

Experiment Station Testing Drug To Eliminate Internal Parasites

A new drug that could make quite a dent in the \$500 million loss the U.S. livestock industry suffers yearly because of internal parasites has been tested and found effective by Oregon State University Agricultural Experiment Station.

Dr. Stuart E. Knapp, OSU veterinary parasitologist, has completed a series of tests confirming that Thibenzole is the best material on the market for controlling internal parasites in sheep. He says he expects the Food and Drug Administration to approve the drug for cattle by the end of the year.

Not only is Thibenzole more effective than commonly used drugs such as ivermectin, penothiazine, but it also pro-

should. Although Knapp generally uses sheep for testing, results can be applied to other animals as well.

Knapp pointed out that internal parasites increase as more pastures are irrigated and more livestock raised in smaller areas. He explained that conditions for parasite development and survival are best when temperature is above 65 degrees and ground moisture equals about two inches of rainfall. This occurs normally about two months a year; but when pastures are irrigated, conditions are right for parasite growth for nearly six months.

In another phase of his continuing research, Knapp found good evidence that feedlot owners need not routinely treat all sheep for internal parasites when they come into the feedlot. He's looking for an accurate way to determine the level of parasite infestation in live animals. This information is needed to help sheep growers and feeders decide when and how to treat for parasites.

The scientist pointed out the need to study the problem in various areas of the state because environmental conditions differ from place to place, as do types of internal parasites. So far, he has tested cattle and sheep in Douglas County, north-eastern Oregon and from several areas in the Willamette Valley.

Fresh Produce Cartons Dropped By New Ruling

Oregon will not have standard containers for fresh produce after July 25.

Those container standards that still remained in effect in Oregon are repealed by an order issued this week by the Oregon Department of Agriculture.

However, this does not mean that the department will not continue its check for deceptive weights and measures. Also, all labeling statutes still apply.

Gordon Schwaen, hearings officer for the hearing held June 24 at Salem to consider the proposals for repealing container standards and revision of grade standards for 35 fresh produce commodities, said the standards were repealed because they had become obsolete and were no longer applicable to present packaging and merchandising of fresh commodities.

WOOL SALES — Elmer Cook, left, president of the Surprise Valley Wool Pool, and Frank Arrache, right, incoming president, prepare to weigh in the first shipment of this year's wool sale to the Pacific Wool Growers of Portland. The wool pool will ship 50,000 pounds of wool sold at \$51.25 for ewe fleeces.



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Administration Plans No Wheat Legislation

By SUSAN K. POLLOCK
United Press International

The administration decided last week to give farmers what it feels they want — no new wheat legislation.

A strong "no" vote in the May wheat referendum, and only a trickle of letters from individual farmers, indicated to the government that farmers wanted to make a go of it alone.

"We have received very little mail from individual farmers regarding new legislation and no mail that would indicate a consolidation of farmer opinion on what sort of bill may be needed," Rep. Graham Purcell (D-Tex.), chairman of the House subcommittee on wheat, said.

Agricultural Secretary Orville L. Freeman, in dismissing all hopes or fears of fresh legislation, outlined alternative programs for the 1964 wheat crop. In his analysis he figured the existing wheat and feed grain laws. The first alternative would be to divert an estimated 24 million feed grain acres and continue to draw down feed grain stocks. The resulting firmness in the feed grain market would in turn provide support for wheat as a part of the total feed grain economy.

A second would be to provide slightly higher diversion payment rates under the feed grain program and to require that feed grain farmers with wheat acreage keep the bread grain within the allotted bounds in order to qualify for the feed grain program.

This would be virtually the same as \$5.86 on a four per cent basis, taking into consideration a seven or 7 1/2 - cent fat differential. Producers would put \$3 for class 2 milk on a 3.5 per cent basis also.

Producers maintained that more

Milk Hearings Study Price Structure; Hear Pleas To Hold \$5.86 Per Hundred

In Salem and Eugene hearings (June 24-25) under the new milk stabilization law producers urged the State Department of Agriculture to hold the line at \$5.86 per hundred. This is the price that prevailed until Medo-Land Creamery and Carnation cut back to \$5.50 on June 1.

All but three distributors argued for the \$5.50 minimum. Robert A. Fish of Echo Spring Dairy at Eugene and Mt. Angel Cooperative Creamery recommended \$5.80. Daniel R. Kilgore, Redmond, suggested \$5.40.

These figures were for class 1 milk, based on four per cent butterfat.

For the first time, the state is also hearing testimony on a price for class 2 milk. This is the surplus share of grade A milk and is utilized in ice cream, butter, cheese and other manufactured dairy products. Distributors talked \$3 for class 2 milk.

Kenneth W. Sawyer is conducting the hearings as milk stabilization and audit chief for the State Department of Agriculture. He reminded both hearings that the new law obligates the department to establish prices that will maintain a stable market and be fair to producers, processors and consumers. The law calls for setting prices only at the producer level.

Several producer spokesmen, including D. P. Shoup as manager of Oregon Milk Producers, injected a new angle on the \$5.50 price talk. They said they would be satisfied with this figure if it were based on 3.5 per cent milk, as in most of the country where marketing orders prevail.

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hearings, at Gold Beach and Baker, unless the price is set at their figure. They pointed to continuing increases in cost of production in the face of lower milk prices than they received several years ago. One producer said he had a \$40,000 net return last year in a \$100,000 investment in his dairy.

But T. L. Goodwin, Roseburg's Umpqua Dairy Products, and other distributors stated cost of production is no longer the controlling factor in the highly competitive milk business.

Distributors generally emphasized the need to consider prices in other states. Some said they had offers to buy milk in outside states at prices even under \$5.50 per hundred pounds.

But W. F. Penney, representing the Northwest Dairyman's Association of Seattle, had a different view on out-of-state milk. He said (1) a Puget Sound producer (now under federal orders) would, if he sold in Oregon, be giving up his secure base "for a market with possibly less security" and (2) that the price would have to be equal or higher than the current blend price, plus transportation, to influence a change of markets.

The first two hearings unanimously approved the department's proposal "A" for designating market areas. This would place Curry County in one area; Wallowa, Baker, Malheur, Harney, Grant and Union counties in another market; and the remainder of the state in one large market area.

The Salem hearing—the only one where a poundage assessment testimony was considered—favored the 1 1/2-cent per hundred proposed by the state. This is a quarter cent under the maximum permitted and will cover combined stabilization and audit programs.

No reports were available at this mailing from the last two

Supplies Of Broilers Expected To Be Larger

Supplies of broilers during the remainder of 1963 will be larger than the same period last year, but about the same quantity of eggs and turkeys will be available to consumers.

This is the word from C. M. Fischer, Oregon State University extension poultry marketing specialist. Fischer makes his observations in the Oregon Farm and Market Outlook circular just published by OSU and available to county extension offices.

An expansion in broiler production is in the making with the May output of broiler chicks the largest output for any month on record and up seven per cent from May, 1962, he noted. The number of eggs in incubators June 1 indicates the June hatch will be larger than the same month last year and the largest on record for that month.

The larger chick production will soon show up in larger broiler slaughter, Fischer said, and prices are likely to drop below last year's levels for a while. Unless checked, expansion in chick production could result in over-production and much lower

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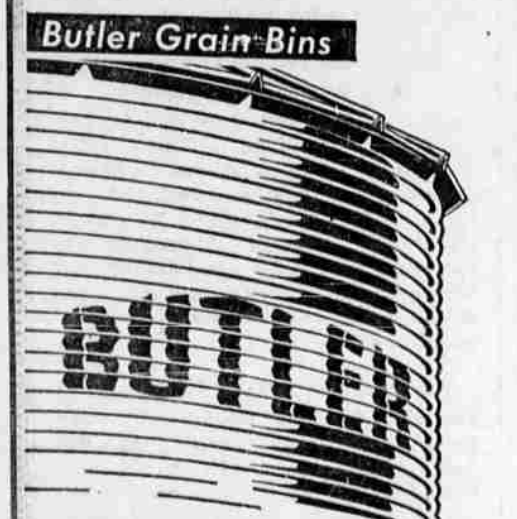
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Tips Given On Battle Of Chiggers

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The chigger season is under way. A large section of the United States is affected.

Start of the chigger season coincided with release by the Agriculture Department of leaflet No. 403 entitled: "Chiggers: How to Fight Them." If you want or need a copy, ask the department or your congressman.

The leaflet should enjoy wide circulation, because chiggers are a problem both to human beings and wildlife. They frequent such places as parks, picnic grounds, golf courses, lawns and especially low, damp places where vegetation is rank—berry patches, orchards, woodlands and margins of lakes and streams. The department said the pest occurs in South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, and in all states farther south. The agency added that they are especially troublesome in the South.

Chigger Season
In southern Florida and southern Texas, chiggers may be present throughout the year. In other states, the chigger season begins in May, June, or July and lasts until September or the first frost.

Department entomologists who prepared the leaflet plunged into the problem created by chiggers immediately after identifying them as "red bugs, making up a family of mites."

"Chigger bites cause intense itching and small, reddish welts on the skin," the entomologists said. "You may notice these symptoms in the summer after working in the garden, walking in the woods or fields, picking berries, or mowing the lawn."

The entomologists intimated that chiggers overlook nothing or no one. Victims — and they are legion — will bear this out.

The Symptoms
The entomologists said the symptoms — and there are victims who believe that word hardly describes a chigger bite — "may be your only way of knowing that you have been in an infested place, because chiggers are so small that most persons cannot see them without a magnifying glass."

The entomologists advise a person to use a repellent before going into an area known to be infested. But if a foray is made into an infested area without knowing it, the resulting itching can be reduced by bathing and applying an antiseptic and a local anesthetic to the welts.

Things to do after a chigger bite, the scientists said, include a bath as soon as possible, using lots of easy-to-lather soap. Next, they said, apply a dab of antiseptic to each of the welts. His aids in preventing infection.

Milk Checks To Be Less

Grade A milk producers in the state will find an additional one cent per hundredweight deducted from the milk checks they receive for milk delivered to handlers after the first of this month.

The Oregon Department of Agriculture has issued an administrative order setting the deduction at 1 1/2 cents per hundredweight effective July 1, 1963. The first handler of the milk is responsible to the department for the deduction.

The order was issued following a hearing June 24 in Salem.

Producers of grade A milk have been paying one-half cent per hundredweight for support of the milk audit program, which is under the Oregon Department of Agriculture.

The increase of one cent will be used for increased support of the milk audit program and administration of the new Milk Stabilization Act, administration of which was delegated to the Department of Agriculture by the legislature.

Ambergis is obtained from the sperm whale.

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