

STIHL

It could be the last chain saw you'll buy.

Here's why:

- 1 Its precision made cylinder is designed to last longer. In fact, twice as long.
- 2 Hot chamber magnesium die-casting makes the housing tougher. It also makes it lighter.
- 3 The fuel and oil openings are on top, so you won't spill one when you fill the other.
- 4 The large metal fuel tank stores more fuel. Engine operating efficiency keeps it there longer.
- 5 The stainless steel fuel filter filters out everything but the fuel.
- 6 The faster the chain moves, the faster the gear driven automatic oil pump pumps. But it only pumps when the chain is moving, which saves you oil when it's not.
- 7 The oil tank is designed so you won't have to stop for oil before you stop for fuel.
- 8 The twin level air intake design keeps the engine cool and running. And that keeps you cool and cutting.
- 9 The sprocket-nosed guide bar increases power and helps eliminate friction. Which helps eliminate wear. Which helps eliminate broken chains as well as the time and money it takes to replace them.
- 10 A threaded stainless steel insert keeps you from stripping out the spark plug hole. And that keeps you from having to buy a new cylinder to replace it.
- 11 A piston ported cylinder rather than an outdated reed valve system adds power to the engine, life to the saw, and nothing to the cost.
- 12 A sophisticated muffler makes it quieter, so you'll be able to hear yourself thinking about what you're doing.
- 13 The muffler is enclosed in the housing. If you've ever burned yourself on a hot muffler, you'll know why.
- 14 With over 4,000 Stihl dealers across the country, parts and service are no problem. That is, if you ever need parts or service.
- 15 We invented the chain saw 50 years ago. Everything we learned about chain saws and woodcutting in those 50 years has been incorporated into the Farm Boss. Quite frankly, no other saw in the world could touch it.
- 16 Because it's a Stihl. ON SALE NOW AT

John L. Stauffer

Goodville, Pa.
215-445-6175



Regulations boost

(Continued from Page 1)

involved in clearing pesticides is a result of the public's increased environmental awareness, an EPA spokesman told Lancaster Farming. The result is additional safety and health protection which the public is willing to bear. Acknowledging that this new awareness and approach to chemicals has saddled chemical companies with increased costs, the EPA spokesman said much of the agency's work involves reviews of old chemicals, let alone clearing new ones.

"It's a new ballgame — one which didn't exist in 1955," the spokesman added.

Under present government patent rulings, exclusive rights to a chemical are good for 17 years. During that time, no one but the registrar of a product may manufacture or sell it. There's a catch, though. As soon as a compound shows possibilities as a pesticide, herbicide or fungicide, the company developing it will immediately apply for a patent to protect their discovery. But, not an ounce may be merchandised until

the compound is thoroughly tested and approved by various agencies. And, that may take up to eight out of the 17 exclusive-rights years to accomplish.

Holding the two heaviest hatchets over the newly-developed chemicals are the federal Environmental Protection Agency and Pennsylvania's Department of Environmental Resources.

"EPA keeps changing their regulations on test data requirements," Cunningham notes. "More and more samplings and results continue to be required."

Researchers hunting marketable chemicals must first determine on what crops a new compound might be effective.

"A crop must be profitable enough for growers to buy the chemicals to use on it," adds the technician. Growers of specialty crops are probably the first to suffer from the huge costs incurred in proving test data. Companies are increasingly reluctant to begin multi-million dollar research programs on compounds with obviously limited demand.

Determining rates of usage is the next step in development. What applied poundage per acre will benefit the crop? How much more will destroy it? It may take up to three years of planting and lab scrutinizing

to computerize the needed data on promising products.

If a chemical make-up shows its worth after the initial steps, the pointed fingers of intense environmental screening become the next challenge.

All plant chemicals must pass residue tests. How long must the product be withdrawn before harvesting the fruits or vegetables for human consumption? Does it pose any potential health problems to picking crews?

If the crop is for animal feedstuffs, like alfalfa or clover, long-term tests must be carried out on herds of animals. Is any residue coming through the milk, meat, or eggs? Are there side effects to the animals themselves? Finding answers to these questions comprise one of the most crucial and time-consuming steps in the complicated procedure.

Grains such as wheat and corn, which may be destined for use in processed flours and cereals, add another angle to testing. Does the chemical show up in the flour, and thus eventually in the loaf of bread or box of cornflakes brought home by American consumers?

Chemicals are also scrutinized intensely as to how they might affect nature. Any spraying done over fields and streams may also involve the Department of the Interior. Census

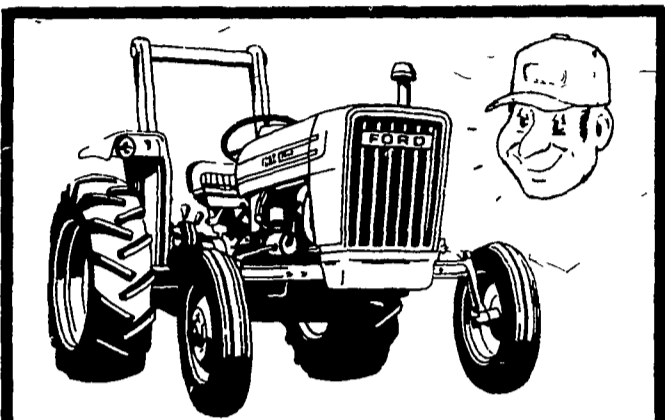
checks before and after spraying will be made of birds and wildlife, as well as on the insects they consume as food. Honeybees must not be harmed. Aquatic insects and larvae can not be killed, because they, too, are part of the food chain of fish and water-based species.

"You've got to get all the bad guys while not harming the good guys," is Cunningham's summation of the entire process. "But it protects the environment, it protects the grower, and it protects the company."

In line with the increasing regulations, farmers across Pennsylvania will be required after October 1 to be certified for purchase and use of all chemicals bearing the warning symbol of the skull and crossbones. As a representative of the sellers of these products, Cunningham feels that certification will be beneficial in the long run.

"The full-time farmer is in business to feed people and make money, not kill his crop," he states. "It'll make him more aware of potential dangers."

"And what it will also do is to keep the average homeowner, or the guy with a few acres of corn, from buying toxic compounds. That's who is most likely to not read the label and adhere to usage directions — and end up getting himself in trouble," concluded Cunningham.

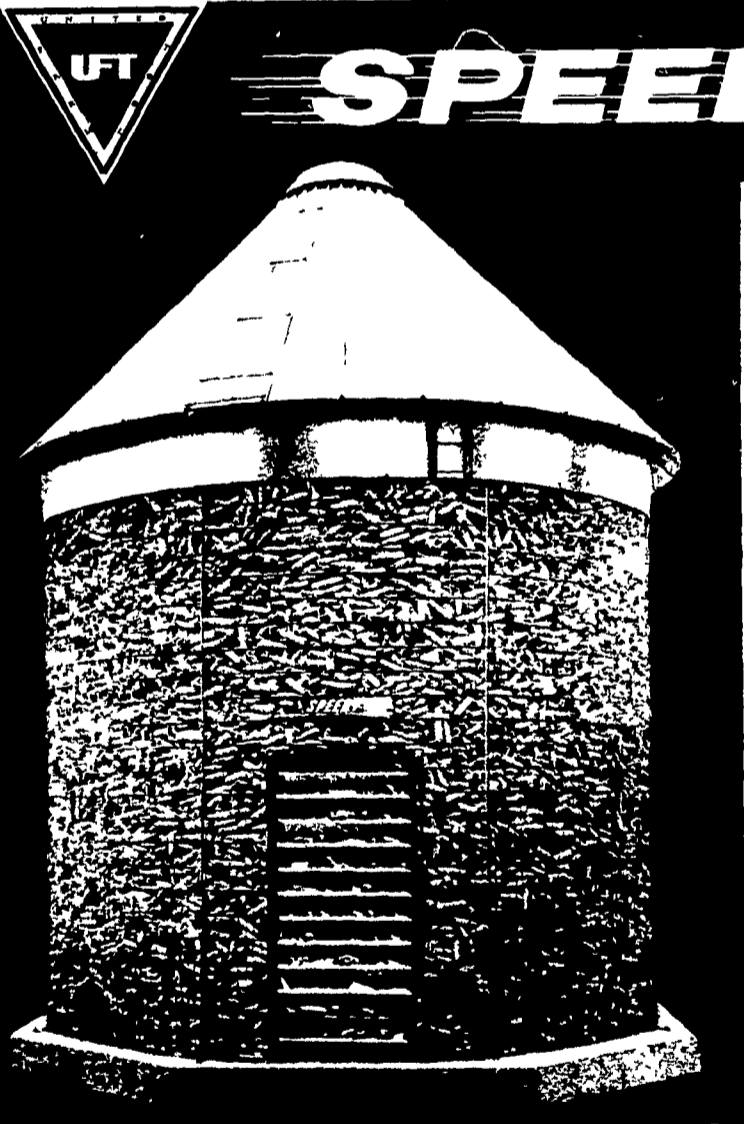


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