

Lancaster Farming

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It's Fair Weather!

It's fair time in Lancaster County, enthusiasm is running high, as the best of the farm and field, the kitchen and garden, needlework and art, go on display in competition.

There's a thrill to it all, where commercial displays vie for attention with home produce. What's the latest in the farm equipment field? You'll find it at the fair, no matter where the fair may be.

Already several Lancaster County community fairs have run their course. Others are in action now. There will be more. Many departments are reporting marked increases in displays. Competition is more keen. Old-timers in the show business are back gaining new laurels, new ribbons — and the newcomer often gives the professional a jolt when the judge moves his entry to the head of the line.

For youth, fair time is wonderful. It's not the excitement of the midway that enraptures Garden Spot farm youth today. Instead it's the dairy show, the beef, swine, poultry or broiler show. They hear the judge give reasons. They learn. They chart their course for the coming year.

There has been some conflicting timing in Lancaster County shows, making it difficult to cover all. Judges have to scurry to several events in the matter of a few hours, as show dates overlap.

The color's there, the competition's there. It's fair time in all corners of the County where agriculture is Number One.

Peaches — \$500 A Bushel

Peaches at \$500 a bushel and melons at \$200 a dozen. That's the cost of producing pilot crops on three DuPont test farms, near Newark, Del., Brandenton, Fla., and Raleigh, N. C.

These costs are a bit astounding, especially to the Lancaster County producer who probably found several hundred dollars worth of peaches felled by winds.

On these DuPont Farms, teams of biologists and farm aides annually raise more than 75 acres of peaches, melons, corn, peanuts, cotton and a half dozen other crops. The value of the harvests does not lie in the pounds, bunches or bales produced, but in the data accumulated by the company's "notebook farmers" who help pave the way for better farm crops and for better and cheaper foods for U. S. consumers.

Costly as they may be, these crops and the experimental program some day may save the average producer — such as we find locally — many hundreds or thousands of dollars.

Stilbestrol Traces Small

One of the greatest questions facing the beef cattle industry has been answered by the United States Department of Agriculture, in an item saying tests show that no detectable amount of stilbestrol remains in meat of animals fed the hormone-like compound.

When stilbestrol first came into use as a component of livestock feed, to promote rapid gains in cattle, there were wild fears that humans might be made sterile, that livestock thus fed might develop generations of dwarfs, that sterility might pass on to swine in the same feedlots. Caution is still urged in the problem of swine, especially brood sows, where stilbestrol feeds are used.

Meat tissues tested by the Food and Drug Administration came from Beltsville, Md. steers fed doses of 10, 30 and 60 milligrams of stilbestrol in their daily ration periods of three months or longer and ending about 48 hours before slaughter. The larger doses are three and six times greater than the 10 milligrams recommended per steer, to promote rapid, economical growth.

One of the problems has been cleared; packer discounts on stilbestrol fed beef are disappearing, through tests using levels prohibited in commercial feeding. "Furthermore, USDA beef-cattle nutritionists point out that they (such heavy doses of feeding) are less effective than the recommended allowances of 10-milligrams per day."

50 Years Ago

This Week on Lancaster Farms

50 YEARS AGO (1906)
By JACK REICHARD

The crop of cotton held sway in the South a half century ago. The export record of the United States for the fiscal year ending August 1, 1906, showed that the value of cotton in raw and finished in exports from this country exceeded \$400 million, surpassing by far the value of any other product sent of the country. As a purchaser of raw cotton the British led with \$177 million, worth. Germany's take amounted to \$101 million, and France \$45 million. China was the best customer for manufactured cotton products, taking \$30 million, worth out of a total of \$53 million.

Hurricane Strikes Pensacola, Florida

Thursday, September 27, 1906, the worst hurricane on record struck Pensacola, Florida, laying devastation and ruin everywhere. The list of dead had headed 26, and it was known that many more were uncounted for and others injured, while 3,000 were homeless. The property loss was estimated at \$5 million.

At Mahonoy City, Pa., a new vein of anthracite coal was discovered by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company in the Mahonoy Valley. The new vein, reported to extend a mile in length and one-eighth of a mile in width, with an average thickness of twelve feet, was estimated to contain coal valued at from \$50 million to \$75 million. Mining experts declared it would require over 50 years to exhaust the seam.

At Ephrata, Lancaster County, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Shuler, of the Cloister, had a record elephant ear plant, 50 years ago. The stems of the leaves were reported 96 inches long. The leaves were 48 inches in length and 32½ inches wide.

In Chicago, two carloads of cold storage chickens and twelve carloads of meat were condemned by food inspectors and destroyed, 50 years ago this week.

Horse And Outfit Stolen

A team was stolen in West Donegal Township near Elizabethtown. The horse belonged to Mrs. Susan Garber. John Smith owned the harness and vehicle, a runabout wagon, with red wheels.

25 Years Ago

Albert Barrett, of near Rising Sun, Maryland, was robbed of \$1500. He was cutting corn when some one sneaked up behind him and threw snuff in his face, blinding him, then knocking him down and taking the money. Barrett, who was caretaker of the West Nottingham Friend's Meeting house, did not have faith in banks and was known to carry his money with him at all times.

Fertilizer Plant Burns

Twenty-five years ago this week, the large frame building of the Eby Fertilizer Company

at Paradise, Lancaster County, was completely destroyed by fire. The loss, which included several hundred tons of fertilizer, quantities of chemicals and the building, was estimated at \$40,000. The fire was discovered by persons living a short distance from the plant, but before firemen could reach the scene the greater part of the plant was a mass of flames. Members of the Gordonville, Paradise and Leaman Place Fire Companies responded. Two freight cars standing on a siding at one end of the building also were in flames. One of the cars, loaded with fertilizer, was completely destroyed. The other, a steel car, was badly damaged.

The Board of Game Commissioners announced the passing of a resolution declaring an open season on both sexes of deer in the entire State of Pennsylvania from Dec. 1 to 15, 1931, inclusive, Sunday's excepted. The bag limit was set at one deer per man, either a buck or a doe. Six deer of the combined sexes were allowed taken in one camp.

Friendly Farmers Meet

The Friendly Farmers' Club Southern Lancaster County in session at the farm of Bert and Fannie Walton, Sept. 21, 1931. "Substitutes and uses of wheat" was discussed by Robert K. Wood, who mentioned barley and grass seeded oats. Alberta Brown presented a humorous reading, C. F. Patton spoke on "The Depression." Lym Chase gave his experience with soybeans. Elizabeth Brown gave short-cuts in housecleaning. Ida W. Coates read a paper on "Home Making and Family Life." The host's part on the program was taken by Representative Norman Wood, who gave a comprehensive outline of past and future road plans. Very large attendance was reported, every family being represented except one.

Pomona Grange to Entertain Oct. 20

Lancaster County Pomona Grange No. 71 will entertain Berks County Pomona Grange at its fall meeting in the Brandywine Fire Hall Saturday, Oct. 20, at 8 p.m.

Pomona Master S. Ralph Warner, R2 Narvon, will be in charge.

The A. F. L.-C. I. O. has announced that its long-delayed organizing campaign was finally under way. Its major objectives are Southern textiles and tobacco processing.

THE BIBLE SPEAKS

International Uniform
Sunday School Lessons

BY DR. KENNETH J. FOREMAN

Background Scripture: Mark 10:13-16, Revelation 3:20, 21:1-22:21.
Devotional Reading: Isaiah 55.

'Come!'

Lesson for September 30, 1956

THE Bible has a way of expressing the most profound and far-reaching truths in the simplest possible way. "Come!" is a word of one syllable, and even a child knows what it means. But as we find it in the book of Revelation and elsewhere, a great deal is tied up in it and expressed by it.

Journey to God

This word, as a command, suggests first of all that man is not where he ought to be. He ought to be close to God. Some are not even turned toward him and are moving farther away every day. But even those whose faces are Godward, are never as close to him as it is possible to be. God is everywhere, in one sense. That is, one does not have to travel to some distant shrine, some Holy City, to find God. And yet even among human beings we often feel how far we are from those sitting in the same room with us. And though God is all about us, we are blind to him. Spiritually we are feeding swine in a far country when we ought to be at home with God and in God. There are diseases in which the patient shivers with cold even in hot sunshine. So the diseased soul shivers with cold even in the full flood of God's radiant love. A patient with mind diseased looks unseemingly into the eyes of loved ones. How near—and yet how terribly far away! In our coldness of heart, our estrangement of mind, we hear—or can we hear?—the Voice say "Come!"

Who Says "Come?"
What voice is this? Two strange words appear: The Spirit and the Bride. Who are these? Spirit is God; the Bride is the Church. The Spirit is the New Testament word for God-close-at-hand, God-in-the-heart, God moving in heart and mind of dedicated men. The voice of the Spirit is the "still small



Dr. Foreman

voice" the prophet heard. It is the Spirit of God and the Spirit of Jesus. Would it not be enough for the Spirit to say "Come"? No, because God graciously chooses to speak also with human voices. The Bride is the Church; and the Church too says "Come." In her services of worship and teaching, in all her proclaiming of the eternal Word, in all her service to mankind, the Church says "Come." A church that does not have the atmosphere of welcome, no true church. A church that puts back bars that our Lord has taken down, a church that says "Come" to a select few and says nothing to all the masses of men,—this is not true "Bride" of Christ. The doors of this church are as wide open as the gates of heaven, in some church bulletins. If that is not true, whose fault is it?

Is Your Name Here?

Jesus once wept over a beloved city: How often I would have gathered you . . . but you would not. Christ can say, "I would; but you would not." But such is the graciousness of God that no man dare say, "I would; but God would not." The invitation of God has it, so to speak, the name of every man who wants to write his name there. "Whosoever will" includes everybody who wants to be included. There is no sense in saying, "I never have wanted to come to God, therefore the invitation is not to me." It is to you—but only if you will. Here in Revelation is an invitation; in some other parts of the Word it is a command (e.g. "God commands all men everywhere to repent" (Acts 17:30)).

The Choice Is Your Own

God can do all things. But he does not do all the things he could have done. He could, no doubt, have made men in such a way as of such a nature that not one person could ever possibly commit a sin; not one person could turn away from his hair's-breadth from God. But he did not make such men. He could have made men such that if they ever strayed away from God all they would have to say was "Come" and they would come back to every one. But he did not make men so. God would rather be loved by men who do not have to love him than by creatures who would love him automatically and could not help it. God gave man the power to accept; but at the same time he gave man the power to refuse. "Let him come!" God does not force his love on anyone. He does much for you; but he will not force his love on you. God made the choice for you. God made the door open; he sends the word, "Come"; but he leaves the coming to each man.

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