

## From Where We Stand...

### Savings Account For Food?

Is it likely that consumers will one day have savings accounts for food as they now have for boats, education, vacations, etc.? One authority sees this as a good possibility.

Speaking at the recent annual meeting of the National Live Stock and Meat Board, board secretary and general manager Carl F. Neumann suggests there are two factors that could break the usual procedure of buying food from current income.

One, there's a strong prospect for increased food costs; secondly, consumers will want to assure availability of money to buy this basic necessity.

Although we can't agree with Neumann that regular food purchases will ever be paid for on a planned-savings basis, we heartily agree with his contention that food prices will have to rise if food producers are to continue to feed this affluent nation.

As Neumann points out, in the seven years prior to 1966, personal income in the U.S. jumped 39 percent while food expenditures moved up only 22 percent. And, as he notes, a large share of the 22 percent increase was for convenience factors such as special packaging and prior preparation to cut down on home cooking. Most of the increase never filtered down into the farmers' pockets.

Many authorities in the area of food economics feel that the era of abundant food supplies at prices below the level of other consumer goods is drawing to a close, Neumann notes. To that we can only say — "It's about time."

Food has been taken for granted for much too long. The government philosophy of keeping it always at the lowest possible price so consumers will have more money available for more expensive goods and services which return a better margin of profit to their indus-

tries — and thus stimulate the nation's economy — has darn near wrecked our farm economy.

Savings accounts for food? Not likely, we think, but increased food prices — a must if farmers are to continue in business.

### Fourth Of July

On Independence Day, 1967, it might be well for us to remind ourselves that the freedom which we commemorate is not self-perpetuating. It is something we must work for, conscientiously and continuously, even as did our forefathers. They were ready to die for freedom; can we do less than strive to nurture and protect it?

Of the fifty-six who signed the Declaration of Independence, five were captured by the British and executed as traitors; nine others died from wounds or the hardships of the Revolutionary War. Still others saw their homes and plantations destroyed. For those who lived, the reward was poverty — their possessions commandeered, their lands laid waste.

These were the men who gave us an independent America one hundred and ninety-one years ago. They are the men who pledged: "For the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of the Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

Through their sacrifice we do have freedom. We do have our unalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Let us not take these sacred rights and our freedom for granted. There are those who would chip away, little by little, these things we cherish most. It's up to each of us to prove that we will not be deprived of our heritage.

## Could This Happen On YOUR Farm?



SO MUCH SILT ran off this corn field in the Penryn area in a recent rain that when the road scraper pushed it away it nearly buried this mailbox. The field has about a five or six degree slope toward the road, and there was no evidence of any applied conservation effort. According to SCS county conservationist Orval A. Bass, even a minimum of conservation — such as contour strips — could have prevented

extensive damage to this field. Terraces would have been even better though, he adds. Not only was soil lost and corn damaged here because of the three-inch-plus rainfall in the area, but much of the valuable water itself will never be available to this crop. Strips or terraces could have slowed the flow of water sufficiently to permit its absorption into the ground for later use.

L. F. Photo

### Grange

(Continued from Page 1)  
Lancaster Co. Community Fair September 20.

Little Britain-Fulton 4-H Sewing Club will hold its meetings at the Grange Hall this summer.

The Youth Committee sponsored a hayride June 17 and a doggie roast at the Holtwood Athletic Field Park.

The Peapickers team won in the membership contest and the Cornhuskers will entertain

them at a party.

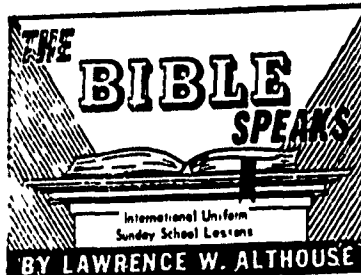
June is Home Economics month in the National Grange Centennial celebration and Miss Agnes Spence, Lecturer, told how Miss Carrie A. Hall was responsible for having women in the Grange fraternity. Mrs. Richard Nye read "Evolution of the Home Economics Committee." Mrs. Stanley Stauffer, J., read a poem "Mother's Donuts."

The next meeting will be held July 10 and the annual

### HORSE PROBLEMS

Believe it or not, there are more than 150 different parasites that infect horses. These include internal parasites such as worms and bots, and external parasites such as mange and lice. Foals and young horses, and those under unusual stress are most susceptible to parasites. Consult your veterinarian for advice on parasite control.

picnic will be held July 24 at the Grange Hall.



## No Loitering!

Lesson for July 2, 1967

Background Scripture: Acts 13  
Devotional Reading: Psalms 96.

For too many of us, evangelism means welcoming the new church families that move into our community and persuading them to transfer their membership to our church instead of another. This concern, of course, is legitimate, but it is something considerably less than the proper response to: "Go therefore and make disciples of all nations."

The great majority of people who join our churches today — youth confirmands the exception — are persons who already are church members.

But what of the great numbers who are not committed to Jesus Christ? The command was not to seek letters of transfer, but to win people to Christ. We are to seek, not a change of membership, but a change of life. Nevertheless, our evangelism, if we have any at all, seems directed to the "nice" people, the "solid citizens," the people whose lives do not seem to need much in the way of radical change.

### More Than Welcome

In our city there is a coffee house sponsored by various churches in the area. Its purpose is to minister to the rootless young adults of the area. As I was speaking of this ministry with someone, they wanted to know: "Are there likely to be any hoods or beatniks coming there?" The words were spoken with distaste. My answer: "I sincerely hope so." God is concerned about these people too: the alcoholic, the dope addict, the "dropout," the "hipster," the delinquent, the homosexual, the bearded and the unwashed.

Too often today we Christians pat ourselves on the back if our church makes an attempt to wel-

come anyone who happens to cross its threshold. Yet, necessary as it is for churches to receive all who come, our mission is not one of sitting and waiting. We are called to reach out, to go "where the action is," to the places where we will find those who need the Gospel of Christ. We are too often content to be found when our mission is to go and find.

### Not Content To Wait

This is the strategy we find in Acts 13. The church at Antioch was not waiting for someone to come in; it was willing to be sent forth. When the guidance they sought was given, they set apart two of their own number, commissioned them, and sent them out to find those who needed the Gospel of Christ. They were a congregation that reached out. Once before, when the Mother Church in Jerusalem had come upon hard times, the people at Antioch took up a relief collection for them. Now they were reaching out again.

Barnabas and Paul went forth as preachers, for theirs was an era when people still listened eagerly to the spoken word. Today this is no longer true. Accustomed to television, radio, and ever-present loud speakers, people today turn a deaf ear to street-corner preaching and even close their eyes to tracts, Bibles, and other media. Words seem to have become cheap.

### Deeds So Loud

The most effective communication today is witness, deeds that speak so loudly that they cannot be ignored, deeds that make people want to know what is behind them. Those who need our message today, for the most part, will not come to our churches. Nor will they even attend evangelism crusades in tents or public stadiums. We have made it quite clear that before they are acceptable, they must first shave their beards, cut their hair, change their clothes, and stop doing whatever it is they do and we would not.

The "No Loitering" sign should be posted, not for the stranger outside our churches, but the believer within. The "outsider" will not come, so we must go. That is how it was for Paul and Barnabas. It is no less true for us.

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## Go To Church Sunday



## NOW IS THE TIME...

By Max Smith

Lancaster County Agent

### To Irrigate Crops

Growers who are fortunate enough to have a supply of water for irrigation should use the water to help make a crop rather than to save it, after it has been stunted by dry weather. When normal rainfall is lacking, the irrigation system should be used to keep the crop growing normally. Once the plants are stunted they may never give normal growth or yields.

### To Graze Sorghum Hybrids Cautiously

Many livestock producers use either sudan grass or the sudan-sorghum hybrids for temporary summer pasture, or green-chopping. To eliminate the danger of prussic acid poisoning, the sudan grass should be at least 18 inches high, and the sorghum hybrids at least 24 inches tall, before using in a fresh condition. According to research, the hybrids contain higher amounts of prussic acid than the sudan grasses.

### To Plant Cover Crop In Corn

If atrazine has not been used to control weeds, the practice of sowing either ryegrass or bromegrass after the last cultivation of corn is timely. To have the corn ground covered with a green manure crop over the winter will help maintain soil organic matter and help control both water and wind erosion.

### LANCASTER FARMING

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