



## Grass An Important Crop; Comes In All Sizes

Grass is the world's biggest crop. Of all plants of the earth grass is most widely distributed. As a plant family grass varies greatly in size. Some grass is almost minute, as "Buffalo grass", which may never exceed 6" in height. But look up at the great bamboo, a grass of the tropics which may be a foot in diameter and 100 feet tall. Grass grows at sea level and above timberline in the mountain ranges. Grass covers the muddy marshes and swamps, but it is equally at home on the deserts. Everywhere grass is the protector and builder of soil. All of our cereal grain crops are grass excepting the alfalfas and clovers. Most of the forage grown for livestock is grass. Of all the plants of the earth grass is the most necessary to the well-being and even the existence of man. In 1872 John J. Ingalls, in his "Tribute to Bluegrass" said, "Should its harvest fail for a single season famine would depopulate the earth."

In the U. S. about one-half the total acreage of the country produces grass for livestock pasture. Over much of the earth grasses are a cultivated crop such as for example, rice and millet in Asia, the wheat, oats, barley, rye, corn and other cereal crops of the temperate zones of America and Europe. But over most of the Western Range States native

## Reservation Burn Is Reseeded To Grass

In September, 1955 a fire burned 354 acres of Tribal forest on Bly Ridge. The fire also burned over an area of Fremont National Forest several times the size of the reservation burn. Forest fires usually destroy or damage brush and undergrowth along with the trees. In most burns where competition has been reduced or destroyed brush makes a very rapid comeback, and unless some precautionary measure is taken, brush will invade and choke out or prevent the establishment of tree seedlings and grass.

### Grasses used to control Manzanita.

As soon as the salvage log was completed on the Bly Ridge burn this year, the Land Operations Branch at Klamath Agency took steps to prevent a Manzanita and Snow Brush wilderness from developing there. The best and most economical method of preventing the regrowth of brush is to seed to grasses to provide competition. Seeding of the burn has just been completed. Seeding in the Fall provides an earlier start for the grass during the first warm days of Spring when the soil moisture is still high.

### Highly palatable grasses selected.

The following grass mixture was chosen on the basis of adaptability, growth habits and forage producing capacity: Manchar Smooth Brome, Standard Orchard Grass, Sheep Fescue and Timothy. The burned area is in an 18 or 19 inch precipitation belt and should show good results with the above grass mixture.

If the cattle that will flock to this area to feed on the grass could talk, they would probably agree that grass is much more appetizing than Manzanita and Snow Brush.

By keeping the heavy regrowth of brush out, pine seedlings will have a much better chance to compete and re-establish a desirable forest cover.

grasses are the most important crop. Perhaps because rangeland grass is "wild" it is often assumed that grass can take care of itself. It is true that grass is very hardy. Grasses can survive great extreme of heat and cold. Drought can scarcely kill it. But if the range is grazed too heavily competing plants that livestock do not eat may invade and crowd out the weakened grasses.

## Compulsory Testing Of Bangs May Come

According to Ray Peterson, County Extension Agent, the testing of beef cattle to eliminate Bangs or Brucellosis disease may be forced on cattlemen before very long. Some recent developments may bring this about.

### Legislation May Be Enacted

The rapid formation of compulsory test counties in Oregon may bring about a Bangs testing program in Klamath County as well as in several other counties in the State. About 70 per cent of the Oregon Counties are now under such programs. It appears that stockmen from these counties may urge legislation requiring that all counties come under such a program when 75 per cent of the counties in the state have done so.

The Department of Agriculture now furnishes vaccine, pays the cost of testing for Bangs and Tuberculosis and pays up to \$25.00 indemnity for reactors, grade cattle and \$50.00 for purebreds.

### FINLEY BARNEY

(Continued from page 1) the Klamath Tribune, including designing the masthead on page one, which is an example of precision lettering.

The students also participate in various contests. Bob recently took third out of sixteen entries in a contest to design a cover for the O.T.I. year book.

Bob rents an apartment from O.T.I. which is located on campus, and lives there with his wife, Naomi, and his two children, Diane Lee and Michael.

His future plans after completion of the course next June are somewhat indefinite. He states that he will either go on to school next year, probably in the Portland area, or will look for a job. Job placement in the field has been good.

Bob states: "If a student works hard, the reward will be a good job in the field of commercial art." He is most interested in going into the advertising field and doing pictorial illustrations. Finley also has some definite ideas to offer on the Klamath Education Program: "I don't know the background too well, but the education program being offered now is a fine thing for young Indian people to make an advancement in their life. I believe this is the biggest opportunity that will ever come to the Klamath Indian young people as far as education is concerned. I believe for myself it has given me more initiative to go ahead."

## Gloria Ochoa Leaves For Denver; Will Take Nursing Course

Boarding the train for Denver November 24th was Gloria Ochoa, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Ochoa of Chiloquin. Gloria is planning on enrolling in the Emily Griffith Opportunity School in Denver to take a course in practical nursing.

"It's a good deal," states Gloria, referring to the Bureau of Indian Affairs Relocation Program which is making it possible for her to take this training.

Gloria was born in Tucson, Arizona, but came to the Chiloquin area with her family when she was five years of age, and has been here ever since. She graduated from Chiloquin High School in 1955.

Gloria will start classes at Denver on December 3rd. The course is one year in length, with the first seventeen weeks being spent in classroom instruction, after which the students begin clinical experience, participating in hospital ward activities. Training is received in three hospitals in the city: St. Luke's General Rose Memorial, and Denver General.

The federal relocation program making this training available to Gloria will provide for assistance of several types. Her transportation to the place of training is provided. After she enrolls in the school, the program will pay her tuition and training costs, will afford her a certain amount for subsistence, and will also carry a health plan for her benefit.

Gloria is not certain as to what she will do upon completing the course but thinks she will either go on in registered nursing training or will obtain employment as a practical nurse.

### COMMISSIONER DISCUSSES

(Continued from page 1) the withdrawing members, vigorously protested any amendments to the law and stated that tribal members have not been consulted about this matter. Crawford opposed any amendments to the present law including federal purchase and that which would have the federal government pay for the cost of termination.

The all day meeting with the Commissioner brought out the differences between the Commissioner, who feels it is impossible to determine what amendments are necessary until the appraisal and election to withdraw are completed, and the management specialists, who contend that this will be too late.