

# FROM WHERE WE STAND - The Cat And Mouse Game

Several days ago I opened a feed box to find a mouse trapped therein.

Thinking that I might teach our half-grown tomcat a lesson in rodent control, I picked him up and dropped him into the feed box.

I wondered how long it would take for him to catch on to the idea that here was something he could take and use to his advantage.

Well, that half grown tomcat taught me something. Before his feet ever touched the floor of the box, that mouse was in his mouth. With a lightning quick stab he had captured the little creature and bounded out of the box and out of the barn.

The whole action had been so quick, I was fascinated by the dexterity of this relatively young and inexperienced feline I followed him outside to watch what might happen next.

As soon as the cat was in an open space where he saw clearly that he had the advantage, he began to badger the nopeless mouse by letting it think that it still did have some hope. Tom would release the mouse which would sit quite still for a few seconds as though trying to make sure he could go free. At each dash for freedom a swift paw flirted out and deftly flicked the mouse back into the clutches of Tom again.

When the mouse became completely demoralized, and incidently, Tom became bored with the game, the tomcat swiftly dispatched poor mouse with one merciful talon swipe.

Last week, Dr. William L. Henning, Pennsylvania Secretary of Agriculture, in a speech before the members of the Lancaster County Agricultural Council called for more orderly marketing systems for several agricultural commodities. He made special reference to the local method of marketing tobacco.

Last year, with one fell swoop early in the season, the Lancaster County tobacco crop was brought up at prices

considered quite favorable to farmers.

Farmers got the idea (and rightly so according to some of the well-founded rumors making the rounds) the tobacco companies had very short supplies of stored leaf on hand. The farmers were looking for another year when the bidding might start early and continue at a lively rate for the high quality crop expected this year.

To this date, the buyers have been conspicuous by their absence. Most farmers contacted this week had not even had an inquiry from anyone connected with buying the leaf.

In an informal survey about a month ago, many farmers felt that the price this year might reach some forty cents per pound maximums for the best crops. In a similar survey this week, not one farmer would estimate the price that high.

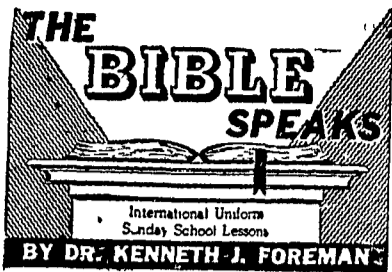
What has happened? The tobacco companies have not added anything to their stocks in the past 4 weeks. The estimate of the crop yield has gone up slightly, but not enough to make such a drop in price expectations necessary.

Many farmers have a noble resolve that they will hold the line on prices, but when the pressure is applied, they simply can not carry through with their resolution.

We feel that the game has been carried on to the point now that the determination to hold out for good prices is wavering. Farmers are beginning to get the feeling that the buyers are not much interested in the crop after all. The tension is beginning to build up and only one segment of the industry stands to gain by this cat and mouse game.

Soon some tobacco grower who is in tight financial straits will take the first price offered him. About all that will be left then is the quick final stroke and the 1960 tobacco crop will be on its way.

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



Bible Material: Psalms 8, 104,  
Devotional Reading: Psalm 93.

## God Is Great

Lesson for October 2, 1960

WHEN you read those words, "God is great," what did you think? One thing you might have thought was, "Why of course. Who would be interested in a little God?" Well, some people have been interested in little gods; but this was only when they pictured in their minds a large number of Gods. Some of these might be little, not much more than fairies or ghosts. But people who believe in little gods and lots of them (like primitive Africans for example) can't get along along without believing also in some high God reigning over all the others.



Dr. Foreman

Indeed, a famous definition of God went something like this: "That being than whom no greater can be conceived." If you could conceive of a greater, that would show you were not yet thinking of the true God.

### God Is No Particular Size

"God is great" does not mean "God is big." The word "big" refers to size. God is Spirit, and Spirit does not come in sizes. What size is your own spirit, for instance? You do not know and it would be ridiculous to get out a tape-measure or a slide-rule to measure your inmost self. The greatness of God means that every quality he has, he has to the utmost and highest and most intense degree. No one and nothing surpasses him. Is it power? Then he is more powerful than all other powers together. Is it love? No other love can compare with his. Is it wisdom, justice? His is supreme. To be sure, there is one sense in which we might almost say that God is big. That is, in the sense that we can never run away from him. People everywhere are wondering what strange creatures spacemen may

find on far-away planets. One thing is sure; they will find a strange God, for there is one; and they will not find where God is not.

Sit down by yourself and think of the greatness of the Creator. He is not just a Man upstairs," he is not a body, he is not one item in a catalogue of the things in the universe. You and I might be in that catalogue, but not made the catalogue, he alone what is in it; for he alone all things. This does not mean he brought everything into existence all at once, or in a million years. This present verse of the year 1960 is not the same, indeed in many ways at all the same, that is a hundred million years ago. The Creator is the Bible speaks whose will it was, and is, that things, all these things, tremendous and unimaginable, have come into being. God to who we pray is not who sits cozily in his watching an earth and a that was made he knows

### Great in Providence

When the writer of Psalms thinks of God's greatness, he turns at once to the stars, man, and then to the animals on this planet. He thinks of terms of what he has done. But the writer of Psalm 104 a different slant. His mind from creation to providing other words, while Psalm 104 in terms of mighty one acts of God, the poet of Psalms thinks of God in relation to day events, out-of-sight events, most of which have at all to do with man. The point to see here is that God great in providence as he is in creation. God started the world and he also acts within it, the part of it to which he can be admitted. He is not like a president who cannot nearly all the events to which are invited. Invited or not, attends all events. Look at the writer of Psalm 104 at the mountain springs, at the wild drinking, the birds flying, the teetops, the ram on the mountain—all these things not in the overwhelming ones, the greatness of the one true

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

## THIS WEEK

—In Washington

With Clinton Davidson

### The Farmer's Union



Davidson

The Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America, more commonly known as the Farmers Union would place more reliance on government-administered programs than either of the other two general farm organizations.

"The keystone of Federal farm policies," says James Patton, Farmers Union President, "should be the preservation, improvement and protection of adequate family farms."

The Farmers Union, smallest of the three farm groups, has approximately 250,000 members in 20 states, chiefly in the mid-section of the Nation. It is older than the Farm Bureau, but younger

than the Grange. Generally regarded as the most liberal of the farm groups in its thinking and policies, the Farmers Union often is also the most militant. It frequently is an advocate of Democratic party policies, seldom a supporter of Republican programs.

**Government Help**  
"Federal farm policies," Patton has said, "should provide legislative and economic conditions which efficient farmers can earn and get an income for their labor and management and their capital investment and risk, equal to the returns of similar resources in other segments of the national economy."

Equality of income for farmers, compared with city workers, has long been a goal of the Farmers Union. Latest U. S. Department of Agriculture figures show farmers last year had net incomes of a little less than half the national city average. "Federal programs," Patton insists, "must be provided to establish prices or returns per unit to reach the parity income goal for the family farm production units. "The minimum fair price guarantee should be made effective to farmers through Government loans, purchase agreements, purchases, income supplement payments & bargaining devices such as marketing orders, in effective workable combinations for

each of the different commodities."

### A Federal Umpire

The Farmers Union program calls for a 5-point Food and Fiber Policy that would include establishment by the Federal Government of an annual quantity of each commodity required to meet needs for

1. Effective commercial demand in domestic markets.
2. Special humane or social market needs for low income and other special groups of consumers.
3. The commercial export market.
4. Needed additions to the national safety reserve.
5. The humane or food for peace export program.

The Federal Government, after establishing domestic export needs, would, Patton proposes, assign each farmer a production goal which would become the maximum he could market in any one year.

The greatest need of farmers, Patton contends, is for increased net income, and in seeking that farmers should not shun direct government assistance.

## Rural Rhythms

### FREEZER BLUES

By Carol Dean Huber

Peas and corn and lima beans,

I count them one by one,  
Carrots, spinach, red beets.  
Through my mind they run

Apples, peaches, berries,

Everything that grows  
Has been frozen, and my freezer

Simply overflows!



MAX SMITH

## Now Is The Time . . .

BY MAX SMITH

**TO BE ALERT FOR FOOT ROT**—continued wet and muddy conditions many fields and barnyards during recent weeks increase the danger of foot rot breaks in cattle and sheep. The soft around the hooves is softened by constant moisture, is more easily damaged, and enables the foot rot organism to enter and start inflammation. Affected animals lame and the foot tissues swell. Early treatment by a veterinarian corrects condition, however, severe cases are very difficult to cure. Prevention through elimination or fencing off of wet spots and proper trimming of the foot is strongly recommended, a copper sulphate foot bath will also help prevent the infection.

**TO BEWARE OF FROSTED FORAGE CROPS**—On any type of pasture or forage crop the danger from bloat is always greater after being frosted and especially when covered with frost. Livestock producers are urged to manage their animals carefully at this time of the season. A feeding of silage, hay, or other dry matter before going out on frosted pasture will reduce the danger. Sudan grass or second growth of sorghum would not be grazed after killing frosts; they may contain high amounts of prussic acid.

**TO PLANT TEMPORARY PASTURE CROPS**—Many producers have already planted acres of winter rye or wheat for late fall and early spring pasture, it is still time to plant these crops for stretching the pasture season. If enough growth is realized this fall for grazing, then next spring these crops will cheapen the feed costs and increase the milk flow before normal pastures are ready.

**TO BEWARE OF THE CORN PICKER**—Mechanical corn pickers are already in action in the county and are designed as a great labor-saving machine. However, the corn picker has contributed to scores of farm accidents. Operators are urged to be extra careful and not clean or adjust the picker while in operation. Careless operation and haste on part of the operator is very risky.

## Lancaster Farming

Lancaster County's Own Farm Weekly  
P. O. Box 1524  
Lancaster, Penna.  
Offices:  
51 North Duke St.  
Lancaster, Penna.

Phone - Lancaster  
Express 4-3047  
Jack Owen, Editor  
Robert G. Campbell, Advertising Director & Business Manager  
Established November 4, 1957  
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 months \$1. Single copy 10c.  
5 cent  
Members Pa. Newspaper Publishers' Association National Editorial Association