

# Lancaster Farming

## OPINION

### Pa.'s 'International' Farm Show

Beginning next Tuesday, Oct. 2 and continuing to Oct. 8, the Keystone International Livestock Exposition (KILE) kicks off its 45th year at the Farm Show Complex in Harrisburg.

The show is recognized nationally as a showcase of the nation's top beef cattle, swine, sheep, and horses.

A lot of people, editor included, believe this is our "national" and truly "international" Farm Show. Because it is open to exhibitors from all over the country, there is an eclectic mix of breed genetics, of show personalities, of the wondrous beliefs that provide a common weave among those who live and promote agriculture.

While the state Farm Show general rules category, paragraph 3, clearly states that all exhibits must have been "grown, made, or fashioned in Pennsylvania," for KILE, instead, exhibitors can grow, make, or fashion those same exhibits from all over the country even the world.

More than 4,100 entries are expected for this year's KILE, which will offer a record \$200,000 in premiums.

2001 has been designated the "Year of the Sheep," and promoters have notified us that "sheep exhibitors will receive special attention as part of the effort to increase public awareness of the sheep industry," according to a release. The breeds include Cheviot, Columbia, Corriedale, Dorset, Hampshire, Merino, Montadale, Oxford, Rambouillet, Shropshire, Southdown, Suffolk, and Tunis.

For beef exhibitors, KILE is a Simmental "Progress Through Performance" show and is the Eastern Regional Hereford Classic Show. Other breeds are similarly spotlighted, as well as the state's dynamic equine industry. Swine will be represented by eight different purebred breeds, in addition to junior barrows. Other major youth-oriented and breed events are planned as well.

Hundreds of collegiate, FFA, and 4-H students from several states participate in KILE. And a "tantalizing assortment of foods prepared by various Pennsylvania commodity groups," according to the release, will be available.

For more information, contact Beverly Gruber, executive secretary of the Pennsylvania Livestock Association, in New Tripoli at (610) 767-5026.

**FARM CALENDAR**

- Saturday, September 29**  
 Mason-Dixon Harvest Festival and Craft Show, Fairgrounds, Delta, 10 a.m.-5 p.m.  
 Cambria County Farm/Home Safety Day Camp, Cambria County Fairgrounds, Ebsburg, 9 a.m.-4 p.m.  
 National Weather Service Forecast Office and Middle Atlantic River Forecast Center, State College, Open house, 10 a.m.-3 p.m.  
 Deer Hunter Workshop, Rembrandt Sportsmen's Club, St. Benedict, 9:15 a.m.-2 p.m.  
 Vermont Sheep and Wool Festival, Killington, Vt., (802) 446-3325.  
 Home Greenhouse Construction and Management Program, Franklin County extension, Chambersburg, 8:30 a.m.-3:30 p.m., (717) 263-9226.  
 Adams County Farm-City Festival, Eisenhower National Historic Site and Farm, near Gettysburg, 10 a.m.-3 p.m.  
 The Great Insect Fair, Penn State Campus, University Park.  
 Hay Field Pasture Management Workshop, University of Delaware Extension, Newark, Del., 9:30 a.m.-noon.
- Sunday, September 30**  
 Family Day On The Farm, Rumble Way Farms, Mark and Robin Way, Colora, Md., (410) 996-5280.  
 SYFC Picnic, Graywood Farms, Steve, Joseph, and Byron Graybeal, 1 p.m., (717) 786-2151 ext. 2072.
- Monday, October 1**  
 Holidaysburg Community Fair,

- thru Oct. 4.  
 Master Gardener Classes, Westminster, Md., thru Oct. 5, (410) 386-2760.
- Tuesday, October 2**  
 Keystone International Livestock Exposition (KILE), Farm Show Complex, Harrisburg, thru Oct. 8.  
 PennAg Poultry Council Golf Outing, Foxchase Golf Course, Stevens, 11:30 a.m. lunch.  
 Dairy Feeder's Training Workshop, Lebanon county extension office, 9:30 a.m.-3 p.m.  
 ADA District Meeting, Chautauqua and Cattaraugus counties, Randolph Fire Hall, 8 p.m.  
 Pasture Walk, Clarion County, Todd Beichner's Scenic Ridge Farm, Shipperville, 1:30 p.m.  
 Pa. Farm Bureau Host a Political Education and Awareness Conference, Penn State Conference Center, 10 a.m.-5 p.m.
- Wednesday, October 3**  
 New Holland Farmers' Fair, New Holland, thru Oct. 6.  
 ADA District meeting, Pacific Restaurant, (716) 377-1778.  
 Ohio Woodland Steward Program, Dutch Valley Restaurant, Tuscarawas, Ohio, (740) 732-2381.  
 World Dairy Expo, Madison, Wis., thru Oct. 7.  
 Frederick, Md. Soil Conservation District Banquet, New Midway Fire Hall, New Midway, Md., 7 p.m.  
 Youth Safety Day, Alparan Park, Towanda, 9 a.m.-2 p.m.
- Thursday, October 4**  
 Adams County Farm Bureau  
 (Turn to Page A41)

**Now Is The Time**  
 By Leon Ressler  
 Lancaster County Extension Director

**To Be Safe, Courteous When Moving Farm Equipment On The Highway**

Harvest season means that there will be a lot of farm equipment moving on our highways in the weeks ahead. In recent years, traffic volumes have increased and farm equipment has increased in size, and this is a recipe for potential problems. One can reduce the potential hazards by following some common-sense guidelines.

First make sure all lights are working on your equipment. Replace any missing, damaged or faded slow-moving vehicle emblems on the back of each piece of equipment. Only move your equipment during daylight hours. Although weather can disrupt the best made plans, arrange your work as much as possible so your equipment can be moved over the road during these hours.

Finally be courteous and pull over to let the cars behind you pass whenever the shoulder of the road is wide enough. When the line behind you gets long, impatient drivers following you may try to pass at unsafe locations such as on a hill or around a curve. While any resulting accidents may be the unsafe drivers fault, you could find yourself in a very dangerous situation. It is true that the opportunities to pull over are rather limited for our largest equipment. However, I have followed farmers

who didn't pull over for many miles even though there was some opportunities to do so. This creates a bad image for agriculture and could put the operator of the farm equipment at unnecessary risk when trailing vehicles attempt to pass.

**To Be Aware Of Pest Management Information Center**

Change is a constant in the pest management industry. It is a time consuming task to try to keep up with the many changes in this business. The Penn State Pest Management Information Center maintains an information network to keep Pennsylvanians up to date on changes affecting the industry in our state.

Staff at the center monitor EPA actions published in the federal register, trade publications, and Websites to keep up with changes, which could affect Pennsylvania's pest managers. The information is made available in user-friendly format and published in newsletters, on the Center's Website and through an e-mail network.

The Center also cooperates with and supports the Pennsylvania Integrated Pest Management Program's efforts to provide a variety of pest management recommendations at a central Website location. The university's pest information resources are compiled into 18 categories and can be found at the Website under "IPM Problem Solvers at Penn State." This information can be found at the Pennsylvania IPM homepage (<http://paipm.cas.psu.edu/>) or at the Pest Management Information Center homepage (<http://pested.psu.edu/infocenter/>). For more information, contact the Center's manager, Bill Hoffman, at (814) 865-1074 or [wjh100@psu.edu](mailto:wjh100@psu.edu).

**To Control Grain Storage Pests**

As we enter the harvest season it is important to be aware of the losses that insects pests can cause in your operation. Robert Anderson, Lancaster County agronomy agent, reports that it is estimated more than \$31.5 million worth of farm-stored grain is lost each year because of pests in storage.

Once grain in storage is infested, it is very difficult and costly to treat. Anderson suggests that the old saying, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," is true with stored grain pests. The ounce of prevention for preventing problems in farm-stored grains include a thor-

ough cleaning of the storage facility, a residual pesticide on the storage structure, and an insecticide treatment of the grain as it is put into storage for an extended period.

Anderson offers the following advice on controlling insect pests in stored grain. The first step is the thorough cleaning of the storage facility. This is a key item and perhaps an area often overlooked. It is necessary to clean the walls, floor, ceiling, and any ledges where grain or grain dust will accumulate and harbor insect pests.

Don't overlook those areas under vented flooring or vent ducts when cleaning. Old grain left anywhere in or around the storage facility could be harboring insects or insect eggs, which can infest the new grain. When cleaning grain bins, a little extra care will pay off. Don't forget to clean the area surrounding the storage facility. Piles of old grain, tall weeds, or contaminated feedbags are a few things to be looking for. Another important cleaning job is the harvesting and handling equipment. Old grain or grain dust in combines, wagons, or trucks can re-infest cleaned bins.

After a good cleaning, spray the storage area with a residual spray material. The number of pesticides listed for such use is limited but those on the list do a good job at a reasonable cost and are safe to work with. Don't forget to spray below those false floors. For a list of registered pesticides for use in grain storage facilities, check the Penn State Agronomy Guide. Before using any of the listed materials, always read and follow the label. Labels do change from time to time; the label on the product you buy should have the latest proper use and safety precaution noted.

Finally, if the grain will be stored for an extended time-period, spray the grain as it is put into storage. Consult the Agronomy Guide for the latest recommended products and follow the directions on those products. In addition to proper cleaning of structures, proper harvesting will go a long way in insuring the storage of grains on the farm. Adjust equipment to eliminate the breaking of grain kernels and the removal of dust. Broken grain kernels and grain dust increase the risk of molds and some insect pest damage.

**Quote of the Week:**  
 "I'm a great believer in luck, and I find the harder I work the more I have of it."  
 — Thomas Jefferson

**THE BIBLE SPEAKS**

BY LAWRENCE W. ALTHOUSE

**FOR YOUR SAKE**

**Background Scripture:**  
 John 11:1-44.  
**Devotional Reading:**  
 John 11:17-27.

In the story of Lazarus, there are some interesting uses of the word "love." The first of these is when word first reaches Jesus about the illness of his friend Lazarus. The sisters of Lazarus — Mary and Martha — send Jesus this message: "Lord, he whom you love is ill" (11:3). It would have been enough to simply tell Jesus that Lazarus was seriously ill, but Mary and Martha remind Jesus that he loves Lazarus.

They are presuming upon the special friendship which their family has enjoyed with Jesus. Isn't that a bit like our prayers — we remind God of something we know he already knows. We don't have to tell him all these things, but we put them in for emphasis.

The second reference to the love of Jesus comes when he arrives in Bethany and goes to the tomb of Lazarus. He is deeply moved by the weeping of Mary and some of the other mourners. When they show him the tomb of Lazarus, John tells us simply: "Jesus wept. So the Jews said, 'See how he loved him!' But some of them said, 'Could not he who opened the eyes of the blind man have kept his man from dying?'" (11:35-37). Jesus wept, not

at the death of Lazarus — for he intended to raise him — but because he was moved by the grief of Mary and Martha.

**If Jesus Loves Us . . .**  
 It is a fair question, isn't it? If Jesus loves us, then why doesn't he keep us from disabling illness and even death itself? Why do we have to suffer tragedy and loss?

But, as we have previously noted, God does not always save us from our crosses but on them. Jesus did not come into the world to raise millions of the dead as he raised Lazarus. He came, rather, to make us victors over death.

Raising Lazarus from the dead was a sign pointing to the truth that Jesus is Lord of both the living and the dead. In raising Lazarus from his tomb, Jesus is assuring us that "I am the resurrection and the life; he who believes in me, though he die, yet shall he live . . ." (11:25).

The delay of Jesus at the news of Lazarus' illness was an opportunity to demonstrate a greater level of love. He delayed, not despite the fact that he loved Lazarus, but because he loved him. Sometimes God, in his infinite wisdom, knowing what we cannot know or understand, seems to delay in responding to our need. We see it as a lack of response to our prayers, but that is simply because we see only the short-run picture.

As Martha and Mary said to Jesus, "Lord, if you had been here, my brother would not have died," so we reproach our Lord because we think he has ignored or refused our plea. But the delay, although it may frustrate and discourage us, may, like the death and raising of Lazarus, ultimately be to the glory of God and his son Jesus. That is why Jesus told his disciples, "Lazarus is dead; and for your sake I am glad that I was not there, so that you may believe" (11:14,15).

**Let Us Also Go**

It is interesting to note the various reactions to Jesus' mysterious delay. Realizing that going up to Jerusalem probably means great danger, Thomas, with more courage than faith, says to the disciples: "Let us also go, that we may die with him" (11:16). Not understanding how it would play out did not deter Thomas from committing himself to go with Jesus. Are there not times when we need to be able to do as Thomas did?

When Jesus arrives in Bethany, Martha greets Jesus with a hardly disguised reproach: "Lord, if you had been here, my brother would not have died" (11:21). When Jesus went to the tomb of Lazarus, Mary met him with the same complaint. Are there not times when we want to say something similar?

Mary's reaction at the tomb is also rather remarkable. She and Martha were obviously looking for a miraculous raising of Lazarus even at this late date — but when Jesus tells her: "Take away the stone" (11:30), Mary is reluctant: "Lord, by this time there will be an odor, for he has been dead four days" (11:39). Isn't it strange how we can be both so trustful and distrustful in the same situation?

It is for our sake that God may not answer our prayers in the way that we ask or in the time that we ask — but he does love us and he does answer.

---

**Lancaster Farming**  
 Established 1955  
 Published Every Saturday  
 Ephrata Review Building  
 1 E. Main St.  
 Ephrata, PA 17522  
 —by—  
**Lancaster Farming, Inc.**  
 A Steinman Enterprise  
 William J. Burgess General Manager  
 Andy Andrews, Editor

Copyright 2001 by Lancaster Farming