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Production Races Population

World agriculture production probably will again be at record level in 1957-58, but, as has been the case since 1952-53, will barely keep abreast of population increase.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture reports that world output of agricultural products is expected to equal the 1956-57 record outturn despite sharp drops in some major areas such as the Soviet Union, Canada and Australia. But per capita consumption has been increasing because of rising population, industrial activity, improved living standards, and increased productivity.

World trade in agricultural products reached record levels in 1956-57. As a result, carryover stocks of several important products in exporting countries, particularly cotton and wheat, were smaller at the beginning of the 1957-58 marketing year than a year earlier.

USDA's annual report, "The World Agricultural Situation", published Dec. 18, says world agricultural production in 1957-58 will, like 1956-57, probably be nine per cent larger than the three-year 1952-54 average and 28 per cent above the prewar 1935-39 base period.

On a per capita basis, however, 1957-58 production is expected to be no more than about two per cent above 1952-54 and 38 per cent above 1935-39. In Communist countries it is expected to be 12 per cent above 1952-54, but only seven per cent above prewar. The apparently more rapid increase rate in the Communist countries since 1952-54 is because recovery from war devastation in Free World countries was largely completed by 1952, and production there has varied only one to two per cent. Communist recovery was less complete by 1952. Subsequent expansion thus makes the Communist increase rate higher, but production on a per capita basis still is relatively low compared with prewar.

Communist agricultural production as a whole has been relatively high in each of the last three years. Forecasts for 1957-58 indicate that some increase in Mainland China, accompanied by possible record postwar production in Eastern Europe, may nearly offset a substantial decline in the U.S.S.R. On a per capita basis, Communist production for 1957-58 is placed at seven per cent above the 1952-54 base period. In 1956-57 it was nine per cent above 1952-54.

Outside the Communist area, increases in production since 1952-54 have been most pronounced in Western Asia, Latin America and Africa. But these are the areas of most rapid population growth, and production increase there has just slightly exceeded the population increase. In Western Europe, where population is increasing least rapidly, production per capita has remained unchanged at two per cent above 1952-54 for the last three years. Western Asia was the only country to show a significant increase in per capita production in 1957-58.

"The World Agricultural Situation" says that the long-term outlook is for continual gradual expansion of production for the world as a whole. Major agricultural development programs have been extending new ideas into several underdeveloped areas, and their influence is being reflected in increased output. The more industrialized countries also are adopting new agricultural techniques resulting in increased output per person and per unit of area.

A record volume of consumption and trade in agricultural products in 1956-57 reduced stocks significantly. Cotton stocks were reduced by 1.3 million bales—U.S. stocks by about 3.3 million—as stable and competitive prices on world markets stimulated consumption and the building of inventories in importing countries. Wheat stocks in surplus-producing countries dropped slightly, with prospects of further reduction. Sugar stocks also dropped.

On the other hand, feed grain stocks rose to new high levels, and coffee stocks have been increasing. The carryover of extra long staple Egyptian cotton rose in 1956-57.

World demand for agricultural products is likely to continue high in 1957-58, but world trade could be materially hampered by exchange shortages which are now emerging as a serious problem in many foreign countries.



This Week
 in Lancaster Farming

BY JACK REICHARD

50 YEARS AGO (1907)

"How to roast a pig", was the heading of an item appearing in a December, 1907, issue of the Kansas City Times. The article stated:

"Select a pig if possible that is not more than a month old and well filled out for its age. Put it in a big pan of cold water and wash thoroughly, taking care that the eye sockets, ears and throat are perfectly clean. Rinse and wipe dry. Make a stuffing as for a turkey"

"Rub over the inside salt, pepper and a suspicion of sage. Press in the stuffing, which must, by all means, have a small onion chopped in it, and then draw the skin together with a long needle and coarse thread. Roll the legs in oiled paper. Bend the fore feet under the body and press the hined feet backward, skewering all in place. Put the pig in a dripping pan, rub the skin with olive oil or butter, sprinkle with salt and dredge with flour. Put a piece of hard wood between the teeth to keep the mouth open, and set the pan in a good hot oven. Baste frequently with a little olive oil and then with the drippings.

"After the pig begins to brown cover each ear with a piece of waxed paper. Allow half an hour to each pound in baking. When almost done, take off the wrappings from ears and feet to let them crisp. When done take out carefully and lay on a bed of cress or white celery leaves on a large platter. Take out the skewers, remove the wood from the mouth and insert a small red apple or ear of corn. Hang a necklace of strung cranberries or parsley about the neck and send to the table."

A writer in a farm journal had this to say in 1907:

"It beats all how tight some folks hang on to the almighty dollar and even smaller denominations here on earth when there is not a ghost of a chance that they can take a penny along with them when they die. Money only possesses real value as it is put to some good use here below. While we are told in sacred writ that the abode of the blessed is paved with gold and has jasper walls, there is no intimation that a medium of exchange will be needed to buy bread and meat or pay coal and ice bills."

POTATO YIELD
 LOW NATION-WISE

A potato expert reported that the average yield of potatoes in the United States in 1906 was only 95.3 bushels per acre. It was pointed out with some yields reaching between 300 and 400 bushels per acre, it was appalling to think what some of the yields must have been to bring the average down to so low a point.

25 Years Ago

During the Christmas season of 1932 a strong-plea for united effort to reform international policies in accordance with economic laws was voiced by Senator Borah. Given here in part his speech stated:

"Looking out upon the world this Christmas season, civilization seems an inexplicable riddle. In this vast machine which we have built up there seems to be something missing. Something indispensable to human happiness without which all our progress is a mockery, is lacking.

"The first thing which arrests our attention are these twelve million people, to say nothing of their dependents, who are out of work and hungry.

"Why are they hungry? Because they have no money with which to buy food. Why have they no money? Because they have no

work.
 "Why have they no work? Because organized society has no need for their work."

CHICAGO GRAIN
 ELEVATOR DESTROYED

An explosion turned a six-story grain elevator in Chicago into a seething furnace two days before Christmas in 1932, killing one man.

Eight other workmen were burned, some of them rescued heroically from imminent death as 200,000 bushels of wheat, barley, corn and oats went up in flames and nearby concrete elevators containing more than a million bushels of grain were menaced.

The loss was estimated over \$500,000. The elevator itself was a wooden structure built in 1906 by the Santa Fe Railway and contained expensive machinery.

LANCASTER AUTO
 AGENCY ROBBED

Two days before Christmas at Lancaster, in 1932, an electric drill and acetylene torch were used by yeggs in robbing the safe of the Buckwalter-Sweigart Automobile Agency of some \$500 in cash during an early morning hour. The tools were stolen from the firm's adjoining garage. Blankets and robes taken from cars

in the garage were used by the burglars to hide their operations.

There were no windows broken in the building. It was believed the intruders used a skeleton key to gain access to the office.

Sales of Lancaster farms reported during December, 1932, included the 83-acre property of Miss Elizabeth Bicknell, Fulton Township, to Samuel Wiley, of McSparran, for \$1,825, sold at public auction by Auctioneer Lee Work, of Quarryville.

At Steelville, along the Octoraro Creek, the 141-acre farm belonging to the estate of the late Addie Fox was sold by the administrators at Public sale to Dr. Charles A. Clark, of Philadelphia, for \$3,725.

PA. BAPTISTS DENONCED
 VIOLATION OF SUNDAY LAW

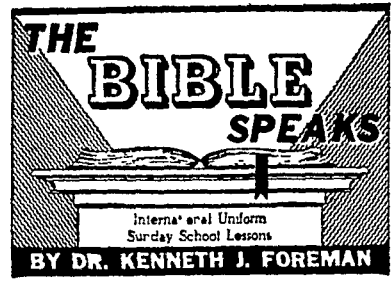
Pennsylvania Baptists in convention at Reading, 25 years ago this week, denounced what they called flagrant violation of the act of 1794 — better known as Sunday Blue Laws.

The delegates' sentiments on the Blue Laws were embodied in a resolution which they passed.

The resolution concluded with the expressed intention of calling on the Legislature to safeguard the act of 1794 against changes and support of the Lord's Day Alliance of Pennsylvania in preserving the Lord's Day.

Rev. Dr. M. Joseph Twomey, of Philadelphia, was re-elected head of the State organization.

Prominent speakers during the three-day session were Rev. Dr. William Axling, missionary-author of Japan, and the Rev. Dr. Frank A. Smith, New York City.



Background Scripture: Philemon.
 Devotional Reading: Ephesians 2:11-22

Brothers in Christ
 Lesson for December 29, 1957

"BROTHERHOOD" is a word that gets kicked around a lot. There are all sorts of brotherhoods, and most of them are good. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is a sample of many groups held together by the same kind of work and skill. We can talk of the brotherhood of Americans, or of artists, or of the same battalion in an army. We can speak of the brotherhood of suffering.



Dr. Foreman

"Brothers in Christ," however are closer to one another than even those who have the same father and mother. We could not go into this and show why it is. But let us follow Paul's lead and think how this works. The little note he wrote to Philemon brings together in Christian brotherhood two men who were about as far apart as two men could be; for one of them, Philemon, was a master and Onesimus, the other, was his slave.

Restored
 Onesimus was worse than a slave. He had stolen from his master and ran away. Somehow or other, probably in jail, he had run across Paul, and became one of the many whom Paul led to Christ. Now Paul might have said to him: "Now, Onesimus, you are my Christian brother and Philemon's too. The past is all wiped clean. God has forgiven your sins. Stay here in Rome, take a fresh start, leave your old life behind. I'll never let on to Philemon that I ever met you." But Paul did not look at it that way. The first thing Onesimus had to do was the hardest. He had to go back to Philemon and give himself up. The letter to Philemon urges that gentleman to remember that Onesimus is now also his brother; but Paul may have had to do some tall persuading, to make Onesimus see that

Philemon was his brother. Brotherhood, in short, as Christians at their best understand it, does not cancel out obligations. If I owe a Christian ten dollars, I can't gaily write it off because it's "all in the family." If I have slandered a fellow-Christian or wronged one in any way, the very fact that we are brothers, so far from excusing me, lays on me a special duty to make all the restitution I possibly can. Let us not go into the New Year, if we can help it, owing any man — "except to love one another."

Reconciled

This return of Onesimus, as Paul hoped, would be more than restoration of an absent slave and at least some of the missing money. It would be a reconciliation. (Paul's hopes probably were realized, otherwise one suspects this little letter would have been saved.) Now reconciliation is very difficult, because it involves something in the heart. You can restore all the externals of the old relationship—the runaway slave can come back, the estranged husband and wife can move into the same apartment, the countries lately fighting can send ambassadors to each other again, and so forth. But unless something happens in the hearts of these people, the restoration is going to be something formal at best, galling and intolerable at worst. There has to be forgiveness on at least one side in all human reconciliation; usually two sides. Who knows why Onesimus ran away? If Philemon had been the ideal master, Onesimus might have preferred to stay home. And if we can guess that Onesimus had something to forgive, we know that Philemon had. But brotherhood means love, if it means anything. Brotherhood in Christ means Christlike love.

Refreshed

Paul, as the reader of his letter will notice, asks Philemon to live out his brotherhood,—but not for his sake and that of Onesimus alone. The restoration and reconciliation which Paul prays for, will "refresh the hearts" of a good many people. It is not true that my relations with you and yours with me affect us two alone. A family reconciliation may make a difference far beyond the household. This is a sad world, a weary world. And the weariness comes partly from listening to so much jangling and wrangling. As the bells ring out the Old Year, how wonderful, how refreshing to the heart, if they ring out old quarrels, old resentments! Christian brotherhood is a bell with far-head overtones of peace

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