4-Lancaster Farming, Friday, May 18, 1956



Lancaster County's Own Farm Weekly Newspaper

- Established November 4, 1955 Published every Friday by OCTORARO NEWSPAPERS Quarryville, Pa. - Phone 378
 - Lancaster Phone 4-3047)

STAFF

Alfred C. Alspach	Publisher
Ernest J. Neill	
C. Wallace Abel Business	Manager
Robert G. Campbell Advertising	Director
Robert J. Wiggins Circulation	Director

Subscription Rates: \$2.00 Per Year Three Years \$5.00; 5c Per Copy Entered as Second-Class matter at the Post Office, Quarryville, Pa., under Act of March 3, 1879

RAIN HELPS SO MUCH

Although some of the rain came to Lancaster County accompanied by damaging storms, the moisture was welcome. This is much unlike the situation in parts of the midwest, where, we quote from a letter, a .70-inch rain the first appreciable moisture — fell for the first time in seven months.

"We are still praying for more rain ~ Our house water situation is getting worse; we have tapped an old coal mine and have lots of, water now for the livestock. Will tide us over the dry spell probably.'

'We still have no garden in, it is so dry we hated to plant the seed. Our spring is so slow, three weeks behind; our trees are just now leafing out. We still have our oil furnace burning all day and night."

A look around at Lancaster County's beautiful spring makes one more conscious of how drab a Spring could be or did Summer arrive without Spring?

SOME SCHOOLS IN TIGHT-SPOT

New school facilities are being constructed all over the country, and Lancaster County ranks among the best in this program. Yet some plants are inadequate before they are opened.

One near Philadelphia was constructed and opened just two years ago It was built to accommodate some 850 students. Today it is serving more than 1,700. Intended as prepared in the basement of the a junior and senior high school, it must accomodate several grades until construction can be started and completed on new elementary schools.

It's a rambling structure, on 60 acres of land. The passed old trees flanking the lane of what was once a beautiful farmstead, still stand. Corridors without end confuse the

50 Years Ago

This Week on Lancaster Farms

Lancaster County during the

1931 Spring planting season It

was reported that 57 persons,

firms and organizations in all

sections of the county planted

50 YEARS AGO (1906) By JACK REICHARD

Shad Crop Complete Failure 50 Years Ago

trees on waste areas and poorly The shad crop was a complete stocked woodlands that, year. failure half a century ago, not Most of the trees averaged six only along the Susquehanna to eight inches in height and ed on foot and were wilder than River, but wherever the most were largely white pine, red deer. However, the governor toothsome of all fresh water fish pine, pitch pine, Scotch pine, were known. It was claimed Norway spruce, Japanese laich that not a single fisherman which ash and black locust. The could be found in Delaware largest number of trees shipped County who made a profit dur- into Lancaster County was re- Farmers Suffered Record ing the 1906 season In former ceived by the Pennsylvania wat- Fire Loss In 1930 years it was an average day's er & Power Co, Holtwood. Nagle catch to land from 10,000 to and Hertzog, Ephrata, who own-15,000 shad at the Chester and ed a farm in West Cocalico Fire Waste Council, during 1930 Marcus Hook wharves, but in Township, set out 22,000 trees, farmers suffered the greatest 1906 the entire season's catch bringing their total during a fire losses in agriculture history. fell below those figures At a four year-period to more than up to that time. The total loss conference at New Castle, Del, 100,000 trees. Christian Herr, was reported about \$125 million, May 19, 1906, between U. S Fish Elizabethtown, planted 15,000 as compared with an average of Commissioner Titcomb and fish-land Marvin Bushong, Quarry- \$100 million in normal years. ermen of Delaware, New Jersey ville, planted 8,000 on his prop- The unusually heavy fire loss and Pennsylvania, steps were erty in Eden Township. taken bring the attention of the shad failure to the Legislatures According to Dr. F. P. of those states and to Congress Weaver, head of the Pennsyl-The fishermen attributed the vania State College Dept. of loss of the shad to disturbance Agriculture Economics, taxes of the waters by dredging operapaid by Pennsylvania farmers tions, and the injection of sewin 1930 amounted to 38 per age and poisonous chemicals cent of their net income. Dr. Weaver stated: "Much of the from industry.

2,000 Persons Attend **Ephrata Love Feast**

The semi-annual love feast of the German Baptist Brethren Church was held at Ephrata. The all-day session, including dinner and supper, was held at the Mohler Meeting House, with approximately 2,000 persons attending. Many who came from distant points slept in the loft of the meeting house following the close of the evening service. A number of ministers of the denomination from Berks and Lancaster Counties were present. Following the washing of feet, supper was served and conducted as nearly as possible to the description of the Lord's Last Supper. The meal consisted of lamb soup, a yearling lamb having previously been killed and building When all had partaken, the leader broke bread and passed it around the table after which a cup of wine was

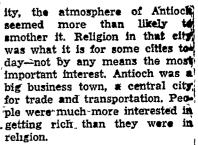
Chicago merchants, through the Chicago Commercial Assn., announced a corn exposition would be held in that city for Sept. 29 to Oct. 13, in 1906. The association had voted to spend \$50,000 on the show.

Forest Rangers Kill Off Wild Horses

In New Mexico forest rangers were enlisting the Jennez Indians to kill off wild horses in the Cerro del Pino and Bear But to gain Springs regions their cooperation, the rangers also had to educate the Indian as to the advantages of horse meat. Some of the "educated" Indians did not take kindly to the idea Up to 1931 the hunt had not been successful, because the horses had to be huntand council of the Indians agreed to cooperate.

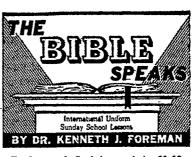
According to the National that year was attributed largely to the drought, which increased the common farm hazards such as highly combustible buildings, isolation from the protection of adequately equipped, fire companies, and general lack of firequenching facilities.

The A. F. L.-C I. O. Executive Council has called for a new round of "substantial" wage increases this year to expand purchasing power.



Uncongenial People

One of the problems, new at Antioch, was whether it would be possible to include in the same church groups of persons so different as the Greeks and the Jews. That had not bothered the Palestine church, because there the various races and nationalities kept to themselves. The Jerusalem church was all Jewish, the Samaritan church all Samaritan, and so on. But in big cities people mix and mingle pretty freely, and so it was in Antioch. Would different 'races, backgrounds, and so on, mix in one church? Somewhat to Barnabas' surprise, maybe, they did. When Christians are really what they aim and claim to be, the



excessive taxation borne by

farmers is the result of real

estate carying too large a

share of the total tax burden",

Background Soripture: Acts 11:19-Devotional Reading: Galatians 6:1-10.

Problem Church

Lesson for May 20, 1956

HERE are two different kinds There are two uncertained of problems with children, as every father and mother know. One is the kind of problem you have with a sickly child, who has allergies, won't eat, play or sleep the way a healthy child should; perhaps a retarded child. The other is the kind ** of problem you have with a child who seems sometimes to be altogether too healthy; growing too fast to keep up with, noisy and hungry; perhaps ahead of his grade in school. The Dr. Foreman problems of growth may be even more difficult than the problems tree at his residence, which of illness; but all the same, the measured 14 and 16 inches in problems of development are more circumference and weighed one to be desired than the problems of decay.

visitor.

After an expenditure of two, three or four million dollars, it has already been deemed inadequate, yet the designers knew this might arise. Separate buildings, linked with halls, provide grassed patios and room for expansion without altering the original intent of the architect.

Schools face a problem. With districts being merged and integrated under jointures, innumerable arguments have arisen on where the new buildings are to be situated. Workmen, finishing one building for September use this year, are ready to move equipment to a new site where ground is being broken.

The day of the one-room school is disappearing fast, and students of a decade, two or three ago, can but look on amazed.

DRAMATIZING THE MANURE STORY

Some timely reminders about the value of the barnyard manute ctops are offered by a farm machinery manufacturing concern, which tells the manure story in these dramatic terms: Depending on how well it is managed and applied, manure on the average is worth from \$5 to \$10 a ton . . Each time you trip the power manure fork into vour spreader, just imagine you are handling two cusp dollar bills on that fork . . . The value of the state of Iowa's manuae crop is estimated to equal the combined worth of the oat and hay crop. . . .

Manure is just about as perishable as fruit, so handle it accordingly . . . Don t underestimate the value of the liquid part, it contains about 40 per cent of the nitrogen and 60 per cent of the potash found in manure . . . If purchased as commercial fertilizer, the urine from a single cow in one year would cost over . If the manure from a litter of pigs was all returned to \$10 the soil, one might say that at least two pigs from the litter were raised free on the extra feed resulting from plant foods returned by the latter as manure, proving that animals pay part of their Of the 1,000 or so pounds of nitrogen contained in own way . 1,000 bushels of corn, some 750 pounds are returned to the soil in the form of manure.

Yet, it is estimated that farmers lose about half of the nation's manure crop every year through careless handling . . . Over a billion tons at from \$5 to \$10 a ton, divided by two. . . Well you figure the loss. (Corn Belt Farm Dailies)

In Lancaster County, R D. Herr, of Refton, was showing a lemon he had plucked from a and three quarter pounds.

* *

Made Pies, Cherries Picked 52 Years Before

×

×

Mrs. Samuel Kauffman, Johnstown, Pa., made pies with cherries she had picked and dried in 1854. According to the Johnstown Tribune, the pies baked by Mrs. Kauffman, in 1906, were as delicious as though the fruit were but a seasons growth". The Tribune explained that it was customary to dry and preserve fruit before it was canned by housewives in the mid 1800's.

25 Years Ago

25 YEARS AGO (1931) Over 225,000 Seedlings **Planted** in County

According to District Forester E. L. Brouse, orristown, Pa., more than 225,000 seedlings and transplants were secured from them led up to Christianity at all. (Based on outlines copyrighted by the Division of Christian Education, Na-the State Department of Forests If the environment at Jerusalem tional Council of the Churches of Christian and Waters for reforestation in was partly favorable to Christian. Frees Service.) transplants were secured from

Will the World Swallow the Church?

The Christian church at Antioch, one of the great cities of the world at that time, had its problems; but they were all the kind of problem that goes with growth Dr. C R. Eidman in his book on Acts points out that in this church we meet with four new things: a new name for the believers (Christians), a new kind of church (of which more presently), a new leadership, and a new center of missionary activity. Another new thing, which indeed was the mother of the others, was the new kind of city in which the church there found itself. Up to the time the church began in Antioch, the largest city where there-were sizable groups of Chustians was Jerusalem That was a city which, so to speak, made religion a specialty. The long-time religion of Jerusalem led right up to Christianity. But what about Antioch. That was a pagan city, religions of many kinds flourished there, and none of

church becomes the "fellowship of the uncongenial." People who ordinarily have nothing in common, discover that if they have Christ in common, they are bound by a tie stronger than any other in the world.

Leadership

When Barnabas went up there to Antioch, commissioned by the church in Jerusalem to look around and use his judgment about what to do, we read that he "saw the grace of God and was glad." But the grace of God, in man or church, does not iron out all the problems. We have to think. And Barnabas must have thought long and hard about one problem which concerns every church large or small: leadership. Barnabas could easily have taken on a smaller church; but that one at Antioch was just too big for one man, any one man. He could have picked up some assistants there, no doubt, and stayed as top man; or he could have invited in one of the Jerusalem leaders. But he needed more than raw "chaplain's assistants" And the Jerusalem leaders would have felt pretty strange in an inter-racial church. So Barnabas took a rather difficult trip, all the way to Tarsus in Cilicia, just to get a man he had never forgotten; the then unknown (or, if known, suspected) Saul. The future of a church depends on its leadership. Blessed is the church with a pulpit committee as wise and far-seeing as Barnabas!