

## From Where We Stand . . .

### Can World Population Be Adequately Fed?

"The Ranger experiment established that the Americans have gained considerable progress in the space race," said Prof. Auguste Collier of the French Academy of Science, speaking on the nice bit of moon photography completed last week by the U. S. space team. "The success of the experiment also gives new evidence that the Americans have mastered the problem of thrusting a heavy payload into space and directing it toward a desired target," the professor continued.

Twelve previous attempts had failed and Orion H. Reed, Launch Conductor for the Ranger 7 project said, "After all the disappointments of the past, we are real happy at the way it turned out. We're exremely elated."

We agree it was a tremendous feat any way you look at it. But now that we're "Down to earth," again we wonder how well we "Have mastered the problem" of surplus food spoiling in the stock pile on one side of our own Earth planet and people in extreme need of food at most other points on the globe.

Kenneth L. Turk, Director, International Agricultural Development Council, Cornell University, gives his answer to that question in the July 13 issue of Foreign Agriculture magazine. He cites Mexico as an example of what can be done. Mexicans are consuming about 2,700 calories a day now compared with less than 2,000 calories 25 years ago. Turk ends his article with a quote from Dr. J. George Harrar, president, The Rockefeller Foundation: "The simple truth is that we know enough — today, now — to transform the food production of the world. So far as scientific knowledge is concerned, there is no reason why any human being in the world should not be well fed, and there is no longer any excuse for human starvation. The stumbling block is man himself — his prejudices and misinformation, his lack of education and ability to put to work the accumulated scientific and technical knowledge that lies at hand."

We could feel a lot more free to be "elated" over our moon success if the "stumbling block" in food production of prejudice, misinformation and lack of education Doctor Harrar speaks about had gone along "Out of this world" with Ranger 7.

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

### What Tree Farming Requires

Wise conservation of natural resources does not involve shutting the door and throwing the key away. It does involve farsighted development and utilization of the resource — along with unflagging attention to the expected needs of generations yet to

come.

Nowhere is this better illustrated than in tree farming — the dramatic means of assuring that the nation will never run out of timber and wood products, despite heavy and growing demand. A tree farm is precisely what the term implies — an acreage devoted to the planting, nurturing and protection of trees until they reach maturity.

Just what does tree farming require?

It requires time and the long view — it may take 20, 50, 100 years or even more, depending on area and species, before a tree is ready for cutting. And a tree produces income for the owner only when it is cut.

It requires work, care and money. The trees must be protected against such natural enemies as fire, insects and disease. And the tree farmer must pay, over long years, all the costs of protection, management, road building and, at last, harvesting the timber.

Obviously, another requirement lies in the expectation of an ultimate reasonable profit — for the tree farmer and those who will follow him. Because of this, many states have enacted tax legislation designed to promote wise forest practices. These tax laws do not, as has been falsely chaimed, provide the tree farmer with special benefits. They simply recognize the special problems that are an inescapable part of tree growing. They recognize too, that if the trees were to disappear the tax revenue they create would go with them.

Tree farming began but recently — in 1941. Since then, it has provided overwhelming proof of its worth and necessity.

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

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**Corn Exports Triple** — Of the \$4.5 billion which corn contributed to the U. S. farm economy last year, \$1 in \$9 came from overseas sales. Export sales of corn have tripled since 1953 when productions from 1 acre in 30 was shipped overseas. If the 1964 export sales of corn reach 11.4 million metric tons as expected, production from 1 acre in 9 will go overseas; 105 million tons were exported last year. Plentiful supplies and efficient production have made U. S. corn competitive in the world market; U. S. corn also is liked for its low moisture content. The competitive position of the U. S. and anticipated larger demands for feedgrain abroad should be an advantage for U. S. corn exports in the next decade, but there may be some rivals for the world market. Argentina and South Africa have been major contenders for the world market; Mexico and Brazil are sporadic exporters, entering the market when they have bumper crops; and Thailand in the last 10 years has risen from an insignificant exporter to the largest in the Far East. Thailand is expected to continue strong in the Japanese market, No. 1 market for U. S. corn this year.

major industry." The "New" Pennsylvania refers to an improved economy and a better business climate for attracting new industry.

Secretary Bull explained that agribusiness includes agriculture and its many related industries, and that, together, they comprise the state's total farm program. His department, he explained, regularly works with this entire program. This whole program will be represented at the 1965 show in farm and home exhibits, commercial displays, and educational activities.

No 49 in a series that started in 1917, the 1965 Farm Show, Jan. 11-15, will mirror activities on Pennsylvania's 83,000 farms, portray phases of rural life, and suggest the

(Continued on Page 6)



### Learn to Worship

Lesson for August 9, 1964

Background Scripture: Exodus 25 through 40  
Devotional Reading: Psalm 33:1-12.

FOR ALL that was said in this column last week about the close relation between the two religions, that of the Jews and that of the Christians, it still is true that these two religions are different. The present-day Jewish



religious life is strikingly like that of Christians; but the early Hebrew faith was—to look at it—more like those of their pagan neighbors than like the Jewish or Christian religion today. Nevertheless, even from the ancient pages of Exodus, where first we find detailed directions for the public worship of God, we can learn to worship the Most High.

The ancient Hebrew religion was priestly; that is, the offering of sacrifices and leading in all the forms of worship which were observed in Tabernacle or Temple, were not left to chance. The priesthood took charge and took care that all was done in accordance with what they understood to be God's intention. To us today this suggests that God is not rightly worshipped by offhand, irreverent or stupid and silly performances. Other religions may go in for bizarre and weird practices such as snake-handling and human sacrifice, crawling on the ground all the way to some sacred shrine, or lying on a bed of spikes; but not the Jews, and not the Christians.

#### Beauty in religion

Any one with a little imagination, reading carefully those chapters in Exodus which tell of the construction of the Tabernacle, may be confused by details (and sometimes confused by the lack

of them); but the things that are not the Tabernacle was a thing of rare beauty. If it had been preserved, as were the things of King Tutankhamen, it would have been passed even today, and beautiful in a high degree. Today there is or there should be a close combining of beauty with the public worship of God. Such by ways of worship may be a shabby god, but not the true God, who made everything beautiful in its time.

#### The heart in worship

A boy who joins the army soon finds out that he can no longer do as he pleases, if he ever did. He has few decisions to make. But there is one thing the army gives men a chance to do but will not force on him: namely, to go to church. The army authorities may not be noted as experts in religion, but they do know this much: compulsory religion does no one any good. So it was in ancient Sinai and Palestine, gifts to the Tabernacle and Temple were not forced, but the people gave whose hearts moved them to give. So it is to this day. The humblest and simplest worship services in the poorest kind of church building will have as part of the worship, the offering. (Not "collection," please!—there's quite a difference.) So with all parts of the service. Freedom, including free generosity, has been a part of the worship of God ever since Sinai, and indeed long before.

#### The glory

It is said that the glory of the Lord filled the Tabernacle, full of smoke by day, of fire by night. Was this a kind of fire you might have captured on color film? Was it perhaps a figurative way of speaking of what is unspeakable, the glory of the invisible God whom no man can see? However it was, it is the glory of God alone which is real. There can be a great deal of the glory of man in worship; members may boast of the great paid choir and organist; they may speak of the minister's eloquence, and show you with pride the spotless modern kitchens; but it is not the glory of man that blesses a church, it is the glory of God.

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## GO TO CHURCH SUNDAY

## Now Is The Time . . .

BY MAX SMITH



MAX SMITH

#### To Lime For Winter Grain

Land that is to be seeded to winter grain this fall and then into any legume next spring or summer, should be limed while preparing the seedbed this fall. That is, if the soil test shows need of any lime. The practice of spreading lime on a new grass field after the stand has been partly established is not the best way to correct soil acidity. More benefit will be realized if the lime is given time to sweeten the soil before the legume seeds are planted.

#### To Prune Black Raspberries

The time to start preparing for next year's black raspberry crop is as soon as this year's crop is picked. Remove the old canes to the ground but protect the new canes because they will bear the next crop of berries. If new plants are desired, bury the tip of several new shoots in moist soil and keep them attached to the old plant until early next spring.

#### To Prepare The Silo

On some farms the silo has been empty since early spring and should be put into good shape for the new corn crop. Good silage comes from air-tight silos and this may need some attention. Masonry silos may need pointed or re-coated to maintain a smooth surface. Wooden silos may need tightened and painted. The best corn silage comes from corn permitted to mature to the full dent stage and then sealed into an air-tight silo.

#### To Mow Pastures

The very busy harvest season for tobacco, tomatoes, corn and etc is approaching but the weeds continue to grow in

the pastures. Good management requires that the pastures be mowed every four to six weeks during the summer season. Recent rains throughout the county will bring additional weed and grass growth. We suggest that the grazing area be mowed regularly to encourage new growth and to control weeds.

#### REMOVE OLD FLOWERS

Remove flower heads of lilacs, early-flowering rhododendrons, peonies, and similar plants immediately after the blooming period, is the recommendation of extension floriculturists at The Pennsylvania State University.

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## 1965 Farm Show To Feature Agribusiness

HARRISBURG — State Secretary of Agriculture Leland H. Bull today said emphasis on agribusiness will be repeated at the 1965 Pennsylvania Farm Show next January, and that attention will be directed also to the program now under way for promoting the commonwealth's economic growth. These two objectives, he said, will be embraced in a theme announced by the Farm Show Commission "Agribusiness — Keystone for the New Pennsylvania." The 1964 show's theme was "Forward with Agribusiness, Pennsylvania's