

Lancaster Farming

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STAFF

Alfred C. Alspach.....Publisher
Robert E. Best.....Editor
Robert G. Campbell.....Advertising Director
Robert J. Wiggins.....Circulation Director

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But What to Do About It?

The story about the Texans that can't get through the mud to cash their drought checks is getting pretty well worn out now, but there is a sort of a parallel situation here in the Garden Spot.

The question is "Shall the long woolies be put away or kept out?"

The weather being what it has been the last few days, one just doesn't know. The first of April, heat records were broken. Since then it has been cool, cold, hot dry, humid and on rare occasions, pleasant.

On top of this we have had thundershowers that didn't want to shower and rainy days that left very little rain behind. The Manheim area shows, by the way barley is on the ground, that there has been a little wind in the County.

But for all the complaining, we should be thankful that all our weather problems have been relatively minor with none of the tornados or floods that have been hitting the Midwest and Texas.

The twister that hit Desloge, Mo., was only seven miles from our home farm. With things like that around, we can realize a little more how wonderful the Garden Spot is.

Jobs for Research

Agricultural research must benefit farmers — that responsibility never changes. It's the same in all kinds of times.

But the times do influence the emphasis in our agricultural research. Today, we face three urgent research jobs:

1. Protecting what we already have.

That means protecting our natural resources—our soil and water—and protecting our productive capacity. In the humid region, for example, rain-dependent farmers lose a third of the water as runoff; research is developing cropping systems and tillage practices that get more rain into the soil.

Another way to protect our farm productivity is through research and regulation that give us better pest control.

Obviously, we put considerable time, money and energy into efforts that succeed only in reducing losses or in returning productive capacity to where it had been.

At the same time, we often get the extra research dividend that results in more efficient farm production. Where research does lead to increased productive capacity, we are making progress toward our second important objective.

2. Helping farmers balance production and make a living.

Research that increases production efficiency not only better a farmer's competitive position but also offers him more opportunities for changes. Certainly, as research brings livestock into line with crops in terms of production efficiency, more farmers will be inclined to shift to livestock.

In turn, all these gains will strengthen our approach to our third important research objective:

3. Building for the future.

Looking into the future only as far as 1975, we see a need for an estimated 25 per cent increase in farm output to meet the requirements of our expanding population.

We must keep in mind that research takes time. It's research planned and initiated now that will enable farmers to meet the needs of future years with essentially the same soil and the same water resources we now have.

We must learn to produce and use more from each acre. That takes research—production, utilization, and marketing.



BY JACK REICHARD

50 YEARS AGO

An advance of 50 per cent in tobacco prices in the Pennsylvania market caused alarm among cigar manufacturers in general. It was feared that many of the smaller shops would be forced to close. The popular five-cent cigar, selling at \$30 per thousand, cost between \$26 to \$27 to produce. Out of the small margin agent's fees had to be taken, leaving practically nothing for the manufacturer. The result was a turn to Maryland and Kentucky tobacco, a much cheaper grade. Lancaster County growers were concerned over the inroad of the Southern product, fearing permanent competition which they never before had to meet.

\$90,000 REALIZED AT CATTLE SALE

At a high-grade cattle sale held at Coopersburg, Lehigh County, 50 years ago this week, high prices paid made national news. The sale lasted four hours and \$90,000 was realized. One bull brought \$11,500; one eight months old brought \$10,200. Cows sold at \$3,000, \$2,200, \$1,600, \$1,200, \$1,000 and some as low as \$250 a head.

That same week eyebrows of Chicago's social clique turned upward when it was learned that Nicholi De Raylan, former attache of the Russian consulate in that city had been found to be a woman.

CHESTER CO. TAX COLLECTOR MISSING

Edward Worrall, a farmer and tax collector of West Brandywine Township, Chester County, was missing. He had been notified to make his returns in West Chester, left his home with the books that morning and then mysteriously vanished. His team was found at a Coatesville livery stable. The tax books were under the seat. It was thought that Worrall had met with foul play.

A decision of the Supreme Court put money in the treasury of Lancaster County's Conoy Township. It was brought about by an appeal of the York Haven Power Co. The company contended that its property was taxable in York County, where the valuation was much less than in Lancaster County. The assessor of the latter put the value of the plant at \$1,500,000, while York authorities had the property assessed at much lower figures. The case had been twice before the Supreme Court and the decision handed down 50 years ago this week, placed the property in Conoy Township.

TOWN GOES TO SMELTER

When the Mexican Central Railroad decided to extend its line into the city of Guanajutato and establish a station there, it was found necessary to tear down about 300 dwellings in the city's suburb of Tepetapa, which were originally built of the slimes produced by the grinding of ores from the numerous gold and silver mines located in the area.

An enterprising ore buying concern heard of the predicament and asked permission to assay samples from the dwellings. It was found the walls contained an average of \$8 in gold per ton, and the entire settlement was torn down and sent to the smelter.

While the Pennsylvania farm of Clark Jackson, near Russellville, was being sold at auction, the barn burned down. The auctioneer, Clarence Ortlip, had just reached the figure of \$3,500, bid by James Pennock, when the alarm of fire was given. Before the property could be knocked

off, the barn was in flames, and a rush was made to the stables where many of those attending the sale had left their teams. The horse belonging to the auctioneer had its blanket burned and hair singed.

GETS HUSBAND VIA TROUSER POCKET

How to get a husband was no problem for Miss Maud Bussom, of Williamsport, a half century ago. She was employed at a clothing factory. One day she placed a note in the pocket of a pair of trousers, with a postscript to the effect that the finder of the paper should write to her.

James P. Adams, of Rockville, Ill., prominent and wealthy bachelor, purchased the trousers in his western city, followed the instructions found in a pocket and soon became infatuated with the winsome factory girl. The infatuation bloomed into love, and marriage completed the romance.

25 Years Ago

A 16,000 gallon reservoir, for the purpose of fighting fires, had been erected in the center of Lancaster County's Churchtown by citizens of that community at a cost of \$200.

The huge tank was constructed of concrete, located on the property of George Peffer. A road was provided so the fire engine could pull up to the edge of the cistern and a suction pipe dropped into the water.

CUTWORMS DAMAGE CORN PLANTINGS

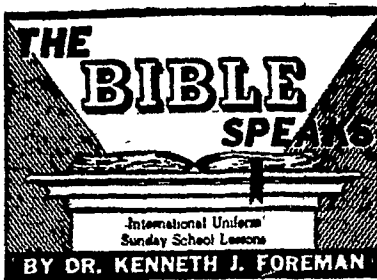
Twenty-five years ago this week Lancaster County farmers were having trouble getting their corn crops started due to an invasion of cutworms in great force. Some of the fields had to be replanted. Farmers explained that the mild weather during the winter had been favorable for insects of all kinds, including cutworms.

On the Lancaster farm of Charles Smith, near Goshen, the chicken house was entered and 13 hens stolen.

Fred Black, a neighbor, reported that he had heard a truck on a back road close to the building about two o'clock in the morning. This was the only clue to the robbery.

A bill asking \$5,000 for digging a grave was ruled "a little high" by a county judge in Sterling, Ill., who allowed the grave digger \$5 against the estate.

Back in 1932 Pennsylvania State Forests lands had been increased by 11,716 acres, was reported by Alfred E. Rupp, chief of the bureau of lands in the Department of Forests and Waters, which had closed six land purchases bringing the total area of the State Forests to 1,556,289 acres.



Background Scripture: Genesis 25:27-34; 27-28
Devotional Reading: 1 John 4:14-21

Roots of Hatred

Lesson for June 2, 1957

IF the hatred between Arabs and Jews today threatens to wreck the peace of the world, this is made worse by the fact that it has been going on for a long time. There is no hatred more bitter than that between brothers. The Bible shows that from ancient times, the most implacable enemies of Israel were among those people closely related to them by race. Indeed, the stories in Genesis trace this intra-family feud to two brothers, Jacob and Esau. In the story of how these two brothers became enemies, we can see some of the same roots of hatred which may be found anywhere in the world where one man or class or nation hates another.



Dr. Foreman

Inherited Quarrels

As Jacob and Esau grew up, the hatred seemed to be all on one side. Jacob may have despised his brother, or feared him; but there is no evidence that Jacob ever hated Esau as Esau for a time hated Jacob. It takes two to make a quarrel, but only one to make a hate. Or is that quite true? The roots of hatred are not always in the hater; they may be in the one who is hated, or they may not be in either one. Part of the reason why Jacob and Esau, though brothers, were not brotherly, was not their fault at all. In their home, father and mother were at odds. Isaac their father and Rebekah their mother had different, even clashing temperaments. The two boys being quite different from each other their parents at once took sides. The mother played Jacob as her favorite, while old Isaac did his best for the other brother, Esau. It can be said that humanly speaking, coming up in a divided home, Jacob and Esau could never have grown up in peace. They inherited

the quarrels of their parents. And inherited quarrels never grow less, bitter—usually more so.

Low-down and Crooked

If one root of the hatred which Esau bore to his brother can be traced to their parents, another certainly must be traced to Jacob himself. He was hated because he was hateful. As Billy Sunday once said, Jacob in his younger days, was so low-down he had to climb a tree to look a snake in the eye, and so crooked he could hide behind a corkscrew. The famous sale of the birthright has something decidedly fishy about it. Some historians believe that Esau could not legally (as laws went at that time) dispose of his birthright, it was inalienable. In that case Jacob was promoting a criminal act. In any event, legal or not, the trade was not a fair one. Indeed it was grotesquely, monstrously out of line. One bowl of stew for a birthright! Considering the power and (in this case) wealth which a birthright carried with it, the bargain was a barefaced theft on Jacob's part. Then the theft of the blessing was even worse. It could not have been managed, one is inclined to say, if Isaac had been the least bit bright. Jacob need not have been surprised if, after that, Esau had murderous thoughts. When a man finds himself the object of another's hate, the first thing he should ask is, what have I been doing?

The Jealous Heart

But hatred grows also from roots in the heart of the hater. It is fairly clear that Esau never forgave Jacob for that birthright business. Strictly speaking, while Jacob was mean enough, Esau had only himself to blame for losing his birthright. He was so much the victim of his appetite that a bowl of stew looked bigger and more important than all the power and responsibility of a great birthright. He was by no means as near death as he said, and he had no right to lay all the blame for the bad bargain on his brother. But he did, and the thing rankled in his heart and he never, for years, forgot or forgave. So hatred may be partly the result of inherited quarrels, it may be partly rooted in a hateful attitude on the part of the one who is hated; but these other roots will wither in time unless they receive strength from the root that goes deep into the hater's soul. Conceit brings forth jealousy, and jealousy, long nourished, brings forth hate. And then not even murder is far away.

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