

FROM WHERE WE STAND

Chemicals Have A Language Of Their Own

Copper sulfate, lead arsenate, Bordeaux mixture — these are terms most of us are familiar with. How about Ferbam, Toxaphene Captan, Cube Scavin, Parathion, Malathion, Methoxychlor, Heptachlor, Chlordane, Methyl bromide, Dieldrin, Pyrethrins or pentachlorophenol?

We might go on with 2, 4 D, 2, 4, 4-T, acid or ester, Nabam DDT, Copper Naphthenate, Aldrin, Benzene Hexachloride or endrin, but we think you get the point.

Farm chemicals are becoming so complex it almost requires a whole new vocabulary just to talk about them.

Aside from the names we have such references as rate of application, volatility, tolerance residual effects, spreader-stickers, wettable powders, emulsions, dusts, sprays, defoliants, desiccants, herbicides, insecticides, fungicides and growth stimulators and retardants.

Imposing as the list seems to be it is only a partial list of terms used mainly in the pest control phase of farm chemicals. The whole realm of farm chemistry is so complex the average farmer can not begin to visualize the complexity of it.

Just a few years ago, agricultural insecticides were used primarily by cotton, citrus and fruit growers. Other farm chemicals likewise were used sparingly by the most progressive farmers and not at all by the majority.

During the past decade, however, new materials and new methods of handling chemicals have made insect control practical for nearly all crops. In the field of pharmaceuticals, the progress has been likewise swift and startling to the observer.

A survey among 315 Iowa farmers by the team of Bohlen and Beal of Iowa State University, shows that at least nine out of ten farmers are using at least one agricultural chemical in their farming operation.

A third of the Iowans interviewed said they were using only one of these six kinds of chemicals: Weed killers, soil insecticides, brush killers, crop insecticides, grass killers, and grain fumigants.

About 25 per cent of the farmers using chemicals used them only on fence rows, ditches, and roadsides, while many others used them only on a "spot" or limited basis on their field crops.

The cost of chemicals among the farmers interviewed ranged from zero to \$625 per year averaging out at \$47.02 a year. The survey presumably did not include such chemicals as pharmaceu-

tics, medicines, sanitation supplies, and feed additives which must certainly be considered a part of the farm chemical picture.

Is it any wonder, then, that farmers just shake their heads in confusion when the experts begin talking control measures in the technical terms which seem so familiar to them. To many of us who are not in the farm chemical business, the jargon of the experts sounds like a foreign language.

But with farming so complex, and the consumer demanding more and more in the way of quality products, farm chemicals are here to stay, and the picture will likely get more complex before it gets more simple.

All this to say that the American farmer had better learn to live with farm chemicals. It is impossible for any one man to know all there is to know about all chemicals, but the experts do know much more about certain ones than the average farmer can ever know. If the experts package chemical with label instructions, it behooves the farmer to read those instructions before using the chemical. It follows, then, that those unable to read, and this means especially children, are very likely unable to use many of the strong farm chemicals safely.

We are sure many tragedies could be averted each day if the user would only read and heed label instructions.

We can learn to LIVE with farm chemicals.

At least that's how it looks from where we stand.

It has been said before and can be said again: "can't the hot dog makers and the bakers of hot dog rolls get together on their arithmetic. The sausages come in packs of ten and the rolls in packages of eight, so not until you have to prepare 40 hot dogs does the count come out even. This is a lot of hotdogs. Maybe the kindly sausage makers like to think of the two spare ones going to the family pet, but the petless housewife with a tidy mind generally has to make pea soup the next day to use up the surplus."

—Baltimore Sun

To retard expansion of hog numbers, and to hold prices up, Denmark has been paying a subsidy on bred sows delivered for slaughter, according to the Foreign Agricultural Service. The subsidy was 6½ cents a pound dressed weight for sows at least half-way through gestation, and was limited to sows delivered during a specific three week period.

insect problems. It is about a week later than usual this year. Early sweet corn harvesting has started to slow down in much of Pennsylvania with the late crop not yet ready to pick. The early sweet corn had good yield and quality. Snap beans are still being harvested in the northern part of the State. Lima beans with good yields and quality are being processed in the Northwest. Late cabbage is coming on nicely as the early crop is declining. Cucumbers are being harvested with fair to good quality.

Most combining is done except in the northern counties where wheat and oats. Harvesting of wheat in the continue to be harvested. North is almost complete with good yields being reported. Oats continue to be combined in the northern counties. Harvesting of oats in the South is all but complete. Some oats are still being put in the silo because of the lodging that has taken place. Oat yields in the northern areas are good.

Corn continues to make good growth but could use more rain and hot weather. In some southern counties, corn is being affected by the dry conditions. The crop has started to enter the dented stage in some of the southeastern areas.

Crop Summary

Rain Delays Harvest Activities

Major harvesting activities continued this week until rain at the end of the week brought farm fieldwork to a stand still. Although the rain was badly needed in many areas of the county, the State Crop Reporting Service reported that in some southeastern areas dry conditions had affected the growth of corn and put a halt to fall plowing.

Pastures in the county are in excellent condition for this time of year and third crop of hay on many farms is showing good height.

Reports from farmers around the county indicate there may be a limited amount of corn going into the silo next week. Corn is entering the soft dough stage in many fields.

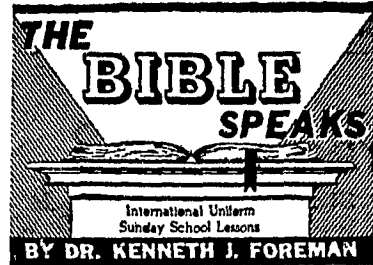
According to the weekly crop and weather summary issued this week by the State Crop Reporting Service, the picking of early apples continues with good quality and very little insect damage. A few areas have completed their early crop harvest. The bulk of the apples are sizing nicely and look very good. Hale Haven peaches are being harvested throughout the State with good quality

Other varieties now being picked include Sun-High Triogem and Red Havens. The rest of the short peach crop is of nice size and color.

Tomato processing plants are now operating in the Southeast and Southcentral areas of the State. Although the crop is ripening slowly, the cool dry weather was ideal for tomatoes to prevent rotting from taking place. The crop is of good quality with little disease or

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Bible Material: Acts 16 11-40
Devotional Reading: Romans 10 1-13.

Business Woman

Lesson for August 27, 1961

THE WOMAN known to history only as "Lydia" is unique among the women of the Bible. We hear nothing at all about her family. She was a business woman, engaged in selling the purple dye which was so fashion-



able in ancient times. She was presumably successful; we can guess this because the kind of thing she sold suggests customers in the upper brackets; but also because she owned a home economy flat but a house big enough to entertain quite a party of missionaries. Even before she became a Christian she was a praying woman, and a leader of other women. Presumably she had brains and charm, an admirable woman.

The Freedom of Women

What makes Lydia a stand-out is not that she became a Christian; the New Testament abounds in stories of people who became Christians. Nor yet that she was a woman, for many women were believers, from the very beginning. She stands out because of her independence of life. Women in Palestine always "belonged" to some one, as was true in most ancient cultures. But around the Aegean Sea women had more freedom. No one thought Lydia peculiar for her independent way of life.

It may seem strange that it took so long for the world to discover what Lydia knew very well; that it is no disgrace for a woman to branch out for herself in a man's world. This writer is personally acquainted with the first woman ever to graduate from a school of medicine in a certain state. In a small country churchyard in North Carolina there is a grave with the strange inscrip-

tion on the tombstone: S E Mount Holyoke Graduate 1845. The lady whose body was there was more proud of being a college graduate in 1845 than she was of her own name. You see has not been long since even in this "Christian" country a woman braved a good deal of ridicule and opposition when she branched out for herself. People should have read Lydia's story in Acts

The Wealth and Power of Women

It is a commonplace observation, even if somewhat exaggerated, that women are the wealthy sex. Besides all the money they control in their own right, they are the great spenders—and that is not intended in a mean way. A visit to the super-market or the department store will show who spends the family money. The men must believe that the women have good judgment otherwise they would lock up the family check-book. Women are probably far more powerful, as a sex, than men. If we ever really have peace, it will not be until women stand up and demand to der the responsibility for evangelizing the world, it will not be until the women really put their energies into missionary work.

A Long Line

There are some aspects of life in which most women outshine most men, and one of these is personalizing good works. A man will write you a check for your orphanage; but a woman wants to see the orphans. A man will recommend you to a good hotel, but a woman will invite you to her home. That was Lydia who did not say to her distinguished visitor: Sir, I wish you and your companions a pleasant stay in Philippi. She did indeed wish that but she did better, she went to some trouble to see that they were well treated, she invited the whole party to her own home. Lydia was among the first in a long line of women who have given active personal encouragement to the church and its leaders. When you think of the hostesses, counsellors, administrators, persuaders, teachers and benefactors financially and otherwise, in the church today, who are women, we may well wonder what the church would have been, had women been shut out!

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Now Is The Time . . .

BY MAX SMITH



MAX SMITH

TO INSPECT AND TREAT STORED GRAIN—The weather has been favorable for grain insects to get established in this year's wheat crop; also, the wheat was in the field for a long period of time which gives grain moth a better chance to get started. Stored wheat should be checked often for any signs of insect damage. Fumigants are on the market for this purpose and work best when air temperatures are from 65 to 70 degrees.

TO PREPARE SILO — Silo filling time with corn silage is at hand and many silos need some work on the inside before being filled. Many masonry silos may need some plastering or pointing of joints and pitted surfaces. The silo must be air-tight in order to prevent spoiling. When filling on top of old silage be sure that spoiled silage is removed and that the silage is not inhabited with rats.

TO OBSERVE CORN STORAGE CAPACITY — Another good corn crop is in the making on many local farms this means that normal silo and crib capacity may not be adequate to store the crop. The trench silo is one practical way of increase silage capacity at limited expense; a location with good drainage and near the feeding area is desired. With corn for grain additional cribs may be needed, the floors of barns and machinery do not offer sufficient air circulation for good drying. Plans are available for cribs at the Extension Office.

TO KEEP MILKING HERD IN GOOD CONDITION—Some pastures have decreased in grazing capacity in recent weeks. This means that extra hay and silage should be fed in order to maintain the flesh and production of the cow herd. Many dairymen have suffered for the entire winter when the herd was allowed to get down in flesh and production due to short pastures. The grazing of second or third cuttings of clover or alfalfa is recommended when possible.

TO PREPARE FOR WINTER OATS—Mid-September is a good time to seed winter oats in southeastern Pennsylvania. This crop should be seeded on well drained ground at the rate of 2 bushels of seed per acre. Norline or DuBois are the recommended varieties.