

By Whatever Name

It seems some particularly "sharp" operators make a practice of not listing their produce on the local poultry exchange, but instead wait until after the auction has established a local price, and then sell their birds on that basis.

On Oct. 16, the auction sank to a record low of 15.73 cents per pound average on broilers. (Although this was a low for the local auction it still held above prices in other areas). Some growers decided to sell on the low average, without being present to study the market or helping to establish it.

One grower was advised by a buyer to hold his birds until the next auction. He sold to another buyer on the Oct. 16 average. Another grower was asked to place his birds on the Oct. 23 listing, when auction officials detected a short supply market. He sold on the Oct. 16 average.

Both were just too sharp to be committed to payment of the listing fee to have their birds on open market, when they could be present for the sale. There was at least one other local grower, bringing the bird total to 60,000, who was too smart to have anything to do with Lancaster Poultry Exchange — except in setting the market, free of charge to him.

Their "sharpness" cost them around \$3,000, based on a 1.68 cent per pound loss on those 60,000 broilers.

Had these growers listed their birds on the auction when they were ready to sell and helped make the market of Oct. 23 the profit would have been theirs, not

the buyers'.

Had the buyers who patronize the Exchange known that these 60,000 birds would be sold only on open auction, they would have been forced to bid more freely on ALL broiler lots to secure their needs, without the "private sale" escape route remaining open.

Buyers can be more conservative and hold down their bids on the auction if they know where they can fill out orders through private sales. If they can't, they'll "pay the piper" to fill their needs on the Exchange.

Whether a parasite lives within chickens, among their feathers, or — OWNS THEM, the condition is undesirable.

Lancaster County enjoys one of the finest broiler markets in the nation, due in great part to the Exchange auctions. It is about time the parasites among local poultrymen realize they are harming themselves, their grower-neighbors, and their own market.

So long as Exchange buyers have "hold-out" birds to cover their needs, the market will be depressed in proportion to the number of birds which will never be offered on the Lancaster Poultry Exchange Auction. That market, established by open auction, is the basis for every broiler and capon sale in the area.

Just as worming chickens makes a stronger bird, a healthier flock and greater profits; removal of the parasites from the local broiler market picture would mean more profits to all broiler growers.

Sauce For The Gander

Every since July the Department of Agriculture has been buying from one million to a million and a half pounds of frozen turkey weekly for the School Lunch Program.

Surplus removal is scarcely mentioned, if at all. Presumably the purchasing is in part being done for the purpose of supplying good food for the nation's school children.

This has come to be readily accepted as a practical way of both helping farmers market some of their surplus commodities and at the same time supplying good lunches to school children. Not many years ago, in fact until quite recently, some schools and communities held aloof from participation in the school lunch program. Each year more schools are availing themselves of the program.

It certainly is meaning much to the nation's turkey growers to have such a large quantity of turkey disposed of through channels that otherwise would purchase only a fraction of the quantity the government is buying. The National Tur-

key Federation has been working for 20 years to interest the government in such purchases and its long campaigning has at last borne fruit. It would seem that other farm commodity groups, plagued with surpluses and low prices, would also take the hint, especially the broiler growers. The prices for their goods have been consistently low for some years. If the government has made extensive purchases of chicken or fowl flesh for school lunches, it has not been given very free publicity.

We are under the impression that there is a greater surplus in fowl than in turkey at this time. We certainly do not begrudge turkey growers their expanding market, even when it is partially at the taxpayer's expense, but it would appear to be good policy to permit other groups having commodities in surplus supply to also benefit by the School Lunch Program. We recall that large purchases of pork and beef were similarly purchased a few years ago when heavy supplies had forced prices down.

—The Farmers Exchange

arguments Democrats did that in Maine

A Democratic-organized labor alliance, similar to that in Maine, has been active in most states this fall. The question that bothers GOP headquarters is: Will it be as effective?

For 1960 and afterward the activities of organized labor raises serious questions. Not all union members are Democrats, yet organized labor support is almost entirely for Democratic candidates. Will the Democratic Party become the Labor Party?

The farm vote, though growing smaller, may still be the decisive vote in close elections, and in enough districts to determine the political complexion of Congress. But there is no organized political effort by farm organizations comparable to that by labor.

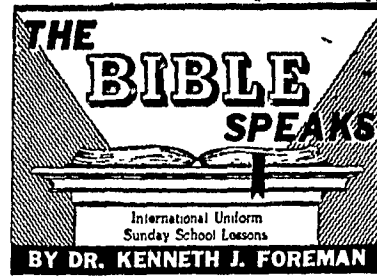
That is why there is talk now among Republican leaders of an effort to persuade farm organizations to forget some of their differences and become as cohesive a political force as organized labor.

Lancaster Farming

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Bible Material: Mark 1:14-39.
Devotional Reading: Luke 4:16-21.

Beginning Here

Lesson for November 2, 1958

THOUSANDS of Americans have visited Galilee. The very name has a glamorous sound. But at the time the events were occurring which lent the place its fame, now famous around the world, it had no glamor at all. It is a little region, no bigger than a county. At the time Jesus lived, it was a part, a very insignificant corner, of a great empire, governed by a politician named Herod with the title of "Tetrarch," — what we today might call a backwoods VIP.



Dr. Foreman

People look at things differently nowadays. If Jesus had had a public-relations man, or somebody like a Hollywood agent, they would certainly have advised a stat somewhere besides Galilee. "Everybody will think you have no background," they might have said. "When people hear you are from Galilee they will just say Oh. If you have any ambition for a career, Galilee is a pretty poor bottom rung on the ladder of success."

Confusion at the Crossroads

But Galilee was where Jesus was, and that is where he started. It did seem absurd. (Not to him, of course, but to any worldly-wise observer.) Galilee was not only an ordinary dusty unglamorous sort of countryside, dotted with towns and villages most of which have long been forgotten. Galilee was a crossroads, a melting pot. It lay along important highways. It was open to immigration, and there had been lots of it. There were not many Galileans who could boast of proud pedigrees to match those of the aristocrats up in Jerusalem. All sorts of people, with all sorts of ideas and ideals, all sort of customs, yes and all sorts of religions, had come and settled in Galilee. There were towns such as Tiberias, Herod's little back-country capital, that had been settled by so many half-Jews, that Jews

"in good and regular standing" would not be caught dead in them, and would not even trade in them.

Again, what an unlikely region to start a new religion! Religions by the dozens flourished or faded as the case might be, in Galilee. One more religion, an so what? With all the clamoring voices of rival faiths, what chance did the voice of truth have in all that interference? Besides, you would expect the founder of a new religion to take his followers to some remote shrine, where he and they could meditate without being disturbed by newsboys and telephones. Of course Galilee had neither telephones or newsboys; but it had the equivalents of both. And there is precisely where Jesus started, in all the noise and jangle, the competition and confusion.

No Religious Background

People's minds in Galilee were not on religion. There were no great shrines there, no temples like the one in Jerusalem. Priests were few and far between. There was no great religious tradition. "Selling" religion to Galileans was not promising. Granted, the "pious" people around Jerusalem included a number of hypocrites. Still, why not start in Jerusalem where people were already interested, instead of starting cold, in Galilee? Once when Jesus was teaching, never more earnestly or spiritually in his life, one of these money-minded Galileans shouted to him from the crowd: Make my brother divide our inheritance with me! It is hard to get under the skin and next to conscience of people like that.

Galilee is Our Town

All the same, Jesus began in Galilee, and stayed with it almost to the end. He set thereby an example to us. For Galilee is our town. We could make a better beginning somewhere else, we think, but if Galilee is where we live, that is where we must begin to be Christians before we try it in Tokyo or Timbuctoo. A man who is a poor missionary in his home town will not be a good missionary at the ends of the earth. A church that supports foreign missions with enthusiasm but supports social injustice at home is not giving an effective Christian witness. A church that pretends to be Christian but is not interested in people; and if you cannot get interested in the unglamorous Galileans around you, you will not do much better elsewhere.

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Now Is The Time . . .

By MAX SMITH

County Agricultural Agent



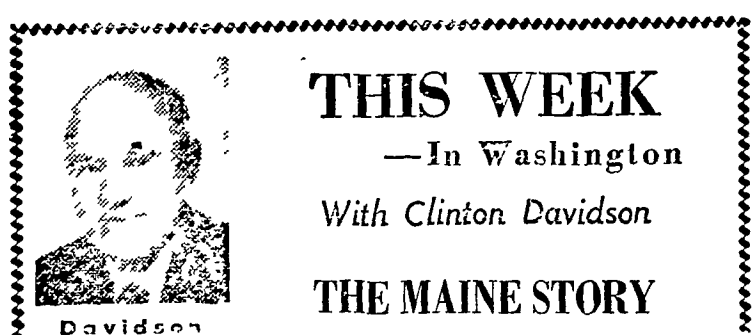
Max Smith

TO MAKE COMPOST — Many gardeners and plant growers use material from a well rotted compost in making new plantings, flower beds, and to mulch shrubbery, leaves, lawn clippings, and other garden and lawn vegetable waste should be piled and allowed to rot for several months. The pile should be spread out and have a flat top so that moisture will soak through to the bottom.

TO PREPARE FOR MULCHING STRAWBERRY BEDS — Late November or early December when the temperatures drop to 20 degrees or under it is best to have the strawberries mulched with some organic matter. Seed-free wheat straw is one of the best materials to use and the plants should be covered about 4 inches deep with fresh straw; this will settle down to about 2 inches when wet and set. This mulch will control the frequent freezing and thawing of the plants and protect them.

RE-INFORCE MANURE WITH SUPERPHOSPHATE — The use of superphosphate in all forms of farm manure is strongly recommended throughout the country. Since most manures are low in phosphorus, and most Lancaster County soils are low in available phosphorus, this practice becomes more valuable. In the dairy barn use of 2 pounds per day per cow in the gutter or in the steer barn the use of 10 pounds per steer per week when bedded with balance the manure. The use of manure on grass pastures will increase the early spring growth. Little value may be received on straight legume stands.

BE CAREFUL OF RABBIT FEVER — Each year a few cases of rabbit fever are contracted by hunters or others that handle infected cottontails. Rabbits that are very thin or appear weak and sickly should not be dressed or handled. Blood from infected rabbits is dangerous and especially so if the hunter has cuts or wounds on his hands. All wild game should be cooked thoroughly.



THIS WEEK

—In Washington

With Clinton Davidson

THE MAINE STORY

Republican party officials with whom we talk are speculating this week whether the story of what happened in Maine on Sept. 8 will be repeated all across the country on Nov. 4.

If it is, they concede, there will be a Democratic landslide of proportions not seen since 1936. They are banking, however, on Republican candidates having learned a lesson from the Maine election in which Democrats retained the Governorship and picked up one Senate and one House seat.

Most Republican candidates for Congress were given a confidential report from the Republican National Committee shortly after the Maine election. The "fact sheet" on that election was prepared for the GOP Committee.

The report is notable for its frankness in analyzing the Maine vote and describing how elections are won, and lost. Like a man who has just been hit by a speeding truck, the first question is: What happened?

Labor and Politics

"The difference," explains the report, "was the outstanding poli-

tical work of organized labor in the textile, shipyard and paper pulp towns of Maine. The pluralities piled up in the relatively handful of labor stronghold precincts borders on the fantastic.

How were such tremendous majorities piled up? The report asked the question and then proceeded to answer it.

"Organized labor commenced its operations in Maine early last spring. Headquarters were set up by a top COPE organizer from Washington and by the Democratic Mayor of Hoboken N. J.

"As labor's plan began to develop, the strategy called for at least two organizers in every labor precinct. Some 230 organizers were said to have been assigned to the state.

"Well-organized teams directed a campaign of TV shows, radio talks, wide-spread distribution of literature, chain letters, personal contacts and telephone calls."

The point which the GOP was seeking to drive home was that if you want to win elections you have to reach people and influence them with convincing