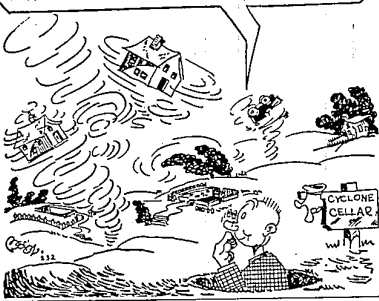


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### BAILEY ISSUES REPORT ON CATTLE INSECT SPRAYS

Control of insects that attack cattle is important at this time of year, believes Karl D. Bailey, county agricultural agent.

Details of treatments, supplied by Ray L. Janes, extension specialist in entomology at Michigan State college, are easily followed and effective, the agent points out.

Flies (except head, deer and horse flies) can be controlled with four pounds of 50 per cent wettable DDT to 100 gallons of water. Wet animals thoroughly but avoid excessive run-off. Large sprayers should be used at 400 to 600 pounds pressure. With knapsack sprayers, use five pounds of 50 percent wettable DDT to 100 gallons of water. Care must be taken to apply the treatment thoroughly when using knapsack or low pressure sprayers. If flies show signs of becoming troublesome, repeat treatment. For stable flies in barns and sheds, it will take 25 to 50 pounds of 50 per cent wettable DDT to 100 gallons of water to get adequate control. Apply with a coarse, low pressure spray. Avoid running the spray from the walls.

Cattle lice are controlled with DDT, four pounds of 50 per cent wettable DDT to 100 gallons of water. The requirements for use of equipment are the same as those listed for fly control. Wet animals thoroughly but avoid excessive run-off. If cattle have not been sprayed with DDT during the summer for either lice or flies, use five pounds of 50 per cent wettable DDT to 100 gallons of water for early fall treatment of lice. For best results, give a second treatment 15 to 31 days after the first. The first treatment should be given about September 5 to 10. No recommendation is given in Michigan for the spraying of cattle for lice during the winter. Caution: Don't contaminate milk, utensils or feeds with DDT. Oil and emulsion forms of DDT are not recommended for control of insects affecting cattle in Michigan.

### Adding Organic Matter to Soils Cited As 'No. 1' Problem of Midwest Farmers



Plenty of Organic Matter Plus Plant Foods Spells Big Corn Crops.

Adding organic matter to their soils is the Number 1 problem of many Midwestern farmers, declared Dr. F. C. Bauer, professor of soil fertility of the University of Illinois. This organic matter must come through the return of manure, straw, cornstalks and other crop residues of the soil, and through the uses of legumes and grasses in the rotation.

When you put organic matter back into the soil, and especially that derived from deep-rooted legumes, you are also adding nitrogen, considered by many the one element most limiting to crop yields.

### Artificial Breeders Caution Farmers

Managers of the two Oakland County Artificial Breeding Associations report that during this good harvest weather, when farmers are busiest, results from breeding are the poorest. The fact that farmers are unable to observe their cows more carefully due to the heavy work load of this season of the year and due to the fact that cattle are on pasture throughout the day, inseminator managers are reporting more recalls for service on individual cows than at any other time since the program was started in the county. This is according to Ed Alechin, assistant county agent.

Mr. Alechin states that first conceptions average about 69 to 72 per cent for the preceding months to June. Since June the percentage of first conceptions has dropped to around 50 per cent. Mr. Alechin cautions farmers to be more careful in observing their cows so that breeding programs will not be thrown out of gear, entailing extra expense to both the farmers and the association managers.

### Burns In Fields Cut Wool Quality

The quality of the 1948 wool crop will depend on how careful farmers are in handling their sheep during the entire year, points out Graydon Black, extension animal husbandry specialist at Michigan State College.

During late summer sheep pick up burrs and other foreign material of this nature if allowed to come in contact with them. Permanent pastures should be checked for burdock and other weeds of this type. When sheep are turned in second cutting hay fields, or allowed to clean up grain fields after harvest, as is often done, fence rows and other out-of-the-way places should be checked for burdock and other plants with seeds that adhere to wool.

### BEAN HARVESTING METHODS SHOULD BE CHOSEN NOW

The 1947 field bean crop has been going through trying conditions throughout the entire season, but the answer to whether there will be a good, fair, or poor harvest will come shortly.

H. R. Pettigrove, field bean specialist in the Michigan State college farm crops department, advises that farmers should be making plans now for harvesting. There are several methods of handling beans at harvest time and a choice should be made and equipment prepared. There will be little time to decide when the harvest starts.

The field stacking method is perhaps the surer way, but many growers feel it is a rather hard and tedious job. Some prefer to combine from a windrow and others bring the beans to the barn for threshing.

Well-built bean stacks provide effective insurance against weather damage, and threshing can be done when convenient. Beans that are windrowed usually require at least three days of curing before threshing. This means taking chances with the weather during that period. Beans that become wet in the windrow discolor and more curing is necessary. Harvesting and stacking can be done at the same time, with the beans immediately placed in condition to withstand unfavorable weather.

Prepare early after you decide the method to use, Pettigrove says. If you plan to stack your beans in the field, be sure and get your posts and equipment ready. If you are going to combine from the windrows, be certain your combine is ready and available when you need it.

Late planting and dry conditions may cause the bean crop in some areas to be very late. Pulling and stacking bean plants before frost will result in a nice white bean.

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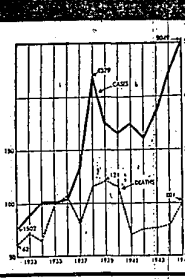
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