

City Dwellers Can Extend Clean-up Work To Rural Areas by Stopping Trash Dumping

DURING THE past week the mayor of the City of Lancaster has been quoted as saying that people in that city contribute to the dirt and rubble by being careless and thoughtless. He is starting a clean-up campaign in the city.

But we have news for you, Mr. Mayor. If you think that the city dwellers can make a mess of the city, come out and take a look at some of the rural roads that lead in and out of the city.

Some of them are so littered with junk, trash, refuse and sometimes even garbage, that they resemble a trash heap rather than a public road.

One thing we'll guarantee you, Mr. Mayor, and that is that the junk didn't come from the farmers whose land lies beside the roads.

Not that we are laying all the blame on those people who live in the city of Lancaster. No indeed! Some of the roads leading to and from the various boroughs in the county are just as bad if not worse.

Sometimes you see in the news about a farmer going out with a truck along his roads, filling it with the junk he finds there and then dropping the whole load on the city hall steps in some town nearby.

We can't condone his method of protest, but we sure agree with him in his thinking.

We can image in our mind's eye the commotion that would take place if such a thing were to happen. It would cause an awakening to the problem in a hurry.

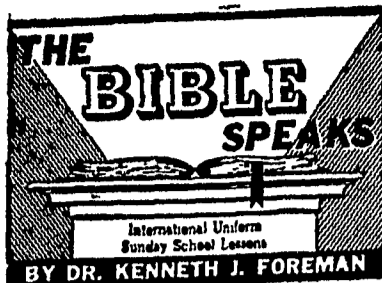
But there are better, more legal and just as effective means at the disposal of the farmer. If every farmer were to keep an eye out for litter-bugs along his roads and try to get the number of the car doing the littering, he could give this number to the township police for prosecution.

The local Justices of the Peace, most of whom live in rural areas, and many of whom are farmers, have shown a willingness to prosecute offenders of the anti-litter laws of the Commonwealth.

Township police, too, could be a little more on the alert for litter-bugs. No one will be too inclined to dump a bag of trash in front of your lane if he thinks that a township policeman may come along and catch him in the act.

And last of all, you can write letters to the civic officials of the town nearest you protesting such treatment at the hands of their citizens. You'd be surprised at what one good hot letter can do at a meeting of a Boro council. Half a dozen in the same vein can cause a panic!

Lancaster County is hailed as the Garden Spot of America. Let's not let it look like the garbage dump of America.



BY DR. KENNETH J. FOREMAN
BIBLE MESSAGE: Joshua 4: 11-12-13-14-15-24
Devotional Reading: Joshua 23:1-8

Into Tomorrow

Lesson for June 8, 1958

EVERY other preacher or public speaker finds it necessary to remind his audience here in America that this nation was founded in the fear of God. The religious foundations of this nation are too well known to need comment. (An interesting detailed historical survey can be found in "Foundation of American Freedom," by A. Mervyn Davies; Abingdon Press.) This can be greatly exaggerated. There is an oft-quoted remark:



Dr. Foreman

"The pioneers of South America came over to find gold; the North American pioneers came to find God." But it is also true that great numbers of our own ancestors came over, by their own showing, to find their fortune. Still it is true that few nations have had religion inlaid with their history as our country has

"The Hand of the Lord Is Mighty"

There are some interesting parallels between the situation when Joshua was about to pass from the scene of his triumphs in Canaan, and the times in which we live. Three of them can be pointed up in phrases drawn from the Bible stories themselves. First is from Joshua 4:12: "The hand of the Lord is mighty." Neither Moses nor Joshua took personal credit for their achievements; they gave the glory to God. The rude monument of stones described in Joshua 4 was not a monument to Joshua, to Moses, nor to any of their captains; it was a commemoration of the mighty acts of God. Many books have been written on the theme of God in history. According to the prophet Amos, God is in all nations' histories; yet not all nations see this. And the trouble with Israel was, and continued to be, that they supposed that because God had once done mighty

acts on their behalf, he never would cease to do so. God had started them on their way; therefore they were a religious nation, therefore he would never let them come to disaster. How wrong they were!

"If You Turn Back . . ."

Joshua's farewell address, as an aged man, to the nation whose beloved and successful leader he had been, held up some big IF's. Continued success, eventual greatness, was by no means to be theirs without question. God is not a puppet-master. He does not decide the fate of a nation and then no matter what the nation does or is, carry them right through by almighty power to the destiny of their heart's desire. God had chosen Israel; but the question Joshua puts before the people is: Will you choose God? One religious chapter in a nation's early history does not guarantee that the nation will be religious forever after. One chapter of obedience and loyalty to God does not make it certain that there will be no chapters of neglect of God, of disobedience, of darkness and defeat. One chapter of success does not make impossible any chapters of failure.

"Choose, This Day . . ."

Maybe every reader has thought about this before, but it is still more than a striking thought, it is appalling: In one generation it would be possible to undo and destroy the Christian church. That is the strategy of the various communist regimes. They do not now attack the church very often. What they do is to see that no children, no young people, if the Party can keep them from it, grow up knowing and loving the church. No generation can choose God for their children, even less for their children's children. Each generation must choose for God afresh. There is no riding to glory on our grandparents' faith. So when we ask ourselves: Is America a Christian nation? We can answer, The hand of God was mighty in times gone by. We can look around and see church spires on every horizon. Almost every family in America, the newly come or the "Old Americans," has a legend or tradition of some ancestor or relative who was a praying saint, a pillar of the church. But that is never the point. Where are the praying saints today? When the present living pillars of the church die, are we bringing up our children to love the same God, serve the same Christ, to live by the same Spirit? If not, we are helping to de-Christianize America.

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This Week in Lancaster Farming

BY JACK REICHARD

75 years ago—this week.

75 Years Ago

A thief who stole a horse from Amos Williamson of East Nottingham Twp., Chester County, Pa., and disposed of the animal in Lancaster County, was arrested at Landisville, then made his escape while being taken on the train to West Chester by two officers of the law.

According to a newspaper story, the thief "complained of feeling sick and made a number of visits to the water-closet". While in the men's room he raised the window and jumped from the train which was traveling at a speed of 20 miles per hour. He escaped, but passengers who had seen the man flee reported he was considerably cut about the head.

POWDER BLAST REVEALS UNDERGROUND KITCHEN

That same week in Chester County, back in June, 1883, a remarkable discovery had been made by Edward Brown, a quarryman at Johnson's quarries, near Pocopson.

Brown had reached a depth of 20 feet, and after drilling a hole in what he supposed to be solid rock, charged it with powder, lighted the fuse and retired to a location of safety. After the blast he returned and instead of finding stone, he discovered what looked like a kitchen which had been struck by a cyclone. There was a stove, lot of tin cans, an iron pot, mason's trowel, singularly shaped axe and some bones.

Authorities who investigated, stated the place had evidently been a cave, the entrance of which had been covered over, and probably the hiding place of a criminal in the early 1800's, when highwaymen were numerous in Chester County.

It was pointed out that Joe Hare, the notorious robber who was hanged at Trenton, N. J., for robbing the United States mails near Lancaster, was born within a quarter mile of the cave.

In June, 1883, farmers in Pennsylvania's Berks County, reported the season's wheat crop was reduced one-third by the ravages of the Hessian fly.

Horace Childs, a young man, was killed instantly by a freak flash of lightning while plowing in a field near Norristown, Pa.,

During that same week the steamer Austrian arrived at Boston with 842 passengers from Ireland, all of whom went to work in the mills in New Hampshire

50 Years Ago

At a meeting of the Lancaster County Tobacco Growers, held during that week in June, 1908, the question of acreage planted was the chief subject brought up for discussion. The report showed that in some sections 20 per cent less tobacco was being planted than in 1907, with potatoes planted instead.

In other sections there was an increase in tobacco acreage. Taking the county as a whole, it was believed the acreage to be about 16,000 acres. It was also reported that cutworms were doing considerable damage, requiring replanting in many areas.

ROOSTER TURNS CLUCK

In Lancaster, a bantam rooster belonging to Adam Beittel, 201 West King St., began acting like a "cluck" and was finally given a setting of eggs. Twelve chicks were hatched out, and the rooster was as proud of his flock as any hen could be, and reported to be "just as fussy".

COLLEGE PROFESSOR FOUND COW IN STUDY HALL

When the faculty at Delaware College, Newark, Del., entered the recitation hall that June, 1908, morning they were greeted by the lowing of a cow. The animal had been led from a field near Newark and placed in the hall during the night by a group of students.

That the animal might not suffer from thirst, the public drinking fountain was removed from Newark's main street and also installed in the hall. It required five men to get the cow out of the building.

American dairymen received from 4 to 5 cents per pound more for their butter product in 1907 than in 1906. While this did not mean a large increase for the individual farmer, it meant an additional national income of from \$20,000,000 to more than \$25,000,000.

Lancaster Farming

Lancaster County's Own Farm Weekly
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One of the fastest growing developments along the Pacific coast, 50 years ago, was the salmon packing enterprise. No salmon were packed for export until 1870, when two small canneries started operations on the Columbia River. In 1908 there were twenty-three establishments, 15 on the Oregon and eight on the Washington side of the river, with an annual output of 1,000,000 cases of fish, valued at \$9,230,000.

25 Years Ago

In 1933 the State of Pennsylvania had 3,690 fewer one-room schools than in 1920. A report issued by the Department of Public Instruction showed there were 10,201 schools of this type in 1920, and in 1933 they numbered only 6,511. The department reported that one-teacher schools were being closed at the approximate rate of 300 a year.

A barn under construction on the farm of Mrs. Martha Ross and Miss Fannie E. Boyd, two miles east of Cochranville, Pa., was destroyed by a fire that broke out in a pump shed shortly before noon. Carpenters were at work on the roof of the new structure when the fire started. The building would have been finished by the workmen in about two more days. It was leveled with damage placed at \$8,000.

GOOD NEWS FOR DAIRY FARMERS

Twenty-five years ago this week, good news came for dairy farmers supplying the Philadelphia area in the form of price increases amounting to 29 cents per hundred weight for milk shipped to Philadelphia by truck and 34 cents for milk delivered to area creameries.

Pasing her one hundred and first birthday, "Grandma" Caroline Arnold, of St. Joe, Ark., gave credit for her longevity to her constant use of coffee, 25 years ago this week.

Now Is The Time . . .

By MAX SMITH

County Agricultural Agent



Max Smith

TO TOP DRESS ALFALFA — A very common practice among good grassland farmers is to apply around 200 pounds per acre of an 0-20-20 or 0-15-30 fertilizer immediately after the removal of the first cutting. This will replace some of the food elements removed by the crop and result in larger yields of later cuttings.

TO SIDEDRESS CORN WITH NITROGEN — Corn yields have been increased by a side-dressing of extra nitrogen at the first or second cultivation. An application of 100 pounds of either sulphate of ammonia or ammonium nitrate, or other nitrogen carriers, per acre is especially beneficial where corn followed corn. It is important that the application be made before the corn gets a

foot high in order to get the fertilizer as close and as deep as possible without shearing off the roots.

TO PROVIDE SHADE AND WATER — All livestock will produce more efficiently if they have plenty of shade and water while on pasture; also, need ample pasture in order to get their fill with a minimum of walking. When animals have to roam over the field in search of either grass, shade, or water they are doing it at the owner's expense.

TO CONTROL SILAGE JUICES — Many owners of silos filled with grass silage have a problem of preventing the seepage from the silo from getting into water supplies, or from causing insanitary conditions around the barn and milk house. If these juices are allowed to run on the surface of the ground the fly problem increases and the milk inspectors object. It is suggested that under-ground pipe or tiles systems be placed to carry the juice away from the buildings and barnyard.

TO BEWARE OF LIVESTOCK POISONING — The pasture season presents a number of chances for livestock to eat poisonous plants; with other good forage to eat seldom will they bother the plants that are poisonous. Nightshade, water hemlock, and wilting or wilted wild cherry leaves are the most common ones in this area. In the case of the wild cherry leaves it is a good practice to inspect the pasture land under cherry trees after a wind or storm and remove the limbs that have broken off. Livestock will eat these leaves regardless of the pasture condition.