

Farm Calendar

NOVEMBER

- Nov. 5 — Farm Women's Society County Convention, Lancaster.
- Nov. 5 — Feeder Calf Show and Sale, Lancaster Stock Yards.
- Nov. 9-10-11 — Pennsylvania State Farm Equipment Dealers Association Convention, Pittsburgh.
- Nov. 10 — Southeast District 4-H Baby Beef and Lamb Roundup, Sale, Lancaster Stock Yards.
- Nov. 10 (Evening) — County 4-H Holstein Meet, Paul Brubaker Farm, Mount Joy, R. 1.
- Nov. 12 — Closing date, Live stock classes entering Pennsylvania Farm Show.
- Nov. 14-18 — Eastern National Livestock Show, Timonium, Md.
- Nov. 22 — County Holstein-Friesian meeting, Gap Fire Hall.
- Nov. 24 — Thanksgiving Day.
- DECEMBER
- Dec. 1 — Entry closing date for turkeys. 4-H and vocational poultry classes, Pennsylvania Farm Show.
- Dec. 5-7 — Farm Income Tax-Social Security short course, Pennsylvania U.
- Dec. 5-10 — Ice-Cream for Supply Men Short Course, Pennsylvania U.
- Dec. 12 — Entry closing date for horrier, fryer and roaster chickens, Pennsylvania Farm Show.
- Dec. 15 — (Tentative) — Lancaster County Farm Equipment Dealers Christmas dinner meeting, Hostetter's Banquet Hall, Mount Joy.
- Dec. 17 — Entry closing date, 4-H bees, 4-H sheep, Pennsylvania Farm Show.

One Purebred Ram To 40 Ewes Advised

Use one purebred ram for every 40 ewes or less, and you'll probably end up with a profit.

Art Pope, sheep specialist at University of Wisconsin, says a yearling or older ram in good condition can breed up to 40 ewes, but never more. A ram weighing less than 125 pounds can't handle more than 20 ewes. Ewe lambs weighing 100 pounds can be bred, providing they receive extra feed and attention.

Hot weather can throw a ram into temporary sterility. If the ewes are bred in the fall, give the rams a cool place to stay when the temperature gets above 85 degrees. Pope says it's a good idea to shear four to six weeks before breeding and again when the rams are turned with the ewes.

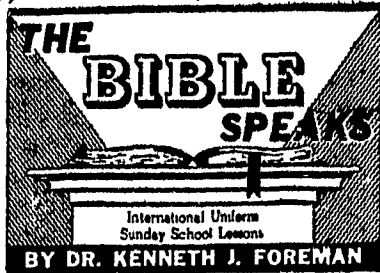
Breeding ewes between September and November 1 means more twins and a more uniform lamb crop and lambing period.

Flush the ewes three weeks before breeding, and they'll time. Do the job with good pasture, a pound of ground ear corn or three-quarters pound of shelled corn.

Ewes Demand Grain, Roughage in Winter

Good grass or corn silage may be used to winter pregnant ewes, if there is not enough pasture, says the College of Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Kentucky. Eight to 12 lbs daily is the recommended allowance per head.

"However, it is better to include at least a pound of dry roughage in the ration in place of 2½ to 3 lbs of silage," it is stated. Do not feed moldy or frozen silage because either tends to cause digestive disturbances in pregnant ewes. Other suggestions: "After fall and early winter grazing is no longer available, adequate roughage plus a half-pound of grain per ewe daily should be fed before lambing and a pound after lambing until spring pasture becomes available."



Background Scripture: Luke 5:1-8:16. Devotional Reading: Matthew 25:31-40.

Friend of Man

Lesson for November 6, 1955

PEOPLE describing themselves have a tendency to paint themselves handsomer than they really are. They do not like candid-camera shots of themselves. Even when a man has to admit that he has committed a sin or made a mistake, he will try to tell himself his motive was good, anyway. Now Jesus' self-portrait was extremely impressive; but, nobody ever called him a hypocrite or a show-off. What Jesus had said of himself in the Nazareth synagogue was just the simple truth: he was indeed the same kind of Friend of Man that God is. He made humanity his business.



Dr. Foreman

Healing Bodies

One fact stands out, and Luke makes a great deal of it: Jesus was a healer. He never assumed that sickness or physical disability "is bound to be." He thought people's bodies were important enough to be sound and well. He never thought of himself as so "spiritual" he could be indifferent to people's physical needs and pains. Wherever he went, he brought health with him. We do not fully understand how he did this, but the Christian church has taken the cue from Jesus here. The tremendous development of hospitals in America and over the world is not today all in the hands of Christians or religious people; but it was religious people who started this kind of thing. The church of today is beginning to see how much harm another kind of illness does; and to work at curing mental diseases. Compare a Christian country like ours with a non-Christian country like Korea where the total Christian population is less than six per cent. There a cripple has ordinarily been something to laugh at. No one would give him a job, no one bothered with him. All he could do was beg, as he crawled or sat in the dust. Now, Christian hospitals there have been doing a work the heathen world never thought of—rehabilitating amputees, making it possible for them to be self-respecting persons again. Christianity is teaching Korea a lesson where once diseases of all sorts were taken as a matter of course, Christian doctors and hospitals have shown the way to national health.

Healing Souls

Some people think that if a man is healthy that is enough. If a man's body is all right, he is all right. Christians know better—because Christ has shown us. Jesus did not think he had done all he could for a man if he got him on his feet, literally. Long before modern medicine rediscovered the fact, Jesus knew that men's most serious diseases are in their souls. He was the Friend of Man,—but not friend of their bodies alone. Hospitals today are more and more making use of chaplains, of counselors—and that is another Christian idea. In every mission hospital the medical missionary is an evangelist too.

Red Rose 4-H Beef

Lamb Club Entertains

Lancaster County's Baby Beef Roundup at the Stock Yards Nov. 8 was discussed Tuesday night in a meeting of the Red Rose 4-H Baby Beef and Lamb Club at the Lampeter-Strasburg High School. Parents were guests.

Thanksgiving Proclamation By President

President Eisenhower has officially proclaimed Thursday, Nov. 24 as Thanksgiving Day. His text follows:

PROCLAMATION

The custom of devoting one day each year to national Thanksgiving is a wise and an ancient one, hallowed by observance in the days before we became a nation, and sanctioned throughout the succeeding generations. It is therefore in keeping with our oldest traditions that at the fruit-turn again to Almighty God in grateful acknowledgement of his manifold blessings.

At this time of thanksgiving, may we express our deep appreciation of those forebears who, more than three centuries ago, celebrated the first Thanksgiving Day. Through their industry and courage, our nation was hewn from the virgin forest, and through their steadfastness and faith, the ideals of liberty and justice have become our cherished inheritance.

May we lift up our hearts in special prayers of gratitude for the abundance of our endowments, both material and spiritual, for the preservation of our way of life, in its richness and fullness, and for the religious faith which has wielded such a beneficent influence upon our destiny. May we show our thanks for our own bounty by remembrance of those less fortunate, and may the spirit of this thanksgiving season move us to share with them to alleviate their need.

Now, there, I, David D. Eisenhower, president of the United States of America, having in mind the joint congressional resolution of December 6, 1941, which designated the fourth Thursday of November in each year as Thanksgiving Day and made that day a legal holiday, do hereby proclaim Thursday, the Twentieth-fourth Day of November, 1955, as a day of national thanksgiving; and I urge all our citizens to observe the day with reverence. Let us, on the appointed day, in our homes and our accustomed places of worship, each according to his own faith, bow before God and give him humble thanks.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this Eleventh Day of October in the Year of Our Lord Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the One Hundred and Eightieth.

Dwight D Eisenhower

To Jesus, friendship meant something deeper than what often goes by that name. How many people are "friends" only with the strong, the successful! How many people will be friendly only to those who can give them a lift up the ladder of ambition! This is the friendliness of a mosquito, who will stick close to you, but not with any notion of doing you good. Then again, a common idea of being friendly is to take other people without criticism, take them as they are. A word much in use with psychologists, psychiatrists and counselors nowadays is "acceptance." Now Jesus accepted all kinds of persons who were by everyone else rejected—lepers, tax collectors, the "lower classes," foreigners. But while Jesus opened his heart to these people, in the very act of acceptance he changed them. Some "friends" are like chameleons that take the color of whatever they lie on. Jesus never changed his own color. He was the friend of sinners, indeed; but by being their friend he led them out of their sins. To be Christlike in friendship is to have a goodness that is contagious.

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Crops Worth \$102 Million Here in 1954

Lancaster County continued its title as Pennsylvania's No. 1 agricultural county in 1954 with a \$102 million gross in crops and livestock.

Compiled only recently, the list shows the diversified production of rich soils and Lancaster County farmers' husbandry. Topping the list, at \$19,088,100 is eggs, followed by milk \$15,887,400, meat birds \$15 million, beef cattle \$13,585,000 and tobacco, \$10,952,000.

Despite a long, early summer drought, 1954's total production here gained four million dollars, from \$98,383,399 in 1953 to \$102 million plus. More astounding is that Hurricane Carol, Edna and Hazel plow into the county with destruction in 1954, yet Lancaster County produced one-seventh of the entire Commonwealth's agricultural produce on a dollar basis.

Tobacco Gain Significant

Tobacco showed the most significant gain, from nine million to almost \$11 million in 1954. Corn dropped below tobacco in rank as second best field crop, totaling 9,625,700 in 1954.

More beef cattle were produced in Lancaster County when prices improved and the County followed the nationwide trend toward increased numbers. Value of beef cattle here increased from more than two million dollars to \$12,885,000 in 1954.

Egg production also rose from 453,600,000 in 1953 to 520,584,000 last year but the average price dropped from 55 cents a dozen to 44 cents. Net result was a drop in the value of the commodity of nearly two million dollars to \$19 million, still the leading single item produced in Lancaster County.

A heavy surplus of milk also decreased the total value three million dollars to less than \$16 million, barely ahead of rapidly growing meat bird industry.

Estimate On Meat Birds

The \$15 million value for meat birds is an estimate. Accurate figures for a complete year will not be available until 1956.

Lancaster County farms produced less milk last year than in 1953 although surpluses elsewhere dropped price averages from \$5.01 to \$4.39 cwt. Milk production stood at 361,900,000 pounds for the county compared to 376,900,000 pounds the previous year.

Hay production also declined from 166,500 tons to 152,100 tons—but benefited from higher prices created by a shortage following the drought and gained slightly in total value to \$5,673,300.

Barley, oats, rye and buckwheat all increased in value during the year. Barley rose from \$738,300 to \$1,214,500; oats nearly doubled, from \$278,620 to \$415,000; rye jumped from \$5,930 to \$12,310; and buckwheat from \$150 to \$200.

Truck crops were off slightly at 2½ million as were peaches at \$174,250 and pears at \$7,100. Cherries encountered a very poor season, falling from \$25,900 in 1953 to only \$11,620.

Swine were down some \$200,000 at \$1,247,000 but potatoes showed a gain of \$350,000 to \$1,898,700. Apples improved slightly to \$354,200 and grapes almost doubled in value to \$11,407.

The year was not so sweet for honey, whose value fell from \$26,825 to \$14,800. Sheep at \$148,500 and wool at \$26,439 were also somewhat below 1953 figures.

Lancaster Crops

Estimated values for farm crops produced in Lancaster County and the relative importance of each in 1954 are shown below:

Eggs	\$19,088,100
Milk	15,887,400
Meat Birds	15,000,000
Beef Cattle	13,585,000
Tobacco	10,952,000
Corn	9,625,000
Hay	5,673,300
Wheat	4,253,600
Truck Crops	2,500,000
Potatoes	1,898,700
Swine	1,247,000
Barley	1,214,500
Oats	415,100
Apples	354,200
Peaches	174,250
Sheep	148,500
Wool	26,439
Honey	14,800
Rye	12,310
Cherries	11,620
Grapes	11,407
Pears	7,100
Buckwheat	200

Cotton outlook increased considerably from the Sept. 1 outlook, and final production may be well over last year. Corn increased four million bushels over Sept., 1955, and may be the sixth largest crop on record. Soybeans move up nine per cent from 1954's yield, while sorghum grains gained 12 per cent. Wheat production, however, may show a six per cent decrease from last year.

Cotton 13,900,000 Bales
Corn 3,100,000,000 Bu.
Soybeans 375,000,000 Bu.
Sorghum Grains 229,000,000 Bu.
All Wheat 916,000,000 Bu.

Red Cloverseed in 1954 Reduced 24% Over Pennsylvania

Greatly reduced production of red cloverseed was reported for this year in Pennsylvania following Federal-State surveys announced by the State Department of Agriculture.

The total of 1,122,000 pounds of clean seed is 24 per cent below last year and 38 per cent under the 1944-53 average.

The past two red clover seed seasons have been dry in most areas of Pennsylvania, the Department said. The second cutting of clover is usually used for seed. Dry weather prevailed for most of this period and reached near drought conditions in July and early August. In eastern Pennsylvania areas during mid-August, hurricanes "Connie" and "Dianne" beat down stands or delayed harvest.

Pennsylvania acreage harvested this year at 22,000 is 19 per cent below last year and 41 per cent below average yield per acre was placed at 51 pounds, slightly below last year but three pounds above average.