

Farm Safety Week Finished --

HOW ABOUT YOU?

As Farm Safety Week ended today in Pennsylvania, Secretary of Agriculture William L. Henning, chairman of Farm Safety Week, pointed out that the accident season is in full swing

"Nearly half (44 per cent) families surveyed during '57, of the accident fatalities associated with machinery occurred during the busy farm work season—May, June, July and August.

"More than two-thirds of the fatalities from lightning occur in the warm months—June, July and August

"The summer months -- June, July and August—lead all other seasons with 34.3 per cent of all accident fatalities," Henning said.

He also pointed out that Pennsylvanians can expect about half of the fatalities from firearms to occur this fall during hunting season. Firearms account for nearly one-eighth of the fatal farm accidents

"In Pennsylvania 87 per cent, or 1,998 of 2,288 farm

This Week

in Washington

by Clinton Davidson

How Much Freedom?

How much freedom from controls do farmers really want?

Washington expects an answer this week when wheat growers vote in a special referendum to choose between continued acreage controls and unrestricted freedom to plant as they please.

Congress and Agriculture Secretary Ezra Benson have been arguing the question for the past six months. Congress has said the growers prefer even more strict controls in return for higher price supports for their wheat.

Secretary Benson has been equally insistent that most farmers want greater freedom to plant and that they are willing to accept lower price supports in return for more freedom.

Congress passed a bill last month to reduce wheat acreage allotments by 20% and increase price supports by about the same percentage. President Eisenhower, in vetoing the bill, said that was not what wheat growers want.

Price Tag

If wheat growers want unrestricted freedom to plant their 1960 crop, the law says they must also accept a drop in price supports from about \$1.80 a bushel to something near \$1.20 a bushel next year.

All wheat growers with an allotment of 15 acres or more of which there are about half a million, are eligible to vote in the referendum. The law provides that unless two thirds of those voting mark their ballot in favor of continued acreage allotments and marketing quotas, controls will be discontinued and price supports lowered by 60 cents a bushel next year.

There are approximately one million "small" wheat growers who plant 15 acres or less, but cannot vote in the referendum. Mr. Benson asked that they also be permitted to vote, but Congress refused to change the law that bars them from voting.

The big growers who can vote never have voted down quotas and allotments. The percentage favoring controls usually has run from 80% to 90% of those voting. Most observers here think farmers will continue to vote for controls.

Corn Example

In a somewhat similar situation, however, corn growers voted overwhelmingly last fall to abandon acreage allotments and accept lower price supports. Will wheat growers follow suit?

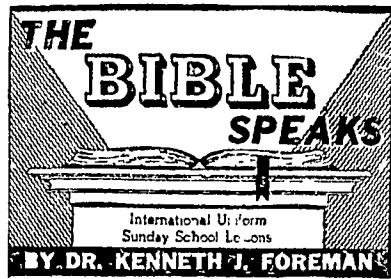
Mr. Benson hailed the corn vote as a "blow for freedom" from government farm controls. He said it demonstrated that most farmers "want to get the government out of agriculture."

Since then a number of farm magazine polls all have shown that a majority of those replying to questionnaires want complete freedom to plant as they please and take their chances at prices in the open market.

By the end of this week up to half a million wheat growers will have given their answer when it really counts. Most of them would like freedom to plant all the wheat they want to, but the question is, are they willing to accept the lower prices that would go along with unlimited production of a crop already a burden on the market?

Classified Ads Get Results

hours of operation to once a year, but 35 operators had never performed this maintenance chore.



Bible Material: Esther
Devotional Reading: Ephesians 6:10-17.

Courage in Crisis

Lesson for July 26, 1959

ONE BOOK in our Bible never once mentions the name of God: the book of Esther. Indeed there is no reference to religion of any kind. Nothing said here about prayer, faith in God, repentance, immortality, sacrifice, public worship. Nothing about God at all.

For this reason, from early Christian times there have been those in the church who have said that the book of Esther has no place even in the Hebrew Bible, let alone the Christian Bible. But the church has kept this strange book, shockingly different as it is from the rest of the Bible. Why is this?



Dr. Foreman

A Head Held High

The reason is to be found not only in the fact that this book has an intricate and fascinating plot, not simple like Ruth but complicated, with a kind of barbaric dash about it. A tale that begins with a drinking party and ends with a massacre, is not "milk for babes." This however is not the main reason, one suspects, why the story has been preserved. It is rather that Esther brings out dramatically some valuable points about religion that is not expressed in words (prayers, liturgies) but in action.

Look at this one theme: "Courage in Crisis." (If the reader of this column has not read the book of Esther lately, he should do so before reading on.) The reader will think of Queen Esther's courage at once; but who put the notion into her head? It was her cousin and former guardian Mordecai. Now it is easy to tell some one else to be brave—"Let's you and him fight!"—but Mordecai was not that sort of person. He had a kind of courage himself. Refusing as he did to bow down to Haman was a risky thing to do. He could easily get

Now Is The Time . . .

BY MAX SMITH



MAX SMITH

TO MAKE SOIL TESTS—avoid any delay in time and applications later this summer. Get your samples of soil now, only a month until time for sowings of alfalfa, then a few more until time to seed new pastures until the last minute to have seed.

TO FEED HAY OR SILAGE—cattle are producing very little milk these recent weeks; this means that they should have supplemental feedings of either hay or both. If production or herd condition is down, it is recommended that hay and silage be used as necessary feed nutrients. It is poor management to let livestock get thin and down in production this summer.

TO BE CAREFUL IN GRAZING LEGUMES—owners graze their animals on second or third cut clover or alfalfa; if there is very little grass in these legumes, then bloating may occur. If the legumes are wet with dew or rain, grazing is dangerous. Dry and after a feeding of hay or straw will be safe.

TO KILL THOSE THISTLES—We appeal to land owners to make a special effort to kill these kinds of thistles; both the Canada Thistle and the thistle seems to be gaining in numbers and spreading. Mowing or spraying this weed is the cause of the trouble. Mowed several times during the season or sprayed twice to get good control. Don't put it off any longer.

USDA Report Shows

Integration Lowers Egg Unit Production Costs

Integrated methods of producing and marketing eggs are resulting in reduced unit costs for many firms in the egg industry, according to a report issued today by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The report is on a pilot study by USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service of the method by which two or more successive steps in egg production and marketing are coordinated by single firms or cooperatives.

The study analyzes the circumstances responsible for growth by integrated operations in the egg industry and appraises their future importance in egg marketing.

The managers of 29 large firms with coordinated programs were interviewed in the study during the summer and fall of 1958. The firms represented varying degrees of integration.

The least degree of integration represented was in firms which produced eggs and assembled them for market.

The highest degree was found in a firm which produced its own grain, manufactured its feed, produced hatching eggs from its own breeding flocks, hatched and grew flock replacements, made much more of its own equipment, and produced, graded, cartoned, and sold its own eggs at wholesale.

The findings indicate integrated operations are likely to continue to increase in importance.

Contract programs in which producers receive a premium for producing eggs of uniformly high quality are operating in all sections of the United States.

Continuing expansion of these programs can be expected, particularly in the Northeast, Midwest, and

Air Cleaners Need Service

The life of tractor engine parts depends primarily on the design of the air cleaner and the service it receives by the operator says Assistant Chester County Agent, Frank E. Bortz.

Since farm tractor air cleaners are serviced by the operator, ease of service is a most important factor.

The oil bath air cleaner, presently on all farm tractors, may be inconvenient for some farmers to service because it requires daily service. As a result, this chore is not being done.

A recent survey conducted on 60 tractors in the field involved inspecting 78 different items on each tractor.

Of these 60 tractors, 16 had more than a half inch of dirt in the oil bath cup.

In 21 tractors, the oil level was more than a quarter inch low, and seven had excessive restrictions to air flow caused by chaff, dust, and dirt.

The 60 operators knew the manufacturers' recommendation to service the air cleaner daily, although most were only servicing once or twice a week, or at engine oil change.

Manual recommendations stress complete cleaning of the air cleaner from 60

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