EDITORIAL COMMENTS By DIETER KRIEG, EDITOR

Yes — it can happen to you

Farmers are generally known as an optimistic breed. Some say they have to be if they want to survive. The opposite could be true. Optimism could be wrong - even dead wrong.

Take the attitude: "It can't happen to me."

That's misplaced optimism. It could end up with lost fingers, limbs, or even death.

The warnings go out annually, and they also appear on practically every piece of farm equipment. "Keep Hands and Feet Away From Moving Parts." "Turn Machine Off Before Servicing." The list could go on to include chemicals, bulls, electrical equipment, silos, etc.

Sadly, each year brings new accidents and deaths with it despite the reports of accidents and repeated warnings. The attitude of "It can't happen to me" seems to be forever prevalent. Sad too, is the truth that it can happen to you.

Not convinced?

Consider the speed of the cylindrical cutterhead of a forage harvester. It travels at a rate of 16 revolutions per second. If that doesn't sound very fast, then try 120 feet of razor-sharp knife surfaces hitting the corn stalks each second. The gathering chains are fast too. One false move by a man who dares to challenge that frightening power and he may lose an arm, leg, or even his life.

Of all the farm machines which have injured or killed people, the corn picker is probably the most common. Again, people oftentimes fail to realize the incredible speed and power of the gathering chains and snapping rolls. Even at idling speed they can pull an arm off in a split-second The proof of that statement lies in the fact that it has happened to hundreds of farmers who thought it couldn't be so.

Sitting in the shed, the corn picker looks dead. In action, out in the field, it is deadly. The entire machine vibrates and hums with activity The speedy cogs, chains, and rolls can't tell the difference between ears of corn and a person's hands.

The snapping rolls travel at a speed of 12 feet per second. Too many men have tested the accuracy of that statement by ignoring the warnings on shields and in operator's manuals.

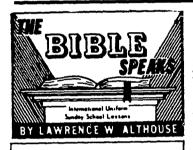
A third danger of the corn harvest is in the silo. It's as deadly as an unseen poisonous snake waiting for its prey. Many times, the tragedy strikes without warning The danger, of course, are the gases which are released during the fermentation process.

Farmers are warned each year not to enter a recently filled silo, and if they really must, then they should never do it without having a blower

force fresh air into the structure beforehand, as well as during their time inside the silo.

A fourth danger that comes with the annual corn harvest can be found in the grain bins. All those bushels of corn can act like quicksand if a person dares to walk inside. Slowly but surely, he can be swallowed up by the crop. It happens somewhere every year.

Whether the danger comes in the form of a fascinating but dangerous machine, a storage bin, chemical, gas, mean bull, or loose floor board, the first rule for preventing accidents might well be to realize that tragedies don't just strike anywhere but home. The philosophy of optimism doesn't apply to avoiding accidents.



THE GODS **OF 1978**

Lesson for October 8, 1978 **Background Scripture:**

Exodus 20:3-7; Josua 24:14, 15; Matthew 5:33-37: 6:24: Luke 4:8; John 4:24

Devotional Reading: John 5:19-24 "You shall have no other gods before me" (Exodus 20:3).

a strange and archaic ring to God. them.

"Other gods"? To be sure, in some far corners of the world are still polytheists. But the major religions of mankind that account for the vast majority of the world's believers - Christianity, Judaism, Islam, Buddhism, and even Hinduism (which to the uninformed appears to be polytheistic) - all these are essentially monotheistic.

If the adherents of these faiths disagree, it is not over the question of whether there is one God or many, but what the most accurate is These words seem to have representation of the one

A "Jealous God"

The first commandment in we realize the primitive men Exodus forbidding the worship of "other Gods" (20:3) seems, therefore, to have little meaning or relevance for us today. We may not serve God with the devotion he seeks, but neither does he have any competitors in this modern age.

Or does he? Are there not some subtle Testament.

gods that contend with the Lord of the universe for our worship and service? Theologian John Bright once wrote:

"For that to which a man looks for his ultimate wellbeing, his salvation no less, and that from which he derives his standards of conduct - that is his god. And we have no lack of them. (THE KINGDOM OF GOD, Abingdon Press, 1953)"

If Bright is right - and I am convinced he is - then God still has good reason to be the "jealous" deity depicted for us in the Old

The God of Mammon Nor is this strictly an Old Testament concept. On the Mount of Temptation following his baptism, Jesus cries: "Begone, Satan, for it is written, 'You shall worship the Lord your God and him only shall you serve' " (Matthew 4:10). Later, in the Sermon on the Mount Jesus updated the first commandment so that even his nominally monotheistic countrymen could understand its challenge:

"No one can serve two masters; for either he will hate the one and love the other, or he will be devoted to the one and despise the

other. You cannot serve God and mammon. (5:24)'

Baal, the Canaanite god, is long-forgotten, as are Melak and Astarte, but Mammon is still with us! An Arabic word meaning "wealth", Mam-mon is very much worshipped today for it is to material wealth that many of us look for our ultimate well-being, our salvation "no less," and even our standards of conduct. One does not have to be a theologian to realize that in this year of 1978 there are still "other gods" who vie for the worship and service that belongs to the Lord alone.



TO UTILIZE

Agriculturale. Agent By Max Smith, Lancaster County IS THE TIME NOW Phone 394-6851 handling. When used on the Animals that are in cold weather, they are too TO

farm as bedding, it can still be returned to the soil as added organic matter. TO PREPARE FOR

COLD WEATHER The month of October is a good time to get ready for

OBSERVE NEW CATTLE

Cattle feeders are facing one of the largest investments in recent years. **Replacement cattle continue** to be very high and very much in demand. No doubt

segregated from the rest of the herd, and treated soon after they go off feed, will usually recover in a few days. Delayed treatment results in the infection spreading and greater

cold. Insulated sidewalls. solid partitions, hovers over their sleeping quarters are things that can be done to keep them warm.

Cold pigs

Today, Oct. 7

Today and tomorrow.

respiratory and digestive troubles. When they are warm enough they will spread out in the sleeping area. Check temperatures down at floor level - not at means man-high levels.

CORN FODDER

Corn growers who are not making the crop into silage might consider the making of the corn stalks into bedding material. The market value of all livestock bedding is very high, and can be used on the farm or sold to others. After the corn is picked and the stalks dry, the corn can be shredded and baled.

This material makes very good bedding for box-stalls and feedlot pens; the fodder absorbs water rapidly and when shredded gives less trouble in mechanical

freezing weather. Watercooled 'motors should be treated with anti-freeze solutions, or drained after being used. Exposed water pipes need attention to keep from freezing. They may be buried at least 30 inches into the ground, or wrapped with electric heating cable.

Thawing frozen water pipes on a cold morning is not pleasant; frozen cooling systems in tractors and motors are expensive. Prevent these problems by getting ready for freezing weather in the near future.

many feeders will have more money tied up in their cattle this fall than ever before. Under these conditions, it is very important to keep losses to a minimum.

To do this the "eye of the master" is still most important. Feeders are urged to observe their cattle several times each day: cattle that are "slow" and keep to themselves, or do not come up and eat and drink normally, should be separated and treated. A thermometer is a "must" to detect serious infections.

mortaulity.

TO KEEP PIGS WARM

The extremely cold weather of the past two winters has resulted in high pig losses in the feedlot. Most farrowing operations have supplemental heat in the building to keep the baby pigs warm. However, when they are sold to the fattening operator, they often do not have warm enough quarters We urge that feeders be sure the pigs are com-fortable; when they pile up

Farm Calendar

Wednesday, Oct. 11 Third annual Fall Festival of Lebanon County Conthe Frederick County servation District board Farm Museum Assn. of directors meeting, 8 p.m. in Room 207 of the York County 4-H leader Lebanon Municipal Bldg., Lebanon.

and teen leader banquet. Monday, Oct. 9

Manheim Fair begins. Continues through the 13th. See page 108 for details.

Tuesday, Oct. 10 Lebanon County Holstein Club banquet, 7 p.m. at the Mount Zion Church social hall.

Thursday, Oct. 12 Elizabethtown Young

Farmers barn party. Friday, Oct. 13 Pennsylvania Egg

Marketing Association meeting, 7 p.m. at the Treadway Resort Inn. Lancaster.

RURAL ROUTE

By Tom Armstrong



Chorus to perform October 11

LANCASTER - The Lancaster Liederkranz Singing Society is hosting the 65-member all-male Ludenscheider Master Chorus from Luden-Scheid, Germany. The chorus, which has been compared with the same singing quality and precision as that of the prestigious 200-plus member Mormon Tabarnacle Choir, will be performing at Hensel Hall on the Franklin and Marshall College Campus.

It will be a 2-hour concert featuring sacred music, in German, a variety of classic works, as well as traditional folk songs and popular American favorites.

There will be just one performance, that taking place at 8 p.m. on Wednesday evening, October 11.