

FROM WHERE WE STAND - Ruined By Too Much Success

We recently heard one farmer say to another, "I don't see how that feed man stays in business. He certainly is not a salesman, but he seems to have a lot of customers."

The second farmer replied, "Well, they say nothing succeeds like success."

Unfortunately this is sometimes all too true. There were a few years just past when poultrymen were more and more reluctant to stay in the business because success in the business was harder and harder to achieve. Within the past few months egg and broiler prices have been showing a little brighter picture and already it is reflected in higher setting of eggs, placement of chicks and declared intentions of poultrymen to increase the size of their flocks.

This is not to be taken as criticism. It takes times of real stress in any business to keep the product quality high and force the poor and inefficient producer to get out and make room for the producers who are anxious to turn out a high quality product at a fair and reasonable price.

During a period of very low beef prices several years ago we heard one breeder of beef cattle say that in his opinion, the low prices had done more to improve the quality of the beef breeding herds in the nation than any other one thing. The poor breeders around the country sold out and many of their cattle went to the slaughterhouse. The better breeders, forced to curtail operations, culled out their poorer brood cows and were more selective in choosing their replacement heifers.

Many dairymen report at the present time they have standing orders for any heifer calf born on their farms. Dairy herds are expanding and new dairymen are going into the business with borrowed capital.

We like to see any industry grow,

but it is with some reservations that we welcome the increase in the size of the dairy herds. Each week the market reports on dairy products shows a larger and larger percentage of the fluid milk going to so called surplus handlers and less and less of the total portion going to the milk bottlers.

This is, we believe, a direct result of the success enjoyed by the dairy industry during the past several years. While the poultrymen, both egg and meat bird producers, hog raisers and beef cattle producers have been having their ups and downs (mostly downs) the dairymen have been riding along on a relatively even keel.

With any success comes responsibility. We believe it will be to the advantage of every dairyman to count the cost before undertaking any large expansion program.

We believe every dairyman has the responsibility of policing his own operation so that he does not produce himself out of a market.

Dairy cattle numbers are increasing. Production per animal is increasing. Unless the dairy industry finds some way to increase the consumption of dairy products, the 60 per cent class one milk we now have may look pretty good a few years hence.

At least that's the way it looks from where we stand.

FOOD PRICES

Wheeler McMillen of the Farm Journal said it.

"The women just ahead of me unloaded her cart at the supermarket check-out counter. She had cigarettes, two magazines, soap, two cosmetic items, a phonograph record, a bouquet of artificial flowers, a growing plant, a strainer, six glasses and one other dish, a quart of milk, dozen eggs, package of cereal, a "TV dinner", and two packages of frozen chicken. As she paid her bill she said, "My, food is expensive. No wonder farmers are so rich."

damage to the business. In some cases the investigation is lengthened unnecessarily by first questioning all parties informally for several weeks, and then again questioning them under oath for additional weeks. Also, after being questioned a second time, a third interrogation, under oath, may be ordered on the grounds that the agency staff has developed new information.

In one case, the staff told the commission, while asking for permission to investigate that the investigation would require only a week. After it had run for several months a member of the business asked how much longer the investigator intend to take.

"We don't know," the investigator replied, "maybe three months and maybe six months."

Silence Demanded

If the business being investigated does get up enough courage to go to the agency, or commission, and say "We have no intention of discussing the case with you, but we wish to complain about the manner in which the investigation is being conducted," the answer is likely to be:

"We have the utmost confidence in our staff. They have learned through experience the best method of handling these situations and we think it would be a mis-

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Davidson

THIS WEEK —In Washington With Clinton Davidson Kangaroo Courts

Any business man caught in the meshes of a government regulatory agency cannot help but be reminded of the infamous proceedings of the so-called Kangaroo Courts of the past.

He may not be told who his accusers are, or even what he is accused of. He probably will not even know that he has been accused or suspected of wrongdoing, until a crew of investigators descend upon him.

The department head of the regulatory agency—one of dozens of government boards and commissions with life or death power over business—may start the investigation by sending a crew of men with authority to seize and inspect all of the files and books of a company or corporation.

The agency staff then stu-

dies this material, following which it starts questioning under oath officers, directors and even customers of the business. Company officials may be questioned for days without being told why they are being questioned.

Fishing Expeditions

The business man being investigated may be warned that it would be improper for him to continue certain business operations which he thought were normal, during the investigation. The effect can be to close down a business, with heavy losses or even failure, while the investigation is underway.

There have been investigations in which the business investigated was not told the purpose of the investigation, but learned later that it was merely a fishing expedition in hopes that something would turn up to justify the arbitrary action of an agency staff member.

The agency staff realizes that the longer the investigation lasts the greater the

Lancaster Farming
Lancaster County's Own Farm Weekly
P. O. Box 1524
Lancaster, Penna.
Office:
53 North Duke St
Lancaster, Penna.

Phone - Lancaster
EXpress 4-3047
Jack Owen, Editor
Robert G. Campbell, Advertising Director & Business Manager
Established November 4, 1955
Published every Saturday by Lancaster Farming, Lancaster, Pa.
Entered as 2nd class matter at Lancaster, Pa. under Act of Mar 3, 1879 additional entry at Mount Joy, Pa.
Subscription Rates: \$2 per year, three years \$5, Single copy Price 5 cents.
Members of Newspaper Publishers' Association, National Editorial Association

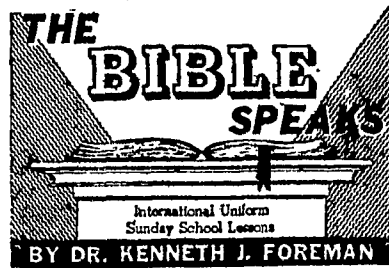
RURAL RHYTHMS

SUN DOWNERS

By: Carol Dean Huber

Full time farmer, part time farmer, farming on the halves, Share cropper, tenant farmer, raising pigs and calves, Strip farming, truck farming, farming on the thirds, Dairy farmer, poultry farmer, these are familiar terms.

Now we have another name for the farmers who have a night time job in town and do their farming too. We call them Sundown farmers and this is most alarming; They must earn money at these jobs to continue farming.



International Uniform Sunday School Lessons
BY DR. KENNETH J. FOREMAN

Bible Material: Matthew 5 6-7, 13 41-46; 18 21-35
Devotional Reading: Psalm 42.

The Hungry Heart

Lesson for April 24, 1960

NOT EVERY heart is hungry. Some hearts are not hungry because they are sick, they are not normal. A heart that feels the need of nothing, a mind that has not enough imagination to perceive its own hollowness, not enough sensitivity to detect its own emptiness,



Dr. Foreman

is a human heart that is less than human. It has sunk to the level of the brute. No pig, no cow—or for that matter, no humming-bird—feels any longing for anything except food and an occasional mate. This is not heart-hunger at all, it is what all beasts and even many plants experience.

They Shall Not Be Filled

The heart of man, by the Creator's design, is made for deeper and more difficult hungers than food and sex can supply. Some of these are insatiable. Let the heart hold all that it can, it is still never enough. The hunger for recognition, for attention, for fame—when does it say, Enough? The actor never finds the applause loud enough, the critics never rave enough, there never are enough newspaper notices, one Oscar calls for more . . . The hunger for power knows no limits. The old story of the fisherman's wife who first began by wanting a cottage and finally ended by wanting to be God, is a parable of the human heart that never cries, Enough! The hunger for power is never satisfied till above one's head one sees no greater Power—never till beneath one's feet one sees every living thing . . . and that time never comes. The heart hungry for power shall never be filled.

An Appetite for Righteousness

So some hungers of the heart make for unhappiness. One almost envies the contented cattle or the

silent stones. They may be happy but they are not contented. They have no heart at all. Envy is a wrong envy. The way to happiness is not to live without. The way to happiness is to have. Jesus has shown us "Blessed are those who hunger and thirst for righteousness, for they shall be filled." Desire to have righteousness; desire to be filled.

Yet this can be misunderstood. The men whom Jesus condemned, the Pharisees, were not without righteousness. But the trouble with them was that the righteousness they sought set them apart from their fellow-men. It led them to pray, "I thank thee that I am not as other men." It is no blessing that next to the blessing of who hunger for righteousness comes the blessing of the heart that hungers for righteousness in the manner of the Pharisee. The heart that merely wants to be good of goodness Jesus meant—practiced it in his life—kind that is good to other men. Pharisees' righteousness was mercy out; Jesus' righteousness was mercy in and compassion.

They Shall Be Filled

A hungry man does not know he is empty, he only knows it is a painful fact. Hunger for righteousness begins with the edge of emptiness. A person who refuses the food that would fill him. So those who are good and even spiritual are starved for the lack of it, hunger for what they need.

Why do you want to be good? There are poor reasons for it. Do you want it for the sake of a better reputation? Do you want it so as to have something to be proud of? Or do you want it for goodness in order to be able to help to others along life's way? Do you desire it as a ladder climbing into heaven, or as a way to share with those in need? There was a man who did not know how to swim. He always rather than he could, especially when he saw other people swimming. He wanted to do what they could. But one day he saw a tired-out swimmer at the point of drowning. He began to learn to swim before his eyes. Then he was able to know how to swim. And then he began to learn to help others who hunger and thirst for the kind of person Jesus was, filled.

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

Now Is The Time . . .

BY MAX SMITH



MAX SMITH

TO PROTECT PLANTS FROM CUTWORMS—Cutworms take a heavy toll of flowers and vegetable plants each year. These plump, greasy appearing caterpillars hide in the soil during the day and cut off the plants at soil level during the night. In the case of only a few plants damage may be prevented by wrapping the stem with heavy wrapping paper or old magazine paper. Each piece should be at least four inches wide with two inches below the soil level and the other two inches above the ground. In a large garden control may be obtained by dusting the ground with a 5% chlordane or 2½% heptachlor dust. In fields spray the field after plowing with one quart of 2E, Heptachlor emulsion per acre.

TO AVOID USE OF FRESH MANURE—Fresh manure should not be applied on top or plowed under for a number of weeks before being planted. This is especially true on root crops such as beets, carrots, and turnips. If fresh manure must be used, it should be applied and plowed down 6 to 8 weeks before any planting is done. However, well-rotted manure may be applied either before or after plowing nearly all crops.

TO TEST HELD-OVER SEEDS—Vegetable or flower seeds that have been left over from previous years should be tested for germination before being planted. A simple method is to sow 20 to 30 of the seeds in a flat of soil and keep moist and in a warm place for at least 10 days to two weeks. Placing the seeds between two blotters and keeping blotters moist at all times in another method. If the seeds do not sprout at the end of this time, new seeds should be purchased.

TO CONTROL GRUBS IN THE LAWN—The larva of the June beetle and several kinds of "May-beetles" feed on and destroy the grass roots; in addition these grubs attract moles to the lawn area. Control may be obtained by spraying the area with chlordane, DDT, or heptachlor at the time of the year. Details are available. Control moles by eliminating their food supply.