FIRST LAW OF TUBERCULOSIS OFTEN IGNORED

Addressing the Michigan Trudeau Society in its spring meeting in Saginaw recently, Theodore J. Werle, executive secretary of the Michigan Tuberculosis Association, pointed out that the fundamental purpose of tuberculosis law, namely protection of the public against the spread of a deadly parasite, is too often ignored, while attention is focused on the patient's ability to pay.

"The candidate for isolation is examined, not for his danger to the social order as a spreader of disease, but for his fitness to receive public aid. Is he sufficiently destitute? Is his family sufficiently debased to be classed as paupers?" he declared.

In ridiculing this point of view, Mr. Werle said: "Let us assume that fire protection is organized on the same legal basis as is present day tuberculosis protection. A residence in a large city catches fire. The fire department arrives promptly and halts—ladders, axes, poised for action—but frozen in the attack. After considerable delay, they go into reverse and return to their stations. The burning house crackles away to its foundations. The owner gets no help from the fire department, however, because the county poor department's investigation disclosed that the persons resident in the house owned it. Therefore, if they wished to save it from the flames, they must put out the fire at their own expense. So far as their government was concerned, and despite the danger to others, they could put it out or let it burn. It was no longer a matter for government help."

The two fold purpose of sanatorium care is first, to protect public health against the spread of the disease and second to save the lives of the person having the disease, according to Mr. Werle.

FEEDING STATIONS TO BE ERECTED NEAR FENTON

Establishment of feeding stations, brushpiles and controlled hunting feature wildlife improvement recommendations for the Fenton soil conservation district made by Dr. G. W. Bradt of the conservation department's game division and R. G. Hill of the game division and Michigan State College farm extension service.

Farmer members of the soil conservation district requested these recommendations, and their request was the first of its kind, Dr. Bradt said. The soil conservation districts—units made up of several adjoining townships—are designed to obtain aid and advice from federal and state agencies.

Game cover in this district, which consists of the southern part of Genesee county and the northern half of Livingston, is generally abundant, according to the Bradt-Hill report, but planting of some evergreen trees is recommended. The area is favorable to cottontails, which are plentiful, while fox squirrels and some fur bearing animals are found. The pheasant population in Livingston county is only fair.

Other recommendations include: damming of drainage ditches to stabilize water levels in farm ponds, elimination of pasturing in woodlots and swales, refraining from spring burning of marshes, and refraining from cutting brushy fence rows where they do not interfere with normal farming practices.

In addition to the general plan, specific recommendations for propagation and control of wildlife were supplied to individual farmers who requested them.

STATE PARKS FACE HEAVY INVASIONS OF CHILDREN

Advance registrations indicate state park accomodations for supervised groups of boys and girls aged eight to 18 will be used intensively this summer, L. N. Jones, chief of the conservation department's parks division, said this week. Nine state parks are equipped with group camp buildings for overnight stops or brief camping periods.

Plans have been made to equip two other parks with similar facilities this year, but completion of these improvements will depend upon availability of labor needed in construction work.

The group camp buildings are furnished with kitchen stoves, tables, benches, drinking water and sanitary facilities. The nine state parks having buildings now available for group use are located near Bay City, Rockwood, Highland, Onsted, Interlochen, Cedar River, South Haven, Ortonville and Pickford.

Mile Added To Trout Stream in Lake County

Trout fishermen are assured access to another mile of the famous Pine river between Skookum and Edgetts, in Lake county, in the largest of the May frontage purchases approved by the conservation commission. This site includes 4,000 feet of frontage on Coe creek, which is accessible over a bridge across the Pine river built by CCC crews on a 40 acre parcel acquired previously.

Access to Jordan lake in Barry county, one of the lakes most frequented by fishermen in central Michigan, was obtained in a site having 780 feet of frontage, acquired at the same time. Fishing license funds also financed in part a purchase of 1,900 acres in Lake Superior state forest, in Luce county, including 5,000 feet along the East Branch of Two-Hearted river, a better than average trout stream.

Other May land purchases by the commission include 40 acres in Alpena state forest, bought with money from the deer hunting license fund; and additions of 80 acres to Barry county wildlife restoration area and 100 acres to the Gratiot-Saginaw wildlife restoration area, with funds from the Pittman-Robertson budget, which includes federal aid.

The date of Crystal Falls' sixth annual bass festival has been set at July 5 and 6.

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MICHIGAN FARMERS PLAY VITAL PART IN U. S. DEFENSE

LANSING, MICH. — Michigan farmers realize that soil fertility is as vital to the defense of America as fighter planes, anti-aircraft batteries and naval strength, an agricultural bulletin points out.

"The man behind the plow is as important as the man behind the gun," the bulletin declares. "The farmer's importance lies just as much in defending his soil against

Good Wheat a Defense Bulwark.

the forces of depletion and exploitation as it does in producing foods.

"Michigan soils have been tilled continuously for more than a century. The reserve of virgin fertility stored in them by nature during the thousands of years before the advent of farming is being rapidly exhausted. Only by replacing these plant foods with commercial fertilizers can the soil's supply of nitrogen, phosphorus and potash be restored."

Species Roses Growing Wild in Some Countries

Species roses are members of the rose family found growing wild in various countries. Hybrid teas, as their name states, are mixed in ancestry. Most of them are far removed from the original rose species after many generations of plant breeding.

Species roses are exceptionally interesting. Many of them are beautiful, fragrant and decorative. They have far more landscape value than the hybrid teas, which are magnificent in coloring but add little to the garden picture, as a whole. Wild roses, too, are vigorous and hardy, having had to make their own way in the world with no coddling. They are seldom bothered with insects or diseases and are better off without rich food.

Wild roses found in the Midwest, including Rosa Setigera, of Michigan, are now being used by Dr. M. H. Hovarth of Mentor, Ohio, in his efforts to create a new strain of roses that will be proof against cold and drouth. He is trying to mingle with the simple colors of the small wild blooms the lovely hues of the hybrids and their finer quality of texture and size.

The species roses have other gifts besides hardiness and romantic interest. They are beautiful all year, with their mass of flowers in early summer, their foliage, form and fruits. They grow among other shrubs or perennials where the aristocratic hybrids will not thrive. They make big, luxuriant bushes of distinctive and striking, suitable to the formal or informal garden. Every garden, in fact, should have one, at least, of the species roses. Among the most pleasing are the Rugosa rose, the Prairie, Korean, Damask, Scotch, Virginia, Moyes, Cabbage and Father Hugo's rose.

Tips Given on Picking And Cooking Good Corn

The early American settlers would never have survived if the Indians had not shown them how to cultivate corn. But most of us consider the type of corn which kept them from starvation as food fit only for animals.

At the present time we demand corn which has been carefully cultivated for tenderness and sweetness for our roasting ears, and for preparing all types of corn dishes.

The rule of putting the kettle on to boil, then going out to pick the corn is a good one to follow, if you can do it, for the longer the time that elapses between picking and eating, the less delicious the corn.

After you've picked out your green ears, strip back the husk and examine the kernels. They should be just firm enough to resist a slight pressure and when you prick them should exude a milky juice.

The husk on the corn acts like the cellulose film used for modern packaging—seals in flavor and moisture and keeps out dust—so don't husk the corn until you're ready to pop it into the kettle.

We usually speak of "boiled" corn on the cob, but it's really best to just simmer it, because boiling may make the kernels tough. Put enough water in the kettle to cover the corn, bring it to the boiling point and drop in the ears.

The addition of a cup of milk and two teaspoons of sugar improves the flavor. Keep the water at a simmering temperature for 10 to 15 minutes. The shorter time is used for garden fresh corn, the longer for that you buy in the market.

LIST WAYS TO PROTECT ROSES FROM INSECTS

It takes a Spartan to grow roses in Michigan. In a new tabulation of insect pests a list of 17 has been compiled as rose enemies, although fortunately only a few are important.

A tentative spray schedule for the control of insects on Michigan roses has been devised by E. I. McDaniel of the entomology department, at Michigan State College.

There really are five serious pests. Top rating goes to the aphid which can be sprayed with nicotine sulphate, one ounce of 40 per cent in three gallons of water plus one ounce of soap and applied as soon as mixed.

Next in hating probably is the rose beetle or rose chafer feeding on flowers and foliage. Protection of choice plants is obtained with cloth tents, or flowers can be protected with a fortified pyrethrum dust.

The rose slugs probably come next in importance. These skeletonize the foliage or consume entire leaves. Dusts or sprays are recommended by Professor McDaniel. Copper-rotenone or pyrethrum dust can be applied. Several treatments are possible and the most efficient is the one that also will control other types of insects at the same time.

Red spider rates about fourth. This pest feeds on the underside of the leaf. One simple spray is made with a tablespoon of glue in a gallon of water, or another application consists of two tablespoons of bill posters' paste in a gallon of water. The rose leafhopper is another rose enemy, a small pale green insect about one-eighth of an inch long. Control is with dust or with a spray of one ounce of 40 per cent nicotine sulphate in three gallons of 8-12-100 bordeaux mixture.

DRIVERS LEAGUE FINALS TO BE AT DEARBORN

Michigan state finals for contestants in the 1941 Ford Good Drivers League will be held July 1, at Dearborn.

Selection of sites for state finals was revealed as thousands of boys and girls enrolled in the Good Drivers League throughout the nation hurried to complete the required written tests and road tests on automobile safety.

In a last minute warning to enrollees, League officials said that these tests must be completed and results mailed to the League national headquarters at Dearborn before midnight, June 2.

Winners in the national contest will be awarded 98 university scholarships amounting to a total of $28,000 by Edsel Ford, president of the League.

From the results of tests submitted by each League member, judges will select 12 leading girl contestants and 12 leading boy contestants in each state and the District of Columbia to compete in state finals. Separate contests are held for boys and girls.

The boy and girl champions from each of the 48 states and the District of Columbia, together with sponsors of their own choice, will receive free trips to Dearborn in August for the national finals.

A $5,000 university scholarship will be awarded in national competition to the best girl driver and another $5,000 scholarship to the best boy driver. Ninety-six other scholarships will go to finalists. Runners-up in both the boy and girl divisions each will receive $2,000 scholarships.

Concentration May Be Reason For Smelt Kill

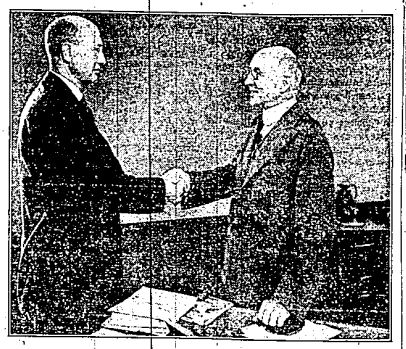
Heavy mortality among smelt, such as recently littered beaches near Gladstone and Escanaba with tons of the decaying fish, is no new phenomenon according to John Van Oosten, who is in charge of federal Great Lakes fisheries investigations.

Van Oosten cites records dated as early as 1883 of similar kills of smelt in great numbers in Lake Champlain, and of the same thing happening in smelt waters of Maine, New Hampshire and Quebec.

He observes, as did the early investigators, that the numbers killed are few compared to the multitudes that live in the lakes, and he suggests the heavy concentration of smelt in the confined and relatively shallow waters of Little Bay de Noc may be in itself the cause of the heavy kill.

Laboratory examination of sample dead by L. N. Allison, pathologist of the conservation department's institute for fisheries research, confirms the finding in the field that the most probable cause of the deaths is the fungus saprolegnia, which grows on the fish's flesh where the protective slime coating has been bruised by rough contact.

Buckley Succeeds Jewett as Head of Telephone Research Laboratories



Dr. Oliver E. Buckley (left), new president of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, with Dr. Frank B. Jewett, who becomes chairman of the board after 24 years as operating head of the Bell System's research program.

New head of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, the Bell System's telephone research organization which includes 2,500 scientists and engineers on its staff, is Dr. Oliver E. Buckley. He succeeds Dr. Frank B. Jewett, who has been operating head of the Bell System's research program for 24 years.

Dr. Jewett, who is a vice president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, becomes chairman of the board of directors of the laboratories. In these posts, he retains responsibility for the Bell System's general program of research. The change will, however, give him more time for advisory service to the Government as president of the National Academy of Sciences and as a member of the National Defense Research Committee.

Dr. Buckley entered the Bell System as a research physicist in 1914. During the World War he was in charge of the U. S. Signal Corp laboratory in Paris, with the rank of Major. Returning to the Bell Laboratories after the war, he became assistant director of research in 1927, director of research in 1933, and was elected executive vice president in 1937.

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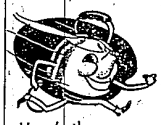

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