

Lancaster Farming

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In Case of Emergency

A PEACETIME regulatory organization that can rapidly expand in an emergency is our best defence against biological warfare on our crops.

How is this vast organization geared to protect our plants from foreign pests and diseases?

First, we have developed a strong port-of-entry inspection to help keep pests and diseases from getting in. Thousands of lots of material are checked at our ports and are constantly reviewing and expanding this inspection work. We work with other governments in recording pests that may threaten American agriculture. We acquaint American travelers with the risks of bringing in unauthorized plants and plant products. Movies, slides, cartoons, leaflets, radio, and television programs are utilized to educate civic groups all over the country. Procedures have been worked out for inspection at point of origin in some cases, such as mass military movements from foreign bases.

Second, if serious plant pests or diseases do somehow slip in, we fall back on another line of defense—a continuing nationwide detection service followed up with immediate suppression or eradication.

We've greatly intensified our nationwide detection of plant pests through cooperative State-Federal surveys. One of their primary objectives is to promptly detect any new introductions that may have gained a foothold here. In addition, surveys provide information for growers and others on the prevalence of native pests that are likely to cause widespread damage to crops, thus contributing to more effective and less expensive controls. Through prompt dissemination of information, farmers are warned of impending epidemics, and industry has advance knowledge as to where and when large quantities of insecticides will be needed.

Information on the occurrence and prevalence of foreign and domestic pests is collected by farmers, extension agents, and entomologists and sent to a centrally located State office. This may be the office of a college entomology department or an extension, State, or experiment station entomologist. Reports are forwarded to USDA, which then issues weekly information on new and economically important insects, as well as distribution maps and other material.

Many States have cooperative agreements with USDA to jointly finance an entomologist to head the State's insect survey. Training schools are held in some States to help farmers and other agricultural workers recognize important plant pests and diseases.

In the case of plant disease, key individuals in each State promptly give a central office reports on diseases new to an area, or unusual outbreaks of our more destructive domestic diseases. This information is passed on to a coordinator in USDA, which issues bibliographies, reviews, and articles, including a plant disease warning service. Through it, USDA issues forecasts, and reports on certain diseases of important crops.

Once an introduced insect has been pinpointed, eradication procedures are set in motion for a knockout blow. Sometimes we have the research information to provide this blow. Sometimes we don't. If not, we attempt to confine the pest or disease to a small area to give our research workers a chance to develop more effective control or eradication procedures.

The importance of immediate eradication whenever possible is pinpointed up in the tremendous damage pests can do. Some not so important in their native habitats may become major pests when introduced into a new area with different crops and cultural practices.

The Khapra beetle, Mediterranean fruit fly, soybean cyst nematode, and witchweed—all costly newcomers here—are examples of some current problems.

It's imperative that we learn as much as possible about serious foreign pests and diseases before they become established here. State-Federal regulatory officials have made available color slides showing how to identify many of the world's worst pests. These slides may be obtained through USDA regulatory headquarters in Washington or State regulatory offices.



BY JACK REICHARD

50 Years Ago (1907)

Back in October, 1907, George Zartman, a farmer in northern Lancaster County near Durlach, found there was more work on his farm that fall than he could handle and decided to sell his 18 acre crop of corn and apples on his orchid trees at public auction. A large number of prospective buyers turned out.

The conditions of sale were that each purchaser was required to provide the necessary labor for gathering the products at his own expense.

The cornfield was sold by rows, with Zartman realizing an average of \$28 per acre. Apples by the tree were knocked off at \$1.25 per tree.

AUTO CREATED ROAD PROBLEMS

With the introduction of the automobile in the early 1900's, road supervisors and turnpike officials in general were gravely concerned over highway maintenance problems.

At Los Angeles, Calif., highway officials gathered to hear G. H. Squires, who had returned from Europe, where he made a study of road problems. Squires told the group that highways abroad had not reached a stage of perfection but were far in advance of the United States. Fast moving autos, he said, were bad for good roads, and slow traveling autos were good for bad roads.

GRIST MILL CONVERTED INTO CHEESE FACTORY

Fifty years ago this week work was in full progress on a new cheese factory near Oxford, Pa., where the P. E. Sharpless Co. had acquired the Ferguson grist mill property and was converting the building into a plant for the manufacture of cheese.

A company spokesman stated the cheese, a variety made only in one other place in this country up to 1907, would open a market for milk produced on farms over a wide area.

An expert cheese maker was to be placed in charge of operations and the separated whey was to be returned back to the milk producers.

FARMERS PROTEST GAME LAW

Pennsylvania farmers in general vigorously protested the new 1907 game law, permitting the killing of rabbits from Oct. 15 to Nov. 1. One outspoken farmer stated:

"Now, the only way for us farmers to do is to advertise our places and say to the city folk, step down and out. And then when the rabbits get full grown and also gamy, our work is done up let us go and have some real sport."

In Lancaster County the advice of the farmer sportsman was followed in full force. Hundreds of farm owners erected "No Trespassing" signs on their lands prior to the opening of the season.

A half century ago a western state Percheron breeder argued that this country had just as favorable conditions for the breeding of the pure bred horses as were found in their native country of France. To prove his point the American breeder captured ten prizes in two large midwestern state fairs in 1907, in which he competed with the best imported Percheron stock.

25 Years Ago

Twenty-five years ago this week the Ephrata Farmer's Day Assn. presented an application for a charter to the Lancaster Court.

The purpose of the association was to hold an annual exhibition in the interest of stock raising,

grain, poultry, handiwork, dairy and other farm activities.

Subscribers and directors of the newly proposed organization included Charles S. Yeager, Fred R. Janda, I. Leonard Sprecher, I. E. Fasnacht, all of Ephrata, and County Farm Agent F. S. Bucher, of Reamstown, Pa.

THERE WERE 172,419 FARMS IN PA. IN 1932

According to a report released by the school of agriculture, at Pennsylvania State College, there were 172,419 farms in the Commonwealth, 25 years ago.

Making up the total included 50,969 general farms, 3,057 cash-grain, 7,975 crop-specialty, 2,182 fruit, 2,206 truck, 45,380 dairy, 3103 animal-specialty, 30 stock ranch, 11,982 poultry, 16,073 self-sufficing, 23,287 abnormal and 6,185 unclassified.

Y. M. C. A. FOUNDER WAS FARMER'S SON

Back in October, 1932, Young Men's Christian Associations in the United States held special celebrations throughout the country in honor of Sir George Williams, founder of the Y. M. C. A. who was born on a farm in southern England Oct. 11, 1821.

Williams, employed by a drapery firm in London, noted his fel-

low workers were leading a very lax life, so he and a close friend tried to improve the condition by holding shop prayer meetings. The gatherings proved popular and spread to other business enterprises to such extent that it was decided to form an organization for the young men in the drapery trades.

By 1851, the year the association took root in North America, the parent association had developed a well rounded religious, educational and social program. Sir George Williams was knighted by Queen Victoria in recognition of the great service he had rendered through the organization he was instrumental in founding.

Twenty-five years ago Dr. Shaw, professor of philosophy at the New York University, declared advertising of preparation reputed to save mankind from all the ills to which the flesh is heir was doing a lot of harm.

Dr. Shaw pointed out that while real science was relieving human minds of many former bugaboos, modern "fear factories" were manufacturing new horrors to alarm the gullible and shorten their lives through sheer fear.

Just when we are reassured by the scientific control of yellow fever, small-pox, malaria and a host of old-time dangers, along comes the kill-joy tribe, warning us of the menace of dandruff, pyorrhea and halitosis, stated Dr. Shaw. Quoting the doctor:

"Man is tormented by an array of drug-filled remedies which are supposed to act as antiseptics. A bath room becomes a clinic, and every man a doctor in spite of himself."

"guarantee of purchase" (Phillips). The Colossians he calls "saints and faithful brethren." Theologians and others have often discussed the question: Is the church human or divine? If we take Saint Paul seriously, we have to say, at least, that the church is made of persons who have been touched* and are being transformed by the divine.

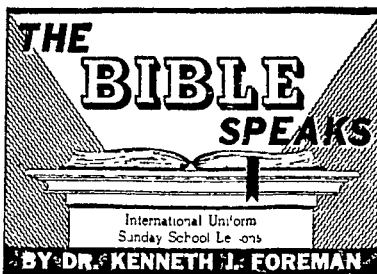
"There Is Quarreling . . ."

The ink is hardly dry on the high words Paul has used to describe his "brothers" in the Corinthian church, when he begins to write in a quite different key. "It has been reported," he says, "that there is quarreling among you." The reader who pushes on through this and the second letter to the Corinthians may be shocked by what he sees. These people are unspiritual (3:1), they are babies (3:2), there is jealousy and strife among them (3:3). Gross sin goes on among them unrebuked (5:1,2). They have lawsuits against one another (6:1). They have to be warned against prostitution (6:15, 16). Some of them came drunk to communion, or got drunk there (11:21). Paul is afraid that when he next visits them he may find "selfishness, slander, gossip, conceit and disorder" (II Cor. 12:20). How can he say such things to people who have been "sanctified" and are "called to be saints"? The truth is, Paul sees the Corinthians, as he saw all his converts and all his churches, in two lights. He sees the ideal church, what it ought to be and what in the mind of God it already is, or more precisely what it is destined to be.

The Answer

Now the church moves from where it is to where it is to be. But by what power? What is the secret of the church's transformation from what it is to what it is destined to become, from the real to the ideal? The answer is—in one word—Christ. Paul calls him the "power of God and the wisdom of God." In other words, as Christ comes to live in the hearts of these raw, imperfect, quarreling Christians-by-intention, they will become changed, as time goes on, more and more into his likeness. As they face their many problems, they will learn to find the solutions as they learn more and more what the spirit of Christ really is. If Christ lives in his church, the church will not be tempted to confuse what it is with what it ought to be,—it will not mistake the real church for the ideal one; but on the other hand, if he lives in the church, no one has a right to be discouraged, and fear that the ideal will never come true.

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Background Scripture: I Corinthians 1-4
 Devotional Reading: I Corinthians 3:11-23

Ideal and Real

Lesson for October 6, 1957

PAUL was not the fly-by-night sort of preacher who passes through a town, stuns up a meeting and moves on, so to speak, without looking back. He was not the kind of missionary who preaches to the natives gathered on the river bank, starts his engine and cruises on down the river, confident that the gospel has been brought to the people. Paul being a statesman as well as a saint, a psychologist as well as a theologian, stayed long enough — whenever they would let him — in every place he visited, to found a church, a going, active fellowship of believers. Then after he left, he would take time from his more than busy life to write back. He knew that churches, like new Christians, like new babies, need post-natal care. It is not safe to bring them into the world and just leave them.



Dr. Foreman

No church gave Paul more trouble than the one at Corinth. That city was big, booming and bad. Most of the Corinthian church members had had no background of experience in the high religion of the Jews but came in from raw paganism. Few of them were persons of great culture. At the time Paul wrote to them first, none of them had been Christians long. And yet Paul writes to them as the "sanctified" in Christ Jesus, called to be saints." As J. B. Phillips translates Paul's Greek, these Corinthians are "those whom Christ has made holy, who are called to be God's men and women." Almost every one of Paul's letters to Christian churches begins on this same high note. To the Ephesian Christians he writes that they have been stamped with the promise of the Holy Spirit as a