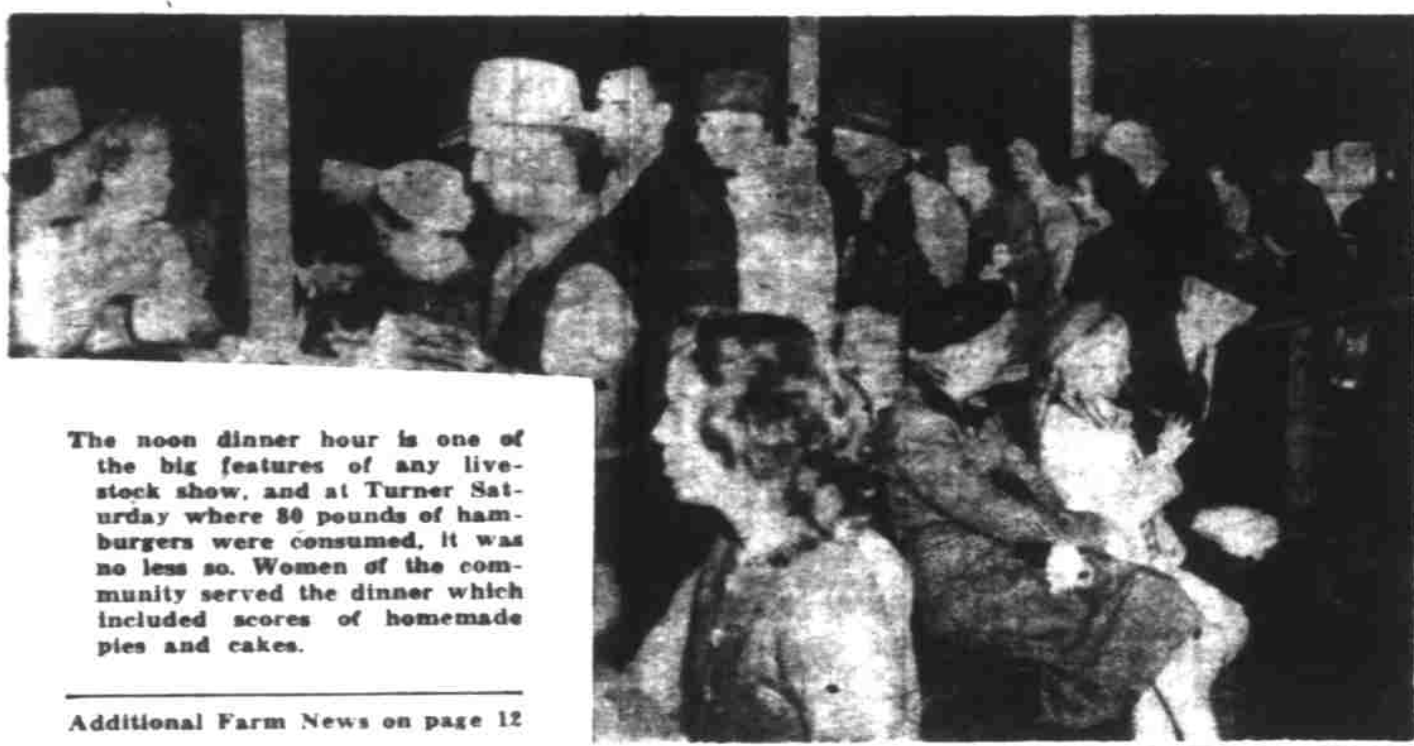




The noon dinner hour is one of the big features of any livestock show, and at Turner Saturday where 80 pounds of hamburgers were consumed, it was no less so. Women of the community served the dinner which included scores of homemade pies and cakes.

Additional Farm News on page 12

Pasture Land Tour Reveals Good Results

Pasture lands in Douglas county are something to see, Louie Gross, county agent over in McMinnville said this week upon his return from a pasture tour in that county. It was enlightening, he said, to see quite steep hillsides with alta fescue, ryegrass, and sub clover growing vigorously and producing considerable forage for the livestock. Most of the area is pastured by sheep as that county now has the highest population of sheep of any county in Oregon.

Pastures don't just grow on those hillsides, Gross went on. There are several points in getting a good stand of forage material to grow on such places, which are not a lot different from the hillsides in our central Willamette valley.

The first point considered was that adapted species of forage plants must be planted to produce maximum forage. It had been found important in the Douglas county hillsides that a legume be included with all mixtures. The addition of supplemental nitrogen fertilizer at the time of planting seemed to be quite important in getting good stands.

Seed Bed Important The second point that seemed very evident, was that in every case, those farmers who had made special preparation of their land one way or another for seeding had good stands. Quite a bit of this soil had been worked with crawler type tractors with good results. However, on one land it appeared that it was necessary that either it be plowed and worked down or that heavy disc equipment to do the same job be used.

In stump or brush land the best starting was obtained where burning had preceded planting. The ashes made an ideal seed bed. In some instances the burning and seeding immediately followed logging of the land.

Another factor was the need for actual pasturing this forage after it had grown. Some of the stands were eight years old and still doing very well, Gross said. Heavy pasturing helps keep down weeds and keeps the grass and legume in balance of each other, which is very desirable. The most desirable feeding combination seemed to be a few cattle along with the main sheep enterprise.

Market More Active Oregon hop markets were more active in May. Sales of around 1500 bales of low and medium quality 1947 hops were reported by growers at 35 to 40 cents a pound. These sales reduced stocks to around 6500 bales, according to trade estimates. A few contracts covering new crop, regular seeded clusters were reported at 50 to 53 cents a pound. Some contracts were at 50 cents, with growers to receive one-half of any increase in the market price at time of delivery. In California, contracts on the new crop were being offered at 55 cents. Less than 15 per cent of a normal crop for the Pacific coast states remains available for sale this year. A few hundred bales of 1949 and 1950 seedless hops were reported contracted at 55 and 50 cents, the 1949 price being a nickel higher than for 1950.

Use of hops and hop extracts by domestic breweries in the manufacture of fermented malt liquors from September through March was slightly less than during the same months last season. Exports to the end of March were a little larger than a year earlier. Mexico and South America countries were principal outlets during March. U. S. imports of hops during the first seven months of this season were only about half as large as the previous year. Most of the receipts in March were from Germany. Czechoslovakia supplied about one-fourth of the total.

WHEAT LOWER PRICED As the new harvest season gets under way, wheat prices are generally lower than a year ago but feed grains are higher, this week's grain review shows, at the beginning the 1948 harvesting season wheat prices at the leading markets averaged about 7 per cent or 18 cents a bushel below prices a year ago.

California Makes Tests That Will Also Benefit Here

DAVIS, June 9 — The University of California College of Agriculture scientists will test more than 25,000 alfalfa plants this year, and 45,000 in 1949 in a project to produce an alfalfa resistant to four diseases. The new variety will withstand bacterial wilt, leaf spot, downy mildew and dwarf, explains E. H. Stanford, assistant professor of agronomy, and Byron R. Houston, assistant professor of plant pathology. It will also produce high yields, like California Common, one of its parents. It should be available about 1951, he said, ending a 10-year project. Only about 100 of the thousands of plants produced in the breeding program are expected to breed true and retain resistance to the four diseases when field tested for several seasons, the two men explain. Seed from these survivors will be increased through the California Certified Seed program and some of them will eventually find their way into Oregon.

Willamette Valley Farmer

News and Views of Farm and Garden—BY LILLIE L. MADSEN



Three tops in the 4-H division of the Marion County Fat Lamb show Saturday were won by (from left to right) Patricia Ahrens, Kenneth Mitchell and Jerry Wipser shown here when they were working for the grand champion trophy. Patricia came out with the purple and Kenneth had the reserve.

Mineral Gives Big Boost Toward Making Steers Gain

By Lillie L. Madsen

Farm Editor, The Statesman Harry Lindgren, Oregon State college, division of animal husbandry, who judged the Linn County Lamb show at Seio a week ago and then went to eastern Oregon tells of results of mineral feeding experiments conducted by the Malheur branch experimental area at Ontario.

Tests carried on there indicate steers fatten faster and more cheaply on a ration containing mineral, though Lindgren points out that no hard and fast rules may be drawn from this one test. Difference in breeding showed up in difference in rate of gain of animals on the same ration.

In the Malheur feeding experiment carried on by Neil Hoffman, station superintendent, and Charles Custer, feeder, four pens of eight at each ration were fed the following rations: Pen 1 was fed alfalfa, corn and bone meal. Pen 2 received the same without the bone meal. Pen three was fed chopped alfalfa, barley and bone meal, and pen four received the same without the mineral. In the final accounting, Pen 3 showed the largest daily gain as well as the lowest cost per pound of gain, at 20 cents.

Entering the feed lot, the 32 steers included in the test averaged 880 pounds each, they weighed out at an average 1,125 pounds each, or an average gain of 245 pounds. In the top pen, the lowest weight gain was put on by animal that gained 215 pounds. The top animal gained 315 pounds. The top and bottom weight gains in pen 1 were 180 and 325, pen 2, 135 and 280 pounds; and pen 4, 160 and 280 pounds.

Lindgren points out that the difference in gain between the high and low animals indicates difference in production efficiency. Animals inherit these characteristics, hence it will pay livestock producers to spot animals that sire the steers that make the highest and most economical feed gains, Lindgren points out. Progeny testing work with beef

The Statesman, Salem, Oregon, Thursday, June 10, 1948—7

Mosquito Control Measures Described

Mosquitoes in Oregon come in 34 different species, but all can be controlled if the right methods are used at the right time, reports a new Oregon State college extension circular named "Suggestions for Mosquito Control in Oregon." The U. S. bureau of plant quarantine was co-author of the circular.

Importance of determining the species is stressed. These may be identified by sending samples of the larvae or adults to the state college. Some control methods require community action for best results, while others can be used by individuals. Methods discussed in the circular include destruction of breeding places, chemical control of larvae or adults and use of repellents.

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Honey Crop Carry-Over Reported Big

Money Carryover Bib 24-3

Bees are building up well in southern and central states but some feeding was necessary in many yards in northeast and Pacific coast states during the last half of May. The honey market continued weak and demand slow. Numerous beekeepers report they still have on hand much of their 1947 crop while others report none. The total carryover is expected to be much larger than last year or an average season. Sales of extracted, light-colored clover honey in 60-pound cans ranged from 8 to 12 cents with most producers holding for 10 to 12 cents. Dark colored and fall flower honey was in slow demand at 7 to 9 cents. Sales of extracted, bottled honey in wholesale lots ranged from 15 to 25 cents a pound in 5-lb jars; \$4.50 to \$5.25 for cases of twelve 5-lb jars, and \$4.50 to \$7.12 for cases of twenty-four 1-lb jars. The beeswax market was about steady with sales, f. o. b. beekeepers, mostly 41 to 43 cents. There were some sales as low as 38 cents and some up to 50 and 54 cents.

The 1947 U. S. honey crop was among the heaviest of record, being 7 per cent more than in 1946 and 14 per cent above the 1942-46 average. This heavy crop reflected the largest beekeeping industry of record, nearly 6 million colonies, and a fair national average yield of 38.6 pounds per colony. Production in Pacific northwest was the largest of 9-year records. National beeswax production remained on a high level, being 2 per cent above 1946, and 13 per cent above the 5-year average. Honey imports into the U. S. were heavy the first half of 1947, although down somewhat from the war years. They fell off considerably after June. For the eight months, July 1947-February 1948, imports for consumption were around 6 1/2 million pounds, only a little over a third the amount imported in the same months of 1946-47, and the smallest since 1941-42. Nearly all the imported honey came from Central and South American countries. Experts picked up to nearly 1,200,000 pounds from only 167,000 in 1946-47. Thus, for the eight months, the net movement into the continental U. S. was only slightly over 6 million pounds, or about a third the amount during the same months a year before, and slightly over half as much as two years earlier.

Cattle Bloat Cure And Prevention Methods Discussed

Heavy growth of pasture, like there has been this spring, is often the cause of bloat in cattle, dairy experts advise. Certain precautions are listed to prevent some of the bloat.

Don't allow cows to eat too much clover too fast, heads the precaution list. Keep cows continuously on a good growth of forage to cause more even grazing and reduce trouble once they are accustomed to the pasture. Feed good quality hay before pasturing, or when starting cows on pasture for the first time, are other precautions.

If the cow becomes bloated a farmer may be able to treat it using any one of the following suggestions or combinations:

If the case is not severe, stand the cow with the front feet higher than the rear and she will probably recover without further treatment.

By placing a piece of wood three inches in diameter in the mouth of the cow as a bit, belching may be induced.

By placing a short length of one-inch hose down the animal's throat to the pouch to release the gas.

One or two quarts of mineral oil, or one ounce of turpentine or kerosene as a dranch will help.

If the animal is in serious condition when found, call a veterinarian at once.

CLOSING DATE ANNOUNCED

The closing date for fulfilling 1947 ACP performance requirements and for filing applications for payment is June 30, announces W. M. Tate, chairman of the Marion County Agricultural conservation program committee.

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Guernsey Cattle Show Plans Told

First Marion County Spring show of Guernsey cattle will take place on Saturday, June 12, at the state fairgrounds in Salem. The Marion County Guernsey Breeders association is sponsoring the show and has invited all Oregon Guernsey breeders to participate.

Harold Ewalt, Oregon State college extension dairyman, will judge seven classes of 4-M and FFA animals and nine for adult breeders. Classes run from junior heifer calves through five-year old cows for the younger folk and similar classes plus three bull groups for older breeders.

This showing is not only to compare cattle and compete for placements but also to get acquainted with other breeders over the state. Ben A. Newell, secretary of the Marion County Guernsey Breeders association reports.

Lunch will be served on the grounds at noon.

Farm Calendar

June 10—Agronomy field day, Corvallis, 9:30 a.m.

June 11—Livestock pasture and sheep improvement day, ORO.

June 12—Guernsey spring show, state fairgrounds 10 a.m.

June 13—Clackamas county spring lamb show, Canby.

June 15-25 — 4-M summer school.

June 15—Weed control tour, Clackamas county 9:30 a.m. Now and Belton farm, Canby.

June 16-17—Oregon Nurserymen, Corvallis.

June 20—Marion County Jersey Cattle club, Buysie & Sons, West Woodburn.

June 28-30—American society of Animal Production and Western division of American Dairy Science association, OSC.

June 29 — Annual meeting of Oregon Baby Chick association, Corvallis.

July 12-16—Third annual meeting for Town and Country church, OSC.

July 25-31 — National Farm Safety Week.

Aug. 2—Annual meeting Oregon Poultry Improvement association.

Aug. 4-5—Pullorum testing and flock selecting school, Poultry bldg., Corvallis.

Aug. 7 — Willamette Valley Purebred Ram and Ewe sale, Albany, 9:30 a.m.

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