



## The Acmar Soul Miner

*Searching for wisdom  
As for hidden treasures...  
For the Lord gives wisdom*



*Acmar United Methodist Church October 2021 Vol. 22 Issue 10 Acmar Post Office*

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### A Spoonful of Sugar

If you're of a certain age, you may remember as a child being given a sugar cube in a small cup. What you may have thought was a treat was your immunization against polio.

On three consecutive Sundays – "Sabin Sundays" – in 1960, millions of families lined up at churches and schools across the United States to swallow a pink syrup or a sugar cube treated with a life-saving polio vaccine.

Polio infection can occur by consuming contaminated food or water. Children are the most common victims but unvaccinated adults are also susceptible.

Some persons have no symptoms, some have a fever and headache, and others a mild weakness of one limb. The most severe type is when the virus enters into the brain stem, in the lower parts of the brain, and causes paralysis of all the muscles up and down the body, including the breathing muscles.

In 1950, one area hit particularly hard with the polio epidemic was Wythe County, Virginia. It was described as the "summer without children." For a few weeks, there was even a sign which said "POLIO OUTBREAK" at the county line warning tourists of the epidemic.

The most famous public figure in the battle against polio was also a victim: President Franklin D. Roosevelt, contracted polio when he was 39, which inspired him to create the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

In a radio broadcast, comedian Eddie Cantor said, "Send your dimes to the White House. We could call it 'A March of Dimes.'" The White House mail room was flooded with dimes and dollars. The National Foundation became known as the "March of Dimes."

A breakthrough in the fight against polio came in 1953 when Dr. Jonas Salk developed a vaccine. The initial vaccine used "dead" virus cells and was injected with a needle.

A newsreel in February of 1954 declared, "The vaccine works! It is safe, effective and potent. The tests prove it is 90% effective."

By April 1955, 20,000 volunteers, 20,000 doctors, and 1.8 million school children were immunized. University of Cincinnati Researcher, Albert Sabin developed a "live" polio vaccine to be given as a liquid with a spoon or as a drop placed on a sugar cube. By 1979, polio in the U.S. was eradicated.

The sugar cube not only became the preferred vaccine, the idea made its way into one of America's popular Walt Disney movies.

Robert Sherman and his brother, Richard, were creating songs for the 1964 musical, *Mary Poppins*. Disney wanted Julie Andrews to play the part of the magical English nanny. She loved all the songs except their favorite.

Disheartened, Robert headed home. His young son, Jeffrey, described receiving his polio vaccination. He had swallowed a drop of liquid on a sugar cube. A song was written.

*A spoonful of sugar  
helps the medicine go down  
The medicine go down-wown  
The medicine go down  
Just a spoonful of sugar  
helps the medicine go down  
In a most delightful way ...*

Biblical wisdom is to be laced with sweetness.  
***Sweetness of the lips increases learning.  
Pleasant words are like a honeycomb,  
sweetness to the soul and  
health to the bones. (Proverbs 16:21, 24)***

Color this illustration of Jesus.





## *The Acmar Community Quilt*

Shopping today in Alabama, when we purchase most items, we know we will have to pay sales taxes on the item, currently 10% in our area. So it's surprising to some when we travel to other states and find different amounts added to the cost or even no tax on food or other items in some places.

According to Wikipedia, in the summer of 1914, only two countries, Mexico and the Philippines, made use of a general sales tax for national finance. After World War I, in 1921, there was an effort by some to implement a 1% national sales tax in the USA to aid in bonuses for soldiers, but it did not pass legislation. Some individual states began implementing their own forms of sales taxes and creating sales tax tokens. Sales tax tokens were developed as a way for consumers to avoid being "overcharged" by having to pay a full penny tax on purchases of 5 or 10 cents. (Of course, there were many more items that could be purchased at that time for 5 or 10 cents than today!) Issued by private firms, municipalities, and by twelve state governments, sales tax tokens were generally issued in multiples of 1 mill ( $\frac{1}{10}$  cent). Alabama was one of the twelve states that issued the sales tax tokens. Sales tax tokens were mostly used during the Great Depression. With the rise in unemployment, income tax revenue went down and many property taxes were in default. States were called on to spend more money on relief measures for the indigent and the unemployed, but that was more than they were capable of doing. By 1933, more states had adopted the use of sales tax tokens.

Sales tax tokens were issued in a variety of materials, including cardboard, brass, bronze, aluminum, pressed cotton fiber, and plastic. Evidently, some of the ones used in our area seem to be cardboard and were known by the slang term as "milk top" tokens because they were similar to the milk bottle caps that were used at that time. Some others appear to be aluminum. The tokens used here were about the same size as a quarter, and came in denominations of 1 and 5.

Sales tax tokens were generally regarded as a nuisance by consumers and were eliminated in most states by the end of the 1930s. They were replaced with a bracket system of sales tax collection, which averaged out the tax on small sales. Today, tax tokens are regarded by coin collectors as having very little value. But in 1971, collectors of sales tax tokens founded an organization called the American Tax Token Society.



# October 2021

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Bible Study at Acmar UMC Wednesday	"Short Stories by Jesus"	DVD Study by Amy-Jill Levine			1	2  Jeff Baker
3  CHURCH 9 am	4  COLUMBUS DAY Donna Turner 	5  Bible Study Church 10 MCA 3-5 p White's Chapel	6  Bible Study Church 10 MCA 3-5 p White's Chapel	7  Midge Turner	8  Greg Bosworth	9
10  CHURCH 9 Charge Con Leeds 5pm	11  COLUMBUS DAY Donna Turner 	12	13 (No Bible Study)	14	15	16  Lauren Turner Howard
17  CHURCH 9 Walter Cash Preaching	18	19	20  Bible Study Church 10 MCA 3-5 p White's Chapel 	21	22  Matt Byers	23
24  CHURCH 9	25  Blake Howard	26	27  Bible Study at Church 10 am	28		
31  Church 9 a UMCOR HALLOWEEN 	Special Offering UM Committee on Relief Sun. Oct. 31				Audio Sermon Podcasts on Acmar UMC Website	Soul Miner on Acmar Website in the Gallery

## SOUL FOOD FOR OCTOBER

Mon., September 27 Job 1:1; 2:1-10  
 Tue., September 28 Psalm 26  
 Wed., September 29 Hebrews 1:1-4; 2:5-12  
 Thur., September 30 Mark 10:2-16  
 Fri., October 1 Hebrews 13:1-2  
 Sat., October 2 John 1:1-17

Mon., October 4 Job 23:1-9, 16-17  
 Tue., October 5 Psalm 22:1-15  
 Wed., October 6 Hebrews 4:12-16  
 Thur., October 7 Mark 10:17-31  
 Fri., October 8 John 12:1-8  
 Sat., October 9 2 Corinthians 9:6-8

Mon., October 11 Job 38:1-7  
 Tue., October 12 Psalm 104:1-9, 24, 35c  
 Wed., October 13 Hebrews 5:1-10  
 Thur., October 14 Mark 10:35-45  
 Fri., October 15 Acts 2:42-47  
 Sat., October 16 Acts 3:1-10



Food for the Soul

Acmar UMC / P.O. Box 85 / 4107 Old Acton Road  
 Moody, AL 35004 Phone: 205 640 4325  
 Moody Crossroads / Intersection Hwy. 411/Cty. 10  
 Take Cty. 10 W. (Park Ave.) toward Trussville;  
 Travel 1 mile; Right on Acmar Rd; travel 2 miles;  
 Left onto Old Acton Rd.; Church is on the left

Mon., October 18 Job 42:1-6, 10-17  
 Tue., October 19 Psalm 34:1-8  
 Wed., October 20 Hebrews 7:23-28  
 Thur., October 21 Mark 10:46-52  
 Fri., October 22 Luke 10:30-37  
 Sat., October 23 James 1:22-27

Mon., October 25 Ruth 1:1-18  
 Tue., October 26 Psalm 146  
 Wed., October 27 Hebrews 9:11-14  
 Thur., October 28 Mark 12:28-34  
 Fri., October 29 Mark 12:41-44  
 Sat., October 30 Luke 19:1-10