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Dairy Scientists Working To Cut Breeding Losses

An important role is being played by Oregon State college in the search for ways to reduce the estimated \$5 million loss suffered annually by Oregon dairymen as a result of breeding inefficiencies such as delayed conception.

Dairy scientists from OSC reported their progress in the search at the national meeting of the American Dairy Science Association June 24 to 26.

Members of the OSC dairy husbandry department told the nation's dairy scientists about the college's work with fertility, semen quality and a simple test for determining pregnancy in dairy cows.

Among the scientific papers presented at the meeting was a report by John H. Byers, OSC research assistant, which outlined early results of his work on a new pregnancy test. Byers declared the test to be 91 percent accurate in limited experiments to date, but warned that his results are not complete and may not hold up in future trials.

Milk Utilization Shifts Noted In OSC Circular

Changes in milk utilization in the Portland milkshed between 1949 and 1950 have been analyzed by an Oregon State college research assistant and the results published as experiment station circular of information 512.

Gordon A. Rowe, former cooperative employee of the U. S. department of agriculture and the OSC agricultural economics department, reports in the publication that population has outdistanced milk production in the west. He also notes that the sale of a greater proportion of fluid milk and ice cream has resulted in a shift from production of butter, cheese and evaporated milk.

He concludes that manufacturing plants within the Portland area will have to obtain milk from outside sources to maintain a full operating schedule.

A detailed report may be obtained by writing direct to OSC or calling at county extension offices for copies.

The OSC scientist said he got the idea for the new test from a German scientist, W. Schlor, who developed a pregnancy test for humans. Byers adapted the test for dairy cattle.

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FARM and GARDEN NEWS

Moro Field Day July 2 To Show Trial Plantings

Fertilizer trials, annual cropping plots with and without fertilizer and rate of seeding experiments will be featured at the Moro branch experiment station field day Wednesday afternoon, July 2, announces George Mitchell, station superintendent.

Starting at 1:30 p.m., the field day program will last about two hours.

Mitchell reports that fertilizer has been applied on Elmar wheat at the following rates of actual nitrogen: 20, 40, and 60 pounds per acre. Nitrogen applied in the fall was anhydrous ammonia and ammonia nitrate. Spring applications were ammonia nitrate.

The annual cropping plots were started this year at the request of the Oregon Wheat Growers League. Nitrogen was applied this spring at 30, 45, 60, and 75 pounds of actual material per acre on fall disked winter wheat stubble. It was then reseeded during late March to Federation wheat.

Visitors will also have opportunity to compare Elmar seedlings made last October 17 using 38, 44, 61, 72, and 90 pounds of seed per acre. The general tendency, Mitchell observes, is for farmers to make earlier seedings using lower rates.

Nursery and varietal field plots of winter wheat, winter barley and spring wheat, barley, and oats will be visited. From these trials in the past have come many new varieties which are still grown. They include Rio, Rex, and Golden winter wheats, Federation and Hard Federation spring wheat, Carleton and Markton oats and Flynn 37 and Meloy barley.

The station also has a planting of creeping alfalfa taken from the original Klamath county field where the variety, Nomad, was developed.

Discussions will include yields of winter and spring wheat following grass, alfalfa, and alfalfa and grass. Tillage plots with trashy fallow and fertilizers will also be observed.

Bright Future Seen For Youth On Dairy Farms

As a June dairy month note, young men interested in agriculture might well afford to consider dairying as a vocation which will challenge their abilities, believes H. P. Ewalt, Oregon State college extension dairy specialist.

The business offers both steady income and a bright future. The steady population increase in the Pacific coast states, says Ewalt, spells an increasing demand for more milk, especially for fluid use. This latter use is in the most lucrative position.

If region dairymen fail to supply this milk, the specialist warns, dairymen outside the state will likely take over the market.

How long can an increased production per cow help to offset the decrease in cow numbers being milked in Oregon? June milk production a year ago was 3 percent less than for June 1950.

Bottle and can milk usage, meanwhile, is on the increase and without a hike in total production, this milk must come from herds which formerly supplied manufacturing milk and have now qualified for grade A.

Even though there is a temporary lack of active interest in increasing Oregon's dairy cow numbers, the state is still out in front with high individual production records and high herd production averages.

Ewalt says C. J. Berning, Mt. Angel, holds a national Holstein butterfat production record. M. C. Fleming, Troutdale, has a similar national record for Guernseys. Oregon Brown Swiss are out in front with high records at the Albert Meier farm, Beaverton, where a new class leader was recently announced. Jerseys continue to lead national records with a milk and butterfat record made at the Ralph Cope farm at Langlois. Ayrshires are also represented in Oregon with a number of good producing herds.

Hubby (kinda mad): "Careful, you'll bring out the beast in me."

Wife (also peeved): "Hop to it. Who's afraid of a mouse?"

(Does that square it, Mom?)

FANTASTIC FACT

One Gwent agency had enough looseleaf binders to last 247 years, another a 83 year supply of light bulbs, and Uncle Sam had enough paper clips to last 80 years. (Musta been worried about a steel strike.)

Salesman: "Give me just five minutes, and I'll show you how to earn twice as much money as you're now getting."

WORKING STIFF: "I'm better off this way. I'm getting twice as much now as I earn."

Ike: "Will your wife hit the ceiling when you come in this late?"

Mike: "Probably. She's a rotten shot anyway."

CLASSIFIED SECTION

For sale: 7 turkey shelters on skids, aluminum roofs, light weight, 10x14 ft. \$10.00 each. See Ward & Davis, Vertical Acres, Brockway.

Broiler Studies Show 77 Cent Labor Return

An up-to-date survey of broiler production costs on 17 Willamette valley farms has shown that farmers are getting only about 77 cents an hour for the labor they put into their broiler enterprises.

The report, prepared by M. H. Becker, assistant agricultural economist, shows that production costs on the 17 farms ranged from about 27 cents a pound to about 35 cents a pound. Out-of-pocket costs averaged about 26 1/4 cents a pound. This is the amount the producer must recover before he gets any return for his labor or the use of equipment and buildings.

Becker, in his survey, figured the cost of labor at \$1 an hour. On this basis, it cost the producers an average of nearly two cents an hour more to produce broilers than they received for them. Actually, the difference can be deducted from labor costs, leaving only 77 cents an hour as the average labor return.

Copies of the survey, which includes suggested formulas for determining broiler production costs, may be obtained by writing direct to OSC or asking at county extension offices for experiment station circular of information 513.

Hatcherymen To Discuss Markets At OSC Meeting

Market outlets for hatching eggs will be discussed by six prominent hatchery industry spokesmen at the eighteenth annual meeting of the Oregon Poultry Improvement association at Oregon State college Friday, June 27, President P. A. Gent, Eugene, has announced.

The meeting, to follow the thirty-second annual meeting of the Oregon Baby Chick association, will be held in the Withycombe hall auditorium and will start at 10 a.m. DST.

Noel Bennion, OSC extension poultry specialist and association secretary-treasurer, will be panel leader for the hatching egg discussion. Panel members will include Conrad Burmeister, Portland; R. F. Carr, Roseburg; Lloyd A. Lee, Salem; C. L. Lamont, Eugene; Paul Fritz, McMinnville; and C. B. Erickson, Eugene.

Among specific topics to be considered will be outlook, type of eggs California hatcheries want, shipping and trucking problems. Broiler marketing in the Seattle area will be a feature of the Baby Chick association annual meeting which has been called by President Frank Erickson, Hillsboro, for Thursday, June 26. It, too, will be on the OSC campus starting at 10 a.m. DST.

Broiler production and financing will be the subject for a panel led by Dr. J. E. Parker, head of the OSC poultry department, at the poultry improvement association meeting. Those scheduled to take part are James Hartford, Jr., Junction City; Earl Gilmore, Springfield; P. M. Brandt, Jr., Salem; B. J. Rogers, Springfield; and M. H. Becker, OSC agricultural economist.

Richard Hanson, Corvallis, will

1877 Attend 4-H Summer School On OSC Campus

The 1877 boys and girls attending the 1952 4-H summer school at Oregon State college will wind up the 37th annual session in a gala mood Thursday evening, June 26, with square dancing and party games in the Coliseum and ballroom dancing in the Memorial Union.

Copresidents this year were Betty Stellmacher, 18, Albany, and Dave Estergard, 17, Harrisburg. By coincidence, both are sheep raisers, with Betty specializing in registered Southdowns and Romneys, and Dave raising registered Suffolks.

Dorens of other 4-H club members received leadership experience by serving as presidents of the 37 housing units, presiding over general assemblies, and taking part in other programs.

Other youngsters displayed musical, dancing, and dramatic talents in an amateur show and in the annual 4-H Radio Revue which was broadcast over KOAC.

Many Corvallis residents attended the 4-H Sunday morning services in the coliseum. Dr. James C. Miller, of the Good Citizenship Foundation, Portland, gave the sermon and a special 4-H choir provided music.

At one assembly, a colorful, hand-woven, hand-embroidered tablecloth was presented to the 4-Hers, as representatives of 4-Hers throughout the nation, by the children of Yugoslavia. Mrs. Mira Kovacevic, one of 21 foreign home economists who attended a special 8-week extension short course at OSC, made the presentation. She explained that Yugoslavian youth feel a strong friendship for American children, thanks to the Toys for Yugoslavians collection that was made in this country shortly after the war.

The tablecloth will be temporarily loaned to the National 4-H Foundation for display in Washington, D. C.

OSC Food Prof. Wins Borden Research Award

OREGON STATE COLLEGE — An Oregon State college foods and nutrition professor, Dr. Clara A. Storvik, was named winner of the \$1000 Borden award for outstanding nutritional research for 1951 at the national presentation in Atlantic City, N. J., Thursday night (June 26).

This is the second OSC scientist recently named for the Borden award. Dr. G. A. Richardson, OSC dairy chemist, won the dairy honors in 1950.

On a national competitive basis, only eight Borden awards are presented in various scientific fields each year. It is considered one of the most prized scientific attainments.

discuss the USDA poultry research program, and Earl Reitsma, state department of agriculture poultry supervisor, will give his annual report.

Wilbur T. Cooney, OSC poultry department staff member, will discuss results of broiler feeding trials conducted by the OSC experiment station.

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Purebred Hereford Bulls To Be Sold On Nov. 29

The first offering in the west of purebred Hereford bulls graded for type and checked for rate and efficiency of gain under a controlled feeding program will be available to the buyers at the Cal-Oregon Hereford sale. Date of the sale is Nov. 29 at the Jackson County Fairgrounds, Medford, according to Warren Bayliss, president of the Cal-Oregon Hereford Breeders Association.

Sixty bulls, all grading better than two minuses, are now on feed for this program. They will be moved to the Jackson County fairgrounds in Medford on Sept. 1, following the 4-H Club-F.F.A. Fair, and are to be fed an identical ration consisting of 25 percent each rolled barley, oats, and milo, 20 percent of a 32 percent concentrate, and 5 percent molasses. Hay will be fed free choice.

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VOL. XIV—NO. 26

MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1952

LESS WORK—MORE DONE SWEET TOOTH

What is there about sweet stuff that makes us want to eat more of it?

And are fat girls fat because they eat too much sweets? And do the fat girls get fat because they want to, or because they can't resist sweets?

But why talk about girls? So let's change the subject and discuss cows, for instance. Cows like sweet stuff too. And a considerable lot of it is mighty good for them. Provided it is the right kind of sweet.

Why do cows like Sudan grass, and especially the newer "sweet Sudan"? Because it is a sorghum, and therefore sweet. But the sweetest of all grass is probably sugar cane. After all, sugar cane is a giant grass, growing as high as 20 feet.

Sugar, in addition to being tempting to our appetites, is also an essential and beneficial ingredient to any good diet, (with the exception of diabetics). After all, the possible sugar from sugar cane has been refined out, there is a sizable residue of molasses, which is too valuable to discard.

Molasses was used as livestock and poultry feed long before the word "vitamin" was coined. But with the advent of knowledge in the vitamin field, it was learned in part why molasses had given such outstanding results. It is extremely potent in several different vitamins, and in addition, is a rich source of most of the minerals so necessary to health.

Molasses is not essentially a "tonic" value. This is evidenced by the fact that all live stock and poultry consume more feed and water when molasses is included in the ration.

Even more important, molasses has been proved to increase digestibility of hay and grain by 14 per cent and of hay alone by 24 per cent. Up to 30 per cent of the total ration of livestock and 5 to 7 per cent of poultry rations, molasses will replace an equal weight of cereal grains, and give even better results, besides improving digestion of the rest of the ration.

To top it all off, molasses costs but little over half the prices of grain. Therefore, use of molasses in a ration has the effect of lowering the cost while improving the efficiency. What more could one ask?

Why all the build-up, you might ask. Just this, Umpqua

Dairy Feeds are now being made with molasses. And we are reducing the price of dairy feeds a nickel a sack right off



the bat. Ernie Wheeler of Camas Valley took out the first batch of the new sweet dairy ration for his herd of registered short-horn milkers.

Over 200 patents have been taken out since 1929 on conversion of sugar and its derivatives into other products, including gasoline, rubber and plastics. Of course molasses is a by-product of sugar making, and there are lots of uses for molasses.

There will be a heap of damaged hay, due to so many showers this month. This hay will still have a lot of feeding value, if you can get your stock to eat it. Molasses will solve the question. Either spray it over the hay as is, or over chopped or hampered hay. You will increase the palatability and the stock will get up to 24 percent more digestibility from it, so you will save both ways. The molasses itself is a wonderful feed, and the most economical you can find in these days of inflation.

AVIAN LIFE SPAN

The average life span of parrots and ravens is from 200 to 300 years. Eagles and falcons 100 to 160 years; geese 50 years, blackbirds 17, canary 24, pigeons 15, and chickens 12. Most of these birds won't make you much profit after the first hundred years.

Chickens especially, should be sent to the happy hunting grounds after one year's production. Unless egg prices are high. (And feed low). Egg prices are rising comfortably now. (Fryers, too). Less pullets being hatched. Good time to latch onto some good pullets, if you can locate some. Latest figures show 6 per cent less pullets being raised for eggs this year than last. Might cause a shortage of eggs this winter.