

## From Where We Stand . . .

# MAN, Important Part of Management

We get to see a fair portion of this Garden Spot County every week of the year

As we drive along the country roads, we can't help being struck by the differences in the farms along the way

We would like to say that all the farms we see in this most prosperous county are all show places. The truth is there are probably more farms in this county that could be called show places than in any other area of this size in the world. But we have to admit that not all the farms look like the covers on the national farm magazines.

True, there are many that would put to shame some of the so-called beauty spots from around the country. There are many more that are not dressed in finery, but you can see signs of a highly successful and profitable operation

But in any drive around the county you will see some farms where the farmer is obviously having trouble.

If you examine one of these less-prosperous farms closely, you will find that the differences in the farms is not so much in the kind or fertility of the soil. The differences in the basic buildings are not so great. Chances are the differences in the amount of capital or credit available are not really too great. In many cases the differences do not depend to any great extent on how hard the farmer or his family works at making a living

Usually the difference lies in the farmer's ability to make and carry out sound management decisions

Good management includes organization of the farm, efficient use of labor, choice of the right enterprises, adoption of new and proven farming methods, and the selection of profitable marketing arrangements

A generation ago farming was largely a matter of muscle and manpower; today, success in farming lies more in the use of mind, machines, markets and management.

The University has come up with a list of guides for the MAN in management.

Farm management specialists suggest that the successful farmer will concentrate on the most profitable enterprise. There are a great number of enterprises that can fit into the farming community of Lancaster County, but out of this large number there are a few which have always been more profitable than others. Concentrate on the profitable ones.

The business must be large enough to return the net needed to maintain the family. If the gross is too small, the net will also be small. But this is not to say that size is the only consideration in a farming enterprise

In any size business you must use labor efficiently. This most costly item is becoming a more precious commodity every day. The value of labor lies not so much in how much is available, but in how efficiently the available supply is used

But perhaps the most important single factor is to get high yields from whatever crop or livestock is in the farming program. This is doubly important since the best way to cut unit costs

is to have more product per unit to sell. There is really nothing new or startling in these guides, but we each need to step back once in a while and ask ourselves, "Are we doing the best possible job of management in this business?"

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

## Stacked Cake

Ambrosia, Nectar for the Gods, or even Omar Khayyam's loaf of bread in the wilderness comes up wanting when compared with "stacked pie" the way mountain women make it in the hills of Virginia and North Carolina.

The aroma of that old delicacy is enough to titillate the olfactory lobes of the most immovable, and drive to absolute frenzy those of us who practically cut our milk teeth on stacked pie and good, thick country cream.

We suppose there are as many variations on the basic recipe as there are cooks in the mountain clans that have preserved the idea from the dawn of recorded history. But the basic ingredients are always the same. A cookie layer and a layer of fruit.

Most any fruit will do, but most of the old-time cooks say the only really acceptable filling is cooked, dried-apples with a little brown sugar added during the cooking.

The name, too, varies. Some insist it is a cake, while others declare it is a pie, but by whatever name it is called, it is spoken of with near-reverence by those who have eaten it.

Even the very act of eating has endless variations. There are those who say the desert or snack is best consumed fresh from the oven while the cookie layer is still crisp and crunchy and the whole thing can be taken up in the fingers. Others of us maintain that the pie is good on the second day and a little better near the end of the week when the juice of the fruit layer has soaked all through the cookie layer.

But however or whenever you eat it, a generous portion of cream enhances the spooning quality and certainly does not detract from the flavor.

If by now you are not convinced, look on page five for the recipe submitted by Mary Cooper and try it for yourself.

If you do, you will soon be just as enthusiastic as we are.

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

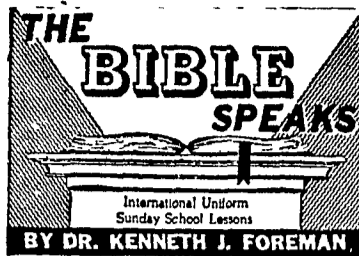
## Wench Or Winch?

We believe a poultryman in Snyder County might have come up with a solution to the labor problem.

According to a report in a statewide farm publication this poultryman has a home-made WENCH which opens and closes all the windows in his chicken house at once.

Now if he can just train her to gather the eggs, he will just about have this labor situation licked.

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



Bible Material: Isaiah 53, Acts 8 1-3; 9 1-9, 22 3-11, II Corinthians 5 18-21, Ephesians 1 3-10, 2 1-10, Colossians 1 15-22, I Timothy 2 5-6  
Devotional Reading: Psalm 107 1-9

## God's Call

Lesson for November 18, 1962

THERE is a word older than the Christian religion to express what happens to a man when God gets hold of him. The word is "saved." To its hearers in times past the word meant rescued, delivered, set free. That is still what it means, though many Christians are not aware of it. Some people, especially people without religion, think that when a man becomes a Christian he gives up his freedom and his pleasure, and thereafter lives a tied-down wretched life. Quite the contrary. The Christian is not tied, he is untied, not chained but free, set free.

Dr. Foreman and his pleasure, and thereafter lives a tied-down wretched life. Quite the contrary. The Christian is not tied, he is untied, not chained but free, set free.

**Saved from what?**  
So much is said about this in the New Testament that we can take only one single passage of the many that have been listed for this lesson: Ephesians 2:1-10. The great word here is "made alive." The new Christian hasn't stopped living, he just never knew before what it is to live. The difference between before and after is the difference between death and life. What kind of life is the "dead" life? Three things are said of it: it is a life enslaved by the "spirit of disobedience"; it is a life enslaved to impulses and passions shared with the beasts; it is a life under "wrath." To put it into our everyday language, we may say that what God saves us from is (1) the habit of disobedience to God (and how self-destructive it is to be living as an enemy of Life!); (2) the habit of piggish self-indulgence; and (3) an existence shadowed by the constant fact that one has turned one's back on God himself. From all this, God calls us away.

**Saved by what?**  
A reader will object at this point. Does this mean that all

Christians were at one time criminals, outright and outrageous sinners? Do I have to be God's enemy before I can be his friend? Not at all. Many readers of these lines cannot remember a time when they did not think of themselves as Christians. In many cities there are "rescue missions" in the dirtiest and meanest parts of town, for derelicts, hoboes, down-and-outs. These rescue missions do a great deal of good. But there are also what can be called Prevention Missions if they do their job right, ordinary run-of-mine unpretentious main-line Christian churches, which by their life and work are every day saving their young people from starting on the road that ends in Skid Row.

Whether it's a prevention or a rescue mission, what we're all either dragged out of or kept out of, is all the same thing. So what is it that saves us? Again it's all the same. We are saved by "grace," that is, God might have let us go—"good riddance to bad rubbish." But instead, he cared intensely for us, the pure and holy God actually loved and loves the soiled and selfish race of man. The point is that it is not because we were so good, God was bound to save us. He was so good that he saved us.

**Saved through what?**  
One thing is made clear all through the Bible. If man,—the race of man or some particular man—is going to be saved, he cannot save himself. God saves him; God's grace, that is to say his freely given love, saves us. But a life preserver will not hold a man up if he will not take hold of it. A word of wisdom might, as well be a word of foolishness if no one pays any attention.

**Saved for what?**  
If a lifeguard has rescued a drowning man at the beach, the rescued man will not be so silly as to set up a tent beside the lifeguard's chair and every five minutes for the rest of the summer come to thank the lifeguard again. He will be eternally grateful for having been rescued. But if he never thought before, he may well think now: My life was almost washed away, and now it has been given back to me: what shall I do with it? So when God's call comes to a person, it is not a call to a perpetual vacation, it is a call to work. We are saved not because what we have done earns the priceless love of God. We are saved to do the kind of work that God can do only through human beings,—saved to work with God.

(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.)

## Now Is The Time . . .

BY MAX SMITH

### To Winterize Motors

All farm trucks, tractors, and motors should either be drained of their water systems or tilled with anti-freeze before freezing weather arrives. Cold snaps come quickly at this time of the year and serious damage may result unless proper attention is given. All machinery should be housed to protect the metal from water and snow which causes rust.

### To Feed Calves Top Quality Hay

Young dairy calves under one year of age should be getting the best quality hay in the barn, legume hay is strongly recommended because of the protein and mineral content. Free choice of good hay will develop large middles and greater body capacity.

### To Add Phosphate To Farm Manure

Soil tests reveal that the majority of soils are low in available phosphorus; barnyard manure is also low in phosphorus; this means that the addition of super-phosphate in the gutters of the dairy barn or in the steer pens will increase greatly the value of the manure; the rate for dairy barns is 1½ pounds per cow per day and in the steer pens about 6 to 8 pounds feeding.

### To Provide Exercise For Yearling Heifers

Yearling dairy heifers need not be housed in a warm barn and should have access to an outside exercise lot daily. Many thrifty heifers are wintered in open sheds with only protection from rain and prevailing winds. The ration may consist largely of quality hay and silage with limited grain per head per week applied just before bedding is added.



MAX M. SMITH

### Farm Income Tax Course Offered

A two-day short course on farm income tax and social security will be presented by The Pennsylvania State University, Dec. 10-11. For application blanks and further information, write Director of Short Courses, 211 Armsby Building, College of Agriculture, The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania.

### Lancaster Farming

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