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Farm Show Weather Late

FARM SHOW WEATHER came a day late this year, giving 135,000 Pennsylvanians a chance to come to Harrisburg for the annual event on the first day. The second days things went back to normal — rain with a prediction for sleet and snow.

The effects of the drouth in Southeastern Pennsylvania was apparent in the placings lists this year. The usual first and seconds for Lancaster County in many of the classes were conspicuous by their absence. Part of the drop is due to the lack of quality in many field crops brought about by lack of moisture.

Perhaps more important is that many Southeastern Pennsylvania farmers, knowing that their products were not up to their usual quality this year, declined to enter much of the competition.

In the dairy cattle show, things followed a pattern that had been set this past summer. County Ayrshire breeders held their own and more in the competition, but in other breeds, dairymen had to settle for seconds and thirds. While you can't blame the drouth for this, a lack of quality forage for dairy animals will show up when competition as stiff as at the Farm Show is met.

Sheep and lambs provided a bright spot with a county girl winning the grand championship in the fat lamb classes and the reserve champion also being fitted by a Lancaster County showman.

Swine competition was spotty. The classes were large, very even and hard to place. One grand champion gilt and one reserve champion gilt were won by open class exhibitors and an FFA boy also won a championship.

In the main exhibition hall, things are in a continual up-roar. The machinery exhibits are larger and more colorful this year as many of the major companies make their first showing of new lines. One of the most unusual pieces on display is a "tractor-of-tomorrow" complete with bubble canopy, easy chair type seat, radio and mobile telephone. Also being introduced is a line featuring a torque converter drive.

Bulk milk tanks take up a larger part of the displays this year. Most manufacturers are featuring tanks that can be integrated with a pipeline milker and offer the tank and milker as a package. Irrigation equipment displays this year also are enlarged as many more farmers show interest in their use.

The 1958 Farm Show is more subdued, as Lancaster Countians are concerned. But it certainly ranks as one of the most colorful and exciting in its 42 years of operation.

Labor Squeezes Farmer

IF YOU'VE EVER wondered why the price of meat in the grocers case is so much higher than the price you receive at the stock yards, this may help explain.

The American Meat Institute this week announced that the wages of meat packers just went up four cents an hour as the result of a two point rise in the cost of living index.

However during this same period used for the cost of living index, the price index for meat, fish and poultry rose less than half the total cost index.

Perhaps what farmers need is a cost of living clause attached to the demand part of the supply-demand curve. Then as the cost of living goes up, the demand for meat and meat products will follow suit.

Of course this sounds silly. But is it any more silly than getting a pay raise every time Detroit raises the automobile prices and thus ups the cost of living a point?

Packing house workers now average \$2.41 an hour. This compares with a national average in all manufacturing industries of \$2.09 an hour. But farmers now, due to the price squeeze, probably do not average much over \$1.00 an hour for their labor.

Just what tack agriculture must take in combating the squeeze being placed on it by organized labor is not readily seen. But this is clear. Something is going to have to be done to keep the farmer from being penalized in the market place for high food prices when most of the cost of the retailed produce is attributable to high labor costs in the manufacturing processes.



BY JACK REICHARD

75 Years Ago  
75 YEARS AGO (1883)

It was generally believed that the coloring matter, giving different hues to the various races of mankind, lay just under the skin. But in 1883 Dr. Maxwell, of New Castle, Pa., thought it came from the blood. He gave an account of an experiment which led him to his opinion.

In 1872 a Negro named Jas Pearce was shot accidentally in the face. The wound was of such nature that a frightful scar would have resulted unless the disfigurement could be, in a measure, prevented by the engrafting of new skin upon the mutilated portion of the face. This course was adopted, and with the patient's consent, Dr. Maxwell took grafts of skin from his own arm, which, with other grafts from the patient's arm, placed them upon the surface of the wound.

The success of the operation was seriously endangered by the patient going on a spree, when some of the grafts were destroyed, but fortunately two were left, one of them being white. The piece of white skin grew to cover a space of half an inch, and for a time after the wound healed could be easily discerned at quite a distance.

At the time close examination showed that dark-colored lines formed a net-work in the skin, giving a purple tinge to it. A few years later these lines, which were simply blood vessels, had increased to such extent that the whole surface of the wound was of uniform hue, the white skin having lost all its characteristics. From this experiment Dr Maxwell drew the conclusion that the coloring matter which darkens the skin of some races was in the blood and not in the skin itself.

TOWN'S NAME  
BEWILDER'S FARMER

The custom of naming villages after certain persons living in the neighborhood had a disadvantage in his case.

A western Pennsylvania farmer had lived to a mature age but had never made a trip by railroad. In 1883 a new road was run through part of his land and he was persuaded to make a trip to Philadelphia. He purchased a through ticket at the nearest station, where he was assured that he would not have to change trains, then placed himself comfortably in the corner of his seat and soon went to sleep.

He was awakened by the train's slacking speed, and presently the brakeman put his head into the car and cried out in a loud voice — "Madison- Madison!"

The farmer hurried out of the car.

In a moment the train proceeded on its way. Looking around, the man approached the ticket agent across the platform "How far is Philadelphia?" he asked.

"Well, that train that just left will be there in six hours. Did you want to go to Philadelphia?"

"Yes, to be sure. Here's my ticket. Don't it pass me through to Philadelphia?"

"Yes, your ticket is all right! Why did you leave the train?"

"The man called out Madison, and that's my name", said the perplexed farmer.

"Oh, Madison is the name of this station."

The farmer finally reached Philadelphia by the next train, and upon his return home found great joy in telling friends of his mishap.

50 Years Ago

50 YEARS AGO (1908)

Back in 1908 an investigator by the name of Stanley Hall conducted a survey in an effort to determine the intelligence of the child mind, but did not give the

ages of the youngsters interviewed.

However, of 48 children, 20 believed he sun, moon and stars were living things. Sixteen thought that flowers could feel, and 15 believed dolls would feel pain if they were burned.

God, of whom the children of half a century ago heard so much, played a large part in their conceptions. Most of the children interviewed thought God was a big, perhaps blue man, to be seen in the sky, on the clouds, in church, or even in the streets. They declared God made lamps, babies, dogs, trees, money, etc., and the angels worked for Him.

The forty-ninth annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Horticultural Assn. was held in the Lancaster County Courthouse Jan. 23, 1908. Officers re-elected were:

President, Gabriel Hester, Harrisburg; vice president, Hon. W. T. Creasy, of Catawissa; secretary, F. H. Fassett, Meshopper; corresponding secretary, Enos B. Engle, Waynesboro, treasurer, William P. Brinnon, Christiana.

Fifty years ago Argentina was the largest exporting country of wheat to Great Britain. The United States held second place.

Back in 1908 there were 20,000 workers employed in the silk

mills at Shanghai, China, among whom were children that worked for 3 cents a day and women at 5 cents for a 13-hour day.

Fifty years ago this week, Professor Udriski of the veterinary school at Bucharest, had successfully amputated a horse's leg at the fetlock joint and replaced the lost portion with a leather artificial leg that enabled the animal to walk about.

25 Years Ago

N C Maule, Quarryville, won a Gold Medal and First Place with his Guernsey milk in the milk judging contest at the Farm Products Show at Harrisburg. Maule held the distinction of having the highest score of any producer sample at the show with a mark of 96.6 per cent.

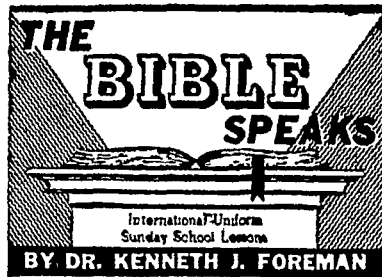
GAME COMMISSION  
ASKS FEEDING AID

The Pennsylvania Board of Game Commissioners appealed for cooperation in winter game feeding.

Early snows during the winter of 1932-33 in all sections of the state covered completely, for several weeks, the usual food sources for animals and birds. During that period the winter feeding activities were intensified by the Game Commission.

Commission officials pointed out that rural mail carriers were permitted to carry grain and other feed on their routes.

A commission spokesman said: "To my friends of the wild, care of the rural carrier" was all the direction necessary to have contributions of grain distributed in rural areas.



Bible Material: Acts 2:42-47; Romans 15:1-9; Ephesians 4:17-32; Philippians 1:3-11.  
Devotional Reading: Galatians 5:13-26.

Fellowship: Why?

Lesson for January 19, 1958

IN a "Hamfest" everybody is there because of the same interest; amateur radio. At a philatelic convention everybody talks stamps. They have no other reason for getting together. At a funeral, or at a wedding, you sometimes see odd assortments of human beings, most of whom never saw one another before, all having only this one thing in common, having met the departed (by casket or by honeymoon car) at some time before. There are other kinds of



gatherings, too. There are college fraternities, the main point of each chapter being that the boys, or girls, find one another good company. There are also fellowships based on some common experience, like a shipwreck, or having attended the same high school.

Unique Fellowship

The Christian Church is a fellowship, and when it is not, it has lost the right to the title of true church. But it is not like any of the fellowships above mentioned. It has been called the fellowship of the uncongenial. That is an exaggeration; two members of the church may have been close friends before they joined it. But natural congeniality is not and never was a necessity for membership. It is a fellowship of persons who have all experienced God's forgiving grace, whose loyalties are centered in Jesus Christ. It is said that on the same morning at the same service Chief Justice Hughes of the Supreme Court and a poor woman who took in washing joined the same church. It is highly unlikely that the jurist and the washerwoman could have had much fun on a picnic together or would have made good partners at a dance. But they both knew in their hearts what it was to love the Lord Jesus.

Fellowship With a Purpose

But it is not only a prest experience, however treasured, that binds together the fellowship of the family of God. It is both present experience and a living intention: that is, what is happening to us and in us now, and what we unite to do, that also makes this fellowship unique. Consider those four items mentioned in Acts about the earliest Christian church: (1) the apostles' teaching, (2) fellowship, (3) breaking bread, (4) prayers. The Christian church is the only group, organization, or society in the world that stresses this combination. It is the only fellowship where the Bible is regularly studied (the apostles' teaching); where fellowship is based on relation with the Son of God; where the sacraments are observed; and where people learn to pray. (By the way, what does your church do to teach its members how to pray?)

Harmony of Glory

There are many expressions in the New Testament putting the purpose of the church, or one part of its purpose, into a single happy phrase. One such is in Romans 15:5. Abbreviated, it runs: "May God grant you to live in such harmony with one another, in accord with Christ Jesus, that together you may glorify God." We said that the church is the fellowship of the uncongenial; but the miracle the true church works is developing a divine harmony even among these many sorts and conditions of Christians. But harmony for what? Not for its own sake, but to glorify God.

This does not mean the church is to be a hymn-singing society, though a church that won't or can't sing is certainly in a bad way. To glorify God does not mean simply to praise him. It means (in the New Testament sense) so to live, as sons and daughters of God, that other persons will be attracted to God through you. Every church member ought to be one good reason for believing in God. When a Christian says "I believe in God," if he told the whole story he would add: "—because of So-and-so,—because of certain people I can name. I believe in God because I saw what God can do with people; what he made out of them." It is a terrible thing when it is the other way around, and a man says, "I should like to believe in God but can't. I've known a few church members and if their God had anything to do with making them what they are, I for one don't want anything to do with him." Let the church glorify God, not slander him!

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