

New Bait Effective for Beetle Control

Increase Quantities of Geraniol and Eugenol.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
Japanese-beetle trappers will have better luck if they will make a slight change in the bait used in their traps by increasing the quantities of the attractive agents, geraniol and eugenol, says the United States Department of Agriculture.

Two years of experimental work at the Japanese-beetle laboratory at Moorestown, N. J., has shown that traps containing the improved bait captured more than two and one-half times as many beetles as did the traps in which the old bait was used. Increasing the quantities of geraniol and eugenol will make the bait slightly more expensive, the department says, but the increased catch will more than offset this cost.

The formula for the bait recommended by the department is as follows: 4 teaspoonfuls of geraniol, one-half teaspoonful of eugenol, 1 1/2 cups of bran, 1 tablespoonful of water, 2 1/2 tablespoonfuls of molasses, and 1 1/2 teaspoonfuls of glycerin. This makes about one-third of a pound, enough to bait one of the large cylindrical traps.

Certain types of traps have small bait containers which hold not more than an ounce of bait. The quantities of the attractive agents used in such traps are necessarily very small, and the department recommends for such traps the use of as much geraniol and eugenol to 5 grams of the plain bait as is recommended for the larger quantity.

Illinois Cherry Trees Now Facing Extinction

Cherry trees in Illinois face extinction by the cherry leaf spot, according to Dr. H. W. Anderson, University of Illinois.

The leaves of the cherry trees are attacked before the fruit is ripe and often drop off, stopping the storage of food for the coming winter. This weakened condition makes the tree quite subject to winter injury and causes the loss of large numbers of trees every year. Some trees put out new leaves and even blossoms in the fall and the new wood produced is not matured and is generally killed by severe winter weather.

"The disease lives over winter in the leaves that fall from the tree and the spores reinhabit the leaves the next

year. Burning the leaves in the fall and winter helps to control the disease," Doctor Anderson says. Commercial lime-sulphur, one gallon to 50 gallons of water, should be applied just after the blossoms have dropped and again ten days after. The third spray should be applied about two weeks before the fruit is harvested. After the harvest another spray is advisable. The addition of one and a half pounds of arsenate of lead to 50 gallons of water should be used to control the curculio in the first two sprays.

Danger Periods in Life Cycle of Dairy Heifers

College men nowadays seem to be investigating almost everything that can be investigated. The Missouri College of Agriculture has been investigating the rate of growth of dairy heifers at different ages, from conception to maturity. The investigators find that the rate of growth is not uniform but that growth is in three cycles. The first spurt of very rapid growth occurs before birth, at the fifth and sixth months. The second spurt begins two months after birth and ends at four and one-half months. The time between these spurts is a critical period for cow and calf and it is in this period that abortion is apt to occur, generally at seven months. The third period of growth begins at 12 months and ends at about 20 months. The practical application of these results of investigation is that calves and heifers should be extra well fed during the periods of greatest growth.

FARM FACTS

Clean milk will remain sweet for a longer period of time.

The best way to lower production cost is to keep only good cows, raise plenty of feed and maintain good pastures, supplementing the permanent pastures.

A very good grain mixture for calves is three parts of ground corn, three parts of ground oats, and three parts of wheat bran with 5 per cent of cottonseed meal.

During the last half of the pregnancy period the young heifers should be fed liberally so that they will be carrying some surplus flesh at the time of calving.

It is generally easier to establish a reputation than to live up to it.

Warts Cause of Big Loss Yearly

Estimated That From 15 to 25 Per Cent of Cattle Hides Are Hurt.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

At last the United States Department of Agriculture has stripped the inelegant wart of some of its mystery by proving that it can be transmitted from one animal to another.

Warts Are "Catching."

Dr. Gilbert T. Creech, veterinarian who proved that warts are "catching," says they are probably caused by a filterable virus, which is the scientist's term for a form of life so small that it cannot be distinguished in any way except by its damage. Positive evidence that some form of life causes the warts, however, is yet lacking.

Warts from the hides of slaughtered cattle were finely ground with salt solution and applied to the scratched skin surfaces of calves. In some cases the solutions were injected into the skin with a hypodermic needle. Nearly three out of four calves thus treated contracted warts.

Many Warty Hides.

One large slaughter house has estimated that 15 to 25 per cent of the cattle coming through its abattoir at certain seasons have warty hides. Each wart means a note in the leather. The yearly loss because of warty hides is of considerable importance to the leather industry. Large, pendulous warts on calves often sap their strength and interfere with their growth.

Save Best Cockerels for Future Breeders

Many people make the mistake of selling the most rapidly growing and early maturing cockerels. This is a mistake and the following of this practice will run down any flock rapidly. A few of the fast growing and early maturing cockerels should be saved from which to select the future breeders.

At the same time, however, the exceptionally early maturing bird is also to be avoided. Males which develop over-sized combs and mature too early sexually will not prove as desirable in breeding flock. It is the larger birds with wide backs and deep bodies which have a uniform growth of comb with that of the body that should be selected. Careful attention should also be given to health. Good health

is indicated by a bright eye and a bright red comb and wattles.

Limberneck Is Usually Due to Meat Poisoning

Limberneck in poultry, so-called, is usually due to poisoning from eating dead carcasses, maggots from carcasses and spoiled food from the kitchen, according to Dr. L. P. Doyle, Purdue, university. Instances are common where large lots of chickens have died in a short time when they had access to one of these sources of poison.

Strangely enough all fowls are not poisoned by eating spoiled feed, Doctor Doyle states, but no one can tell when it will be poisonous and his recommendation is that birds be confined to lots or when not practicable make sure that no carcasses lie around the yards.

Grubs Cause Loss

Control of cattle grubs or heel flies is one of the most important insect problems with which owners of cattle of all classes have to deal, says the United States Department of Agriculture. The cattle grubs, or as they are otherwise known, "warbles" or "wolves," cause losses estimated at \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000 annually. The adult form of the insect, the heel fly, is rarely seen, although its presence terrifies cattle.

Farm Hints

A few rods of tile may make a whole field tillable.

When corn is cut at the right stage of maturity, good silage can be made without tramping, except, perhaps, the last few feet.

A weak place, perhaps, in swine husbandry is the fact that little reliable data is kept concerning the comparative feeding qualities of pigs of different parentage.

Good market and hatching eggs are excellent show eggs. They should be uniform in size, shape and color. To reach the show in good condition they should be packed carefully.

It is time to dip the old hens for lice. Pullets will soon be moved into the laying quarters with the old hens. Delousing the hens will prevent the pullets from becoming lousy.

Even the jazz band in a restaurant may have its use. Music hath charm to drown the soup course.

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Virtue is its own reward, but vice doesn't always pay a dividend, either.

When a woman's heart is all patched up she isn't so apt to wear it on her sleeve.

A tooth hasn't got any sense—it always aches hardest in the middle of the night or when no dentist is available.

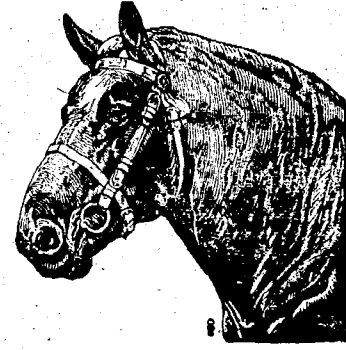
A man can't push ahead by patting himself on the back.

Every father thinks that there is no baby like his own, and all the other fathers are glad of it.

More important than history and geography and arithmetic are courage and honesty, and "playing the game."



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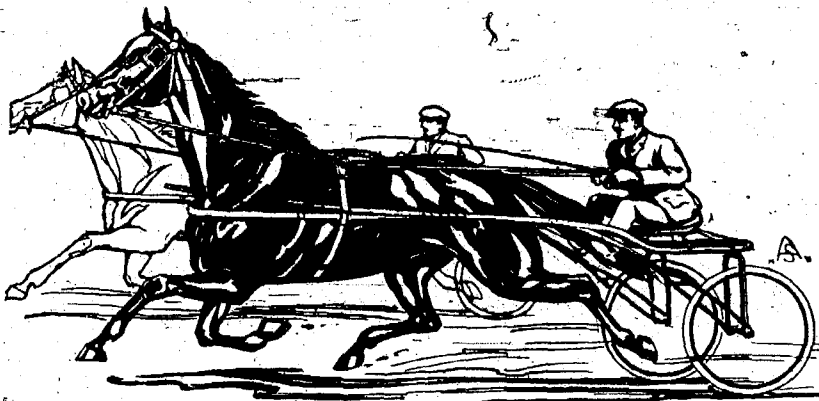


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