

## FROM WHERE WE STAND - Wheat Surplus? A Strange Paradox

A strange paradox in our national agricultural picture today shows a group known as the National Soft Wheat Committee urging full allotment planting of wheat this fall—despite a wheat surplus of over a billion bushels and a new federal program designed to reduce wheat production.

The committee, made up of producers and processors in the eastern half of the United States, has reported it does not feel that it is running headlong into the government's program. The committee emphasizes that the soft wheat farmer is not contributing to the wheat surplus. It maintains that across-the-board participation in the government's acreage diversion program could result in a soft wheat crop that would not meet domestic demands.

The program to which the committee refers includes a mandatory cut in wheat planting plus alternatives which will pay the farmer for diverting as much as 30 per cent more of his acreage into conservation uses.

The committee maintains that the vast surpluses of wheat are of the hard variety while supplies of soft wheat is in line with demand and may actually fall below current needs if farmers in the eastern part of the nation curtail production as much as is asked by governmental agencies.

In general terms wheat can be classified as "hard" or "soft" with the soft wheats including Eastern soft white winter and soft red, with the latter being generally grown in Pennsylvania and surrounding states. Hard wheat is grown primarily west of the Mississippi River.

At present rate of yearly carryover of soft wheat, supplies would last the housewife and the commercial baking industry less than a month, and because of the characteristics of wheat, the surplus of hard wheat can not be diverted into products now being made from soft wheat flours—goods such as cakes, crackers, cookies, wafers, pretzels and cereals.

The problem for eastern wheat growers then becomes one of economy. With the milling and baking industry requiring steady supplies of soft wheats and the government programs paying him for reducing production, can he make more money planting up to the legal limit or participating in the acreage diversion program?

The horns of the dilemma are sharpened by the fact that government wheat programs do not differentiate sufficiently between classes of wheat. All grades and classes come under the same price support program.

A survey by the National Soft Wheat Committee seems to indicate the grower who is producing a crop

with average yield per acre will be ahead of the game financially by passing up the government subsidy.

In addition, the committee points out, there is a good possibility that soft wheat prices will be higher next year, influenced by the increased government support level and at least some acreage reductions.

Further, the grower should realize that if Pennsylvania should lose her profitable and immediate market because of a shortage, she might never recover it in the future.

Pennsylvania growers, who harvested 15,466,000 bushels of soft red and 158,000 bushels of Eastern soft white wheat in 1961, would do well to consider the possible consequences of a drastic cutback in wheat acreage this fall.

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

"If hog producers follow through on their reported breeding intentions, 1,845,000 sows will farrow during the '62 winter quarter from December thru February in the 10 corn belt states. This compares with 1,768,000 sows farrowed during the same period a year earlier, an increase of four per cent." so goes a report from the US Department of Agriculture.

A four per cent increase appears small, but some college professor has figured out that the total national surplus of fluid milk, at the rate of four swallows per half pint, could be consumed if every man, woman and child in the country took one more swallow every other day.

Hog prices in recent months have maintained one of the most stable planes in the farm commodity field. One more pork chop per family could throw the whole picture out of focus unless the market is prepared for it by cultivating a desire for that extra pork chop.

Many wise men have said in many different ways that there are at least four things by which men must live in the world. They were speaking, of course, of spiritual values, not of material necessities. Food, shelter, clothing, and the like man must also have. But if he has nothing more than these, life will be barren indeed. The other things that he must have are love, work, play, and worship. There can be no lasting happiness without love, there can be no satisfaction of achievement without work; there can be no release from tension without play; and there can be no experience of the joy and peace and power of life without worship.

—Hoards Dairyman

## LETTERS To The Editor Ag-industrialist IFYE Student Sees Reason For Writes Thanks Lack of Schooling

Editor  
Lancaster Farming

Dear Sir:

I enjoy receiving Lancaster Farming. The editorials and advertisements are especially valuable. (The ads keep me posted on what my competitors are doing)

The editorial in the September 16th issue touched an interesting point. I was reared on a farm and finished a BS MS, and PhD degree in agriculture and work in ag industry. The work is very interesting and I would not change jobs with anyone I know. However, the reason more students are not following courses in agriculture is that men with BS degrees in engineering or chemistry get the same pay as those with PhD degrees in agriculture.

Best wishes to you.

Ed NOTE: The following is a copy of the first letter written by Glenn Porter to the sponsors of the International Farm Youth Exchange Program

The Nieuw Amsterdam  
September 6, 1961

Dear Sponsors:

Last winter you were contacted about contributing to the IFYE fund. This is the first in a series of letters you will be receiving from me.

I am on my way, after an extremely busy week in Washington and a hectic day in New York City I am going at a much more leisurely pace aboard the "Nieuw Amsterdam," with time to let you folks back home

Sincerely yours,

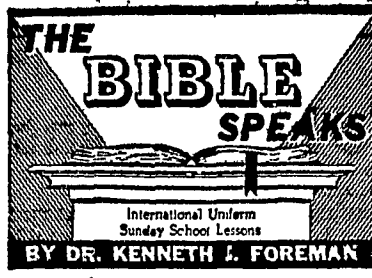
D W Young, Biologist  
Research Department,  
Hooker Chemical Corp.  
Niagara Falls, N.Y.

know how I am doing.

In Washington they kept us going from morning to night studying such subjects as understanding ourselves and others. It was brought out that "any fool can see differences" but "a wise man understands them." I probably will be a fool much of the time. We also spent a lot of time down-town being briefed by the State Department on United States Foreign Policy, Soviet Policy, (Turn to page 11)

### Lancaster Farming

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Bible Material: Deuteronomy 6:1-9;  
Luke 2:39-52.  
Devotional Reading: Deuteronomy  
6:1-9.

### How Jesus Grew

Lesson for October 1, 1961

A PERSON who no longer grows ceases to be a person. He becomes a fossil, if he is old, or he stays a baby, if he is young. Our world is cluttered up with babies who never grow up, and with fossils in human shape. The fossils haven't had a new idea in thirty years, and the babies haven't had any ideas of their own yet. A genuine human being grows throughout his life-time, grows in spirit when he



Dr. Foreman

no longer grows in his body.

It shocks some people to think that Jesus ever grew; but Luke says plainly that he did, and tells us how. The church has always said that Jesus Christ is both God and man; and this is hard to understand. But if we try to make the problem easier by saying that Jesus was a special kind of human being who did not grow and did not need to, then we are not making the problem easier but harder; for we are then denying that he was truly human.

#### He cut his way forward

Luke, writing our third Gospel, uses his Greek language with care. He uses one word for "grow"—in Luke 2:40, and another word in Luke 2:52. Luke 2:40 tells how Jesus grew, or rather simply tells us that Jesus did grow, before he was twelve years old. Luke 2:52 tells us how Jesus grew after he was twelve years old. In speaking of the little boy Jesus, Luke says he grew, but he uses the same word that is used to describe the growth of garden plants and flowers. It is a good word to tell how little children grow. It comes naturally, they can't help growing! Give them food and sleep and the out-of-doors to play in, and they will grow without knowing it.

But after twelve Luke has an-

other word. It is a word suggesting effort, struggle.

#### Body and mind

Some people are, we say, one-sided. Part of them grew but the rest didn't. We have all known people who were "brains" but physical weaklings. We have also seen people who are very strong up to the neck, but pretty weak above that spot. Luke is careful to tell us that Jesus grew both in wisdom and in stature; that is to say, mentally and physically. The old Greeks used to have a motto which the Romans copied and is still in circulation: "A sound mind in a sound body." Jesus cut his way forward in both respects. He grew in wisdom—that word is important also. No doubt he grew in knowledge. His mother would teach him, as Deuteronomy directs parents to do; but while knowledge can be put into a boy or girl from the outside, as it were, by an instructor, wisdom—that is, knowing what to do with the knowledge you have—has to be developed on the inside. A coach can guarantee to teach a boy enough knowledge to get into the university; but no coach can guarantee to teach wisdom to go with it. Jesus grew in wisdom by working his way forward. It is of no use to wish to be wise without being willing to go through the trouble it takes.

#### Who liked Jesus?

One way of judging the worth of a man is to ask: Who likes him? Merely being popular is not enough. Popular with what kind of people? Luke writes that the boy and young man Jesus advanced "in favor with God and man." (God and men, literally.) Put into everyday language, this means both God and men liked him better every day. In later years Jesus had bitter enemies, who at last murdered him; but in his younger years, if Luke tells the whole story at this point, Jesus appears to have had no enemies. He made only friends. Jesus was not one of these cranks who doesn't care what people think about them. But he did not forget (what so many otherwise normal persons forget) that it is much more important that God should like you than that other people should. We must leave it to the reader to think it out from here. If Jesus grew physically and mentally, spiritually and socially, how can Christians have all-round growth like that in our own lives?

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

## Now Is The Time . . .

BY MAX SMITH



MAX SMITH

TO CONSIDER FLY-FREE DATE—Wheat growers are urged to recognize October 10th as the Hessian Fly-free date for Lancaster County. Varieties other than Dual and Redcoat should not be planted before this date.

TO PLANT COVER CROPS—To have all ground covered with vegetable growth over the winter months is a good practice. Some tomato, tobacco, potato, or corn fields may, as yet, not have any cover crop seeded. Corn field on which atrazine was used and especially if the field is going back into corn in 1962, it is very important that some crop be sowed this fall to be plowed down next spring. Any of the winter grains may be seeded until early November and give cover and protection.

TO PROTECT FARM MACHINERY—As machinery is used for the final time each season, it should be cleaned and greased before rust has a chance. Also, it is good management to get it under cover before bad weather arrives. The Machinery Shed is a good investment on most farms. With all barns being filled to capacity these years with feed supplies and in order to reduce the possible fire loss, the storage of machinery in a nearby shed especially for the purpose is recommended.

TO SAVE THOSE FINGERS!! AND THE HAND—We repeat the word of caution that the mechanical corn picker may run your future, if you are not careful. Corn picking season is at hand and operators will be exposed to this machine. If corn picker operators will only remember to stop the machine while cleaning or making any repairs, and take time to be safe, many accidents will be prevented.

TO PLAN FALL FORAGE INSECT CONTROL—All alfalfa, clover, and trefoil growers should plan to treat their fields this fall for spittle bug and alfalfa weevil control. Heptachlor is recommended for October and Dielium for October and November; either sprays or granules may be used. These recommendations for fall treatment are replacing any spring applications.