Departmental leaflets and bulletins

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### DAIRYING

1. **Leaflet No.** 419. Chart Showing Butterfat Price Given Wholesale Price and Charges.
2. **Leaflet No.** 550. Butterfat Tables (Is. per copy).
3. **Leaflet No.** 591. Herd Recording Results as a Comparison with Factory Returns.
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7. **Leaflet No.** 967. Composition of Milk (A Preliminary Investigation into the Seasonal Trend).
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9. **Leaflet No.** 971. Rate of Milking with Machines.
11. **Leaflet No.** 973. Influence of Month of Calving on Production.
12. **Leaflet No.** 974. Influence of Month of Calving on Length of Lactation and Average Yield of Butterfat.
13. **Leaflet No.** 977. The Farm Separator and Variation of Cream Tests.
15. **Leaflet No.** 1015. Rate of Milking with Machines—Some Further Results.
18. **Leaflet No.** 1028. Influence of Grazing Green Oats on Butterfat Content of Milk.
19. **Leaflet No.** 1030. Grade Herd Recording 1949-50.
20. **Leaflet No.** 1032. Register of Merit.
22. **Leaflet No.** 1099. Dairy Herd Improvement Scheme 1950-51.
23. **Leaflet No.** 1100. Pig Raising as an Adjunct to Dairy Farming.
25. **Leaflet No.** 1102. Phosphorus Supplements for Dairy Cows.

### CATTLE

1. **Leaflet No.** 611. Breeding Tables.
2. **Leaflet No.** 623. Coast Diseases.
3. **Leaflet No.** 650. Toxic Paralyisis (Botulism).
4. **Leaflet No.** 650a. Inoculation of Stock with Vaccines.
5. **Leaflet No.** 674. Milk Fever.
6. **Leaflet No.** 679. Copper Deficiency and Falling Disease.
7. **Leaflet No.** 739. Whey for Calves and Pigs.
8. **Leaflet No.** 760. Vitamins.
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10. **Leaflet No.** 772. Infectious Enterotoxaemia (Braxy-like Disease, Pulpy Kidney).
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15. **Leaflet No.** 883. Contagious Ophthalmia (Pink-Eye).
16. **Leaflet No.** 897. Tetanus in Farm Animals.
18. **Leaflet No.** 930. Export Lambs—Grading Standards.
20. **Leaflet No.** 950. Sheep Shearing Technique.
21. **Leaflet No.** 969. Phosphorus Deficiency in Dairy Cows.
22. **Leaflet No.** 974. Clover Disease—Practical Findings and Recommendations for Control.
23. **Leaflet No.** 981. Lice and Tick.
24. **Leaflet No.** 984. Sheep Shearing Technique.
25. **Leaflet No.** 985. Urinary Calculi.
26. **Leaflet No.** 1056. Hypocalcaemia (Milk Fever, Grass Tetany).
27. **Leaflet No.** 1075. Grinding Combs and Cutters and the Maintenance of Handpieces.
28. **Leaflet No.** 1091. Crutching Technique.
29. **Leaflet No.** 1098. Swelled Head in Rams.

### SHEEP AND WOOL

1. **Leaflet No.** 335. The Export Lamb (Is. per copy).
2. **Leaflet No.** 611. Breeding Tables.
3. **Leaflet No.** 623. Coast Disease.
4. **Leaflet No.** 650. Toxic Paralyisis (Botulism).
5. **Leaflet No.** 650a. Inoculation of Stock with Vaccines.
6. **Leaflet No.** 674. Milk Fever.
7. **Leaflet No.** 689. Copper Deficiency and Falling Disease.
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10. **Leaflet No.** 760. Vitamins.
11. **Leaflet No.** 763. Mycotic Dermatitis (Lumpy Wool) and Fleece Rot.
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28. **Leaflet No.** 1056. Hypocalcaemia (Milk Fever, Grass Tetany).
30. **Leaflet No.** 1091. Crutching Technique.
31. **Leaflet No.** 1098. Swelled Head in Rams.

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3. **Leaflet No.** 650. Toxic Paralyisis (Botulism).
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5. **Leaflet No.** 674. Milk Fever.
6. **Leaflet No.** 689. Copper Deficiency and Falling Disease.
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1023. Climbing Cut-Worm or Tomato Moth.
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CALTROP WEED

THE Department of Agriculture has expressed concern at the spread of the noxious weed, Caltrop. Specimens of this weed have been received from a number of localities including Kondinin, Walgoolan, Carnamah, Morowa, Pingelly and Bruce Rock, adding considerably to the previously recorded range of this plant in Western Australia.

Caltrop is a prostrate summer growing annual with spreading stems which may extend for three feet or more from a strong taproot. Each leaf is divided into several pairs of leaflets and the yellow flowers are about one half inch across. The most conspicuous part of the plant, however, is the burr like fruit which separates readily into five wedge shaped segments each bearing four spines in pairs. The burr has often been compared and sometimes confused with the double-gee.

Caltrop has several undesirable features. The burrs cause mechanical injury to stock, the spines penetrating the frog of the hoof and giving rise to painful sores. Burrs ingested with other herbage have caused injury to the walls of the stomach and intestines. The plant also possesses toxic properties, stock losses due to it having been experienced in South Africa and also in Queensland and New South Wales.

Control measures should be designed to prevent seed formation. Plants not detected before seeds have formed should be handled carefully as the seeds scatter easily. Isolated plants should be destroyed by burning them in situ. For coping with large infestations, deep ploughing is inadvisable as the longevity of the seeds allows further germination when subsequent workings bring them to the surface. The objective should be to destroy the plants and induce germination in order to exhaust the seed supply present in the soil.

Chemicals have been found very useful for Caltrop control. The plants are killed by the application of oil sprays such as diesolene, kerosene or a mixture of one of these with old sump oil. This treatment also affects the germination of seeds in dry burrs. The 2,4-D or hormone-like chemicals also give good results but have little effect on the seeds and, therefore, must be applied at an early stage of growth in order to have maximum effect.

Farmers acquainted with the undesirable features of Caltrop do not have to be reminded that it is a primary noxious weed before taking active measures against it.

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