golfing

The most frequent comments about the differences of our counties usually related to our winding roads and hilly landscapes. Also the highways were much more crowded in Pennsylvania. They took pictures of the farmland because they were able to stand in the country and see many farms around them as well as in the distance.

In Kansas you can look toward the horizon and see one or two farms in the distance. The Pennsylvania Farmers were busy baling alfalfa grass for hay, while the Kansas Farmers were baling prairie grass.

John Scherman explained how they bale their hay into large square bales similar to our round ones in Lancaster County. His family farms 2,000 acres compared to the average Lancaster County farm of 100 acres.

Many of the 4-H'ers were anxious to see covered bridges. Lancaster County had many to offer throughout the county. The Amish customs and way of life were fascinating and interesting to all of them.

Lancaster County bank barns and large chicken and swine houses were new to them also. Many of the 4-H'ers raised swine, but on a much smaller scale.

Large operations common in Lancaster County are not found in Kansas. Kansas farm fields are large and square since all the roads are laid out in square miles. Our fields seemed small and any angular shape possible.

Towns were miles apart in Kansas. Lancaster County towns are located quite close to each other. They could not believe how close the houses were built to each other and how close to the streets the houses are set.

At the farewell party the 4-H club served a pig roast. This also was new to Kansas. They do lots of beef roasts but not pig roasts. Other new foods to our guests were red beet eggs, whoopie pies, shoofly pie, chocolate shoofly pie, subs, cheese steaks, chicken pot pie and peanutbutter pie.

There were many happy memories made as the two groups lived together for one week. This was evidenced by the hugs and tears present as they said their "farewells" at the airport. The letters have been passing in the mail as they continue their new friend-

ships and relive the memories made the past two years.

The Lancaster County 4-H Exchange Club with the Kansas Miami County junior leaders during their stay in Pennsylvania. Standing left to right, Neil Wenger, John Scherman, Jessica

UNIVERSITY PARK, (Centre Co.)—Butterfly fanciers' spirits soar with thousands of the si

monarch butterflies from late August to early October as the regal insects begin their annual migration from the eastern United States and Canada back to Mexi-

Astute and sharp-eyed central Pennsylvanialns can see the butterflies on their long trek home, says an expert in Penn State's College of Agricultural Sciences, because monarchs prefer the favorable wind patterns coming off the Bald Eagle Ridge that borders the Allegheny Mountains.

"They catch the thermal drafts off the ridge and glide up to about 1,500 feet, where they can travel up to 200 miles a day," explains Dr. Robert Snetsinger, professor of entomology.

According to Snetsinger, monarchs follow the same migratory Culbertson, Joy Young, Christy Strickler, Nate Scherman, Patrick Strausbaugh, Will Baxter, and Matt Strickler. Middle row, Brett Haffener, Suzannah Hoover, Janette Hightower, Sarah Strick-

Monarch Butterflies

path every year, often stopping to rest and recuperate at day's end in the same location (and often the same tree) year after year. Pennsylvanians, particularly those who live near monarch stopovers, have a chance to see the insects congregate in groups of 200 to 400 on the branch of a tree.

Snetsinger says one of the best places to see monarchs this year is on Route 504 near Black Moshannon State Park.

"Monarchs are very social insects," says Snetsinger. "When they reach Mexico to overwinter, there are millions of them covering the trees in some eight mountainous areas."

Entomologists are not certain why the butterflies travel the same route every spring, but tagging studies have proven that the individuals from Mexico make it all the way back to the eastern U.S. and central Canada. "The

ler, Melissa McCardell, Jill Eichorn, Aaron Ranck, and Jeff Lefevre. Front row, Seth Vopat, Lacy Moyer, Megan East, Suzanne Jones, Diana Scherman, and Maggie Strausbaugh.

## Migrate

Lancaster Farming, Saturday, October 8, 1994-B29

ultimate reason they migrate northward is to eat the abundant milkweed in the eastern United States," Snetsinger says.

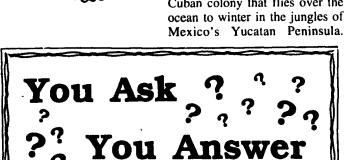
"They return south because it's too cold to survive the northern winters and their milkweed food sources die off as well."

Although some rugged individual monarchs make the entire journey from Mexico to Canada, Snetsinger describes the exodus as a multi-generational trip. The monarchs remain inactive from November to February in their high-altitude wintering site about 50 miles west of Mexico City. "The site is a natural icebox. The monarchs don't freeze, but it's cold enough so that they don't lose energy," Snetsinger says.

In February and March, the monarchs fly down to lower elevations, feed and mate. The insects then travel into Texas, where the monarchs lay eggs and continue the migration.

Snetsinger pointed out that there are several other monarch wintering sites. Perhaps the most famous one is in northern California near Pacific Grove. Those monarchs migrate to Oregon, Washington and western Canada before returning to Mexico. Other colonies exist in Florida and Arizona. Snetsinger knows of one Cuban colony that flies over the ocean to winter in the jungles of Mexico's Yucatan Peninsula.





(Continued from Page B28)

QUESTION — Kenneth Hixon, Warfordsburg, would like the complete address for the Schrader Co. that makes automotive tire repair accessories. He needs parts for #5235 valve vulcanizing tool.

ANSWER — Here are some more suggestions for removing perspiration odor from clothing from a Lehighton reader and others. Spong white vinegar on the area and let set for at least 30 minutes before washing the garment. Or rub the area with a moistened cake of homemade soap. Or try rubbing a paste on the spot and launder as usual. Make sure you use a good quality laundry detergent. Sometimes it helps to switch brands.

ANSWER — Shirley Baer, New Freedom, wanted hand-made aluminum made during the late 1930s and 1940s, especially those with designs of animals, flowers, and fowl. Bonnie Brockmeyer, 643 Red Oak Drive, Bel Air, Md. 21014 or call 410-836-5945, has more than 500 pieces. Many of these pieces are very unusual pieces with markings. The best hours to call are between 9 a.m. and noon or after 8:30 p.m.

ANSWER — C. Van Horn, Mt. Pleasant Mills, wanted to know what works and is safe to remove yellow and grease stains from old china dishes, especially ironstone. Thanks to a reader who said that dishes should be washed in hot water with Cascade or Palmolive dishwasher detergent. Use rubber gloves. If the dishes are not very valuable, you may wash them in the dishwasher on the no-heat cycle.

ANSWER — M. Carver wanted to know how to handle cabbage. Thanks to a reader who wrote that it may be harvested and used immediately when the heads feel firm. When freezing weather comes, the cabbage may be stored in a dry, cool cellar. Pull the whole stalk and set in in a tub or bucket. Or, preserve by making saurkraut or by blanching and freezing.

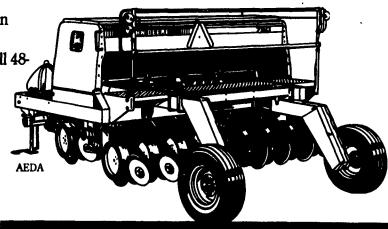
ANSWER — A reader wanted to know how to remove cloudiness from clear crystal. Thanks to a reader who said crystal may be brightened by soaking it in white vinegar and then washing by hand in a good quality dish detergent.



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