going to the cross. For that, after all, is what all these temptations were: signposts pointing him down this way and that, away from the cross. If he had taken these byways, he could not have become what he is, Savior of the world.

(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

County Agricultural Agent



Max Smith

TO RECOGNIZE THE VALUE OF CORN COBS— The common corncob is coming into its own. Each year more uses are found for this material once considered of little value on the farm. In addition to many uses in industry the corn cob is valuable on the farm as a steer feed, poultry and livestock bedding, and as a mulch for shrubbery and flowers.

TO STORE CORN PROPERLY — Many temporary corn cribs and storage devices are being put into use this fall to handle the big corn crop. Caution should be used to see that the new corn gets plenty of air circulation to prevent heating and molding, this is especially true with some corn pickers when many husks remain on the ear. Corn piled on the barn floor, or any other tight floor, or against a tight wall is likely to mold unless it is turned frequently or air forced through it. Corn placed over a wire duct on the barn floor and then air forced through the duct with an electric fan is successfully being used.

TO BUY BONDS — All farmers are urged to invest in United States Government Bonds, on the Series E and Series H Bonds the interest rate has been raised to three and a quarter per cent. If you have money to invest, we suggest that you consult your banker on additional details.

TO GET RID OF ASPARAGUS TOPS — Now is the time to give the 1959 asparagus crop a boost by getting rid of the old tops, they have served their purpose when they turn brown in color this fall and should be removed. This will not only improve the appearance of the beds but by removing and burning the old tops, you may reduce the trouble from insects and disease.

TO CONTINUE CLEAN CULTIVATION — In the strawberry patch if chickweed has been a problem and if you notice any new plants this fall, we suggest that you continue clean cultivation as long as possible, this will reduce the amount of chickweed that will bother later in the fall and winter.

Lancaster Farming

Lancaster County's Own Farm Weekly
Alfred C. Alspach, Publisher, Dan McGrew, 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.