

Start Now To Control Vegetable Insects

Penn State Extension entomologists are urging vegetable growers to start early on control of insects this year, to prevent serious damage to vegetable crops and resulting loss of income through reduced yield and quality.

Many poor stands of limas, snap beans, sweet and field corn have been observed in past years, especially when the seed was planted in cool, wet soil. Much of this poor stand has been due to insects, mainly the seed-corn maggot.

To prevent this damage, all corn and bean seed should be treated with a combination insecticide-fungicide. This treatment is most effective if applied with water and an adhesive agent before planting.

Dieldrin is the preferred insecticide and there are a number of commercial "trade name" mixtures on the market. Follow directions on containers and be sure to purchase reliable products. If your dealer has already treated, do not retreat your seed. This is a waste of time and money and might even result in harm to the seed, offsetting the gains from treatment.

For wireworm control, application should be made just before or after plowing. Old sod is sometimes heavily infested with wireworms, although this part of the State has several species that pose infestation problems in all types of soil.

If application of treatment is made after plowing, the insecticide must be completely mixed with the top four to five inches of soil.

Here are recommended insecticides and treatment rates, PER ACRE:

Aldrin—6 lbs 50%, wettable powder, 6 qts. 2-E; Dieldrin—4 lbs. 50%, wettable powder, 5 qts. 1.5; Heptachlor—12 lbs 25% wettable powder, 6 qts. 2-E emulsion, and Chlordane—15 lbs. 40% wettable powder, 2 qts. 72% (8 lbs/gal) emulsion.

One wireworm treatment will last for at least 4 - 6 years. This treatment also will control cutworms, sod webworms, grubs and maggots.

CUTWORMS may be controlled by spraying or dusting infested fields. The insect is a special problem in land in sod last year. Treatment should be applied three to seven days before planting.

Do not use emulsion forms on the plants after setting, use dust or wettable powders. Following are suggested treatments, per acre amounts: DDT—3 lbs. 50% wettable powder, 3 qts. 25% emulsion, or 40 lbs 5% dust; Toxaphene—3 pts. 60% emulsion or 40 lbs., 5 per cent dust; Heptachlor—2 lbs 25% wettable powder or one qt 2-E emulsion, and Chlordane—3 lbs. 40% wettable powder, 1½ pts (8 lbs/gal) emulsion, or 30 lbs 5% dust.

Poison baits also are effective for cut worm control. Apply evenly over the field, at 25-30 lbs per acre in late afternoon or early evening for best results.

Mix the bait as follows: Bran—25 lbs; Water 3 gal. Toxicant—use one of the fol-

lowing—50% WP Aldrin, 4 oz. 50% WP Chlordane, 1 lb. or 50% WP Dieldrin, 4 Oz.

WIREWORM or MAGGOT protection on many plants can be obtained by adding insecticide to the transplanting water. Light infestations of cutworms also will be controlled. This is particularly effective with the following plants:

Cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, brussel sprouts, tomato-pepper and celery.

Use the following amounts of insecticide (only one) in 50 gallons of water:

Aldrin—½ lb. 50% wettable powder, 1 pt. 2-E emulsion; Heptachlor—½ lb. 25% WP, ½ pt. 2-E; Dieldrin ¼ lb 50% WP; Chlordane—¾ lb. 40% WP; ¼ pt. (8 lbs./gal.) emulsion and Lindane — ¼ pt. 5% emul.

MAGGOTS are especially injurious to cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, etc. in spring and early summer.

On plants set out during April and May, best maggot protection is obtained by using insecticide in the transplanting water followed by spraying at the base of plants 10-14 days after setting.

Spray is usually unnecessary in mid-season on late crops. Do not cultivate for a few days to disturb soil close to plants after applying.

Use one of the wettable powders in 100-150 gallons of water per acre: Aldrin—1 lb. 50%, Dieldrin—1 lb. 50 per cent, or Chlordane—4 lbs 40%.

For maggot control in seedbeds make a broadcast treatment of one of the insecticides recommended for wireworm control, before seeding and work into the top two to four inches of soil.

Where the broadcast treatment is not used, drench the seed bed after the plants show two pairs of leaves, with one of the wettable powders.

FLEA BEETLE control is usually needed on newly-set plants. Sufficient protection can often be obtained by dusting the plants before they are planted with one of the following dusts: 5% DDT; 5% Methoxychlor, or 1% Rotenone.

When control is needed after the plants are in the field spray with the following amounts of one wettable powder (per acre) 3 lbs. 50% DDT; 3 lbs 50% methoxychlor; 1 lb 50% Dieldrin, or 2 lbs 25% Heptachlor.

ASPARAGUS BEETLE control may best be obtained during cutting season by using a 1% Rotenone dust to avoid residue. After cutting is over, spray or dust with either DDT or Methoxychlor, same as for flea beetle.

CUCUMBER BEETLE control is started as soon as seedlings crack the soil on crops like cucumbers and melons. Use 5% Methoxychlor dust. As a spray use 1 lb. 50% Dieldrin WP or 3 lbs 50% Methoxychlor WP per acre. Make two or three applications at seven to ten day intervals when needed.

SLUG AND SNAIL control is obtained with Metaldehyde baits sold under various trade names. About 30 lbs of prepared bait are needed per acre or one lb to 1500 square feet. Repeat in seven to ten days.

CORN FLEA BEETLES are not expected to be a problem due to the winter cold and exposure this year. Best control is obtained on sweet corn by spraying just as first leaves are unfolding. Use either 1 qt. of 2-E Heptachlor or 1

This Week

in Washington

by Clinton Davidson

Variable Annuities

A recent Supreme Court decision placing companies that issue a relatively new form of annuity insurance under the Securities and Exchange Commission affords added protection to those who invest in order to provide income in their later years.

The decision applies only to Variable Annuities, so called because the income from such annuities varies with changes in the purchasing power of the dollar. They protect the holder against inflation that would reduce the buying power of his income from the annuity.

Through a regular annuity, you can purchase a fixed income for life. For example, a man aged 65 can pay \$10,000 to a life insurance company and receive \$783.30 a year for as long as he lives. The payment remains the same regardless of the purchasing power of the dollar.

Under the Variable Annuity plan the dollar amount of the annuity fluctuates up and down in accordance with the market value of the stocks in which the annuity company has invested its reserve fund. When stock prices rise the annuity increases, and when they decline the annuity does also.

Decision Ends Dispute

The S.E.C. claimed that a variable annuity is not life insurance but is essentially a security and that companies issuing the new form of annuity should be regulated by it under powers granted it by Congress.

The companies issuing variable annuities claim that these are life insurance contracts, the same as a fixed annuity, and therefore should be regulated by the state laws that govern life insurance. State laws covering life insurance vary state to state.

The life insurance field is one in which I worked full time from 1912 to 1938. During that period I wrote more life insurance each year than anyone else in the world. Based upon this experience, I believe the companies which issue variable annuities under S.E.C. regulation will be helpful to all those who purchase such annuities.

Regulatory Agencies

Two divisions of the S.E.C. will supervise the companies affected by the court decision. They must register with the Corporate Finance Division, and they will be regulated by the Division of Corporate Regulation.

Mr. Harry Heller, Assistant Director of the Corporate Finance Division, has been with the S.E.C. for more than 20 years and is well qualified to see that complete information regarding the issuing companies is available to all purchasers of variable annuities.

My experience indicates that the purchasers of variable annuities will be much better informed than the average purchaser of a life insurance policy.

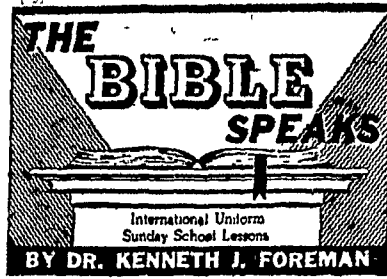
Mr. Lawrence Green, Assistant Director of the Division of Corporate Regulation, has also had more than 20 years experience with the S.E.C. and has made an outstanding record in regulating investment trusts, often called "Mutual Funds".

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qt of 15 lbs per gallon emulsion of Dieldrin per acre.

It is best to avoid cultivation for two weeks following spraying, so use with 2, 4-D for both weed and insect control.

THRIPS also have been controlled with this treatment in past years.



Bible Material: II Samuel 5 through 8; 8.
Devotional Reading: II Samuel 7:18-25.

Big Executive

Lesson for May 3, 1959

DAVID, as King of Israel, would not make nearly so large a splash in the modern world as he did in his time. For one thing, his kingdom was a large one, for him, but in our times it would seem to be pretty small. At its greatest extent it measured only about 350 miles north to south, and an average of about 120 east to west. Lay that down alongside the map of your own state, and it will not look enormous. Furthermore, kings are very unpopular nowadays. We cherish the few that are left, but more as curiosities than as vital necessities.



Dr. Foreman

Nevertheless, this ancient freebooter who rose to a throne, who hacked a kingdom out of the wrecks of other kingdoms, was a man of such strength of character personally that he has remained a figure of romance and religion combined, for centuries. It would not do us much good to think of him as king, for nobody around here has any ambitions to become a king. Still, most Americans do cherish the ambition of some day becoming an executive, the bigger the better; and we can do ourselves some good by thinking of David as a good example of a big executive.

For the People

The executive will always be with us. Whether you are operating a lifeboat or an orchestra or a college or a steel plant, there has to be a boss of some kind. People may not like particular bosses, but a man who thinks we'd better abolish all bosses doesn't know what he's talking about. The ancient king, like the modern business executive, is the policy-maker, he makes the decisions that affect his whole business. If he is any

Under God

David was first and foremost a man. He learned lessons the hard way, and it was that not even above the law of God, strictly speaking, own; it was God's will he was expected to do. God's representatives who ruled were God's people, they were his. Like came and went; only forever God is King of Lords. When J. B. Phillips translated Ephesians a happy thought came to Paul writes into the 20th century, he used "master" and "slave" realistic words. So warn employers that you are responsible. Employer! High office is in a business firm, a political position, a public trust, but it is a responsibility under God.

(Based on outlines of the Division of Christian National Council of the Christ in the U. S. Community Press Series)

Now Is The Time . . .

BY MAX SMITH



Max Smith

TO USE HOG PASTURE—The herd of swine should be given a lower feed costs by running on pasture. The brood sow and litter much better out on good forage confined to the barn and dry feeding pasture crop for other livestock will be satisfactory for hogs.

TO FERTILIZE THE FARM Pond Good pond management is required times in order to reap best returns. time of the spring the pond should be fertilized to encourage the growth of plankton in the pond and develop the greenish color; this color is destroyed out the rays of the sun and thus prevent the development of weeds and pond scum. At the rate of 50 pounds half acre of water the pond should get an application of complete fertilizer every two to three weeks until it is there. Fertilizers such as 8-8-4, 10-10-5 or 10-10-10 should be used.

TO KEEP OFF WET GROUND — During the season some folks get too anxious after a rain to work the soil when too wet. The heavy machinery does much worse in packing the soil when too wet than horses and mules of the past. Growers are urged to work the ground until a mud ball cannot be squeezed from the soil by squeezing it in your hand. Poor physical condition of the soil and lower yields may result from working in ground too wet.

TO BE CAREFUL OF MILK QUALITY—All herd owners are urged to be very careful of the refusal of milk by the buyer at any time. It is especially true of areas with wild garlic. Good management is essential; feed hay or other dry matter to the herd goes to pasture, and bring them from the area at least four hours before milking time. Bulk tanks much more milk is at stake if turned back. herd owners are urged to be very careful.

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