

Lancaster Farming

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BY JACK REICHARD
 50 YEARS AGO (1907)

The hay box was a popular device with many housewives, a half century ago, not only from an economical point of view, but also as a convenience. The box was a tightly built one, with a cover, so as to exclude the air as effectively as possible. In some cases a wood chest or old trunk was used. These were lined on the bottom and sides with asbestos or felt and filled with hay, in which nests were made for pots, kettles and pans or other receptacles. A hay pillow was placed over them before the cover was closed down.

According to one farmwife, who operated a hay box in her kitchen in 1907, the food cooked on the stove was brought to the boiling point, then transferred to the hay box, where the cooking process was slowly completed. Potatoes and other vegetables prepared in the morning were nicely cooked by noon, while in the case of chicken and other boiled meat they were left in the box overnight. It was claimed that chicken cooked nicely in this manner and only needed warming up to be ready for Sunday dinner. Before placing her dishes in the box the farmwife said she slipped them into a sack which kept out particles of hay and dust.

Back in 1907 a Danish gardener had succeeded growing eldelweiss, an Alpine flower found only in the dizzy heights of the Swiss Alps. The enterprising gardener exported large quantities of the flowers to Swiss hotels, where they were sold at high prices.

Alligator Demands Exceeded Supply

Fifty years ago there was a scarcity of alligators and the reason was blamed on the children of the wealthy, who used them as play-things.

According to the New York Times it was a common thing to see city children accompanied by nursemaids carrying a young alligator by the tail along Park Avenue. The mouth of the creatures were wide open and were made as realistic as the art of the taxidermist could provide. Most of the stuffed pets measured from 12 to 18 inches in length.

In the November, 1907, issue of the American Review of Reviews a writer had this to say:

"A generation ago men and women worked very long hours and their children had to work, too, in order to produce enough to support the workingman's family. But the growth of capital and the employment of machinery have added so much to the efficiency of labor that long hours for adults are no longer necessary and the industrial employment of children under fourteen can be entirely dispensed with."

In Lancaster, 50 years ago this week, Watt & Shand, the New York Store, corner East King Street and Center Square, featured sewing machines at \$15.50 on a cooperative club plan. The advertisement stated:

"You pay \$2 when you join the club, and \$1 a week until paid. No club fees, no interest charge, simply buying a sewing machine on the club plan at the spot cash price."

25 Years Ago

Max E. Davis, nineteen, a sister, Mrs. Helen Lambert, twenty and her husband, Raymond Lambert, thirty, all of Lebanon RD2, had been held for court for a series of thefts, and in default of bail set at \$1,000 each. They were committed to jail.

The trio were accused of stealing nine chickens from the south-

ern Lancaster farm of Howard Kirk near Wakefield, which they threw out of their auto when chased. The two men were charged with stealing a quantity of gasoline from Edward Neary, near Peach Bottom, and a bag of potatoes from William Boll, near Manheim. Davis was charged with the larceny of 32 bags of wheat from Calvin Herr on Peach Bottom R1.

Unmasked Bandits Get Cash At Lancaster Shoe Shop

Twenty-five years ago this week two unmasked bandits robbed the Enna Jettick Shoe Shop, procuring some \$70 in cash.

The robbery took place while scores of people passed in front of the store on East King Street.

According to Herbert B. Smeltz, store manager, he was being assisted by Richard Shirk, a clerk, in the arrangement of stock prior to closing the shop for the night when two men entered. One pulled a gun and quietly ordered the men to face the wall, and then ordered Smeltz to open the cash register for him.

Carl Seiler, Illinois, Named Top Corn Husker

Carl Seiler, a hustling left-handed husker from Knox County Ill., won the championship over seventeen competitors in the 9th national corn husking contest held before a shivering crowd of 40,000 spectators at Salina, Ill. Nov. 10, 1932.

Seiler husked 36,914 bushels in eighty minutes to win by a comfortable margin over Iowa's state champion, Walter Johansen.

Beware of excess weight, especially as you get old."

That was a warning issued by Dr. Barr, professor of medicine at Washington University, of St. Louis, 25 years ago. Speaking before a group, Dr. Barr stated:

"Every pound of added weight means so many billions of separate cells that must be supplied with food, water, oxygen. The heart of a heavy person is overworked and in old age often gives up and stops. Get rid of as many billions as possible of surplus body cells and diminish the unnecessarily heavy load on your heart."

Reciprocal agreements between Pennsylvania and Maryland regarding the use of the highways by commercial trucks terminated Oct. 31, 1932.

A new Pennsylvania regulation, which went into effect Nov. 1, that year, prohibited any commercial truck of any owner which made more than fifteen trips into the state between Oct. 15 and 31 from entering the state without Pennsylvania tags.

Maryland had taken similar action against commercial trucks of Pennsylvania.

Why Not Limit Show Age?

LAST SUMMER AT THE county Holstein Breeders Assn annual meeting, the speaker commented that in British dairy cattle shows, animals must be at least a year old to compete in open classes.

We have been mulling this over since that time, through more than a half dozen community shows and a couple of state shows, and have come to the conclusion that they have something there.

Most of us know that a six-month-old calf shows very little indication of what she will look like as a mature cow. Quite a few breeders will not show such young cattle and the majority of judges dislike judging such a class.

Actually a heifer has to be fairly well along with her first calf before she starts to show what she will be as a producing cow. And after all, this is what we are interested in—confirmation with the ability to produce milk.

Junior—4-H and FFA—shows are quite something else. Here the boy or girl is being judged almost as much as the animal. The training in fitting and handling an animal, be it young or mature, is the most important item. That is one of the primary reasons for the use of the Danish system of judging in youth contests.

Next year we would really like to see one of the fair boards take the step and set a minimum age in the open class. We believe that exhibitors, spectators and the judge would all be happier with such a show. The extra prize money could be contributed to the junior show and thus give the young showmen a little more to shoot for with their young animals.

Agriculture, Too, Needs Scientists

WITH THE EYES of the nation turned to the sky in an effort to see Sputnik, the tremendous importance of maintaining a scientific and technological lead in the United States is emphasized.

Volumes are being said and written now in Washington and other places on the importance of an adequate supply of scientists and the money to support research in the fields of rocketry, nucleonics, astrophysics and space medicine.

But we are farmers. How does all this affect us? We are vitally affected. Agriculture now is in direct competition with all other fields of industry for the best brains available.

Here are a few examples. Let's take the soil first. To construct soil saving structures such as diversions, terraces, tile systems and the like, the services of a civil engineer, or someone with training that approximates the civil engineer, is needed. These are the same civil engineers that can build roads, bridges, or the multitude of other similar types of jobs. In agriculture we call him an agricultural engineer. Good agricultural engineers are getting scarce.

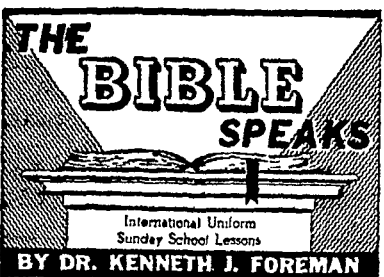
Going into what makes the soil produce and grow crops calls for research men that have extremely specialized training. But at the same time, this training can just as easily be diverted slightly to be used in fields other than agriculture.

The soil chemist, the soil micro-biologist, and the soil physicist are also good physical, organic or colloidal chemists, biologists are also bio-physicists and bio-chemists, and physicists of any type are in great demand.

The field crops specialist is usually an expert in genetics, the animal husbandry and dairy specialist are well versed in the fields of chemistry and biology, the forester is an expert in land measurement and photo interpretation.

If the man is there on the fence, so to speak, between a career in agriculture or in industry, what do you think he will choose? What would you choose, with industry offering wages that double or triple the usual research or farm service salary?

So it would seem that if we are to continue to keep good men in research in agriculture, we are going to have to start paying them what they are worth in terms of the going market. Otherwise we shall have only second-raters in agriculture as industry skims off the cream of the crop.



Background Scripture: I Corinthians 12-14
 Devotional Reading: Ephesians 4:4-16.

Gifts of God Lesson for November 10, 1957

THE tiny patch of Paul's letter printed in most Sunday school quarterlies this week is not nearly enough to give the full idea of what he meant to teach on our subject. For this, the three whole chapters should be read.

The reader will please notice that the famous chapter 13 is tied in both to the chapter before and the one following. However, there's enough in the first baker's dozen of verses in chapter 12 to give any one food for thought.



Dr. Foreman

Every Christian Has a Gift

The problem in the Corinthian church, to which these three chapters turn our attention, was the matter of "spiritual gifts." Some of the church members had some rather spectacular gifts like working miracles or speaking with tongues; others were good at administrative jobs, and so on. Everybody with a special gift was inclined to look on his own as a mark of God's favor, something that set him "a cut above" other Christians.

All these people combined to despise the poor ordinary run-of-mine Christian, who in Corinth (as in your own home church) had no special gift at all. Coming out to church once a week, and staying awake, was about all that could be expected of him.

Paul points out, in effect, that every Christian has some gift of the Holy Spirit. Well, what about these church-goers who don't seem to have anything special about them? Paul would be asked "No one can say 'Jesus is Lord' except by the Holy Spirit," Paul says. Now that is the mark of all true Christians, that they accept and confess Jesus as their Lord. Every child, every new member, from the humblest unskilled worker right up to the President of the

United States, on entering full church membership is required to acknowledge Jesus as Lord. Now, says Saint Paul, whenever that is said sincerely, there is evidence of the work of the Holy Spirit. You may call this the Grace of Believing, or the Grace of Confession; whatever you call it, it is a gift of the Holy Spirit.

For the Common Good

There are two wrong notions, among others, about gifts of the Holy Spirit, against which Paul sets the simple truth. One of these notions is that gifts of the Holy Spirit are bound to be something sensational, miraculous, spectacular. On the contrary, the truth is that the Spirit's presence is shown by such simple things as confessing Christ as Lord, or teaching, or simply having faith. The other notion is that if I have a spiritual gift, something supernatural, direct from on high, that is a sign of special favor to ME; that the gift is mainly to benefit myself.

On the contrary, Paul points out, "to each is given the manifestation of the Spirit for the common good." (That is the R.S.V. translation of verse 7.) Any gift of the Spirit is like money put into our hands to be used for some good cause; if we keep it, hoard it or use it selfishly, we are bad trustees.

One Spirit, Many Gifts

Why doesn't the coming of the Holy Spirit into people's lives affect them all alike? Why all the variety of gifts that Paul mentions? Well, the reason is not hard to see; all these gifts are needed, in the church and outside. But one thing Paul emphasizes is that there is only one Spirit, and that all spiritual gifts, even the "humblest," are divine gifts. No one has any right to look down on any other Christian, certainly not if the other Christian is using "for the common good" the gift God gave him. A man complained to D. L. Moody, a not too well educated but very successful 19th century evangelist, that his grammar was bad. "Brother," said Moody, "you've got plenty of grammar. What are you doing for the Lord with it?"

No one should read the 12th chapter of I Corinthians without reading straight on into the 13th, which brings all this to a point. No matter what a person's gifts may be,—they can be miraculous as moving mountains,—one and all, if there is no love in the heart the most gifted Christian is a Zero, no Christian at all. It is love that gives life to all else.

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