



Lancaster County's Own Farm Weekly Newspaper  
Established November 4, 1955  
Published every Friday by  
OCTORARO NEWSPAPERS  
Quarryville, Pa. — Phone 378  
Lancaster Phone 4-3047)

## STAFF

Alfred C. Alspach ..... Publisher  
Ernest J. Neill ..... Editor  
C. Wallace Abel ..... Business Manager  
Robert G. Campbell ..... Advertising Director  
Robert J. Wiggins ..... Circulation Director

Subscription Rates: \$2.00 Per Year  
Three Years \$5.00; 5c Per Copy  
Application for Second Class Mailing Privileges Pending

## OUTLOOK FOR 1956

What's ahead for 1956 farm-wise? Here are a few quotations from the Corn Belt Farm Dailies which indicate the way things may turn this year:

"This year will see meat production in the United States rise to a new all-time peak, even above the 27 billion pounds produced in 1955. Yet, in the opinion of many leaders in the industry, the nation's meat buying power will not be subjected to the severe test of the past year, because there will be less meat available per person than in 1955.

"Prognosticators searching into the future, a cloudy view at best, see cattlemen getting a little better return for their efforts than in 1955, and a better price for hogs in most of 1956 than was the case much of the past fall and this winter. Sheepmen will do better on less volume, they believe."

Here is a summary of some of the other factors in the Corn Belt Farm Dailies' outlook:

"Poultry was a heavy competitor of meat most of the year, and is expected to continue to vie for consumer favor in the year ahead.

"Packers and consumers enjoyed a more satisfactory year than producers.

Livestock producers and feeders of slaughter stock received 7.6 per cent less money for 8.3 per cent more animals than in 1954

"Total payments for 14 per cent more hogs were 20 per cent smaller than in 1954. The 82,400,000 hogs slaughtered had a value of \$771,605,000 less than the 72,082,000 butchered in 1954

"Per capita consumption of meat in 1956 may be about 158 lbs, compared with 161 in 1955 and 153.3 in 1954.

"The national average of all cattle was \$17.25, a little changed from \$17.44 in 1954 and \$17.66 in 1953, but well below \$25.71 in 1952. Hogs averaged \$15.25 against \$21.72 in 1954. The average of sheep and lambs was \$18.55 compared with \$19.31 in 1954.

"Chickens, eggs and turkeys present less promise because of continuing overproduction. . . . The dairy outlook is improved."

"But," the writer concludes, "basically the agricultural plant is in sounder shape than in any previous period of distress."

We'll abide by that.

## EATING ENROUTE

One of the marvels of modern day cooking has been the appetizing meals served several thousand feet aloft by the commercial airlines. Most remarkable about this is that the food must be cooked beforehand, placed in heated containers and kept at a hot temperature until served.

Over the holidays, this writer flew from Washington, D. C. to St. Louis and return by Eastern Air Lines. Meals for the 60 passengers (and that means considerable bulk) were as fancy and appetizing as you'll find in better restaurants.

Going west, the menu included shrimp cocktail, fried chicken, whipped sweet potatoes, peas, cottage cheese and grapefruit salad, hot rolls, ice cream and coffee, after-dinner mints. On the return flight, the entree was steak with mushroom sauce, and stuffed baked potatoes.

Service was quick, but eating unhurried. Of course there is, a distinct disadvantage in a "lap lunch," or lap dinner, for the elbow room is limited. But the deliciousness of the dinner offset the knee-balancing maneuvers. "More coffee?" The second cup, like the dinner, was "on the house." To add to the enjoyment, the Captain of the flight announced position, altitude, estimated time of arrival, weather conditions, spots of interest the plane was passing, and even — since it was the day after New Year's Day — the major Bowl football scores.

Flying is delightful, the service commendable.

## LADIES FIRST . . .

Women first — in home accidents, we read. Women are twice as vulnerable as men to accidents; the kitchen is one of the most dangerous places, due to its hot surfaces, sharp knives and other kitchen tools. Ten in the morning to noon is the most dangerous period with four to eight in the afternoon and evening a close second.

There's a sign over our kitchen door, "Kitchen, proceed with care."

## 50 Years Ago

## This Week on Lancaster Farms

(This Week in 1905)

By JACK REICHARD

During the second week of January 1906, Mennonites of West Donegal Township gathered to select a minister to take the place of the late Bishop Martin Rutt. There were five nominees and the choice was made by lot. Candidates included Martin E. Rutt, Christian Heistand, John L. Garber, Jacob Grove and Simon E. Garber. Bishop Jacob N. Brubaker presided at the service, attended by seven other bishops and a large number of ministers and members of the denomination. Simon E. Garber, a prominent West Donegal Township farmer, was chosen newly-elected minister.

Writers were poking fun at a Kentucky farm wife who suggested all eggs laid on Sundays be devoted to foreign missions. And it was only after a heated debate that the local Women's Missionary Society agreed to the idea. But 50 years ago this week Mrs. Nannie C. Helm, wife of the pastor of Bethel Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Mercer County, Kentucky, announced that enough Sunday eggs had been sold to warrant the sending of four missionaries to Japan in the spring.

In the western section of the country there was a general determination among farmers who had to hire help to do away with keeping the hired man's horse. It was claimed that, having a horse, the man does too much night buggy riding, and in many cases the man's horse is fed and cared for at the expense of the farmer. So, starting in 1906, farmers announced they would hire no man with a horse unless he agreed to work the animal every day on the farm.

According to a report by the Department of Agriculture, 87 per cent of Philadelphia's milk supply came from nearby points in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware. Five thousand cows were reported within the city limits, in 1906.

In the lower end of the county, while farmer Morris Mayling, of Mechanics Grove, was driving down a steep hill near Peach Bottom in a light spring wagon, his horse stumbled and turned a complete somersault, the wagon landing with the front wheels on the animal's head, cracking one shaft, breaking the harness. After removing the wagon and tangled harness, the horse got to its feet, none the worse from its sudden experience. Mayling was not hurt.

## Jaycees Seeking Outstanding Farmer Nominees

Junior Chambers of Commerce are hunting Lancaster County's outstanding young farmer whose name will be entered in a national contest to select the four top younger farm operators in the United States.

The United States Jaycees and the American Petroleum Institute Committee on Agriculture are cooperating in the program, and local selections will be made on the basis of 1, outstanding progress in farming, 2, contributions toward community betterment and 3, conservation practices.

Eligibility requirements include: any successful farm operator, between 21 and 35 years of age, who derives at least two-thirds of his income from farming.

Local judging will be done by Lancaster County Junior Chamber of Commerce chapters with a panel of agricultural leaders selecting one entry for the Pennsylvania contest. National awards will be made at the 1956 Jaycee Convention in Pittsburgh.

Deadline for entry is Jan. 21. Those wishing to nominate candidates may obtain application blanks from any county Jaycees.

## 25 Years Ago

An announcement of state-wide interest, 25 years ago this week was the appointment of John A. McSparran, Furniss, in lower Lancaster County, as State Secretary of Agriculture, by Governor Pinchot. Prior to the appointment, Mr. McSparran was Master of the State Grange.

During this same week, in 1931, Harvey Ferguson, 17, of Kirkwood, was awarded first prize of \$20 in gold in the annual corn contest conducted by the Garden Spot Corn Club. Over 100 boys and girls each submitted 10 ears of corn in competition for the 10 cash prizes. Awarding of prizes, at Hotel Brunswick, was in charge of James Shand, president of the Lancaster Chamber of Commerce. Judges were E. J. Walters and James Keim, both of State College.

The State College was conducting a corn growing contest of their own. According to L. T. Denniston, plant pathology extension specialist at the College, more than one-third of the 1930 Keystone 400-Bushel Club members were Northampton County potato growers. Seventeen of the 48 qualifying yields were produced in that county. Carbon County was second with seven of the large yields. Lackawanna had 4, Bucks 3, Lancaster and Chester 2 each, Berks, Cambria, Dau-

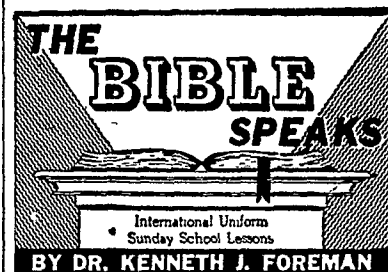
phin, Delaware, Lebanon, Luzerne, Lycoming and Montgomery counties one each. Northampton also had the champion acreage yield in 1930, raising 603.3 bushels on a measured acre grown by the Allentown State Hospital Farm. The best Lancaster yield was 400 bushels to the acre.

In the southern section of the county a number of dairy farmers lost their milk market with the closing of the Willowdale Creamery, owned by Turner and Westcott. The creamery, a branch of the Glen Roy Creamery, Chester County, was closed due to a 10 per cent production cut ordered by the Philadelphia market.

At the 1931 annual meeting of stockholders of the West Willow Farmer's Assn. a dividend of 6 per cent on its capital stock was declared. Association officials included Martin H. Myers, president; Martin Mylin, vice president; Emlin B. Mylin, secretary, and D. S. Forry, treasurer-manager.

Jacob S. Leaman, RD-2, Mañheim has qualified for the Master Egg Production trophy for the high production of his poultry flock, according to the Awards Committee of the Hy-Line Poultry Management Association at Doylestown. To qualify for this award, owners of Hy-Line poultry flocks must have a record of between 225 and 249 eggs per hen housed in 12 months or less. Lehman's trophy is being awarded on the basis of his record of 246.1 in 12 months.

He and about 250 other members of the Association send in their records each month to the Wallace Hy-Cross Hatcheries here.



Background Scripture: Luke 13:1-35.  
Devotional Reading: Romans 2:1-16.

## How to Repent

Lesson for January 15, 1956.

ONCE upon a time, so the story goes, there was a young man who had just come to a church as their preacher. He was barely out of the seminary, and his notebooks and his head were well filled. He started out one Sunday morning with a sermon on Repentance. He analyzed the meaning of the word, he traced it through Scripture, he examined it theologically and psychologically, — in short, he laid down the Doctrine of Repentance, as he had been taught it.

When he sat down, an old minister in the congregation got to his feet and up to the pulpit as fast as he could make it. "Young man," he said, "you quit just before you got to the point. You told these people what repentance is: now stand up there and tell 'em to repent!"

## Substitutes for Repentance

So, nothing in this column should be taken to mean that knowing what repentance is, can be a substitute for repenting. Knowing what fishing is is not fishing; knowing what a doctor does will not make one a doctor. So knowing what repentance is, is not repenting. And still it helps. You can't fish if you've no idea what "fishing" means. You can't be a doctor if you don't know what doctors do. Some people never really repent, only because they have got into the habit of doing something else they call repenting, but is not really that at all. Repentance is not just being sorry for something you have done. You may be sorry for the wrong reason, — because you have been found out, or because your sin has caused you trouble, or because your pride in yourself has been dented. Repentance is being sorry but it is more than that. Repentance in the Bible sense of the word also is more than regretting particular sins. I may be

truly sorry I was harsh to a loved one; but next day I may be just as harsh and unkind. The harshness and unkindness are symptoms, they are not the disease; I need to repent of what it is in me that causes me to mistreat others.

## Repentance Is Changing the Mind

Don't let any one tell you that Christians do not need to repent. Only those who argue that Christ's commands are not for us can suppose that repentance is not our own duty. As for Paul, he made it about as plain as words can make it: God calls on all men everywhere to repent (Acts 17:30). Beware of "Bible students" who try to evade the plain teaching of Jesus. He certainly taught repentance as well as faith. Now the Greek word used to translate Jesus' word (which no doubt was in Aramaic, the language of Palestine in those days) is "metanoeo" which literally means to, change the mind. This is much deeper than changing your mind about what to take at a cafeteria or when to do the washing. It means, as Jesus' whole teaching shows, that total change of outlook, — loving what one hated, hating what one loved, — which changes the whole person from within. What is the center of your life? Is it yourself? Then no matter how many sins you may regret having committed, you have not repented in Jesus' sense of the word. Your life must be shifted over from love of yourself to love of God and your neighbor. Repentance is the outworking of the new birth. A person who professes to have been born again but who still looks at life from a self-centered standpoint, has probably not been born again. Repentance, in this deep and real sense of a radical change in attitude, aims and desires, is not something you can do in a flash and be done with forever. In 2 Peter 3:9 (a little book written to Christians) it is said the Lord wishes all to "reach repentance." It is actually a continuing life-long process.

## How It Works

But this profound inner change of the mind (which in the Bible is inseparable from the heart) will work out in repentance for particular sins. Some people, perhaps most people, find it easier to repent of "sin" (or what they call repenting) than of particular sins. But true repentance is both profound and particular. In false repentance, a person is "sorry" for a sin but goes on doing it. (Based on outlines copyrighted by the Division of Christian Education, National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U. S. A. Released by Community Press Service.)