

## From Where We Stand . . .

### Know Your Faults

We've often heard it said that if a person would consistently show his good points, or "put his best foot forward," people would not be so likely to notice his faults. This seems to say, "don't worry about your faults, your good points will hide them." Is this really the way it works, or might there be another approach to the problem?

The parallel between posing dairy cattle in the show ring, and showing ourselves to others to our best advantage occurred to us recently when we read an article by the well-known cattle judges Dr. J. L. and John W. McKittrick in Hoard's Dairyman.

The McKittricks stressed several important points for showing cattle so as to offset their faults.

The most important single impression to convey is "balance." A well-balanced animal shows to best advantage. A well-balanced person also shows to best advantage. While we mean one thing when we talk about a balanced animal and something far more extensive when we talk about a well-balanced person, the feeling, or impression, is similar. We too are in the "show ring," only we are constantly being viewed by many "judges," and not just from one side at a time.

The McKittricks summarized their suggestions for showmanship by saying that "you don't have to worry about the good points of your animal; worry about her faults and try to show her out of them." Perhaps with the exception of temperament, the dairy animal is being judged on her physical traits. We, however, are judged by the people we meet more on the intangible traits of character and personality.

Everyone will probably agree that they have a fault or two. Few of us treasure these faults, or the idea that we have them, and we seldom thank anyone who calls them to our attention. But until we get them out into the open where we can thoroughly look them over, how can we see ourselves as others see us? And this is the acid test for "fault analysis;" how do we look through someone else's eyes?

We think the moral of this story is that it is necessary to know the faults of our animals and of ourselves. In the show ring we need to know our animal's faults so that we can show her to her best advantage. In life, we need to know our personal faults in order to correct them.

What Do YOU Think?

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### According To The Almanac

We didn't get much work done the other day because The Old Farmer's Almanac — 1965 Edition — came in the mail.

Everybody reads the Farmer's Almanac. How else would they know such things as when the moon would be full a year in advance, what time

the sun will rise each day, the tide table schedule, their horoscope for the rest of the year, and all such vital facts.

This little book probably contains more information, pound for pound, than the Encyclopedia Britannica! For example, did you know:

that automation will eventually reduce the work week in factories to about 20 hours a week? (at that rate we know some farmers that pretty near have a week's work done by Tuesday morning);

that chemotherapy can reconstruct your whole personality?;

that it wasn't DDT contamination that drove the salmon from the rivers of New Brunswick as thought earlier? It now seems it was just all part of a 9.6 year cycle in salmon abundance;

that a Harvard professor says our space program is just a wild spree; he says there are no Martians, and that we could learn lots more by studying life on earth than we'll ever learn from our space explorations; (no Martians indeed! How does the good professor account for all those little green men that appear nightly on television we wonder?);

that weathermen, using information collected by the weather satellites orbiting overhead, are trying to predict weather months ahead (perhaps they will finally admit failure on day to day forecasting);

that when it rains on Election Day the Democrats usually win? (perhaps those were tears, not raindrops!);

that in 1963 some 7,200 claims were filed for damage resulting from jet planes breaking the sound barrier. Of these, 2,268 were paid and the bill amounted to \$239,450 (that's probably more than all the breakage of dishes in kitchens all over the country);

that the animal called the Woodchuck got its name originally from New England when the early settlers noticed that when it is in a safe, comfortable place, and in good spirits, it would make a chuckling, laughing noise. They called it a Woodchuckle;

that some days are better for fishing than others — the Almanac lists the 28 most favorable days for 1965. They do suggest that even under the best conditions those who know how to fish will catch more fish than those who don't (guess we can't argue with that kind of logic);

that there is enough scientific information published in the world every 24 hours to fill seven, complete, 24-volume sets of the Encyclopedia Britannica, or, keep one man reading around-the-clock every day for 460 years to cover the scientific output of one year (and you think our editorials are lengthy!).

Speaking of lengthy editorials, we'll stop right here. But these small bits of vital information we've given you are just a sample of what you can expect from the 1965 Old Farmers Almanac.

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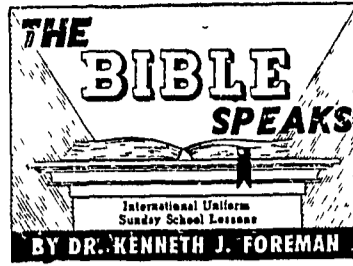
### AUTUMN IS GOOD TIME TO LIME

With our agronomists telling us our farmlands need 80 million tons of agricultural limestone each year, anytime is a good time to apply this soil saver. But the Fall of the year, when much of the busy Summer rush season work has been completed, is a very desirable time to satisfy your soil's liming requirements.

Many farmers tend to put off ordering their aghme past the Fall season, only to find that heavy snows during Winter and excessive rains in the Spring delay liming. Also, during the Spring rush, many farmers may not get their lime delivered prior to planting time due to a shortage of hauling and spreading equipment when suppliers normally have corrected, maintenance is an

a few weeks. Applying limestone during the Fall permits a longer period for it to react within the soil's structure to neutralize the acidity, to release its calcium and magnesium for necessary crop growth, to influence the solubility of many soil compounds and to increase the activity of soil micro organisms. All will tend to greatly increase the overall fertility of the soil.

Millions of acres of pasture and cropland are not producing to their maximum efficiency and capacity, chiefly because their fertility is low or completely depleted. Correction of this problem by ordering and applying your aghme and fertilizer now will insure next year's high production. Once your soil's fertility problem is corrected, maintenance is an



### Why Jesus Came

Lesson for October 11, 1964

Background Scripture: I Timothy 1:12 through 2:15.  
Devotional Reading: John 10:7-16.

WHEN we ask the question "Why?" we can mean either one of two things by it. One "Why?" looks backward, the other forward. Imagine a straight line with an arrow at each end, one pointing right the other left. Let the straight line represent any event, let us say your grandfather's moving to Alaska. Now if I ask, "Why did your grandfather move to Alaska?"



I can mean either: What was your grandfather's cause of your grandfather's move? or, for what purpose did your grandfather move? Now, if we let that line stand for the coming of Jesus Christ to this world, "Why did Jesus come?" can mean What was the cause, What were the causes, or What was the purpose, What were the purposes? In this week's study we ask the second question. For what purpose did Jesus come?

#### To save sinners

The first answer, which includes most others, is that Jesus came "to save sinners." Let's not skip over that as if we knew what it meant already. It suggests a great deal, and points up some of the differences between Christian and other religions. Some religions deny that man, any man, is a sinner. Communism, which is a kind of religion in reverse, gives up the notions of "right" and "wrong" for the simpler ideas of "correct" and "incorrect." Even if the words "good" and "bad" are used, they do not refer to God at all, for the communist recognizes no God. One may offend man but not God, they say. There are people who behave unpleasantly, but none who sin. For sin is a religious word, a word with God in the background.

#### To be a bridge

Another reason for which Jesus came—and comes every day—into this world, is to be a "Mediator." There is one mediator between God and men, Paul says,—himself man, Christ Jesus. The gulf between man and God seems too deep and too wide to be spanned. Man looked across and could see nothing but darkness and mystery. The Hebrews themselves, who knew much that is true about God, when they built a temple, left one room in it without a window and without even a place to set a lamp. This dark room was God's room, its darkness symbolizing man's ignorance of God. It was written in the Old Testament that God said, "No man shall see my face and live." The Apostle John in the New Testament speaks of God as one whom "no man has seen at any time"; and in this same letter to Timothy God is one whom "no man has seen nor can see." (I. Timothy 6:16) How terribly discouraging this is. Unless somehow this gulf of darkness is crossed, we are doomed to be forever separated from God.

#### To give himself

Jesus, we say, revealed God. He did this in words, in his teachings. By the way he talked to God, yes and the way he talked to God, Jesus opens for all who will look, windows into the character and purposes of God. But the unique and amazing thing about Jesus is that he not only gave us information,—the prophets had done that; he gave himself. He was not merely a wise man who told us much about God we did not know. He offered himself as a sacrifice, for our sakes. He is the Bridge; one who is not only a sharer of wisdom and truth, but one who shares our sorrows and even takes on himself the burdens and shame of our sins. He gave his wisdom, his time, his courage, his faith, his love; and in giving these things he was giving himself. Christ, in short, belongs to us.

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## Go To Church Sunday

## Now Is The Time . . .

BY MAX SMITH



MAX SMITH

#### To Graze Hay Fields

Recent rainfall will promote growth of most pastures and legumes. Both alfalfa and red clover fields may be grazed until the snow flies with proper management. Animals should have some other dry matter before filling up on frosted legumes; also, it is not safe to permit animals to eat legumes with the frost on the plant; this may cause severe bloating. Even though we do not recommend that alfalfa be cut this time of year without a killing frost, it is advisable to graze the area as a pasture crop.

#### To Milk Cows Carefully

Individual attention and quality milk production should never be sacrificed for speed. Each cow is an individual and should be treated accordingly. Some cows milk fast while others milk out slow and it's difficult to change this fact. Treating all cows alike in milking time may injure delicate udder tissues. The improper use of the milking machine is a major source of mastitis.

#### To Do Forage Testing

The winter feeding season is approaching and many herd owners might save feed dollars by evaluating the quality of their hay and silage. The Penn State Forage Testing is a service (\$5.00 per sample) to develop the grain feeding program based upon the kind of roughages being fed. The roughage is analyzed and a grain ration is recommended. Top quality roughages save dollars in less protein to purchase.

#### To Improve Calf Raising

Today's heifer calves will be in the milking herd in just a few years. How well we grow them and develop them will have a lot to do with their size and their production potential. Special care should be given in relation to warm, dry and draft-free pens and rations high in protein and vitamins. Many calves are under-size at 12 months of age and cannot be expected to produce their maximum. Special plans for calf rearing are available.

### Lancaster Farming

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