

## FROM WHERE WE STAND . We Were Wrong And We Are Happy

We were wrong, and we are glad. Usually when an editor is wrong he would rather not have any more said about the situation, but we were wrong and we are happy. No, we are not happy about being wrong, but we are happy that the situation we predicted did not develop. On December 2nd in this column, we said, "There are poultrymen who are hoping for broilers to go again to the 20 cents per pound of a few years ago. We believe this is a vain hope. Increased efficiency of labor and rate of gain of broiler chicks have proved that some broiler producers can make a pound of broiler and realize a profit at less than 20 cents. As soon as the quantity of broiler meat falls below the demand and prices rise to a favorable level, there will be plenty of producers just waiting to go into the business. Competition is not going to let the price go very much beyond the break-even point. This is the cold fact, and we might as well accept it."

That was written when broilers were bringing about 14½ cents at Lancaster Poultry Center and it looked like they might go even lower.

But the surest way we know of to make a thing happen is to say it can't happen, and if you looked at the poultry market report of last Thursday you already know broilers brought more than 20 cents for the first time in almost a year.

These good prices just can not last. The bottom will drop out of the market in a few weeks and prices will plunge back to the depths again.

Now! Fate, go on and make a poor prognosticator out of us again. We hope you do.

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

### Future Machines

Taking a long-term look at the future of agriculture, the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, at its meeting last December in Chicago predicted:

1. Air-lubricated plows, that would scour, even under the most severe conditions. With an air compressor, run from the power take-off pumping a strong stream of air around the mold board, even gumbo soil could be plowed easily. As a result, more bottoms could be pulled, or the same number of bottoms with less

2. A light weight, inexpensive, amphibious, ground-effect tractor with no wheels. Called the air-track, the vehicle would be similar to, and have uses similar to a light crawler tractor.

3. Prefabricated, reinforced concrete panels for farm building construction. These will cost more to manufacture, will look better and insulate about four times better than concrete blocks. But, because of lower erection costs, in place costs will be about the same as for blocks.

The engineers also guessed that the 40 to 44 inch corn row is here to stay — at least for awhile. This they find to be nearly ideal width for best crop growth and tillage. This distance will remain about the same, they say, until herbicides have proved consistently more effective than conventional tillage methods.

— The Farmer's Exchange

### Problem of Feast

During 1961 each farm worker in the United States produced enough food, fibre, and tobacco to supply himself and 25 other persons. A hundred years ago, the farmer could supply himself and only four other persons.

Farmers across the country are continuing the magnificent job of producing more than enough food for the increasing population.

Farm output has increased at an annual rate of 2.5 percent per year over the past 10 years while the population increased by 1.8 per cent per year.

Farmers achieved their record output of the past few years with the fewest acres planted to crops in the past 40 years. Stepped up production per acre and per animal accounted for the larger yields. At the same time, farm output per man-hour continues to increase and has more than doubled since 1947-49.

This staggering record of farm output means that Americans enjoy an increasing supply of farm goods for an increasingly smaller portion of their incomes. It also means that for the first time in the history of man, the terror of famine has been replaced by the problem of feast.

May we never have a more troublesome problem than the problem of feast. Many of the countries of the world would give anything in their power to have that problem.

At least that's how it looks from

## ==★== LETTE To The Edi Tobacco Gro Not Scarce Farmer Says

Lancaster Farming  
Sirs

In regard to your on tobacco on January would like to voice m ion on this subject.

1. We do not begrud farmers of Kentucky if they receive for their

2. These people far ley tobacco on contro tems but farm this La County type to fill the ketbook

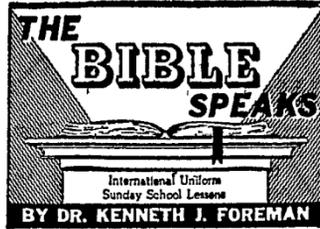
3 Further the articl that our good ground for building purpose still have plenty of to farm tobacco.

4. The man that piece of ground shou able to grow crops he that does not interfere his neighbor's health o the price of his prope

5 Every property should enjoy the privi using his property pleases without inte with his neighbor's int

6 If we quit our s ture activities we wil have more unemploy-

7. Our real estate



BY DR. KENNETH J. FOREMAN  
Bible Material: Exodus 20:7; Leviticus 19:12, Matthew 5 33-37; 6:5-9; Luke 6:45.  
Devotional Reading: Psalm 145:13-21.

### God's Holy Name

Lesson for January 28, 1962

IN ancient times, and among primitive people to this day, the name of a person was closely connected with the person himself. Actors and writers—not to mention immigrants with names that sound strange to American ears—change their names easily and think nothing of it. But among the ancient Hebrews, if a person changed his name



Dr. Foreman it was supposed to be only if some radical change had come over the man himself.

So when the Bible speaks of reverence for God's "name," what is chiefly in mind is not a sound in the air or marks on paper, but reverence for what the name stands for—God himself.

#### Irreverence

Americans are notoriously irreverent. At least, such is our reputation in Europe, and to some extent we deserve it. Our trouble is that it is a kind of tradition in this country that everybody is as good as everybody else if not a little better. Reverence seems like kow-towing, groveling, being an "Uncle Tom," boot-licking—we have all sorts of contemptuous words for the attitude of humility. We feel (even if we do not come out and say so) that to be reverent is sissified, it's a sign of weakness, an admission of inferiority.

What we forget is that God is not only not a man, He is infinitely higher than man, He is our Creator. To show reverence in the presence of another human being may well be uncalled for and demeaning [sic]; but reverence in the presence of Almighty God is—at the very least—a simple honest admission of the fact that the one God is infinitely higher and holier than any of us or all of us together. To treat God lightly, with indifference or contempt, is irreverence, in any form. Pro-

fanity, dragging in God's sacred name either casually or in anger, is irreverence.

#### Jesus on Irreverence

Our Lord never used the words "irreverence" or "irreverent," but he spoke of certain acts which he described or referred to in a way that leaves us in no doubt what he was driving at. He spoke (Matt. 5) about "harmless" oaths of that time—swearing by heaven, or by Jerusalem, and condemning them all. What good would an oath do even if it were not irreverent? If a man cannot be trusted when he says "Yes" or "No," putting him under oath will not make him more truthful. (Jesus himself did not refuse to testify when the High Priest "adjured him by the living God." That was a case where refusal to speak at all would have been considerably worse than speaking out. Jesus poured a drop or two of scorn on people who pray long prayers even repeating themselves over and over, fancying that God approves our prayers according to their length. He also warned against praying for show. You would hardly think anybody would be so foolish as to pray in order to make an impression on anybody but God,—and yet people will sometimes do it. Did you yourself ever pray in public and wonder, then or afterward, what So-and-So thought of your effort?)

#### The worst offenders

The worst offenders against reverence are sometimes religious people. They are worse because they should know better. Now there were people in Galilee who had no use for Jesus, and they did not treat him with decent respect. Indeed, some of them actually plotted his death. But they were open and aboveboard, or some of them were. Jesus raises a question with his intimate friends who had such a high regard for him that they called him "Lord." But—said—Jesus—"Why do you call me Lord, Lord, and do not do what I tell you?" (Luke 6.46) You see it is not a question of words. The word "Lord" is a good word, it was no doubt used respectfully, but it was a hollow word as some people used it, because they did not mean it. The man who goes to church and sings "Jesus, I my cross have taken—" and drops into the collection plate only half of what his Sunday dinner is going to cost him, the pew sitters who cannot be told from pagans except for that occasional hour in the pew,—are all irreverent. For the essence of irreverence is treating God as if He didn't really count.

(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 PROTECT TREES AND SHRUBS FROM RODENTS—Winter is far from over and heavy snow cover presents the problem of mice and rabbit injury to trees and shrubs. Trees may be given protection by encircling the trunk with aluminum foil or common house screening; place the material high enough on the trunk so rabbits will be unable to reach the bark after a heavy snowfall. Also helpful will be to tramp down the snow around the trees and shrubs to lower the reach of the rodents.

shrubs or trees that are already damaged should be wrapped with burlap or painted with tree paint or grafting wax to reduce the damage.

PREVENT DRAFTS — In the dairy barn there is little chance for any kind of drafts; all dairymen should be on the alert for this condition and eliminate it. Drafts from hay racks, gutter cleaners, open doors and windows are dangerous to young calves and to the milking cows. Many cases of laryngitis and inflammation have been traced to drafts. Exhaust fan ventilation systems rather than manually controlled doors and windows is strongly recommended.

CONTROL LICE—Many livestock and dairy operators are getting poor feed conversion because of lice on their cattle or hogs. Very few animals will provide gains or milk efficiently when they are kept busy most of the time scratching the lice. During the winter with heavy hair coats lice infestation becomes very heavy unless some control practice is used. Materials such as Rotenone or Lindane will give good results when used as a dust during cold weather. At least two treatments about 12 days apart should be given.

PLAN BEFORE EXPANDING OR BUILDING—Many farmers face the problem of remodeling, expanding, or adding additional space for their livestock or poultry. Before such moves are made, it is very important to study marketing conditions, to observe similar types of buildings and operations, and try to carefully plan all angles on the program. The observations of other barns or houses and the discussion of good management with these operators is strongly recommended before any move is made.