

From Where We Stand . . . What Makes Tobacco Worth \$9.00

We used to think, along about late August that Lancaster County tobacco made about the most work of anything in the world.

But last week on a vacation trip through Connecticut Valley we found out there is a crop that takes just a little more work than our tobacco.

We saw several hundred acres of tobacco grown under muslin shade and every stalk in all those hundreds of acres had been tied up to an overhead wire with a string.

Not only is all planting and cultivating done under the muslin tents, but all the harvesting as well. Cutting, spearing and hanging tobacco is quite a chore, but once it is done, it is done. In the shade-grown fields the harvest goes on and on in the same field for several weeks with two or three leaves being primed from the bottom of the stalk at each harvest.

Even the harvested leaves must be protected from the sun. Large canvas baskets covered with a cloth for shade carry the leaves to the drying shed where high school girls fasten them, with string, to a lath. When the girls have 40 leaves on the lath it is hung in the barn for curing by heat for about 40 days.

This all sounds like a big job, and we can vouch for the fact that it is a big job.

We began to wonder how anyone could afford to hire all the labor to run an operation such as the one we visited. Eighty-six acres were grown by one man, and all the work was hired. Even with high school boys and girls, the labor bill for so much hand work would have to be terrific.

Then we found out that nearly all the tobacco in the valley is under contract to cigar companies with the land owner furnishing only the land, labor and the management. The cigar companies furnished the muslin cover, the processing machinery and equipment and the heat for curing.

We still wondered how the landowner could ever break even with such labor requirements.

Then we found out that the contract price for the cured leaf is \$9.00 per pound.

And we try to produce our crop for slightly more than 30 cents a pound.

We know two different types of tobacco are involved, but maybe we ought to find out if there is that much difference.

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



◆◆◆◆◆ Beef Show

Lancaster Farming

Lancaster County's Own Farm Weekly

P O Box 1524
 Lancaster Penna.
 P O Box 266 - Lititz, Pa.

22 E Main St
 Lititz, Pa.
 Phone - Lancaster
 EXpress 1-3017 or
 Lititz MA 6-2191
 Jack Owen, Editor
 Robert G Campbell
 Advertising Director
 Established November 4,
 1955. Published every Saturday by Lancaster Farming Lititz, Pa.

Entered as 2nd class matter at Lititz, Pa. under Act of Mar. 3, 1879.

● (Continued from Page 1)

Heibron explained that conventional type judging was not given very much emphasis by the judges who were packer buyers.

Heibron said the decision to discontinue the show after this year was made in order to allow the exchange to put more emphasis on the annual 4-H roundup held at the stock yards, but also the exchange felt the show did not have the interest it should have with only 39 head of cattle exhibited.

Sale Average

At the afternoon sale a total of 20 buyers paid an average of 31 35 cents a pound for a total of \$11,616.11 for the 39 head. The steers aver-

Of Grapes and Gripes

We had often heard of the vineyards of the Lake Erie section of New York and Pennsylvania, but we were not quite prepared for the sight that greeted us as we drove down highway number five from Buffalo to Erie.

We expected to see grape vines, but the sight of great fields of the things was overwhelming.

Our better half kept remarking about the huge job of harvest with all those purple beauties having to be picked by hand, but all we could think of was the gargantuan job with the pruning shears that would face a grower with 15 or 20 acres of vines next January.

Maybe we both needed the vacation since we both thought of work instead of the wholesome goodness of the fruit, or grape juice or grape jelly. Or maybe we looked at it through the sympathetic eyes of people reared on farms rather than through the eyes of city consumers.

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



And Rain

Lancaster county, when we left it two weeks ago, was just about as dry as we have ever seen it.

As we drove through New York, New England, Quebec and Ontario, we kept thinking that few areas were as hard hit by the summer drought as was our own beautiful county.

Even when farmers and townspeople all along the route told us of the dry conditions we kept thinking they were well off compared to southeastern Pennsylvania. Hay in most areas was short but still green and growing. Corn wherever it was grown at all, was short but still green.

We kept picturing Lancaster county with its well kept farms, its beautifully painted buildings and its carefully trimmed lawns, and all the while comparing it to the picture of poorly painted farm buildings and ill trimmed lawns and gardens which are all too common a sight throughout the country.

Then we returned home to a sight that had not greeted us since June. In our garden was mud—real mud, and the lawn was already beginning to show some signs of green among the brown. And on the faces of farmers were the signs of more hope than had been there a week before.

It is truly amazing how a little rain can change the complexion of a land and the attitude of a people.

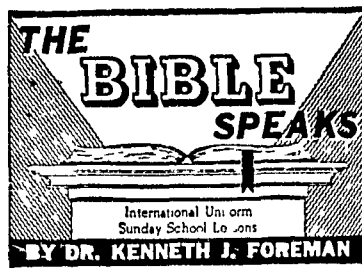
At least that's how it looks from where we stand.



aged out at 950 pounds a head and totaled 37,000 lbs. of live beef. Biggest buyer of the show was Abrogast and Bastian of Allentown who took away nine head. Auctioneer was Abe Dittenbach.

The first 15 placings awarded money prizes were as follows.

- 1 Witmer 2 Hess 3 W Ficy 4 Rohrer 5 Magda Ficy 6 Debra L Edwards Lampeter 7 John Long, Manheim R1 8 John Ficy Quarryville R2 9 Ailene Long Manheim R1 10 Mary Kathryn Nolt, Bareville, 11 Ella Faye Hoover Leola 12 Carl Weaver New Holland R1 13 Leshe Oliver Elizabethtown 14 Barry E Stoner Mount Joy R1 and 15 Earl Eugene Nolt, Bareville R1.



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

Bible Material Ezekiel 33:120-34
 Devotional Reading Psalm 145:1-11

Persistent Love

Lesson for August 19, 1962

"LOVE" comes without reason, goes without reason. "Love" can be easily hurt, "Love" washes out in a rainy day like a cheap scarf exposed to the weather.



We put quotation marks around "love" of which that can be true; for it is not genuine love, only a cheap substitute invented by teenage romancers. The Christian religion is a religion of love; but the love of which we speak has no more resemblance to the thing that crooners mumble about, than it has to a ham sandwich. Love as we meet it in the Bible is not a merely human word. Whatever genuine human beings have, is based on, modeled on and called into existence by the love of God. The ancient prophets, among them Ezekiel, speak very strongly of the love God has for his people in this world—a love which persists in spite of all that men do to discourage God. If you were God, any affection you might have felt for the human race would have evaporated long since, so let us all be thankful you are not God. His love is everlasting.

Blessing

In the brief passage Ezek. 34:23-31 three ideas stand out. Each of these points up what God's love is, or rather how his love is shown. God's love is not (as ours sometimes is) a feeling to be cherished in secret. It is always made known—to those who have eyes to see.

First of the three ideas we select for underscoring, is blessing. The reader notices that the prophet does not say, as we might have expected him to do, "I will give you a blessing." He says rather, "I will make you a blessing." God's love comes in fullness not to those who try to hold it for themselves. The best way to express our sonship to God is to pass on the blessings he gives us.



MAX M. SMITH

Yes, but some one asks, does not that keep us robbed of happiness? Quite the contrary: there is no such great happiness in holding on to blessings as there is in sharing them. Do people ever thank God for you? You may not be able to answer that, because you don't know.

Peace

Another great word here is "Peace." God makes a covenant—an agreement—of love with his people. Every dealing of God with men is rooted and founded in love. This cannot be otherwise; if God is love. But this prophet brings out the way love is shown—and one way is the way of peace. Our God, the only true God, is a God of peace, not strife, anger, violence. There is something wrong with the picture when so-called and self-labeled Christians keep sniping at one another and calling names. There may be no possibility of union between your church and some other; but even where that is true, you do not manifest your Christianity by calling names and "running down" other Christians who do not believe just in the way you do. Furthermore, to take another illustration, it ought to hurt our consciences that the so-called Christian nations of the world seem to be the most violent war-makers. As individuals, as churches, as a nation, do we really act as if we belonged to the God of peace?

Security

A third great idea, a third great promise of God to his true people, is security. We know, if we have any experience at all, that God guarantees no man security from all human and earthly troubles. Commentators are not all agreed whether this reference in Ezekiel to security should be taken literally or not. One thing should be clear. If not even the prophet Ezekiel was immune from troubles (he lost his wife, and mourned deeply the fall of Jerusalem), God's people should not expect total freedom from pain, frustration and death, not to mention other ills. So those who think we should take the part about security literally, usually believe must mean at some time after the last judgment, not now. However this may be, the believer in God can be assured that God will not let him be wholly destroyed, not even by death. To the Christian, death is not the final crash; it is God's summons to a world of glory. The Christian has the deepest security of all—security against the fear of death.

(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

To Remove Drouth-Stricken Forage

In the drouth areas where the third cutting of alfalfa is very short and in bloom, it should be cut so that a uniform growth will come along after the rains. It is quite possible to get one very good cutting of alfalfa before cold weather arrives. This may also be true in grass clover mixtures or straight grass stands if nitrogen fertilizer is applied at once.

To Inspect Hay Replacement Feeds

When hay prices get extremely high there may be other feeds that will replace the hay in the ration and give as good results at a lower cost per pound of TDN. Such feeds as beet pulp, citrus pulp, alfalfa meal, soybean flakes, cottonseed hulls, and others may be used in the grain ration to replace some of the hay.

To Be Alert For Nitrate Poisoning

Drouth-stricken crops, especially corn that has been heavily fertilized with nitrogen may result in the formation of nitrates and be toxic to livestock. These stunted plants are the most toxic within 5 days following a soaking rain. While feeding stunted crops that have been made into silage or fed as green chop, it is suggested that grain intake be increased to furnish adequate energy, or feed molasses as an additional energy feed.

Supplies

Livestock producers are urged to plan their needs for pasture, silage, and hay from now until next May. The seeding of extra temporary pasture crops or the applying of extra nitrogen now may be of great help. Some of the hay replacement feeds may be advisable large supplies of silage will mean the need of less hay. Don't be too hasty in buying large amounts of high priced hay at this time; the market could change.

(Continued on Page 5)