Irrigated Pastures

When conditions and even temperatures at irrigated lands, so the parasite population may produce similar symptoms as "bloody scours." Certain other conditions and diseases may also cause similar symptoms to those of coccidiosis. Therefore, a definite diagnosis should be made by a veterinarian before treatment.

Control Measures

In spite of the fact that irrigated pastures can be used to advantage if the operator will take certain routine measures and properly prevent disease and loss by parasites.

Prevention is best assured by determining, as far as possible, that animals purchased come from "clean" ranches. When this is not known, the animals should be quarantined. The young, undeveloped parasites that may be harbored by small one-celled parasites belonging to the genus Elmeria. The most constant symptom is "bloody scours." Certain other conditions and diseases may also cause similar symptoms. When such symptoms occur, the operator should be notified and a definitive diagnosis should be made by a veterinarian.

Prevention is best assured by determining, as far as possible, that animals purchased come from "clean" ranches. When this is not known, the animals should be quarantined. The young, undeveloped parasites that may be harbored by small one-celled parasites belonging to the genus Elmeria. The most constant symptom is "bloody scours." Certain other conditions and diseases may also cause similar symptoms. When such symptoms occur, the operator should be notified and a definitive diagnosis should be made by a veterinarian.

Seek Answers to Nitrogen Needs of Orchards in State

A high percentage of the peach orchards in California need nitrogen; a low percentage of the pears and prunes need it, and the other fruits and some in intermediate positions do.

Properly used, a pound of actual nitrogen used as ammonium nitrate for the apple is more economical than using a similar number of pounds of nitric acid. A pound of ammonium nitrate is about half as expensive as nitric acid, but it decomposes at a slower rate and is not as injurious to the plant as nitric acid.

Know the answer. In earlier studies, two pounds of ammonium nitrate were applied to each tree, and the growth was more than twofold greater than when no nitrogen was applied.

The time of application is a question of importance, because the nitrogen in the soil is not always available for immediate use by the plant. It is best to apply the nitrogen just before the leaves are dropped.

Seriously affected plants may have leaves that are enlarged and spiny or are completely dead, several weeks after treatment.

Effects of Different Weeds

Grasses, in general, are much more resistant to 2,4-D than are broad-leaved plants. This difference makes it possible to use the chemical for the eradication of such broad-leaved weeds as dandelions and plantain. Bluegrass and ryegrass are more resistant than the best grasses or red top. The spray will kill clovers and black medick as well as weeds.

Turns, grass pastures and black mustard spray using one- and one-quarter pounds of 2,4-D acid per acre in 100 or 200 gallons of water will be sprayed every 21 to 28 days until kill is obtained. When the grasses are blooming, the mustard is more effective.

Leaves are more resistant than many of the grass kinds. Where the weed borders are close, a selective spray in grass fields may be needed.

The usual rate has been one-half to three-quarters of a pound of 2,4-D acid per acre. With a ground rig two to 300 gallons of water will be used to spray the weeds. Some injury to the leaves may be observed. Rainy weather is a detriment in many areas to remove the chemical from the treated plants and to prevent drift to other crops. It is advisable to prevent drift to other crops. It is advisable to give greater attention to the amount of chemical and proper timing of the spray.

Chemical and permit spring or summer seeding of most crops.

In spite of the fact that 2,4-D has been considered one of the most important chemicals in weed control, there are certain precautions in its use that should be observed.

1) Since the material is new and not thoroughly tested, it should be used with discretion and without the approval of the State Department of Agriculture. The action is slow and a month or more may elapse before the leaves are dropped.

2) The operator may be required to use the chemical at the rate of 2,4-D immediately before planting the crop. The point is that 2,4-D must be used on the crop to be sprayed before it is planted.

3) Tests indicate that the 2,4-D breaks down or leaches out of the soil, which means that the material will last for 60 days or more when used in this manner.

4) Flood irrigation following an application of 2,4-D would help to remove the residual chemicals, particularly during the summer when the soil is warm. Wetting materials is the only way to remove the chemical from the treated plants and to prevent drift to other crops.
Nutritional Value of Plants Not Lowered by Chemical Fertilization Research Reveals

Common foods grown with the aid of artificial chemical fertilizers have a nutritional quality comparable to those grown by manure or human waste alone. Research conducted in the Colorado Experiment Station has demonstrated that the value of the food materials and products grown under these conditions is comparable to those grown in the conventional manner. The growth data recorded indicated no superiority in the nutritive value of the plants grown in nutrient media compared with those grown in the soil.

Two groups of guinea pigs were used in experiments conducted in the pharmaceutical division of the Food and Drug Administration. The first group was fed an exclusive ration of two porous carbon tubes containing a nutrient solution and supplemented with tankage. The second group was fed the same ration, but with tankage as the sole food. The results of the feeding experiment were not significant, but the positive results of other experiments on other materials and in tanks led to the conclusion that the growth rate of the pigs was not affected by the nutrient solution used in the tanks.

Weed Killer But Can Cost Much

The outstanding advantage in the use of DDT is that good cooling and control of the insects is obtained with small amounts of powder used. The results of the feeding experiment reported above indicate no superiority in the nutritive value of the plants grown in nutrient media compared with those grown in the soil. The growth data recorded indicated no superiority in the nutritive quality of the plants grown in nutrient media compared with those grown in the soil.

Steamed Cull Lima Palatable Protein Source for Hogs

The second application should be started 15 to 17 days after the beginning of the first spray. The third application might be made for late-harvested varieties, should be applied at least two weeks before harvest. On late varieties of peas and potatoes, the second application should be made in late June or early July at the first appearance of the second month of growth.

Materials and Dosages

The fifty per cent wettable DDT powder, which is, is apparently the safest and the most economical form to use because of its low cost. Even small amount of powder spreader was used. The results of the feeding experiment reported above indicate no superiority in the nutritive value of the plants grown in nutrient media compared with those grown in the soil. The growth data recorded indicated no superiority in the nutritive quality of the plants grown in nutrient media compared with those grown in the soil.

Steamed Cull Lima Palatable Protein Source for Hogs

The second application should be started 15 to 17 days after the beginning of the first spray. The third application might be made for late-harvested varieties, should be applied at least two weeks before harvest. On late varieties of peas and potatoes, the second application should be made in late June or early July at the first appearance of the second month of growth.

Materials and Dosages

The fifty per cent wettable DDT powder, which is, is apparently the safest and the most economical form to use because of its low cost. Even small amount of powder spreader was used. The results of the feeding experiment reported above indicate no superiority in the nutritive value of the plants grown in nutrient media compared with those grown in the soil. The growth data recorded indicated no superiority in the nutritive quality of the plants grown in nutrient media compared with those grown in the soil.

Compost growth curves of guinea pigs on a sol diet of Astoria bent grass, grown in soil and in a nutrient solution, neither deficient in any dietary essentials nor toxic to the animals feeding on them.

Neither deficient in any dietary essentials nor toxic to the animals feeding on them.

Recent growth curves of guinea pigs used as subjects.

Two groups of guinea pigs were used in the experiment conducted in the Colorado Experiment Station. The first group, which was fed an exclusive ration of two porous carbon tubes containing a nutrient solution and supplemented with tankage, resulted in a palatable protein source for hogs.

2, 4-D Valuable As Weed Killer But Can Be Detrimental

(Continued from page 1)

1. There is a definite soil sterilization effect of 2, 4-D as a weed killer. How long the effect will last will depend on particular field conditions will depend on soil type, temperature, moisture and the succeeding crop.

3) There are some reports that 2, 4-D may be processed and fed at any time of the year.

Experiment With Lima Beans

A quantity of cull lima beans was fed to a group of guinea pigs and the results were compared with those obtained from a group of pigs fed on the same ration. The average percentage composition of the two groups was as follows: 1. Moisture: 11.7; ash: 4.4; protein: 1.6; fat: 1.2; starch, sugars, etc., 91.2.

The pigs used in the experiment were good feeders with the initial weight of 53 pounds and fed until they weighed over 200 pounds. They were kept on concrete floors, which had watered to steel troughs and had access to inside and outside pens. All mature beans are deficient in vitamin A and B, but their lime content is low, therefore, in the event that they are more concentrated than the steamed lima beans, rolled barley, tankage, alfalfa meal, salt and yeast flour. In the first of two groups 15% lima beans were fed but the tankage was varied from five per cent in lot one to 25 in lot two. The results of the feeding experiment reported above indicate no superiority in the nutritive value of the plants grown in nutrient media compared with those grown in the soil. The growth data recorded indicated no superiority in the nutritive quality of the plants grown in nutrient media compared with those grown in the soil.

Steamed Cull Lima Palatable Protein Source for Hogs

Weed killer but can cost much.

The outstanding advantage in the use of DDT is that good cooling and control of the insects is obtained with small amounts of powder used. The results of the feeding experiment reported above indicate no superiority in the nutritive value of the plants grown in nutrient media compared with those grown in the soil. The growth data recorded indicated no superiority in the nutritive quality of the plants grown in nutrient media compared with those grown in the soil.

Steamed Cull Lima Palatable Protein Source for Hogs

The outstanding advantage in the use of DDT is that good cooling and control of the insects is obtained with small amounts of powder used. The results of the feeding experiment reported above indicate no superiority in the nutritive value of the plants grown in nutrient media compared with those grown in the soil. The growth data recorded indicated no superiority in the nutritive quality of the plants grown in nutrient media compared with those grown in the soil.

Steamed Cull Lima Palatable Protein Source for Hogs

The outstanding advantage in the use of DDT is that good cooling and control of the insects is obtained with small amounts of powder used. The results of the feeding experiment reported above indicate no superiority in the nutritive value of the plants grown in nutrient media compared with those grown in the soil. The growth data recorded indicated no superiority in the nutritive quality of the plants grown in nutrient media compared with those grown in the soil.