

FROM WHERE WE STAND

Stock Show 'Shows Off' Penna's Farming

In this column last November a headline read "Good Show — Poor Showing".

The Pennsylvania Livestock Exposition had just ended and we were concerned about the lack of spectators at the fine show staged in our magnificent Farm Show Buildings.

Each year the exposition has been growing; the quality of the livestock exhibits has been getting better; exhibitors have been coming from farther away to make use of Pennsylvania's fine facilities; and the prestige of the show is gaining each year. It is already on the show circuit schedule, along with The American Royal, The Eastern National, and the International Livestock Exposition, of some of the big livestock breeders and exhibitors from all over the eastern United States.

Last year one breed association held its national show in Harrisburg. This year another national breed show will be held in conjunction with our Pennsylvania exposition.

State Secretary of Agriculture, Dr. William L. Henning has described the show as an outstandingly fine livestock exhibition. The Secretary also expressed the belief, in a speech before a Lancaster County audience, recently that Pennsylvania is becoming increasingly important as a livestock state.

Coming as it does during the second week of November, the exposition should not interfere too greatly with farm work. Most of the field work will have been done by that time and tobacco stripping will not be pushing. There may still be considerable amounts of corn to be harvested during

the week, but it is hard to think of a week when weather and farm work are both any more well suited to a day off for a visit to a farm show.

It is true the large machinery exhibits which are a big drawing card at the farm show are absent at the Livestock Exposition but farmers and farm families will find no shortage of fine cattle, sheep and swine.

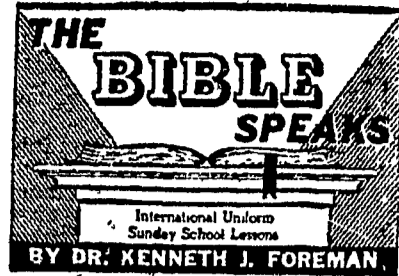
Last year one of the midwestern states (One of the so-called farm states) sent representatives to our Farm Show to study the operation and maintenance of the Pennsylvania exhibit. That Midwestern state, which has a State Fair complete with midway, found out that Pennsylvanians staged a better show at less cost than they could do, even with their midway attractions.

What we are trying to say is this: We feel the Pennsylvania Livestock Exposition, November 7 to 12, is worthy of acclaim. We think the farmers of Lancaster County could spend a profitable day in Harrisburg this week. We feel the show is worthy of your support.

We will be very disappointed if we can write this year, "Good Show—Poor Showing". We would like to make it "Good Show—Fine Showing."

At least that's how it looks from where we stand.

During the next three days many rural residents will see small troops of tiny ghosts and goblins along country roads. We urge all motorists to be careful. The goblin you save might be your own child.



Bible Material: Psalm 1, Romans 12.
Devotional Reading: Colossians 3:1-4, 12-17.

Responding to God

Lesson for October 30, 1960

GOD is to be believed in, trusted, adored. This is true, but not the whole truth. If the faith and trust and adoration stop right there, if they never lead to anything else, then they are no longer what they ought to be. A certain man used to go on a binge periodically, and at the height of one (or the bottom of it!) used to send his wife a large box of roses with an adoring note. He may have meant it; but he was a bad husband. His "adoration" of his wife made no real difference with his life. He was the same booze-hound after his marriage as before, just the same irresponsible play-boy as always. On the bank of a southern river there is a kind of concrete wall, several yards long but not connected with any kind of building. That wall was originally intended to support an end of a bridge; but the bridge was never built, so the concrete abutment stands there, in the way of the farmer who plows that river-side field. So "faith" in God, if it leads to nothing, is like that bridge-pier, only a nuisance. As James put it, faith without works is dead.



Dr. Foreman

third, God showers blessing on man by way of thanks to it is actually the other way. First, God does so much for (especially through Christ's sacrificial life and death) that notices this; second, the grateful to God for his gifts; third, the man of his life in service, not at all of rewarding God, not at all as laying a claim on God, of love and a thankful heart.

The first way this man will show, is in his responsibility. He recognizes as the director and guide of life, he thinks first of "What will people think of me?" but "What will God think of me?" (This does not come suddenly a habit of mind that has been learned.) Martin Niemöller, German minister who had been a naval officer, explained how that he could have "buckled under" Hitler and his death. "It was simple," Niemöller said afterwards. "I had a responsibility, Christian responsibility, taking orders from God above all others."

As a sense of responsibility grows, character grows. A man does not acquire character by thinking about it. The best way to become a Christian character is to set aside certain times each week for practice, as you practice baseball or chess.

Responsibility and Service

In Old Testament times, men made sacrifices by destroying things they sacrificed or at least withdrawing it from use. Paul sets out (in Romans) the new Christian idea. We stand now that to sacrifice something to God means to put it to use for him. When Paul speaks of our bodies as a "living sacrifice," no doubt some of the Christians of Rome may have wondered what could mean human sacrifice. But of course he did not mean human sacrifice. Anyone who will take time to read Romans 12 can see how deep earth all this is. Paul does not concentrate the reader's mind on great crises, extraordinary opportunities for martyrdom. He speaks of the ordinary everyday work of living with other people. Do you love and adore God? show you mean it by the way you live with other people.

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by "going all out to find new markets at home and abroad," and by improving credit and marketing services to farmers.

The final step in Operation Safeguard calls for creation of a "council of representative working farmers and ranchers to advise the President on farm programs." His main objective, Mr. Nixon says, would be to develop (Turn to Page 5)

Farmer Injured By Cornpicker

Robert McSparran, forty, Peach Bottom, while working alone on his farm Monday, suffered severe injury to his right hand when it was caught in a corn picker.

McSparran was admitted to the Lancaster General Hospital for surgery. Attendants said part of his hand had to be amputated.

After the accident occurred he ran to his home and his wife, Charlotte, took him to the hospital by automobile. He was admitted at 4:20 p.m., attendants said.

USE CORN PICKER CAREFULLY

For safe and efficient operation, A. L. Swearingen, extension agricultural engineer, urges keeping the corn picker in good working condition. Otherwise loss of corn in the field is high, and accidents are more likely. A corn picker can snap an arm or hand as easily as a tough ear of corn, so he warns that carelessness around a corn picker pays off in painful accidents.

Rural Rhythms

HUSKING TIME

By Carol Dean Huber

At husking time in Autumn Dad used to say, "Now Son, You must work a little harder. Or we never will be done."

The son has now become a man. And he secretly is glad to see that in the cornfield He can husk more corn than Dad.

THIS WEEK

—In Washington

With Clinton Davidson

Nixon Program



Davidson

Republican Presidential candidate Richard Nixon agrees, in general, with the farm programs and policies advocated by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, but thinks more emphasis should be placed on raising farm income.

Mr. Nixon, like Mr. Benson, favors voluntary controls on production and flexible price supports based on a percentage of the average price received by farmers over a period of past years.

In contrast with his rival for the Presidency, Sen. John Kennedy, Mr. Nixon would pay farmers out of surplus CCC stocks for taking crop land out of production. Mr. Kennedy would make land retirement a condition for receiving price supports.

Mr. Nixon divides his farm program proposals into two categories, one of which he calls "Operation Consume," aimed at reducing surpluses and the other, "Operation Safeguard," to prevent their being built up again. Operation Consume "Surpluses were accumulated because of government policies which encouraged excessive production. Therefore it is the responsibility of the government to reduce surpluses which depress farm prices," Mr. Nixon said.

He proposes a four-point program which he calls "Operation Consume," to include:

First, a "sharp intensification" of the Food for Peace Program "to join with other surplus-producing nations to assist the hungry people of the world through the United Nations."

Second, set aside a portion of our surpluses to create a strategic food reserve, to be stored near large population centers for use in an emergency.

Third, use surpluses to compensate farmers for a temporary land conservation and retirement program.

Fourth, a program to encourage farmers to convert their surplus grains into low cost canned meat, powdered eggs and for distribution to needy people at home and abroad.

Operation Safeguard

When surpluses have been reduced the second part of Mr. Nixon's farm plan would go into effect. It includes flexible price supports based on a percentage of the average market price of the immediately preceding crop years, a proposal advocated by the Farm Bureau and Secretary Benson.

Mr. Nixon says he would emphasize the rural development program for creating industrial employment in rural areas for low income and part time farmers.

He would seek an easing of the "cost-price squeeze" by helping farmers increase their bargaining power through producer cooperatives,

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