

FROM WHERE WE STAND -

A Stitch In Time Saves Nine

One of the old homespun philosophical proverbs goes "A stitch in time saves nine."

After deciding to write about a stitch in time, we started to look around us to discover if any stitches were being taken in time. Do you know what we discovered? People do not wear patched clothes any more.

Now for the benefit of those of more tender years or lesser experience we would like to explain that home spun refers to clothing made at home with spinning wheel and hand loom, and consequently anything else made at home by hand. The stitch refers to the repair of a small hole in a garment in time to prevent it from becoming a large hole.

As we reflect on what we have observed during the past few days we come to the conclusion that this reluctance to patch does not stop with clothes. It carries over into almost every type of material possession we have.

In our land of plenty we have developed the philosophy of "the new or the no good". It seems to be the attitude of most of us today that if the newness is worn off we are ready for a new model. We do less and less patching and more and more purchasing.

We believe that this is because we do not take that stitch in time. Our technological advancement is wonderful. Machinery does increasingly difficult tasks with less and less care and toil on our part. Because the technical equipment does run so smoothly and efficiently, we are prone to forget that machinery requires care and repair from time to time just as much today as it ever did.

It is our belief that much of the farm machinery which will be traded in on new equipment this spring would do a good job for several seasons yet to come if it had gotten that stitch of repair at the right time.

If that machinery had been given a thorough inspection and repair of the small misadjustments during its early life, many of the major repair jobs would not now exist. It is folly to wait until the corn planting season is at hand before testing the planter to see if it is working at top efficiency.

Machinery repair can best be done during the winter months when field work can not be done.

But machinery is not alone in being the victim of missing that needed stitch in time. Many breeders of livestock know that an individual with undesirable characteristics should be culled from the herd or flock, but because they do not take the stitch in time, the undesirable traits are passed on to offspring and become the characteristics of the entire herd. The nine stitches are then very expensive.

We must not let our national abundance dull our appreciation of our duty to maintain in good order those things we now own. With all the material possessions so easily available, we must not forget that the most important phase of owning anything is maintaining it properly.

Whether it be homespun or the finest that can be wrought with machinery and technology, a stitch in time will still save nine.

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

Respect for Parents

Not long ago a New York City Judge wrote to the New York Times saying that in the 17 years he had been on the bench not one Chinese teen-ager had been brought before him on a juvenile delinquency charge.

P. H. Chang, Chinese Consul-General in New York, was asked to comment. He said, "I have heard this story many times from many judges. I will tell you why I think this is so. Filial piety is a cardinal virtue my people have brought over from the China that was free. A Chinese child, no matter where he lives, is brought up to recognize that he cannot shame his parents. Before a Chinese child makes a move, he stops to think what the reaction of his parents will be. Will they be proud, or will they be ashamed? Above all other things, the Chinese teen-ager is anxious to please his parents."

The amazing record of the Chinese children and young people shows that it is in the home that the cure for juvenile delinquency will be found—and in no other place.

any man in history, and almost twice as long as Henry Clay.

The record of his legislative achievements would, if assembled in one volume, make a good-sized book. The laws which he has personally sponsored affect the lives of every American, every day.

Because he was born and reared on a farm and has lived all his life in a small town, he has had a close interest in legislation helpful to farmers and residents of small towns.

Some of the most notable legislation Rep. Rayburn has sponsored include the REA, which has brought electricity to almost every farm in the nation; the Farm-to-Market-roads program; the SEC Act to protect the savings of millions of people who invest in stock and bonds; GI (Turn to Page 5)

Rural Rhythms

By C.D.H.

JOYS OF THE YOUNG

Wind in your face, cold and strong

You're covered over with snow;

What do you care? You're having fun

As down the hill you go.

Laughing and happy and singing a song

Though your fingers and face are red,

You are warm as warm can be inside

Using a brand new sled.



Davidson

THIS WEEK

—In Washington

With Clinton Davidson

Mister Congress

Many great Americans have served in the Congress of the United States, but none with greater loyalty, dedication and distinction than Rep. Sam Rayburn, a man we are proud to have as a friend and fellow-American.

To millions of Americans in and outside his district in Northeast Texas, most of whom have never seen him, he is Mister Congress. To his

fellow congressmen and newsmen he is affectionately called Mr. Sam.

On the opening day of the present session of Congress the House paused to pay tribute, from both sides of the aisle to a great American on his 78th birthday. The sincere admiration and affection expressed by his fellow congressmen brought lumps to the throats of spectators.

Mr. Sam, without doubt, has more friends and admirers in Congress than any other man. If he has a single enemy we have not, in more than 25 years observing and reporting, Congress, seen a hint that such a man exists.

On the Record

The Congressional Record, which reports the activities of Congress, includes on Jan-6 a statement of the remarkable record of achievement of Rep. Sam Rayburn from Bonham, Texas.

He has been a member of the House of Representatives for 47 years, longer than any other man since this democracy was born. He has been Speaker of the House in 17 of those years, longer than

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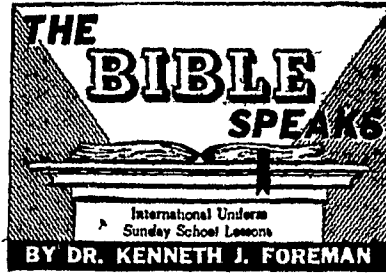
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Bible Material: Acts 17; I Thessalonians 1 through 2.
Devotional Reading: Luke 8 4-15.

Response

Lesson for January 31, 1960

A VISITOR from America was talking with a missionary to an Eastern country. "I read your letters," he said, "but it seems to me they are all success stories. Now that I have visited you out here I know you have a great many failure-stories. I know these have caused you a great deal of disappointment and even tears. Why don't you put some of these failure-stories into your letters?" The missionary's reply was, "Well, the American



Dr. Foreman

churches don't want us to weep on their shoulders. What they want is success stories, so I give 'em what they want. But it's only half the truth."

Some Acts, It Seems, Were Wasted

The whole Book of Acts is a kind of missionary news-letter on a large scale. But Luke, good doctor that he was, knew that an honest case-book will include the failures, the patients that died in spite of everything. The book of Acts does not give a careful reader the impression that everything was rosy in the First Century. Some acts of the apostles were fruitful of good. Other acts, it seems, were wasted, so far as visible results went.

There is nothing automatic about preaching. The same sermon will have opposite effects on different persons. This has always been so. Take the story of Saint Paul at Thessalonica, Berea and Athens. He visited those places in 1-2-3 order. He was the same Saint Paul—but what a difference in the responses he got! Thessalonica got into an uproar; he had to make a quick get-away by night. Berea was much better, he got Bible study classes going. Some imported hoodlums from Thessalonica broke up the meetings but it wasn't

Berea's fault. And then we in Athens, ancient city of the goddess of wisdom, Paul offers them the heaven and they do not recognize

Is It God's Fault?

Some people think that not really want every one saved. So he never tries hard enough through to the people he has in mind of saving. The "call" is such that it comes to a loud compelling sound; but a whisper they cannot hear. Very few people really believe. Most Christians believe that he sent his son into the world, that God desired to be saved. They dare not blame for failures on God, said by many that when the message of the Gospel was chalked up, the fault was God's but the messenger's was not given in any way, the minister did not with conviction, sins in the hearts of Christians erect a barrier no "good words for Jesus" over. There is much truth of course. Most of us who can remember preachers in years gone by, preach thought ridiculous (and they were). If we are now, we thank God that God's message came to more credible messengers some of those.

Some People Never Open Their Hearts

But after all the hearing reason why some respond and some don't, is in the those who hear. Consider the difference, in these notes in between the believers and the never believed. There were three points of difference were serious, others laugh at God's message, with some is like a registered letter "Deliver to addressee only" mail man delivers it, knows the letter is for then he tosses it into the basket without opening afraid he will have to answer. 2. Some of Paul's hearers (Athens) were quite willing about religion, it's quite a sensation-piece. But when it doing something, making ion, they lost interest. They are not going to sit when God's conversation is on. 3. Some were humble too proud to listen. Isn't that root of it?

(Based on outlines copied from the Division of Christian National Council of the Christian Church in the U. S. A. Community Press Service)

Now Is The Time . . .

BY MAX SMITH



MAX SMITH

TO BUY CERTIFIED LEGUME SEEDS—In another month some growers will be broadcasting their clover or alfalfa on stands of winter grain. It is advised to get the proper seed on hand so proper variety and quality will be assured. The 1960 Agronomy Guide from the office will supply varieties and seed rates.

TO BROADCAST SEEDS EARLY—In recent years many grassland farmers have turned to the band-seeding method of seeding new stands; however, if broadcasting of legume is to be done, it should be done early in the spring, February or early March will be the time. With this method the alternate freezing and thawing of the ground is needed to cover the small seeds. If broadcasted late in March or April, weather conditions may not be suitable to get the proper cover. Early broadcasting is always more successful than late seedings.

TO CHANGE RATIONS GRADUALLY—This has been one of the very important livestock practices for the past century; however, some flock and herd owners are still guilty of sudden changes in the ingredients and the amount of the ration. With some animals this will cause bloating, scouring; with others as in the case of dairy cows, it can cause udder trouble and infection. Do not change the ration more than 20% of any amount of an ingredient, or a new one in any greater amount than 20%. Allow several weeks to change from one mixture to another.

TO FEED QUALITY HAY TO EWE FLOCK—The ewe flock should receive the best of clover or alfalfa hay during the winter months. Many shepherds will feed one feeding of this hay at the far end of the exercise in order to force the pregnant ewes to take daily exercise. A laxative grain ration is also advised in order to prevent the common paralysis condition. On good hay a pound per ewe of equal parts of shelled corn and oats should be suitable. However, on grass hay or poor hay, a pound more per day should be fed and include linseed meal pellets and molasses in the feed. Greater returns will be realized if this phase of the feeding program is followed.