NOW SAVE $143.80
on a famous
TROY-BILT Tiller!



Just
ONE HAND!

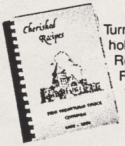
"Off-Season" Savings now in effect! Right now is the best time ever to learn about the amazing TROY-BILT Roto Tiller-Power Composter...the "breakthrough" machine that's allowing anyone —of any age—with any soil—to easily have a fabulously fertile, productive garden! For free complete details, prices, write today to:

TROY-BILT 102nd St. & 9th Ave., Troy, NY 12180.

©1980 Garden Way, Inc.

TROY-BILT® Roto Tiller-Power Composters
Dept. A264
102nd St. & 9th Ave., Troy, N.Y. 12180
Please send the whole wonderful story of TROY-BILT® Roto Tillers including prices and OFF-SEASON-SAVINGS now in effect for a limited time.
Mr.
Mrs.
Ms. _____
(Please Print Clearly)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ Zip _____

A Personalized Cookbook
Can Raise *BIG Profits*
For Your Organization



Turn the enjoyable hobby of "Swapping Recipes" into a big FUND RAISER in 1980 for your club or organization. We specialize in publishing inexpensive cookbooks with up to 1000 of your favorite community recipes. No investment; ad sales optional; pay after the books are sold. The program "pays for itself" and lets you keep the profits. Write today for Free, no obligation instruction kit.

Fundcraft Publishing
Box 575F Tel: 913-352-6261
Pleasanton, Kans. 66075

-PLASTIC POT SALE-

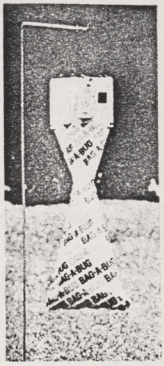


	50	100	500
2¼" ROUND	$2.25	$4.25	$20.00
4" ROUND	$4.75	$9.00	$40.00
5¼" ROUND	$7.50	$13.50	$62.50
2¼" SQUARE	$2.00	$3.50	$15.00
4" SQUARE	$4.75	$9.00	$40.00

Your choice of green colored pots or white colored pots. Money-back guarantee if not satisfied. Add $1.00 postage and handling.
BONAVISTA Dept.74,Box 813, Laramie, WY 82070

BSB

JAPANESE BEETLE TRAP
Now Available to Gardeners
safe, effective, non-polluting



By Eric Rosenthal

In 1916 in Riverton, N.J., an ominous discovery was made that has been a source of destruction ever since, costing gardeners and homeowners countless millions of dollars over the past half-century. The item discovered was a Japanese beetle.

The beetles, as their name implies, came from Japan. Ever since they were found in New Jersey, the Japanese beetles have continued to spread and damage plants from Maine southward into South Carolina and Georgia, westward into Kentucky and Missouri and northward into Illinois and Michigan. They have been hard to control.

At last, a non-toxic trapping system has been developed to combat these beetles. Traps based on this system are being commercially produced for home gardeners. One of them introduced this spring is called Bag-A-Bug™.

The story behind the trap began at the U.S. Department of Agriculture. A team of research chemists and entomologists set out to find a way of combating these beetles by traps rather than by the dangerous chemical pestiicides that have been the primary method used to date.*

Finding a way of luring beetles to a point of capture was the main problem. The researchers decided to capitalize on one of the beetle's strongest instincts: sex.

With sophisticated chemical procedures, the scientists isolated and then synthesized small amounts of Japanese beetle sex pheromone. Pheromones are hormonal secretions that, when picked up by members of the same species, affect their behavior profoundly. Synthetic Japanese beetle female sex attractant draws male beetles to a trap from as far as 100 yards downwind.

Using the government information, one of the leading U.S. chemical manufacturers (J. T. Baker Chemical Co.) subsequently was able to reproduce the pheromone in sufficiently large quantities for practical use in beetle control. To attract the females, the Baker scientists also created a floral lure to appeal to the beetles' hunger instinct. The scents released by the lure approximate the pest's favorite plants and flowers.

The dual bait system, trademarked Integralure™, is what makes Bag-A-Bug™ traps so effective. The pheromone is applied to a one-inch square tape strip that lasts an entire season. The floral lure is contained in two small packets, each of which is formulated to last five weeks under normal weather conditions.

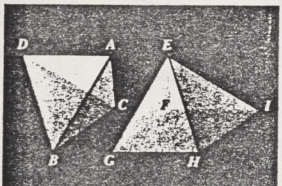
The trap can be assembled in a few minutes, without tools. Two yellow plastic rectangles slide together to form a cross-shaped vane. The baits are readily attached to sides of the vane, and an open plastic bag (disposable) hooks onto the bottom.

The assembled trap then is suspended from a pole or other support about 30 feet from plants or flower beds that need protection.

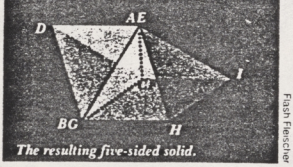
in testing" ruling of the College Entrance Examination Board followed the recent score changes of Daniel Lowen and Michael Galligan, who convinced the test's designers that two answers marked wrong were correct.

Galligan's reversal concerned a mathematics question to which there were actually two solutions. One of them involved the use of negative numbers, which the wording of the question allowed but the creators of the problem apparently didn't consider.

Lowen's quest began when he gave a geometric answer to a problem that was intended to be an exercise in logic. The students were asked to join the faces of two pyramids and count the resulting number of exposed sides. The experts who designed the question reasoned that all the student had to do was add up the total number of faces of the two pyramids (nine) and subtract two, leaving seven.



In pyramids ABCD and EFGHI shown above, all faces except base FGHI are equilateral triangles of equal size. If face ABC were placed on face EFG so that the vertices of the triangles coincide, how many exposed faces would the resulting solid have?
(A) Five (B) Six (C) Seven
(D) Eight (E) Nine

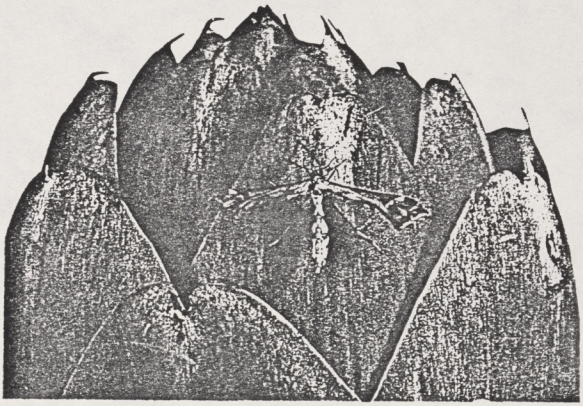


The resulting five-sided solid.

Flash Fleischer

But Lowen concluded that the resulting solid would have four fewer faces, because two from each pyramid would be flush and form a single face. His answer was five. After studying models of the pyramids, the testing service awarded Lowen a correct mark, conceding that the question was easily misinterpreted and should not have been on the test.

The experts who reviewed the problem were not the only ones who succumbed to its ambiguity. Former *Saturday Review* editor Norman Cousins, writing to the *New York Times*, pointed out that since the solid had to rest on something, one of the sides was not "exposed," and should not have been counted. But Cousins apparently didn't use a model when considering the question. His "correct" answer was six; it should have been four.



courtesy Kenneth F. Haynes

A smoke screen named desire

DAVIS, Calif.—Every year farmers dump several million dollars' worth of pesticides on California's artichokes to kill off the hungry plume moth. And every year the insect destroys up to half the crop anyway. But investigators now seem to have solved the problem by using a chemical sex attractant to confuse the winged pests.

The idea came from researchers at the University of California, Davis, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The scientists found that a synthetic copy of the female's natural attractant can be more effective than the real thing: A tiny whiff of the chemical enticed more males during testing than did traps containing four virgin females. If such a powerful agent were spread over all 10,000 acres of California's artichoke fields, they suggested, it would provide a kind of sexual smoke screen. Confused male plume moths would be unable to locate females for mating, and the menacing population would quickly dwindle.

A pilot study on three 20-acre fields sprayed earlier this year demonstrated that the scientists may be right: The number of matings decreased significantly, compared with moths outside the treated areas, and early observations suggest the larvae population is drastically reduced as well.

Custom-made bones

BOSTON—Researchers at the Harvard Medical school have developed a technique to grow new bones of virtually any size and shape within the human body. Biochemist Julie Glowacki, plastic surgeon John Mulliken, and coworkers have used the procedure to grow replacement bones in some 30 patients ranging in age from one to 59 years old. Their most spectacular case involved a six-year-old boy who had most of his severely distorted skull removed and rebuilt into a normal shape.

Unlike conventional grafts that require living bone from another part of the patient, this method stimulates the body's tissues to create fresh bone at