

From Where We Stand . . .

What Would You Change In 1963?

Whatever you were about to do — stop just a minute!

Did you ever ask yourself, "Why?"

Why am I about to do this? Why do I do the things I do in the way I do them? Why do I go through the same routines every day?

Now, without thinking, you will answer, "Because I have to make a living, and this is the way I do it."

And perhaps this is as good an answer for doing something as you have. But as we look into this new year, why not stop and take a look backward. Play Janus, the two-faced god, for a little while.

Why are you a dairyman, or poultryman, or livestock feeder, or vegetable grower? Why did you choose the life you lead? What are you getting out of what you are doing?

We hope you can all answer that you are in the business of farming because that is where you want to be, and we hope you can say truthfully that it is as rewarding as you hoped it would be.

But take a closer look at that business even if you are pleased with the job you did during the past season.

Were there things you would do differently if you could do them over again?

If you can answer that there are no changes you would have made in your actions and decisions during the year, then you are an unusual individual indeed.

Of course, many of the changes we would like to make are the result of hindsight, because no matter how we try, all of us are better at sizing up a situation from hindsight than from foresight. But aside from the situations that have come about because of factors you couldn't have known before the decision was made, what did you do that should have been different?

Did you fail to buy that cow because you didn't have the ready cash even though you know she would have made the profit you needed to make your dairy herd more efficient, or did you buy that cow you really didn't need because you thought she was priced at a bargain?

Did you cut back on fertilizer in order to keep planting costs down, or did you put on too much fertilizer because you neglected to get a soil test and really know how much plant food was needed to make a good crop?

Did you buy too many cattle for the feed you had available, or did you pass up a real bargain in feeders because you didn't want to buy any feed — even though you could have made a profit on the lot of cattle with purchased feed?

Did you shop carefully for supplies and equipment, or did you buy from a supplier because he was handy? Did you borrow so much money for operating expenses that the interest ate up all the profit, or did you fail to use credit properly when it could have made the difference between an efficient operation and one that barely broke even?

Did you continue going about your daily chores without ever stopping to consider if there might be a quicker or better way of doing them? Have you ever tried to look from a distance and see if there might be a shorter route from one chore to another or if a change in sequence might save a half dozen steps? Would a change in position of feed carts or stall partitions or feed racks take less effort in the feeding? Would the addition of some new machinery, or the elimination of outmoded equipment make chores more pleasant or easier or quicker?

Some time ago we heard a bit of philosophy we would like to pass along. Someone said, "There is no use making mistakes if we don't learn anything from them."

We must look forward to the new year with hope, but it is always good to look back once in awhile to see where we might have walked straighter toward the goal.

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

AG PRODUCTS MORE IMPORTANT

Former Vice President Henry A. Wallace maintains that in war or peace our agricultural surplus is more important than much of the "military equipment which becomes so quickly outmoded." While he doesn't believe atomic bombs will ever fall he said that "just as a stockpile of atom is today looked upon as a measure of national security so likewise large stockpiles of farm products properly placed in the United States and among our allies is also for the time being essential."

ACCESSORIES EXTRA

Taking a hint from the auto industry, a Decorah, Ia., farmer recently advertised: "1 Holstein milk cow, \$100. Accessories: udders, \$75; two-tone color, \$50; 4 split hoofs, \$10 each; tail approximately 1½ feet, \$5; extra stomach, \$35; dual horns optional, \$15 each; total price, \$335."

PUSHING THE BRANDS

The Brand Names Foundation will spend \$750,000 this year to steer consumers away from those private brands.

heed the indicators of their most economical producers. Production testing is becoming



ROGER GUNDLACH

● Outlook

(Continued from Page 1)
Down here (in southern Lancaster County) we are a little bit short of hay, but our grain crop was very good in some areas. I suppose the dairyman will be hurt.

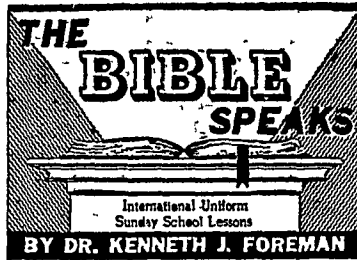
Beef prices may be affected by having more cull cows go on the market as the cost-price squeeze goes on. Top quality dairy cows will continue to command a good price, but borderline cases may be somewhat cheaper as dairymen cull harder in an effort to cut production costs.

ROGER GUNDLACH
S. E. Pennsylvania
Artificial Breeder

There are certain trends which will probably continue to be of importance to dairymen.

Production will continue to rise in herds where dairymen

more important and the dairyman should use the information in herds where dairymen



Bible Material: Matthew 28:19-20; Acts 16 9-15; Romans 1:14-17; 1 Corinthians 2 1-5; Ephesians 4:11-16, 25-32; Colossians 1:24-29
Devotional Reading: Romans 10:8-17.

Belief In Action

Lesson for December 30, 1962

IF YOU want to knock down a stone arch, it is not necessary to knock down every single stone. All you have to do is to knock out the keystone, the center stone at the very top, and the rest will



fall of themselves. Christians sometimes ask: What is the keystone belief of all the Christian doctrines? We have been looking for three months now at "Beliefs that matter," and Dr. Foreman more than one of these has been claimed to be the keystone, at some time or other. Now at the end we come to a belief which Jesus rated as indispensable. A man's house of life will fall to ruin if this is missing. Jesus said: "He that heareth these words of mine and doeth them shall be like a man who built his house on a rock." The man who hears and does not do, is building his house on sand.

What We Can Do

This indispensable keystone belief is called "Discipleship." A Christian scholar has said: "Discipleship is the process as well as the objective of belief." Let's not be shy of those five dollar words. What that sentence means is that discipleship—being a follower of Jesus—is not just something to believe in, something we call important; discipleship is belief in action. If we really think it is important we shall not just talk about it, we shall begin to live it.

There are many angles to this. You might say the whole New Testament deals with what it means to be a disciple,—to be, to think, to plan, to live, as brothers of Christ and children of God the Father. But let us pick out three angles from one chapter in Ephesians (4). Paul is writing to born-again Christians, committed

Christians, committed Christians. But even such Christians need advice, warning, teaching and help. One thing Paul has to say is that believers all have "gifts" of one sort or another. People who are unbelievers, not Christians at all, of course have gifts,—that is to say, aptitudes, abilities, to each his own. The difference between Christian and non-Christian is not that one class has gifts and the other not. The difference is that the Christian will take his "gift," whatever it is, as something God has provided and will use it and increase it as a sacred trust. He will know, furthermore, that "what he can do"—his gift—is not just what he can do; it is what he can do in partnership with God.

How We Do It

The second angle of discipleship brought out in this chapter by St. Paul is the way we use gifts, the spirit in which they develop. History has many examples of brilliant scoundrels. One whose chief and perhaps only gift is an attractive, warm personality, can use that almost electric personality in unselfish, friendly ways or in ways of pure selfishness. Many a confidence man, check-forgery, embezzler, or plain liar, has been smooth as butter, bland as cream. A woman may marry the "sweetest" man she ever met only to find out, too late, that he is also the meanest. The Christian on the other hand will want to use his gift which God gave him not for selfish but for unselfish purposes.

Why We Do It

Why does a Christian, a disciple and follower of Jesus, hold his gifts in a spirit of humility and use them in a spirit of helpfulness? In other words, what is the Christian's motive for acting and serving as a Christian ought? Paul gives us the answer in the first sentences of Ephesians 5. He holds up two motives, which are really the same. First he tells us to imitate God "as beloved children." And if imitating God seems too high for us, Paul is ready with another thought which is yet the same: Walk in love, he says, "as Christ loved us." If it seems too hard to imitate the invisible God, we can remember that he becomes visible in Jesus. So at the end of the Christmas season we may be grateful above all for the one great Gift of Christ himself. For he is not only God's word to us, he is the pattern of our response to God.

(Based on outlines copyrighted by the Division of Christian Education, National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U. S. A. Released by Community Press Service.)

Now Is The Time . . .

BY MAX SMITH



MAX M. SMITH

To Service Lawn Mower

This machine has completed its services for the year 1962 and should be prepared for next spring. Very few home owners will take the time to clean and prepare the mower when the grass is ready to cut for the first time next spring. All gasoline should be drained from the tank, oil drained and refilled, and the entire machine cleaned and greased; knives or blades usually need sharpened each year for best results. Service this machine properly now rather than wait until cutting time.

To Learn of Drouth Area Assistance

Since Lancaster County was declared a disaster area last summer due to the dry weather, livestock producers may benefit from reduced freight rates by railroad on hay, and from reduced price of corn needed to see foundation herds through the winter season. Full information is available at the County ASC Office.

To Keep Dairy Barns Sanitary

The use of superphosphate or some commercial barn snows in the gutters and alleys of dairy barns is strongly recommended; these materials spread daily will improve the appearance of the barn, reduce odors, and the superphosphate will be very useful on the land. The rumor that these materials will reduce the life of barn cleaners and manure spreaders is without experimental fact or evidence.

To Use Hay Substitutes

Livestock producers are reminded that either citrus pulp or beet pulp may be used as a substitute for part of the dairyman have been successful in the use of these materials either in dry form or by soaking for several hours before feeding. One pound of either of these materials will furnish similar feed nutrients as found in two pounds of average hay.



Lancaster Farming

Lancaster County's Own Farm Weekly

P. O. Box 1524
Lancaster, Penna.

P. O. Box 266 - Lititz, Pa.

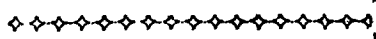
Offices:
22 E Main St.
Lititz, Pa.

Phone - Lancaster
EXpress 4-3047 or
Lititz MA 6-2191

Jack Owen, Editor
Robert G. Campbell,
Advertising Director

Established November 4,
1955. Published every Saturday
by Lancaster-Farming, Lititz,
Pa.

Entered as 2nd class matter
at Lititz, Pa. under Act of Mar.
8, 1879.



(Continued on Page 9)