

The '73 Pennsylvania Farm Show - They Said It Couldn't Be Done

On January 8, 1973, the doors will open on the Pennsylvania State Farm Show in Harrisburg for the 57th time and before they close late Friday afternoon, upwards of a half-million people will have passed through them. The logistics of such an undertaking in an outmoded building served by inadequate traffic routes are difficult under the best of circumstances.

The typical visitor to the Farm Show is intimately aware of the extreme traffic conditions but the

balance of the headache mercifully escapes him.

It all began on June 21, 1972, when the morning rainfall was accompanied by a flash flood warning. Less than 48 hours later, hundreds of thousands of Pennsylvanians up and down the Susquehanna watershed were left homeless by rising waters and the Farm Show complex, known around the world as the home of the largest indoor agricultural exposition, had become a virtual indoor lake.

started going on as usual at the Farm Show.

The All-American Dairy Show in September and the Keystone International Livestock Exposition in November came off on schedule and the 57th Annual Pennsylvania State Farm Show will be on schedule, too.

Very few concessions had to be made to the Great Flood of '72.

The most significant of these are the parking accommodations. A good portion of the Farm Show complex's 60 acres of parking space was given up to take on some 225 mobile homes to house Harrisburg area families made homeless by the flood. The arrangement is temporary but you'll still be able to see this "sudden city" when you visit the

Farm Show.

And you'll still be able to park. Additional land had been acquired from the City of Harrisburg, and Harrisburg Area Community College. Free shuttle buses will run continuously between the HACC lot and the entrances to the Farm Show.

Five Trees Per Person To be Planted During '73

During 1973, almost a billion small trees, or five for every American, will be planted in the nation's forests, according to American Forest Institute. The gigantic planting replaces trees that have been harvested or lost to fire, insects or disease.

More than 1.3 million acres are expected to be planted this fall and next spring, according to AFI estimates. Over 200,000 additional acres are expected to be aerially seeded by helicopter as well, with applications ranging from 10,000 to 30,000 seeds per acre, depending on tree species.

Even this huge reforestation total is dwarfed by nature's own continuous natural replanting via seedfall scattered on the winds. AFI said the big planting effort is carried on mainly because foresters are too impatient to wait for nature's leisurely pace in getting trees back into the ground

again on valuable timber-growing land.

AFI said every man, woman and child in the United States will have used up a tree by the end of this year—a fairly big tree, about 100 feet tall and 16 inches in diameter and yielding about a ton of wood. That is the current annual U.S. per capita share of wood fiber that goes into tissues, newspapers, school books, furniture, houses, food packages and thousands of other products.

In pulp and paper alone, according to AFI, each citizen is currently using 570 pounds a year, 10 times the amount of individual wood use in 1900.

The tree-planting effort is helping maintain the nation's forest base of 759 million acres—a forest area still 75 percent as great as when Columbus landed. AFI said the balance between growth and removal is "in the black" on these lands, with growth exceeding harvest and natural losses combined by a substantial volume.

The Institute added, however, that about a third of that forest land—248 million acres—is set in parks, wilderness and other restricted areas or is not suited for growing commercial timber. As population grows, intensive forestry practices such as the current tree-planting effort will have to be continued and ex-

panded to assure maintaining the present one-tree-per-American annual harvest.

AFI pointed out that government and industry tree planters are committed to long term projections. Trees being put into the ground will be harvested in years 2000 to 2037 to provide Americans with housing and other requirements.

In the Kitchen

CORNMEAL PUDDING

- 1/2 cup sugar
- 1 tsp. salt
- 3 tbsps. butter
- 4 cups milk
- 1 cup enriched cornmeal
- 3 eggs, beaten

Combine sugar, salt, butter and 3 cups of the milk. Heat to scalding. Combine cornmeal and remaining cup of milk. Slowly pour into hot milk mixture, stirring constantly. Cool until thickened and then cover and cook at low heat, stirring frequently. Stir small amount of hot cornmeal mixture into beaten eggs. Quickly add this to the cornmeal mixture, stir well. Spoon into serving bowls and top with grated nutmeg.

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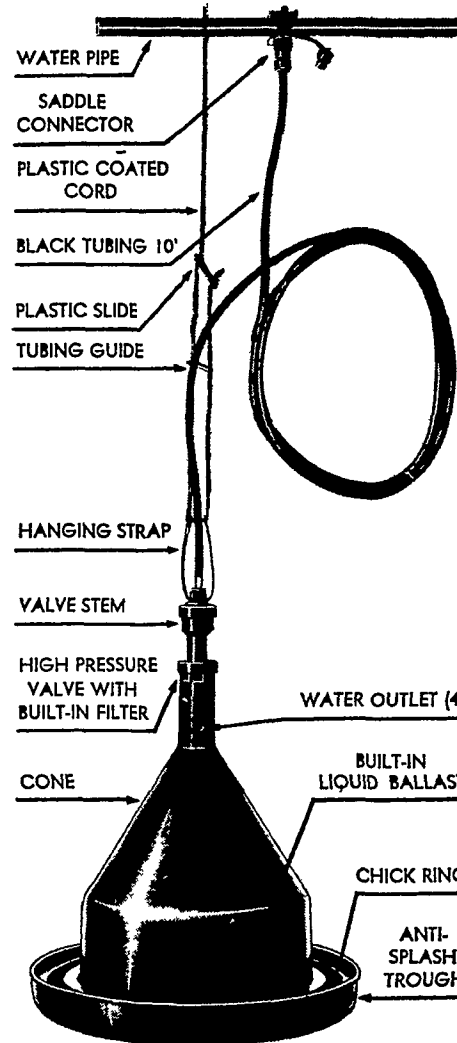
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