

## From Where We Stand . . .

# Buyers Want More Pennsylvania Eggs

For those who say Pennsylvanians have no future in the poultry business, listen to the words of F. H. Leuschner, extension poultryman at the Pennsylvania State University.

"If Pennsylvania could compete cost-wise with states producing surplus eggs and poultry, we could produce 10 per cent more eggs, three times as many turkeys, and two and a half times as many broilers."

Leuschner said recently at the annual conference of the Pennsylvania Poultry Federation, egg dealers prefer to buy Pennsylvania quality eggs but can't get enough of them. Jobbers are forced to find out-of-state sources of eggs to supply large orders at competitive prices.

He went on to say that eggs produced by Keystone state farmers enjoy a reputation for high interior and exterior quality in the New York markets.

While Pennsylvania enjoys a reputation for quality production, sound promotion will be needed to maintain the market, he said and advised producers, egg buyers and retailers to work together to preserve the high quality of the eggs produced.

We know that, in order to maintain a market, the quality of eggs must be kept high, and we know that we have the advantage of being near the market centers, but what is it that is keeping Pennsylvania from competing more fully with out of state producers?

Leuschner said, "if Pennsylvania could compete COST-WISE" the market would be there for many more eggs.

He went on to predict a continuing trend to larger laying flocks with family size farms approaching 10,000 hen capacity.

It is the old story over again. The efficient get bigger and the inefficient pass out of the picture.

We suppose there will be some people who will interpret Leuschner's remarks to mean that the only efficient producer is a big producer, but we do not believe this is the case. We believe it simply points up the fact that an efficient producer who can make a living with a few chickens can make a better living with a few more chickens.

We believe it means that an efficient producer who sees the possibility of making a profit through an efficient program will do all he can to make his operation produce more with less — less labor, less capital and less wear and tear on management.

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



## Reindeer Meat

Does it surprise you a little to find out that one state in the Union produced more reindeer meat than beef and pork combined last year?

Well, it's true. According to a report from the U. S. Department of Agri-

culture, Reindeer meat, produced on the island of Nunivak, off the coast of Alaska totaled 485,000 pounds while beef production in the state was 309,000 lbs and pork production was 135,000 lbs.

More beef was sold off each of several Lancaster county farms during the year than in all the state of Alaska.

The report also lists \$5,703,000 as the total value of farm production during the year. When this is compared to the more than \$23,000,000 for milk or the more than 20,000,000 for eggs and poultry, or the \$17,000,000 for livestock or the 13,000,000 for tobacco produced in Lancaster county annually, the agriculture production in our newest state seems quite small indeed.

But before we get too superior-feeling in regards to our neighbors to the north, we ought to remember that Alaska probably produced more gold and salmon last week than Lancaster county produced in the past 10 years.

So it all balances out in the end. We have our agricultural heritage and our agricultural potential, but each of the other counties in each of the other 49 states have something for which they can be thankful.

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



## Not So Simple

Under the title "Not So Simple" Homer Davidson of the American Meat Institute recently described what he called a revolution in retailing with these words:

"The meat packing industry, one might think, isn't subject to much change. Today, as in the past, you may think, the packers simply buy the meat animals at the market price, do the necessary processing, and sell the meat to distributors at a figure which will pay the operating costs and leave a fair profit.

"It isn't that simple nowadays — not by any means."

Our question to Mr. Davidson is this, just what is so simple nowadays?

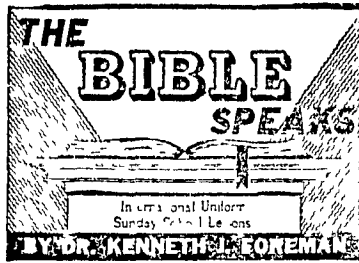
The first farmer simply gathered in the bounties of nature with little thought as to how the food got there in the first place. The production of food has become ever more complex as civilization has become more complex, but with the complexities of production have come better and more abundant food and at a more dependable rate.

We have no quarrel with Davidson's concluding statement "Problems are a part of the economic life of the nation, and they become more numerous and complex in this ever-changing world of today."

We agree, problems are a part of life, whether it be in the meat packing business or in farming.

Problems are a necessary part of life. When you run out of problems you might as well be dead.

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



Bible Material II Kings 22:2  
Devotional Reading II Kings 22:1-2  
11-13

## A People In Peril

Lesson for July 1, 1962

AMERICANS are conditioned not only by temperament, but by the movies and the TV programs we like to see,—conditioned to hair-breadth escapes. The hero must not have too easy a time of it. He must barely squeak through. But it must be an escape, the ending has to be a happy one, with the cavalry or Superman or Dick Tracy or Perry Mason or somebody triumphing again.



Dr. Foreman Mason or somebody triumphing again.

In real life it doesn't always work like that. There are genuine tragedies, there are unhappy endings, what ought to come out on top doesn't always do this. The Bible stories we are going to have a chance to study during the next five weeks are stories of a people in peril. But the people either did not see their danger, or if they saw it they did not do what was necessary to save the situation, and so the people perished.

People who think of the Bible as a book of comfort only, must prepare for a shock when reading this part of the Old Testament. This is the tale, not of a narrow escape but of a narrow failure to escape.

### A young leader

King Josiah was a young man on the throne and he wanted to do what was right. The prophets told him, and it was quite true, that unless the nation turned to God it would be destroyed. Josiah knew what that meant, it meant getting rid of the swarm of idols, false Gods, whose shrines were everywhere in the land. So he got rid of them. He took a courageous stand for the true God. But the nation went right on the downward slide, and the final crash turned out to be only a few years away.

Why was this? What did King Josiah do that was wrong? The truth seems to be that he did nothing particularly wrong, but

he was acting alone. No one backed him up. He did not persuade any one else to his point of view. He destroyed the 'high places,' (pagan shrines and altars) and he compelled all citizens to worship at Jerusalem. But it was reform from the top down, there was nothing popular about it. We can see how this works in our own country. A president may urge much needed reforms, he may have a sense of social conscience, but unless there is something contained in his idealism or his conscience, he remains a lone voice crying in a wilderness.

When a man is sick, sometimes the best thing for him is a shot in the arm. But this is an emergency measure. It would be far better if the man had been living wisely, building up his health by wise habits of eating, exercise and so on. Josiah's reform, sincere as he was, amounted to no more than a sort of shot in the arm. The disease of Godlessness was deep-seated. It was not to be rooted out by a mere change in the place where God was to be worshipped. It was to be cured by a king telling the people to worship the one true God, and to make sure they did this, destroying their idols. The revival, so called, of Josiah, would have been more effective if the people had thrown away their idols themselves. True goodness, true religion, never can be commanded. It must come from within.

### Too little, too late

Certain kinds of illness can be cured by diet. Apples, for example, are excellent helps in the cure of some conditions. But one slice of apple a day is not going to help a man who needs half a dozen, and furthermore, if the man's illness has progressed far enough, a whole bushel of apples won't help him. They are plenty, but they are too late. When tuberculosis strikes, complete rest is the road to cure, if cure is possible. But to rest five minutes after each meal is too little, while if the patient's condition is ignored until he is in "St. Peter's Ward" at death's very door, resting all day and night will do not a bit of good; it is now too late. So in the days of Josiah, so many a time since, a nation has gone down to ruin not for lack of good prescriptions but because the nation did what was right too little — and too late.

Who is most to blame for national catastrophes? False prophets? Well-meaning but feeble reformers? Or the masses of everyday people?

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## Now Is The Time . . .

BY MAX SMITH

### To Ground Wire Fences

The thunderstorm season is at hand and many farm animals are exposed to the elements. Owners that have metal or wire fences around their pastures should realize that this type of fence will carry a lightning bolt to animals and kill them if it is not grounded. Wooden posts will not ground the charge. A steel post every 200 feet or a wire stapled against the post running down into the moist earth before the metal fence is attached will ground any lightning charge.



MAX M. SMITH

want to control these corn insects should resort to DDT or Sevin as a spray or dust about the time the tassel is emerging from the whirl of the plant, repeat sprays every 5 to 7 days for three to four treatments.

### To Spray For Corn Borer and Earworm

Home gardeners and truck farmers who want to control these corn insects should resort to DDT or Sevin as a spray or dust about the time the tassel is emerging from the whirl of the plant, repeat sprays every 5 to 7 days for three to four treatments.

### To Use Top Herd Sires

All livestock and dairy producers are urged to use the very best animals for herd sires in the breeding program, when the sire represents at least half of the future herd of the offspring it is very essential to get the very best in order to improve. Pure-bred bulls, boars, or rams of good breeding are not always cheap at buying time but in most cases result in a profitable investment. Don't pinch pennies when buying a new herd sire.

### To Operate Combines Slowly

The growth of volunteer grain in the fall in a small grain field is often indication of the amount of wasted grain at harvest time. In many cases this is due to the excess speed of the combine which does not allow sufficient time to get the grain out of the heads. All combine operators are urged to take their time in order to do a better job. Speed is not one of the assets of a good combine job.



Use of corn oil in margarine manufacture has increased less than 1 million pounds in 1961.

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