

## From Where We Stand . . .

### More Money For County Extension

We applaud the action taken this week by State Representative Sherman L. Hill in introducing a bill to eliminate the unrealistic ceiling on the amount of money counties can appropriate for agricultural extension work.

The extension service is a joint venture of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Penn State University, and the counties. Hill's bill would relieve county commissioners of the \$20,000 limit which they can now appropriate for agricultural extension, and would reword the law to permit it to cover home economics extension also.

It is unrealistic to suppose that the extension needs of all counties are the same. As the law now operates, a prime agricultural county such as Lancaster has the same appropriation limit as any non-agricultural or small population county.

We urge your support for Rep. Hill's proposal — give it to him in writing. Our county commissioners should have the right to meet this appropriation need as they see it, and home economics extension should be as one with agricultural extension.

### Futures Market Report Added

On your way to the editorial page this week you may have noticed something new on page 2. In view of the increasing local interest in futures trading, particularly cattle, we plan to carry the latest available Chicago closing futures prices as a weekly feature on the Market Report page.

Thursday closing prices on hog futures, and on Maine potatoes at New York, will also be reported regularly.

The addition of this report is part of our continuing effort to supply Lancaster County farmers with information of value. To best serve you, we would

appreciate your comments on this futures market report. And, as we have stressed previously, your comments on any material we carry, or on things you think we should carry, are always welcome.

### Meat-Buying Habits Studied

The meat-buying habits of the American consumer is the subject of an all-out industry survey which is being made on a nationwide basis on behalf of the meat industry.

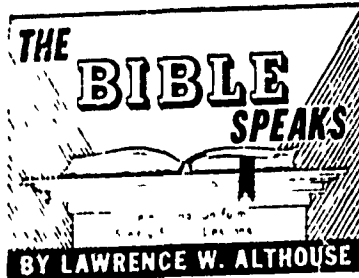
The survey is being conducted by a private market research firm and financed jointly by the USDA and the National Live Stock and Meat Board.

Through interviews, at least 3000 housewives will be quizzed on frequency of serving various meats and the reasons; purchase practices; patterns of preparation and use; reactions to frozen meat; "images" of meat; and background information on the respondents.

The purpose of the study is to learn why the consumer buys what she does, and why she doesn't buy something else. It will also examine the consumer's knowledge of meat quality, her attitudes toward service and self-service types of meat merchandising, and her awareness of proper meat cookery procedures.

In addition, the study will question consumers on use of new recipes, and new ideas in menu planning, and will consider the effects of outdoor cookery on consumer attitudes.

The findings of these, and many other factors will be categorized by backgrounds of respondents, by family size, education, occupation, community size, parental eating patterns, and income. It should yield a lot of valuable information to the meat industry, and may dictate changes in meat handling that will, in time, filter down to the farmer himself.



### Beyond Being Sorry

Lesson for February 12, 1967

Background Scripture: Lev. 13 and 14.  
Devotional Reading: Job 5

"What have I done to deserve this?" How often pastors hear that cry from people in hospital beds. Despite the teaching of Christ, many people still assume that suffering and sickness are sent as punishment from God.



Eliphaz, supposedly a friend, said to calamity-stricken Job: "Who ever perished being innocent?" Job's misfortunes, he was sure, were the result of some sin he had committed. If Job were innocent, Eliphaz thought, he would not be suffering. It was not so strange a concept, for most people in those days reasoned in that manner.

### Innocent Suffer Too

So too in the first century A.D. it was generally assumed that all suffering was sent by God as punishment for sin. "Who sinned," they had asked Jesus of the man born blind, "this man or his parents, that he was born blind?" The answer he gave them was surprising: neither! Throughout his ministry Jesus attacked the idea that suffering was necessarily punishment sent by God. The righteous and the innocent also may suffer. The crucifixion of Christ, the sinless sufferer, is history's prime case-in-point.

Nor should we assume that, if we escape suffering and hardship, it is because we are righteous and blameless. Do not, Jesus advised, execute judgment upon the Galileans martyred in the temple by Pilate or upon the men accidentally killed by the falling tower of Siloam. See to your own souls, for you are subject to God's judgment every bit as much as they.

An elderly woman to whom I used to take Holy Communion usually balked when I would come to the "Prayer of General Confession." "I don't need that," she'd snap, "I haven't done anything since you were here the last time." The call to repent is often hard to accept, particularly when things seem to be going well. This is no reason for complacency, Jesus warned: the judgment is surely coming. Only the mercy of God, not your righteousness, has kept it from you so far. Just as the unfruitful vine will eventually be cut down, so will the unrepentant child of God experience his judgment.

### God's Good News

In John Barth's novel, *Giles Goat Boy*, there is a sobering thought: to the effect that self-knowledge is always bad news. If we are fairly successful in being honest with ourselves, we know this is true. When we dig behind the masks we wear in public, when we peel off our own self-deceptions, we catch a glimpse of what we are really like. Often, what we see is not very pleasant. Self-knowledge is bad news.

There is also good news, however, that begs to be considered: Repent and be saved! God waits far beyond human patience and endurance to give us one more opportunity to repent and accept his gracious mercy. He is ever looking for the change in us that makes possible a new relationship with him.

"O.K., O.K., I'm sorry," you say, "Let's forget about it!" But that is not repentance. To repent means far more than expressing regret, of being sorry. Repentance means a change of direction. As Dwight L. Moody put it, it is saying to one's self: "Right about face!" If we are really sorry about our sin, we will want to give it up permanently, not just for a while. "Repentance," wrote Theodore Ledyard Cuyler, "to be of any avail, must work a change of heart and conduct."

What the vinedresser wanted of the vine was not an expression of regret, but fruit. That is also what God wants from us.

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## Pa. Landrace Breeders Plan Show and Sale

The Pennsylvania Landrace Swine Breeders Association announced plans this week for a show and sale of 50 head of bred and open gilts and boars, for Saturday, March 18. The statewide event will be held at Martin's Sale Barn, Blue Ball.

The show, which will begin at 10 a.m. will be judged by livestock extension specialist Dwight Younkin. Auctioneer for the sale beginning at 1 p.m., will be Paul Z. Martin.

Also on the program will be Eugene Benedict from Culvert, Indiana, representative of the American Landrace Assn.

Serving on the state board of directors from Lancaster County are Raymond H. Weaver, New Holland R1, and James Z. Martin, Christiana R1. Martin is also secretary-treasurer of the state association.

### Some Gave Up and Cried Others Tried A Classified

**LANCASTER FARMING**  
Lancaster County's Own Farm Weekly  
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### Talks & Exhibits

(Continued from Page 1)  
Service, described the four features his firm considers of prime importance in its "Complete Cow" breeding program:

- 1—Production, 2—Type (strength) — good legs, strong rear udder attachment, depth of body, and width between front legs — to name a few type characteristics.
- 3—Longevity.
- 4—Reproduction.

Kelly said that Curtiss bulls are proved nationwide. "There is a better than two-ton difference in milk production between high and low states. By proving our bulls in only the high production states we could make them look better, but that wouldn't give you a true picture."

Kelly showed slides of outstanding Curtiss bulls, their dams and daughters, describing the merits of each.

### SYSTEMS APPROACH

Dick Hathaway, Allis-Chalmers, explained his company's complete systems approach to farming, that is, a combination of equipment to best fit any particular cropping operation at a minimum capital investment.

### MILK FEVER AND KETOSIS

The final speaker for the session was Dr. E. I. Robertson of John W. Eshelman & Sons. He discussed the nutritional aspects of milk fever and ketosis in dairy cattle, and cited preventive measures a farmer can take through a well-designed feeding program.

Robertson said the probable cause of milk fever is often a lack of adequate phosphorus intake during the dry period, or a wide calcium to phosphorus ratio which makes phosphorus largely unavailable.

When a mineral-starved cow approaches the onset of milk production, calcium is drained from the blood system faster than it can be replaced. Milk fever often results, the nutritionist said.

As a preventive measure, he recommended feeding grain at 1/2-1% of body weight during the dry period, increasing the amount as calving time approaches. He also advised dairymen to provide free choice minerals, containing a high level of phosphorus, in a proper mineral feeder.

Ketosis, on the other hand, is a disorder involving energy utilization. Robertson said it occurs most frequently following calving and during periods of high milk production.

To help prevent ketosis, he recommended adjusting grain feeding upwards before and after calving, reducing roughage if necessary to increase appetite for grain. He also recommended feeding a Ketosis Control Ration before and after calving.

Jerry Shaffer of Pennsylvania Power & Light Co. opened the day's program with pictures illustrating uses of electricity on the farm.

Master of Ceremonies for the affair was Robert Hill of the Keenco Poultry Equipment Co.

### Egg Marketing

(Continued from Page 1)  
Bios Farms, Inc., Ephrata, Melvin Mitchell and Arthur Lehman, both from Victor F. Weaver, Inc., New Holland. The meeting is slated for 7:45 p.m., Esbenshade said, and will be followed with door prizes and refreshments.

## Go To Church Sunday

## See Our Want Ads For Bargains

## Now Is The Time . . .

By Max Smith, Lancaster County Agent

### To Put Agreement In Writing

There are many forms of farm leases and farm agreements, but not any of them are better than the one in writing with both parties possessing a copy. Since about 25 percent of our Lancaster County farms are operated by tenants, a good many people are involved in farm leases. For a better understanding and more pleasant relations among all concerned, we stress the great importance of having the partnership terms in writing.

### To Insulate Buildings

There is little doubt about the value of adequate insulation in remodeling or new construction. In these times of controlled environment, the value of insulation is returned many times to the owner. In old buildings this is often difficult, but in new structures plenty of insulation should not be overlooked. Less heat will be required for winter, and cooler inside temperatures may be expected during hot, summer months. Sufficient insulation will also help control condensation and ease depreciation of the building.

### To Care For Ewe Flock

Sheep producers are in one of the most important times of the year. The ewes are either in the lambing period or soon to lamb. The income from the lamb crop should be the major one for shepherds. Daily outside exercise is very impor-



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tant for strong lambs and healthy ewes. Free access to top quality legume hay (alfalfa preferred) will furnish many of the needed minerals and help provide a laxative diet. The feeding of grain daily (1 to 2 pounds per head) will get the ewes in good condition. The ration should also include some commercial protein such as linseed oilmeal or soybean oilmeal. If legume hay is not being fed, then 10 to 15 pounds of feeding molasses per hundred of feed will be helpful in getting a laxative feed. Neglected ewes may become victims of a paralysis condition just prior to lambing.