

From Where We Stand . . .

"Shoot-Out" On Farm Labor Front

It has long been said that farmers are "tough nuts to organize". You get any three of them together in a discussion and chances are you've got three independent opinions on your hands. Worst of all, they may all three be right, but looking at things with different points of view. No single farm organization has ever been able to represent anywhere near 100 percent of the American farmers — although American Farm Bureau Federation undoubtedly comes closest to representing the majority.

But farm workers, particularly the migratory variety, seem to be a different proposition. At least, two giant labor unions squared off in a show-down this week in California, each firmly believing they were about to get into the farm-labor-organization business.

As of press time we hadn't heard whether the Teamsters or the AFL-CIO had won the "draw". Both were bidding for the union dues of 700 field workers, who were to choose this week whether to cast their lot with the frying pan or the fire. It's sort of a "heads I win, tails you lose" proposition with the unions tossing the coin.

Seven hundred militant grape pickers joining a labor union in California is not earth-shattering news on the eastern farm front. But it does represent a breakthrough toward organization of all

farm workers in the U.S.; a dream of labor czars since Depression Days. Imagine the added power labor bosses could wield if they could shut off the nation's food supply as readily as they can cripple the transportation and communications industries.

Results in California's farm labor situation may be worth watching. It's 3000 miles away if you're walking, but it's as near as tomorrow if the idea catches on.

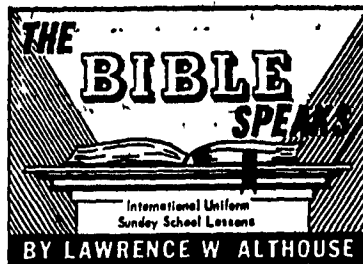
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Hottest Summer On Record?

That title would depend on where the summer temperatures were recorded and on how far back the record goes. But for our area, this has been the hottest summer since 1944, as measured in terms of number of days during which temperatures reached 90 degrees or more.

The old record stood at 48 days of the year when temperatures reached the magic figure of nine-o. Sometime in August we passed the 55-day mark, and we're not too sure at the moment where the figure now stands. But one thing for fairly certain, we've probably got a few more ninety degree readings hanging up there somewhere for this month.

Would you believe a new record of 60 days before the sweat-season retreats? More records such as this we don't need, right?



Without Wax

Lesson For September 4, 1966

Background Scripture: Exodus 20 16 Leviticus 19 15
Proverbs 26 18 26 Matthew 12 33 37, Ephesians
4 15 25, 29 31, James 1 26.
Devotional Reading: Proverbs 26 18 24, 28.

"Sticks and stones may break my bones, but names will never hurt me."

Don't count on it! There are times when names and words may be just as harmful or more than sticks and stones.

A few words or your high school or college record can shape your vocational life. The words, "I do," spoken before a minister or justice of the peace can span a life-time commitment. The rumor, however untrue, can wreck one's reputation. A few words spoken hastily and in anger may erect a barrier between ourselves and another. Words can be very powerful.

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Every Careless Word

It is not surprising then that Jesus drives to the heart of the ninth commandment, "You shall not bear false witness . . ." when he says: "I tell you, on the day of judgement men will render account for every careless word they utter." (Matthew 12:36 RSV). Have you ever given serious thought to that warning? My mind is staggered just with the thought of having to sit and listen to the playback of every careless word I've ever spoken. Doesn't it shake you a little to hear Jesus say "For by your words . . . you will be condemned?"

In ancient Rome, we are told when sculptors accidentally chipped their statues, they would often fill in the chipped places with wax that was of the same color as the marble. Honest sculptors who desired to distinguish their works from those filled-in with wax would stamp

their statues with the words *sin cera*, meaning "without wax." It is from this practice that we have derived our term, *sincere*. Literally, it means "without wax," or better still: without deception.

Sophisticated Lies

This is exactly the kind of speech which Jesus wanted: without deception. But why be so hard-nosed about little deceptions? He knew full well that when one tries to distinguish between "big" and "little" deceptions, he usually loses his power to determine what is "big" and what is "little." Allow deception to enter a small part of our lives and we soon find that we have learned the dubious art of deceiving ourselves. Falsehood becomes a way of life that is made no less dangerous by the fact that we cover it with a veneer of sophistication. Just as the subtle thief is still a thief, the sophisticated liar is still a liar.

This is particularly true if your business is advertising, public relations, promotion, or propaganda. In these a fair amount of dishonesty is tolerated, even expected. No one takes too seriously the amazing advertising claims. The promises of the politician are not expected to be taken literally. It is assumed that the propagandist is taken with a grain of salt. The sophisticated lie is taken for granted.

Truth In Love

So, "You shall not bear false witness," says the commandment. And Jesus adds: ". . . men will render account for every careless word they utter." The Christian ethic, however, is not only concerned with what one should not speak, but also with what one should speak. The writer of Ephesians terms it "speaking the truth in love" (Ephesians 4:15).

Truth, like human life, sex, and private property, is a gift from God. Its purpose is to help man, not to hurt him. Truth must never be used to destroy others.

This, then, is God's intention for human speech: with love and without wax.

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GENERAL MANAGER John Snader, Plain & Fancy Egg Ranch Inc, points out the oversized feed troughs being used by the firm. The Hy-Line caged pullets were housed early in August. The ranch insists growers dub and debeak all birds. L. F. Photo

● Egg Ranch

(Continued from Page 1)
mately the past five years. Three years ago he was recognized as the top poultryman of the year in the Penn State University poultry analysis system. He will oversee the general egg production phase of the new operation.

The third member is John Snader, treasurer and general manager. Snader worked as plant manager of Hess Brothers Farms, Inc., seven years, and as egg buyer for that firm

for the past four years. He is presently living on the egg ranch with his family, where he is gaining considerable experience in egg production problems, and supervising building operations.

The Plain & Fancy Egg Ranch Inc owns 116 acres of choice farmland between Manheim and Elizabethtown, land should definitely not be a limiting factor in future expansion plans. Most of the corporation's land is presently in crops, and will probably continue to be farmed until needed for buildings. Manure from the poultry houses will be spread on the fields as it is produced.

BUILDINGS

The first building that confronts a visitor to the egg ranch houses the combination egg processing plant and offices. This will be the nerve center of the farm operation. Buying, selling, and company planning will probably all be generated from this "hub." All of the farm's production will collect here, be processed,

and shipped from this central point. At present, the building is still under construction, but is expected to be in operation soon, the officers said.

House No 1 was filled with 15,000 pullets in early August, and it will serve as a model for successive buildings. It measures 40x340 feet. An interesting feature pointed out by Claude Hess was the full-stair-step cage construction, and the rigid suspension of cages from the ceiling, which eliminates any necessity for cluttered support wiring. It also eliminates the need for drooping boards between the top and bottom rows, Hess observed. This feature allows more uniform distribution of light from the 25-watt bulbs spaced at 12-foot intervals, he added.

MANAGEMENT

Birds are housed in double rows, two to an 8x16-inch cage. They are watered by individual cups, with one cup for each two cages. The 37-inch aisles

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Now Is The Time . . .

By Max Smith, Lancaster County Agent

To Top Tobacco Crop

Even though 25% of the plants in the tobacco field are not out in blossom, it is advised to top the crop now to get it mature before cold weather. Growers are urged to top low (not more than 10 to 12 leaves) to rush the maturity of these fewer leaves. If a chemical is to be used for sucker control, it should not be applied for at least 2 or 3 days after topping the immature plants. Use only the recommended amount of material.

To Grow More Barley

The green light is on to grow more wheat this coming year, at the same time we'd like to suggest that farmers consider

growing more winter barley, if their corn for grain will be a bit short this fall. Barley is a very good substitute for corn in all livestock and dairy rations, the barley to be sowed this fall might be very useful to stretch the short corn crop next summer.

To Sow Temporary Pasture Crops

There is still time to plant extra acreages of winter grains or winter cover crops that may be used for grazing later this fall and again next spring. Many producers have had to feed part of their winter hay or silage due to the dry weather this summer. These extra forage crops will help relieve the short winter feed program.

To Be Alert for Silo Gas
We repeat the importance of being very careful about

the presence of silo gas this fall. In drouth years when corn has been heavily fertilized, the danger of silo gas is greater. With the greater amounts of nitrates that may be in the corn plant, the formation of nitrogen dioxide gas is more likely; it is a deadly gas. The danger period is from filling time until 10 days later. The gas is heavier than air and often includes a yellow deposit on the silo chute and the silage. Maximum ventilation and good air circulation in the silo area are important.



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