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THE PROBLEM OF THE FUTURE

Let's take a look at how we have been faring during the past 20 years in the fields of meat production and consumption in relation to the increasing population of this nation, the National Livestock and Meat Board suggests.

In 1955 our population reached 165 million, a 29 per cent increase over the average for the pre-world War II years of 1935-39.

During the same period, per capita consumption of meat also increased 29 per cent, going up from the 1935-39 average of 125 lbs to 161 lbs, according to the National Live Stock and Meat Board.

Meat production reached a new all-time high of 27 billion lbs in 1955, a 67 per cent increase over the average output for 1935-39.

The problem has been one of keeping consumption of meat in line with production of meat. We have been succeeding in this job since the figures relating to cold storage holdings of meat indicate definitely that current abundant supplies of meat are being eaten. They are not piling up in storage.

This is due in large part to the intensive meat promotion and advertising campaigns conducted cooperatively by all branches of the livestock and meat industry in one of the greatest self-help programs this nation has ever witnessed.

But in the future, the problem will actually be one of producing ENOUGH meat for the increasing population. Let's look at some of the estimates for the future.

Government statisticians have indicated that the population of this country by 1975 may go as high as 228 million people, a 38 per cent increase over our 1955 population. Per capita consumption in 1975 has been forecast at 168 lbs — four per cent more than in 1955. On the basis of these two sets of government figures, the Meat Board predicts that it will take 38.3 billion lbs of meat to feed the people of America in 1975.

This means that an increase in per capita consumption of meat of only **FOUR PER CENT** by 1975 will require an increase in meat production of **42 PER CENT** over 1955, because of the tremendous increase in population.

This, indeed, is a challenge to the productive efficiency of America's livestock and meat industry.

WHEN DID SPRING SPRING?

Parking another box of tissue by the typewriter, we wonder with nose out of commission "When's spring springing?" The weather forecasters are noncommittal. The Groundhogs claim anything happening six weeks after Ground Hog Day is not in their dominion. They call this Bullfrog weather. The Bullfrogs assert it's Ground Hog weather. Chamber of Commerce? They've borrowed a line from the Floridians and Californians, and say it's just a bit unusual weatherwise.

Farm work has been delayed by the clammy chill that sends one to hypochondria, to flood the laundry with handkerchiefs, to buy pills and potions and lotions by the dozens. Buds outside are hanging on fiercely, awaiting the proper weather to make their colorful entrance.

But nothing stops the lawn. Irrespective of the almanac, the chill, the aches and pains, the grass is growing, growing fast. Pastures too are coming along fast.

Then the temperatures bounced up into the 80s over the weekend. Summer rushed in, and there's a chance this may be a year without a spring!

A THOUSAND WORDS

Addition of Fairchild Scan-A-Graver equipment to Octoraro Newspapers marks another forward step by the family of which Lancaster Farming is a member.

Now, within a matter of minutes after a photograph is taken, it may be electronically converted into a photo-engraving for use in the pages of this paper. This is the latest model produced by Fairchild, and will help immeasurably in news and advertising coverage.

Since the first of the year, Octoraro Newspapers expanded into new office quarters just south of the original plant in Quarryville, and since the advent of Lancaster Farming the latest in photographic equipment has been added.

It has been a busy year, but out that makes the words of Confucius much more contemporary . . . "a picture is worth a thousand words."

50 Years Ago

This Week on Lancaster Farms

50 YEARS AGO (1906)
 By JACK REICHARD

Tuesday afternoon, May 1, 1906, House Representatives at Washington pounded their desks, cheered, stamped, clapped their hands and roared with great satisfaction, over the passing of a free seed bill.

The uproar began when the agriculture bill was taken up and continued until the paragraph was reached where an amendment restoring the free seed appropriation would be in order.

Colonel Lamb, of Virginia, ranking Democrat on the committee, succeeded in offering an amendment appropriating \$242,920 for seeds, providing that five-sixths of the entire amount should be distributed by Congressmen instead of two-thirds as previously allotted. A point of order was made by Representative Wadsworth, but was withdrawn later, and the free-seeders rushed through the Lamb amendment with wild enthusiasm.

Richest Farmer In World, Don Terrazas

Don Terrazas, of Chihuahua, Mexico, was not only claimed to be the richest man in Mexico but also the wealthiest farmer in the world. His farm comprised eight million acres and it required one-half day for trains to cross the estate. He owned 100,000 horses, 700,000 sheep and branded 300,000 calves annually. He conducted great slaughter and packing plants and owned his own refrigerator lines. He employed 40,000 laborers and lived in a palace with an estimated value of two million dollars.

Arrested Boys Compelled To Read Bible

Lancaster's Mayor McCaskey, who was rounding out his 15th year as principal of the Boy's High School, did not confine his interest in boys to the classroom. He had adopted a plan of compelling boys arrested for disorderly conduct to read a chapter of the Bible in Police Court, and listen to a lecture, instead of imposing fines, 50 years ago.

Wednesday May 2, 1906, about 10:00 p. m., hail fell at New Holland, Ephrata and Hinkletown. The hail reported the size of peas, did little damage.

25 Years Ago

25 YEARS AGO (1931)

Twenty-five years ago this week Lancaster County's Octoraro Farmers' Club met at the residence of George Ferguson, with George Haverstick, the group's president, presiding.

Subjects brought up for discussion included: What height rye should be to be used for pasture, what to do with geraniums that had grown so tall during the winter, and how to start a rock garden.

4-H Baby Beef Clubs Organized

According to J. F. Heim, assistant state club leader at Pennsylvania State College, 4-H

baby beef clubs were organized in Cumberland, Dauphin, Lancaster and Montgomery Counties with a total of 97 calves on feed. Lebanon County was expected to join the group with at least 45 more animals. The baby beefs were fed for showing and sale at the 1932 Pennsylvania Farm Show at Harrisburg.

Thieves invaded the Lancaster farm of Harry Housh, Big Springs, near Lampeter, and stole 100 Rhode Island pullets from a brooder house in the orchard near the farm.

Pigs Used To Rout Caterpillars

In France pigs had various callings beside the humble one of becoming bacon. They were used in some sections in that country to rout out caterpillars, 25 years ago. A plague of caterpillars descended on the valley of La Bruche, having come there from the forests of Hellingenberg, where they stripped 6,000 acres of woodland trees of their leaves. Pigs in droves were turned out into the forest, reinforced by poultry. These farmyard fowl and animals, in an endeavor to scratch a living, turned up the soil and destroyed the caterpillars.

lars and the million of pupae where they laid.

Twenty-five years ago a kitchen specialist recommended the use of popcorn the year 'round. A corn soup using the usual canned corn with milk and served garnished with a handful of fluffy popcorn, was declared to make a most attractive soup. Fruit salads also were claimed to be improved by the addition of a cupful of freshly popped corn, added just before serving.

Farm Boy Dies From Injuries

Leon Kauffman, 9, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Kauffman, near Atglen, died at the Coatesville Hospital from a fractured skull, collarbone and arm, received when dragged across a field by a pair of horses on his father's farm. The loose reins had tangled around the boy's legs.

A get-together meeting of produce and distributors was held by the Inter-State Milk Producers Asso. and the Dairy Council at the K.G.E. Hall, Drumore Center, in southern Lancaster County. H. D. Allebach, Philadelphia, president of the Inter-State Milk Producers, and C. E. Cohee, secretary of the Philadelphia Dairy Council, were guest speakers. Ira McPherson, Chestnut Level, presided.

Demaret takes Coast golf with 72-hole score of 269.

THE BIBLE SPEAKS
 International Uniform Sunday School Lessons
 BY DR. KENNETH J. FOREMAN
 Background Scripture: Acts 9:1-31.
 Devotional Reading: Acts 9:26-31.
Conversion
 Lesson for May 6, 1956

CONVERSION is a religious word, but it wasn't originally, and isn't exclusively so now. We have all heard of people converted to communism, or from it. A young man drives a convertible,—that is, a car which can be changed from open to closed, or back again. A business man converts a factory from war production to peace production. Conversion, in short, means change. But as Christians use the word, they do not mean just any kind of change. Every Dr. Foreman-Christian's life, if it is a growing life, is a changing life. People who never become Christians at all may change their lives in various ways. The specially Christian meaning of "conversion" refers to the basic change from being non-Christian, sub-Christian or un-Christian to being a Christian.



Was Paul Peculiar?
 Probably the most famous conversion in the history of Christianity was that of the man who later became the Apostle Paul. He was called Saul at the time, while as for being an apostle, he was on the contrary something rather worse than a "bad egg." He was an apostle of hate, prosecuting and persecuting people for no other sin or crime than merely being Christians. His conversion was sudden, spectacular and dramatic in the extreme. It was so impressive that to this day there are some who think that if you are not converted in the way in which Paul was converted, you can hardly have been converted at all. On the contrary, the one God who works in Nature in so many varied ways, works in men in varied ways too. Just as there are no two people exactly alike, so it would be surprising if any two conversion-experiences were exactly alike. Paul was a special case, and God dealt with him in a

special way. One might almost say, God had to hit Saul on the head, and knock him down, to bring him to his senses. There were many features of that conversion that seldom if ever occur in other cases.

From . . . to . . .
 First and all-inclusive, in the universal features of Saul's conversion, is the fact that this experience meant a turning around. His life pointed in a different direction ever after. Conversion means turning, and turning means a new course, a new destination, a new road. He turned from a negative to a positive life,—from being against, to being for. His entire energy had been spent in hating Christ and Christians. Afterwards his entire energy was devoted to the service of Christ and Christians. Before his conversion Saul was chiefly noted for his eagerness to tear down. Afterwards one of his favorite words, and favorite occupations, was "building up." He was turned from pride to humility, from trying to get what he wanted, to trying to do what Christ wanted. Before, he was a masterless man; afterwards, he himself often said of himself that he was a "slave" of Christ. But it was precisely in being body-and-soul devoted to Christ for life, here and forever, that he found the freedom from evil in his own life for which, as a masterless man, he had sought in vain. In these and in other ways, the conversion of Saul was not peculiar. All true conversion is a turning, from a negative, empty, destructive and fruitless life, to the "life in Christ," a positive, loving, constructive, brotherly life with much fruit of service.

The Thing, Not the Word
 The word "conversion" occurs only once in the whole Bible (King James translation)—Acts 15:3. All the words together, like "convert," connected with this, make only fourteen out of the thousands of words in the Bible. But the thing is there, and that is the important point. One way of putting it is suggested by the story in Acts 9, which of course does not use the word "conversion." What happened there? Saul came into contact with Jesus; and instead of hating him any more, he worshipped him. He called him "Lord." That's conversion. But not all of it. Paul in later years told this story twice (that we know of—there must have been other times): Acts 22 and 26. He said about it: "I was not disobedient to the heavenly vision." Conversion is response to the touch of God. Conversion begins when we first take orders from Him.
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