

From Where We Stand . . .

What Does The Woollybear Say?

The woollybears are back!

Lancaster is about to lose its weather station, but we will still have the woollybear.

As you drive along almost any country road at this time of year you are apt to see several fuzzy caterpillars scurrying along.

Some of these will be the banded woollybears — the caterpillar you can use to predict the severity of the coming winter; at least that's what they say.

We have never found out who "they" are, but they go right on predicting the weather as revealed by the woollybear.

This caterpillar is black on each end with a band of orange-red in the middle. If you should pick one of them up it will curl into a tight ball of orange and black fuzz.

According to the legend (believers will please excuse the use of the word), if black covers most of the caterpillar, the winter will be severe, but if there is more orange, a mild winter is in store. A good way to remember which color predicts mildness is to think of orange as the column of red "mercury" in a thermometer. A wide band of red means a high reading on the thermometer, or a mild temperature. A narrow band of red means a low thermometer and a more severe winter.

No one has yet proven that the banded woollybear can be depended on as an accurate weather prophet. It seems likely that this can not be proven, but a few studies by the American Museum of Natural History indicate that there might be some correlation.

If you want to try your hand at prophesying the winter, we suggest you don't base your prediction on one caterpillar. Find as many as you can and take the average of all of them.

It has been found that some woollybears are more reliable than others, and you might just be unlucky enough to come across a living woollybear, and then where would you be?

According to others (we are just not sure who) some other insects are useful in predicting winter weather. If hornet nests are placed high in trees (some say low in trees), it signifies a mild winter. Frost is supposedly six weeks away when you hear the first katydid, and if mud dauber wasps build close to the ground, the summer is supposed to be dry.

But still the black and orange caterpillar is most widely accepted as a prognosticator of winter weather, just as the groundhog is the harbinger of spring.

In any event, don't burn your red flannels and cancel the fuel delivery no matter what the woollybear tells you.

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

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Poultry Optimists

"We're coming back stronger than ever."

This is the view expressed by the planners of the annual Northeastern

Poultry Producers Council (NEPPCO) convention.

They say that the northeastern poultry producer has been taking a pessimistic viewpoint for several years, but is now developing a sort of enthusiasm which has not been seen for a long time.

For several years now, they say, the eyes of the industry have been looking back over increasingly stooped shoulders at the mushrooming growth of the Dixie egg producer. The subsequent overflow of egg production from the southeast left a permanent scar on the previously well-entrenched northeastern grower.

Now, say several of the veteran observers of the scene, the southern mushroom has reached maturity and the egg producer in the Northeast has not only adjusted to the tumult from the Deep South but is staging a comeback that will be remarkable to watch in the months and years ahead.

We all know that egg production in the Northeast has undergone a revolution in the past year or so, and it appears that the revolution has not yet run its course.

There are processors who are in the market for more eggs produced in this area. Many of these processors are willing to pay a premium for high quality local eggs if they can get them in a large and uniform volume. Processors have found that shipped eggs, no matter how high in quality when packed, will not retain their quality for very long.

We believe there is a good reason for optimism in the Northeast egg producing community. We believe there is still room for egg producers in this rich market area. While the Southeastern boys might have got the jump on us and may be able to cut costs of production, we still have the markets to our advantage.

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

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Dairy farmers demonstrated the efficiency of American agriculture in 1962. From the smallest cow population on record, dairy producers obtained an all-time high milk output — 125.8 billion pounds. Unfavorable weather conditions during 1962, in several of the leading dairy regions of the nation, made this production record all the more remarkable.

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Measure of Greatness — From the Howard, S D, Miner Co. Pioneer: "When you meet a really great man, he seems so simple and modest you gain a new faith in your own possibilities."

See Your Country — From the Jackson, Mo. Pioneer: "A general show of pride in our country would do us no harm right now. And the best way to generate such honest enthusiasm . . . is to see some of it."

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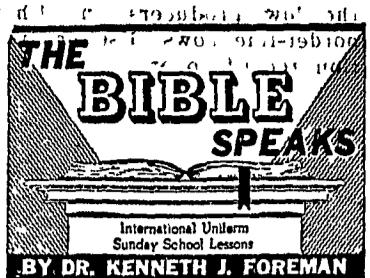
No more jokes about Limburger cheese, please! Cheese makers tell us that there's a fast developing taste for this product. Limburger cheese production in 1962 was up 25% over the year before.

James Madison is known as the "Father of the Constitution." Madison's ideas were embodied in the Virginia plan, which became the basis for the Constitution, and his speeches and attempts at compromise often kept the constitutional convention from breaking up.

More than five million veterans are GI insurance policyholders, according to the Veterans Administration.

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Forgiveness

Lesson for September 15, 1963

Bible Material: Genesis 37 through 50
Devotional Reading: Matthew 5:38-44

THE whole story of Joseph in Egypt makes one of the most fascinating tales in the world. There is not a miracle in it and yet it is more wonderful than many a story of magic, white or black. It is the story of a slave boy who rose to a throne all his own. He came just as close to being king as a man could be, and certainly wielded power not second even to that of the Pharaoh.



Dr. Foreman's way, is not a name, but a title, like King or Emperor. There is just one point in that story which takes our attention this week: the climax of the plot, we might call it, where Joseph finally confronts his brothers face to face, has those ruthless men in his power . . . and forgives them!

Love is the basis

What might have been a story of vengeance—evil for evil—turns out to be a story of good . . . good that is beyond most people's imagination even; returning good for evil. Joseph had never read the New Testament, and yet he acted just as if he had been reading the sermon on the mount. He has in his power the men who plotted against his life, and yet he forgives them. Why? The word "love" is not used in this story. Joseph himself may have been a sentimental man, but his biographer was certainly not. Joseph was brave, and chivalrous and loyal, but those adjectives are not used by the inspired story-teller. He doesn't have to use the word. Just try telling the story to people who never heard it before, and ask them. Why did Joseph forgive his brothers? They will probably give the natural reply: He must have loved them very much. That's very clear, isn't it? What other motive could produce such whole-hearted forgiveness? So-

calm forgiveness; on any other basis, isn't, the real thing. Men "forgive" others for show, or because it's demanded of them by society, or to get rid of an unpleasantness . . . but the result is coldness and aloof suspicion, not true forgiveness.

Repentance the condition

But the day when Joseph forgave his brothers was not the first day he had seen them. Why didn't he forgive his brothers on sight? Why the delay? Why all that business of the state dinner, and the cup in the sack of grain? Couldn't he have forgiven his brothers right away? The reason for his waiting lay in the fact that when the brothers came to Egypt the first time, Joseph had no way of knowing what they were like now. In more than 20 years, much can happen. Had they changed or were they all the same conscienceless devils they used to be? Joseph had to find out. The Judah who so eagerly offered his life for the life of his brother Benjamin was a different man from the Judah who sold his brother Joseph into slavery. Probably the others were different too; Joseph, a good judge of character, may have seen in their faces that they sympathized and agreed with Judah. Something real, something new had entered the picture. This new thing was repentance. The meaning of that word is transformation-of-the-mind, a new way of looking at life. True repentance is not a flash of regret, it is a continuing change of heart. Without it there can be no forgiveness. Readiness to forgive, yes; but not forgiveness. Not even God offers forgiveness to those who will not repent.

Action is the proof

If forgiveness like repentance is an inward thing, an attitude, how can we tell when it is genuine? Well, the New Testament speaks of the "fruits of repentance" and might well speak of the "fruits of forgiveness." We have good reason to believe that Judah had repented because of the way he acted about Benjamin and Jacob. We have equally good reason for being sure that Joseph really forgave his brothers, by what he proceeded to do for them. True forgiveness is not an eraser to wipe off the past and leave the blackboard clean. It is not a disinfectant to destroy the germs of hate. Rather, forgiveness is positive, creative. It draws a fresh new picture of life; it brings health. The forgiver proves himself by serving those he forgives. You can never see a forgiving spirit; but you can see such a spirit in the actions it inspires.

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Now Is The Time . . .

BY MAX SMITH



MAX SMITH

To Topdress Alfalfa
Stands of alfalfa that are to remain hay for another year could be treated this fall with an application of phosphate and potash fertilizer, the use of 300 to 400 lbs per acre of an 0-20-20 or 0-15-30 will strengthen the plants and increase yields next summer. This application made after the removal of the last cutting is strongly advised.

To Segregate Shipped Cattle
The introduction of feeder cattle into the county will be heavy in the next few months. The danger of shipping fever is present with the movement of any kind of livestock. When new cattle are brought to the farm or into the barn, it is essential that these cattle do not come in contact with acclimated animals, or are not permitted to eat or drink from the same equipment. Feeders cannot be too careful in keeping these animals separate.

To Pack Trench Silos
Many trench silos will be filled in the coming month. In preparing the old trench for the fresh silage it is best to clean out all weeds and old silage and smooth down the sides, if they are of dirt fill. Also, in order to prevent the dry soil along the sides from soaking up the juices in the silage and creating a mold, it is advised to soak down the dirt sides just prior to filling. A heavy wheel tractor should be used during the filling operation to compact the forage as firm as possible. Seal the top

of the silo with plastic, lime stone, or sawdust within 48 hours after filling.
To Beware Of Silo Gas
Don't be guilty of breathing in poisonous gas from your freshly cut silage, in the most drouthy parts of the county this problem could be as serious as last fall. Be sure there is plenty of fresh air moving in the silo and the silo chute before you go near it. Run the blower for several minutes before entering; open the windows, etc.
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