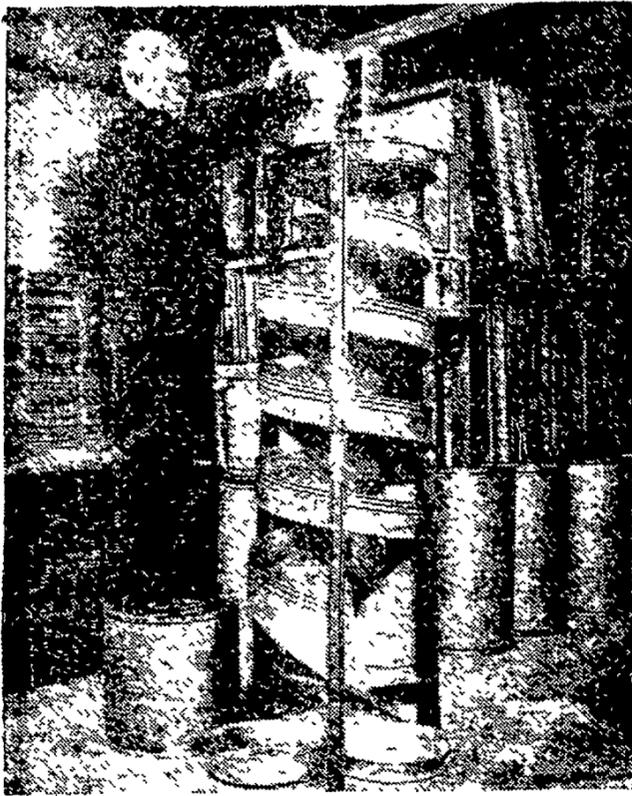


Pure Seeds Produce Higher Yields



This odd-appearing gadget is used to separate round from flat seed at the Penn State seed laboratory. Pure seed of recommended varieties is maintained at the laboratory under the direction of Guy McKee, agronomist of the Agricultural Experiment Station. Seed obtained from the laboratory is multiplied for use as Certified seed on farms. Seed Certification is conducted under the direction of the State Department of Agriculture. Use of Certified seed often increases yields of small grain 10 to 20 bushels per acre and of hay and corn in like proportions.

Extended Protest Time Announced For N.Y.-N.J. Milk Order Change

Time for filing exceptions to the U. S. Department of Agriculture's recommended decision on a proposed amendment to the New York-New Jersey Federal milk marketing order has been extended until June 15, 1959.

The extension was requested by a majority of the producers and handlers supplying the marketing area.

The proposed amendment, recommended by USDA in an announcement May 1 (Press Release USDA 1161-59) would modify the provisions for pricing Class I-A milk under the order.

Producers and handlers who wish to submit comments should send four copies to the Hearing Clerk, Room 112, Administration Building, U S Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Second EGGtober Planned

Plans are now in progress for the second national EGGtober campaign, to be held in October, 1959, according to the Poultry and Egg National Board.

The results of last year's limited but successful campaign indicate to PENB's national egg commodity committee that EGGtober merits additional expansion and promotion this year, according to the committee's chairman, Dr Thomas J Harrold of Winterville, Georgia.

The expanded-upon EGGtober activity will be built around the strong central theme, Eat More Eggs — A Good Health Habit. The announcement is being made at this time, Dr Harrold stated, to give industry and retail food stores more opportunity to profit from EGGtober tie-ins.

Among the EGGtober plans being considered are national advertiser related item tie-ins in both print and

broadcast media, direct promotion of chain store advertising, endorsement of Miss EGGtober" contests at the regional and local level; special EGGtober luncheons for press food editors; and release of new egg recipes to newspapers, syndicated food columnists, and magazine food editors.

One major national advertiser is already formulating plans for special EGGtober billboards, a rural gravure feature on eggs, and other tie-in activities.

Dr Harrold stressed that the entire egg and allied industries are invited and urged to plan now to build sales with promotions planned to tie-in with EGGtober.

He explained that, contrary to some beliefs, the term "EGGtober" is not copyrighted and any organization or advertiser is welcome to use "EGGtober" as his own in the promotion of egg products.

PENB will supply, on request, a brochure with ideas for individuals and associations to use in furthering their EGGtober activities.

To obtain this brochure and additional information on the EGGtober, 1959, promotion, direct your inquiry to Dr William Jasper, Poultry and Egg National Board, 8 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago 3, Illinois.

This Week in Washington The Big Quiz

by Clinton Davidson

Uncle Sam wants to know whether, if you farm, you have running water in your hogpen and whether you have a wooden or a metal roof on your chickenhouse.

The Census Bureau has begun coaching several thousand agents who will be around next fall to ask you those 181 other questions about your farm and its operation.

That will be the farm census taken every five years. Farmers will be included, again, in the national census to be taken in 1960. Some will receive a third visit in the fall of 1960 just to check on what they've been doing since 1959.

"Some of them," chuckles Ray Hurley, head of the Census Bureau's pollsters, "could be getting pretty sick of us before it is over." **Mules Left Out**

Uncle Sam doesn't care how many mules you have, at least not to the point of asking. This will be the first time since the farm census began 85 years ago that mules have been dropped from the questionnaire.

Nor will farmers be asked, as they have in the past, whether they have electricity. It really doesn't make much difference, Hurley explained, because we already know that 96% of them have electricity on the farm.

The same questions will not be asked in all parts of the country. Naturally, they are not going to ask a Maine farmer how many bales of cotton he grew, nor will they want to know how many oranges were grown in Minnesota.

Housewives in a dozen Southern states will be asked if they still use a home-churn to make butter. The question will not be asked in other states. The count will include, in all states, such household appliances as electric dryers, home freezers and washing machines. **No Secrets**

Don't, Hurley cautions, try to keep secrets from the census taker. "We want the whole truth and nothing but the truth," he says. "All of the information," he promises, "will be for the use of the Census Bureau only."

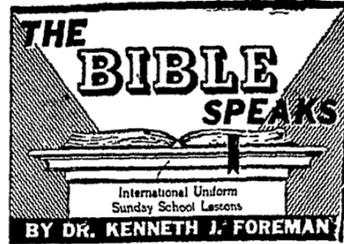
None of it will be divulged to such inquisitive people as the tax assessor or the income tax man. The census takers will be sworn to secrecy, too.

Many of the questions will be personal. Census will want to know how much money you made last year and where it came from. It'll want to know, for example, how much you owe your veterinarian, your lawyer, your bank, your hired help and your tax collector.

There is a chance, though, that although the debt questions are on the questionnaire they may not be asked. Hurley admits "we're having a lot of squawks on that one and we may not be permitted to ask it."

It will take several months after the questions have been asked before the answers can be compiled into a complete report that will give the most accurate picture obtainable of what actually is going on down on the farm.

The USDA purchased another 605,625 lbs of dried egg solids last week to help stabilize and strengthen prices to producers. This brings to 807,825 lbs the amount bought under the new egg-purchase program during the past two weeks. Continued purchases will depend on offering prices in relation to prevailing producer prices.



Bible Material: I Kings 11 9-12, 33. Devotional Reading: Psalm 36.

A Nation Splits

Lesson for May 24, 1959

FEW MEN have made so little out of so much, as the feckless kinglet named Rehoboam. He had everything to begin with: he came from the greatest family in his nation, he had wealth and power, he was the logical man for the throne. But he booted his own kingdom away with one single speech. It was one of the most foolish speeches on record anywhere. It would seem almost like a work of genius to make so many bloopers in a one-sentence address.



Dr. Foreman

But so it was. There stands Rehoboam, the leader who did not know how to lead; the leader deluded, the leader forsaken. And there went the kingdom which David had shed so much blood to build, the kingdom over which Solomon had reigned in all his glory—gone, gone for good. It was split once for all. It never grew together again. It is a perfect example of how bad leadership can split what should have been united. Wherever you find a split church, a split nation, you can count on it, some bad leadership is at the bottom of it.

Why the Prince Learned Nothing

One reason for Rehoboam's dismal failure was that he asked the right questions of the wrong people. Jeroboam, who had a right to ask questions, had asked one that stumped poor Rehoboam the very first thing. He does not seem to have thought about it before: What about taxes? The burden of taxation had been heavy in Solomon's time. What was to be his son's policy? Rehoboam asked the men of experience, and he didn't like their answer. So he tried the men of no experience, and he got just the kind of twaddle he liked to hear. How can a man be so wrong? And yet, isn't it true today that there are would-be leaders,

sometimes with confidence, who learn nothing from experience? A man who takes advice from those who listen to the poorest rather than the best, who he wants to hear—becomes not unknown in the land and nation.

Government for Whom?

Another mistake made was to forget that an arrangement for his benefit. This is not a notion that Rehoboam had. He had been loved by many of his people, still with us. These men in our country belong to one party or the other. The party stands for a difference with the Government, in their interest in the Government, in their the benefit of the man in the government. The truth is, that when really is only for the benefit, it is time for the real aim of good government is good, for the benefit of the people are benefited. The people of Israel in Solomon's time [Solomon] chastised whips," said Rehoboam thought that thing. But the people.

Where Does Power Come From?

It did not occur to Rehoboam (who was about 40 years of age at this time and had a long reign) to be king at all. He was elected. Saul and David had all been elected. Our American government with the government isn't the government by the people will and choice, as the American idea. It goes back to the ancient Hebrews in Deuteronomy 17:15. Poor stupid Rehoboam over this till too late. He shook his head and said, "I would be enough to see, if power comes from the people. It is not, in the end, the power is in the people. It comes first of all from the people. It knows (and we know) how dangerous when one man tries to rule over the people."

(Based on outline of the Division of Christian Education, National Council of the Churches in the U. S. A., Community Press Series.)

Now Is The Time . . .

BY MAX SMITH



Max Smith

TO CHECK LIGHTNING RODS—The thunderstorm season is at hand and may cause terrific damage to livestock, and buildings without lightning rods should give some thought to properly placed and well grounded damp earth. In many cases the wire may be broken, or the end deep enough in the ground to reach earth. A careful inspection at this time of the year may return large benefits.

TO CLIP PASTURES—The latter May is the proper time for many quality forage crops to mow their pastures for the first time. This should be done when the grasses shoot head and before they blossom, also, before the weeds have a chance to grow. Many farmers delay this clipping job too long and deprive the benefits from the practice.

TO SOW SWEET SUDAN GRASS—One of the most popular summer-time pastures in this area is sweet Sudan grass, seeding time is late May and early June, if you have about six weeks from seeding time until it is ready to graze. Piper is the recommended variety which is less prussic acid following drought and light frost. Sudan will produce rank growth in spite of hot, dry weather.

TO PROTECT LIVESTOCK FROM HEAT—Cooling gains and top production may be obtained only if the animals are comfortable. Animals that are confined in a barn or feedlot should have shade as well as cross ventilation on very hot days. All animals on pasture should have access to shade along with fresh water, if trees are available, then artificial shade should be provided by poles, or other supports covered with boards, paper, fodder, hay, or straw. When temperatures in this area above 90 degrees much decrease in production and are present.

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