

Lancaster Farming

Lancaster County's Own Farm Weekly Newspaper
Established November 4, 1955

Published every Friday by
OCTORARO NEWSPAPERS
Quarryville, Pa. — Phone STerling 6-2132
Lancaster Phone EXpress 4-3047

STAFF

Alfred C. Alspach.....Publisher
Robert E. Best.....Editor
Robert G. Campbell.....Advertising Director
Robert J. Wiggins.....Circulation Director

Subscription Rates: \$2.00 Per Year
Three Years \$5.00; 5¢ Per Copy

Entered as Second-Class matter at the Post Office,
Quarryville, Pa., under Act of March 3, 1879

June Is Dairy Month

Both the Secretary of Agriculture and Earl L. Butz, assistant secretary of agriculture, made statements this week to kick off June Dairy Month.

Benson said in a news release that the dairy industry "is one of the Nation's outstanding agricultural enterprises."

"Supplies of milk and dairy products will be especially plentiful this month," the Secretary said. "I hope that consumers will join the June Dairy Month observance by using more dairy products at this time of peak abundance."

Milk production, well on its way to a new annual record, will reach its seasonal peak in June, Benson pointed out. Production last year totaled 125.7 billion lbs., and may be as much as two billion lbs. higher in 1957.

Dairy industry leaders have organized a nation-wide drive to stimulate demand for dairy products through the annual "June Is Dairy Month" observance. Many events all over the country have been planned to call attention to the industry's 350th anniversary and to the variety of dairy products available.

It was at the Dairy Industry's 350th anniversary luncheon Tuesday at the Williamsburg Lodge at Williamsburg, Virginia, that Butz made some predictions for the future of dairying.

"The opportunity for further increasing the consumption of dairy products in the United States is right before us," he said. "Producing a quality product for the consumer coupled with aggressive merchandising, realistic pricing and competitive selling will undoubtedly continue to pay off. But this will be only so long as attention is paid to keeping down costs, increasing efficiency, maintaining supplies in balance with demand, and intensifying efforts to expand market outlets."

"Our dairy industry can look forward to a continuing expansion in the market for dairy products right here at home."

Today we have a population of approximately 171 million. The number of people in the U.S. is increasing at the annual rate of about 1.8 per cent, or about three million each year. The population experts estimate that by 1975—less than 20 years from now—the number of people in the Nation will reach perhaps as many as 228 million, or over 55 million more than our present total, Butz pointed out.

He said further than economists estimate that by 1975 our economy will be almost double its present size, and disposable real income should be half again as large as at present. This growth will be reflected both in the demand for milk and in what consumers will pay for marketing services sold in connection with milk and other dairy products.

Butz said that for the time being, our dairy industry is worried over the fact that it is producing a surplus of milk. The output of milk has been increasing to new record levels in the past few years and this has necessitated rather heavy price-support purchases of dairy products by the government.

"The plain fact is that we are now producing about four per cent more milk than our present population is willing to consume at present market prices. Obviously, for the time being, there must be either some adjustment in production or some expansion of consumption so as to bring the output of milk more nearly in line with effective demand," Butz said.

But a bright future is predicted by Butz with a possible 20 per cent increase in production in the next 20 years being required to maintain our present level of consumption.

It is a vain enterprise to try to turn a rich and silly man to ridicule; the laughers are all on his side. — Jean de la Bruyere.



This Week in Lancaster Farming

BY JACK REICHARD

25 Years Ago

50 YEARS AGO

American tobacco growers in general were interested in the announcement that Sumatra tobacco had been successfully grown in Lancaster County, after years of experiments with the East Indian weed in various states. It was reported that two experimental stations in the Lancaster area had produced 1,000 pounds each. Some of the leaves were found to be superior to the leaf from Sumatra. One Lancaster cigar manufacturer wrapped 834 cigars, four and one-quarter inches in size, with one pound of the Lancaster County product.

The value of Sumatra tobacco for growers was its price. If it could be successfully grown it meant that Lancaster farmers, instead of getting from 14 to 20 cents a pound for tobacco, could demand from 90 cents to \$2.25 a pound. Instead of an average ranging from \$250 to 350 an acre, farmers could realize from \$1,500 to \$2,000 per acre.

The chief drawback to an extensive growth of Sumatra tobacco was the necessity of covering the field with fine aerial netting. The experiments had shown that an exposure to subdued light was required to produce a thin glossy leaf. The cost of raising the tobacco at the experimental stations had been as high as 80 cents a pound, but the report stated that it was possible to grow Sumatra in Lancaster County at a cost of 50 cents a pound.

ONIONS FORETOLD YOUNG LADIES' FUTURE

When girls in this day and age want to get a peep into the future they go to fortune tellers with strange names, shiny fascinating eyes and weird studies. But in "ye olden times" the mysteries of tomorrow was read in much more simple ways. One popular way to determine which beau one should marry, was to sneak down into the cellar and hide three onions on a shelf. Each onion was given a name, and the one that sprouted first was the right man to marry.

In the case of Miss Ada V. Brosius, a music teacher of Atglen, Pa., it was not a matter who she was going to marry but how quickly could she get "hitched up."

"We've got just fifteen minutes to get married in and we've brought the minister with us," exclaimed the Rev. John K. Stetler, a young Methodist Episcopal preacher of Richmond, Pa., excitedly entering the office of the clerk of Orphans' Court back in 1907.

With the clergyman was Miss Brosius. The couple explained they had to catch the 2:02 train to Richmond, and since the bride had just passed her twenty-first birthday, there was no necessity to wait for parental consent, and they had found an obliging friend who was willing to tie the knot quickly.

The license was issued with haste and the party hustled into a rear room of the office, where the Rev. S. H. Hoover was waiting to perform the ceremony.

There was no fumbling of the ring on the part of the bridegroom, but office clerks stated he forgot to kiss the bride in the hurry to catch the 2:02 train.

COMBINED CROPS RAISED 50 YEARS AGO

While the two crops cannot as a rule be raised off the same piece of land during the growing season in the northern states, farmers of 50 years ago successfully produced some combinations of crops. For example, navy beans were planted among the hills of early potatoes in June, celery was set out on ground from which early peas had been harvested and turnips and rutabagas was planted on plowed up old strawberry patches.

Pennsylvania's famous 75-mile avenue of roses was expected to come in full bloom in June, 1932, along the Lincoln Highway in Lancaster, York and Adams counties, was reported by foresters of the Highway Department.

Friendly rivalry between the counties of Lancaster and York kept alive the tradition of the historic "War of the Roses". Lancaster's red rose and York's white rose provided a colorful treat for motorists 25 years ago, while Adams County roses of varied hues proclaimed "neutrality".

"SEE PENNSYLVANIA" ADVOCATED

The Pennsylvania Motor Federation sponsored a statewide "See Pennsylvania" campaign in 1932.

S. Edward Gable, president of the Federation and the Lancaster Automobile Club, pointed out that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania had much to offer motorists. He called on every city and town, every civic group and individuals, including farm folks, to aid in making the campaign a success, which was headed by R. B. Maxwell, of Harrisburg.

H. E. Trout, of Manheim, repre-

sented the Lancaster club on the general committee. He stated:

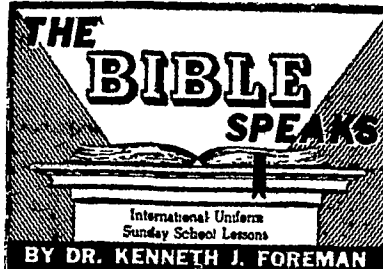
"Every effort will be made to bring motorists from other states into Pennsylvania and at the same time impress upon the people of this state that they need not go outside its borders to find scenic wonders, historic shrines and countless other attractions."

SET SAIL FOR HAWAII

How can one mentally set sail for the tropics by means of a salad in the form of a boat? Well, 25 years ago a housewife suggested ladies to try her Sail Away Salad. It called for:

"Select medium sized bananas with perfect skins, cut a slit lengthwise down the skin and spread apart, revealing the fruit. Cut the banana in slices in the skin, using a silver knife. Remove alternate slices (save them for fruit cups, ice cream, to put on cereals, etc.) and insert wedges of canned pineapple cut from the slices into the proper size. Place banana boats in a sea of shredded lettuce, and garnish up and down the boat with fluffy mayonnaise. Insert a paper sail on a toothpick at one end of the boat, and put a green cherry at the bow and a red one at the stern."

Meantime the observance of George Washington Bicentennial in the nation in 1932, stimulated an American craze for almost anything dated back to the Revolutionary period, and later periods as well, creating a demand for everything from an old oaken wood bucket to a wall bracket and ten plate stove.



Background Scripture: Genesis 29-33
Devotional Reading: Hosea 14.

Reconciled

Lesson for June 9, 1957

AT THE heart and beginning of the Christian life there is not a theory, or a set of propositions, but an experience. It is the experience which is sometimes called healing, for the broken tissues of life are made whole again. It is sometimes called conversion, literally a turning-around, for in it the direction and course of life is changed. It is sometimes called forgiveness, so that the church is called the fellowship of the forgiven. But there is another word still which sums up and expresses this central experience: Reconciliation. What this means can be seen in the story of a man who never really found himself—as no one does—short of being reconciled both with God and with man.



Dr. Foreman

Peace With God

There are two meanings (and more) of this word Reconciliation, and at the risk of insulting some reader's intelligence the difference between these meanings must be pointed out. In one meaning of the word, we say we are reconciled to something we can't help, as a cripple becomes reconciled to the loss of his legs, or a man is reconciled to his old age. Some people are "reconciled to God" only in this sense: they recognize his power and they bow to it—but they still don't like it and they do not love him. This is not true reconciliation in the Bible sense. True reconciliation means restoring a lost harmony, it means meeting with God in such a way that all the resentment, all the hostility and fear in our hearts is burned away by his Presence, and we feel ourselves at home with him. This is what happened, essentially, to Jacob at the brook where he wrestled with the mysterious stranger. Whatever we make of that story, it is

plain what Jacob thought about it. "I have seen the face of God," he said. Before that day, Jacob had had only one center of his interest: himself. After that day, he was God's man. He was really born again. He had been at cross-purposes with God, now he was reconciled. God's will was his will. Thinking correct thoughts about God is never enough. One must personally meet him, personally yield to him, be personally reconciled.

Peace With Man

Right along with reconciliation with God comes reconciliation with man. In Jacob's case, as with most persons, there was one particular man to whom he had to be reconciled—his brother Esau. When a man is converted, there is usually some particular person with whom he needs to become a brother again. It is an interesting fact that Jacob knew this well before his all-night meeting with God. But his idea of being reconciled with Esau was to buy him off, pay him to be friendly, by sending him large presents of fine cattle. After Jacob met with God, he somehow knew that this was not the way. The only thing was to meet his brother in person. What happened between them had to happen in their hearts, it was nothing that could be measured in money. And Jacob said a startling thing, something he could not have thought of saying 20 years before: "To see your face is like seeing the face of God."

Neither Without the Other

Peace with God and with man—they cannot be separated. No one can be really reconciled to God, who cherishes hate or envy or anger toward his fellow-men. And no one can be heart-reconciled with other persons who is a stranger to the love of God. The New Testament makes it quite clear who needs to be reconciled to whom. It is never said there that God needs to be reconciled to man; but always that man must be reconciled to God. It is man's heart that needs to be changed, not God's. Jesus put both of these reconciliations inseparably together. Matt. 5:23,24. If you are offering your gift at the altar—and this was a token of reconciliation with God—and at that very moment remember that your brother has something against you, stop right there. Leave your gift, and go. Be reconciled to your brother first, and then come and offer your gift to God. God desires the gift of man's heart; but he does not desire the gift of a heart which is unreconciled to a brother-man.

(Based on outline copyrighted by the Division of Christian Education, National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U. S. A. Released by Community Press Service.)