

## From Where We Stand . . .

### Some Win, Some Lose

It occurred to us the other day while watching the 4-H and FFA youngsters eagerly competing with one another at the Pa. Livestock Exposition for recognition of their particular animals that there are considerably more losers than there are winners.

Now that's not a particularly profound statement, but it's worth a few minutes thought. Our society is built upon the idea of open competition. Competition is at the heart of everything we do. As children we compete for attention. As students we compete for grades and scholastic standing. As working adults we compete for markets for our products, or we compete for jobs. We are surrounded by an aura of competition from the cradle to the grave.

However, the trend today on both the social and economic level seems to be away from this competitive spirit and toward what has been called a "cradle to grave security program." Opponents of such a protective philosophy have gone as far as to label it "socialism."

In the light of this atmosphere of total security that surrounds us today it becomes as natural as breathing that our children should grow up with the idea that the world owes them a living. Money is relatively plentiful, we are literally drowning in modern conveniences that have replaced what was once honest sweat; and all our problems are solved for us either by the psychiatrists or by the politicians.

This is why it strikes us as quite wonderful that our youngsters are willing to spend hours struggling to care for and train an animal, and then have the guts to get out there in the show ring with it and compete knowing that the odds against their winning are high. Certainly there's no glory in being a loser, and we aren't recommending losing as a goal. But before one can win or lose, he must compete. He must be willing to struggle against the odds; to learn by his past mistakes, and to come back the following year older, wiser, and more-qualified to be a winner — both in the show ring and in life.

We congratulate the boys and girls who have displayed this spirit valiantly all season. We thank them for making the effort, and we assure them that the real rewards will still be coming in long after the bright ribbons have faded.

We also congratulate their parents, their teachers and club leaders, and beseech them to keep up the good fight no matter how discouraging it may sometimes seem; the rewards are worthy of the effort!

### ● Frey Shows

(Continued from Page 1)

Angus entry, two of which were owned by Wesley Mast, and one each owned by John Frey, Larry Weaver, and Eugene Hosler

Wesley Mast, the red-headed son of Jacob K and Ada Mast, Elverson RD 2, brought seven animals to the Exposition and seemed to be in the show ring more than he was out of it. With this string he accumulated 3 first, 1 second, and 2 third-place wins for the county. He also had the champion Hereford and champion Shorthorn of the junior division, and the reserve champion Shorthorn of the show. His summer yearling, "Diamond", was the meaty animal that won him the Hereford title.

Mast plans to take both animals, Hereford and Shorthorn, to the Eastern show at Timonium next week. It seems likely that between Mast and Frey the county will be well represented at that show.

Lancaster County placings

by breeds and classes in the 4-H, FFA Steer Division were:

**ANGUS**  
Junior Yearling — 1-John Frey; 3-Wesley Mast, 8-David Zimmerman, RD 1, Reinholds; 10-Robert Donough, RD 2, Mount Joy. 12-Jay Bixler, R.D. 1, Marietta, 13-David Heisey, RD 1, Sheridan

Summer Yearling—2 Wesley Mast, 3-Larry Weaver, RD 1, New Holland, 6-Eugene Hosler, RD 3, Manheim, 7-Fred Linton, RD 2, Quarryville, 9-J. Rodney Harnish, Refton; 11-Barry Longenecker, RD 2, Lititz Senior Calf—1-John Frey; 3 Wesley Mast, 6-Ken Hess, RD 1, Strasburg, 8-Michael Hosler, RD. 3, Manheim.

### HEREFORD

Junior Yearling — 1-Wesley Mast; 2-Dallas Wolgemuth, RD 1, Mount Joy, 3-Donald Snyder, RD. 3, Lititz, 4-William Fisher RD 1, East Earl, 6-Thomas Zartman, RD. 1, Ephrata. Summer Yearling—1-Michael Hosler, 2-Michael Longenecker, R.D. 2, Lititz; 6-David Heisey, 7-Nancy Frey, RD. 1, Marietta, 9-Jay Bixler,

### The Ag Colleges Are Changing Too

"Within ten years after college graduation most students will be working on problems not yet identified and with tools not yet invented."

These were the dramatic opening remarks of Dr. Charles E. Kellogg, USDA soil scientist as he addressed the 78th annual convention of the Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges.

This prediction may be slightly overstated, but in view of the technological changes that we have seen since World War II we firmly believe that nothing is impossible. Knowledge might be likened to a large snowball. As it is being assembled it grows slowly with each addition patted into place laboriously; then the larger it becomes the faster it seems to grow; suddenly it's over the crest of the hill and traveling a mile-a-minute, picking up speed all the way as its momentum builds.

As agriculture itself has been rapidly changing to incorporate this new knowledge, so has the old concept of the agricultural college been changing. Once its job was to train and educate men to be farmers. Now, because of increased producing ability, we learn we have too many farmers, but not enough people trained to handle all this new technical knowledge and to keep the snowball growing. As Dr. Kellogg added, "Skills of knowing how to learn are more important in life today than skills with current methods of doing things."

Although the Ag Colleges still train future farmers in animal and poultry science, soil technology, forestry, conservation practices, etc., much of their present and future activities lie in the area of research.

Another speaker at the convention put it this way: "Colleges of agriculture today . . . are losing their old functional unity and are in the process of changing from single-purpose, single-function institutions devoted to production technology into agencies which also work with the problems of economic and social change."

Each bit of technological knowledge that we add brings about social and economic problems because it generally disturbs the precarious balance, or status quo. Therefore, not only do we need trained people in agriculture to use present know-how and to increase our fund of knowledge, but we need them to understand the problems that new knowledge itself creates so that the transition from the old to the new can be accomplished more smoothly and equitably.

### What Do YOU Think?

10-Fred Linton, Jr. SHORTHORN

Junior Yearling—1-Donald Snyder, 4-Thomas Zartman. Summer Yearling — 4-Ada Heistand, RD 4, Manheim. Senior Calf—1-Wesley Mast; Robert Hosler, R.D. 4, Manheim, 3-Donna Hess, R.D. 1, Strasburg

### COUNTY GROUPS

1-Lancaster (Wesley Mast, 2 steers, Eugene Hosler, John Frey, Larry Weaver.

### Lancaster Farming

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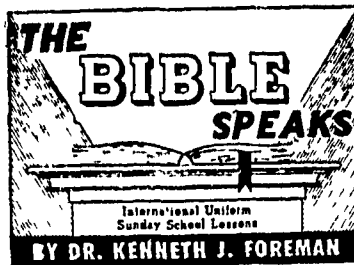
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## Workman

Lesson for November 15, 1964

Background Scriptures: II Timothy 2:1 through 3:9, 14-17; Devotional Reading: Isaiah 40:6-11.

A SOLDIER, an athlete, a farmer: what do they have in common? They are all masculine, for one thing. They are strong and active; they do often what is unpleasant or even dangerous at the time. And they all are valuable to the society in which they live.



It is interesting that the author of II Timothy does not liken Christian men to angels, students, members of an audience, or women no matter how good. He sees in the soldier, the athlete, and the farmer symbols of what the Christian is intended to be. Christian life is a battle; it is a game (played seriously, as games should be); it is making a crop. Hence the Christian is said to be soldier, athlete and farmer. The Christian life in short is a doing life, a working life. The Christian knows what not everyone knows; he thinks and says what most people do not either think of, or say. But above all and with it all the Christian is a doer.

### For every good work

This little letter to Timothy was written to a preacher by a preacher. Then why read it if I'm not a preacher? Well, it's more than a matter of looking over Paul's or Timothy's shoulder to see what preachers talk about when they are by themselves. Paul speaks of the man of God. (And if you, layman or not, don't think you are God's man, then whose man are you?) Paul speaks of equipping the Christian for every good work. Now the work of a preacher is not the work of the housewife, not the work of the scientist or the business man. But if the church had thought that Paul was writing for one preacher and for no one else,

they never would have preserved the letter and eventually put it into the Bible. "Every good work" means EVERY good work — what we do for a living and what we do for others in our off hours — whatever any man does that is good.

### The well-equipped workman

There never yet was a workman, professional or do-it-yourself type, who couldn't improve his work by using better tools. Now the tool or tools for the Christian's good work is nothing less than the Bible. The better a man learns to use his Bible, to understand it and to live by it, the better his workmanship will be.

### Don't and do

How the Bible operates is shown in one of the best-known and often quoted sentences in the letters to Timothy. First of all Paul says it is inspired. That is, the Bible's power does not lie in its literary polish nor in any of the qualities that go to make what we call a strong book. The power of the Bible is the power of God who speaks through it. Paul says further that it is a teaching book, — he does not call it mainly a preaching book. As a teaching book, it works in two ways. First is "reproof." A sincere reader of the Bible will come to thoughts — in parables, poems, stories, letters — which pierce his armor of self-satisfaction and bring him up short. For the Bible brings in many ways the judgment of God on many of man's cherished ways and cherished delusions. It is like a red light above a highway that says STOP!

But the Bible does much more than show us what is wrong with us; it shows what the right way is. The Bible was not written by or for people on a tropical island who can live ideal lives without running into resistance. The Bible was written by men who knew what it is to try to live a good life in a bad world. If the Bible did nothing else for us, it would be priceless for the inside stories of men "of like passions with ourselves," who in the midst of an uncertain and sin-infested world, were able to live above and through it all as sons and daughters of the Most High. For God's book brings God's life to God's men.

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## Now Is The Time . . .

BY MAX SMITH



MAX SMITH

### To Dehorn Heifer Calves

A cow's horns are a liability to dairy-men; they reduce profits by causing injuries and unrest in the herd. Many times they contribute to "boss" cows and the under-feeding of other cows in the herd. Horns may be removed at an early age by use of an electric dehorner or caustic paste; after several months they may be removed by special dehorning tools that make a "polled" head. Dairymen should give attention to this practice when the animals are young.

### To Mulch Strawberries

Freezing weather will soon arrive and a severe winter can be had on the strawberry plants; the application of an adequate mulch made during early December is one way of attempting to get a better crop next summer. The use of 2 to 3 inches of wheat straw will prevent injury from alternate freezing and thawing and will help get cleaner fruit.

### To Remove Asparagus Tops

After the asparagus tops are completely dead this fall, and it may be until they are yellow in color before they are dead, they should be cut and either removed or left on the ground for extra cover and organic matter. The transfer of plant food materials from the tops to the storage roots goes on practically as long as any life remains in the tops, if the tops are removed before completely dead, next year's crop yields will be reduced. Some growers will leave them on the ground until spring and then either burn them or disc them into the topsoil.

### To Store Chemicals Carefully

The gardening season is over for another year and on the farm most spraying will soon be finished. Now is a good time to carefully label all left-over chemicals and store them away carefully. Be sure they are out of reach of children and all livestock. Herbicides should not be stored near any seeds that are to be planted next year. Unwanted chemicals should be buried in a deep hole in the ground