



Lancaster County's Own Farm Weekly Newspaper

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PLANE COMES OF AGE

Lancaster County's a buzzing with agricultural aircraft, and the arrival of a helicopter in the spraying field has led to considerable comment, and increased interest.

There was a day when farm aircraft were unheard of. Today some still fall in the luxury-transportation field. Others have a place on the farm, like the practical use they receive from members of the Flying Farmers Association.

Aircraft spraying and crop dusting has been a major factor in disease and pest control for some years. Introduction of the helicopter gives a new aspect to the business. The day of the dangerous, do-or-die duster is passing to the helicopter, for less speed, closer control, greater effectiveness.

Investment costs run high, perhaps from \$40,000 up. Dusting rates in Southern Lancaster County last week were quoted around \$5 per acre, but the pea crop was saved from aphids.

The day of the whirly-bird is here. Interest is high. Its place in the agricultural economy has been proved. It has passed the novelty stage, although it still arouses no end of interest.

And, it might be noted, this particular helicopter could be booked almost solid for the balance of the season from the Delaware peninsula to Lancaster County.

REPORT ON MEAT

Here is a report from the American Meat Institute that provides much of interest to the livestock producer:

The United States last year produced more meat than the seven next largest countries combined. Approximately 27 billion pounds of beef and veal, pork (excluding lard), mutton and lamb moved to market from U. S. farms and ranches in 1955. This was 7 per cent more than the year before and 21 per cent above the 1946-1950 average, the Institute found in an analysis of official government figures.

France ranked second among meat producing countries with 5.4 billion lbs, a gain of 3 per cent over the year before and 50 per cent higher than in the 1946-1950 period. Western Germany was close on France's heels with 5.1 billion lbs, an 8 per cent jump for the year and an 88 per cent increase compared with 1946-1950.

Argentina followed with a 6 per cent increase for the year and an 8 per cent decline when compared with 1946-1950. The country's aggregate production was 4.8 billion pounds in 1955. The United Kingdom accounted for 3.5 billion pounds, which was five per cent lower for the year, but 72 per cent better than in 1946-1950.

Australia turned out 2.8 billion pounds, up 4 per cent for the year and 30 per cent from the 1946-1950 period. Canada followed with a preliminary total of 2.3 billion pounds, 6 per cent above a year ago and 14 per cent higher than the 1946-1950 average.

Italy with 1.8 billion pounds ranked eighth in world meat production last year, off 1 per cent for the year but up 35 per cent over the 1946-1950 average.

To this the comment might be added that the Argentina outlook, which has caused considerable concern among United States cattlemen, may prove brighter for the producer on this side of the equator.

KEEP THEM COOL

Lancaster County's Agricultural Agent Max M. Smith pointed out to the Red Rose 4-H Baby Beef and Lamb Club the other night that hot weather is here and that steers should be kept as cool as possible.

Weight losses during hot weather are expensive as all get-out. Suffering as much or more are hogs.

Shade shelters are as important as anything today. That, with cool, clear, pure water may save you hundreds of dollars this summer.

50 Years Ago

This Week on Lancaster Farms

50 YEARS AGO (1906)
By JACK REICHARD

Farm Family Of
Five Drowns

A farm family of five including C. W. Martin his wife and three children near Bosco, S. D., were drowned in the little Minnesota River, 50 years ago this week. The family was returning to their farm that night after spending a day at the circus, when Martin drove over the bank along the river in the darkness. The entire family and one of the horses perished in the river, which was swollen by rains that week.

Fifty years ago a hail storm of unprecedented severity destroyed 200,000 acres of crops and killed hundreds of cattle in open fields in Russia. Some of the stones were reported weighing three pounds.

Iowa Creamery Awarded
U. S. Contract

An Iowa Creamery which held the reputation for making a gilt-edged product was awarded a contract for furnishing the U. S. government \$40,000 worth of butter, 50 years ago this week. The contract called for 4,000 pounds of butter a day to be put up in three-pound jars, hermetically sealed and guaranteed to keep a year in any climate, the product was processed under the direction of a government chemist and butter inspector.

Back in 1906 a well known student of bird life stated that the nest building habit of birds was not a matter of instinct, but an art which every bird had to acquire under the direction of an older mate. He also asserted that birds were imitators in their singing. To prove his point he placed young robins in a room where they could hear the songs of sparrows, and it was found the robins developed and imitated the notes of the sparrow instead of the robin song.

25 Years Ago

25 YEARS AGO (1931)

Japanese Beetle
Quarantine Starts

A Japanese beetle quarantine, restricting the movement of farm, garden and orchard products within infected areas to points outside, were put into effect June 16, 1931, in New Jersey, eastern Pennsylvania as far east as Gettysburg and as far north as Scranton, most of Delaware and sections of New York, Connecticut and Virginia. Inspection stations were set up along the highways throughout the quarantined areas.

A report from the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, covering the first five months of 1931, stated that 436,815 licenses had been issued, 9,672 uncontrolled dogs killed, 2,612 dog owners prosecuted and 638 damage claims amounting to \$18,401 paid. Allegheny County led with 25,881 licensed dogs. Other counties reporting more than 100,000 licensed dogs included Berks, Cambria, Chester, Fayette, Lancaster, Luzerne, Montgomery, Schuylkill, York, Washington and Westmoreland.

Public Hearing
On Egg Prices

George A. Stuart, director, bureau of markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, reported in June, 1931, "Fancy Western eggs, shipped several thousand miles under a specified grade and requiring nine to ten days in transportation, sell in principal Pennsylvania markets at a premium of three cents a dozen over local fresh eggs. This is the penalty suffered by Pennsylvania producers because of lack of definite egg grades and standards". In order to meet Western competition and to secure the best possible prices for eggs produced in Pennsylvania, the bureau of markets outlined a tentative set of voluntary grades and had set Friday afternoon, June 26, 1931, as the date for a public hearing to discuss the merits of the grades.

For Mrs. Hazel Gilbert Miller, Hartford, Conn., her honeymoon was anything but romantic. She testified in her suit for divorce from Hugh Miller, that flies by day and mosquitoes by night made life miserable on their honeymoon in a log cabin in the Adirondacks.

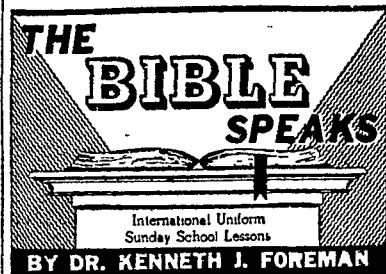
She declared their temper became short. They quarreled, and returned to "civilization" and there separated.

Farm Women 11
At McCommon Home

The June 1931 session of Lancaster County Farm Women's Society 11 met at the residence of Mrs. Harry McCommon, of Mechanic Grove. Devotions were in charge of the hostess. Members present included Mrs. Oscar Cecil, Janet Simes, Mrs. Laura Reinhart, Mrs. Abner Musser, Mrs. Clyde Linton, Mrs. Anna Warfel, Mrs. Charles Stoner, Mrs. Della Fasnacht, Mrs. William P. Bucher, Mrs. Carrie Eshleman, Mrs. Elizabeth Hilton, Mrs. James Hall, Mrs. Clinton Boyd, Mrs. Harvey Risk, Mrs. Ervin Herr, Mrs. Mary Steele, Mrs. Anna Herr, Mrs. Chrissie Bucher, Mrs. Olive Retzer, Mrs. Cyrun Stauffer, Mrs. William Hopkins and Mrs. George Wilson.

On the southern Lancaster County farm of Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Herr near Unicorn, their son John, received severe bruises when a pair of mules ran away while the young man was rolling a field. The roller passed over his body.

Cut worms in 1931, were causing Lower Lancaster County farmers all kinds of trouble. Many fields of corn had to be replanted.



International Uniform
Sunday School Lessons
BY DR. KENNETH J. FOREMAN

Background Scripture: Acts 21:17-26:
Devotional Reading: 2 Timothy 1:8-14.
God's Ambassador
Lesson for June 17, 1956

VERY few readers of this column have any chance of being appointed as the ambassador of the United States to any important foreign country. It isn't that you are not good enough. You are not rich enough. Ambassadors are expected to live in a high style.



(Did you ever inquire what just one pair of striped pants, made to order, would cost you?) They are not expected to live on the salary the United States pays them. They have to live in mansions for which the mere housekeeping bill is enormous, they have to give parties and dinners costing more than you earn in a month.

God's ill-housed ambassador

Strange as it seems, the ambassadors of God are not usually looked after in such sumptuous style. They always have housing, of a sort; but it is seldom palatial. Indeed one of them wrote, "If we have food and clothing, with these we shall be content." Nothing said about housing. One of the very greatest of God's ambassadors to this world suffered from something quite a bit worse than leaky roofs or lack of plumbing. If the Apostle Paul were to visit our town today, even people outside the church would want to have him put up at the best hotel in town, or entertained at the finest homes. Paul sometimes got this sort of treatment, but a great deal of the time, indeed for years on end, he would be actually in jail. Not only that, but he would have to wear chains on his arms and legs as if he were a member of a chain-gang. Strange to say, too, this did not make Paul unhappy or bitter. After two solid years of that sort of thing, some men might be willing to quit. But not Paul. Standing before his hands weighted down, it was hard to move. "I would like to move,"

God you were just as I am—except for these chains." He would not wish his chains on anybody; but otherwise he knew he was better off than a king, for he was still the ambassador of God. There is no higher place.

Spokesman for God

We must not blame God for the poor treatment his ambassadors receive. It is not his fault. But God's men understand this. Paul understood it, and went on speaking for God wherever he was. Some Christians might think that if Providence had dumped them in jail they could be expected to take a vacation from witnessing to their faith. But Paul knew that there never is a real vacation from being a Christian. There have been some peculiar characters appointed as ambassadors now and then by human governments; but no emperor, king or senate ever appointed a dumb man, to represent his country. There was a great convention of Christian business men in Louisville, Kentucky, last winter. Three of these men were on their way afterwards to the airport in a taxi. What would you have done in their places? The convention was over, business and families were expecting you home. No time, no place, for Christian work in a taxi, surely? But these men did see it that way. They talked to the driver, found he was not a Christian. Never mind the plane, they said, just drive us to your own home. There they talked with him, prayed with him, and he gave his heart to Christ. They missed the plane, but do you think they regretted it?

The chains still rattle

Actual non chains do still imprison some of God's people. There are parts of the world where it is almost a crime merely to be a Christian. But even where that is not true, the men and women who represent God have to work against many kinds of handicaps. Sometimes it is only being thought peculiar, or superstitious. Sometimes it is having to work under a government which is unfriendly to religion, as is the case in some mission fields. Sometimes it is some local "industry" which is vicious and powerful and will strike back at any person, or group, religious or otherwise, that threatens to cut down their profits. Sometimes these invisible chains muzzle the mouth of a minister whose people will not let him speak up for his own Christian ideals. Well, chains may hold back God's kingdom; but they will never stop it!

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