LANCASTER NEW ERA

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Industries Bring Prosperity And Expansion To Mount Joy

Boro Hopes for 3000 Population Next Year —Plan Central Civic Building

Mount Joy, which shares with Elizabethtown the leadership of the communities in the western end of Lancaster county, is looking forward to the days when it will rank with the leading boros of the county. In the 1920 census, there were 2,192 registered residents in the boro. That number is believed to have increased to 2,900 at the present time and the boro hopes that the 3,000 mark will be reached by 1930.

For some time Mount Joy has looked with eager eyes on the neighboring town of Florin, less than a mile to the west on the Harrisburg pike. There has been considerable agitation to have the village annexed to the boro and the outlook for annexation proceedings is believed to be brighter now than for some years.

One movement to annex a narrow neck of land which included an important industry in Florin, was defeated, because the move to add the industry was so obvious. Mount Joy is eager for the move which will add the residents of the village to those of the boro and it is believed that there is considerable favorable comment in Florin.

While the change would probably increase taxes for the residents of Florin, water lines and fire protection would be afforded them, in return for the additional expense. Children residing in Florin now attend a township school, although many of them are sent to Mount Joy, where it is believed better training is given. This is done at the expense of the parents.

If Florin were annexed, there would be no such expense and all the children would attend the boro schools. The boro would have well over 3,000 persons living within its confines.

Several large industries have brought prosperity to Mount Joy and the boro is a thriving community center. It has a great deal of local pride and an inspection of town reveals this as a worthy pride.

Several problems have been placed before the boro and eventually two important developments will be noticed in the town. The first of these is the plan for a community building, which would not only provide space for boro offices, but for civic organizations as well.

Community Building

In the building would be housed the fire department, the post office, a theatre and the boro offices. The present site of the post office has been suggested as a centrally located and ideal spot for such a building. The structure would be large enough for the fire fighting equipment and a modern motion picture theatre, which would be available for other theatrical productions as well.

The movement for this building is slowly gaining momentum and it is looked upon as one of the coming developments of the boro, with completion expected within the next few years, or the next decade at most.

It is with some dread that the boro also looks forward to the installation of a sewer system, somewhat similar to that constructed at the neighboring boro of Elizabethtown. It is believed that the time is not far off when the Harrisburg pike will be concreted through the boro and the installation of the sewer system would have to be undertaken at that time.

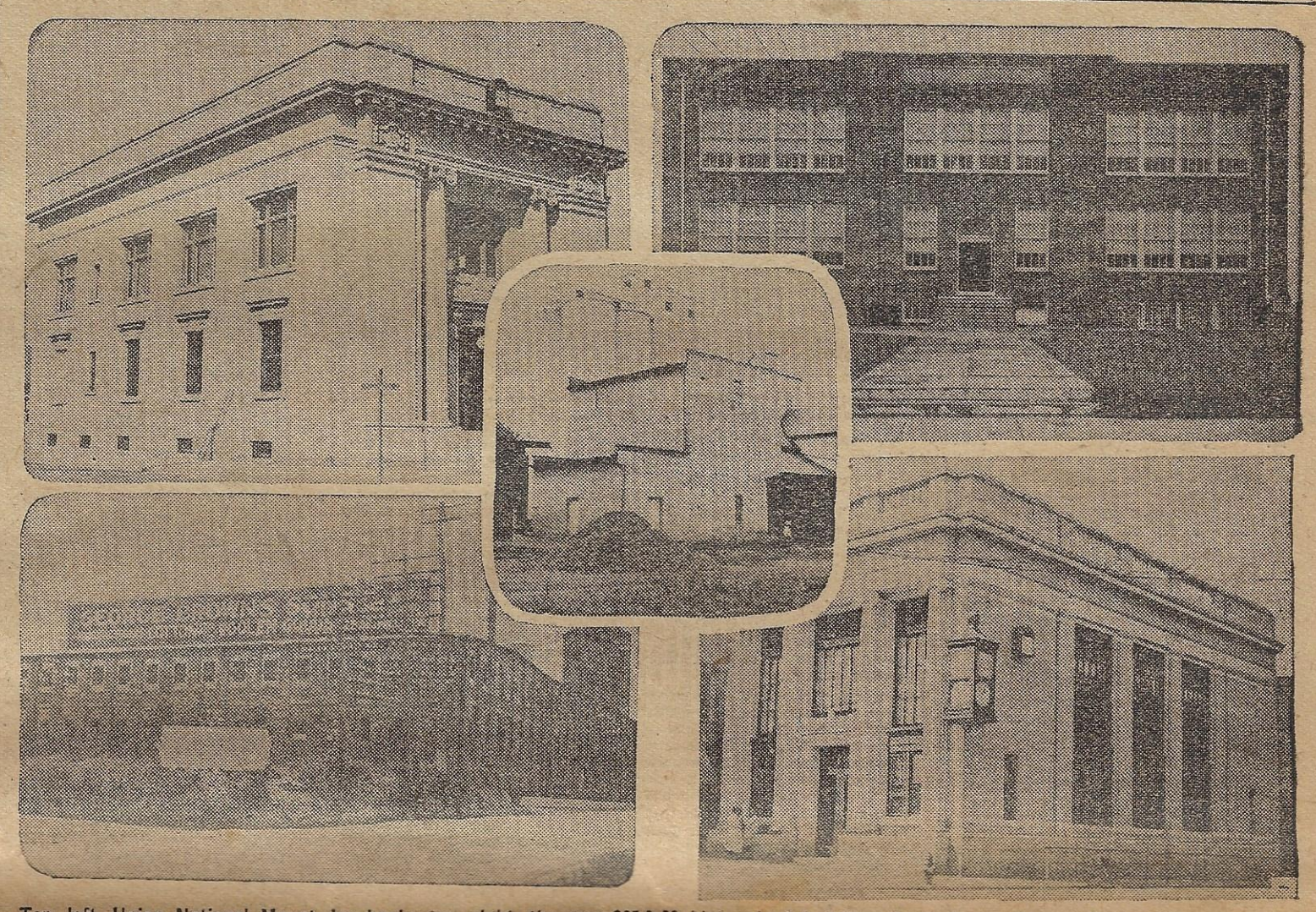
A highway may force the boro's hand in this matter, but because of the considerable expense to boro and residents, the matter is being delayed as much as possible. With Mount Joy and Elizabethtown the only "missing links" in the concrete highway stretch from Lancaster to the Lancaster county line, it is believed that action to close those links, will be taken soon.

Good Industries

The boro has spent considerable money on its streets and they are mostly in good condition. Most of the money allowed for streets in the budget goes into repair work, each year. There is very little new construction, because most of the streets have been paved.

A shoe factory takes precedence over all other industrial establishments as the leading plant. There are 350 persons employed in the factory and it has become a valuable addition to the boro, bringing employment and riches.

A cotton mill and an iron toy plant each employ about 100 hands and they rank as the second largest establishments. There is a small silk mill under the same control as the cotton mill and a garment factory.



Top, left, Union National Mount Joy bank; top, right, the new $85,0 00 high school building; inset, large silo and feed mill; center, left, George Brown's Sons woolen mills; center, right, First National bank; bottom, [illegible] mill.



Burgess H. H. Engle, chief executive officer of Mount Joy.

A recently completed grain mill is one of the largest granaries in the western end of Lancaster county. It draws grain from points miles away from Mount Joy. Flour is manufactured in the mill and shipped to distant points.

The boro industries include a small hardware manufacturing plant, an ice plant, two lumber yards and three coal yards. The shoe factory is located in a comparatively new building, erected at a cost of $300,000.

The boro erected a high school building at a cost of $85,000, two years ago, to relieve serious congestion in the older school building. The latter is now used for the junior high school and the grades. There are 585 children enrolled in the boro schools, taught by 23 teachers. W. E. Nitrauer is the supervising principal.

Members of the school board are: Clyde Gerberich, president; Joseph T. M. Breneman, vice president; Dr. Ezra Newcomer, secretary; John Longenecker and Dr. W. D. Chandler.

H. H. Engle has served as burgess for some time. The members of the boro council are: John Murphy, president; Jacob Zeller, secretary; S. H. Miller, Joseph C. Witmer, Harvey F. Hawthorne, George A. Aulthouse and Howard B. Arntz.

There are eight flourishing churches in the boro, some with new structures. The churches and their pastors are: Methodist Episcopal, Rev. William H. Beyer; First Presbyterian, Rev. C. B. Segelken; Trinity Lutheran, Rev. George A. Kercher; Evangelical Congregational, Rev. A. Lee Barnhart; St. Luke's Episcopal, Rev. William S. J. Dumvill; St. Mark's United Brethren in Christ, Rev. H. S. Keifer; Church of God, Rev. I. A. MacDannald and the Bible Pentecostal Mission.

The Rotary Club, with 36 members is one of the leading organizations of the boro and the members take an active interest in the affairs of the town. The Boosters Club of known as the Mount Joy Chapter of Pennsylvanians and the 29 members have worked hard to promote progress in their boro. Charles Bennet is president. Clyde Gerberich is president of the Rotary Club.

The Richland Club is an older organization, of some years standing. The American Legion post has secured its own home and is in a flourishing condition. There are six lodges in town and of these, four own their own homes.

The Welfare Association is an organization of women who conduct charity work locally. The association has been looked upon as a blessing to the community. Baby clinics are conducted weekly in the boro and the services of a community nurse are available. In this respect, Mount Joy shares with Elizabethtown.

Fine Fire Company

The Friendship Fire company, owning a pumper and chemical, is an organization of 250 members. It has its own home, but the desire for larger quarters is one of the reasons why the boro is discussing a large municipal building.

Mount Joy is provided with trolley service to Lancaster and Elizabethtown and it is located on the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad. In addition to the regular train service, a number of excursion trains stop at Mount Joy.

The town is located on the Harrisburg pike, which is becoming of increasing importance. With the entire pike concreted from Lancaster to the county line, with the exception of Elizabethtown and Mount Joy, both communities have profited by the increased traffic.

Motorists have also found it convenient to use the Harrisburg pike, as a way of avoiding the delay at Columbia, caused by the Pennsylvania Railroad and the present bridge. The new bridge will probably draw away some of this traffic, but Mount Joy is not worrying, because it believes that it will still be in position to do a great deal of business with tourists.

Pikes leading to Maytown and Marietta and Manheim issue from the boro, giving it excellent highway facilities.

The town is served by the "Bulletin" a weekly paper of considerable importance throughout the county. It is a combination of several other papers including the Landisville Vigil, the Florin News, and the Mount Joy Star and News.

Mount Joy had a number of newspapers in its time. The first was the Herald, founded in 1854 by Frank H. Stauffer, a noted writer of that day. The paper passed through several hands until it suspended publication in 1909. In 1879 the Mount Joy Star and the Milton Grove News were combined to make the Mount Joy Star and News. Before the merger, J. R. Missemer owned the Star and also a number of other papers such as the Florin Independent, the Bainbridge Banner, the Sporting Hill Messenger, the Salunga Siftings, and the Landisville Vigil.

In 1888 he acquired the Steelton Advocate, and left Lancaster county to return later to purchase the Star and News in 1889 and papers in Florin and Landisville. The subscription lists of most of these papers were eventually acquired by the Mount Joy Bulletin, established by John Schroll in June, 1901.

Among the new buildings erected in recent years are the grain mill and the high school. The United

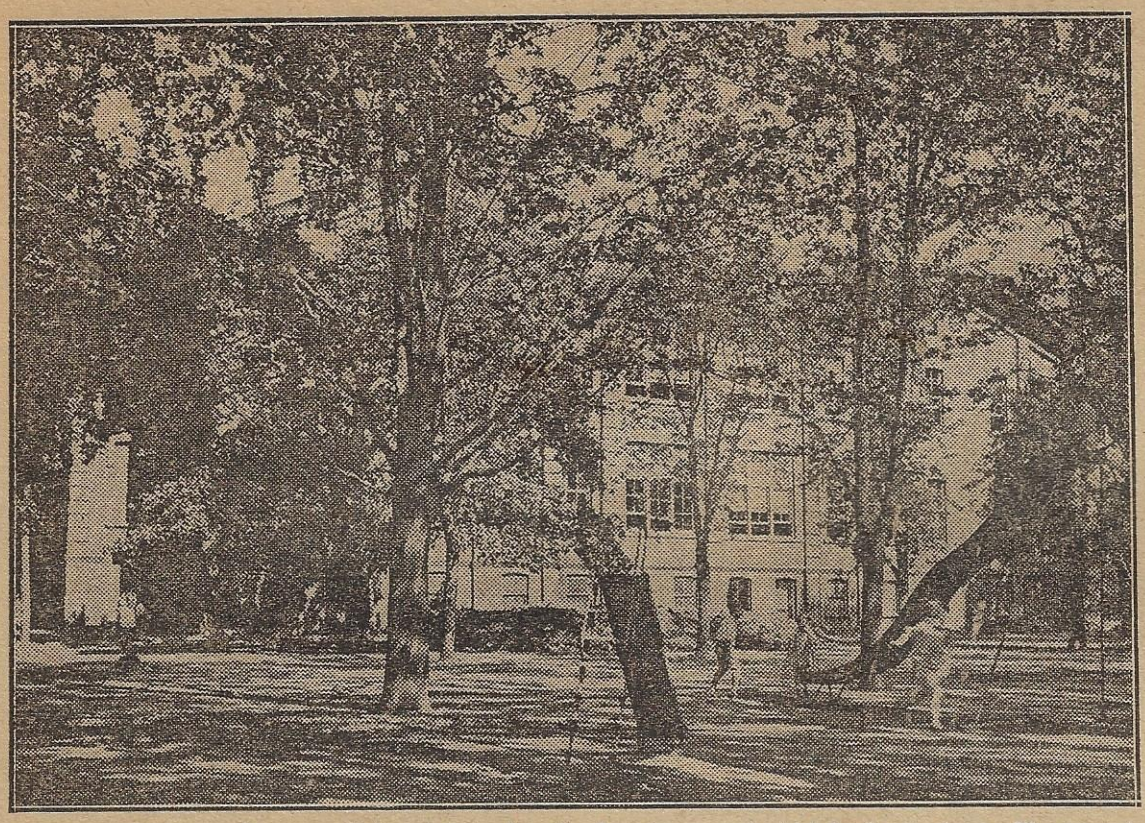
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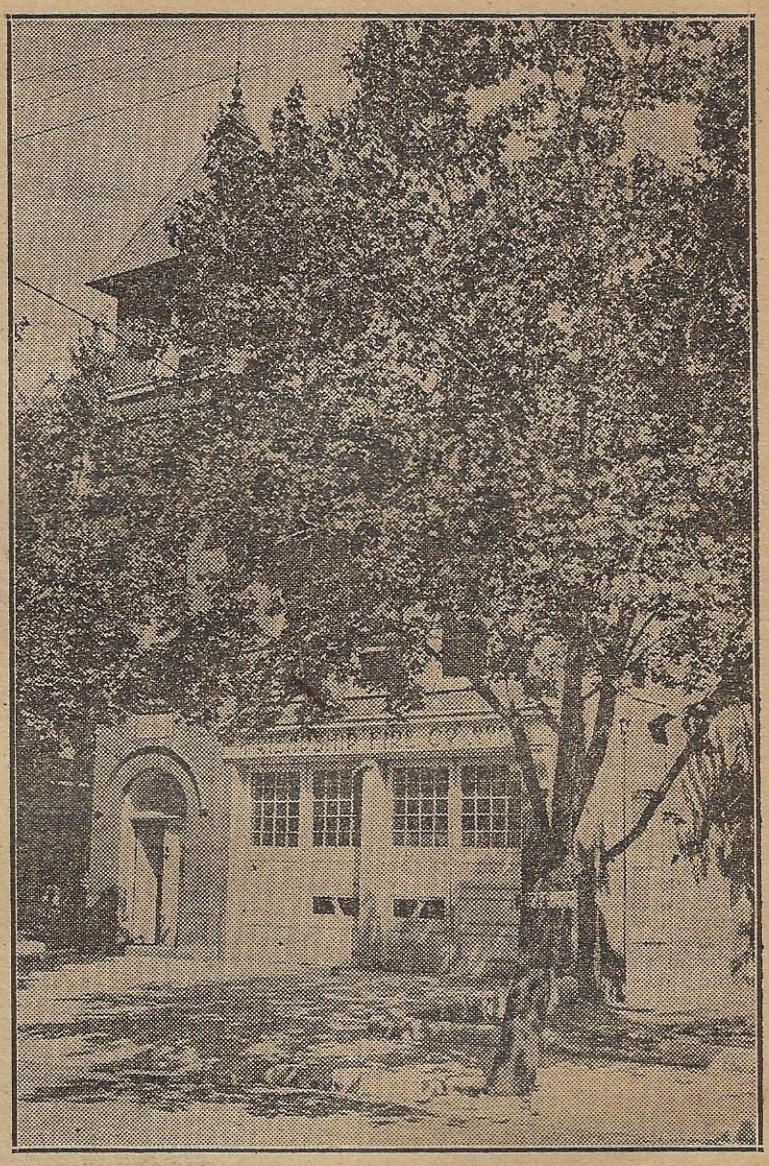
Chiques Roller Mills

2025.53.S

Ample Recreation And Protection



Children of Mount Joy are privileged to enjoy the fine playground which is shown above. The ground is located at the grade school, which is shown in the background.



Armed with modern equipment and a vigilant company of firemen, the Friendship Fire company of Mount Joy has given ample protection to the boro. The fire hall is shown above.

Industries, Expansion Brought To Mount Joy

(Continued from Page 1)

Brethren church erected a new edifice six years ago and the shoe factory plant is comparatively new.

The boro owns its own water supply and system and fine service is rendered. It is served gas by a local firm and electric power by a Lancaster firm. There is little or no unemployment in the boro.

Taking a leading part in the boro life is an organization known as the Men's Federation, which is supported by all the churches. One of the functions of unusual interest, performed by this group of men, is the bringing of prominent speakers to Mount Joy, for the public benefit.

Ralph Eshleman is president of the Federation.

Scotch-Irish

The struggle of the [illegible] against the tyranny and persecution of England, and their search for a land where freedom of religion prevailed resulted in their migration to this country and the eventual settlement of a number of their band in Lancaster county.

Thus it came about that a group that came to America in the sailing vessel, "Mountjoy" from the Donegal district in Ireland, after the siege of Londonderry, settled in the western and southern ends of Lancaster county. Those that went to the western section, settled around Donegal church, and in time the little town of Mount Joy was founded.

Three Towns Merged

It is a combination or the result of a merger of three small towns, that at one time almost overlapped, namely, Richland, Wheatfield and Rohrerstown, the latter not the village of that name of East Hempfield township. These three settlements joined to become the village and later the boro of Mount Joy.

A noted Scotchman of that time, Alexander Campbell, is believed to have erected one of the first brick houses in Mount Joy in 1763. This was 48 years after the Donegal church was built by the Scotch-Irish pioneers. Campbell's house was a part of the Exchange Hotel, proved by an inscription upon a stone which capped the apex of the brick arch of a dormer window, and which was removed when the building was altered the hotel has been razed.

Jacob Rohrer is said to have built the frame portion of the Exchange Hotel. Rohrer was the founder of the Rohrerstown mentioned above. Campbell's tavern or brick house must have attracted other settlers but the next house built within Mount Joy, according to available records was in 1783 by Michael Nichels, in what was then the Richland portion. Nichels' house stood on the Detweiler property on the corner of New Haven and West Main streets, opposite where the Washington Hotel now stands. It was known in those days as the Cross Keys Inn and its last proprietor was Henry Sherbahn, who managed it from 1855 to 1869, when fire destroyed it.

The Washington House came next, and there is preserved a stone in the rear wall of the house, that was taken from the Cross Keys ruins. Its inscription reads: "Erbaut durch Michael Nichels and Eva, 1783." An old building used as a stable, attached to the inn, stood on the site of the Washington House.

Ancient Houses

Other ancient houses in the boro include: The Myers property and home on East Main street, which, it is said, was built in 1775, by Jacob Myers. The building was bought in

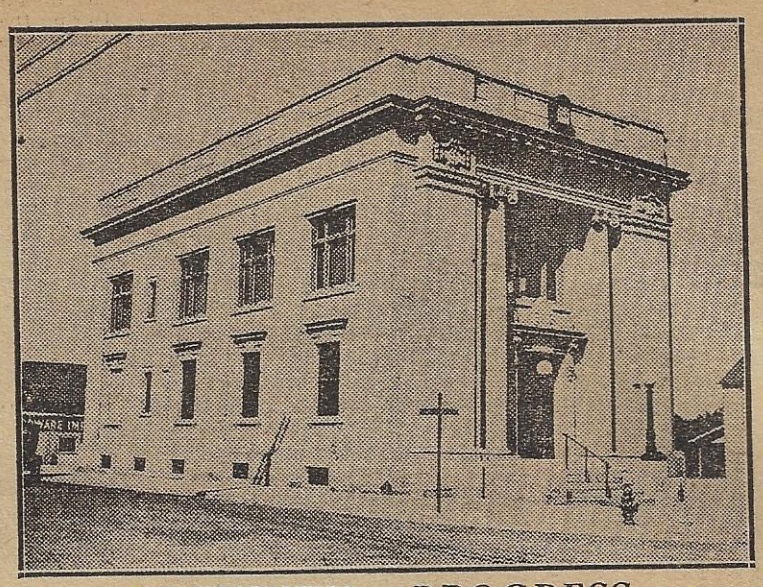
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Officers

J. E. Longenecker, President
H. S. Newcomer, Vice-President
H. N. Nissly, Cashier
Carl S. Krall, Asst. Cashier

Directors

J. E. Longenecker — Phares R. Nissley
I. D. Stehman — Johnson B. Keller
Eli G. Reist — Rohrer Stoner
H. S. Newcomer — J. S. Kendig, M. D.
Eli F. Grosh — Clarence Schock
W. A. Coventry — John B. Nissley
Harvey Rettew



SECURITY - - PROGRESS

STATEMENT
March 27, 1929.

Resources

Loans and Discounts	$1,356,945.73
U. S. Bonds and 5% Reserve Fund	105,000.00
Banking House, Furniture & Fixtures	33,704.00
Cash and Reserve	289,769.48
Bonds, Securities, etc.	624,696.89
TOTAL	$2,410,116.10

Liabilities

Capital Stock	$ 125,000.00
Surplus and Profit	377,365.38
Circulation	100,000.00
Deposits	1,807,750.72
TOTAL	$2,410,116.10

Our Trust Department

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Mount Joy, Pa.

Mount Joy Has Fine Churches

Industries, Expansion Brought To Mount Joy

Town Was Incorporated in 1851 and Joseph Hogendoubler Was the First Burgess; the First Industry Was Tool Factory

(Continued from Page 2)

1910 by E. F. Baker, a descendant of the Myers family. The old Darrenkamp house was built in 1814 by Perry Woods. There are more old houses in the town, but the records of them are lost. Nevertheless they serve as a reminder of the days when Mount Joy was merging into the history of the country.

That part known as Rohrerstown was laid out by Jacob Rohrer in 1811 when he was proprietor of the Campbell tavern. Rohrer had come from Sporting Hill. He laid out building lots on both sides of the Harrisburg pike, and allowed space for a square. He built and operated a store on the site now occupied by the Richland Club. In 1814 he moved to Marietta, after selling his tavern to a Scotch-Irishman, and his store to the Myer family.

In Marietta his venture at town building was a failure and he returned to Mount Joy where he died in 1839. His tavern, which was built onto the Campbell place eventually became the Exchange hotel.

Wallickstown came into existence about 1834 or 1835, under the direction of Jacob Wallick, who had secured some land and disposed of it in building lots. He prospered and moved to the west.

Richland sprang up around the Cross Keys Hotel, and was a rival of Rohrerstown. Nichels, it is remembered built the hotel, but it subsequently passed into several hands until John Bartruff, of Manheim controlled it. Richland was not as prosperous as Rohrerstown, but the two towns along with Wallickstown existed separately for many years, until land that separated them was developed and they finally merged.

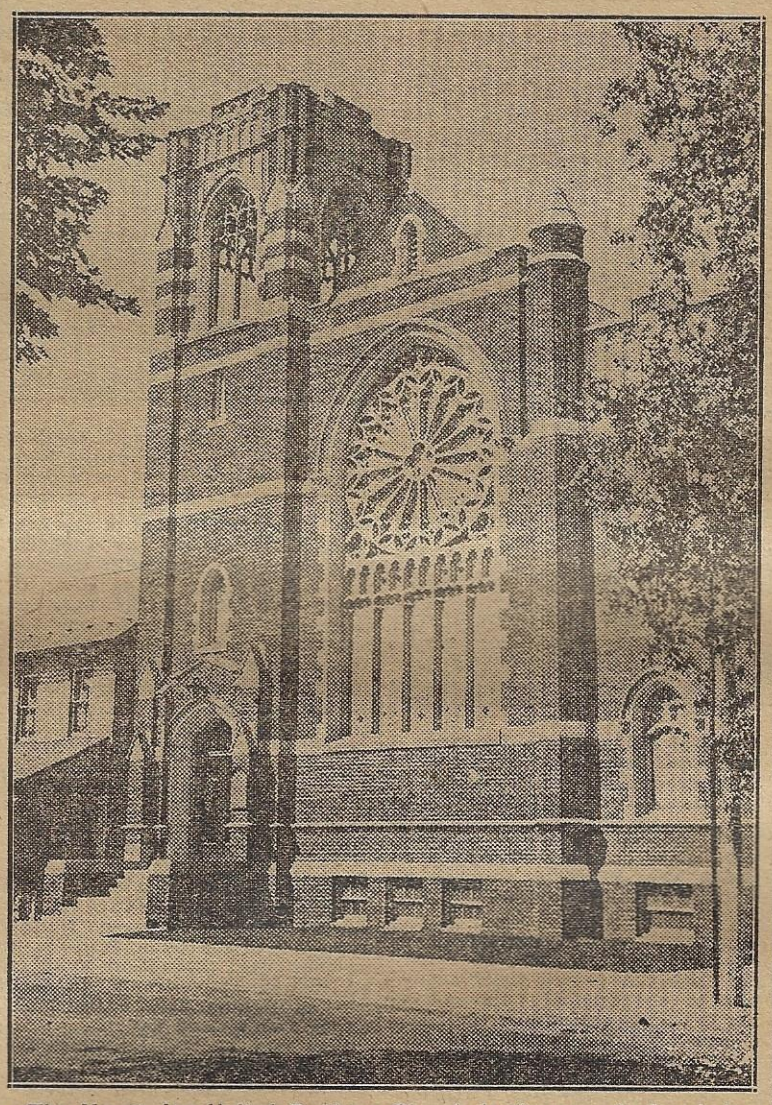
Under an act passed by the State Legislature on February 10, 1851, the boro of Mount Joy was formed out of Rohrerstown, Richland and Wallickstown and several additional tracts.

Town Incorporated 1851

The town was incorporated and on April 1, of that year the following were named as the first boro officials: Joseph Hougendoubler, burgess; Samuel Minichan, Henry Bender, John Reams, Henry Shaffner, Samuel Dyer and James Moore councilmen; A. Strickler, treasurer; Jacob Stauffer, clerk. Stauffer was the first druggist of the town, having come here in the thirties, and opened a store on what is now the Eckart property. Dyer was the first hardware merchant in Rohrerstown.

A fire company, volunteer, of course, was organized and not only protected the town from fire, but served as a social and fraternal body. It was formed on January 27, 1868. Equipment was secured and in time a sufficient water supply provided. In order to secure this the boro in 1872 purchased the old Hiestand mill, along the Chickies creek and installed a water works the next year. A reservoir was built on cemetery ridge and a pumping station installed. Since then the plant has been greatly enlarged and improved by modern equipment to meet the growing demands of the boro.

The first industry in the boro was the tool factory of David Brady, established in 1829. The plant was continued by Brady's son and was successful until fire in 1871 destroyed it. An effort at rebuilding the factory was made but it finally went into the hands of the gas company.



The Mount Joy United Brethren Church is the newest church in the town and one of the most beautiful.

CAPTAIN LEE TRACED ESCAPED HESSIANS

During the Revolutionary War, a number of prisoners were sent to Lancaster and escapes became frequent. Worried by the situation, the Hon. William Atlee decided to take action and he wrote the following letter.

Explaining the situation, he continued, "for keeping in order a set of artful fellows who frequently pursuade some of those (militia guards) from the country as well officers as privates when on duty, to let them pass from the barracks on various pretenses; by which means they get opportunities of straggling into the country, and with the assistance of the disaffected, make their escape."

The Board of War decided to send some Continental soldiers to replace the militia and in December, 1781, General Moses Hazen, who had been with Washington at Yorktown, was ordered with his regiment (Congress's Own) to Lancaster.

The arrival of these men, however, did not solve the series of escapes and Hazen finally decided upon a desperate plan. He got in touch with Captain Andrew Lee, who immediately fell in with Hazen's plan. It was to be given out that Captain Lee was on furlough and in the meantime, Lee was to assume the dress of a British prisoner, and having provided himself with information and the story of his capture, be thrown into the Lancaster prison.

Here, at the risk of his life, he fraternized with the British, but failed to make any discovery for a long period. Finally, on a dark night in the midst of a howling autumn storm, he found himself included, by mistake, in a party of four prisoners for whose escape arrangements had been made.

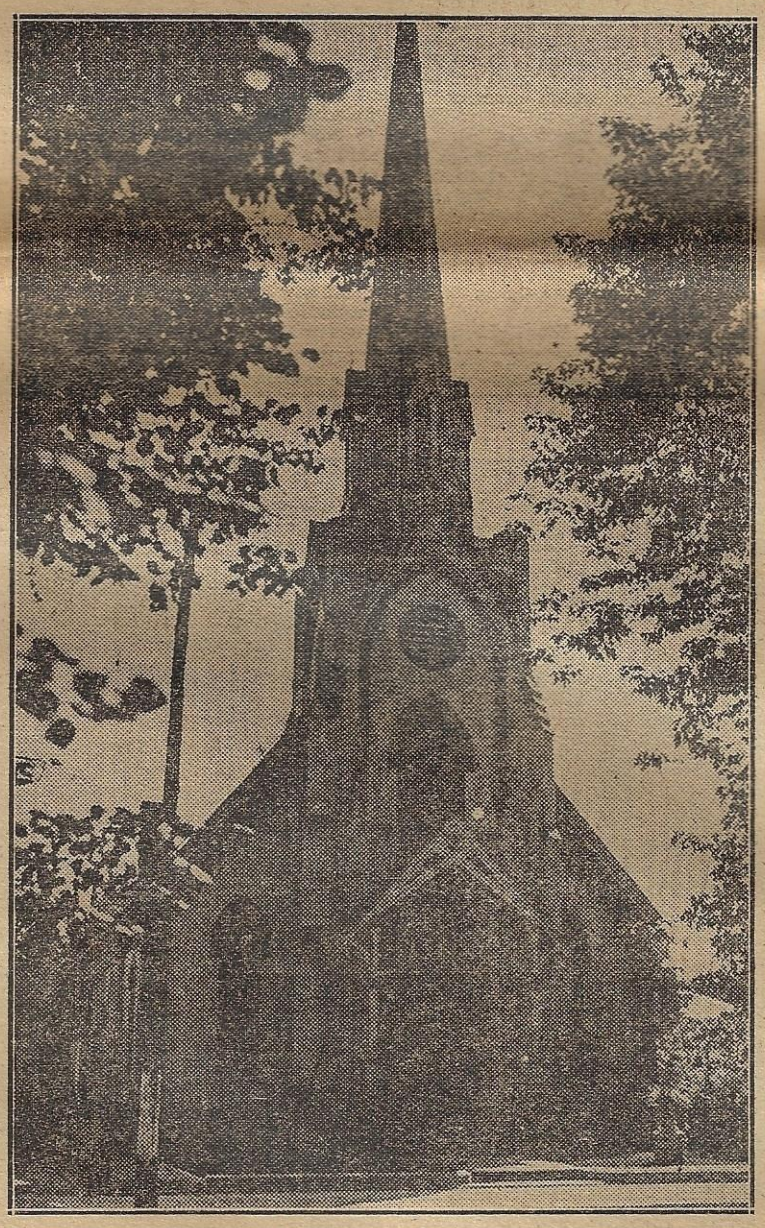
They passed the sentinel without discovery and were then joined by an old man and a woman, who, under the supposition that she was deaf, half-witted and harmless, had been allowed to pass inside the stockade to sell apples and fruit to the soldiers.

The woman led the soldiers to a hut, about a mile from Lancaster, from where, after taking some coarse food, they set out for the Delaware river. Here, fortunately, the prisoners were captured. When taken before General Lincoln, minister of war, Lee identified himself.

By means of his ruse, he gained the information which lead to the arrest of 15 persons who aided in the escape of the British. After this affair, the escape of prisoners was entirely stopped at Lancaster.

LANCASTER MAN WAS DRAFT SUPERINTENDENT

A Lancaster man, James L. Reynolds, an attorney by profession, was made superintendent of the draft in Pennsylvania, in 1862, during the period of the Civil War, by Governor Curtin.



The Church of God, West Main street, Mount Joy, is one of the imposing edifices of the boro.

GLATFELTER PRODUCES FROM TWO PLANTS

Starting from nothing, a poor country boy came to Mount Joy, from Glen Rock, York County, to engage in busines for himself. Now 32 years later, James Glatfelter is firmly established in the business of preparing and selling tombstones and other stone products.

While yet a young man, he became interested in the trade through his brother, from whom he learned the business. Feeling that he was qualified to branch out into business himself, he started up his plant in Mount Joy.

During the long span of years, he has had two plants, located on almost the same site. His present establishment is located on West Main street, Mount Joy.

WOLGEMUTH BROTHERS MIX COLD MOLASSES

A cold molasses mixing outfit is one of the specialties of the Wolgemuth Brothers' coal, feed and grain company, at Mount Joy. It is the only apparatus of the kind in Lancaster county. Formerly, molasses had to be heated, before it could be mixed.

The company was started by H. E. Wolgemuth and his son, Daniel, in 1919 and the firm prospered under this management until 1925, when Daniel bought out his father's interest. There was another change in firm name, but not in policy, in 1927, when Daniel took his brother, Eli, into the business.

STORE ON BERNHART SITE FOR 75 YEARS

Bernhart's store, in Mount Joy, deals in general merchandise and is equipped to cater to the rural and urban needs of its many customers. There has been a store on the site for 75 years. It is run by Mrs. Bernhart.

HARD ON AUTO CROOKS

A bill before the Legislature of South Carolina would provide that the penalty for automobile thieves be not a fine but sentence ranging from five years in prison for the first offense to life for the fourth offense.



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Mount Joy Was Once Malt Capital Of U. S.

During Period from 1856 to 1912 It Was Thriving Business; Frank Malt Famous

Mount Joy was once the malt capital of the United States. Just as Lititz holds a prominent place in pretzel production and Manheim manufactures pecan products, Mount Joy used to be one of the finest places for the processing of malt.

During the period from 1856 to 1912, the Philip Frank Malt House was the capital of this industry. Furthermore, the malt house, with its mansion attached, stood on "capital hill" where all might see malt from barley grow. When local option came, in 1912, the Malt House was abandoned and one of Mount Joy's most famous industries went into the limbo of forgotten things.

Malt is the process of fermenting barley and the climate of Mount Joy was found to be excellent for the industry. While manufacturers in other states were producing malt over a period of six months Philip Frank and the other Mount Joy malters were enabled to work eight months.

The cool, fresh air which enlivens the atmosphere of the boro was another factor to be conjured with in the manufacture of malt. The product coming from Mount Joy was always fresh and clean, in comparison with the occasionally musty malt that others produced.

Had Been A Miller

Philip Frank had for some years prior to 1856 been a miller and he was thoroughly familiar with the grains of Lancaster county. Being a man with an eye to business, as well as a connoisseur in grain, he realized that there was more money to be made in the manufacture of malt than in milling. And thus, there came into being, the Frank Malt House, some seventy years ago, a plant for the manufcure of malt, which, in turn, was used in making fine liquors, such as beer, ale and porter. There are some who say, with a sly wink, that Mr. Frank had more than an eye for money.

The plant was started on an experimental basis and in a small way. The efficient management of Mr. Frank began to make its impression and the small plant grew, in spite of the fact that barley was but a minor crop in the "Garden Spot." The barley grown in this section never became an important item in the manufacture of Mount Joy malt. In fact, as the plant grew in size and as the demand for good malt increased the Frank establishment was compelled to buy in New York and Canada. The increasing industrial life of Pennsylvania demanded this action.



Chief of Police Elmer Zerphey, of Mount Joy, who has an enviable record in his line of duty.

But the thirst that was America's must have increased, for Mr. Frank from that time added little structures to the original building, in order to enlarge the output. In 1886, 30 years after the founding of the plant, a new building was erected at the old site, bringing the capacity up to 200,000 per year.

This building which must have been amazing to the good citizens of the day was built of highly ornate red brick. It was forty feet wide and 180 feet long. On the northwest corner was a four story malt kiln. An engine and boiler room on either side of the two structures were two storage bins having a combined capacity of 65,000 bushels. In addition to these bins, one of the floors, extending the entire width of the plant, was also used for storage, giving a total capacity of 80,000 bushels.

Business Reorganized

In 1892, the business was reorganized and incorporated under the name of Philip Frank Malting company. The capitalization of the new company was placed at $500,000. Philip Frank remained with the new firm as a director, having Harry C. Schock and John L. Breneman as associates. The former became the president of the company and the latter secretary and treasurer.

In 1912, local option was made legal in this state and the old malt house was forced to discontinue business. All the original officers, with the exception of Philip Frank were dead and unable to see the sad end of a great industry.

And so, in a period of a little over 50 years, Mount Joy was the queen city of malt making and it was only by the legal hand of a majority of the voters that the manufacture of malt was made unnecessary. During the heyday of the trade, Frank malt was distributed throughout southern and eastern Pennsylvania, to such places as Reading, York, Philadelphia and the Cumberland Valley.

There may be those who are acquainted with the methods that were used to convert the barley into malt, but few realize the importance of climate and weather, which contributed so greatly to the success of Philip Frank and Mt. Joy. Mr. Frank combined long experience with grains in the milling business with mechnical equipment, and climate, a combination which assured his success.

Process Explained

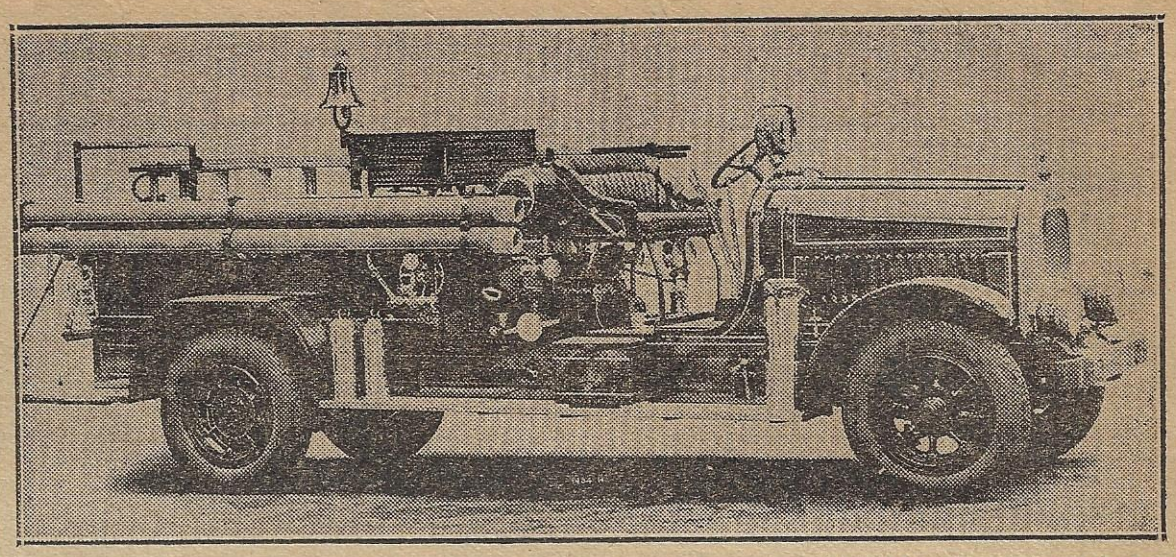
The barley, on its arrival from the farmer, was thoroughly cleaned in a dustless separator. It was then placed in steep tanks, where it received another washing. There was a steep tank on every floor of the building and this process could be carried on simultaneously in several parts of the plant.

In this process, the light material was separated from the sound and nutritious grain, the former floating on the surface of the water in the tank and the latter sinking to the bottom, where it was allowed to soak for a period of from 48 to 72 hours. The light material was skimmed from the surface and sold as feed.

After soaking in the steep tanks, the grain was scattered on the cemented floors, where it was allowed to remain from eight to ten days, depending on the temperature and weather. From the malt floors, the fermented barley was taken to the huge malt kiln, where it was dried.

After the malt was thoroughly dried, it was removed to the bins for storage. The house was built on a hill, which permitted fresh cool air to circulate through the different floors of the plant, keeping the malt fresh. Malt not handled in this way, was prone to become musty and the Mount Joy product was superior in this respect.

The watthour efficiency of the average storage battery is 75 per cent. When the electrical energy is changed to chemical energy and back again, about 25 per cent. is lost in these processes.



A chemical and pumper combined, shown above, is part of the modern fire-fighting equipment of the Friendship Fire Company, Mount Joy. The truck was purchased at a cost of $12,000 and after a meeting of the members which lasted into the wee small hours of the morning.



An old landmark has fallen before the march of progress. The small dwelling shown above was known as the John Long property, until it was razed some time ago. The house was moved to Mount Joy in 1808 from the Lindemuth farm on the Marietta pike. It is said that Long was forced to cut a hole in the ceiling of the house, when he purchased an eight-day grandfather clock, to permit the timepiece to stand up in place.



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Long Distance
HAULING

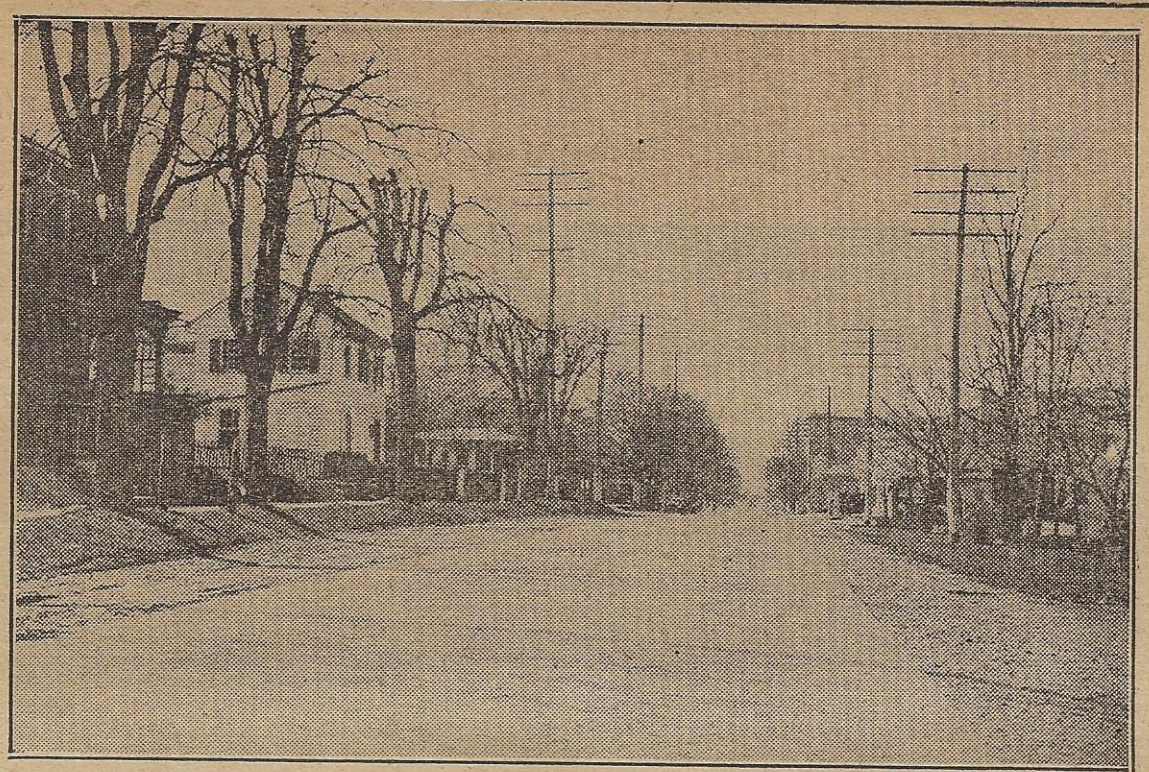
SALUNGA WAS ONE OF EARLY COMMUNITIES

Col. Hostetter Laid Out Part of Land in 1847; On Harrisburg Pike

Salunga was started in 1847, when a Colonel Hostetter laid out a part of his land into building lots and Christian Stoner added some of his property.

The town is a community of about 300 persons and contains several business establishments. There is a large tobacco warehouse in the town and several general stores. There is a quarry near town and a well digger in the village, who does a large amount of business. There is also a coal yard.

The town, a residential community, is located on the Harrisburg pike and is served by the Pennsylvania railroad and the Lancaster and Elizabethtown trolley line. It has a fine highway connecting with the Marietta pike, at Silver Spring. It was named for the Chiquesalunga creek.



View of Salunga

Frey Brothers Mill Century Old

Although the Chiques Roller Mill, on the Harrisburg pike west of Salunga is 100 years old, this year, it has thoroughly modern equipment. Through the years the company has kept pace with milling developments and it now has up-to-the-minute machinery and electric power.

The mill produces a full line of feeds and specializes in White Rose flour, its own brand which it sells in the western part of the county. It also handles two commercial lines, the Wayne and Quaker Oats brands.

All raw materials are from Lancaster county and the company does a business in a radius of five miles. Some flour is prepared for export to foreign countries by this mill. A scale house and elevator were erected in 1915, giving added facilities. The company has two trucks.

A sportsman's bullet, containing an anaesthic, has been invented. The "mercy" bullet, as it is called, releases the anaesthic when it strikes an animal, rendering it unconscious almost at once.

Scorpions are known to have starved for 368 days, and spiders have existed for 17 months without food.

Bamford Once Centre Zinc Mine Interests

The town of Bamford, or Bamfordville, located about a mile east of Landisville, is a small and quiet residential town. At one time, however, it was an important mining center, a zinc mine being located near the town, on the East Petersburg road.

The tale of the Bamford mine is an interesting one. During the period of the Mexican War, Samuel Pickel was one day digging holes for fence posts on the Henry H. Shenk farm. Some of the rocks taken from the soil were believed by the two men to contain minerals. They took their samples to Lancaster where they were analyzed by Dr. Fahnestock who found that they contained lead, zinc and a trace of silver.

A company was immediately formed to manufacture oxide of zinc for painting purposes and buildings were erected. The company was known as the Lancaster County Mining Company and those backing it were John Shenk, Christopher Hager, David Hartman, Christian Bachman and David Longenecker. The owner of the land, Henry Shenk, was paid $25,000 for perpetual mining privileges.

Operations Started

The operations were started in 1847, but proved unsuccessful and the building was torn down.

In 1872, a mining expert, Captain Tamblin, hearing of the deposit, made arrangements with Mr. Shenk with the mining company and went to England, where he interested Charles Bamford, "a member of the millionaire firm of Bamford Brothers, pork packers, with offices in Chicago, New York and Liverpool, England.

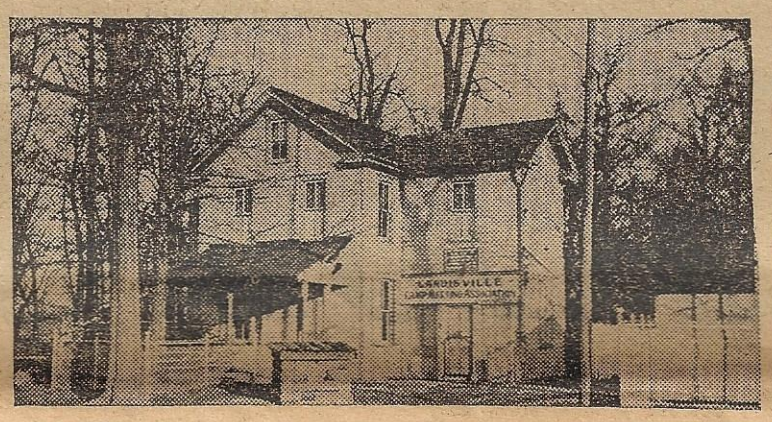
Samples were taken to Mr. Bamford and he in turn took them to an English assayer, who found that they contained about 75 per cent. zinc. This appeared too good to be true and he decided to take his own samples. One night, without the knowledge of anybody, he came to Landisville and descended into the old shaft, with the aid of a lantern. There he broke several pieces of rock.

When they were tested, one piece showed 40 per cent. zinc and another about half that much. This was enough to bring Mr. Bamford to a decision to work the deposit. Crushing and separating machinery was erected by Mr. Bamford and a large furnace built. Operations were started under the direction of a Mr. Spillsbury.

However, barely enough mineral was found to keep the furnace fires lighted and it was discovered that most of the deposits were in "pockets" which soon became exhausted. The work was stopped in 1877, the whole experiment having cost Mr. Bamford about $300,000. A watchman was maintained on the property for six years, while the fine buildings and costly machinery depreciated rapidly.

In 1883, the Lehigh Zinc and Iron company, of Bethlehem, attempted to operate the mines, under the direction of Captain P. O. Dwyer. This attempt also ended in disaster and the survey was made in 1900 by Longenbach and Morton, zinc smelters, of Canton, Ohio, but this never progressed beyond the preliminary stage.

There are the relics of a few old buildings in the vicinity of the mine holes today, one large chimney still standing, towers starkly in the skyline and is visible at some distance. The shaft filled with water, is now used as a "swimmin' hole," although there are many who regard it as threacherous water. It is considered to be very deep.



A building on the Landisville Camp Meeting grounds. Every year services are held on the grounds and they are well attended.

Kendig Brothers Have New Plant

Starting in business on their return from the World War, the Kendig Brothers of Salunga have completed a fine hardware and implement store and service station. The service and repair department is especially for farm machines, but minor work on pleasure cars is also done.

The firm handles a full line of hardware and the McCormick-Deering line of tractors and farm implements. It also sells stoves ra,-dios and other similar products. Fertilizers, lime and seed are also retailed in the store.

The brothers, John A. and Benjamin F. Kendig served in France with the A. E. F. and on their return bought the property of H. N. Baer. The business grew steadily and last winter the new plant was put up.

Another feature of this company is a draying service, which is carried on with three trucks.

JOURNAL OF 1796 TOLD OF NEW PROCESS PAPER

In 1796 the Lancaster Journal was pleased to announce the very important invention of one Mr. Biddle, of Pennsylvania "in the manufacture of paper." It explained that the new process "consists in using a portion of saw dust reduced to a pulp" which led to the cheapening of paper.

Chiques Roller Mill

Makers of

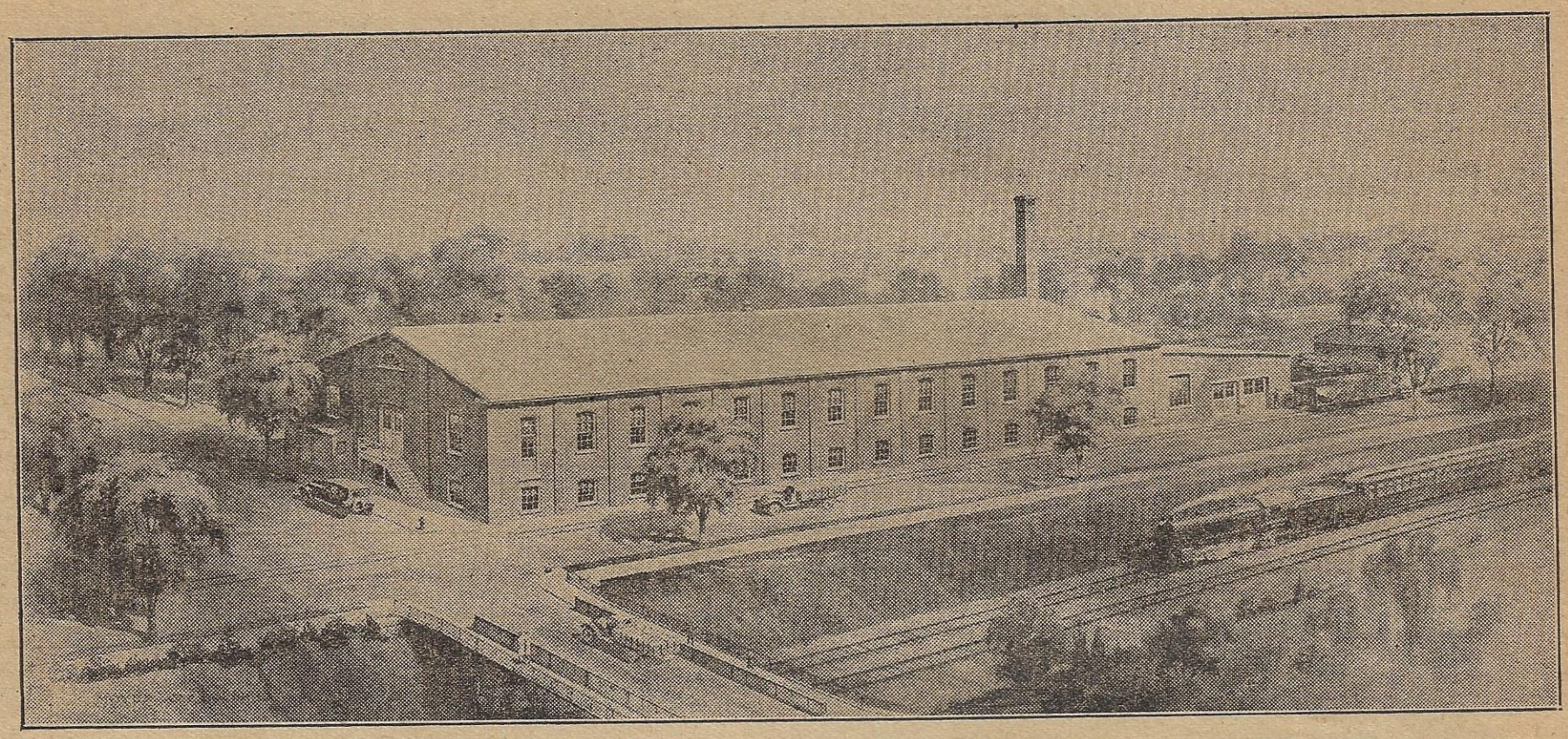
White Rose Flour
Dairy Feeds
Poultry Feeds

Distributors of
Wayne and Quaker Line of Feeds

FREY BROS.

Wholesale — Retail

SALUNGA, PA.

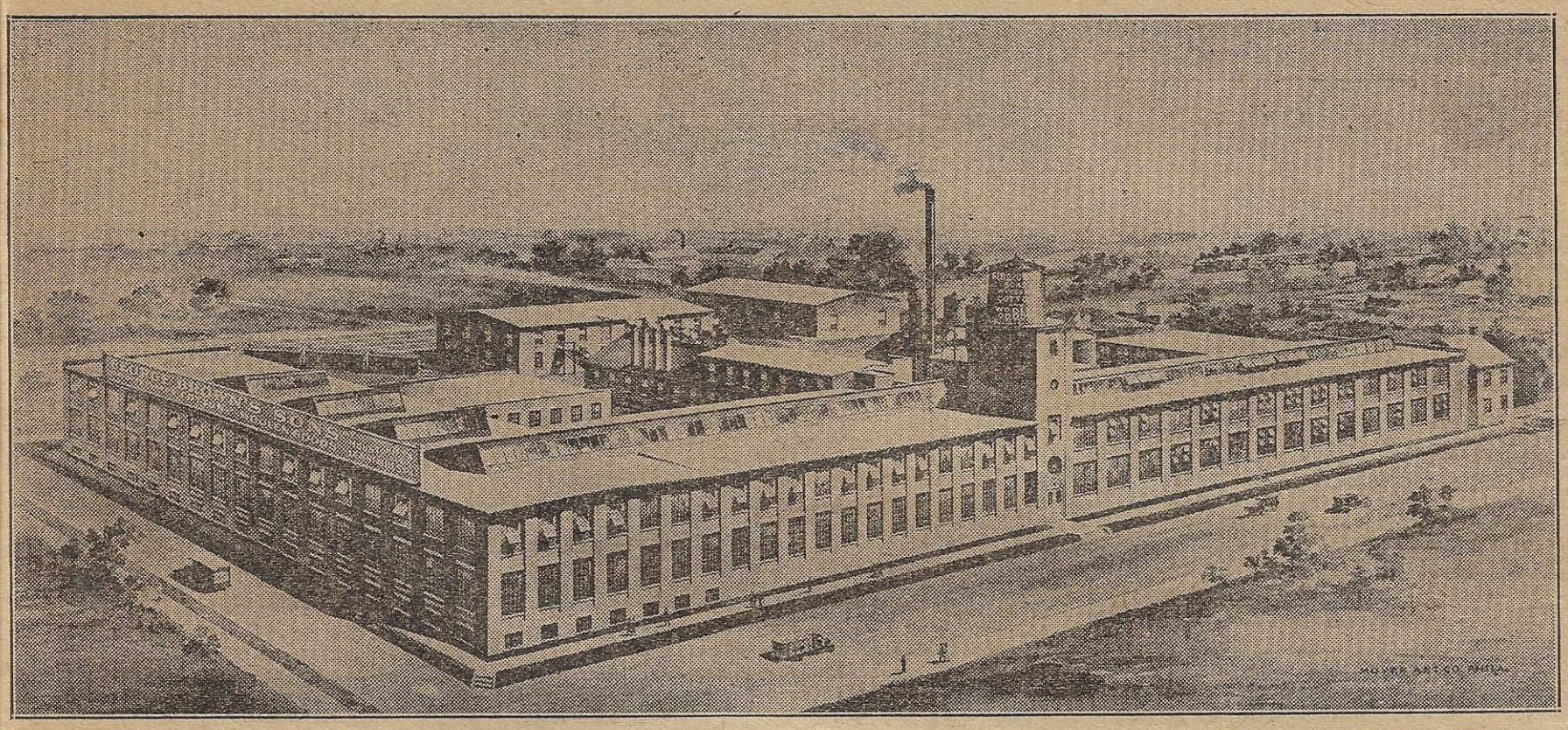


GEORGE BROV

Manufa
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Cotton Trouserings, Cotton
and BROA

A Thoroughly M
Since



VN'S SONS INC.

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AD SILKS

ount Joy Business

1883

Donegal Church One Of Revered "Cradles"

Besides Being One of Earliest Presbyterian Churches in Nation It Has Imperishable Colonial History Particularly in Revolution

Located on the road from Mount Joy to Maytown, near the center of East Donegal township, is the famous old Donegal Presbyterian church, which is not only one of the oldest in the denomination in this county, but also one of the cradles of the Presbyterian church in the United States. The old building, erected of stones found in the fields surrounding the church, was constructed by hand, long before the days of the Revolution.

The earliest record of the church is August 1, 1721, on which day Andrew Galbraith addressed an application to the New Castle Presbytery, for supplies for "Chickens Longus (Chiquesalunga.) The first pastor of the church was installed in 1727 and from that date the church has made a continued career.

It was piloted through the trying period of the Revolutionary War by Rev. Collin McFarquhar, a Scotchman who had come from his native land but a few years before. McFarquhar was the pastor of a patriotic congregation, which took an important part in the war. Among these stout-hearted men who were prepared to fight England to the end, was their pastor, as fervent and as patriotic a man as ever joined the cause of liberty in that struggle.

Had 17 Colonels

Seventeen citizens of Donegal were ranked as Colonels in the Revolutionary Army and nearly every able bodied male member of the congregation was a soldier in the French and Indian war and in the Revolution. So many men applied for service, when a Lieutenant Miller came to enroll them for service in the Revolution, that a unique plan was devised to select the best. The Hon. Mariott Brosius is authority for the tale.

A small nose was chalked on a barn door and only those men who could hit the nose at a distance of 150 yards were selected. Apparently the Presbyterians were good marksmen, for most of the men of the church saw service in the war.

The men of Donegal were not slow to answer the call to arms. A bronze tablet at the foot of the famous "Witness Tree" in the church yard, erected by the Witness Tree Chapter D. A. R. in 1899, describes the scene at the church, when the English were threatening to invade Pennsylvania.

Took Allegiance Oath

The congregation was at worship when a message came from Colonel Galbraith to Colonel Lowery, both members of the church, that the militia were to be called out at once, to defend the Commonwealth.

Led by their pastor, Rev. McFarquhar, the congregation immediately adjourned and gathered under the great oak tree in front of the church. Here they formed a circle and pledged allegiance to the colonies and vowed eternal hostility to the English crown.

The church kept up its great reputation during the Civil War and when President Lincoln's call came for volunteers, the Cameron Guards, the Mount Joy Rifles, the Marietta Braves and the Maytown Infantry responded. Nor was the congregation backward in sending young men into the great World War.

Gillespie and Cross answered Galbraith's petition in 1721 and brought the messages of the Gospel to the little congregation. In the following year, Roland Chambers asked for a supply and in 1723, Conestoga applied, but Hutcheson, the man dispatched in this duty, was unable to secure a guide.

In the fall Hutcheson and MacGill were sent to "Dunngaal" and in 1725 Donegal secured one-sixth of Rev. Boyd's (probably Adam Boyd), time. Rev. James Anderson was called in 1726 and was installed as the first pastor in the following year. He continued this post until his death in 1740.

Built Stone Church

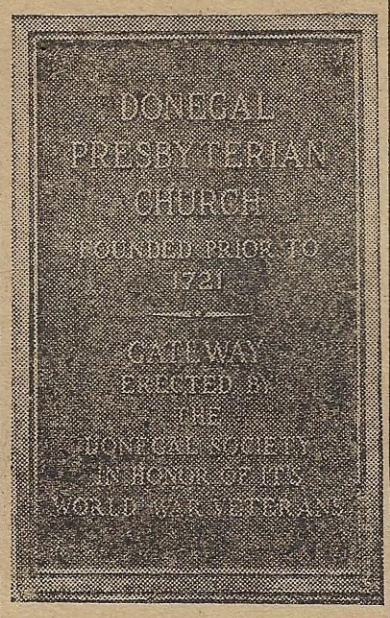
The first church was a log structure in what is now the northern part of the graveyard. During the latter part of Anderson's pastorate, or very shortly after his death, the second church was built. Stones were collected in the surrounding woods with which to build the walls.

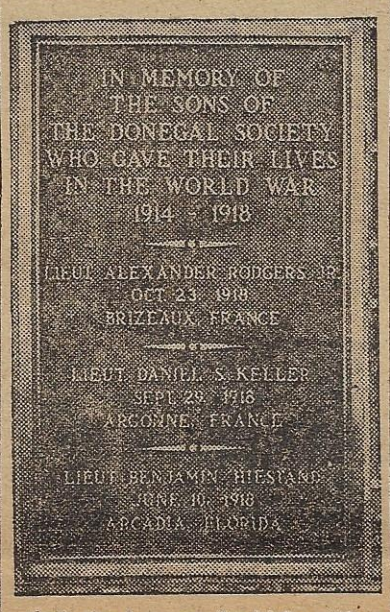
No effort was made by the masons to dress the walls. "They were simply laid in mortar to a line. The edges were craggy and rough; and there was no stone in the building that one man could not conveniently handle. The walls were plastered on the inside, but the outside was left in its rough state, until the remodeling of the structure in 1851."

For some years the floors of the aisles were composed of earth and there were no stoves with which to heat the building, "for stoves were considered incompatible with sacrificial worship." Later the aisles were paved with brick from England and stoves were cast at Cornwall for the church.

Rev. Joseph Tate succeeded Rev. Anderson, after an interlude of several years in which supplies were at the church. Rev. Tate served until his death in 1774. During the latter part of his pastorate, the church was remodeled by Colonel Hugh Pedan. Pedan cut new doorways and installed new window frames.

The Hon. John Bayly had a large walnut tree on his farm, which he cut down and had the wood sawed into boards, out of which a sounding board and new pulpit were made. The pulpit stood unusually high, with a stairway of a number of steps. A circular railing enclosed a space in front of the pulpit, which was used by the clerk.





Following Rev. McFarquhar, who resigned in 1806, Rev. William Kerr was called and he served until 1821. A long series of pastors followed. The present pastor is Rev. C. B. Segelken who is also pastor of the Mount Joy Presbyterian church.

Had Large Congregation

In the early days, the congregation was a large one and frequently benches were placed in the aisles directly in front of the pulpit, to seat all those who came to the church. It has been said that as many as 500 crowded into the building of which about one-third were communicant members.

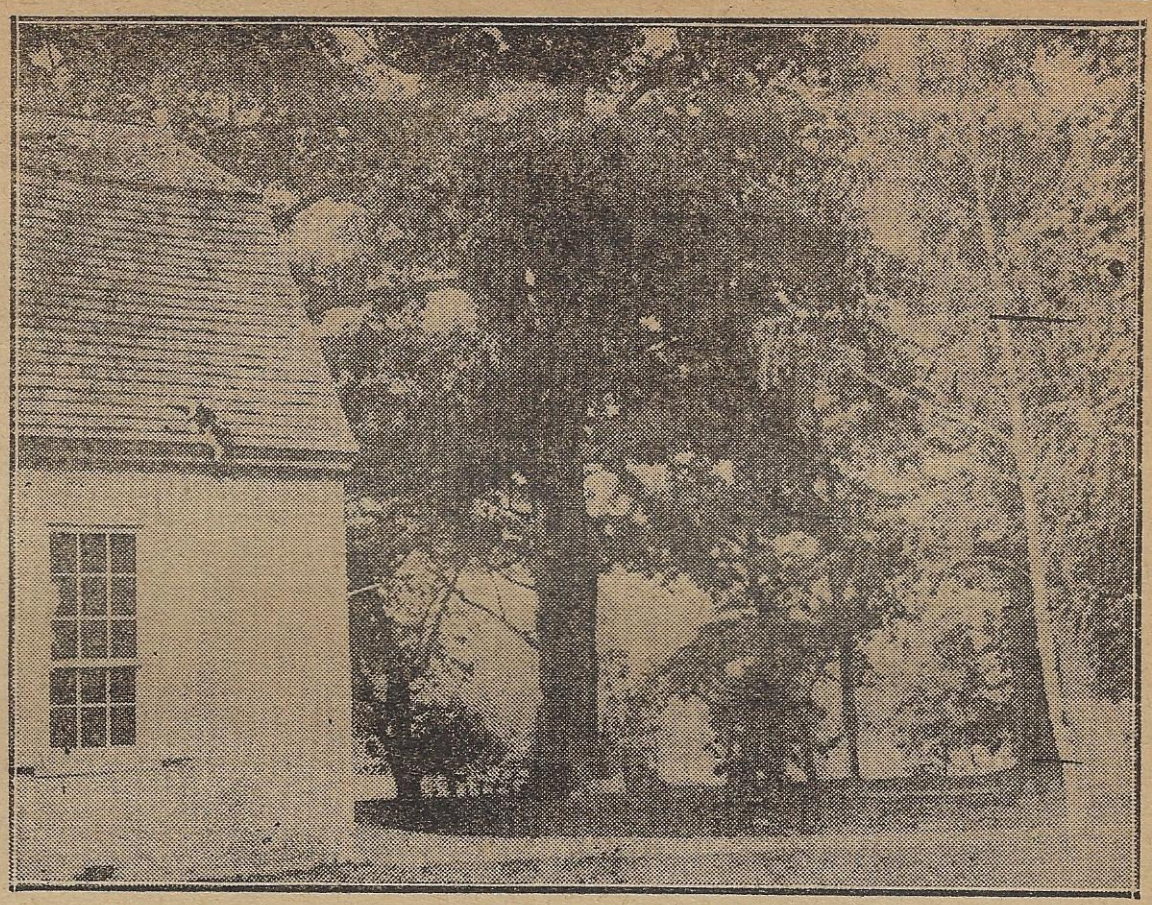
During the pastorate of Rev. Anderson, Donegal Presbytery was organized in the church. The first meeting was on October 11, 1732 and the body consisted of James Anderson, Adam Boyd, William Bertram and Robert Orr. This was the fifth Presbytery organized in this country and thus the old meeting house became one of the cradles of the Presbyterian church in America.

Donegal was on the very frontier line of civilization for many years and the men in the congregation were stout-hearted gentlemen. For a period of ten or fifteen years, they rode on horseback to the church, carrying guns. The nearest church of their faith on the east was on the Octorara.

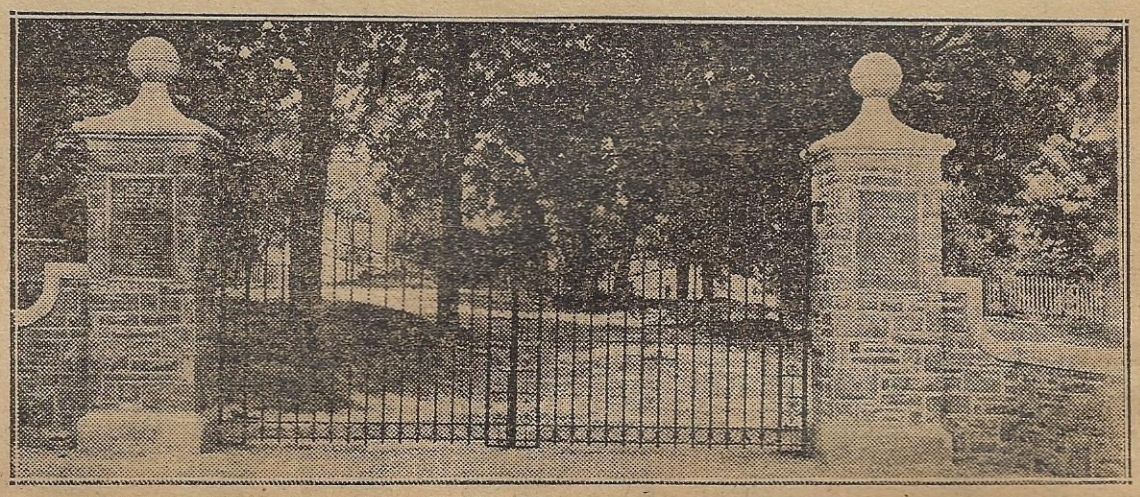
The decline of the Donegal church was bewailed by Mrs. Sallie Hastings, a member of the congregation for many years. Being a poetess of some repute, she put her thoughts in these words:

"Where are the crowds which once did throng these pews?
Go ask yon marble tombs; they will reveal
That they, in mournful state, do now enclose
The faded forms which once those walls did fill."

Donegal church is one of the dearest heritages in Lancaster county. It has lived through all the wars of the country and contributed to them in the grandest style of old Scotland. For over 200 years it has shown patriotic devotion to county and country.



Above right is the famous witness tree at Donegal church. Below is the gateway and at the left the tablets to be found on the gateway posts.



Union National Bank One of Two Mt. Joy Banks

The Union National Mount Joy bank is one of two modern financial institutions in that boro, a bank the roots of which extended back to the middle of the last century. Starting from a small beginning, the bank has risen to the rank of one of the successful banking institutions of Lancaster county.

The bank had its beginning in the Mount Joy Savings Institution which was organized and incorporated in 1853. The society continued in existence for seven years and then, in 1860, the name was changed to Mount Joy bank. Five years later, it came under the powers of the National Banking system and the name was again changed, this time to Union National Mount Joy Bank.

The saving society was started by Henry Eberle, who served as president and Andrew Gerber, the secretary and treasurer. Three years after it was founded, the society added Jacob R. Long to the executive staff, making him cashier or treasurer. Long retained this post for thirty years, being succeded in 1886 by J. V. Long.

The bank maintains a trust department which is prepared to act as executor, administrator, assignee, receiver, guardian, trustee and registrar of stocks and bonds. The bank has a vault which is considered one of the best in the county.

The present officers are: J. E. Longenecker, president: H. S. Newcomer, vice president; H. N. Nissly, cashier and Carl S. Krall, assistant cashier.

LIKES OUR CARS

According to the Department of Commerce, of the 418,000 automobiles registered in Australia, 75 per cent. of them are American-made cars.

The sun is using itself up at the rate of 250,000,000 tons a minute. It is so large, however, that at this rate it will not be reduced to the size of the earth for about 100,000,000 years.

COLONEL FRAZER WAS GREAT LOCAL ORATOR

Colonel Reah Frazer is known as one of Lancaster's greatest lawyers. That he was an orator is not so well known. During the convention of 1884 at which Polk was nominated for the presidency, Frazer made a wonderful speech, now lulling the crowd into awful silence, now raising it to a fever of excitement.

After the address, General Robert Toombs exclaimed: "Give me that man to stump the world and I can conquer it, including the Devil."

MAKING ROADS SAFE

In four weeks, Pennsylvania revoked 525 automobile operators' licenses, 70 per cent. of them for intoxication.

J. Glatfelter
Marble Yard
Monument Works
Established 1897
Mount Joy, Pa.

BERNHART'S
DRY GOODS
NOTIONS
GROCERIES
Sold on this site over 75 years
83 East Main Street
Mount Joy, Pa.

YOUNG'S TIRE SHOP
and
SERVICE STATION
Dayton Tires Sparton Radio
MT. JOY, PENNA.

Kaylor's Garage
General Auto Repairing
Accessories — Oils — Greases
IRVIN M. KAYLOR
Marietta St.

Lancaster County's Sons Were Loyal Soldiers

Lancaster and York counties, named after its two famous ruling houses of England, whose contest for supremacy ended at historic Bosworth field, and closed the War of Roses, are typical Pennsylvania cities.

Lancaster, with its emblem, the Red Rose, lives, however, in the present, rather than in the historic associations of the past. Many years have come and gone since it was the largest inland city of the original thirteen colonies, and many since the Continental Congress, in its flight from Philadelphia, made it the temporary capital of England's seceding Crown colonies, and many since, for a number of years, Pennsylvania's Capital City.

From the villages and farms of Lancaster County its sons have gone forth to every war, from the French and Indian to the recent great World War. It was a Lancaster County boy who first reached the dying Wolfe on the Plains of Abraham, near Quebec.

General Hand, now buried in St. James cemetery, and whose home still stands in Williamson Park, along the Conestoga, stood as one of the aides at Yorktown, to receive the surrender of Cornwallis, and thus end the war.

General Reynolds, who fell on the first day at historic Gettysburg, and whose grave is each year heaped with Lancaster floral emblems of the red rose, died bravely in the defense of the Union, and his body rests in old Lancaster Cemetery. His monument, erected by a grateful Commonwealth, adorns that "bloody field."

The famous 79th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, who saw service in many battles in the war between the States, was distinctly a Lancaster City regiment. Their monument on Look-out Mountain, in Tennessee, alone remains to testify to their martial valor.

Equally brave were the members of the Tenth Pennsylvania or Battery A, who in the war with Spain carried the starry flag to Manila and Porto Rico, to be welcomed, on their return to old Lancaster, with the victor's laurels, while others in the National service marched with the allied army to the relief of Pekin, and passed through the gates of the Forbidden City, the first to carry the flag of America to the heart of China.

The Nations of the earth had, however, not as yet "beaten their swords into plowshares," and with the coming of time and America's entrance into the great World War, it was an honor to "Old Lancaster" to have her regiment swing down Piccadilly, with the First American Expeditionary Forces, and be reviewed by the King of England, and for the first time in all history see, as they swung across Westminster Bridge, the Stars and Stripes flying at one end of the Houses of Parliament and the English flag flying on the other.

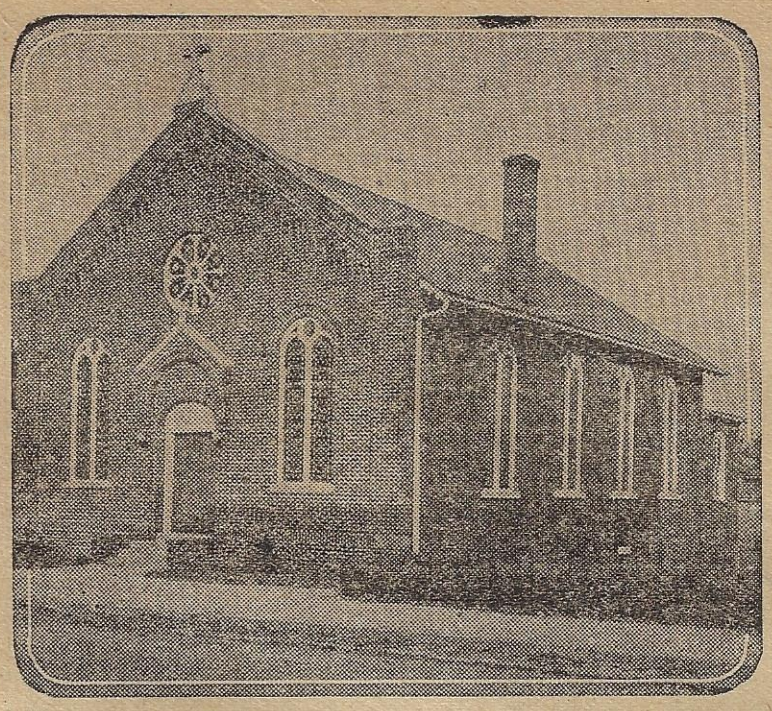
Equally prominent was another regiment of local sons, who marched to the tune of "Maryland, my Maryland" through the Kaiser Platz in historic Treves on December 1st, 1918, the first city in Germany to see an American Army of occupation, and thus aid in "making the world safe for Democracy."

HAND DESCRIBED STATE STANDARD

Colonel Hand, later General, was placed in command of the Lancaster rifle battalion at Boston, in 1775. In a letter written home he described the standard of the battalion.

"Every regiment is to have a standard and colors. Our standard is to be a deep green ground, the device a tiger partly inclosed by toils attempting the pass, defended by a hunter armed with spear (in white,) on crimson field the motto 'Domari nolo!' "

This color was preserved by the State of Pennsylvania.

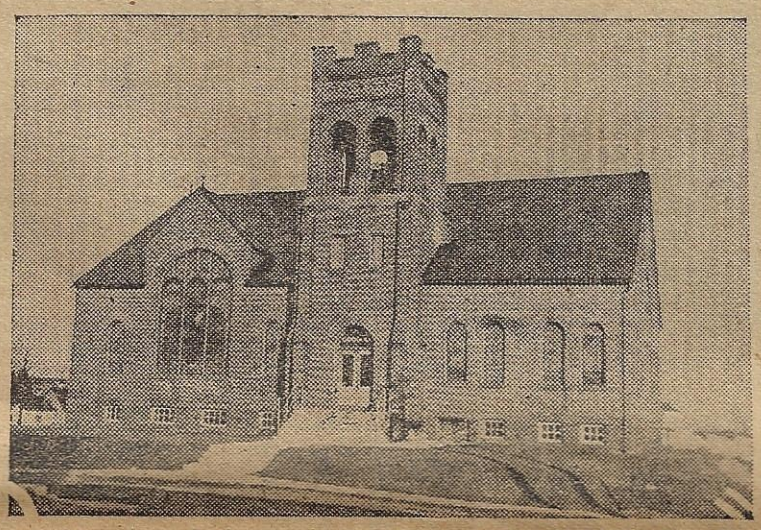


The Catholic Mission, in Mount Joy, shown above, is a branch of the Elizabethtown Catholic church, one of the oldest of the denomination in the county.

NOT SO NUMEROUS

At the beginning of 1929, Italy had approximately 172,000 motor vehicles in operation.

Sheep are old at 12; an ordinary domestic pig has been known to live to the age of 30.



The Church of God at Landisville, is one of the finest buildings in the town. The congregation was established by John Winebrenner.

SUFFERED WHEN COIN LOST ITS VALUE

One of the greatest hardships suffered by Lancaster county residents during the Revolution was the rapid depreciation in Continental money and the persons who suffered most were those who fought in the Revolutionary armies. The Continental dollar at first passed at face value.

In September 1777, it was reduced to seven shillings sixpence. In the next month it had fallen to seven shillings. In January, 1778, it was five shillings and twopence; April, three shillings and ninepence; July, two shillings and sixpence; September one shilling ten and a half-pence; January, 1779, one shilling and a little over a year later, it was without value.

DR. DAVID RAMSAY WRITER OF HISTORIES

Dr. David Ramsay, of Drumore, writer of many histories, including "History of the United States" and "Universal History" was the first man to take out a copyright under the laws of the United States government. He was born in 1749 and died in 1815.

FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW CAUSED TROUBLE

The Fugitive Slave Law, of 1850, caused considerable trouble in Lancaster county. Under the terms of the law, anyone giving succor to a fleeing slave, was held guilty under this law. A case in point is that of one Mr. Kauffman, of the Cumberland Valley. Two or three fugitive slaves hid in Kauffman's barn, one night and a member of his family, without his knowledge, gave them food.

The owner of the slaves brought suit, Mr. Kauffman employed Thaddeus Stevens as his attorney and Stevens contested every inch of ground in the resulting legal battle. Finally when the case came into the United States Court, in Philadelphia, two Lancaster county men were on the jury. Edward Davies, of Churchtown and Abraham N. Cassel, of Marietta.

The two men from this county "hung" the jury for six weeks and prevented a verdict in favor of the slaveholder. Although Kauffman was not convicted, the case cost him such a sum of money that he was forced to sell his farm.

FIRST SLAVE LAW MARTYR KILLED HERE

The first martyr, resulting from the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law, of 1850, was killed in Columbia, in 1852. A slave-catcher from Baltimore, and a man posing as a deputy marshal apprehended a colored man, William Smith, who was claimed as a slave, on Front street, Columbia.

Smith did not say a word, but struggled to get away from the two men. He forced his way towards an opening in the fence, which led to a small passage way, through which he might have effected an escape. Within a few feet of the opening, Albert Ridgely, the slave-catcher drew a pistol and shot and killed Smith on the street.

Ridgely fled, but he became so exhausted in the heat of the chase, then he fell sick when he reached Baltimore and died a few months later.

OLIVER DICKEY WAS EMINENT ATTORNEY

Oliver Jesse Dickey was one of Lancaster's most eloquent attorneys. Of him it has been said: "His arguments before a jury were sound, logical and convincing, and he was able to bring out of a case all that was in it. At times violent in invective and withering in denunciation, he would often attain the most eloquent heights, and, again, address the jury in the most pathetic manner."

AUTO-ACTION

All of the advantages . . . none of the detriments of the automatic iron . . . WITH ABSOLUTE SAFETY

FINGER-TIP-CONTROL

The Greyhound is not an automatic iron. You are never dependent on the delicate mechanism of automatic control, nor on the specific heat that such control allows you. If you want a very hot iron, you can have it. If a cool iron is desirable, you can keep it at as low a temperature as you wish.

Yet the Greyhound Auto-Action offers the safest iron ever made. Setting fire to the house is a constantly occurring catastrophe caused by someone laying down an iron to answer the phone and temporarily forgetting it. This could never happen with a Greyhound.

Although always under your control while ironing, it immediately shuts itself off when your hand is lifted off the air-cooled handle. It remains off until you resume ironing. Thus the finger rest on the handle becomes a switch which you unconsciously operate.

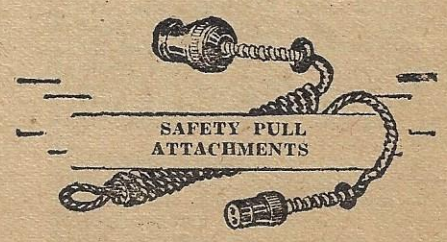
There is a similar control on the back of the iron which turns on the current when the iron is set on end. This is the position for pre-heating.

Auto-action has done away with the fire-hazard of electric irons. It prolongs the life of the iron, saves current, and permits you to have any amount of heat desired for the particular piece of ironing that you wish to do.

The Greyhound Electric Iron

R. & R. ELECTRIC CORP.
Mount Joy — Penna.







LANDISVILLE FAME RESTS UPON MUSIC

Town Is Center of a Number of Varied Industries; Bases Best Record on Music

Regarded by many as purely a residential town, Landisville really presents a picture of bustling activity unusual for a small town. Located six miles west of Lancaster on the Harrisburg pike, it is the center for a number of varied industries.

Among the larger plants are a factory where presses are manufactured, a boiler factory and foundry and a brass foundry. There is a box factory and a seed warehouse which has an extensive mail order trade in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York and other eastern states.

There are five tobacco warehouses in the town, each in a thriving condition. There is a feed, coal and lumber yard and a small dairy which does a considerable business. There is also a body repair plant.

The town is excellently situated on the Harrisburg pike, a concrete highway which gives it access to Lancaster and Harrisburg. There are also roads to Manheim and to the Marietta pike. The Pennsylvania and Reading railroads both enter the town and the service of the Lancaster trolley line is available.

High School Building

There is a large school building in Landisville, which provides room for the grades and the high school classes. High school students from all parts of East Hempfield township study at Landisville and the school has won a good reputation. It is estimated that 200 students attend.

There has been some new construction work in Landisville in recent years and an important addition to the seed warehouse was erected recently.

There are four churches in Landisville, the Zion Lutheran, Rev. A. E. Rev. H. S. Hershey, pastor; Cooper, pastor; The Church of God, the Old Mennonite and the New Mennonite.

The Landisville Fire company has a chemical and a pumper. Efforts during the last year have been made to buy the house where the engines are kept and considerable success has been attained. It is only a matter of time, before the Landisville Fire company will have its own home.

Landisville's claim for a place in the sun rests on its musical history; its churches; its schools; its camp-meeting, and its nearby zinc and dolomite mines.

Established In 1820

Landisville was established in 1820, although it was a settlement with an unknown name long before that time, because tradition has it that the old Mennonite church was built sometime between 1740 and 1790. It was not the first Mennonite church in this section as records show the first church was built in 1740 at what is now Willow Street, where Hans Herr was the guiding hand.

The Landisville church is still standing, an example of the thoroughness of the artisans of that time.

It is safe to assume then that at its very earliest date, Landisville was a community of "Plain People," and today both branches of the Mennonites, and the Church of God have large congregations. The population is about 700, mostly quiet, well-to-do conservative people, many of whom have retired from farming and come to town to live.

Around 1798 Jacob Minnich settled there and erected the first house. Others followed and in 1808, Minnich built a two-story hotel. In 1829 John Landis, and his son, John C. planned a town here, and before 1832, it was established and called Centerville, because it was mid-way between Lancaster and Mount Joy. In 1832 a post office was placed in town, on the application of John Landis, and he was made the first postmaster.

The Federal authorities asked that the name be changed since there was another Centerville in the state, and after some discussion, in which a group sought to have the village named after Minnich, the latter refused the honor, and the town was named after the postmaster.

Always Music Center

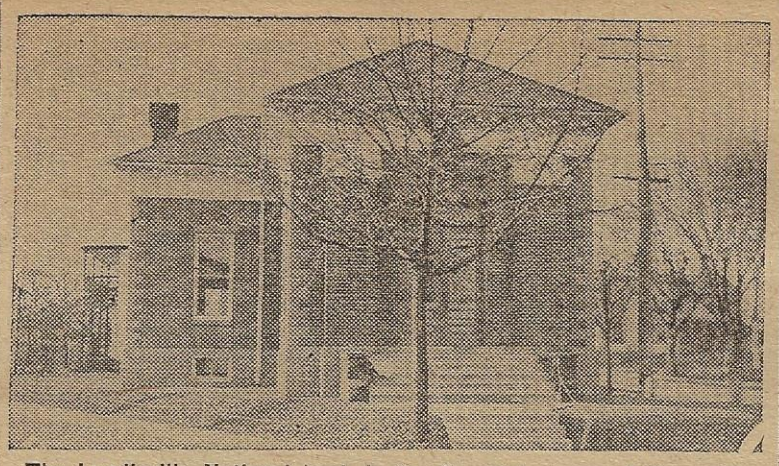
With the growth of the town and the public school laws, educational institutions were established, and they became the social center of the people. The Landisville Literary Society, lyceums, spelling bees and other entertainment became popular and in 1858 the Landisville Mechanick's Band was organized. It flourished until the Civil War after which came the Cornet band. It enjoyed a long existence.

This taste for music among the people brought forth a number of musicians and teachers who are prominent in the history of music in Lancaster county. Aside from the Mennonite church, there was established in 1840 the Bethel or Church of God. A church was built in 1843, the year the Millerite Revival was held in the town.

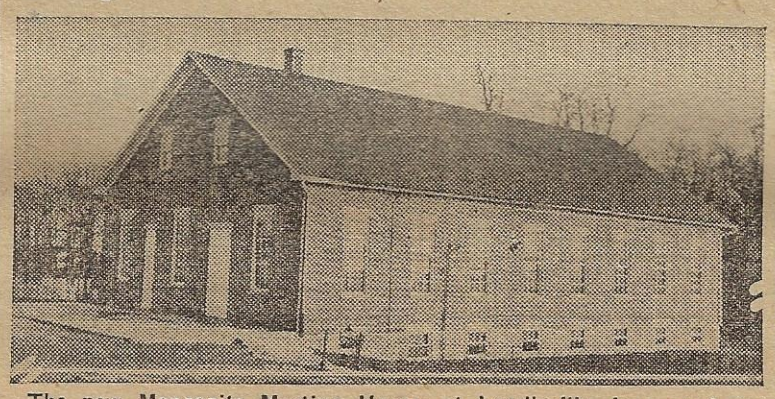
The mention of Landisville today recalls to the minds of those who knew little else about the town, the camp-meeting grounds. The campmeeting and the association sponsoring it was established in 1870 and has continued annually up to the present time. The meetings are increasing in popularity, and the grounds during the summer season are well inhabited.

The mines at Bamford have had an interesting history. Lead ore was found at Bamford by Samuel Pickel, while digging post holes for a fence around his farm. The ore was analysed by Dr. Fahnestock, in Lancaster, who found that besides lead, zinc and a trace of silver were present. A company was formed and for a time the ore was mined, but it was soon realized that the minerals were not present in paying quantities.

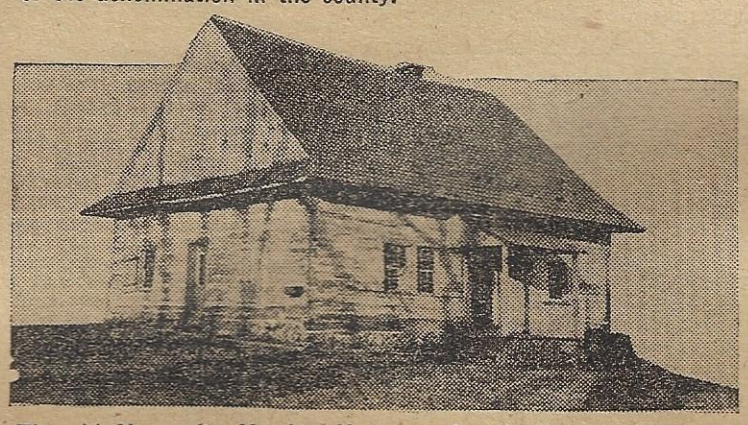
During the World War dolomite, used in the manufacture of steel, was quarried from a hole just off the road to Petersburg. The quarry was abandoned after the war closed, and it filled with water. The pond is now the "ol' swimmin' ole" for the neighborhood's youngsters.



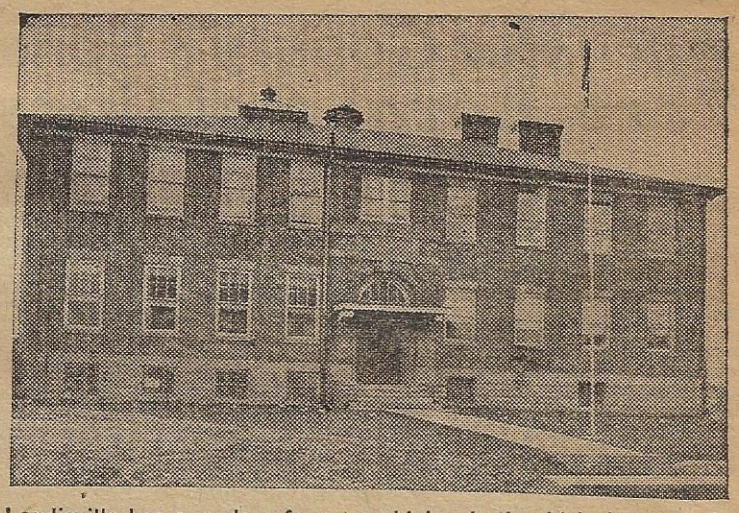
The Landisville National bank is the financial center of the quiet, but wealthy residential community. It is housed in a modern building.



The new Mennonite Meeting House, at Landisville, is a modern structure, built along the general lines of most of the new churches of the denomination in the county.



The old Mennonite Meeting House at Landisville, which is said to have been built in 1740.



Landisville has a modern four year high school, which draws students from all parts of East Hempfield township. The school plays an important part in the life of the town.

FEMALE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY ONCE ACTIVE

In 1871 the first record of the "Female Benevolent Society," of Lancaster county was issued, showing the work done by this excellent organization. The society, it seems, aided the poor and especially women and housewives in distress. The society also fostered a movement for Sunday schools in the city.

The trustees of the organization were: Mrs. Yates, Mrs. Trissler, Mrs. Kirkpatrick and Mrs. Ross, Miss Lydia Reynolds serving as secretary.

KEEN POLITICAL BATTLES IN 1818

A keen political battle was waged here in 1818, judging by an announcement in an old newspaper, printed May 20 of that year. On that day it was announced that John Reynolds, Frederick Hambright, James Boyd, William Ferree, Henry Reigart, John Upperman, Henry Smith, John Mathiot, Phineas Ash, William White and Williard Bird Ross were all candidates for Sheriff of the county. All admitted "being encouraged by their friends to run."

"GRANDFATHER" CLOCKS EARLY LOCAL INDUSTRY

The making of "grand-father" clocks was once a prominent industry in Lancaster and the credit goes to Martin Shreiner, who was an excellent clock maker. He set up in business in 1789, on North Queen street and began the manufacture of the clocks which were to make him famous.

In all he made over 300 grandfather clocks and so well were they made and so excellent in mechanism, that many of them are keeping good time today.

OPPOSED REMOVAL OF DAM AT COLUMBIA

Lancastrians have long been interested in the matter of building dams on the Susquehanna. That the matter was important in February 1879, is evidenced by this question from an old paper.

"A Harrisburg paper says: "A delegation of about one hundred citizens of Columbia, Lancaster county, arrived here at noon today with the view of being heard before the House committee of agriculture in opposition to the bill providing for the removal of the dam at Columbia.

A total of more than 55,500 vehicles pass Hyde Park Corner, London, in twelve hours.

SHELLY MILLINERY STORE IN MT. JOY

Miss M. K. Shelly, of Mount Joy, maintains a millinery shop on Main street, that boro. Her specialty is making plain bonnets, but she also does other fine work.

WE have many satisfied customers and I am sure if you are not yet a satisfied customer you will be after you have eaten some of my home made ICE CREAM CONES.

None better anywhere. We try to please.

The Rexall Store

E. W. GARBER, Pharmacist

Mount Joy, Lanc. Co., Pa.

MILLINERY

Also

Plain Bonnets

Made to order in any style

INFANTS' WEAR AND "FAULTLESS" HOSIERY

Miss M. K. Shelly

Mount Joy, Pa.

Ford

Sales and Service

CLARENCE S. NEWCOMER

MOUNT JOY, PA.

H.S.Newcomer

Hardware

Farm Machinery

MOUNT JOY, PA.

Everything for Home and Farm

Wolgemuth Bros.

Florin, Pa.

Dealers in

Coal — Grain

Feed — Fertilizer

Cement

We sell National Products of merit, such as:

LARRO Dairy, Poultry & Hog Feeds

VIGORO — AMCO Feed

57-R-6 Mt. Joy PHONES 151-R-4 Mt. Joy

Florin One Of Ancient Towns; Began In 1718

Town Has Two Chocolate Plants, Many Retail Places and Is Advantageously Located on Trolley and Railroad Lines

Within a few stones' throws of Mount Joy, the town of Florin has grown into a prosperous manufacturing community, which some day may be absorbed into the larger town. Efforts to effect a merger have been under way for years but some of the plans have been defeated.

Mount Joy is very anxious to add the town to its corporate limits, but opinion is somewhat divided in Florin. The town now benefits by fire and police protection and it has, to a certain extent, the advantages of the public high school, but it must pay for this.

There are many in Florin who oppose the merger, because it would mean increased taxes. There are many others, however, who argue that annexation would provide numerous advantages which the town does not have. The natural growth of the two towns is very likely to bring them together in the not too distant future.

Florin has two chocolate factories, one in the town, the other just outside Both have large productions. There is a foundry in the town, which is a little over three years old. An annex was constructed to the building last year.

Another interesting industry in the town is a concern which salts peanuts through the shell, without breaking the shell. This firm is but a few years old and it is considered among the leaders in Florin. There is a tobacco warehouse, a coal and lumber yard, several retail stores and garages in the town. The financial business is transacted by the Florin Trust company.

The town is advantageously located on the Harrisburg pike. The Pennsylvania Railroad and the Lancaster and Elizabethtown trolley line pass through the town. There are a number of sideroads giving access to smaller towns on the north and south and serving as feeders for the Harrisburg pike.

The town is proud of its memorial in the square, a machine gun and an old fashioned iron water trough, which was erected in memory of the Florin veterans in the World War. The community also has a town hall, publicly owned, which at one time was an old school building.

There is a grade school in the town. The high school students attend school at Maytown or Mount Joy.

The site on which the town is located was originally owned by Thomas Bayley, who came there in 1718. The tract was transferred by sale and sheriff's sale, a number of times, during the 18th century and eventually fell into the hands of Christian Hertzler, who platted the town in 1813 and sold the land in a lottery.

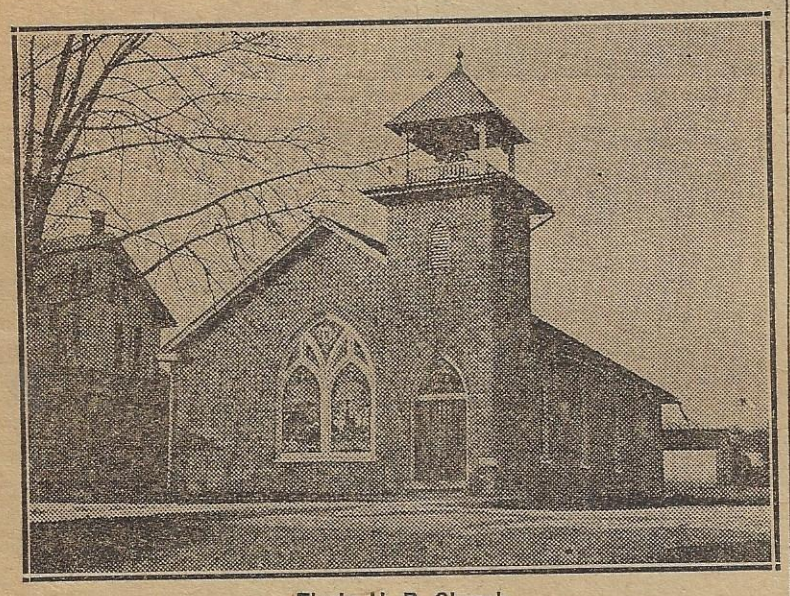
The town was first known as Springville and this title was retained for a number of years. An unsuccessful attempt to have the town named Spring Garden was made, but later, the town took the title of Hertzlertown. In 1880 the post office was named Florin and the town gradually assumed that name.

Rheems Busy Community

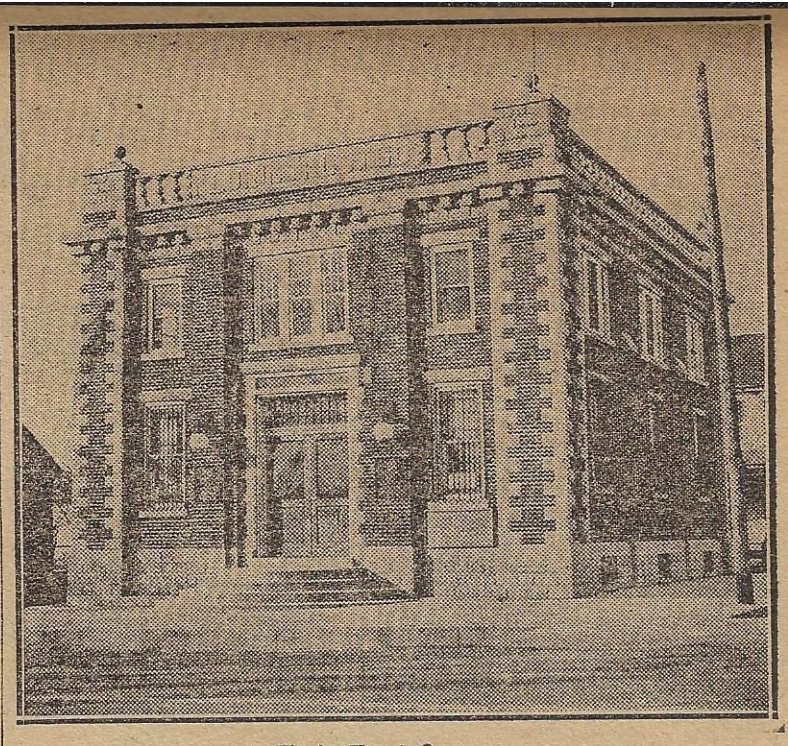
Rheems is a little community located between Mount Joy and Elizabethtown, which in spite of its size, has a large number of business establishments. There are quarries around the town and a sweet corn evaporating plant is located on the western edge. It is a center for agricultural supplies and farmers at some distance come there for supplies.

The town has a fire department, which erected its own home within the last year. It is located on the Harrisburg pike, the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Lancaster and Elizabethtown trolley line.

Of unusual interest is the village water supply, located in the hills near the town. There is a small reservoir and water is pumped by means of three windmills, one of which was erected within the last year.



Florin U. B. Church



Florin Trust Company



Florin School

STEVENS IN OLD PUBLIC CEMETERY

Thaddeus Stevens, "the old Commoner," one of the ablest statesmen of the Nation, chairman of the most important committee in Congress during the war and the days of reconstruction, for many years followed the practice of the law in Lancaster City, and was her representative in Congress. He is buried in a small almost forgotten cemetery, because of the fact that its gates stood open and would receive in burial both the white and the black.

LANCASTER COUNTY WAS SUPPLY BASE

Lancaster county was an important rifle-manufacturing point during the American Revolution.

Lancaster, which according to D. F. Magee is the originator of the "Kentucky" rifle had a score of rifle-makers at one time.

Mr. Magee, a member of the Lancaster Historical Society has compiled a paper which shows the value of the community as a munitions supply base.

Bananas, introduced into western lands within the last 50 years, are said to have been eaten by ancient Egyptians, Greeks, Persians and Romans.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS

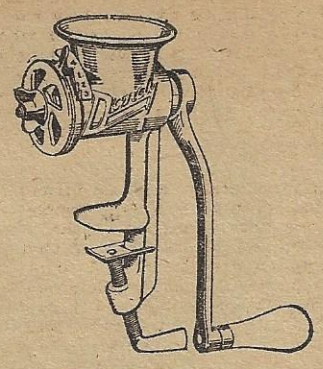
FOOD CHOPPERS



Model 600 Wood Tub
Triple Whip

New thought applied to old and proven principles has made those principles more serviceable to us, and more easy to obtain. For that reason the car owner turns in his car long before it is through serving him, because he wants the improvements which are incorporated in the up-to-date models. But the owner of an ice cream freezer or a food chopper had never been offered any new feature that would invite the purchase of a new merchandise. It was ridiculous to discard the old one simply to replace it with something similar and decorated with a new label. But now New Standard offers these modern features that make the old freezer or food chopper as antiquated as the 1920 automobile.

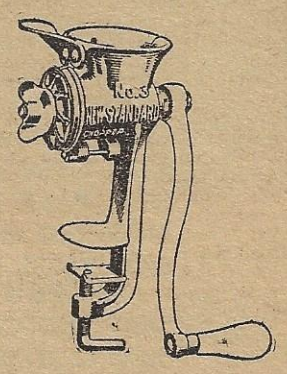
THE MODERN TOUCH



Models 1 and 2
With 4-Way Knife



Model 500 Metal Tub
Triple Whip

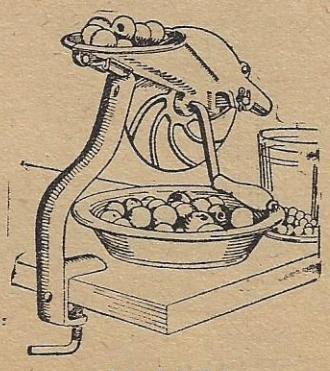


Models 1½ and 3
With Opening Bowl

NEW STANDARD CORPORATION
MOUNT JOY, PENNSYLVANIA
U. S. A.



Model 450 Wood Tub
Double Action

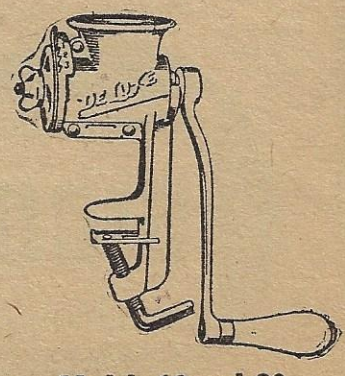


Model 70
Rib Wheel

CHERRY STONERS



Model 50
Rotary Plunger



Models 10 and 20
With 4-Way Knife

New Standard Products Shipped All Over World

The products of the New Standard Corporation of Mount Joy, manufacturers of ice cream freezers and food choppers, are sent to every part of the world. The products of this concern bear the seal of the Good Housekeeping Institute and are rated among the finest produced in the country.

The extent of the business done by this concern is shown by the following offices and agencies, which it maintains.

Robert Dollar building, 3 Canton Road, Shanghai, China.

33 Kommercheskaya Harbin, Manchuria.

Bank of China building, Hongkong, China.

Osaka building, 1 Soze-Cho, Kitahu, Osaka, Japan.

P. O. Box 154, Singapore, S. S. Covering Siam & D. E. I.

People's Bank building, Manila, P. I.

276 Masjid Shaugall street, Sudder Bazar, Delhi, India.

9 Exra Mansions, Waterloo street, Calcutta, India.

8 Tamarind Lane, Fort Bombay India.

10-14 Armenian street, Madras, India.

Commercial building. The Mall, Ianore. India.

28 Chatham street, Colombo, Ceylon.

Bunder Road. Karachi, India.

51 Sulepagoda Road, Rangoon, B. B.

Agencies

Mesopotamia.
Palestine.
Persia.
Australia.
Sydney.
Melbourne.
Brisbane.
Adelaide.
New Zealand.
Auckland.
Wellington.
Christchurch.
Dunedin.
South Africa.
Capetown.
Johannesburg.
Durban.

LANCASTER COUNTY HAS OLDEST STORE

Lancaster county has the oldest cigar store in the United States, established in 1770, which is still operated by direct descendants of the original family; the oldest hardware store in the United States, established in 1744; one of the oldest drug stores in the United States, established in 1780; and the oldest department store in the country continued in the same family, established in 1821. There are many other centenary establishments and quaint shops in this city of modern stores. A total of 1187 establishments handle every conceivable line of merchandise. Lancaster's principal retail district is found on Queen, King, Prince, Duke, Orange and Chestnut streets. For further detailed information about Commercial Lancaster, get in touch with the Chamber of Commerce, 6th floor of the Woolworth Building.

NEED MORE ROADS

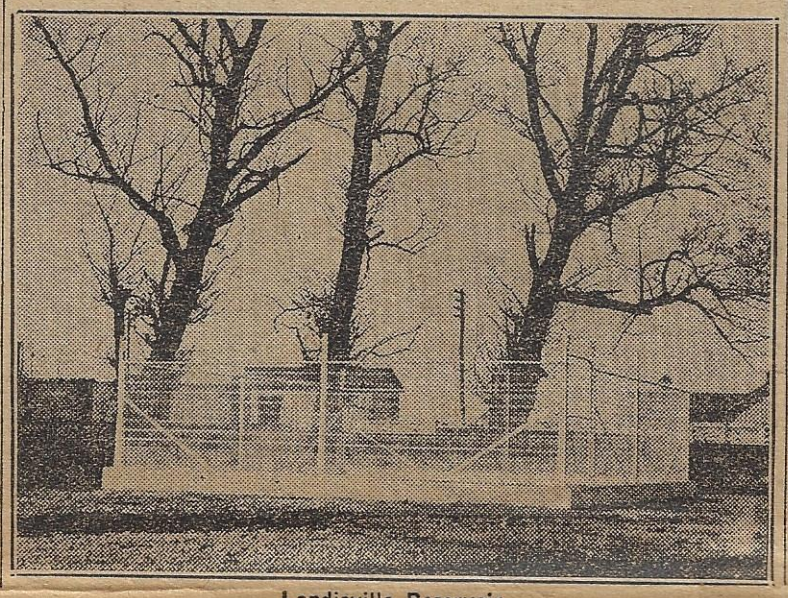
According to the American Automobile Association, the present road-building needs of the United States call for an annual Federal-aid appropriation of $125,000,000 in place of the present $75,000,000.

At the age of seven girls are often better than boys at writing, spelling, and arithmetic. After that, however, the boys surpass the girls in learning.

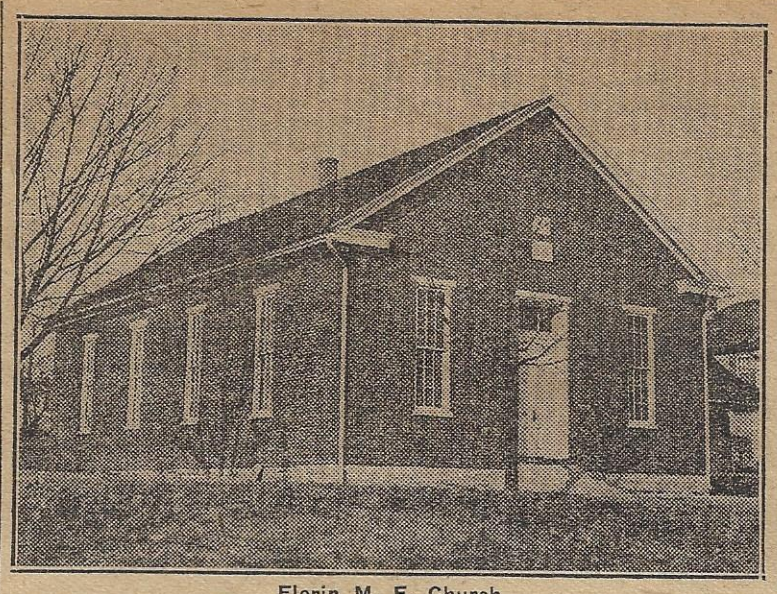
MORE FIGURES

It is estimated that if all the automobiles in the country were placed in a straight line they would extend for 65,000 miles, nearly three times around the world. This mileage is increasing by 100 a week.

Pearls are not stones, but diseased growths or warts on the insides of some oysters.



Landisville Reservoir



Florin M. E. Church

NEWTOWN NEVER HAD A TAVERN

Newtown is a small village in the southwest part of Rapho township. It is a community built around a country store, in the midst of some very fertile farming land.

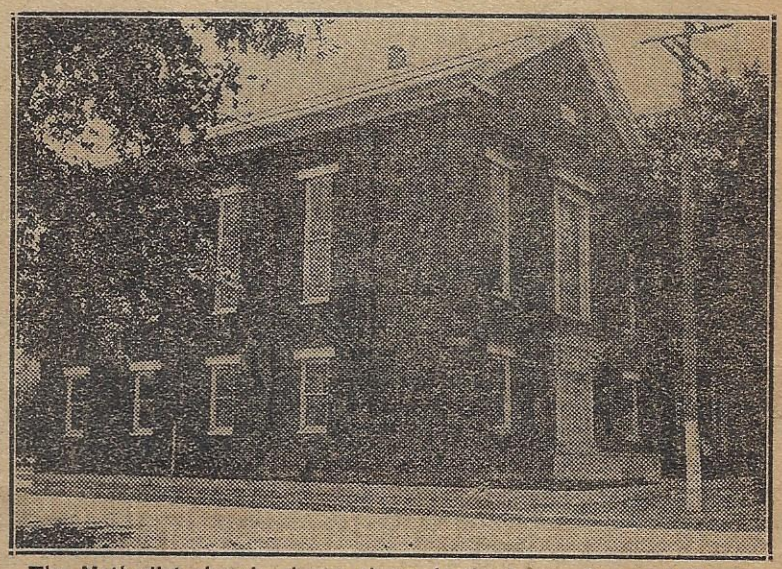
For a long time it was called "Drytown," due to the fact that there never was a tavern located in the community. It has been officially known as Newtown, since the establishment of a post office there. It is located four or five miles north of Columbia.

SILVER SPRING GETS NAME FROM STREAM

Although the town of Silver Spring was built around Gamber's tavern, which was established in 1810, it was not until the Civil War period, when the Reading railroad was constructed, that the town began to assume any great proportions. After the tracks were laid about a quarter of a mile east of the old tavern, the town began to grow in that direction.

At present with a population of about 300 the town has grown eastward past the tracks and is now located on both sides. The main part remains west of the tracks, however. There is a hotel, a store, garages and a church in the pretty village, which is located about five miles east of Marietta, on the Lancaster and Marietta pike.

The place takes its name from a beautiful stream of water, which has its source near the village. The railroad station is known as Bruckhart's.



The Methodist church, shown above, is the home of one of Mount Joy's substantial congregations.

GRUBB FOUND IRON IN RICHEST VEINS

Back in the early Seventeen Hundreds, Peter Grubb, an experienced worker in iron, prospected among the hills of northern Lancaster County. He found large deposits of iron ore and in 1734 purchased 300 acres of land for 135 pounds sterling. Later he acquired much additional land in this section.

Forges were erected at a location which Grubb named "Cornwall" These iron deposits turned out to be the most valuable in eastern United States.

KAYLOR GARAGE WIDELY KNOWN

The service of the Kaylor Garage on Marietta street, Mount Joy, is known all over the western end of the county. Irvin M. Kaylor the proprietor has been in the auto business since 1911 and for the past four years has been at the same location where he has become famed for his ability to spot and remedy trouble on light cars and trucks. The garage also carries a line of parts.

In China, when a man cannot pay his debts, the door is taken from his house.

The MARK of QUALITY
SICO
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

S I C O
Petroleum Products

SICO GEAR OIL
SICO GEAR GREASE
SICO TRANSMISSION COMPOUND
SICO MOTOR CUP GREASE
SICO PRESSURE LUBRICANT
SICO COMPLETELY DENATURED ALCOHOL
SICO HOME OIL
SICO PENETRATING OIL
SICO AUTO SOAP

Other Sico Products

RED ENGINE OILS
STEAM CYLINDER OILS
FORM OILS
SPINDLE OILS
CASTOR MACHINE OILS
FLOOR OIL
CRUSHER OILS
BLACK OILS
WHITE TEXTILE OIL
CUTTING OILS
AXLE GREASE
GRAPHITE GREASE

SICO STRAIGHT GASOLINE
SICO EXTRA GASOLINE
SICO KEROSENE
SICO FUEL OILS
SICO FURNACE OILS
SICO PALE MOTOR OIL
SICO RED MOTOR OIL
SICO 100% PENNSYLVANIA MOTOR OIL
SICO NON-CHATTER OIL
SICO MOTORCYCLE OIL
SICO TRACTOR OILS
SICO FLUSHING OIL

Distributing Plants

COLUMBIA — EPHRATA
LANCASTER — MOUNT JOY
LEBANON — HARRISBURG
CARLISLE — YORK
OXFORD

Tidewater Terminal

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE
CAPACITY 11,000,000 GALS.

Schock Independent Oil Company

1876 — 53 Years — 1929

Home Office — Mount Joy, Pa.