

New Chemical Approved By USDA Pears Lead State Totals

For Systemic Control Of Grubs

Provisional approval of ET-57, a systemic insecticide for the control of cattle grubs, will enable industry to provide for limited use of the chemical by cattlemen this fall in certain areas of several Midwestern states, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced recently.

Registration of the new product by USDA, with the concurrence of the Food and Drug Administration, represents an acknowledgment that research has progressed far enough to warrant large-scale use of the pesticide in limited areas for cattle grub control.

The basic material, which bears a long and complicated technical name, is manufactured by the Dow Chemical Company. It is understood that it will first become available in certain areas of Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota and Wyoming. Generally designated "ET-57", the product will be sold under the trade names of several companies.

Extensive experiments during the past three years by federal, state and industry entomologists, chemists and veterinarians have shown this systemic insecticide to be an effective means of controlling cattle grubs — the larvae of heel flies. This pest causes annual losses that frequently exceed 100 million dollars in damaged meat and perforated hides.

ET-57 is administered to cattle orally in the form of a large pill, or bolus, or as a liquid by the use of a dose syringe. It circulates with the body fluids of a treated animal and destroys the grubs which have burrowed into the flesh. It is the first systemic insecticide that has proved capable of destroying grubs in an animal's body.

Because such systemic insecticides will be employed this fall for the first time under regular livestock raising conditions, federal, state and industry entomologists and other scientists will closely observe the progress of its use.

As with most insecticides, certain limitations and precautions are necessary in the use of ET-57. 1. Growers to whom the systemic insecticide will be available are advised that treatments must not be made later than 60 days before slaughter of the animals.

2. Lactating cows should not be treated, in order to avoid residues of the pesticide in milk.

3. Only one treatment is required. Cattlemen are cautioned to use ET-57 strictly according to recommended dosages, methods, and precautions indicated on the package label. A single treatment of about one ounce of the chemical is required for a 600-pound animal. Each bolus has a total weight of 1.32 ounces, of which 40 per cent (about half an ounce) is the pesticidal chemical. Accordingly, two such boluses would be required per animal. Overdoses can cause toxic symptoms in cattle.

4. It is recommended that the compound be administered to cattle after the adult-heel-fly season ends but before the grubs show up in the backs of cattle. In all except southern sections of the United States, treatments can be made from September through December. Treated cattle should have free access to regular feed and water.

Tests so far indicate that residues of the systemic insecticide are not long-lasting in the flesh of treated animals slaughtered and examined three days after treatment. Fourteen days later the pesticides residue had dropped to seven parts per million. Other tests indicate that the fat is free of the insecticide in 60 days.

Heel flies — of which there are a common and a Northern variety — neither bite nor sting, but their presence frequently excites cattle. They cause weight and milk-production losses, because cattle that are attacked may stop grazing and seek protection from the flies in ponds, streams, or muddy areas. Greatest damage, however, is caused by grubs — the larval stage of the heel fly.

Female heel flies deposit their eggs on the hair of cattle, usually on the lower legs. Incubated by the host animal's body heat, the eggs hatch in three or four days. As the small, spiny grubs or maggots hatch, they crawl down a hair to the skin, burrow in, and slowly move through soft connective tissues in the animal's body. In this migration, the common species of grubs eventually reach the gutlet of the host animal. The Northern species of grubs congregate in the animal's spinal canal.

In either case, the grubs remain in their respective locations for several months. Then they begin a second migration — this

time to the animal's back, just beneath the skin. Here the grubs puncture the skin to form holes for breathing. They grow and molt several times over a period of about six weeks.

When the grubs are fully grown (averaging about an inch in length) they enlarge their breathing holes, crawl through them to the surface of the skin, and fall to the ground, where they pupate in soil or trash. The life cycle starts again four to seven weeks later, when adult flies emerge from their pupal cases and begin to mate. The females start depositing eggs on the hair of host cattle almost immediately thereafter.

Alsike Seed Crop Far Below Estimate

By WALT JENDRZEJEWSKI

The Basin's alsike clover seed crop is being estimated locally at between three and 3½ million pounds on the basis of reports from cleaning plant operators. USDA's September estimate of combined production for Oregon and California was 4,933,000 pounds. Assuming ½ million pounds production in other Oregon areas, local estimates of Basin production are about one million pounds below USDA's September report.

Severe mouse damage is responsible for much of the reduction. Losses from shattering and difficult harvesting due to prolonged wet weather exceeded 50 per cent of potential yield on the 25 per cent of the acreage not yet threshed when late September rains started.

Extremely heavy mouse infestations, general over the Basin, are causing severe damage to new seedlings, second year clover fields and alfalfa fields.

It appears now that much alfalfa and clover land will be plowed next spring for grain and potato production because of stand loss due to mouse damage.

Harvesting is again in progress in Canada's Peace River area where excessive rain and snow is reported to have seriously interfered with harvest of around 80

per cent of the acreage.

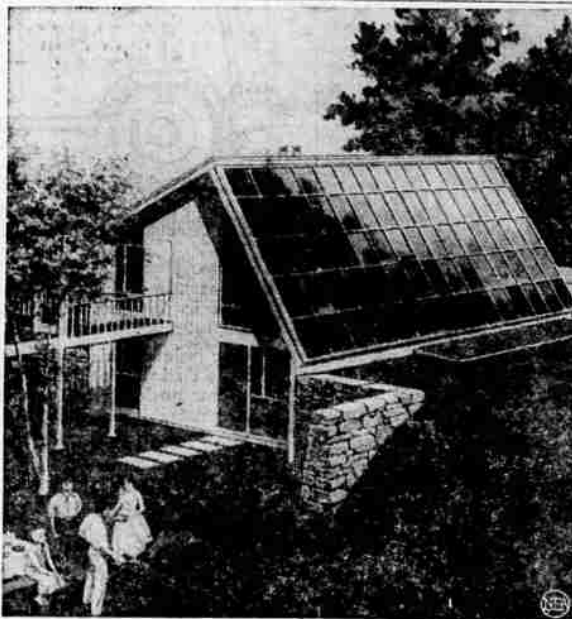
The Canadian Department of Agriculture October production estimate reported crop possibilities nearly double the 4½ million pound production of 1956 if weather permitted harvest. How much of the crop might yet be harvested was not known when the Canadian estimate was released.

Tariff regulations permit entry of three million pounds of alsike seed at a two-cent duty. Annual imports above three million pounds are dutiable at six cents.

USDA's September estimate reported national production at 10.8 million pounds and carryover as six million pounds. Domestic disappearance a year ago was given as 10.2 million pounds.

TV TO BROADWAY

NEW YORK (AP) — Elizabeth Allen, Broadway's newest Juliet, got her first big break in show business via the TV cameras. Miss Allen, chosen for the title role in "Romanoff and Juliet" after three other actresses had essayed the part, previously appeared on the Jackie Gleason show with one line of dialogue each week. It was "And Away We Go." The Jersey City, N. J., miss has performed in summer stock in "The Reluctant Debutante" and "The Tender Trap."



SOLAR HOUSE — Heat from the sun for an operating cost of about \$50 annually has been achieved in the experimental house sketched above which is a project of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Located in Lexington, Massachusetts, the house is heated by a collector beneath the glass roof which warms the water of a closed system to about 150 degrees F. The water gives off heat through a heat exchanger, and can retain its warmth in storage for about three days. The exchanger also serves to cool the home in summer.

Pears from the Medford area accounted for one-third of all Oregon-grown fresh fruits and vegetables inspected at shipping point centers during September, according to the state department of agriculture statistics.

The number of cars inspected last month in the state was 3391.2, which bettered August totals by over 350 cars.

Potatoes from the Ontario district filled 998 cars, and 255 carloads of onions were also inspected in that area.

The Milton-Freewater inspection service recorded small amounts of apples and potatoes shipped through the center last month. In

addition to 506 carloads of pears, the Hood River district inspected apples and brine cherries.

Commodities inspected at the Portland shipping point center included apples, pears, carrots, onion sets, potatoes, filberts, and brine cherries. Salem reported dried blackberries, corn, onions, onion sets, potatoes, filberts and brine cherries.



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WANT-AD WONDERS

Italian Industrialist Got First Job in His Giant Company By Answering An Ad.

Count Carlo Faina, president of Italy's giant Montecatini Co., answered an ad by founder Guido Donegani after World War II. From the shambles of the war, he built the company into one of the most important manufacturing concerns in Europe.

10-27

Thank you, C. S. Oberlin, New Orleans.

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