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FOOD BILL RECORD

This year's food bill will be a record-breaking \$66 billion or more, some 1.5 million greater than that of 1954. Add to this bountiful supplies, stable or declining prices, and the outlook for the consumer is rosy.

Meat is plentiful. Despite flood and drought, many sections are recording the greatest harvest since 1948. Higher retail prices in the lines of apparel, household appliances and 1956 model automobiles are also predicted by experts.

Paul S. Willis, president of the Grocery Manufacturer's of America, Inc., says a rising volume of business, plus vast improvements in production, processing and packaging foods has enabled the food industry to offset sharp increases in wages, taxes and transportation costs.

Americans now are spending 25 cents of each after-tax dollar for food, compared to 22 cents in 1939 on a total food bill of but \$16 billion.

Food preparation has been simplified, by canning, freezing, dehydration, pre-packing and concentration. Cake mixes have spurred the sale of that type flour to new records.

The outlook is encouraging, and the role of the food producer is more important than ever. He's producing more per acre, feeding more people per acre today than ever before, with reduced agricultural labor numbers.

COOKING OUTDOORS

Pennsylvanians by the hundreds this year moved their cooking outdoors. The result? Some mighty delicious food, some underdone food, some overdone food, some excellent hospitality, a few burned fingers and spark-burned slacks.

Not only has this phenomenon of cookery had its effects in Pennsylvania. It's nationwide. Escottiers of the Barbecue have developed by the hundreds, and every man is master of the grill pit or spit. Modern as the idea is, costly as it sometimes may be, today's barbecue specialist is reverting back to the old tale of the Chinese, who thousands of years ago started outdoor cooking on a more expensive basis.

There, the story is, pigs shared the homes. One home — with its complement of pigs — burned. In pulling charred carcasses from the ruins, one Chinese licked his fingers. He was pleased. Thence came a rash of home burnings — and roast pigs.

True or not, the Chinese method was expensive. Probably as expensive as the \$18 millions Americans spent last year for grills, barbecue equipment, braziers and allied "essentials". Then there's the bill for charcoal and newly developed anthracite cooking fuels. No mention of barbecue sauce, oceans of lotions and Unguentine for burned fingers.

Most offside of all the Barbecue specialists we can throw names at is the one who 1. lashes choice steaks with dashes of barbecue sauce; 2. who cooks the life out of a choice steak, or serves it equally under-done; 3. one who cooks chicken too quickly, ending up with burned exterior, ultra-rare interior.

Fall's here, a mighty good season for barbecuing. But soon winter will come, barbecue equipment will be silently folded away, cooking will return to the regime of the hausfrau, tongues will no longer burn with the overzealous dash of pepper and hot sauce. But it's a safe bet there'll be a yearning for returning to the back yard, the smoke and flames, the overdone, the underdone, while the nation totes up a 1955 barbecue bill of \$30 millions or more.

FARM SAFETY — "NO ACCIDENT"

No matter what the season, farm machinery can deal a mighty deep injury to the individual. Careless, you say? Accidents do happen, and you need but check the daily headlines to see. Not always is carelessness a factor.

- "Boy Catches Finger in Saw."
- "Farmer's Arm Caught in Picker."
- "Farm Hand's Finger Amputated."
- "Wounded by Pitchfork."

No need to write your own headline. Just remember the National Safety Council's slogan for the year, **THINK.**

"Safety is NO Accident."

Nimrods Be Sure to Use Safety Rules

Shotguns are booming and rifles cracking as an army of hunters take the field again in search of game. W. A. Caldwell, of the National Grange Mutual Liability Company, urged Nimrods to make sure they had plenty of fun by observing all the safety rules with guns.

Mr Caldwell cited the following figures from the Pennsylvania Game Commission of the hunters killed in the hunting field by sporting arms in Pennsylvania in 1954; nine were self-caused, two died because guns were placed in a dangerous position; two did not see victim in line of fire; one hunter dropped gun; guns accidentally discharged in the hands of hunters killed six persons; in the "hunter slipped and fell with the safety off" category, were five deaths; while five were shot to death in mistake for game.

As far as Pennsylvania rural residents were concerned, the insurance man stated there were no deaths from gun accidents this year and none in 1954. Three were killed in 1953; three in 1952, and one in 1951. This on the basis of accidents reported to the Division of Farm and Home Safety Education, State Department of Public Instruction.

Mr. Caldwell urged hunters to heed the following safety rules this year.

1. Always consider your gun loaded.
2. Be sure of your target
3. Do not hunt near roads or buildings
4. Know where the other members of your party are before you shoot.
5. Always unload your gun before putting it in the car or attempting to clean it. This is the law. it.

Farm Calendar

NOVEMBER

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 boiler, fryer and roast er chickens, Pennsylvania Farm Show.

Dec. 15 — (Tentative — Lancaster County Farm Equipment Dealers Christmas dinner meeting, Hostetter's Banquet Hall, Mount Joy.

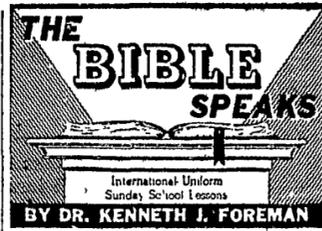
Dec 17 — Entry closing date, 4-H beeves, 4-H sheep, Pennsylvania Farm Show.

Many Angles to Be Studied

Tenancy is most common in productive farming areas. This is because the farm has to provide a living for both the tenant and the landlord, according to Jerome K. Pasto, associate professor of farm management, and Murray W. Fiske, in Pennsylvania State University's "Science for the Farmer".

There are many angles to the question of renting a farm, but only the financial side of a study of 300 Lancaster county farm accounts is considered here. These records covered the 30-year period, 1921-50 — years of wide ferent effects on incomes of tenants in business activity.

Changes in Price Levels  
 Changes in price levels had dif-



International Uniform Sunday School Lessons  
 BY DR. KENNETH J. FOREMAN

Background Scripture: Luke 7: 8-22  
 Devotional Reading: Romans 8:31-39

Powers of God

Lesson for November 20, 1955

JESUS no doubt did many ordinary things, such as paying his bills and eating his breakfast. It may well be that he "never did an ordinary thing in an ordinary way." (How would he pay you what he owed for lumber for his carpenter shop? How would he be as a breakfast companion?) But it is also true by all the records that he did some extraordinary things, so extraordinary in fact that no one word could quite describe them. The Gospel writers, all of whom of course used Greek, used sometimes a word meaning "Sign," sometimes one meaning "wonder, miracle," and sometimes one that means "power."

The same Greek words is translated in different ways. For example: the Greek word "dynamis" (power) is translated in the old King James version "power" in Luke 5:17, "virtue" in 6:19, "mighty works" in 10:13, "miracles" in Acts 2:22.

No Show-off

You can get into all kinds of stupid and endless arguments over the "miracles" of the New Testament. They are not always labeled as such, or labeled with any word. The Gospels will just tell what Jesus did, and let the reader draw his own conclusions. What they all agree on is that Jesus performed acts of power which no one else could match. He did these things as naturally as you would pick a blackberry — as naturally but perhaps not so easily. As he himself expressed it, he could perceive "power" going out of him. (Luke 8:46, R.S.V.) However hard it may be to understand Jesus' miracles, we can confidently say three things about them. One is that he did not do them "just to be doing them." They were never aimless, or at random. Further, they never had the aim of showing off. To the end of his days Jesus was beset by demands from the Pharisees and others, to show a "sign from heaven." One of his early temptations was to cast himself down from a pinnacle of the Temple and expect God or his angels to see that he did not get hurt in the fall. But he did not yield to that temptation.

Never Too Much

Another striking fact about his miracles is that he never wasted power. He never did what others could do. When he fed the five thousand, he got the people to sit down in orderly fashion and got his disciples to help distribute the food. One would suppose it would have been just as easy for him to arrange for every person present to find a loaf and a fish suddenly in his hand; but Jesus did not work that way. Or again, after the tremendous miracle of restoring to life the little daughter of Jairus, Jesus—instead of producing lunch for her herself by a miracle—gives orders to the family to get the little girl something to eat. When he healed the paralytic, he told him to pick up his pallet and go home.

ants and owner-operators. In the depression years, 1930-34, the family labor incomes of owners was only \$35 per year, while tenants averaged \$726. Owners' fixed costs, such as taxes, insurance repairs and interest continued at fairly high levels, but tenants expenses dropped. A tenant is better able to adjust to falling prices than is the owner. But as the depression was left behind, owners' incomes stepped up faster and to higher levels than did the income of tenants. In 1947-50 own-

GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA IN PROCLAMATION

Thanksgiving Day - November 24, 1955

Since the Pilgrim Fathers celebrated the first Thanksgiving Day at Plymouth in 1621, a sense of gratitude to Almighty God for His endless gifts to us has been a basic and abiding influence on our lives.

Those early settlers at harvest time offered their thanks to God's gifts to them, the gifts of food, shelter, and safety. Today at harvest time we acknowledge much more. We are the fruit of their hopes, freedom—to live, to work, to prosper, in a land of opportunity all. At harvest time let us come with humbly grateful hearts give thanks to the Giver of the gifts.

In this time of tension and strife, it is more than ever necessary to remember the many blessings given us and render fervent thanks to God. It is for Him that we receive the strength we need to face the day and the hope we must have to meet the future.

In keeping with the warming spirit of Thanksgiving, November has been chosen Religion In American Life a time for us to seek our new in personal, community, National life. In a like spirit four great religious faiths put special emphasis on the to provide our fellow men seas with the clothing, food, funds for reconstruction and habilitation which they need much. Let us give generous Thanksgiving, grateful that we have so much to give.

Now, Therefore, I, George Leader, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, hereby proclaim Thursday, November 24th, as a legal holiday as a day of thanksgiving to the Commonwealth.

Further, the flag of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the flag of the Commonwealth, shall be played from all places as symbols of our and devotion to the ideal of liberty, justice, and equal opportunity as exemplified by the Nation and our Commonwealth. Given under my hand and Great Seal of the State, at City of Harrisburg, this 18th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifty-five and the Commonwealth the one hundred and eightieth. George Leader, Governor.

STORE EGGS

Refill rate egg prompt. They lose their freshness rapidly at room temperature or says Elsie Bamesberger, Pennsylvania State extension consumer education specialist.

Simon Peter, who was far more impressed by Jesus' miracles than by what he said, summed up a great deal when he said Jesus, endowed with divine power, "went about doing good." (Acts 10:38.) Our Lord's acts of power were always done for the help of other persons. This is a great distinction between Christ's miracles and those done, or allegedly done, by magic. Typical magic-worker makes doll and sticks pins in it, hoping by this means to inflict pain or death on some one. Whether not magic is anything real, or is malicious by intention. Jesus' miracles on the contrary never malicious, but the exact opposite—they were acts of goodness and generous help. Jesus never called up genies out of bottles, he never created fire-breathing dragons, he never produced potions of love or death. All miracles simply restored health, strength, gave food to hungry, eyes to the blind... and good news to the poor. In listing for John the Baptist the acts of power he was doing, he names as climax the raising of the dead, but coming of good news to the poor. That is a miracle we still too often see!

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