

Top Bi-County 4-H Pig Goes at \$1.00 Per Lb.

A seventeen-year-old Manheim R3 youth, exhibiting pigs for the first time, Wednesday won grand championship honors of the Lancaster-Lebanon 4 H Pig Roundup.

The grand and breed champion was one of three Spotted Polands Wilbur Hosler exhibited in the annual show, which attracted 286 entries from the two-county area.

The 230 - pound gilt was sold at a post-show auction at Lancaster Union Stock Yards for a dollar a pound to Kunzler Co.

In the final judging, Frank Kreuzberger, extension livestock specialist from Pennsylvania State University, placed a 230-pound Yorkshire behind Hosler's entry.

The reserve grand champion was Darvin Boyd, Ephrata R1.

His pig went for 41 cents a pound at auction — being purchased by M. B. Shadle, for Weiland Packing Co., in Phoenixville.

A son of Mr. and Mrs. Mark Hosler who operate a 20-acre Angus breeding farm, Wilbur purchased the pigs from an uncle, Carl Brandt, of Lititz R2.

Top ribbon collector for the day was Boyd who in addition to reserve grand championship, picked up six blue, five red and two yellow ribbons.

He was the only showman to score three times in the championship circle. Boyd has breed reserve titles in the Düroc-Jersey and Landrace judging, along with the top Yorkshire breed rosette.

The only champion repeater was Wm Maule of Quarryville R2, whose 10 Berkshires weighing 1,895 pounds outranked Charles Bomgardner's pen of 10 Hampshires.

Bomgardner, from Annville R1, weighed his pigs at 2,125 pounds.

Maule received 20 cents a pound and Bomgardner 19 cents a pound for their pens — both purchased by Kunzler.

Behind auctioneer Abe Diefenbaugh's prodding, the sale average rounded out at 17.98 cents a pound with two champions in, and 17.69 cents with champions excluded.

The price was about \$1.50 over Wednesday's high at the local yards.

The 286 pigs weighed in at 60,655 pounds for a 210-lb. average. Total cash receipts from the sale, sponsored by the Lancaster Livestock Exchange was \$10,801.16

Top buyer was Kunzler with 66 head followed by Arbogast and Bastian, Allentown, with 59 head.

Other buyers included Weiland 33; E W Martin, Lancaster; and S. W Hippey, of Willow Street, 26 each; Fisher Bros, Bridgeton, N J, 23; Killefer Bros Bridgeton, N J, 23; Killefer Food Mkt 17; J Lloyd Hollinger, 9; W M. Dunlap and Sons, 4, and J.P. Warfel, Inc, 3.

Lancaster contestants led Lebanon County all the way, Wednesday placing five breed champions and seven reserve breed champions.

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This Week in Washington by Clinton Davidson Farm Summit Meeting

President Eisenhower is being urged to call a "summit conference" of farm leaders this fall in a dramatic effort to ease tensions between Congress and Agriculture Secretary Ezra Benson over farm legislation.

It is hoped that such a conference at the White House, with the President presiding, could result in an easing of the "cold war" that blocked all efforts this year to develop new and useful farm legislation.

There was unanimous agreement at the start of this year that new farm laws ranked just back of national defense on the list of "must" legislation for this session of Congress. Mr. Eisenhower emphasized that in his January farm message to Congress.

A farm situation that was growing steadily worse, both from the standpoint of skyrocketing costs and growing surpluses, was conclusive proof that both Congress and the Administration had a responsibility to change the farm laws. There was no disagreement on that.

President Eisenhower told Congress, in general terms, the kind of a farm bill he wanted. Secretary Benson spelled that out in specific language a few days later in testimony before the congressional agriculture committees.

The Secretary was rebuffed by hot words and his proposal was coldshouldered by both Democratic and Republican members of Congress. Mr. Benson, stung by the criticism of his proposal, sat back and waited to see what Congress would come up with. Some of his harsher critics charged that he sulked, but this Mr. Benson flatly denied.

At any rate, the situation rapidly deteriorated into a cold war in which both sides issued belligerent statements. Both sides charged the other with blocking settlement of the farm program dispute.

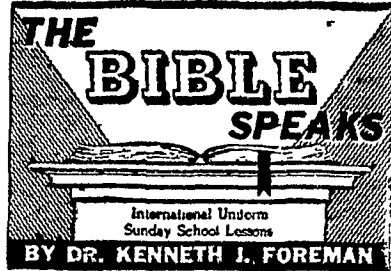
While this impasse continued in Washington surpluses increased to \$9 billion and annual costs of operating the far flung farm program increased to \$20 million a day. Farm income totogged at the rate of more than \$1 billion a year.

Congress, ignored the advice of Secretary Benson, passed three farm bills, all of which the President, acting on Benson's advice, promptly vetoed. These dealt with the REA administration, tobacco price supports, and a wheat production control program.

Congress attempted to override the REA veto, but failed by only a handful of votes, and made no effort to upset the tobacco and wheat rejections. Benson emphasized that if farm laws were to be changed they would have to be changed the way he believed to be in the public interest.

The cold war became even more frigid. Congressmen issued statements denouncing Benson and blaming him for the stalemate. President Eisenhower urged Benson and Congress to get together and agree on a new farm program. Neither would budge.

Perhaps, at a summit conference, the public pressure — both from farmers and other taxpayers — would be strong enough to force some sort of an agreement that would make sense out of a situation that, at present, no one can defend.



Bible Material: Obadiah; Jonah 1 and 2
Devotional Reading: Psalm 37 1-9.

Going Against God

Lesson for September 6, 1959

YOU WOULD never think that such a fool lived on earth as to try to go against God. But there not only have been such fools, there are such nowadays, and you and I, dear Reader, may be two of them. Look at the testimony of the Bible; look around you in the church and the world; look into your own heart; and you may be convinced.

Yes, in the church and in the world; for even God's own people go against him, as fractious children kick and scream when their mother is trying to do them good. Consider the cases of Obadiah and Jonah. Obadiah is a little 2-page "book" mostly about the sins of Edomites, who were enemies of God's people to start with. Jonah is all about the sins of Jonah, one of God's prophets. The curious fact is that both the Edomites and Jonah were guilty of the same kinds of sins. Both worked against God.



Dr. Foreman

Pride
The Edomites as a nation, at the time of Obadiah, were a proud people. They had wealth, they had power, they occupied a territory where an invading army had scarcely a chance. Being proud, they could not believe that any evil would ever touch them. They were immune, serene, never to be conquered. They had defied men; they were prepared to defy God. Jonah the prophet also was proud. He was so proud, so sure he knew what to do and when to do it, that when God told him to go preach to Nineveh, he not only did not go but he paid the fare for a long sea voyage in the exactly opposite direction, to Tarshish. The peak and center and symptom of the sin of pride is this conviction, "God doesn't know best; I do!"

Violence

The prophet Obadiah, in the name of God, violence in war against "brother Jacob," meant. We all object loudly to war when somebody else starts it. From the days of Sherman, whose name is revered in the land that their violence, to the times when we can't get against the Russian victims of violence. The thing the Japanese did at Pearl Harbor we do only more so. We did when they did it; they did when we did it.

But it is not only nations that love violence. Individuals may be shrieking "Kill him!" prophet (to get into the story a little) was with preaching as the mandated. He wanted to burn, and was bitterly ed when the fireworks off.

"You Stood Aloof"
A careful study of 14 shows that what Israel was not so much tack, as it was just sit and doing nothing, or the armies which did the Edomites were the camp-followers of the. They did comparatively small damage themselves were pleased to see it do.

Jonah likewise kept his from Nineveh and Nineveh did not encourage their he did not like it. He thought the only good was a dead one, not a one. He could not put their place. He could not with God's anger, but mercy. The 120,000 babies meant something nothing to Jonah.

"As You Have Done—"
God plays no favorites against him is completely absolute sin. If God had violence, pride and selfishness in the time of the has he changed today? such a favorite nation that all our own pride can go unnoticed by the "As you have done, it is to you" echoes down to a warning to all winds of whirlwind.

(Based on outlines compiled by the Division of Christian Education, National Council of the Christ in the U.S.A. Community Press Service)

Now Is The Time . . .

BY MAX SMITH



MAX SMITH

TO MAKE GRASS SEEDINGS—Late August and early September are the best time to make new seedings of lawns or pastures. In comparison with spring seedings the areas seeded in the next few weeks will have more moisture, and cooler weather to develop stronger root systems to better withstand hot dry weather next year.

TO MAKE FOURTH ALFALFA CUTTING—Many growers face the problem of whether or not to make a fourth cutting of alfalfa; with present moisture conditions this practice would be possible on many farms. If the fourth crop comes 50% blossom before the middle of September, it is recommended that it be removed for hay or silage. By cutting mid-September sufficient time should remain before weather to obtain the desired four to six inches of growth.

TO PREPARE FOR WINTER OATS—The best time to plant winter oats in southeastern counties is mid-September. In other parts of the state. Two varieties are best adapted to Lancaster County: DuBois, and La Conte; both seed at two bushel per acre on well drained soil.

TO PROVIDE MINERALS FOR LIVESTOCK—Too many livestock producers neglect to provide minerals for their animals; this is especially necessary in young stock. A mineral mix should be provided free-choice, containing equal parts of limestone and steamed bonemeal are quite common. Equal parts will furnish calcium and phosphorus. Heifers should have minerals while on pasture during summer months. Another recommended mineral mix is equal parts of trace mineralized salt and dicalcium phosphate.