

## From Where We Stand . . .

### "That's What Neighbors Are For."

Farmers still know what it means to be neighbors.

Town residents are so bounded up that they sometimes don't even know the people who live right next door. Sometimes they don't even know the names of all the people in the other apartments in their building.

But farmers know what it means to have a friend in need.

This week 49 neighbors, some from as far away as Franklin County jumped in to help an ill farmer harvest his corn crop. And the womenfolk helped out, too, with a delicious meal for the men. (It took the Editor of Lancaster Farming to make an even half-hundred at the dinner table).

All too often in this fast-paced world we live in we hear the question, "What's in it for me?"

Sometimes when we get to feeling low, we begin to think no one ever does anything anymore just for fun or just to help someone else, with no thought of material reward. And then along comes something like this to bring our faith in humanity back where it ought to be.

It was a heart-warming sight to see the seven big corn pickers level row after row of corn, the constant flow of wagons toward the barn, and the yellow ears flowing up the elevators to the crib. And it was gratifying to listen to the happy banter that went on among the friends and neighbors. We did not hear one "discouraging word" from any of the men while they labored with no thought of repayment.

And the womenfolk made it a gala day. The heaping plates of food disappeared quickly, and the steaming cups of coffee went a long way toward warding off the chill of the windy October day.

When we commented on the fine cooperation of all those concerned, one farmer remarked, "Well, that's what neighbors are for, isn't it?"

We were happy and pleased to break bread with these fine people

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

## Market Quality Eggs

What effect does quality of eggs marketed have on the average price received by producers?

There is considerable variation among producers in the quality of eggs marketed. Because of this and the need for egg supplies which are uniform and high in quality throughout the year, many egg marketing firms are purchasing eggs from producers on a quality graded or yield basis. Quality differentials provide an incentive to produce and market eggs of uniformly high quality. It affords the producer an opportunity to improve income per dozen for eggs he markets when he reduces the proportion of eggs which are below grade A quality.

In addition to providing incentives to improve quality, grade buying has further aided in reducing marketing costs by improving candler productivity. Uniform quality is essential to keep

sizing, candling and cartonning costs to a minimum.

The effect quality variation has on average price received by producers for the eggs they market depends on the price differentials and the proportion of eggs of each quality for which a different price is paid.

Price differentials vary seasonally; they are bigger the last half of the year than the first half of the year.

But the per cent of grade A eggs does not tell the whole story.

Two producers, each marketing large eggs containing 90 per cent A and AA quality may receive different average prices for the eggs marketed under this system. This is due to the distribution of the remaining eggs among the lower qualities, including loss.

A change in the proportion of cracked or checked eggs nearly always has more effect on the average price than does the proportion of B quality eggs. There is usually a larger differential between the price of A quality and cracked eggs than there is between the price of A and B quality eggs.

A 2½ per cent reduction in the per cent of cracked eggs and the same per cent increase in A quality eggs would increase the average price ¼ cent a dozen when there is a 10 cent spread between A quality and cracked eggs.

The effect of quality on the average price received also applies to producers who are candling and grading eggs for direct sale. The more eggs which meet requirements and can be marketed in the quality grade bringing the highest price, other things being equal, the higher the average price will be per dozen marketed.

Poultrymen should consider all factors when analyzing the effect of quality on price. Lower production costs at the expense of quality may reduce net income. And it is net income that that answers the question, "Will I be a producer next year, or will I be just another one who went broke?"

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

## Business Farm Day

Farming is a business.

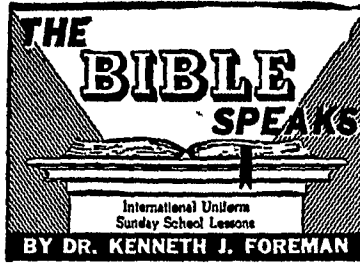
We know that statement won't startle many people, but sometimes we forget that we are in a business just as surely as a manufacturer in town is in a business.

Next week farmers are invited to visit Lancaster industrial establishments to learn some of their problems, and become better acquainted with the business world.

Farmers and urban businessmen are more interdependent than they have ever been in history. Our economy is becoming more complicated every day. No longer can either segment of our population exist without the other. No longer can one segment of the population prosper or suffer without causing an effect on the other.

The Lancaster Chamber of Commerce is to be congratulated for taking this step toward better understanding between business and farm.

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



## Christian Worship

Lesson for November 3, 1963

Bible Material: Acts 2:14-47; I Corinthians 14.  
Devotional Reading: Ephesians 5:15-20.

THAT THE infinite God might be worshipped in an infinite variety of ways, should not surprise any one. So when an inquiring person visits many different Christian churches, he should not be too much puzzled by the fact



Dr. Foreman

that even within the same denomination, the manner of public worship takes many different forms. What is surprising is that, instead of rejoicing in this variety, it should be a source of quarrels. Denominations have actually split off from each other on the question of what kind of music is right to have in public worship, or the right time and way to observe the Lord's Supper. So it is worth while to look back as far as we can, to a very early Christian church, the one at Corinth in the first century, see what they did and what the Apostle Paul said about it.

### The way they did it

The "church services" at Corinth (which were held in houses, of course, since the custom of erecting special buildings for worship had not yet been started) had no set form. They were strictly informal, as the 14th chapter of I Corinthians shows. No one person was in charge, and no pre-arranged order of service was followed. There was no trouble getting people to take part. The trouble was that too many took part, and it was hard to shut some people up. Besides this, many in that church spoke in "tongues" which no one understood, and by the time the meeting got a good start, what with all the talking and praying at once, and all the people that talked in tongues adding to the noise, it was like a little Tower of Babel.

### The spirit and understanding

From the long chapter Paul devotes to this problem, we can learn much of value for our public worship today. One of his principles is

that praying and singing, which he specially mentions, and indeed whatever is done in a service of worship, ought to be done "in the Spirit." This does not refer to emotions but to the Holy Spirit. What Paul means is that worship in God's name must be in harmony with God's Spirit. You could not properly celebrate a God-fearing mother's birthday by going on a binge. You would not think it right to celebrate Christmas by planning a bank robbery. So you do not honor God by actions, however well intended, which are out of harmony with Him. Now there were many in that congregation who believed that speaking with tongues was a special mark of the Holy Spirit, and Paul does not deny this. But he points out a better way. He would rather speak five words with his mind, he writes, than ten thousand words in a tongue. So that is a second principle: Christian worship must appeal to the mind. Purely emotional worship is not what the apostle recommends.

The Spirit may stand for spontaneity, for freedom in worship, for not planning but letting God's Spirit suggest what to be said or done when the time comes. The Understanding may stand for planning, for deliberate choosing what to do, for orderliness. A worship service should not only be the result of the inspiration of God; it ought to be the result of careful thought. Freedom and order; spontaneity and planning; these are the two poles around and between which Christian worship takes place.

### "Decently and in order"

Paul concludes his discussion with what might seem to be an anti-climax. Let everything be done, he says, decently and in order. This is not really an anti-climax. This is a practical illustration of the basic principles just mentioned. For example: Paul says that if, while one worshiper is "prophesying" (the word means preaching, speaking in God's name) another worshiper has a sudden idea which he believes to be suggested by the Spirit, the right thing is for the first speaker to be quiet and let the other man have his turn. In other words, a service of worship is no place to forget common courtesy. Further, the object of worship is not emotional excitement but intellectual and spiritual enlightenment. The worshiper should leave the place of worship with a clearer mind, a more tranquil heart, seeing his duty more clearly, believing more surely, his own conflicting feelings brought to harmony through the presence of the Spirit of peace.

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## Now Is The Time . . .

BY MAX SMITH

### To Guard Health Of Animals

This is the time of the year when there is considerable livestock traffic in southeastern Pennsylvania. Many feeder cattle are imported from neighboring states. Most of these animals have been exposed to public stock yards and auctions and many carry any number of infections and diseases; the most common being shipping fever. Recently purchased cattle should be kept separate from acclimated cattle for at least 3 to 4 weeks. Segregation may prevent a serious outbreak and resulting losses.

### To Recognize Farm Show Deadlines

The 1964 State Farm Show Premium Lists are out and all exhibitors are urged to get a copy and observe the entry deadlines; these will vary between the various departments and some deadlines are as early as November 5th. The show officials will not accept late entries. Premium Lists are available from the Farm Show Building, Harrisburg, Pa. or from our local Extension Office.

### To Put It In Writing

Many farm leases or contracts are being developed during these fall months. In all cases it is advisable to make copies of the arrangement for all interested parties; in this manner it is down in black and white and might avoid unpleasant understandings. Verbal arrangements are definite and make poor articles of proof in case of argument or dispute.

### To Spread Lime

Many fields of pasture, legumes, or small grain that need lime may be treated this fall before the ground freezes. If the soil test reveals the need of lime, fall is a good time to apply the material; this will allow several months for the lime to sweeten the soil and be ready for better production next spring.

### Food Costs

If the price of food at the farm had increased as much during the last 10 years as the cost of other goods and services, we would be paying \$4 to \$6 billion more a year for food, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports. Ten years ago, the food we bought took 23 percent of the family income. Today, we spend only 19 percent of our income on food. In most other countries, food costs range from 30 to 80 percent of family income.

### Lancaster Farming

Lancaster County's Own Farm Weekly

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Lititz 626-2191

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Established November 4,  
1955. Published every Saturday by Lancaster-Farming, Lititz, Pa.

Entered as 2nd class matter at Lititz, Pa. under Act of March 8, 1879.