

From Where We Stand . . .

Who Needs Whom?

It has been said that the one feature that characterizes a good bargain is that both parties feel that they got the best of the deal.

This is not immediately apparent, however, if we consider the farm-city relationship and their mutual exchange of products and money. Too often the city folk think they are being robbed when they do their food shopping; and the farm people think they are practically giving their products away.

We are beginning a week that is nationally recognized as Farm-City Week. We wonder how much understanding will be gained on both sides this week of the interdependence that exists between these two groups. Perhaps some, but the farmer has a tremendous promotional job to do if he is to put his products on the city markets and come home with a fair return for his investment in labor and materials.

We wonder how many children, and adults too, will sit down to their Thanksgiving dinners and give any thought to what went into producing such bounty. It is within the realm of possibility that many city children could grow up secure in the knowledge that the shopping center supermarket "manufactures" all its own food products, and they could live to old age without ever seeing a cow, or a hen, or a plowed field. This is rather unlikely with present day transportation and the higher levels of mass education.

But it is very likely that few city dwellers realize the full impact of the contribution the farmer makes to their lives. For example, how many of them realize that farmers add nearly \$40 billion to the national economy each year through their purchases of production materials and for filling their personal needs?

When Mrs. City Consumer goes to the supermarket and complains that all her money is going for food we wonder if anyone ever pointed out to her that a smaller percentage of her income is needed for food in the U. S. than would be true if she were a citizen of any other country in the world.

Fifteen years ago the average U. S. family spent 26 cents of each dollar of spendable income for food. Last year it was less than 19 cents. Next year it will be still lower.

In other developed countries of the world a considerably larger percentage of family income goes for food. In England, 29 percent; in Japan, 40 percent; in Russia, about 50 percent. In some less-developed countries such as India it may run as high as 75 percent!

What makes this great difference?

The American farmer and his relatively competitive economy, that's what!

Since the immediate postwar years farm prices for food have tumbled about 15 percent. As we are all well aware, this has put many farmers out of business. It has forced farmers to double and triple the size of their previous operations and to employ new production techniques in the effort to show a profit over increasing production costs. Some economists tell us that demand is on the verge of catching up with our abundant supply. This could mean a better return to the farmer who has been financially able to hang on in the face of cost-price inequities that have existed for fifteen years. However, it will still be only the efficient farmers who will realize the benefits of the new boom.

We wonder further if anyone has firmly pointed out to the consumer that while farm prices were falling since 1947-49, most of the increased prices paid by the consumer were due to added processing and handling costs? If farm prices for food had advanced to the same extent that retail prices of food have advanced over the past several years, housewives would now be spending one-sixth more for food than they are.

So who needs whom? At first glance it would appear that the city folks need the farmer far more than he needs them.

But before we reach any hasty conclusions perhaps we should look at two obvious facts. One, without all those non-farmers to be fed we'd need even fewer farmers than we have now. Two, in view of the decreasing number of farmers and the new apportionment ruling, the farmer's representatives in government are going to need the cooperation of city's representatives even more than they did before to get legislation favorable to the rural people passed.

It would appear that we are entering a period when the interdependence of farmer and city dweller will reach new heights. It will be largely up to the rural folk and their organizations to educate our city customers on just what the farmer contributes to their everyday lives, and to the national economy.

We can't afford to ever let them forget that they need the farmer every bit as much as he needs them. This will require our efforts not just during farm-city week, but all around the calendar. We can probably best do this through our local, state, and national farm organizations. It's going to have to be just one more necessary cost of doing business.

What Do YOU Think?

● Frey

(Continued from Page 1)
ley Mast who showed a Hereford to the title in 1961
Lancaster County results in the junior division

ANGUS

Senior Calf 1, John Frey, Quarryville R2 (Reserve Angus Champion), 2, Wesley Mast, Elverson, R2, 3, C. William Frey, Quarryville R2, 8, Mi-

chael Hosler, Manheim R3; 14, Larry E. Brubaker, Elizabethtown R3

Summer Yearling 1, Larry Weaver, New Holland R1; 6, Barry Longenecker, Lititz R2; 7, Rodney Harnish, Refton; 11, Fred Linton, Jr., Quarryville R2

Junior Yearling 1, John Frey (Angus Champion, Grand Champion), 4, 6, Wesley Mast, 10, Jay Bixler, Marietta R1.

HEREFORD

Senior Calf 1, Wesley Mast (Reserve Hereford Champion) Summer Yearling 1, Wesley Mast, 2, Harry Nissly, Lancaster, 8, Michael Longenecker, Lititz R2, 11, Fred Linton, Jr.; 12, Michael Hosler, 17, Jay Bixler

Junior Yearling 5, Carl Guthridge, Marietta R1, 7, Donald Snyder, Lititz R3; 15, James Nolt, Mount Joy, R1; 16, Robert Hoffines, Marietta R1.

SHORTHORN

Senior Calf 1, Wesley Mast (Champion Shorthorn, Reserve Grand Champion), Summer

● Farm Credit

(Continued from Page 1)

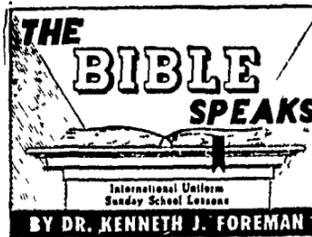
Park, the Bay of Fundy, and Maine

The Federal Land Bank of Lancaster declared a 3 per cent dividend to stockholders of record as of August 31, 1964, according to Carl A. Brown, Manager of the Lancaster Farm Credit Association. The dividend was paid to more than 460 stockholders, all of whom are farmers who have had Land Bank loans on their farm properties. These checks were presented to members at the Annual Meetings. Long-term, Federal Land Bank loans outstanding in the Lancaster - Dauphin - Lebanon county area were reported to total more than \$7,892,000 as of October 30, 1964.

Yearling 5, Donald Snyder.

COUNTY GROUPS

1, Red Rose 4-H Baby Beef Club (Angus); 5, Red Rose Baby 4-H Beef Club (Hereford).



The Good Fight

Lesson for November 22, 1964

Background Scripture: II Timothy 3:10-13; 4
Devotional Reading: Psalm 34:1-10.

ANY ONE who thinks the road to eternal life is lined with roses and paved with violets should freshen up his memory of the Apostle Paul. He was a saint, but not a quiet one. He was perpetually in trouble with the government.



Many people, some of them influential, in the church were against him. He was called liar, crank, agitator, heretic, traitor to his own people.

Dr. Foreman Altogether a controversial figure, a man who was always (so it was alleged) stirring up trouble. Now many men lead stormy lives; but not all of them are saints. The thing that sets Paul out, for us, in the ranks of the great servants and champions of God, was the fact that he never doubted that he was right and that he was on God's side. In spite of his rough and partly unsuccessful life, he was and remained a happy man.

The good fight

By the time Paul wrote this letter to Timothy, he was near the end of his time on earth, and he knew it. He can look back on his life, as an old man can, and sum it all up once and for all, before the final fall of the curtain. He uses language which is a long way from saying he had had an easy time. I have fought the good fight, he says. Not just a good fight, but the good fight, the struggle between God and evil. It is a fight that began before the human race appeared on this earth. It burst on anew when mankind arrived on the scene; every man is involved in it whether he knows it or not. For whatever a man does counts for God or it counts for evil. Some

good people, appalled by the dreadful power of evil, and shaken by what they see going on in the world around them, have sought refuge in flight. They have gone into hermits' cells or into monasteries — anywhere out of this wicked world. Paul was not of that stripe. He stayed to join the fight. Perhaps Paul was thinking of the Roman "games" in the Coliseum, between small armies of gladiators, fighting to the very death. At any rate Paul was not in this great struggle "just for kicks" but to the end even if that meant death.

The great race

At any rate, when Paul says he has fought the good fight he uses a word which can be expressed in athletic terms: I have played on the team. A member of an Olympic team (now, and then also) is not a soloist. He has to keep in mind that he is competing as representing a nation as well as a team. Paul is thinking of life as a struggle in which the contestants encourage and help one another.

Along with the business about the fight, Paul uses another figure of speech to get his meaning across. I have finished the race, he says. Finished — any one can start a marathon, but how many can finish it? There is something about the word "race" that just fits as a description of the Christian's active life. A runner must not be distracted by crowds, by applause or booing. He must keep his eye, or his mind's eye, on the finishing tape.

I was rescued

Paul learned it the hard way: life is not all a fight or a race. It is not all a glorious struggle with many spectators. It is often a matter not of doing but being done to; not of active living but patient suffering. Paul in jail for the "crime" of preaching the truth about God; Paul attacked by slander and unwilling to slander in return; Paul kept on the anxious seat for years waiting for a corrupt judge to pass a verdict; Paul with his "thorn in the flesh" that would not go away . . . much of his life was just standing what he had to stand. But always God was there; always he would find God standing there too. A saint must struggle; a saint must suffer; and he does not always get his crown in this world.

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Now Is The Time . . .

BY MAX SMITH

To Check Growth Rate

A good time for dairymen to check the growth rate of their young heifers is in the fall when they are brought in for the winter. Heifers that are a year old are about half way to freshening age and should be almost large enough to breed. Measuring tapes are available and then the height of the animal at the withers and the size of her heart girth can be compared to the breed standard for a certain age. Animals that are undersize should be fed extra amounts of grain and roughage in order to get large growthy animals at freshening age.

To Fertilize Cover Crops

Cover crops such as winter grain, ryegrass, bromegrass, or any grass-type sod may be fertilized late in the fall in order to give maximum amount of growth late this fall and early next spring. Little, if any, nitrogen will be lost, since it is taken up by cover crop and held during the winter. A complete soil test taken now in preparing for the crop to be grown next summer should determine the amount and kind of fertilizer needed.

To Manage Sheep Flock

We have approximately one thousand flocks of sheep in Lancaster County, winter care and proper management is very important toward a good lamb crop. The ewes should have outside daily exercise and have free access to good quality legume hay. Alfalfa or red clover hay is preferred. If the animals do not get legume hay, then it is advisable to add some molasses or linseed oilmeal to the grain ration. Pregnant ewe paralysis early next spring may be a problem if the ewes are confined too closely or not fed a laxative grain and hay ration.

Daily exercise is very important

To Clean Power Mower

Lawn mowing is almost completed on most lawns; however, the mower should be cleaned and properly stored for the winter. We suggest that the gas tank be drained and then run the engine until the tank is dry; this may prevent a gum deposit in the gas line and in the fuel filter. The oil should be drained from the crankcase and new oil added; the air filter should be cleaned and new oil added. Prepare the mower now for the first mowing job next spring and it will lengthen the life of the machine.

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