

# From Where We Stand . . .

## Farmers Are Rugged Individualists

We are all for rugged individualism.

We believe a person has to be an individual — has to do what he thinks is right even if it means standing alone while all the crowd goes another way. We believe in the right of the individual to pursue any course he chooses — as long as he does not infringe on the rights of others.

Sometimes infringement on the rights of others can consist in simply doing nothing when something ought to be done.

At a recent meeting of the Northeast Poultry Producers Council, the president, Oscar Turner, told poultrymen that they must compromise their differences, abandon their rugged individualism and really work together as a team if they want to avoid becoming pawns in the continuing struggle between big government and big business

We believe the word "abandon" is just a little too strong. We do not believe poultrymen or any other farmers should totally abandon their individualism. We do not believe farmers should become so many sheep following the lead of the first bell wether that comes along with a tinkling bell, but we do not believe that a farmer should be too stiff-necked to bend a little if that bending will help him and other farmers to better their lots.

Mr. Turner really did not mean, we believe, that farmers should relinquish all their claim to being individuals. What he really meant was that the continual bickering between commodity groups and even among factions within commodity groups tends to weaken the farmer's position at the market bargaining table.

We have often been asked, "Who speaks for agriculture?"

We could answer, "almost everybody," and go on to name NEPPCO, and the turkey growers association, and the milk producers associations, and the grain producers associations and their subdivisions made up of corn producers, wheat producers, barley producers, soybean producers, and other grain producers, and the sheep growers, and cattlemen's associations, and hog producers associations, and ad infinitum — ad nauseum

Add to this list the National Grange, the American Farm Bureau Federation, The National Farmers Organization and the National Farmers

Union — all claiming to be the voice of the farmer and each fighting with the other on matters of policy.

And when it is all said and done, we have to admit that while nearly everyone speaks for the farmer, actually no one does.

What is still needed is a clear voice speaking for all farmers to let the urban dweller know that agriculture is still by all odds the most important industry in this nation.

Until this story is told, and told convincingly, the ever-dwindling number of farmers can look for nothing better than becoming pawns in the struggle between big business and big government

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

### ★ ★ ★ ★ Our Birthday

We Are Seven!

Next week you will notice the line on our front page changes from "Volume 7" to "Volume 8."

In newspaper language this is our way of telling you that Lancaster Farming has passed its seventh birthday. With each year we have gained new advertisers — without which we could not operate for very long, and with each passing year we have gained new readers — without which our advertisers would soon cease to be advertisers.

May we take this opportunity to thank our many loyal readers for your support of Lancaster Farming and for your support of our advertisers. And may we take this opportunity to thank the advertisers for their continued confidence in our services.

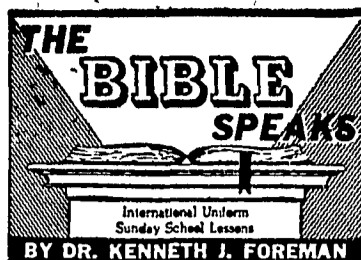
You have given us our happiest birthday wish

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

### ★ ★ ★ ★ Farm Surplus

"NOW, FOR THE FIRST TIME, the end of surpluses in wheat and feed grains is clearly in sight. That day is not far off when the farmer will no longer be worried about surpluses depressing the market or standing in the way of effective assistance. By 1965 our supply of both of these crops should be about equal to the amount we need to keep on hand for stabilization and security, and the annual cost of carrying farm surpluses will have been cut in half"

— President Kennedy



**Bible Material:** Matthew 16 15-17; 18 15-20, John 17 20-26, Acts 2 1-4, 38-47, I Corinthians 11 23-26, 12.12-13, 27-31, Ephesians 2 1-10  
**Devotional Reading:** Psalms 133 and 134.

### Home for God

Lesson for December 2, 1962

HERE we have five sentences translated from a letter written to a church, a good nineteen centuries ago. And yet the word "Church" is not used in these sentences, though the thing is there from beginning to end. It is a



**Dr. Foreman** call a church edifice, something that photographs nicely and "looks like a church." So he never wrote about buildings. Paul never went beyond what nowadays should be called the "skeleton" organization of his churches; so he was all but silent about what we would call "structure" and "form" in the church. Paul was concerned with something more profound, something more basic. He is speaking to a community of the friends of Christ. He is speaking to people who have had a Christian experience and live Christian lives. How they are related to one another and how they are related to God; this is the basic thing that makes a church; not organization or the kind of place where they worship and study.

#### Without Christ, what?

The reader is invited to study these five sentences (Eph. 2 11-22) to see what they mean to him. By way of suggestion, the following thoughts may serve as a guideline. Sentence 1: Eph. 2 11-12. Paul reminds his readers what their status used to be, and it was a pretty low one. Indeed a lower state could hardly be pictured; separated from Christ, separated from God's people, strangers to God's promises (they had probably never read the Bible), without

hope and without God. Notice that Paul puts together, two separations": from Christ, and from the "commonwealth of Israel"—that is to say, the association of the people who know God, and desire to do his will. To be cut off from God's Son and cut off from God's children, is all the same thing. To say (as some have tried to say). I want to be a Christian but not to belong to the church, is the same as saying I want to have the love of Christ but I do not wish to share it. It is the same as saying. I love Christ but I do not love those whom he loves. Anyone can see how inconsistent that is.

#### He is our Peace

Now for Sentence 2: verse 13. The key words are "in Christ Jesus" and "brought near in the blood of Christ." We are members of Christ's fellowship, not because we belong to the fellowship in the beginning but because our relation to Christ puts us into right relations with one another. To put this another way we are not Christians because we are church members. We are church members because we are Christians. Two strangers on a bus may find that they are both friends of the same person. This at once links their lives and minds; the stronger their affection for their mutual friend, the stronger their attraction to each other. And if this friend of each of these (hitherto) strangers has risked his life for each of them, their bond is stronger still. What links Christian to Christian, believer to believer, is that Christ gave his life for each of them.

Sentence 3 verses 14-16 Christ is "our peace." The underlying and almost unspoken reality here is the bitter race prejudice between Jew and Gentile. Paul is saying that Christ is the one bond strong enough to bring together in harmony people—individuals and classes—who "naturally" are bitter and scornful enemies. Sentence 4. verses 17-18 Men who had in times past prayed against each other, so to speak, prayed selfishly, now pray in one Spirit to the same Father.

#### A place for God to live

Sentence 5 verses 19-22. Paul now leaves with us a simple picture that a child can understand. The church—the fellowship of those Christ loves—is like a building. Not just any building, but a residence for God. One brick does not make a home, no brick is without its place and use. The church—the people who make it up, who are the church—is a home for God on this earth.

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## Now Is The Time . . .

BY MAX SMITH



MAX M. SMITH

### To Store Spray Materials Safely

Now that the spray season is nearly over for most farmers it is important that all spray materials be safely labeled and stored. Be sure all containers are well-identified with the name of the contents and the proper label or dosage. Also, be certain the materials are out of reach of children and away from any food or feed. Seeds needed for planting next spring should not be stored near any 2,4-D or other herbicides.

### To Trap For Muskrats

Farm pond owners should take advantage of the trapping season to catch muskrats that are in or near the pond, this extra income should encourage owners to protect their ponds by eliminating all muskrats. Good farm pond management does not include a single muskrat hole in the bank at any place.

### To Spray Brush Or Fence Rows

Land owners wanting to eliminate second-growth along fence rows or any brush or brush growth may spray during the winter months with a mixture of the ester form of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T. These herbicides mixed with fuel oil (one part herbicide to 10 parts of fuel oil) will kill trees and brush when sprayed in the dormant season.

### To Eliminate Lice On Livestock

Cattle and hogs often become heavily infested with body lice during the fall and winter months, this reduces animal comfort and results in lower milk production or daily gains, producers are urged to treat their animals before winter arrives, two treatments are required from 12 to 14 days apart. Animals with heavy numbers of lice are not efficient producers.

## The Wrong Cow Can Lose Money

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A beef cow may wean a calf each year but still return only two-thirds as much profit as a cow that raises the same number, but heavier calves. This is emphasized in a USDA-Oklahoma comparison that cites actual case histories of two brood cows.

The two cows calved first in 1950 and have received like feeding and management. In most years they were exposed to the same bulls. Both have proved regular producers; one has weaned 12 calves, the other 11.

But a big inherent difference has made one cow much more profitable. This difference is revealed by records for the

12-year period 1950-1961 (figures are not yet available for the two calves produced in 1962)

Cow A weaned 11 calves in the 12 years. Her calves average 383 pounds each at about 7 months, the age most feeders are sold. At a sale price of 25 cents a pound, these calves would have grossed \$1,070. Cost of maintaining the cow was \$485. So she netted \$585 or about \$47 per year.

Cow B weaned 12 calves in the 12 years. But her calves averaged 512 pounds at 7 months. Feeding the same calf price and maintenance costs, cow B has netted \$1,050 or \$55 per year. Take away one of her calves to match cow A's production and cow B still would have returned

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