

# From Where We Stand . . .

## Don't Lose Your Weapon In The War

Alfalfa has been called the Queen of the Forages

If Alfalfa deserves this position, then the alfalfa weevil certainly must be called the King of Pests of the crop

A growing concern over this most destructive pest is being expressed by growers of alfalfa all over the country. For nearly 50 years after its introduction into this country, the weevil was content to attack alfalfa grown only in the 12 Western states. But in recent years the insect has begun to look for new lands to conquer and has expanded its operations to include most of the alfalfa growing areas in the Eastern states.

Last year alfalfa weevils were found in every county in Pennsylvania. Most of the states on the Atlantic seaboard are infested with the pest to a certain extent. Thus far, most of the plains states have been free of the insects, but the way the voracious little rascals multiply, entomologists feel it will be only a matter of time until these states have their share.

Farmers have been extremely anxious to get this forage crop nuisance under control, but unfortunately the weevil is providing a formidable opponent.

Doing nothing at all to control the insect can be an expensive mistake. If no control were used, the state of Virginia alone estimates that the yearly loss would be two and a half million dollars

Unfortunately the hungry little pests (the larval stage does the damage) do not confine their appetites to alfalfa. The weevil can and does inflict heavy damage on other legumes such as sweet clover and ladino

Why has this insect become such a threat?

When it was introduced into this country many of its natural enemies did not come with it. Unchecked by natural enemies, the chewers thrived and multiplied. With no natural checks on its production, the weevil became an enemy of man and man had to devise ways to control it.

Chemicals were developed, and while they did not eliminate the threat, they did hold the pest bounds.

Now many of the most effective chemicals are coming under more and more severe scrutiny by health officials. Most of the complaints about the chemicals have come about through misuse of materials and every violation of prescribed use opens the door to more severe criticism

Unless farmers want to be deprived of their most effective weapon in this war against the King of Pests, every person on a spray rig must abide by the letter of the law on label restrictions

We can't afford to be disarmed when we are in the midst of a battle to save our most valuable livestock feed

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

### STANDARD FERTILIZER

A standard balanced house plant fertilizer applied according to manufacturer's directions goes much further in producing healthy house plants than unproven mystery ingredients, advises Ms Lynn Smith, extension floriculturist at The Pennsylvania State University.

### WOOD ROOF TRUSSES

Wood roof trusses are used for roof framing in one out of every two new houses built at the present time.

## Capital Leasing

A comparatively new method for farmers to obtain operating capital has been receiving attention recently.

Capital leasing, an impressive name, is simply a way for farmers to get the use of major items in the farm business — machinery, equipment and buildings — by renting rather than owning them. Some plans have been developed for leasing hogs, and dairy and beef cattle. A few dairymen in Lancaster County have reported leasing cows when they needed extra milk but did not feel they could afford to buy cows or wanted to wait for replacement heifers from their own herd.

The major advantages of the plan seem to be that a new building, equipment or improvement can be obtained with no (or very little) down payment, and that the rental payments are tax-deductible as operating expense.

Usually, however, rentals are high enough and the leasing period long enough that the farmer using the plan pays for complete ownership in the end.

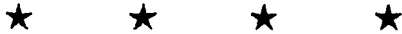
Capital leasing is not the only way — perhaps not even the best way — to secure needed improvements or added equipment.

It will pay to borrow money if it can be reinvested in the business where it will earn more than the interest rate on a loan.

We suggest that before a farmer decides to pay rents, which usually include interest plus a carrying charge and a profit for the company, he explore all the normal credit sources available. Local banks, Federal Land Banks, and Production Credit Associations regularly make loans to qualified farmers. Many times farmers can make use of family credit backing, use real estate to provide mortgage credit, or in some instances qualify for loans from the Farmers Home Administration.

These institutions are in the business of supplying capital for qualified operations. After these sources have been investigated, there may be some instances in which leasing equipment and buildings could earn added income for a farmer, but we believe the lending institutions should be tried first.

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



### Pressurized Women

A little woman exerts big pressure on wood floors says the University of Illinois forestry department. A 120-pounder standing on a single stiletto heel exerts about 2,000 pounds of pressure per square inch, and 8,000 pounds when she walks



### Dairyman's Nightmare

Pipe fitters dream can be a dairyman's nightmare warns Warren A. Dodge, Vermont University dairy specialist, who points out that too many elbows and nipples in milking machine lines can hamper vacuum pressure.



## Love Your Neighbor

Lesson for April 26, 1964

Background Scripture: Luke 11:25-37; John 1:7-9; 1 John 4:16 through 19; Devotional Reading: 1 John 2:7-11.

EVERYBODY HAS heard the Bible sentence: Love your Neighbor. But not everybody does love his neighbor, and most people are not too sure what loving your neighbor would mean. If you love your neighbor, do you have



to move into his house or let him move into yours? If you love your neighbor, will you pay his bills before you pay your own? If you love all your neighbors, will you treat them all ex-

actly alike? The writer once lived on a street with a preacher and a burglar. Should the burglar and the preacher be treated just the same? These may be foolish questions, but the fact that they can be asked shows how confused we can get about "love."

It would not be an exaggeration to say that every book in the Bible, with very few exceptions is about how to live with one's neighbors, but the writer John (one of our Lord's closest friends) has a way of taking a simple word and turning it around and around in a leisurely sort of way, letting the light shine from it as it were. John can be very suggestive.

"There is no fear in love" Instead of writing us an essay on love and answering all the questions we can think of, John says this and that about love, every line revealing Let us think about three of these sayings, each of which has something to say about neighbor-love. First, John says there is no fear of love. This is obvious, but people often forget it. How can I love the Russians, some one will ask, when I can't trust them? John would say: You can't. You can't love

those you distrust. You have no trust because you are afraid, and it is the same on the other side of the curtain. Well, how can I get confidence about people I shall always distrust? John says that perfect love is the cure for fear, "perfect love casts out fear."

"We love because . . ." But John offers another thought. The kind of love that drives out fear is not ordinary human love, attraction, desire. It is something divine. "We love because He loved us" he says, and that puts it into words of one syllable. If we wait till our neighbors are all lovable, we shall have to wait a lifetime, maybe, or longer. Loving is not the same as liking. Liking means approving. But when God loves us — we may be everlastingly grateful — He does not wait for us to be likable. He loves every man completely; but where is the man whom God completely likes, just as he is? The love our neighbor inspires in us may be a feeble thing, the love which God's love kindles in our hearts is not weak. It is strong enough to cast out fear.

This may sound dreadfully sentimental. But John does not mean to suggest for a minute that love is a mere emotion. He connects it with obedience. If love to one's neighbor is sentiment and emotion alone, it may lead to our dealing foolishly or harmfully with him. But if in loving we begin to live by the commandments of God, then love is laced with wisdom.

### Love the parent, love the child

John shows a still higher way toward love. For him, and for many great saints, love to man comes out of love to God. John's point is: If you love God you will love God's children. Just as you may see a child playing in the street and think nothing of it, till you discover he is the little child of a person you love and admire, and then you will hurry to get that child out of the street and into a safe place. Knowing who is the father makes the difference. So in your dealings with others, knowing who is their father makes all the difference in the world. It may seem odd to us that God has children in all colors and in all places; but that is the way it is, and the circle of "neighbor" is no narrower than the love of God.

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## Now Is The Time . . .

BY MAX SMITH

### To Soil Test For Corn Contest

Official Entry Blanks for the 1964 Five-Acre Corn Contest are now available. One requirement is that the field must have a complete soil test. The best time for this test is prior to planting so that the soil needs can be applied. Additional information comes with the Entry Blank.

### To Follow Spray Directions

The producer of any food product cannot afford to take the risk of careless handling and use of sprays and chemicals. Farmers must make every effort to produce a quality product at all times. The consumer will be protected against any danger of spray residues. All producers are urged to read



MAX SMITH

and follow the directions on the container or package. You cannot afford to do otherwise

### TO MAKE QUALITY FORAGE

The first cutting of hay or silage is less than a month away on many local farms. This means that definite plans must be made for this forage. The proper stage of maturity is most important in order to get maximum feed value. The direct-cut method of making grass silage is to be discouraged; wilting will give higher quality feed. Winter rye should be cut at heading time (don't wait for soft grain) and some feed additive mixed as a preservative.

### TO PLANT SILAGE CORN THICKER

Livestock producers cannot overlook the value of corn silage as an outstanding source of feed nutrients. Many growers can increase their tonnage per acre by planting thicker. This will vary from farm to farm but we recommend the kernels to be dropped 10 to 15% thicker for silage corn. Greater yields of corn silage are possible on many local farms.

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