

From Where We Stand . . .

It's Farm Show Time!

As this is being written the sky is blue, the sun is shining, and its warmth is turning last weekend's ice to water and chasing it down the street. We hope that as you read this a similar condition will still prevail. But, friends, it's Farm Show time, and regardless of the weatherman's mild prediction we know better, don't we? Remember last year? At Farm Show time we can forget about the weather forecast, put on our boots, and start shoveling. But maybe this will be the year to break the precedent. After all, Christmas 1964 was the first one in five years that wasn't white. Don't count on it, but let's hope that will be the case.

The 49th Pennsylvania Farm Show is going to be a dandy! Biggest ever — nearly 11,000 exhibits; \$63,000 in premiums; four nights of entertainment; judging; demonstrations; association meetings.

The 13-acre Farm Show Building promises to be a lively place for the next few days. The biggest thing of its kind, it is the event that our 4-H and FFA young people have been pointing toward all year. It will draw commercial exhibits from nineteen states, including Pennsylvania.

So weather or not, there will be a Farm Show. Hope we'll see you there.

★ ★ ★ ★

Can't, or Won't?

Why is it that folks will so often say they can't do something you ask of them when they really mean they won't?

Of course, we know the answer to

that question just as you do. When someone requests something of us that we don't particularly care to do we don't tell them (generally) that we won't do it. That would perhaps be too blunt and direct, and would soon result in our being classed as very disagreeable and uncooperative people. So to spare the feelings of others, and to make ourselves a little less objectionable, we regretfully plead that we can't.

Actually the meaning of these two words is very different. When we say we can't do something we are implying that it would not be physically possible for us to do it. When we say we won't do it we mean we will not, we don't want to, and we ain't going to! A different emphasis altogether.

Or, to look at it another way, one is a reason and the other is simply an excuse.

Think about that, and the next time someone tells you they can't do something you ask of them ask yourself — for Heaven's sake don't ask them! — if that person means can't, or whether he really means won't. And the next time someone requests something of you that you don't particularly want to do, you might pause a moment and reflect whether you feel strongly enough about the request to tell him you won't do it. If it is physically possible for you to do it, and it is a reasonable request, why not give it a try? If we work at it perhaps we can virtually eliminate that phony word "can't" from the English language — at least from our immediate vocabularies. It might be surprising to see how much more can be done when can't is eliminated!

What Do YOU Think?

Improved Tobacco

(Continued from Page 1)

keting agreements with tobacco growers uses the official Department of Agriculture grading system as a basis for quality. This involves three grades of wrapper, two of filler, three of straight strip, two of frosted, and a "no grade" classification. By definition, if filler and wrapper grades are not separated by the grower, his tobacco automatically falls into the "X" or, straight strip grade. Using a hypothetical example, but basing prices largely on those that prevailed in 1963, this buyer suggested that if an "X-2" grade brought 25 cents, the top grade wrapper leaves "C-1" would proportionately bring about 32 cents. For that 7 cent differential can the grower afford to produce the top grade in quantity? Many authorities feel that he can profit by "cleaning up" his tobacco, and by sorting and sizing. Again, his market must determine this.

This increased demand for low-priced cigarette tobacco has resulted in advances in the price of that commodity. That would seem to cause buyers here to pay higher prices for local straight strip, as evidenced in the recently completed tobacco buying season.

ports that carryover stocks of filler-type Pennsylvania leaf are the largest in recent years. They report that production of Type 41 was reduced 5 per cent this year; that 1964 U.S. cigar consumption in 1964 increased nearly 25 per cent over 1963, and that cigar exports were also up by 25 per cent, that less than 1 per cent of cigars consumed in the US are imported. This assortment of facts does not add up to make much sense. We're growing less, consuming more, exporting more, and yet our carryover supplies are increasing! Some light was shed on this dilemma this week in Washington at a meeting of USDA tobacco officials and industry leaders. One tobacco company president gave the only possible explanation that would balance the above equation—the cigar companies are blending considerable amounts of low-grade cigarette and smoking tobaccos in their cheaper-priced cigars and cigarillos (small, mild cigars).

Perhaps this new development can somehow be resolved for Lancaster growers by their concentration on producing a quality product, but it seems to this reporter that, at least for the moment, the only companies that will be interested in quality filler are those producing a large quantity of quality cigars.

There are 325 covered bridges in Pennsylvania.

Every year, Michigan hunters kill 100,000 deer.

Charles, County High In 5-Acre Corn Contest

The results of the Pennsylvania Corn Club's annual 5-acre corn contest recently released by Penn State University showed that John H. Charles, Millersville R1, had top yield in the county.

Using a single cross hybrid (Funk G-4680) Charles obtained a yield of 202.1 bushels per acre. This was good enough to give him the runner-up position in the statewide, 216-farmer field. The high for the state in the hand harvested class was scored by Robert Sterrett of Grove City, Pa., with 223.2 bushels per acre.

Although there are two classes for farmers to enter—hand harvested and machine harvested—Lancaster County had no entries in the latter class, but had 16 entries in the hand harvested class.

Last year's state winner in that class was Fied Frey, Quarryville R2.

(Continued on Page 16)

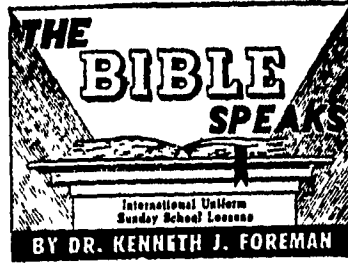
Lanc. County Tobacco Assn. Elects Stehman

At the association's annual meeting this week the membership elected Jacob C. Stehman, Lancaster R6, to succeed Harold B. Endslow, Marietta R1, as president of the Lancaster County Tobacco Growers Assn.

Endslow, who served as president for 11 years, was named as vice president.

Re-elected were Marlin Casel, Manheim R1, secretary; Leroy Funk, Washington Boro R1, treasurer.

The election was held in the Lancaster County Farm Bureau Cooperative Ass'n building on Dillerville Road, Lancaster.



He Was Tempted

Lesson for January 10, 1965

Background Scripture: Matthew 4:1-11. Devotional Reading: Matthew 3:13-17.

Where and how is a man most likely to be tempted? When you try to answer this, you will discover that while temptations can meet a person anywhere, any time, he is most open to temptation right in the area of his strongest interests. A man who is ambitious to hold public office will be strongly tempted to compromise or to lie in order to make his ambitions come true.



Dr. Foreman A woman who could not ordinarily be tempted to do a mean thing, may be tempted to meanness—even to covetousness, lying and theft—for the sake of her children. Where the heart is, there the temptations will be.

Jesus illustrates this rule. We can understand his temptations better if we understand them as suggestions in the area of his central interest, the strange Kingdom which he had begun to establish. He knew there was to be a kingdom, knew he was to be king . . . but how?

Three blind alleys

Jesus desired the Kingdom above all things. Seek it first, he said later to his friends; and he sought it first always. But what kind of king, what kind of kingdom? In the first temptation (following the order in Matthew) he is tempted to turn stones into bread,—that is, to be an "economic Messiah." If he could turn stones into bread, why not into money, jewels, arms and armor,—anything? Certainly the needy people of the world need to be fed, the sick healed; but Jesus knew that physical needs are not the basic ones. Then he was tempted to bring in the Kingdom by another kind of miracle—jump off the high temple roof and land like a bird, unharmed. It would give him a hearing, people would listen . . . but Jesus declined to follow the tempter's line. He would not work miracles to show off, not even to gain the hearing he must have. Then he was tempted to fall down and worship the

Trimble

(Continued from Page 1)

the Todd 88R hybrid which yielded 120 bushels per acre in his 4-H project plot.

The 4-H corn roundup was judged by John Yocum, superintendent of the P.S.U. Southeastern Research Laboratory, Manheim R1.

The first ten places in the 22-entry contest were as follows:

- 1, Paul Trimble, Quarryville R1;
- 2, Kenneth Hess, Strasburg R1;
- 3, Annette Long, Lititz R3;
- 4, David Funk, Washington Boro R1;
- 5, James W. Houser, Lampeter;
- 6, Gary Porter, Washington Boro R1;
- 7, Joseph Wivell, Columbia R1;
- 8, Jay Marlin Bollinger, Denver R2;
- 9, Eugene Bollinger, Denver R2;
- 10, Darryl Edwards, Ephrata R1.

tempter himself; practically this meant borrowing the devil's methods to accomplish God's purposes. An easy temptation that has ruined many; but Jesus would not give in to it.

He was tempted

In later weeks we shall have time to think of what kind of kingdom he really desired. Right now let us give another look at the temptations. The first thing to be observed is that Jesus was really tempted. Now you cannot tempt me to try to high-jump over a barn. You can't tempt me to eat moldy bacon and, it's disgusting. No man can be tempted to do something he knows very well he can't do, or to do something it sickens him to think of. A real temptation has a to urge you to do something you can do and something that looks attractive at the time.

The good versus the best

But if Jesus was perfectly good, how could he be tempted with anything bad? The point is that some of the temptations were not to do bad things at all. He was tempted to create food, to give the people something to admire, to give a public demonstration of the protecting power of God. These were good deeds, not bad. The hidden trap was: these were not the best. What the best was, we can see from later studies in Matthew. The point now is that if Jesus had yielded, in each case he would have found himself in a blind alley, one that did not lead to the true Kingdom of God. Some one has said that the good is the enemy of the best; to accept the good when the best is possible, is to give in to a common temptation.

(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



MAX SMITH

To Keep Bedding Under Dairy Cows

The high producing udder of a dairy cow resting upon cold, bare concrete is not recommended for success in the dairy business. Some form of bedding should be under the cow at all times—even though extra effort is needed to accomplish this practice. Chilled udders may bring on a number of udder problems and reduce milk production. Dairy men with stall barns are urged to give this matter careful attention.

To Service Equipment

During the winter months many machinery service people will give special rates on getting tractors and other machinery in better condition. Farmers are urged to survey their service needs and get the work done before spring work arrives.

To Be Interested In Land Use

Farmers have a big stake in land use planning and zoning, there is considerable activity in many townships throughout the county and farm interests should be represented. Again we urge that land owners take active part in this project in every community in order to help plan organized growth and community improvement.

To Adjust Insurance Coverage

To insure a building and property for original cost may have been satisfactory prior to World War II. However, we would like to point out that the replacement cost comes closer to the figure that should be carried on farm buildings. We'd like to suggest that farm property owners examine their insurance coverage and be certain they are sufficiently covered. If it has not been done recently, it might be risky to keep putting it off.

Lancaster Farming
Lancaster County's Own Farm Weekly
P. O. Box 266 - Lititz, Pa.
Offices:
22 E. Main St.
Lititz, Pa.
Phone - Lancaster
394-3047 or
Lititz 626-2191
Don Timmons, Editor
Robert G. Campbell, Advertising Director
Established November 4, 1955. Published every Saturday by Lancaster Farming, Lititz, Pa.
Second Class Postage paid at Lititz, Pa. and at additional mailing offices.