

Cost Of Protein Decisive In Winter Cattle Feeding

Careful protein feed buying is an important practice for Oregon cattle feeders caught in the current cost-price squeeze.

That's what J. E. Oldfield, Oregon State College animal husbandman, says in the winter issue of the OSC farm quarterly, Oregon's Agricultural Progress.

Expensive winter feeding, Oldfield explains, often takes the profit from cattle raising, especially when feed costs are up and prices are down—like right now. And winter is the season when feed is more of a cash cost item.

The researcher also points out that proteins are the most costly item in most cattle feeding rations. OSC agricultural chemist, H. E. Hays, says that grass hay—a big item in cattle feeding—often contains less than 5 per cent crude protein. At least 8 per cent is recommended. So feeding extra protein becomes an important and sometimes costly problem. Proteins are essential since they build body tissue.

Protein Supplements
Proteins can be added in many ways. Several on the market include oil meals and cakes, field peas, and high protein legume hay. Many cattlemen feed small amounts of high protein meal—at one pound per head daily—at a supplement to grass hay or straw. Buying them on pounds of actual protein supplied is a point to watch.

For example, 40 per cent protein cottonseed meal at \$90 a ton would supply actual protein cheaper than 33 per cent protein linseed meal at \$80 a ton.

Livestock like oil meals and it may be a problem of feeding so all animals get their fair share. Researchers in other states have found that you can self-feed protein concentrates by mixing the daily amount with 20 to 40 per cent coarse ground stock salt. High salt intake tends to limit protein feeding to the desired level.

A practical protein supplement among Oregon feeders may be Austrian field peas, since prices the past few years have favored this home-grown protein. Peas aren't as high in protein as the oil meals—they usually test around 20 per cent digestible proteins. But they are one of the low high protein feeds grown in Oregon, and cracked peas have been fed successfully in both fattening and growing rations at the Union branch experiment station.

Fed in Combination
Generally, they've been fed in combination with other grains and

Farm Forest Facts

By ED GILDEN
County Extension Forester

The former FMA, now ACP (Agricultural Conservation Program), is carrying on a cost sharing program for forestry practices this year. One of the conservation practices approved by the Douglas County ACP Committee is the planting of forest trees. Trees can be planted for several different purposes, such as reforestation, windbreaks, fence posts or Christmas tree production. The county ACP Committee will share with the landowners 5 per cent of the average cost of planting or up to a maximum of \$15 per acre.

THERE ARE two common situations in Douglas County where tree planting can go a long way in building up the value of the farm. The first of these conditions is the logged-over area. Some older logged areas have not been restocked satisfactorily even after 10 or 15 years.

Where old loggings have not restocked and where new loggings do not promise to restock promptly, tree planting can be strongly recommended. In some places tree planting is very important to "beat the brush" after a logging because if the fast growing brush gains possession of the land it may be practically worthless for a generation or more.

The second situation where tree planting is especially recommended is in fields where scattered trees and groups of trees established themselves years ago but many openings have

make up about one-fifth the total mixture.

Alfalfa, clover and other legume hays are naturally rich in protein. If full fed, additional protein supplements are seldom needed. Grass and pea vine silages are also high in natural protein. These materials are often used to supplement coarse grass, hay or straw. Such feeds are also good sources of vitamin A, which is needed by cows in late pregnancy.

Besides directly providing essential nutrients to a ration, Oldfield says protein supplements have another important advantage. Added to low quality hays, they increase the palatability of the whole ration.

Research at the Squaw Butte-Harney Branch Station near Burns has shown that wintering animals will eat more low quality hay if it is supplemented with small amounts of oil meal. This means the intake of low-protein, low-quality feeds can be upped by improving their palatability with small amounts of protein concentrates.

TALKING ABOUT A HOME?

So many people do nothing but talk about it! But if you really want to own your home, consult me now. Personal attention. Economical terms.

Ralph L. Russell
Loan Representative
Equitable Savings & Loan Ass'n.
Douglas County State Bank Bldg.

persisted. These openings are detrimental to the whole forest and could well be interpreted to "thicken" the forest land.

Most farmers can put in 500 or more trees per day. The work is best done in the winter or early spring seasons, times when labor is usually most available.

CONSERVATION payments will also be made for the initial improvements of a stand of forest trees for erosion control, watershed protection, or forestry purposes. The practices approved by the Douglas County ACP Committee consists of: (1) thinning; (2) pruning crop trees; and (3) release of desirable tree seedlings by removing or killing competing vegetation.

This gives Douglas County farm timberland owners an opportunity to improve their tree crop and to establish a crop of trees on those lands not suited for other agricultural purposes.

To be eligible for cost sharing, a stand must have at least 400 trees per acre. Fifty per cent of the total cost, not to exceed \$10 per acre, for thinning and pruning and \$5 per acre for removing undesirable brush is the maximum payment for any one of the three above forestry practices.

Francis Newkirk, secretary of the ACP Committee, told me the other day that farmers can start signing up immediately. For further information on the forestry practice, check with him at Room 321 Pacific Building in Roseburg. His phone number is 3-7433.

And a saving realized by feeding little high cost protein. Animals would then receive the needed nutrition by eating low quality roughage.

Interest in Synthetic
Since World War II, there's been interest in synthetic or "artificial" protein Oldfield points out. But Oldfield says "manufactured" protein-nitrogen compounds have little energy value. That means feeding such energy rich feed, such as grain, with them. It's difficult to say whether natural protein feeds or non-protein-nitrogen chemicals are the cheapest protein source for winter supplemental feeding. The researcher thinks that natural proteins usually supply other needed "extras" such as phosphorus and vitamin A.

When home-grown or locally cheap protein supplements are available, he says they will be hard to beat for putting on cheap gains.

Successful winter feeding means using as much home-grown feeds as possible. But Oldfield recommends purchasing supplemental feeds to carry cattle to the needed nutritional level. This is true for feedlot finishing, wintering a breeding herd, or wintering calves.

Government Will Make Winter Pear Purchase

PORTLAND — The federal government is about to make its second winter purchase of surplus pears for the school lunch program.

Offers will be received until Wednesday morning on pears for delivery between Feb. 8 and March 6. The Agriculture Department bought 52 carloads of Oregon, Washington and California pears in the first purchase earlier this month.

Feeder Types Depend On Cost

Which type broiler feeder gives the best gains?

After comparing trough, mechanical and two sizes of box feeders, Larry Johnson, Oregon State College poultryman, says all give about the same gains if enough feeding space is provided. Type of feeder then will depend largely on original cost, labor and ease of management.

In his test, Johnson allowed one square foot per 10 birds for the large box feeder, and one square foot per 20 birds for the small. Both the mechanical and trough feeders were adjusted so each chick would have one inch feed space the first two weeks, one to 1 1/2 inches the next two weeks, and three inches the last six weeks.

Tests were run with 240 chicks from the same New Hampshire strain for each feeder.

It took about 2 1/2 pounds of feed to put on a pound of gain, and each broiler averaged 3.03 pounds at the end of 10 weeks, regardless of type of feeder.

Johnson noted that mechanical feeders cost more, but cut labor costs. Box feeders are easy to build and require less labor than the usual trough feeder. Gains from the small box feeders, however, dropped the last two weeks of feeding, indicating more space was needed. Litter and droppings accumulated in the large box feeder, probably because more chicks crowded into the box at night. More droppings meant a dilution of feed. In small box feeders, however, remained clean throughout the 10-week period.

Muscle Disease Appears In Stock

Oregon State College is on the lookout for symptoms of white muscle disease in lambs and calves which takes its toll in the months following winter calving and lambing. The disease often results in death through severe heart injury and may show symptoms any time after birth up to six months.

Ranchers can aid in the college research program by notifying the county veterinarian or county agent immediately of suspected cases. The disease strikes suddenly, moves rapidly and frequently results in death within a few hours. In these extreme cases, animals are dull and suffer respiratory distress. A bloody foam is frequently discharged from the nose and mouth at time of death. Animals with less severe cases move with difficulty and may die suddenly or recover.

Some animals are stillborn with severe heart lesions, although symptoms are most frequently seen in lambs at about two to three weeks of age and in calves, especially beef type, from four to six weeks.

Antibiotic Promises Cure For Sheep Pinkeye Disease

Chloromycetin, one of the new antibiotics, looks like a "quick" cure for sheep pinkeye, J. N. Shaw, Oregon State College veterinarian, reports in the winter issue of OSC's Oregon's Agricultural Progress.

Used as a 1 per cent ointment, Chloromycetin often will clear up pinkeye within one application. Sheep pinkeye usually occurs before or during lambing, the veterinarian states. Sheepmen first notice it when infected sheep can't find their way to a feed shed. The eyeball is covered with a thick, white scum, which later turns brown. If left untreated, ulcers form and the eyeball ruptures, causing blindness. Other symptoms are matted wool below the eyes, reddened eyelids, and some loss of condition, since the sheep can't see.

Chloromycetin ointment, the veterinarian reports, is put up in one-eighth ounce tubes. This is enough for treating 20 head. Tubes are sold by prescription and cost about \$1.

In past years, sheep pinkeye was treated with 15 per cent solution of fresh argyrol, but some cases were hard to cure.

Shaw says that researchers in England have found that cured sheep often become carriers — spreading the infection to healthy sheep. They have found that the organism causing the disease will remain in sheep as long as 20 months after symptoms have disappeared.

The organism causing sheep pinkeye is different from the one causing pinkeye in cattle and other animals. Chloromycetin, however, holds promise for clearing up cattle pinkeye in some cases.

Bumble Bee Goofs Off While Honey Bee Slaves
CORVALLIS — The well known busy little bee is really not as busy as he might be. The busy bee is the bumble bee.

Oregon State College researchers reported Friday that the bumble bee works four to five hours a day more than the common honey bee.

And so, William Stephen, research entomologist at the college, is studying the 23 species of bumble bee found in the Pacific Northwest in the hope of taming at least one of them and putting it to work carrying pollen to fertilize crops.

One trouble, he says, is that while they are hard workers, they would just as soon knock off and sting anybody who's handy. And, unlike the honey bee, the bumble bee doesn't have to quit after one sting. It can keep at it.

Soil Conservationists To Meet At Reedsport
The annual meeting of the lower Soil Conservation District will be held Feb. 9 in the Umpqua Valley Grange hall, according to the Port Umpqua Courier, Reedsport.

Business will include the election of a supervisor to replace Floyd W. Weatherly, Elkton, who has been appointed to fill the elected term of the late Walter A. Pyritz.

Unlike many other wines, champagne is bottled before it stops fermenting and completes fermentation in the bottle.

FARM and Garden

The News-Review, Roseburg, Ore.

MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1954

Increased Chicken Flocks Spell Danger To Egg Price

This year looks like a poor time to get started in the poultry business with the industry in danger of raising too many chickens in 1954, says M. D. Thomas, Oregon State College extension economist.

During most of the laying season for pullets raised this spring, returns may be as unfavorable as in 1952, Thomas explains in his latest Agricultural Situation and Outlook. This will be true, he states, unless regular poultrymen and in-and-outers are especially cautious during the next few months, even though feed costs are lower.

Most favorable egg prices in relation to feed costs, starting last year, signal danger ahead, since increases in laying flocks usually follow favorable egg-feed ratios in 12 to 18 months. Thomas points out that a small increase in national egg production, especially during the spring months, has a definite downward effect on Oregon egg prices.

Broiler chicken prices are likely to improve during the next two or three months, Thomas says, but the average for 1954 may not be much different from 1953. Broiler prices ended 1953 at the lowest point in several years and the lowest on record in relation to feed costs.

The economist believes the lower feed-price ratios of the past year are likely to check the boom in broiler production, but may not force a cut-back in 1954. National broiler production hit a new high in 1953—up 6 per cent over 1952. Oregon's production was about 3 per cent higher than the previous year.

On the favorable side, feed supplies should be more plentiful in 1954. At least 50 per cent more barley probably will be raised in Oregon this year. Also, wheat may be available at feed prices later.

Poultrymen who can store barley should find some good buys at harvest time next summer and can use it to replace much of the corn or other grains in poultry rations when it is priced right, Thomas reports.

Accurate Price Tags Urged For Farm Program

WASHINGTON — Sen. John J. Williams (R-Id.) said this week he will support President Eisenhower's new farm program but will urge Congress "to put some accurate price tags on it."

"I think we ought to tell the people exactly what it will cost," said Williams, a member of the Senate Agriculture Committee. In an interview, he said he will ask Congress to repeal a practice he termed "back door debt cancellation" in the farm price support program.

"It's not dishonest but the public and taxpayers don't understand what the program costs," he said. "And I believe even members of Congress are confused. I know I was the first year or two I was down here."

Congress gives the Commodity Credit Corp. (CCC), agriculture agency which handles the price support program authority to get its funds from the treasury. It also has directed the treasury from time to time to cancel any note owned by CCC.

The senator said CCC has obtained some three billion dollars this way to offset losses.

Williams said he would repeal this authority and require CCC to come to Congress each time for a direct appropriation when it needs funds.

"This would let the public and taxpayers know just what was being spent," he said. "If there were losses I'm pretty sure the Appropriations Committee would find out just what they were on."

Secretary of Agriculture Benson told Williams Tuesday he thought the proposal was reasonable, adding:

"I think we should never cover up the facts."

Broilers Grow On Low Protein

Broilers between 6 and 10 weeks of age make most efficient gains on rations containing as low as 17 per cent protein, according to preliminary research by the Oregon State College Poultry Dept.

L. E. Johnson, poultry researcher, says trials just completed show that while birds younger than six weeks require between 20 and 22 per cent protein for most rapid growth and development, the lower protein ration gives equally rapid gains after six weeks.

Johnson replaced soy bean with corn to reduce the protein level and will continue the trials using scratch grain as a replacement. Findings on the feed problem for poultrymen who face a tight supply and demand balance of high-protein feed during the coming year. Increasing amounts of such feed have been turned to production of broilers, young light-weight turkeys, and hogs.

The birds used in the OSC experiments were a fast-growing, rapid-feathering strain of New Hampshire.

College Controls Rust In Peppermint Crops
Peppermint rust that knocked out 20 per cent of Oregon's \$4 million mint production last year has been controlled experimentally by Oregon State College. Findings will be reported at the annual meeting of Oregon Essential Oil Growers league on the OSC campus, Jan. 28 and 29.

Chester E. Horner, OSC plant pathologist, says the college expects commercial spray recommendations to be made as soon as final clearance is given showing no off-flavor effects. The control has already cleared with two of the four major mint oil outlets in the country.

SHALE ROCK
Top Soil
Air Compressor
Dump Trucks
Scoop and Dragline
By Hour or Contract
LLOYD YOUNT
2-1812

THE ONE-STOP STORE
FOR FARM AND HOME SUPPLIES
Electrical and Plumbing Supplies
Feeds Gasoline Tractors
Seeds Fuel Oil Water Systems
Hay Points Housewares
Blacksmith and Repair Shop Work

BUY WHERE YOU SHARE IN THE SAVINGS
W. Wash. at S.P. Tracks
Roseburg, Oregon
DIAL 2-2683

FARM BUREAU CO-OPERATIVE EXCHANGE

FREE PARKING AT THE FARM BUREAU

Grain Spoilage Storage Danger

Prospects that Oregon grain growers will need 73 per cent more storage space this year than last calls for better planning to avoid spoilage or to qualify for government support loan, advise Oregon State College extension specialists.

Wheat is moving out of storage slower than it did a year ago and increased barley plantings on hand held out of wheat production under tighter government quotas could mean 6 million additional bushels of barley to store and feed in Oregon.

M. G. Huber, OSC extension agricultural engineer, says a grower to plan storage that will hold grain without loss of quality and keep it dry from rain, snow and ground moisture. Storage should give protection against rodents, birds and insects, and permit effective fumigation to control insects. If the grain is on government loan, sufficient head room must be provided for inspection and sampling and the storage must be built so it can be scaled.

Crib-type construction may be favored if permanent storage is desired. Another type is multiple-use built of corrugated metal converted to machine storage or livestock shelter. Commercial bins up to about 3,000-bushel capacity are also available.

Where mechanical equipment is available for filling and unloading, it doesn't make much difference whether the grain is stored over a wide floor area or in a high storage where vertical stationary elevators are used.

Moisture spoilage can result not only from a leaky roof but from an improperly constructed concrete floor. Concrete itself is not moisture-tight and may transmit moisture from damp soil unless sealed from the moisture. High moisture grain also attracts migrating insects. Inspection for rain or snow leaks should be made after severe storms.

Farm Expenditure Scaled Down In Budget Proposal
WASHINGTON — President Eisenhower outlined a farm budget Thursday proposing a 10 per cent reduction in funds for regular activities of the Agriculture Department, but forecasting a loss of nearly half a billion dollars in supporting prices of farm crops during the coming fiscal year.

In his budget report to Congress, the chief executive called for a total appropriation of \$1,182,284,000 for rural electrification and farm loans, research, conservation, educational, marketing, school lunch and crop control activities during the fiscal year beginning next July 1. This was a reduction of \$133,553,000 from funds appropriated for these same activities this year.

But the President predicted that the Commodity Credit Corp.—agency which finances price support programs—will lose \$487,304,000 when it disposes of surplus crops at less than their cost the agency. Present record farm surplus stocks in the hands of the government total about 5 1/2 billion dollars, and farm officials have predicted they may climb to 7 1/2 billion a year from now.

"The Best Results I have ever had"
"Of all the egg mashers I have ever used, Triangle Xtra Egg Producer has given me the best results I have ever had. For instance, this year, on a flock of pullets that have never been culled, I have been getting an average production of 81% over r three months period."

A. W. McCoy
Rt. 1, Box 40
Woodburn, Oregon

Extra Egg Profits with TRIANGLE X-TRA EGG PRODUCER
Countless field tests have proven that this full-nutrient balanced feed produces more eggs per feed dollar. It maintains the layer's bodily health and furnishes an abundance of egg-making ingredients. It's a good time NOW to call out "boarders" and put your best layers on Triangle Xtra Egg Producer.

TRIANGLE MILLING CO.
at your local TRIANGLE DEALERS

C & S Feed Store, Oak; Sutherland Fruit Growers, Sutherland; Alsbaugh's Feed Store, Myrtle Creek

Freightliner
Water Heater
Look at the Features
Complete automatic in glass, stainless steel, or enameled metal. Low operating cost.

Umpqua Valley
ROSEBURG—228 N. Stephens Dial 3-3574
SUTHERLIN—W. Central Ph. 1988

THE FEED BAG
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE DOUGLAS COUNTY FLOUR MILL, MAKERS OF UMPQUA CHIEF FLOUR AND UMPQUA BRAND POULTRY & DAIRY FEEDS
VOL. 16 NO. 4 JAN. 25, 1954

ONLYEST
The Douglas County Flour Mill is not the only place in the country you can buy a sack of feed. We are glad we are not. We are the only place that gives you the service, the product quality and the price that are combined to make our customers the only happy people most of the time.

Farmers who deal with the Flour Mill know that we do everything that can be done to make our products the highest quality that can be made. There is no other place where you—the buyer of the finished product—can go into the plant any day or every day, and see, feel, smell, or test the ingredients that go into the feed. You can watch the materials being weighed or measured out and watch the mixing of the feed. You can see the Umpqua feeds being sacked and watch them being moved to the warehouse floor, ready to go onto your farm. Ralph Harding, the mill boss, has had thirty years experience working with feeds and feed manufacturing. There is little this gentleman does not know about the processes of making feed.

Only at the Flour Mill can you walk in and see the formulas that are used in the mixing. There are no secrets in the animal feed business. We have nothing to hide. We do not have quantities of breakfast food or flour mill by-products to move and since we have to buy the raw materials for our feeds, we buy the best. Since you buy the product of our mill, we want you to know what goes into the mixer. No other open formulas, where you can see the feed being made for you exist here in this area. We are proud of the tradition that the Flour Mill has. We have been in business for

EGGS
The local poultry people are somewhat unhappy about the price of eggs locally. To quote one farmer, "There isn't many places to sell eggs in this town but there is one too many when they want to make the local price 4c under the Portland price." We do not think that the egg market is so competitive that the farmer has to take a 4c rap for one company's "deal" with one market. Cutting the farmers' throat is a poor way to buy eggs or sell feed for that matter.

three generations and have had farmer families that have done business with us for all this time. We have bought the farmers' products over the years at the best prices that we could pay. Many grain farmers have been selling to us for 35 years or more. We have people who have been buying our turkey feed for 33 years and swear they would go out of the business if they couldn't buy our feed. This loyalty that we feel toward our customers has come about because we have consistently put out the best product that could be made and have sold it for the best possible price. Our tradition of the best for as little as we could has given us the position of selling for less than others. Over a period of time this has resulted in our slogan of: YOU CAN PAY MORE, BUT YOU CAN'T BUY A BETTER FEED THAN UMPQUA. We invite you to try it if you are not using it now.

Son: "I've got a job at Lst. Dad," the young actor reported. "It's a new play, and I play the part of a man who has been married for 20 years." "Splendid," said father. "Maybe one of these days they'll give you a speaking part."

NEW PRODUCTS
Lederle Laboratories has come on the market with two new products that will be available to you from the Flour Mill. The first is a vaccine for Erysipelas. This is to be used when the birds come out of the brooder house. One shot will last through the market time. Birds that are to be used for breeders should be shot again. This vaccine is the result of work done at the Colleges of the three western states and is giving very good results. Some was used experimentally on the farm of Don Ferguson down near Elkton. He got excellent control and is very pleased with the results. The cost will probably be about 20c per bird.

The other new product is a new form of Aureomycin for use on birds or livestock. This is a little cheaper than the other forms. It is completely soluble in water and can be fed in the feed or the water or it can be injected in the vein. Scours in calves enteric in livestock, mild fever, and many other conditions respond to this treatment. Its best use is to give to animals that are off feed or otherwise off condition to prevent the animals from getting sick at all.

GAS
The city kid was watching the farmer hitch up the team. The farmer went into the barn and when he came back out the city boy said, "Your horse can't go anywhere now." "Why not?" asked the farmer. The city kid replied, "He just spilled all his gasoline." Remember, You can pay more but you can not buy a better feed than UMPQUA.

ROSEBURG'S OLDEST CLEANING PLANT
38 YEARS
OUR REGULAR PRICES

Suits	\$1.25
Trousers	.65
Shirts	.65
Sweaters (Up)	1.25
Sweaters	.65
Hats	1.00

IMPERIAL CLEANERS
342 No. Jackson St.
Phone 3-5233
FREE
Call and Delivery

Order Your Wood Supply Now
SUPPORT THE INDUSTRY THAT SUPPORTS YOU!
• Planer Ends • Peeler Core, 16" or 2" • Sawdust
16" Green Wood
ROSEBURG LUMBER
W. JON. SAWYER MEAT FUEL
DIAL 2-5561