

Lancaster County Retains State's Top-Crop Title

HARRISBURG—Lancaster County's 1958 crop value climbed \$15 million above the 1957 "drought-year" level of \$107 million, according to the Penna. Dept. of Agriculture 1958 Crop and Livestock Report.

Leading crop dollar values for 1958 and 1957, and the rank in 1958, are shown in this table:

| | CROP DOLLAR VALUE RANK | | |
|----------|------------------------|------------|----|
| | 1958 | 1957 | |
| Cattle | 36,450,000 | 29,054,000 | 1 |
| Milk | 22,077,000 | 21,615,000 | 1 |
| Eggs | 20,782,000 | 23,665,000 | 1 |
| Tobacco | 12,856,200 | 8,442,000 | 1 |
| Corn | 10,227,800 | 7,061,800 | 1 |
| Poultry | 5,768,700 | 5,740,000 | 1 |
| Hay | 5,392,800 | 3,816,600 | 1 |
| Wheat | 3,284,200 | 3,172,700 | 1 |
| Hogs | 1,357,000 | 1,161,000 | 1 |
| Potatoes | 1,727,300 | 1,560,500 | 2 |
| Barley | 1,049,800 | 824,500 | 1 |
| Oats | 352,500 | 412,400 | 27 |
| Apples | 278,400 | 317,000 | 10 |
| Peaches | 275,200 | 315,600 | 7 |
| Sheep | 203,700 | 159,000 | 3 |

Cash receipts for 1958 county crops totaled \$96,082,716. Chester county was second in this division with \$40,231,500; while the state 1958 cash receipts total for agricultural products was \$762,818,904.

Only Forest and Cameron slipped below the \$1 million cash receipt total, with \$380,577 and \$127,666 respectively.

In 11 categories, Lancaster had crops worth a million dollars or more, an increase of one over 1957.

Here are highlights, from the annual report compiled by the State Dept. of Agriculture, plus figures supplied by the department today:

Lancaster County again led the state in cattle, eggs, milk, tobacco, corn, poultry, wheat, hogs and barley.

It rose from second to first place in hay, and from third to second in potatoes.

Barley topped the million-dollar mark for the first time.

Cattle showed the greatest increase in value, rising from \$29,054,000 in 1957 to \$36,450,000 in 1958; tobacco was next high for dollar increase, from \$8,442,000 to \$12,856,200.

Only crop above a million in value showing a drop was that of eggs, down from \$23,665,000 to \$20,782,000.

Milk edged by eggs in '57 as leading cash crop, returned to top position, rising \$21,615,000 to \$22,077,000.

A number of farms in the county dropped from 8,050 in 1957 to 8,000 in 1958; York was second for the state in 1958, with 5,070 farms, and Berks third with 4,000.

United Campaign Names Rural Head

Herbert K. Kraybill of Lititz has been named 1959 United Campaign Chairman of the non-metropolitan area of Lancaster County by Willis W. Shenk, General Chairman.

Lancaster Farming

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Soviet Crop Production Climbing

The May 1959 issue of Foreign Agriculture reports that production of 31 of the major world crops on which the Foreign Agricultural Service keeps statistics has risen in the past decade.

Average in the USSR rose from 388 million acres to 481 million in this period.

Each of the six most important crops in world trade—coffee, cotton, wheat, sugar, rice, and tobacco—showed production increases.

The biggest percentage increase was by sunflower seed production of which in 1958 and 1959 was over 50 per cent above the 1950-54 annual average. Coffee and soybeans both increased over 40 percent.

The two crops whose production declined were abaca (18 percent) and sesame seed (over 20 percent).

World acreage planted to all major field crops set a record between 1953 and 1956.

In Asia as a whole, acreage increased about 13 per cent between the 1950-54 average and 1956, but has not risen since then.

A decline of 20 million acres in North America—largely as a result of the U. S. Soil Bank program—has been offset by expansion of about 6 million acres in South America, 3 million in Europe, 3 million in Oceania, and 7 million in Africa.

Kraybill will name the Campaign leaders for the three divisions of this area; namely, Northeastern, North western and Southern.

Active in the Lititz United Campaign since 1956, Kraybill is now serving as President of the Lititz Community Chest. He served as 1958 Chairman of the Town Chest Division of Lancaster County. Recently Kraybill received the George B. Searles, Jr., Award of the ABC, given annually for service to his club and community, as characterized by the patterned ideals of the late George B. Searles, Jr.

Kraybill is a board director of the Lititz Recreation Association and serves as driver of the Warwick Community Ambulance.

He, his wife and family of four of 305 Laurel Avenue, Lititz, are members of the Salem Church of Christ of Rohrerstown.

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This Week

in Washington

by Clinton Davidson

Billions for Farmers

When Congress takes up the 1960 fiscal year budget for the U.S. Department of Agriculture in a few days it will be the signal for another "public indignation" outburst against "subsidizing farmers."

The House Appropriations Committee has worked out a budget that calls for the appropriation of almost \$7 billion for financing the Department in the fiscal year starting next July 1. The entire amount will be labeled farm aid.

The city press and congressmen from urban districts will, as they have in the past, complain that farmers are "being fattened financially out of the Federal Treasury" at the expense of taxpayers. They'll say, again, that government farm programs are responsible for "high food prices."

Farmers will take another public flogging in the press and over the radio. A prominent New York paper already has begun the whipping by charging that "consumers must pay high prices for food while paying high taxes to keep prices high."

What Are the Facts?

The facts are that only a small portion of that \$7 billion will ever reach the pockets of farmers, and food prices have increased less than almost any other item of living costs in the past 10 years.

Government programs have not increased food costs. The government does not support the price of meat, poultry products, vegetables and fruits—food items which have advanced most in price in recent years.

While food prices generally have averaged about 10% higher than in 1949, farmers are selling their produce for 20% less than they did 10 years ago. Meanwhile, their production costs have gone up by almost 20%.

Almost no one contends that the present farm program is a good one, or that it isn't costing too much. But whatever blame there is belongs to Congress and the Administration for failure to adopt a better program, not to farmers.

Where the Money Goes

About \$3 billion of the \$7 billion budget will be earmarked for price support loans on commodities which the government will eventually sell for about \$2.5 billion, or give away under various foreign aid programs.

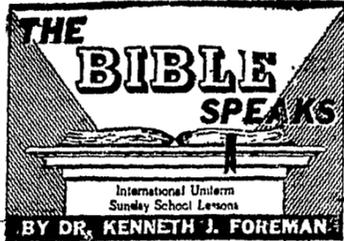
Another \$1 billion will be paid to private firms for storage of surpluses. Approximately \$1.5 billion will be used to finance sales abroad at cut-rate prices. This is more foreign aid than farm aid.

One big chunk of the budget is half a billion dollars for school milk and lunch programs, food distribution to the needy, food label protection, pest and disease control, and improvement of food quality.

Part of the agricultural budget is to finance loans to the Rural Electrification and Farmers Home Administrations. These are gilded investments and will be repaid in full, with interest. These total about \$650 million.

When all of the non-farm items are removed, only a little more than \$1 billion actually will reach farmers, and that mostly for carrying out practices prescribed by the government for conserving our soil and other natural resources.

The irresponsible attitude cast unfair reflections upon all farmers and upon the largest and most vital section of our economy—agriculture. The press has a responsibility to set the facts—and to print them.



Bible Material: II Samuel 7; 11 through 12; I Kings 1:5-40.
 Devotional Reading: Psalm 51:1-17.

Facing My Sin

Lesson for May 10, 1959

LAST WEEK something was said about David learning a hard lesson the hard way: namely that not even a king, an absolute monarch, is so highly placed that the law of God no longer concerns him. David lived in a time when most kingdoms the king's will was law.

Even if what he did was wrong for most people, if he did it he could not be wrong, for he was king. The grave prophet Nathan brought David to his senses; he made him face his own sin. The whole story is there in II Samuel, and has often been told. We can learn much from it; for it shows one way in which we can do what we all hate to do and some people never can do: face our own sins and admit that they are sins and that we committed them.



Dr. Foreman

To Know

"You can't carve rotten wood," says an old Chinese proverb. And no prophet or preacher is going to get far making any one face his sins if the person involved has no notion of any difference between right and wrong. A conscience can be educated; but who can educate what isn't there? Now David had a conscience; that is, he knew that some things are right and some are wrong. When Nathan told him that made-up story about the rich man and the poor man and the lamb, David was hot. The rich man was wrong, David saw; very wrong, wrong enough to be executed on the spot. If David had reacted calmly to Nathan's story—if his response had been something like, "Well, that's a rich man for you," or "After all, that poor man was relieved of an expensive luxury," Nathan would have got nowhere with him. The first thing I need in order to face my sin, when that time comes, is to know, down in

my bones, some things are wrong. "Wrong" are meaning no and "I don't never face never even away my sin.

To Imagine

Another I can face to imagine sinned-against angry about him, he was happened to that would be was angry cause in his see exactly (Was this father had Now no one ever stolen a had done some before the time he had never "Wife-stealing privilege of By a brilliant thrust when down, that as it were done to Uriah

To Confess

There is that I have ting that I two ways of whatever it what?" approved but it isn't admit it, but I did it, but than a hundred. Yes, I did it, whole thing, facing my sin, admitting an act a sin it is. The mitted sin is of shame before. It is to stop ing myself, it to speak) with us to see myself a companion what I can feel be expressed in 51st Psalm, the hope for me sin, if I do God's feeling go on down when I see the falling, and less pit, that I cued.

(Based on the Division of National Council of Christ in the Community Pres

Now Is The Time . . .

BY MAX SMITH



Max Smith

TO KILL WEEDS IN SMALL before any small grain is in many of the annual weeds without doing any harm to grain. If the grain is seeded legume, then smaller amount should be used. Many infest weed, mustard, red root and etc. may be eliminated by grain. Details available

TO BE CAREFUL WITH SPRAYS

ALLS—All farmers are reminded of the toxic danger of nearly all spray materials the year with the vast alfalfa and clover spray care should be exercised to be sure that no poultry are permitted to graze the area for at least two weeks. Also, in some cases the spray drifted over on to a permanent pasture where are already running; this could cause trouble. It is advised for spray operators to stay yards away from the range shelters.

TO PROTECT PLANTS FROM CUTWORMS

eners with only a few plants may want to use of tomato and flower plants with heavy paper (paper or wrapping paper) to prevent cutworms from eating the plants at the top of the ground. Growers may want to spray the entire field seven days prior to the planting of the plants. spray material such as DDT or Heptachlor three days before cultivating. Corn, tomato, growers will find this method quite successful.

TO PREPARE FOR GRASS SILAGE

For coming along rapidly and it will soon be turning both silage and hay. We urge dairymen to practice of making part or all of their first crop into grass silage. In most cases more feed is preserved by making into silage than by trying into hay in uncertain weather. The trend is "bud stage" for cutting both alfalfa and clover at the highest feeding value. The wilting of the crop should assist in making better grass silage.