

From Where We Stand . . .

Rent-A-Crowd Service

You can rent everything else these days, why not a crowd? The Hertz Co. with its "catapulting man" commercial would be a natural to handle this line; all they'd have to do would be change a few words of their jingle to suit the case — "Let Hertz put Youuuuu," in the protest march (on the picket line; at the demonstration; etc.).

The so-called "anti-war in Viet Nam" demonstrations over the weekend could certainly have used a few crowds. In spite of the coast-to-coast headlines they received, they actually inspired few morally-enraged comrades to turn out in support of the Viet Cong cause.

President Johnson and many others expressed concern that these demonstrations might be interpreted by the enemy as a serious internal conflict, and could delude Hanoi into prolonging the war. Since the weekend, however, the counter-attack by organizations and citizens who understand the necessity for the Viet Nam action have been an increasingly audible, clear voice. It is beginning to appear that these "anti" demonstrations were just what was needed to unite the great body of the American people behind the government's efforts in southeast Asia.

The handful of starry-eyed students, idealistic professors, and professional organizers of questionable loyalty are within their rights to express their sentiments in such demonstrations, but we wonder if they really understand the problem. The problem is not Viet Nam, nor Thailand, nor Malaysia, nor any other country or group of countries. The question is simply, are we to permit communism to over-run southeast Asia — and the rest of the world — or are we going to try to contain it and let it burn itself out? The blaze of communism is not generated by spontaneous combustion; rather it is a form of arson. These arsonists are not children idly playing with matches in their own basements. They are dedicated and deadly professionals. For the protection of the rest of society they must be rehabilitated, contained, or destroyed.

For the first time in Asia, the United States has stopped letting the communists call the shots. For the first time we have taken the initiative, unmistakably, and once having done so we are committed to pursue this cause

until complete victory, or at least a peace we can live with, is achieved.

Time is against us, and with each skirmish victory our enemy has grown stronger and bolder. But let no pacifist or communist anywhere misjudge either our conviction or our strength. At this point we have no choice but to fight aggressively if freedom, as we know it, is to persevere.



"Rabbit Fever"

As the small game season approaches many hunters begin to burn with rabbit fever — fortunately not the serious variety. But once the hunting season gets under way in earnest, real rabbit fever — tularemia — is a constant threat.

The Council on Rural Health issues a warning and a few particulars on tularemia in its current Farm Health Magazine. Tularemia is a bacterial infection, but doesn't necessarily require a break in the skin to gain entrance to the body. It may enter the digestive tract through inadequately cooked meat, for example. It is called rabbit fever because of its long association with wild rabbits, but other animals can also carry it.

Symptoms of tularemia in man begin two to seven days following exposure to the organism. It comes on rapidly with chills, fever, headache, vomiting, and body pains characterizing its symptoms. Commonly, an ulcer will form at the point of entry of the germ through the skin.

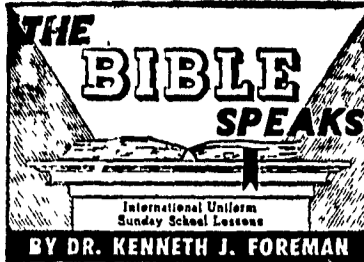
Treatment of the disease is made easier with antibiotics, but even so tularemia is capable of producing prolonged illness, prostration, and even death, according to the American Medical Association.

Several preventive measures are suggested:

1 — Avoid taking animals that appear sluggish, or any found dead or brought in by a dog or cat.

2 — Clean wild game with caution — keep hands away from eyes; use rubber or plastic gloves when possible, clean hands and arms thoroughly afterwards.

3 — Discard by burning or burying any game having white or yellow spots on the liver or other viscera, or enlarged glands in the neck.



Old Age Problems

Lesson for October 24, 1965

Background Scriptures: Numbers 13:1 through 14:38; Joshua 14:6-15; 15:13-19.
Devotional Reading: Joshua 1:1-9.

Geriatrics is a word I don't remember seeing or hearing when I was young, but now everybody seems to be talking about it, from the President on down. The name may look fancy like the name of a new unheard-of disease. But it's just a new name for an old problem: Old age. Doctors and medicines have given us health much longer than our ancestors enjoyed. One result of this, of course, is the much larger proportion of older people in American society. Year by year the roll-call of persons between the ages of 65 and 100 grows longer. Two kinds of problems arise: the problems of those who care for the aged; and the problems of life as the aged themselves have to struggle with them.

Retirement

Three of this latter class of problems meet us in the story of that Old Testament hero, Caleb. He was one of the men who reported favorably on the question, a year or two after the Israelites came out of Egypt: Shall we invade our Promised Land now, or not? The majority said No, we would only fail. Caleb and Joshua alone said, Yes: the cities are well fortified and the inhabitants look like giants, but God will be on our side if only we have the courage to start. Well, the Israelites panicked. They refused to advance. So God had to let them die one by one in the wilderness, until of all the thousands who left Egypt, only Joshua and Caleb were left alive to enter the land of Canaan. By that time Caleb

was 55 years old, and he claimed to be just as strong as he had been forty years before. The question was: What could this old man do with the rest of his time on earth? He might well have retired. Instead, he kept right on going. A soldier 40 years, a soldier still. The answer to the problem: What shall I do after I retire is — Don't retire! Some one will say, But I have to retire. My pay stops at 62 or 65 or 70 or whatever the age is. This puts the problem on another footing: How shall society be organized so that even the older people can be productively active? Caleb's generation did not have to face that problem; but we do.

Strength for old age

Another problem is strength. Caleb at 85 felt fit as he had ever felt in his life. Most of us are not so fortunate at 70. Old persons are generally all too clearly aware that their strength is limited.

Younger generation

The younger generation make one of the older generation's most exasperating set of problems. So it often is, but so it need not be. One kind of older person, man or woman, sits around complaining that the young people act like young people. Another kind simply pays no attention to young people, does not know them and doesn't want to know them. They live in a world inhabited entirely by the aged. Our man Caleb belongs in neither of these classes of aged persons. From what we know of him, he kept up with the younger generation. He knew, for example, that what grumpy-type grandparents sometimes complain about as silly sentimental foolishness is really serious business: falling in love with the right person for the right reasons. So he was interested in seeing his daughter married to the right young man. He made certain the young man would be congenial in a family of fighting men, for he got her married to another soldier. He made sure also that the young son-in-law would be a brave and persistent man (how do we know this?). Best of all, he gave his daughter for a wedding present something much better than land or water; he left to youth the inspiration of a brave and generous old age.

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Now Is The Time . . .

By Max Smith, Lancaster County Agent

To House Farm Machinery

The investment in farm machinery is very high on most farms, replacement costs keep getting higher like many other things. This means that machinery should be given some winter care and protection. The weather is one of the greatest enemies of machinery with the moisture causing rust and shortening the life of the equipment. Greases should be greased, broken parts replaced, and all pieces put under cover to prevent rust.

To Segregate Shipped Cattle

The importance of separating newly purchased cattle from acclimated cattle cannot be too strongly emphasized. Many feeders are running too great a risk by mixing these groups of cattle; some are currently having trouble. Do not permit them to come into contact with each other, or eat or drink from the same place, for at least three weeks after arrival.

To Expect Needle Drop on Evergreens

Don't worry if some of your evergreens have dropped or are dropping needles, the older needles are usually closest to the trunk and the ones that are dropped in the fall and early winter. The younger needles are at the ends of the branches and should not be dropping. The shedding of the old needles is a natural part of work and should not be of any concern. A thorough soaking of the root zone area in young evergreens just before freezing weather arrives is a good practice against winter killing.



SMITH

To Plan for 1966 Fertilizer Program

Soil testing in the fall will give ample time to receive the recommendations and order the proper fertilizer for spring planting. Many concerns will give special prices if orders are placed and accepted before the spring rush. By testing to learn of the needs of the soil for a certain crop, and by placing the fertilizer order to get reduced prices, seem like good practices to make better use of the fertilizer dollar.

Calcium & Phosphorus In Hog Feeds Blamed For Poor Zinc Use

Although zinc deficiency directly causes parakeratosis, a troublesome disease with hogs, the deficiency isn't always a simple matter of not enough zinc in the diet to meet minimum nutritional requirements.

Parakeratosis in hogs, which results from rare cases of mineral imbalance, causes hard scabs on the skin. And, what is worse for the farmer's pocketbook — it brings about much slower gains and

reduced feed efficiency.

Nutritionists have known for some time that high levels of calcium or phosphorus can tie up zinc in diets containing adequate levels of this mineral. Recent feeding trials with rats, conducted at Beltsville by biochemist C. A. Cabell, brought into sharper focus the delicate interrelationships of mineral requirements. The ARS trials showed that high levels of calcium and phosphorus can independently interfere with zinc utilization by the body — but calcium poses the greater problem. The worst combination is a diet that oversupplies both calcium and phosphorus.

Cabell also included potassium in this study because earlier research with rats had implicated a deficiency of this element in abnormal hair growth. He thought perhaps potassium deficiency might be tied to the relationship between low zinc and high calcium and phosphorus. The trial, however, showed that potassium deficiency was a separate problem.

Since the physiology of rats is similar to that of hogs, these findings have significance for manufacturers of hog feed, showing more clearly than before that the rather

small quantities of calcium and phosphorus required in hog rations must be measured out carefully and accurately.

● Egg Study

(Continued from Page 1) will be sought on production records and plans, management practices, and marketing methods.

State Agriculture Secretary Leand H. Bull pointed out that results of the survey will serve "as guides for intelligent and efficient planning for the future."

The survey is important to producers, according to Dewey O. Boster, statistician-in-charge of the Crop Reporting Service, because of the highly competitive nature of the industry and the changes in production and marketing that affect it. "It is necessary to know where we are and where we are going," he said. Egg production, he added, is the second most important source of income for Pennsylvania farmers, ranking next to dairying in cash returns.

U. S. wheat production in 1965 is expected to reach 1.4 billion bushels, the highest since 1958, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

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P. O. Box 266 Lititz, Pa. 17543

Offices:

22 E. Main St. Lititz, Pa. 17543

Phone - Lancaster 394 3047 or Lititz 626 2191

Don Timmons, Editor

Robert G. Campbell, Advertising Director

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