FROM WHERE WE STAND -

And Now Seedless Watermelons

Someone, it seems, is always trying to take all the joy out of life.

As we look back on the pleasures of boyhood days, one of the greatest satisfactions of life was eating watermelons on the back porch and spitting the seeds out over the rail.

First came the time when we seeded the back yard and it was too nice a place to spit watermelons seeds. Well, we could still sit on the back porch with our feet up on the railing and pick the seeds out of our watermelon slice with a fork. That took some of the edge off, but it was still a pretty satisfying experience.

Next thing that happened was that the house got modernized and the old back porch railing had to go. That took a lot of the zing out of porch sitting, and porch sitting with watermelon eating as the objective in particular became pretty dull.

Well, came the time when the house got another face lifting and the old back porch was one relic we could do without. A house with a back porch is so old fashioned it is downright painful. Patios - fine. Breezeways wonderful. Carports - excellent. But porches - well they may be comfortable, but they sure ain't modern.

Now the final blow has been struck. We get word from the University out in Missouri that someone has gone and bred a seedless watermelon. Like we said. It seems like someone is always trying to take all the joy out of life.

We still had hope when we started reading the report. Like maybe it was just a freak and soon we would be back to the good old seedy kind, because everyone knows that you can't grow watermelon vines without watermelon seeds, and without watermelon vines you can't have any more watermelons, so if the watermelons grow without seeds you won't-have any well you know.

But before we got halfway through the report we knew that you can't stop progress and it looks like seedless watermelons are with us to stay.

It seems that the new critter is a hybrid and has to be produced by artificial crossbreeding every time new seeds are needed.

We might hope that they would forget how to do the crossbreeding work sometime and we would end up on the back porch with a slice of melon full of seeds again, but there are too many progress pushers in this world to ever let that happen.

One bright spot in the picture though. The seeds are still quite rare and cost about three cents each. Of course our American methods have not yet been applied to the Japanese process outlined by the originators of the idea, and it will just be a matter of time till the price is bound to come down.

It seems to us that it is going to be mighty hard to convince the boys of yesteryear that these new melons are sweeter and have more heartmeat than the melons we "borrowed" and lugged down along the creek for a midafternoon feast in the good old summertime of long ago.

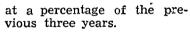
But as we said, you can't stop progress. Next thing you know somebody will come along with a way to grow herring without bones and take all the pleasure out of eating fish too.

At least that's how it looks from where we stand.

We would like to offer a word of commendation to the ice cream manutacturers of the Keystone-State. During 1959 a total of 74.9 million gallons of ice cream was churned and frozen by Pennsylvania dairies to lead the nation in output.

New York State was a close second with 724 million gallons and California was third with 55.8 million gallons, according to figures of the state crop reporting service.

Well done, and keep up the good work.



surpluses so they cannot be sold in competition with future production. Dispose of them through famine relief and other special progran

"—Build bigger, better markets Farmers can help. Our organization has set up a foreign trade office in Western Europe to bring buyers and sellers together.

Develop better bargain of ing and marketing facilities. Controlled by farmers and

"---Expand opportunities for farmers to increase their efficiency and cut production costs. Research and educat-

Shuman contends it is "Morally wrong to delude farmers into thinking their mitted to produce what their best long-time interests lie customers want. He is strong in policies that promise big-

> "Those," he said, "who put their faith in government price-fixing, payments and regimentation are pointing farm income"



THIS WEEK

-In Washington

With Clinton Davidson

Farm Bureau Program

tons, believes the road to government regulation prosperity for farmers lies individual farmers." in an end to government restrictions on what farmers grow and sell

lion member Farm Bureau is are excessively costly. quiet-spoken Charles Shu- Market Place Income man, an Illinois corn-hog farmer "Farmers," he said in a statement prepared exclusively for THIS WEEK, "know a prosperous agriculture can't be built on govern ment subsidies and controls."

"A major objective of the Farm Bureau," he said, "is to create conditions which will make it possible for farmers to earn and get a

Lancaster Farming Lancaster County's Own Farm Weekly

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Subscription Rates \$2 per year, hree feirs \$5 Single copy Price Members Pa Newspaper Publishers 'association, National Editorial Association.

The American Farm Bur- high per family real income eau Federation, largest of in a manner which will prethe general farm organizat- serve freedom and eliminate

Present farm programs, their organizations. Shuman believes, pile up huge surpluses, curtail op-President of the 16 mil-portunity for farmers, and

> ·Shuman is confident consumers will pay prices that will return a good income to farmers — if they are perly opposed to so-called "pro- ger government farm production payments."

"Socialized agriculture by having consumers pay a part of their grocery bills through taxes — would hurt farmers and urban people, alıke'' he said

Farm families fear this political approach to a solution of an economic problem Political panaceas tried in the past are now our biggest farm problem'

To our question. What can be done to make our farms Phone - Lancaster
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Published Every - Saturday by Lancaster Parming Lancaster, Pa

The strong and to improve per of the same income wheat
Shuman mentioned as some Now we see only potatoes.
Here was tobacco, corn of the essentials:

"—End government restrictions on what farmers near Now there's peas, beans of the same o

ctions on what farmers niay Now there's peas, beans or grow and sell. Let farmers make their own decisions. Once Lancaster had grazing Government can help to ease adjustments by retiring farm And now it all looks strange, land in a 'soil bank.'

3-Year Average Supports

"-Relate support levels to How farming methods market prices. Set supports

"—Freeze present farm

ion are basic"

gram benefits"

Rural Rhythms

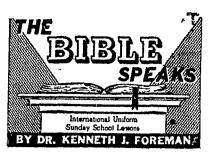
CHANGE

By: Carol Dean Huber

tomatoes

land: Which only goes to prove to

change.



Rible Material: Micah 6 1-8. Devotional Reading: Micah 7 18-20.

What is Good?

Lesson for September 25, 1960

DIFFERENT kinds of Christians argue about doctrine, but they do not argue so much about what is good and right to do. One of the most famous passages in the entire Bible is up for study this week. Some of its great words have been

inscribed in Roman Catholic câthedrals, in Unitarian churches, in Protestant sanctuaries. We have to agree with one another here, because the Bible speaks on the point so plainly Dr. Foreman we cannot dodge it.



What Do We Mean By "Good"

Everybody uses the word "good" but not everybody stops to think what it exactly means. It certainly means more than "I like it." We know what we call good, but why do we call it that? And is there good which deserves the name whether we recognize it or not?

What we really want to know, when we are serious about all this. is what God calls good. Now this is not a new question. Many centuries ago the prophet Micah faced "good" people who felt that somehow they had failed to please God. They asked, in effect, What does God really want us to do? If we could figure that out, then of course that would be the good, for God is not going to be satisfied with anything less. They were religious enough to see that much, though Micah had to help them over the bridge to a fuller understanding.

The People vs. God

Micah does this dramatically He c' 'fe can be called go imagines a court room as big as all outdoors. Judges are the mountains, the "enduring foundations of the earth," symbols of eternal Justice. God first asks what his people have against him. He reviews their history, reminds them of how his

pola M providence has led and them so long. Then speak—is it a little d What does the Lord d ask. We offer sacrifice enough? Is God insatia demand always more sacrifices? Instead of lons of olive oil a year pour rivers of oil on g Instead of one ram sa one time, will he be bet with a thousand?

He Has Showed You Wh

Then comes the think it is the prophe think it is the verdict of lasting hills") bringing ion of truth Some one out that Micah does solution of his own I (without using their nar three other great prop own day, Amos, Hosea, Amos' key-thought wa Hosea's was Mercy (or love"); and Isaiah's way God has showed you (these three prophets wh is. You do not need anoth to tell you Just these th Justice, kindness, a hur before God. If ever any tell you that religion is cated that only professo derstant it, show them tence from Micah If any that religion is a lot of and Don'ts, make them sımple words.

Tco Simple?

Some Bible readers for let down at this point is so hard for men to much more mysterious as God sees it! Surely t be something more, some ger than this! Well, b b goer than justice, what than steadfast love, wha than humility in the p Cod? These are not pered from a long le i - "s These are very You can live a long life out the meaning of 1 n cy and hum bty E will notice that Micch רים m that is all there is V. hat he does claim is the Musts. Without the everything else goes so foundation much can be l is the ground-floor of " out this fol men an will not stand.

(Based on outlines copy to Division of Chis hi mail Council at a cold to in the U. S. h. C., munity Press Service'

Now Is The Time . . .



TO FLUSH BREEDING EWES-A percentage of twin lambs will be dro next spring if the ewe flock is in a ing condition this fall at breeding The feeding of one to two pounds per of extra grain, or turning the flock extra flush pasture, will create this thy condition. This practice at bree time is known as "flushing" the ewe and will increase net returns. TO START STEERS SLOWLY - 1

steer pens will be filled within the MAX SMITH few months with cattle that have had little or no grain, means that special care should be used in getting the c on feed without upsetting their digestive system With ped cattle that have not been fed grain, the use of si ag mixed hay the first several days is recommended F.0 to 5 pounds of grain daily may be added after the have rested and begin to come to their appetite Shi cattle should be allowed plenty of fresh air rather confined to a hot, stuffy barn. This may cause serious the way to peasantry-not breaks of shipping fever Also, with small cattle the am the way to high per family of corn in the ration should be kept low the first

TO RODENT-PROOF CRIBS-Rats and mice will do siderable damage in any corn crib if permitted to gain trance. With new construction special effort in the us wire mesh, hardware cloth, metal flashing, and other dent-proof materials will help reduce the prob'em Pi Once where we saw fields of cribs may be lined with these materials to keep out rodents.

Here was tobacco, corn or BE CAREFUL OF SILO GAS—Silo-filling time is at I and growers are urged to beware of the poisonous gas may form in the bottom of the partly-fil'ed silo This low gas known as nitrogen dioxide is dangerous, is hea than air, and can injure or kill with very little warn Operators should never enter the silo between filling of tions alone, or without running the blower for several utes prior to entering. This gas is extremely harmful lung tissue when only small amounts are inhaled Be CA