

From Where We Stand . . .

He Needs Help Least Who Helps Himself

Except by controlling grain price and supply, the federal government has never managed to really get its hooks into livestock farming. Perhaps one reason they never will is demonstrated by the swine industry's effort to run its own show, as reported on Page 1 of this issue.

A National Pork Council was formed recently and state and regional affiliates were established. Many leaders of the swine industry felt that this self-help approach might be the best answer to solving some of pork's perplexing problems.

As conceived, the entire project will be supported through a voluntary producer checkoff program. Funds gathered in this way will be used largely to garner a somewhat larger chunk of the consumers' food dollar, and for research programs aimed toward improved efficiency of production.

As an industry, the hog business has been having a tough time in competition for its fair share of the great American stomach. While per capita pork consumption has been drifting along at about 60 pounds, beef consumption has doubled to over 100 pounds, and poultry has tripled. The National Pork Producers Council hopes to restore the industry to a steadier status of substantial growth.

We are proud to note that this spirit of self-help extends all the way down to our own Lancaster County pork producers. Several of these men are now active in the Pennsylvania Pork Producers Council, with one serving as its vice chairman.

We predict that in the years ahead any agricultural industry that wants to run its own business, instead of living off of Uncle Sam's many-stringed dole, will follow this self-help course of action. Some other farm industries are already pointing in this direction.

However, the only way an industry can truly handle a job of such financial proportions is through the cooperation of every participating producer. A contribution of five cents a hog marketed would cost producers about one-tenth of one percent on a \$50 hog. Feeder pig producers are being asked to kick-in two cents a pig sold.

The way we see it, if pork continues to run a losing race in the marketplace because of under-consumption, those who refuse to contribute

their nickels and pennies to promote their product will be the real losers.

While some segments of the food production chain are busy crying "Help" into the wilderness of Washington, the pork industry seems to have found its own HELP, and the only brand that's really any good in the long run — the kind that comes from within!

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As The Wind Blows

Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman seems to be out to set some kind of an Olympic record for fence jumping these days.

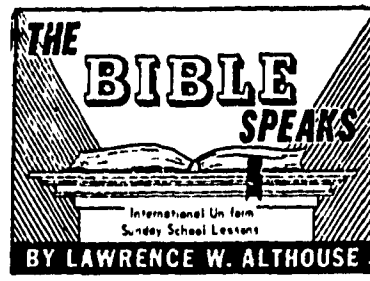
Depending upon which way the political wind blows at any given time, Freeman's boss has him talking farm prices either up or down. The policy the Administration is trying to make workable is one of supply-demand food balance.

Although Freeman has repeatedly denied the Administration is following a "cheap food policy", the fact remains that, in comparison with the rest of the economy, prices to farmers are of a Depression nature. In his recent flying jumps around the country holding so-called "shirt-sleeve" sessions, Freeman himself points out that: "No American should be complacent when the dairy farmer in this country receives an average wage for his labor that is less than the minimum wage set by Congress."

And to give him his due, he has taken action lately to close the loopholes to some evasions of the dairy import quotas. "But, Mr. Secretary, what took you so long to recognize these evasions of the law which you yourself have described as 'transparent'?"

Dairymen and their organizations have been complaining for some time about the way in which dairy import quotas were being ignored, but apparently only now does the Administration find it expedient to take action.

Should food prices to the farmer make a sudden recovery, you can bet the Administration will hop back over that fence and try to jawbone prices back to levels more palatable to consumers. This will be increasingly true the nearer we get to the elections next year. President Johnson will have enough problems to try to explain away, if he decides to run for reelection, without having consumers blaming him for food prices which they think are too high.



To Transform Defeat

Lesson for May 28, 1967

Background Scripture: Acts 8:2-40
Devotional Reading: John 4:19-26

Following a particularly expensive victory during the Franco-Prussian War, a German general is reported to have remarked: "If we have any more victories like this, we're finished!"



Students of military history are aware of the truth behind this apparently contradictory statement. The price we pay to win a battle may sometimes cost us the war because it is too high. The seeds of defeat may be planted in the midst of our victories. Both victory and defeat may be mere illusions in the short run.

Beyond "Final" Defeat

This was certainly true in the struggle between the followers of Jesus and his enemies. To insure his defeat, they had Jesus put to death. In time, however, they found that death had not stopped his movement; if any thing, it seemed to spur it on. Once more they tried the strategy of force on his chief apostles, Peter and John. Assuming the threat of violence was enough, they warned them and, when that had no effect, they put them into jail. Yet each of these "victories" turned out to be subtle defeats.

Then Stephen came on the scene and once again they attempted to win with violence. The death of Stephen touched off a violent persecution against the followers of Christ. Surely, now the defeat of the Nazarene would be final. Stephen dead, the little fellowship attacked, disciples dragged off to jail, others scattered in their attempt to avoid capture — surely this would seal the defeat of this strange group and silence them once and for all!

Their reasoning seemed sound enough. Many, many people have turned to violence and death to destroy their opposition, regarding it as "the final solution."

Often, however, it has been a hollow victory that later proves to have been a defeat. God has an awesome ability to raise up victories from the ashes of defeat. From the day of Christ's crucifixion, there came the morn of resurrection and the day of Pentecost. From the day of Stephen's martyrdom and the ensuing wave of persecution, there would come the beginning of the Church's mission to the whole world.

Lemons Into Lemonade

The strategy had been to kill Stephen and scatter the little band of Jerusalem Christians, but Luke tells us how God turned the tables: "Now those who were scattered went about preaching the word." (Acts 8:4 RSV) God was able to turn the evil intentions of his enemies to his own advantage. As Harry Emerson Fosdick once put it: he turned his "lemons into lemonade." Defeat was transformed.

The irony of it all is that without the persecution, the Church might have remained content in Jerusalem and never gotten started in its mission to the world. It was persecution itself, intended to kill the gospel, that actually got the apostles out of Jerusalem and into the areas where God wanted the gospel carried. The violent opposition of men may affect the course of God's will, but not its ultimate objective.

Learn To Capitalize

The little Christian community in Jerusalem learned that victory is not always victory, nor is defeat always defeat. Because God can turn our failures into his successes, we must learn to let him capitalize our disabilities, to bring good out of evil.

H.G. Wells had to give up a dull, poorly-paying job because of his poor health. Thus, he stayed home, wrote successful books, and became a world-famous author. Edison used his deafness to help himself to better concentrate upon his inventions. So it is when we turn over our liabilities and our defeats to Jesus Christ.

The followers of Christ are sustaining many defeats in the world today. As always, however, if we will seek both God's will and power, these defeats can be transformed into victories for the kingdom.

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Attend the Church of your Choice Sunday

Original Charter

(Continued from Page 1)

was still in the original paper-covered cloth envelope in which it was mailed to Frank McGinn in 1916.

The elder McGinn was proprietor of Whatglen Farm, which was located between the Grafton Road and what is now the Lancaster County Club on New Holland Pike. The present Route 230 By-pass went right through the McGinn farm. Frank McGinn was widely known as a breeder of Single Combed Black Minorca chickens, and exhibited these fancy birds at shows all over the Eastern Hemisphere.

Also on hand for the occasion Monday were John H. Hess and Don Timmons, president and publicity chairman, respectively of the Lancaster County Poultry Association. Hess had contacted state president Mwei, and helped arrange details of the charter transfer from McGinn to the Pennsylvania Poultry Federation.

When somebody thinks by the inch and talks by the yard, he needs to be moved by the foot.

Pineapple is neither a pine nor an apple—it is a berry.

Dairy Princess

(Continued from Page 1)

who had not previously considered entering the contest may wish to do so now.

PAGEANT

Tickets for the annual Lancaster County Dairy Princess Pageant will go on sale June 1st. Miss Royer said the dinner and pageant will be held at the Host Town Motel, Lancaster, on June 13 at 7 p.m., with tickets selling for \$3.50. All members of the county's dairy industry are urged to support this effort and, in doing so, help promote their own products, Miss Royer added.

Tickets will be available from any member of the dairy princess pageant committee, Atlantic Breeders Cooperative, or from the county extension office.

In addition to Miss Royer,

the pageant committee includes Mr. and Mrs. John J. Herr, Mount Joy, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Myers, Elizabethtown; Robert Keen, Queen Dairy; William Deisley, Moore Dairy; Robert Gregory, Miller & Bushong, C. P. Bantley, ABC Milk and Mrs. Jay M. Risser, Red Rose DHIA and Miss Mattie Foulk, Akron. Miss Foulk was the 1964 Lancaster County Dairy Princess.

Master of Ceremonies for the pageant will again be Harry Kauffman of the Philadelphia Dairy Council.

100 years ago, American farms produced 1/3 of the gross national product, in dollar volume. Now, it is about 1/20th.



Look for temperatures during the next five days to average in the normal range of 78 to 55 degrees. A mild weekend is expected to be followed by cooler temperatures early in the week, then mild again about midweek.

The precipitation outlook is good for field work with the only rainfall in sight expected to total 1/4-inch. This will occur as showers Saturday night or Sunday.

Farm Calendar

May 29 — 3-5 p.m., 4-H Capon Club members get birds at Mevin Peifer farm, Manheim, R1.

June 1 — 8 p.m., Lancaster County Poultry Assn. directors meet at Farm Credit Bldg., Lancaster.

June 3 — 8 p.m., District Pomona Grange meeting at Kimberton Grange Hall.

Now Is The Time . . .

By Max Smith, Lancaster County Agent

To Feed Hay On Pasture

Dairymen who are using pasture for the milking herd will find it a good practice to continue feeding hay or silage in spite of lush growth of forage crops. The extra dry matter will help slow down the movement of the fresh grass through the animal's body, and make it possible for the digestive juices to extract more feed nutrients. Many animals will nourish some dry matter in addition to the fresh forage.

To Keep Spray Records

The importance of all producers of food or feed crops to keep accurate spray records cannot be over-emphasized. The date, amount, and material applied to any crop or to any livestock should be recorded. Record sheets are available from our Extension Office for this purpose and there is little excuse not to use them. Accurate records might save the loss of a market and farm income.

To Wilt Grass Silage

If any of the first cutting of the hay crop is to be made into silage, it is very important to do some wilting to get rid of excess moisture. The use of a hay conditioner in the field immediately after mowing will hasten the loss of plant juices. Forage that is ensiled when below 50% moisture may cause some problems in conventional



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silos such as poor packing, sorting of the pieces, and even spontaneous combustion. Silage of medium moisture content (60 to 65%) could be most practical on many farms.

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