

TUALATIN VALLEY FARM NEWS

BEAVERTON ENTERPRISE—Friday, May 27, 1949

Cattle Virus "X" Causes Loss to Ninety Percent

When X disease strikes a herd of cattle death losses may run as high as 90 per cent, and rarely less than 50 per cent, in affected animals under 6 months of age. Losses average 10 to 30 percent in adult cattle. In addition, pregnant cows often abort or give birth to dead calves, and many of these cows die after freshening.

At least 12 different nutritional, parasitic, and infectious conditions look somewhat like X disease and may be mistaken for it by persons not familiar with the characteristics of this malady. Watery eyes, ulcers in the mouth and around the muzzle, drying up and wrinkling of the skin, and progressive emaciation are typical symptoms.

Veterinarians have been studying X disease ever since it was first reported several years ago, but up to now they have been unable to determine its exact cause.

According to some observers, the changing chemistry of the soil and forage in certain areas may be an important factor. The view is that chemical changes cause smaller amounts of beneficial minerals, and larger amounts of harmful elements to become available for plant growth. Cattle are then poisoned by consuming plants grown on such soil.

It also is believed that a virus or other infectious agent may be involved. In view of the possible contagious nature of this disease and until further investigation reveals more about it, owners are urged to segregate all cattle suffering from X disease and to keep them in quarantine.

Vitamin E Feed Fails To Boost Output of Milk

Does the feeding of vitamin E, or wheat germ oil, boost milk and butterfat production of dairy cows?

One dairy research team said it does, but now two other groups of investigators have turned up strong new evidence that it does not, according to the nutrition committee of the American Veterinary medical association.

"Vitamin E is one of the most controversial elements in the whole nutritional catalogue," this committee declares. "It has been touted as a remedy for many conditions in animals, but critical tests by reputable scientists have failed to substantiate most of the claims made for it."



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Spray Schedule Tells Susie To Get Out Her Gun



Spring and summer time is bug and spray time. So Susie, the insecticide model, finds it the proper time to get busy with the weapon of garden warfare.

Meanwhile, Joe Cox, Washington county extension agent, comes to the front with a timely spray and dusting schedule which he has prepared for the convenience of farmers and gardeners.

Weed Spraying Schedule.
Annual Weeds—2-4-D applied to many of the annual weeds at the rate of 3/4 pound of parent acid per acre is effective now. Some of the common weeds found in lawns, gardens and fields that may be controlled are dandelion, lambs quarter, mustard, plantain, wild radish. Care should be taken when spraying around flowers and shrubbery as 2-4-D will effect these plants also.

Thistle and morning glory—2-4-D applied at the rate of 1 1/2 lbs. of parent acid per acre will help to control these weeds. Several applications at intervals of several weeks are usually required for best control.

Dusting for insect pest control in gardens can begin at once for the following:

Peas—Dust with rotenone .5 or .75% at blossom time for weevil.
Potato—Dust with 3% DDT as soon as potatoes appear above ground. Continue to dust at 10 day intervals for flea beetle control.

Cabbage—Use tar paper discs or treat ground around plants with 4% calomel solution at intervals of 10 days. Dust with rotenone for cabbage worm.

Carrot—3% DDT dust in seedling stage for carrot rust fly gives some control.

Beets—Rotenone dust for flea beetle.

Squash & Melons—3% DDT dust when 11 spotted cucumber beetles appear. Repeat after each rain.

Cutworms—Poison bran mash or bait where damage is noted.

Garden Slugs—Use a metaldehyde calcium arsenate bait as long as slugs are present.

Symphylids—No effective control. Fertilize plants to stimulate growth.

Further information on spraying and dusting may be obtained from the County Extension Office, Court House, Hillsboro.

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SCHEDULE LISTS RETURNS TO FARMER THRU GOV'T. PROGRAMS

Against the fluctuations of farmer income are set guaranteed minimum prices through loans and purchase agreements backed by the federal government. Price support plans are set for each year and in the schedule printed herewith, practically all such returns are listed.

SUPPORTED BY LOANS AND purchase arrangements:

Crop	Grade	Price
Wheat	US 3 or US 4 or 5	90 percent of parity
	Graded down for test weight only.	
Flaxseed	US 1	\$3.99 per bushel
	US 2	3.94 per bushel
Barley	No. 5 or better	1.24 per bushel
Oats	US 3 or better	.71 per bushel
Rye	US 2 or better	72 percent of the April, 1949 price
Dry edible beans	US 2 or better	80 percent of parity as of Sept. 1, 1949
Dry edible peas	US 2 or better	60 percent of parity as of July 1, 1949

SUPPORTED BY PURCHASE agreements only:

Crop	Grade	Price
Austrian winter peas	1	90 percent of parity or \$945 per lb.
Common ryegrass	1	.06 per lb.
Common vetch	1	.065 per pound
Willamette vetch	1	.065 per lb.
Harry Vetch	1	.14 per lb.
Crimson clover	1	.14 per lb.

HAY AND PASTURE:

Alfalfa	Min. Purity	Germination	Top Price
Alfalfa	98%	84%	\$3.32 per lb.
Alsike clover	96%	83%	.25 per lb.
Ladino clover Certified			1.25 per lb.
Red clover	97%	83%	.35 per lb.
Sweet clover	97%	81%	.12 per lb.
Grasses:			
Smooth Brome Certified grass			.16 per lb.
Crested wheat grass	93%	77%	.10 per lb.
Slender wheat grass	93%	77%	.10 per lb.
Orchard grass Certified			.15 per lb.
Sudan Grass Certified			.05 per lb.
Timothy Certified			.06 per lb.
Alta fescue Certified			.35 per lb.

Potatoes: A single price is provided for all US grades with adjustments to reflect various stages of preparation for market. Growers must have signed for goals. Prices go from \$1.40 per hundredweight in September, 1949, to \$2.05 in March, 1950. The plan is to buy grades only, so the best will go to public market.

Eggs: Low quality eggs are to be bought at 90 percent of parity to relieve market if it shows a tendency to decline below 90 percent of parity.

Butterfat: US grade A, 50 cents per pound; US grade B, 57 cents per pound, before September 1, 1949. Support operations will be carried out through offers of the department of agriculture to purchase wholesale butter when necessary.

Hogs: Hogs will be supported at 90 percent of parity through March, 1950. Prices are calculated twice a year to coincide with spring and fall crops. The support price for 100 pounds of hog (live weight) on June 4, at Chicago will be \$16.25.

Wool: Wool will be supported through 1949 at 42.3 cents per pound grease basis on a national basis.

It is hoped that full realization of the price support plans for this year will help farmers in planning future programs based on some idea of a real income. At present only those crops listed above can expect government support. These plans are for 1949. The future of farm support depends upon the action taken by this congress. The present prices depend on the powers given the security of agriculture under the Aiken Act passed by the 80th Congress in the last days of the 1948 session.

Leg. Committee Pats Co. Court On Back for Service

No political service without appreciation seems to be the spirit of the Beaverton grange, 324, in a resolution passed May 14, which commends the Washington county court for its "efficient manner" in meeting problems presented by unusual weather and increased traffic.

The resolution follows: WHEREAS the Washington County Court has been subjected to unjust criticism for the condition of county roads caused by the unprecedented severe weather of last winter; and

WHEREAS there has been further criticism of the practice of the County Court of using wooden bridges which we believe to be practical and justified as the grades are often changed causing permanent bridges to be a total loss; and, further, the expense of said wooden bridges being immeasurably less; and

WHEREAS the traffic and tonnage, much of which was formerly born by the railroad, have increased out of all proportion to the amount of money available for construction and maintenance of these roads; and

WHEREAS the present condition of the county roads of Washington County is as good or better than those of adjoining counties and many state highways as well; THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that Beaverton Grange No. 324 in regular session assembled this 14th day of May, 1949, go on record as commending the Washington County Court for the efficient manner in which they have met the problems presented by the adverse weather conditions as well as increased traffic and tonnage with the limited funds at their disposal; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this resolution be sent to the Washington County Court and to the press.

Beaverton Grange Legislative Committee.

Frances D. Murphy

H. C. Downing

Harry F. Ellander

Elmer G. Perkins

Master

Theresa Wilhelms

Secretary

Grange Joins In Northwest Weed Control Efforts

Full scale weed control demonstration campaigns, which are expected to encompass Washington, Idaho and Oregon, began in Colfax, Washington May 18, under auspices of the grange, with 500 farmers, University of Idaho and Washington State college authorities taking part. The grange is expected to cooperate throughout the three Pacific Northwest states, to brief its members and the public on the eradication of noxious weeds.

Sixteen firms took part in the Colfax demonstration. There were plows, harrows, discs, overhead sprayers, ordinary sprayers, two aircraft dusting outfits and even a Rube Goldberg sort of device which kills weeds by shooting them with some 12,500 volts of electricity.

Sponsors of the event say that the grange has indicated its enthusiastic interest in widespread weed control efforts, as weed infestations are considered a close second to erosion in decreasing crops productivity and waste of natural wealth.

Fine Dogs For Farm or As Pet Look For Homes

Four full grown farm dogs are looking for broad acres and the accepted canine tasks that make up a career, according to D. F. Kanneman, Washington county dog control officer who resides near Cornelius. In addition, there are a total of 11 other dogs looking for a place in some child's—or adult's—heart.

Besides the farm dogs, Kanneman lists the following: 4 Chihuahuas and toy terriers; 5 toy collie pups; 1 purebred red cocker spaniel and 1 part cocker and retriever.

Anyone interested may look over the lot at Kanneman's home near Cornelius or leave a message for him with Thurlow Weed, recently elected justice of the peace at Beaverton.

Harvest Decline Of 30% Forecast In Strawberries

Prospective strawberry crop for Oregon in 1949 will be about 21,000 tons, a drop of some 30 percent from the harvests of last year.

This estimate is based on forecasts released by the Crop Reporting Board, in Washington, D. C. Yields per acre in Oregon are expected to be lower than last year and acreage also is down a little.

Figures for Oregon do not reflect the benefits from rain nor the damage resulting from the recently unexpected frosts. Any unusual conditions of weather during the next week to ten days will also affect the final outcome of the state's strawberry harvest.

Even with a 30 percent less forecast for the 1949 crop, the current estimate is 10 percent larger than the figures set at this time a year ago, for the 1948 crop. By this fact, the 1949 figures are above the expected crop of last year when processor's prices were set.

For the 1948 crop, 18,000 tons of frozen strawberries yet remained in cold storage warehouses the first of May. These will add to the supply available for marketing during the 1949 season.

Frozen strawberries usually reach a seasonal low in supply around the first of May. From then on, stocks increase for as much as three or four months, as the new harvest is processed and put in storage.

More than 8,000 tons of frozen strawberries moved out of cold storage this April, compared to about 2,000 tons in April of 1948. For the twelve months ending May 1, out-of-the-freezer movement amounted to about 25 percent more than the previous 12 months—in excess of 37,000 tons. With this volume of sales, however, the carry-over still exceeds by about 10,000 tons, the five year average.

Nationally, production is expected to be about 13,000 tons short. About 10,000 tons of the indicated decrease are in the important processing states of Oregon and Washington.

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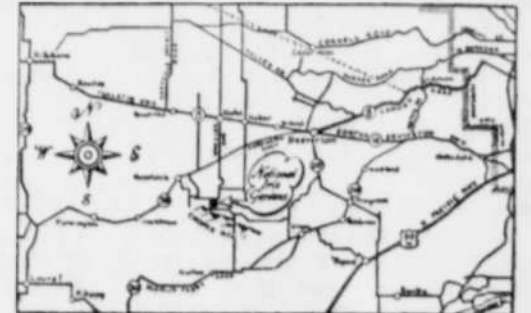
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