

Funds Allocated For Newcastle Research

The U.S. Department of Agriculture has allocated \$500,000 for a seven month intensive research program on Newcastle disease as part of the emergency program to eradicate this exotic disease in the United States.

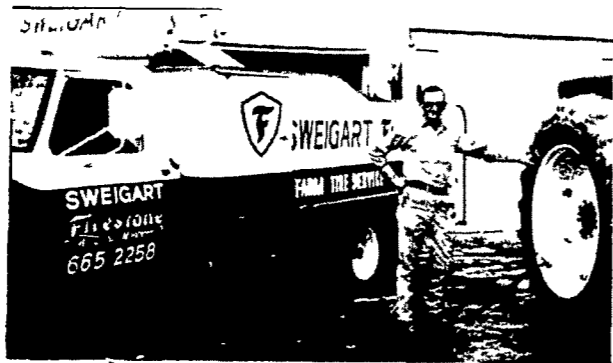
USDA's Agricultural Research Service (ARS), in cooperation with five universities will carry out the research, which is being funded by USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

The first major outbreak of Newcastle disease in commercial poultry was in southern California in November, 1971.

The potential dissemination to other states constitutes a real danger to producers, shippers, slaughterers and others concerned with the poultry industry. Newcastle disease can occur in all avian species.

Prime research goals are: developing a faster diagnostic test for the disease; determining a program for protecting immature birds; determining criteria for lifting the present ban on imported birds; and establishing when the virus can be transmitted by infected vaccinated birds at various stages of infection.

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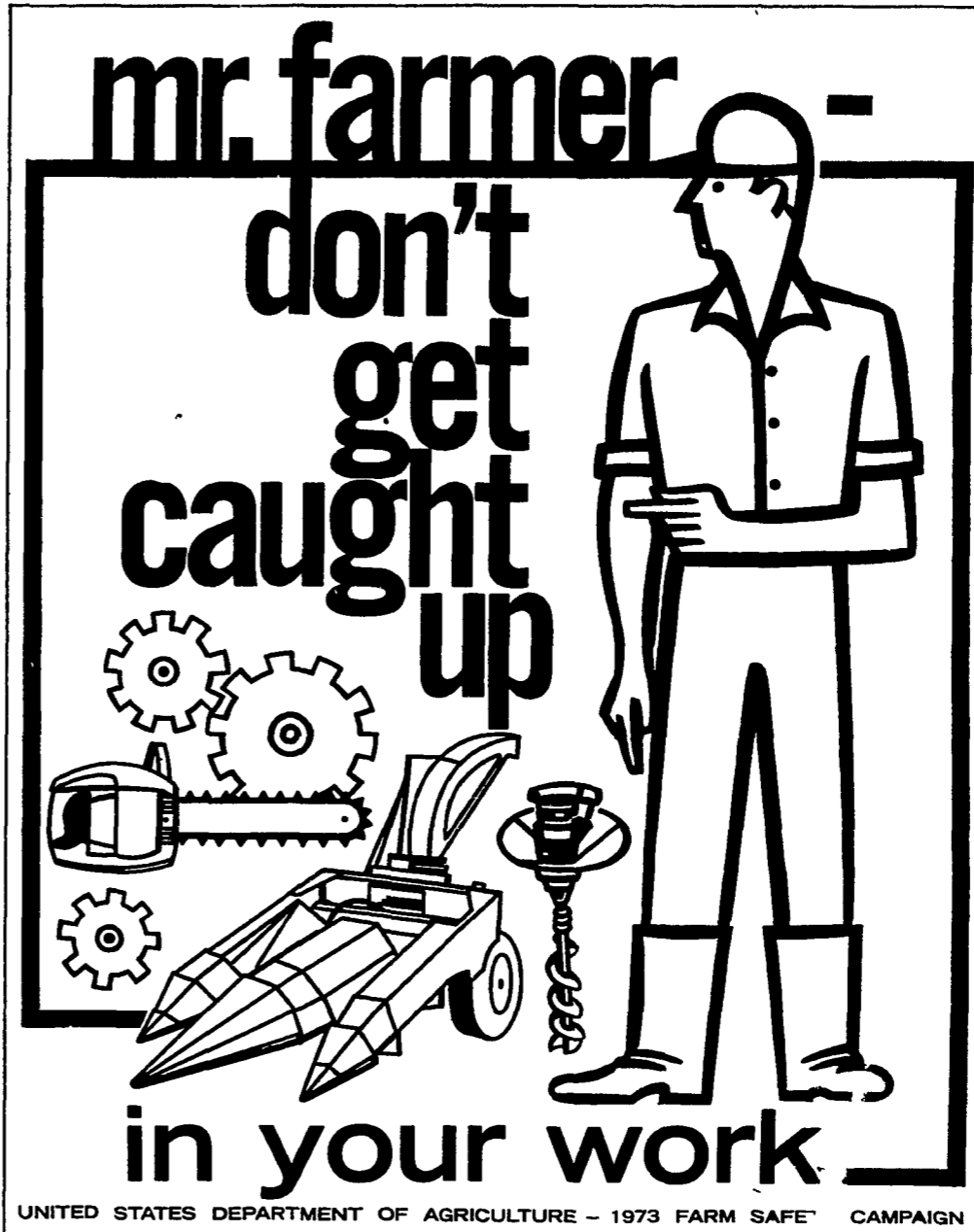


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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - 1973 FARM SAFE CAMPAIGN

Of the \$500,000, \$180,000 will be used to construct a security type isolation facility at ARS' Southeast Poultry Research Laboratory, Athens, Ga., and \$100,000 for increased technical support within ARS.

The five cooperating universities, principal investigator, research area and level of support are:

University of California, Davis,

R.A. Bankowski, vaccine evaluation in turkeys, \$40,000; University of Georgia, Athens, Stanley Kleven, vaccine evaluation in broilers, \$60,000; Sinai Medical School, New York, N.Y., Gertrude Schloer, antigenic characterization of

disease virus isolates, \$40,000; Texas A&M, College Station, Charles Hall, vaccine evaluation in laying hens, \$20,000; and University of Wisconsin, Madison, R. P. Hanson, characterization of the immune response in chickens, \$60,000.

Fix-It Tip

Likeliest spot for trouble when a doorbell stops working is the pushbutton. Remove it with a screwdriver. Both wires should be connected firmly to the terminal screws behind the button. If one is off you have found the trouble right away. If both wires are properly connected, hold the screwdriver so that it touches both terminals at the same time. If you can hear the bell ring,

the trouble is with the pushbutton. A new button should be installed. They are inexpensive.

If the trouble is not at that end, then you will have to check the electrical source. Ordinary house current is too strong for a doorbell so the high voltage is reduced to a smaller one by means of a transformer. We will discuss the transformer next week.

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want to go, Lasso plus atrazine is the way to go. Because you use less atrazine there's less chance of carryover problems to next year's beans.

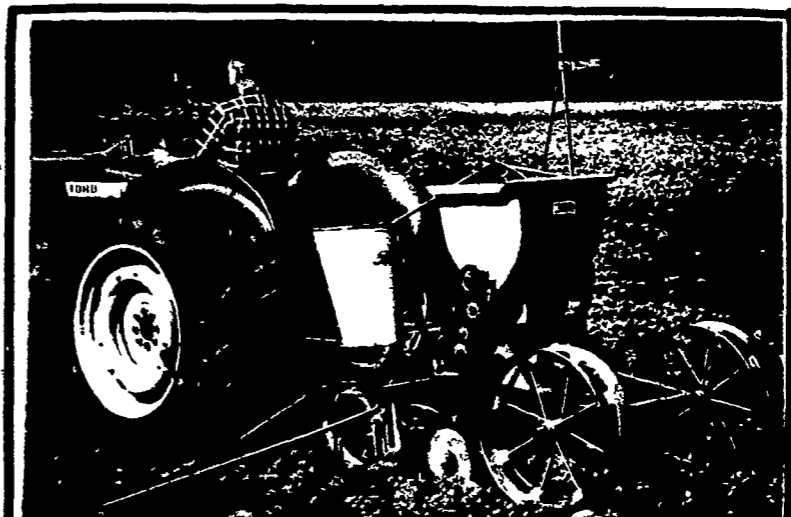
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