

FROM WHERE WE STAND - And Success In The Next 75 Years

Grant (Tick) Hurst, the widely known teacher at McCaskey High School, says in his speech on developing a sense of humor, "Do you know what makes a thing a classic? It lasts. Look at all the good things that have been around a long time and you will see what I mean."

If standing the test of time is what it takes to make a classic, then surely among agricultural organizations, The Holstein-Friesian Association of America is one of the classics.

We would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the association on the celebration of its Diamond Jubilee.

The convention to mark the seventy fifth year of successful growth is scheduled to begin on Monday at Syracuse, New York where the association began in 1885.

Both the association and the Holstein cow have come a long way since the beginning convention when 284 charter members banded together for the promotion of better dairy cattle. Today some 50,000 dairymen hold

membership in the association making it the largest organization of its kind in the world.

More than 2,000 members and friends, along with 197 official delegates are expected to attend the three day event.

As a special feature of the program, American Dairy Princess, Mary Sue Hodge, Snover, Michigan, will officially launch, "June Dairy Month" from the convention platform.

We feel that all the breed associations are worthy organizations and have added immeasurably to our livestock in America. We do not mean to single out any one in particular and endorse it above the others, but we do feel that size and age make the Holstein-Friesian association worthy of congratulation.

With the forward-looking leadership which the association has had, it should be around in good shape to celebrate its sesqui-centennial anniversary after another 75 years.

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



THIS WEEK —In Washington With Clinton Davidson Farmer Cooperatives

The Supreme Court ruling that farmer cooperatives which engage in monopolistic practices are subject to prosecution is a victory for those who have insisted that limitations should be placed on competition by cooperatives.

The high court ruled that a Maryland-Virginia cooperative of milk producers controlling 85% of the Washington, D. C., milk supply violated the law when it purchased a large milk distributing company.

It has long been contended by private businesses set up to return a profit to the owners that farmer cooperatives which attempt to set prices and control markets are engaged in unfair competition. Now, for the first time in 40 years, the Supreme Court appears to agree with them.

It is no longer necessary, the court ruled, that the government prove collusion between farmer cooperatives and an outside company in order to sustain charges of violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. The court turned down the cooperative's contention that it was exempt from anti-trust prosecution.

Far-Reaching Effect
Farmer cooperative officials in Washington concede that the decision can have far-reaching effects on operations of some of the many thousands of cooperatives and their nearly four million farmer-members, but contend that the vast majority operate within the law as interpreted by the Supreme Court.

The Maryland - Virginia milk cooperative did not deny if operated a monopoly; only that the 1924 Capper-Volstead Act which set up authority for cooperatives exempted farmers from anti-trust prosecution. The court ruled that this was not the intention of Congress.

The ruling does not mean, co-op officials here contend, that farmers cannot own and operate their own marketing facilities; only that in doing so they must not create a monopoly or operate in restraint of trade. A rash of court cases can be expected on that point.

Farmers last year sold \$8.3 billion (about 25%) of their products through cooperatives, and purchased \$23 billion worth of such supplies as seed, feed, fertilizer and gasoline through their cooperatives. Combined these represent between 15 and 20 percent of total farm sales and purchases.

Appeal to Congress
The Supreme Court Decision

ion is not necessarily final. If ruled only that the Capper-Volstead Act was not intended to exempt farmer cooperatives from anti-trust prosecution. Congress may be asked to pass a law saying that cooperatives do have that exemption.

Such a request was made last year and a bill to that effect was at first approved, then recalled, by the Senate Agriculture Committee. It was not endorsed by the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, an association speaking for most cooperatives.

Most farmer spokesmen agree with the court that the law does not, and should not, give cooperatives freedom to engage in "predatory trade practices at will," nor does it "immunize cooperatives engaged in competition-stifling practices" from Sherman Act prosecution.

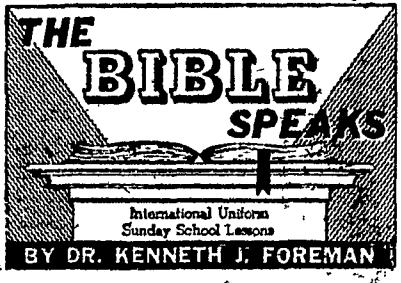
The decision, however, did not touch upon the main point of contention between private business and cooperatives: Whether farmer cooperatives enjoy tax exemptions which constitute unfair competition with private businesses? That is a question Congress has been asked to answer before adjourning.

Many a housewife spends two hours a day telling her neighbor she doesn't have enough time to do her housework.

RURAL RHYTHMS

GRANDMOTHER
Author Unknown

Grandmother on a winters day
Milked the cows and fed them hay
Slopped the hogs, saddled the mule,
And got the children off to school;
Did a washing, mopped the floors,
Washed the windows, and did some chores;
Cooked a dish of home dried fruit,
Then pressed her husband's Sunday suit.
Swpet the parlor, made the bed,
Baked a dozen loaves of bread;
Spit some firewood and lugged it in,
Enough to fill the kitchen bin,
Cleaned the lamps and put in oil,
Stewed some apples she thought would spoil;
Churned the butter, baked a sake,
And then exc aimed, "For Goodness Sake,
"The calves have got out of the pen!"
And went out and chased them in again;
Gathered the eggs, locked the stable
Back to the house and set the table;
Cooked a supper that was delicious,
And afterwards washed up all the dishes.
Fed the cat and sprink'ed the clothes,
And mended a basketful of hose;
Then opened the organ and began to play,
"When you come to the end of a perfect day."



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

Bible Material: Matthew 6 19-34; Luke 12:13-34.
Devotional Reading: 1 Timothy 6. 6-19.

Money, You and God

Lesson for May 29, 1960

MOST people find money a fascinating subject; and Christians are no exception. Yet it is strange that so many Christians never think about money from a Christian point of view. You may set this down for a fact: If a Christian takes precisely the same attitude to money as is taken by most persons who make no claim to religion, then his Christianity is sorely missing at that point.



Dr. Foreman

Slaves of Money

In a few sentences from the Sermon on the Mount we can get, not all of what Jesus taught about money in relation to the Christian's life, but some of the main points. "You cannot be slaves of God and money," he said. (That is a literal translation of the Greek sentence at the end of Matt. 6:24.) Very few people worship or serve carved idols. God's chief rival for man's allegiance is not some gold-plated idol from the primitive world, it is money. What you think most of, what you think most about, what you work for, what you depend on, what you treasure about anything else,—that is your God, that is your master, that is your reason for living, in that you put your hope. Jesus says it can't be God AND money, it is God OR money. Jesus does not say you cannot serve God with money, or that if you serve God you must not have any money. He says you cannot belong to God and belong to money at the same time. (Let the reader think: What are the signs of becoming a slave of money?)

You Can't Take It With You

Everybody knows you can't take money with you out of this world. Japanese coins are no good in America except as souvenirs. But the coin of no realm is any good

Now Is The Time . . .

BY MAX SMITH



MAX SMITH

TO MAKE QUALITY HAY — All have a proper stage of maturity to be in order to get the maximum feed units; with grasses this stage is at head time; with alfalfa and clover it is at bud stage, and with trefoil it is in full blossom stage. Every effort should be made to cut the forage crops, for hay or silage, in these proper stages. We realize that weather conditions have been adverse but producers are urged to harvest at these times if at all possible.

TO USE CAUTION IN CORN CULTIVATION—Fields of corn that were sprayed pre-emergence should not have any particular area cultivated for several weeks; if the field was sprayed then cultivation will only break up the coating of chemicals and permit weeds to grow, if the row area only was sprayed, then cultivators should be wide enough to avoid disturbing that area. Pre-emergence corn spraying is intended to reduce, and in some cases eliminate the need of any cultivation.

TO KEEP LIVESTOCK COOL—Hot weather months just ahead and careful management to keep animals comfortable will pay dividends. When outside on pastures plenty of fresh water and good shade should be available at all times. When confined plenty of cross-ventilation, fresh water will help; also, a minimum of manure packed plenty of fresh bedding will help to keep livestock cool.

TO BE CAREFUL WITH FERTILIZER PLACEMENT—When using a fertilizer containing either nitrogen or phosphorus it is important that the seeds and fertilizer do not come in contact with each other. At this time of the year 10 acres of both soybeans and sudangrass are about 1000 pounds per acre of a 10-10-10 fertilizer, and the bean ground about 400 pounds of an 0-20-20. After the fertilizer has been drilled in, then follow with the seed.

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