

Lancaster Farming

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PENNSYLVANIA PROMOTION

Pennsylvania has launched an all-out campaign to promote Pennsylvania Farm Products. Every time one of those red, white and blue box cars goes through bearing the sign, "Maine Potatoes," you see proof of what promotion can do. When the Maine box car gets shuttled onto other lines, it winds up in territory once entirely foreign to Maine potatoes. It's effective.

Governor George M. Leader has started a promotion program for Pennsylvania farm production, with four basic objectives:

- 1, Encourage cooperation among commodity groups on promotional activities and coordinate farm to dinner table promotions;
- 2, Assist commodity groups and others who do not have their own marketing staffs;
- 3, Set up methods of handling emergency or surplus food promotions;
- 4, Counsel the Bureau (of Markets) on ways to improve overall marketing of food products in Pennsylvania.

Maine potatoes, Florida citrus, Corn Belt Beef — on and on the list goes. Advertising has proved its worth as a marketing medium. Pennsylvania is joining the parade, perhaps starting on a modest basis, but the objective is worthwhile, worthy of support.

FATAL

Three out of four traffic deaths are rural." Ponder a moment this statement by Ray Ashworth, acting director of the Traffic Institute of Northwestern University. Two factors were cited, the one above, and

"The second is that the motor vehicle accounts for nearly half of all accidental deaths to farm residents.

Death rates in most cities have been going down in recent years in spite of sharply rising traffic volume, "but rural traffic has been growing unchecked, until it now constitutes half the yearly vehicle mileage, accounts for three-quarters of the fatalities and occurs on nine-tenths of our total road network."

Public support is needed for the success of official programs necessary to reduce the rural accident toll, Mr. Ashworth added.

On the farm, the need for an automobile is without limit. But the words above should behoove all to take care. One of the most dangerous spots may be the end of your lane, a trouble spot at the end of your front yard.

Take care.

RECORDS TUMBLE

There's a marked recent revival in records, from the days of the Old Edison Phonograph. Yesterday's ancient Edison has been converted into a cedar chest, its fine textured cabinet woods living again in another piece of beautiful furniture. But whatever happened to the old, clumsy, thick, heavy records that blared out ragtime, jazz, Sir Henry Lauder, Galli Curci, Chalipin? Some of these oldesters have been re-recorded, to sing out again fully, completely on hi fi — take your choice, 78 — 45 — 33 RPMs.

Million have been spent by Americans to catch up with sound, a sum as staggering, as astronomical as the speed of sound. First the phonograph, with its waxen cylinders, then its discs of wax; a curved, flared, fancy horn that reproduced truly sound and scratch. Radio moved in, television made its bow. More noise-free production was still sought up comes FM radio and UHF television.

Today it's hi-fi — high fidelity — that takes a series of speakers — each of varying levels of pitch and tone, under the house wired for hi-fi is strung from ceiling to steps with speakers.

Conversation's becoming a lost art. But think how much we're spending to improve our listening.



By JACK REICHARD

50 YEARS AGO (1906)

Farmers interested in snakes back in 1906, pondered over the report released by State Zoologist H. A. Surface during December that year.

Prof Surface cautioned there were "real snakes" in Pennsylvania, but that mythology, superstition and ignorance had surrounded them with an atmosphere of terrifying dread.

"Myths, fallacies and folklore of serpents passed down through generations", Prof Surface said, "were all found to be without foundation".

"Snakes do not charm birds and people", he declared, "nor do they sting with their tongues".

He reported there was no such creature as a hoop snake, which rolls like a hoop; neither was there a horn snake, with a venomous horn at the end of its tail.

The belief that when a snake is killed its tail does not die until the sun goes down or until it thunders, he stated was definitely untrue.

"Snakes have no medical qualities", Prof. Surface reported. "The popular notions that gall of snakes are an antidote for snake bite, that their oil is good for rheumatism, baldness and deafness, that a second bite of the snake in the same place will cure or counteract the first bite and that rattlers of snakes are charms, are all myths", declared Prof. Surface, a half century ago.

MORE FAMILY PARTIES ADVOCATED

During that same December, in 1906, an expert on human relations complained that the average American household was neglecting the family circle. He stated:

"A custom that should be cultivated in every American home is that of observing birthdays and other family anniversaries with some memento, like flowers, which mean more to our loved ones from time to time than heaped upon their caskets when life's light is gone out and floral beauty and fragrance can bear no welcome message of love and appreciation".

FIRM HEAD PAYS DEALERS FINES

With the advancement of the Christmas Season, in 1906, E. Bedford, president of the Corn Products Refining Co., of New York, an alleged member of the glucose trust, came forth with an offer to pay the fines and costs of 450 Pennsylvanians, totaling \$500,000, who were arrested on charges of selling candies containing glucose, was announced by State Dairy and Food Commissioner Dr. B. H. Warren, who explained that the use of glucose in candies was held to be illegal because the product contained sulphur dioxide used for bleaching purposes.

In offering to pay the costs in the cases, Bedford declared his company had changed its process and was producing pure glucose.

THIEF TAKES OVER TROLLEY

Out in East Liverpool, Ohio, police were looking for a stranger who took over a suburban trolley car, conducted it for five miles, pocketed the fares of all passengers and then decamped. The regular conductor had stopped the car that day along the way to get a drink at a pump, when the stranger gave the starting signal. The thief managed the job so well that the motorman, who was curtailed in an account of the rain, had suspected nothing. The passengers explained they missed the regular conductor, but thought the new man had taken his place.

25 Years Ago

Depression or no depression, Santa Claus was enjoying his usual celebration during the Christmas Season of 1931. H. W. Rieger, secretary of Chicago's State Street Council, reported that on one day more than 250,000 shoppers crowded the big stores.

ADMISSION FEE: TWO POTATOES

At Lancaster's Fulton Opera House, 25 years ago, more than 3,000 kiddies turned in about 40 bushels of potatoes which was turned over to the Salvation Army that week.

The children were the guests of the management and were shown the featured picture, "The Man in Possession", starring Robert Montgomery. The admission fee was a donation of two potatoes from each child, earmarked for the needy of Lancaster.

"KING SOLOMON" SENT TO JAIL

William L. Myers, known to his friends as "King Solomon", because he boasted of being the "most married" man in the United States, 25 years ago, had fallen into the clutches of the law at Mt. Holly, N. J., over the theft of a new \$25 suit. The larceny charge failed to depress "King Solomon", who informed the police he had married 56 wives in a period of 41 years.

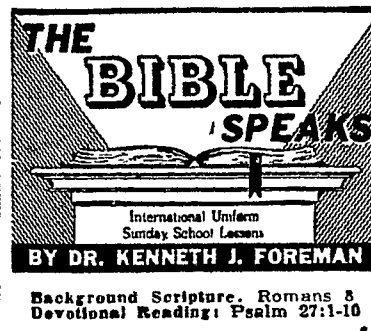
Myers, sixty-five, also known as William L. Jones, produced a small black book in which he had written names of his wives and the dates on which he claimed he had married them. He said his home address was Oxford, Pa.

P. S. C. LIVESTOCK WINS PRIZES

Showing 16 sheep and 30 swine at the International Livestock Exposition in Chicago, the Pennsylvania State College won 37 prizes, including one grand championship, 25 years ago.

At Quarryville, in accordance to agreement, farmers in that area who sold tomatoes to the Quarryville Canning Co. in 1931, received payment for their crops December 1. The crop was reported large that year, bringing considerable money into circulation just before Christmas. Growers of beans that year had received payment for their crops November 1.

For moonshiners, the 1931 Christmas Season was not a merry one. During the month of November 95 stills and 54 automobiles were seized in alcohol raids in the state of Pennsylvania alone, according to a report issued at the Third Prohibition District headquarters in Philadelphia.



In All Things, God
Lesson for December 9, 1956

THERE is far too much in the famous eighth chapter of Romans to think about in the small space of one column. So one sentence from it will be quite enough food for thought: "We know that in everything God works for good with those who love him." (Rom. 8:28.) Readers familiar with the old King James translation (made in 1611) will notice that the new translation is different. The old version read: "We know that all things work together for good to them that love God." ... Which translation is right? The letter to the Romans was written in Greek, of course. We do not have the original letter, but we have discovered some Greek copies of it in manuscripts much earlier than any that were known back in 1611. The oldest and best of these have exactly what the Revised Standard Version accurately translates: Not things but God is the subject of the sentence—it is God who works for good in everything, it is not things that work for good.



"In Everything, God . . ."
Christians who take the Bible seriously do not believe in a far-away God. It is quite true, as the Psalm writer said, there is no getting away from God. The wildest dream of the most fanciful space-fiction writer might come true, but on the last lost planet God would still be there. God is in all space and in all time, too. However old the universe may be, God is older still. But the God revealed in the Bible is not one who set the universe going as a man winds a watch and then lets it run. God is in all things, and all things are in God. This is not so hard to believe. What does call for a rugged faith is the Bible belief that God is in things we find painful and bad, not in good things alone. If we do not believe this, then we are always looking for God's hand. What if the

evil in the world is too much for God? What if eventually he is overwhelmed by a universe he cannot control? What if God's intentions are better than his abilities? Have no fear, God's Word assures us. God is not on vacation, he is at work in everything, small and great, in pain and in delight.

"God Works for Good"

The Bible writers never say that all things are good. Some things are good. Some things are bad, some things are just the opposite of what they ought to be. This raises a most difficult problem, the problem of evil. No one knows the answer to it; but the Bible never takes the short-cut of denying that evil exists. What the Bible does say is that even in evil things God is at work for good. Joseph, son of Jacob, as a boy was sold into Egypt as a slave by his criminal brothers. That was not a good thing. Years later, however, the man Joseph said to his brothers, "You meant it for evil, but God meant it for good." If it had not been for that wicked act (and some others besides) the family of Jacob would have perished of starvation. History is full of illustrations of the ways in which God brings good out of evil. Tyranny and cruelty are not good things; yet if George III had been a more enlightened and just king, the American colonists might never have thought of achieving freedom. The "World Wars" were terrible things; but they did rid the world of some tyrannies. Many events in our personal lives which were frustrating or tragic, have been seen in later years to have been part of God's wise plan. After all, what kind of God would our God be, if he could not bring good out of evil?

"With Those Who Love Him"

The new and better translation of this great sentence from St. Paul brings out another point which Paul's Greek suggests: God is at work with those who love him. He works for them, to be sure, but that is not the main point here. God's work is never a substitute for the work of those who love him. Loving God is no excuse for not serving him. Loving God is not mere sentiment, a sort of warm glow, a happy feeling about the "man upstairs." Love of God, like love of neighbor, is a serious thing. It calls for devotion, hard work, even sacrifice. To go back to the story of Joseph, God brought good out of evil; but suppose Joseph himself had been lazy, selfish and careless? God's work calls for many partners — not sidewalk superintendents, not slaves, but partners in the everlasting Love.

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