



OPINION

National Auctioneers Week

The week of April 5 - 11, 1987, is National Auctioneers Week, sponsored by the National Auctioneers Association. Across the country, the auction method of marketing real and personal property will be acknowledged by state, county, and local governments and many other organizations for its valuable contribution to the business world.

The auction method is a means of obtaining true market value for property. Almost anything can be sold at auction, including art, household goods, commodities, antiques, tobacco, livestock, industrial and agricultural equipment, automobiles, and real estate.

The auction method is proven successful, and an option which buyers and sellers can't afford to overlook. No matter which is being sold, an auction can produce quick results regarding the dispersal of merchandise.

In 1949, the National Auctioneers Association was formed through the leadership of a small group of auctioneers. These men realized that the profession of auctioneering needed a resource to insure the continued advancement

of the auction method of marketing in business and industry. Since that time, the NAA, now 6000 members strong, has developed and sponsored many educational programs to increase the professionalism of its members, including the Certified Auctioneers Institute, an advanced auction management educational program. NAA members have access to current materials about the auction industry to inform them of the best means to serve their clients.

NAA member auctioneers also abide by Code of Ethics that has been established to maintain the highest standards of the auction profession and to bestow among fellow auctioneers a common responsibility for integrity and honor.

No matter where you go in Lancaster County Territory, you can usually find an auction. And on this National Auctioneers' Week we want to add our acknowledgement of honor to the many fine people who support agriculture and keep the auctioneers' song going. A quarter and oh half; seventy-five—now a dollar.

FARM FORUM OUR READERS WRITE

Dear Editor:

I'm just a dairy farmer, but I feel I am paying to keep the big beef farmers in the west in business. For every calf that leaves this farm, I have \$1.00 a head taken from the proceeds. Last fall I sent three bull calves on a calf truck, two of the three went to veal barns. Each cost me \$1.00 a head, donation to the beef council referendum.

How many times does the referendum collect on these calves? First when I sell them, then when the vealers sell them. I wrote, filling out all the forms and sending the receipts, everything as requested. They seem to be good at

collecting, but dead beats when upholding their end. How would the big western beef growers like to promote their beef at a cent a pound as they are requesting the dairy farmers to donate, in their behalf.

Beef is beef, and dairy is dairy. There is a great difference in the end results. It's a shame politicians who make the laws are ignorant to such facts. Let's hope they gain knowledge, before this referendum becomes law, and keep each in perspective.

Sincerely,
Jane U. Baker
Meshoppen

Farm Calendar

Saturday, April 4
PSU 4-H Dairy Judging Contest, Penn State University.
Spring Livestock Judging Contest, Penn State University.
Pennsylvania Maple Festival, Meyersdale; also held April 5 and April 8 through 12.
Delaware State Grange 36th Annual Scholarship Dinner, Capital Grange Hall, Dover, Del., 6:30 p.m.

Monday, April 6
Queen Anne County DHIA Meeting, Price, 7 p.m.

Tuesday, April 7
Ephrata Area Young Farmers Assoc. Ladies Night Dinner Program, Cloister Restaurant, 6:30 p.m.

Wednesday, April 8
Kennard-Dale FFA Banquet, Kennard-Dale High School, 7 p.m.
Veterinary Nutrition Forum, Host Town Inn, Lancaster.

Thursday, April 9
Annual Meeting, Pa. Home Economics Association, Her-



NOW IS THE TIME

By Jay Irwin
Lancaster County Agriculture Agent

To Control Wild Garlic

Dairy farmers who pasture their milking herd have the most to lose if they do not eliminate wild garlic from their pasture fields. This fast growing wild onion is already growing in pastures and other grass areas.

The young plants are much easier to kill with herbicides than mature plants. We suggest that the plants be sprayed very soon with 2,4-D. This has proven effective in keeping the young plants from maturity; by spraying early in the spring the legumes in the pasture area will not be injured. Since the wild garlic plant is very well rooted, it may take several sprays over a period of two or more years to eliminate the weed from the

area. Don't wait until the plants are mature to make this spray application. Follow label directions when applying any pesticide.

To Store Undelivered Tobacco

A number of tobacco growers have not delivered their '86 crop and need to store the bales on the above ground floor of a tobacco shed or barn. It's important to place some two-by-fours or similar size lumber under the bales to allow for air circulation. Then put the bales only two or three high to reduce fermentation from squeezing pressure.

Cover the top layer of bales to keep them clean of bird droppings and dirt. Use old tobacco muslin covers, canvas tarps or loose material, not air-tight. Avoid plastic. Air should move freely around the bales.

Be certain no water drips on the stored bales or wind driven rain blows over them.

You can expect some weight loss due to fermentation and possible sweating as the weather warms.

To Operate Machinery Sensibly

Farmers are always in a big hurry when the good spring weather arrives. As a result, they operate their tractors and other machinery at too high a speed. This presents safety hazards and is the cause of too many accidents. Grain drills and corn planters are designed for accurate planting, if operated at a normal rate of speed.

Often in the rush of things, we travel too fast and the planting job is disappointing.

We urge farmers to take time to properly prepare and adjust their machinery and then drive at a speed that will give good performance. With many pieces of farm machinery the speed is listed on the manufacturer's directions. Take time to be safe and not sorry.

To Avoid Herbicide Residues

Evidence is showing us that residues of atrazine, simazine and to a lesser extent, bladex, are affecting subsequent crops in the rotation following corn. Even though no visual symptoms are evident, the sub-lethal residues still present in cornfield soils, are lowering yields of small grain and alfalfa. Consequently, we must make efforts to reduce herbicide carryover.

• Soil test prior to the last year of corn in the rotation. They apply all the lime recommendation before the corn is planted. Liming will release any atrazine, simazine or bladex still tied up in the soil and help control corn crop needs.

• Use a low residue herbicide program avoiding the triazines (above). Lasso and Dual would be choices to consider.

• To control broadleaf weeds that might escape, Banvel should be applied as a follow-up.

The Extension Service is an affirmative action, equal opportunity educational institution.

Maryland Tobacco Reports

This week marks the beginning of Lancaster Farming's Maryland tobacco auction coverage. Maryland's auction season for

Type 32 tobacco began March 23 and will end the end of April. Look for the auction summary on page A14.

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Twin Valley FFA Banquet, Twin Valley High School cafeteria, 7 p.m.
Pa. Egg Marketing Association meeting, Old Hickory Inn; social hour, 6 p.m.; dinner, 7 p.m.; meeting, 8 p.m.
Manor Young Farmers annual banquet, 6:30 p.m., Penn Manor High School auditorium.

Friday, April 10
Maryland PDCA judging school, Timonium, Md., 10 a.m.

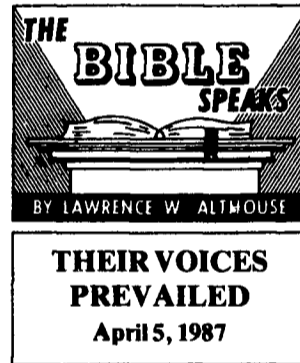
Saturday, April 11
Maryland State Holstein Show, State Fairgrounds, Timonium, Md., 9 a.m.

Tuesday, April 14
Schuylkill Co. Beekeepers meeting, "Introduction to Beekeeping" video, Farm Credit Service Building, Hegins, 7 p.m.

Wednesday, April 15
Conewago FFA annual parent/member banquet, New Oxford High School, 6:30 p.m.
Lancaster County FFA Land/Agronomy Contest, Manheim, 12:30 p.m.
Lancaster County FFA Nursery Landscape Contest, Willow Street Vo-Tech.

Thursday, April 16
Small Fruit and Bramble Meeting, Biglerville Fruit Lab, 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Saturday, April 18
Little International Livestock Show, Penn State University, 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.



Background Scripture: Luke 23:1-25.
Devotional Reading: Acts 3:11-16.

Who was responsible for the unjust prosecution of Jesus? Was it the chief priests and rulers who brought him before Pilate on distorted if not falsified charges? Was it the crowd who had been stirred up by the priests to call for Jesus's death and the release of Barabbas? Or was it Pilate, who finally acceded to their demands and handed him over for crucifixion? Or was it all of them together?
PERVERTING THE NATION

Or is it possible that there was no miscarriage of justice, that Jesus was actually guilty of their charges? Have you ever considered that as a possibility? The charges were three in number. Let's look before we dismiss them out of hand.

The first is quite general: "We found this man perverting our

nation" (Luke 23:2). The most frequent meaning of "Pervert" is "to cause to turn from what is considered right, good or true". A good case could be made for charging that often what Jesus taught was contrary to what both the religious and secular authorities held to be "right, good or true." Many witnesses had heard Jesus say, "You have heard it said of old...but I say to you..." But if Jesus had had a defense attorney, he probably would have countered that it was the Jewish nation and religion itself that had become perverted, and that the Nazarene was simply calling it to return to its true nature.

TRIBUTE TO CAESAR

The second charge was more specific, if less substantial: "forbidding us to give tribute to Caesar." I'm sure there were those ready to testify that Jesus had said this and they might even have believed that they had heard him say it. But, according to the Gospel accounts, Jesus said only that they should render to Caesar the things that were Caesar's and to God the things that are God's. Jesus never said that they were not to give loyalty to Rome, but that there was and even higher loyalty: God.

And the third charge was also quite specific: "saying that he himself is Christ a king." Actually, we cannot find any substantiation of this in the Gospels, although it is apparent that there are those who called him that and he did not necessarily rebuke them. So, although there was some truth in their charges, the priests and authorities had a weak case that was bolstered pretty much by circumstantial evidence and distorted testimony—just the kind of case that skillful demagogues have always been able to manipulate into a conviction.

There are always manipulators with us. And when these demagogues can find people who are willing to be manipulated, the voices of injustice continue to prevail.

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