

WILLAMETTE VALLEY FARMER

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

300 Beef Cattle Can Feed in New \$2,200 Pole Shed

Ex-Dakota Man Finds Winter Feeding More Pleasant Here

By LILLIE L. MADSEN
Farm Editor, The Statesman

ZENA — Around 275 beef cattle were lined up the whole way around the long feed racks. Another 25 to 30 were munching their feed out on the hillside to the southwest. It was late January, the sun was shining warmly, and it was feeding time at the K. W. Noteboom ranch, five miles north of Salem.

"It's easier than it used to be in North Dakota, isn't it?" I asked, recalling that Mr. Noteboom had told me that he and his family had come from North Dakota five years ago. He had fed cattle and sheep there—up to as many as 2,250 sheep in a year.

"I wouldn't say that the feeding is any easier here. Feeding in the cold winters isn't difficult. In fact it's quite simple on the hard frozen ground and snow. But this is more pleasant. It was really your schools that brought us here. We find living here is more pleasant," I was told.

Six Youngsters in Six Schools

"We have six youngsters and it was getting college time for the older ones. We have the six in six different schools now. Isn't that some kind of a record? I certainly think this consolidation with Salem schools is wonderful. Don't see why any one should object. Our taxes here aren't nearly so high as those who are in a union high district. People said we wouldn't have our own community any more. That isn't so. We have a lot of fun at our farm organizations," Mr. Noteboom continued.

"Our oldest son, Bob, a graduate of Oregon State, is now in Germany where he is attending some classes. Bill's a senior in college now. Ken is in Salem High, and Barbara is a sophomore in South Salem. Jimmy is in the sixth grade in Lincoln, and Judy is in the third grade in Zena."

Then we got back to feeding and the new pole shed where the 275 cattle were eating.

"There are 11,000 square feet in this 106 by 113 building and we put it up for \$2,200. Of course, we shopped around for the best buy. That pays. It is built for 300 cattle, but we are keeping the breeding stock out there on the hillside by the other barns," the cattleman continued.

Buy From Farmers

"All the farmers are bought from farmers in the valley. I haven't been buying any out of the stockyards, yet. Try to get them around 450 pounds, and try to finish them off at around 1,000, and don't aim to keep them more than around a year," Mr. Noteboom replied to a question.

"And do you buy them all at once?" I pursued.

"No, I buy them when I can get them, and I buy them at different weights, usually," he explained. "I get some 900-pound steers for a quick turn over. Put about 350 pounds on them in 120 days gives us working cash. They'll average about 20 pounds of barley a day."

"What else do I feed them?" Corn and grass silage, protein molasses—about 4 pounds of the latter a day, and 2 pounds of alfalfa hay. The calves get only 2 pounds of molasses a day.

"You know, last fall I bought cannerly corn for eight weeks—look that long to get 1,500 tons. We had to stand in line, and some times the cannerly was out before our turn came and then we had to come back.

Raise Own Hay

"We raise our own hay. There are 260 acres in this farm, and we rent 120 more. Some of that is planted to pasture and some is planted to grass for silage, and some is in alfalfa. We are irrigating part of the land now. That will furnish us more feed."

"When do you turn off the cattle?" I wanted to know.

"When they are ready. We aim at Good grade. It doesn't pay us to make Prime. When you figure the extra cost of feed needed to bring Good up to Prime, and that you don't ever get every animal up on that a feed, you actually make more money at Good. We tried an experiment on 10 cows, feeding them cannerly corn and concentrates to finish them off. We tried giving 1 from 1 to 9 pounds of grain. They seem to do best on a two-pound average. Out of the 10, two graded prime," Mr. Noteboom said.

"No, cattle feeding isn't as good as it was a few years ago, but with careful buying, careful feeding and trying to get them marketed at the right time, it's still a paying business. For us it has been better than sheep. For a time southern grassmen turned from the tall fescues. "Not palatable enough," they said. Then came the drought of the past two years. Tall fescues remained green while others became dormant or sickened and died. Now the swing is back toward alta.

Kentucky and Tennessee tall fescue seed crops have been short because of dry weather—and besides many growers were short of feed and used their fields for forage instead of seed. Germination

"Oh, yes. Just look at that view. And now we are getting around to get the place fixed up. It's going to be so much nicer. You know, people in the Midwest told us that we wouldn't find the people out here as friendly—that folk didn't have it here—we haven't found that so. Everyone has been so friendly here—just as friendly as in the Dakotas. I saw you out there, so I put the coffee pot on. Come in and have a cup," she added.

We said to ourselves, that some folk are going to find friendliness wherever they go.



ZENA—This new pole-type barn (top picture) will feed 300 cattle at one time, and it cost \$2,200. K. W. Noteboom recently completed this 106 by 113-foot building on his 260-acre ranch in the Zena area. It's quite a little chore putting out feed for 300 cattle three times each day (bottom picture) but it's worth it, says Noteboom. Eventually feeding will be mechanized, but for the moment there's quite a bit of hand work to it, he adds. (Statesman Farm Photo).

Grass, Legume Seed Outlook Promising

Here's the latest about grass and legume seed prices: Every country of the world excepting the U. S. and Canada had short production of forage crop seeds this past summer. We are exporting at a tremendous rate and prices of certain items have advanced sharply since harvest.

Annuals, biennials and short-lived perennials will be in exceedingly short supply, the world over, this coming year. Perennial ryegrass is now selling at about 30 cents a pound FOB Oregon, or 3 cents above the present price of chewings fescue. The commodity credits supply of alfalfa clover, red clover, bought at distress prices or taken over on unpaid loans, has disappeared. Alfalfa and crimson clover seed supplies have almost disappeared. Alta fescue and ladino clover supplies have almost disappeared. Alta fescue and ladino clover supplies held by the government have been greatly reduced.

Red clover seed is selling at about 60 cents FOB Oregon. "This is a terrific price," Ray Teal, marketing economist, Oregon State college, points out as he adds that "Because of the high price of red clover seed, midwest growers may substitute alfalfa for planting this spring and save more red clover for seed next summer."

Chewings fescue seed is lagging at between 26 and 27 cents FOB Oregon. That means cleaned, sacked and "on board the car." Seed packages may substitute more cheeping fine position. For a time southern grassmen turned from the tall fescues. "Not palatable enough," they said. Then came the drought of the past two years. Tall fescues remained green while others became dormant or sickened and died. Now the swing is back toward alta.

Kentucky and Tennessee tall fescue seed crops have been short because of dry weather—and besides many growers were short of feed and used their fields for forage instead of seed. Germination

Modern baseboard panels wrap perfect comfort... around your rooms!

PIANO SALE! Grand - Spinets - Uprights Drastic Reductions! THE MUSIC CENTER 470 N. Capital Ph. 2-5371

Finest is the word for Weitz Baseboard Heating—yet it costs no more to own or operate than old-fashioned systems. Call us today for a complete estimate on perfect comfort for your home. VIBBERT ELECTRIC 551 Court St. Ph. 3-9031

Questions - - Answers

Question—Understand that one has to have a birth certificate to qualify for Social Security benefits, and that one can get these from the census bureau. Can you tell us how much this costs? — F.T.O.

Answer—You have to have some means of officially proving your age. You cannot get birth certificates from the U. S. Bureau of Census, but during the past decade the census bureau has been furnishing transcripts of personal census records, and these have been used in settling estates, insurance cases and in qualifying for Social Security benefits.

As federal funds are not appropriated for this service, a fee of \$3 is charged for searches of two censuses for one individual, given routine handling. You can hurry up the handling by sending \$4. Routine handling usually requires from four to six weeks, while frequently the other can be accomplished in two weeks. This can be obtained only by written request of the individual to whom it relates, or his legal representative. Application blanks for this may be obtained from the Bureau of Census, Washington, D.C.

Question — Hear a lot about

tion of seed long in storage, may also affect the situation. We still have a carryover of the tall fescues, including alta, but the surplus is dwindling. Prices may strengthen by this fall and by another year we could have a very satisfactory price situation.

Grab Supplies

The tip to prospective growers is to grab the small supplies of foundation alta seed while there is some to grab. New plantings will be certified on a regeneration basis. Meaning that the grower who plants with certification or registered seed from now on, the supply of foundation seed is quite limited.

And anyway you look at it, production is down, use is up and the supply is dwindling—in all but chewings fescue.

Word has it that the cornbelt is finding new use for ladino as a green manure rotation crop with corn. Iowa farm scientists report that during two years of favorable moisture, corn yields following ladino turned under were higher than corn yields following other common legumes. Yields after ladino were higher than yields from corn receiving 51 pounds of nitrogen per acre. Alfalfa and sweet clover were previously considered the key legumes in corn rotations.

Oregon farmers harvested only 1,600 acres of ladino seed in 1954 to a peak of 26,000 acres in 1951. National acreage last year was only 16,000.

no fuss • no muss
no bother • no dirt
Pres-to-logs
THE CLEAN FUEL
CAPITOL LUMBER CO.
PHONE 3-8962

Wool Support Takes on New '1955 Look'

A new method will be used this year to guarantee a support price to wool growers.

Congress, in 1954, passed a new wool law with the object of encouraging wool growers to increase production of wool to reach a goal of 300 million pounds a year in the United States. Wool was considered an essential and strategic commodity not produced in the U. S. in sufficient quantity to meet domestic needs.

Production has declined about 40 per cent in the past few years and is now only about 230 million pounds annually.

A support price of 62 cents a pound (grease basis) was determined by Congress to be necessary as an incentive to bring about the desired increase in production. This is 106 per cent of the wool parity price as of Sept. 15, 1954.

The method of supporting the wool price of loans and purchases by the government, which has been followed for several years, has not had the effect of increasing production to the desired extent, say the government officials.

Payment 110 Percent of Parity
The National Wool Act provides for a shorn wool incentive price up to 110 per cent of parity, if necessary, to reach the goal of 300 million pounds annually. It also provides for an incentive price of mohair of 70 cents per pound for the 1955 clip. This is 91 per cent of the Sept. 15 mohair parity price.

The new support procedure provides for direct payment by the government to wool and mohair growers if the national average market price received by growers for their 1955 clip is below these support prices.

Sheep men should keep receipts for sale of wool and mohair and for sheep and lambs sold between April 1, 1955, and April 1, 1956, as government subsidy payments will be a national percentage figure applied to the total amount the producer received from sales. The wool sale receipts will be the basis for the government support payment on shorn wool, while the payment on pulled wool will be based on the producer's total sales of sheep and lambs during that period.

Sell High, Is Advice

Since the payment to the producer will be in proportion to his total receipts, it behooves him to sell for as high a price as possible. Given as an example is that if the 1956 national average price received by wool producers during the marketing year April 1 to April 1 was 50 cents a pound, each wool grower would receive a payment amounting to 24 per cent of his wool sales, because 50 cents would have to be increased 24 per cent to amount to 62 cents.

Eligible wool and mohair is that clipped after Jan. and sold between April 1, 1955 and April 1, 1956. Producers who shear before April 1, to be eligible, must retain ownership of the wool until after April 1, though it may be in a commercial wool warehouse or consigned for future sale.

Besides building the first airplane, the Wright brothers built a calculating machine, a home telegraph, a typewriter, balloon tires, a printing press and many bicycle models.

Sign-Up Time For ASC Work Now at Hand
Feb. 15 is the sign-up date for the early spring farm practices which may qualify for assistance under the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation program in Marion county.

ASC Secretary Earl Johnson and Marion County Agent Ben A. Newell remind land owners that it is desirable this year to sign for assistance as near the time the work is to be done as possible.

Funds will be budgeted this year into several sign-up periods, says Newell. Feb. 15 is the first of these. Farmers doing tilling or liming in the fall may sign up at the county ASC office in the Marion county court house at that time and have equal chance to receive assistance from the later budget period.

Living Fences!

AMAZING FAST GROWING RED ROBIN ROSE HEDGE
"FEATURED IN SUNSET." Sensational hedge that's sweeping the country! A beautiful, fast growing fence that mends itself. Yet costs as little as 12c a foot. Plant now, by this summer have a LIVING FENCE 4-ft. high and bursting with roses! Grows to 7 ft. if desired. Becomes so dense no person or animal can get through. Keep out intruders, noise. Ideal for homes, ranches, estates, public buildings.

FREE GINDEN NURSERY CO.
139-AY South El Camino Real, San Bruno, Cal.
Send me, without cost or obligation, your free folder on the living fence.
Address _____
Name _____
City _____ State _____

Farm Calendar

Jan. 27—Yamhill Nut Growers Association meeting, Newberg Chamber of Commerce rooms, 1:30 p. m.

Jan. 28—Marion County Pasture meeting, Mayflower hall, 10 a. m.

Jan. 28—Strawberry meeting, Isaak Walton League Building, 500 S. Cottage St., Salem, 1:30 p. m.

Jan. 31—Poultryman's forum, City Fire Hall, Hubbard, 1 a. m.

Jan. 31—Poultryman's forum, Marion County Courthouse, Room 82 (basement) 8 p. m.

Feb. 1—Seed Growers meeting, Waldo Hills Club House, five miles south of Silverton on Stayton-Silverton road, 10 a. m.

Feb. 2—Vegetable fertility meeting, Keizer Grange Hall, 1:30 p. m.

Feb. 2—17th annual Turkey Day, Lebanon City Hall, 10 a. m.

Feb. 2—Timber sales program, 8 p. m. Benton Lincoln Electric Building, 2100 N. 9th st., Corvallis, open meeting.

Feb. 2—Polk County Fruit Growers, 8 p. m., Dallas City Hall.

Feb. 3—13th annual animal nutrition conference, Withycombe hall.

Feb. 3—Oregon Wild Life Federation convention, Corvallis.

Feb. 4—Linn County Livestock and meat marketing conference.

Feb. 4—Yamhill Fruit Growers meeting, Fair Building, McMinnville, 1:30 p. m.

Feb. 5—Oregon Swine Growers Bred gilt sale, fairgrounds, Salem, 1 p. m.

Feb. 5—Annual meeting of Mt. Angel Creamery stockholders, 10:30 a. m.

Feb. 8—Oregon Polled Hereford Association sale and show, Salem.

Feb. 9—Clackamas and Marion Berry Growers meeting, 10:15 a. m., Maplewood grange hall, Aurora.

Feb. 9—Yamhill County pasture meeting, 10 a. m., Fair building, McMinnville.

Feb. 10—Oregon State Farmers Union Convention, VFW hall, Salem.

Feb. 12—Oregon Swine Growers Association Bred Gilt Sale, Fairgrounds, Klamath Falls, 1 p. m.

Feb. 14—National Peach Council annual meeting, York, Pa., Dr. M. J. Dorsey, secretary.

Feb. 14—Willamette Basin Development committee meeting, Dawn Room, Hudson Cafe, McMinnville, 10 a. m.

Feb. 14—Oregon Dairy Industries Short Course, Corvallis.

Feb. 18—Marion-Polk Cherry Growers, Mayflower Hall, 2135 Fairgrounds Road, Salem.

Feb. 24—Polk County 4-H leaders banquet, 6:30 p. m., Dallas Chamber of Commerce.

Bang's Disease Reactors Less in Oregon

More cattle were tested, fewer reactors were found and brucellosis (Bang's) disease in Oregon cattle is at an all-time low.

That's a summary of a joint report issued this week by federal and state officials on the outcome of the 1954 brucellosis testing program in Oregon. The report was released by Dr. A. G. Beagle, Portland, veterinarian in charge of the federal animal disease eradication branch, and M. E. Knickerbocker, Salem, chief of the division of animal industry, state department of agriculture.

The 1954 report shows 295,107 cattle were tested and that 1,620 of them, or just over one-half of one per cent, reacted. Last year the percentage was at .65.

Of the six mid-Willamette valley counties, Marion had the most cattle tested, a total of 25,182 with 84 reactors. Clackamas county was second with 14,425 tested and only 24 reactors. Linn had 13,800 cattle tested with 18 reactors and Yamhill had 13,694 on test with 55 reactors. Polk had 7,086 cattle tested with 16 reactors and Benton county had 6,139 cattle tested with 15 reactors.

Ranch Ramblings

IT'S IN THE BOOK—The record book that is. And it's becoming more and more important to have that something in the record book if good livestock selling is to be. Because Sam Drager's (his address is Turner) sheep records were good, he's now got a Suffolk ram and a Suffolk ewe on their way to Panama City.

It came about this way: A rancher from Panama, hearing about the progeny testing program at Oregon State College, chose that place from which to buy a three-year-old progeny-tested Suffolk ram to use in improving the mutton qualities of the native Panama sheep.

The rancher was Luis Martinez of Panama City. He plans to mate the ram to a small purebred flock used to raise more rams to mate to the native sheep. It so happened that Luis wanted another unrelated Suffolk ram and a Suffolk ewe for his flock, and asked Joe B. Johnson, associate professor of animal husbandry at the college, to find these for him. Sam's records, which have been kept meticulously for some years—before the recent testing and record program got underway—was quite widely known. Naturally Professor Joe turned to him.

The three sheep are now cozily on their way by rail express to New Orleans from where they will board an airliner to Panama City.

BABY SAVERS—Three Oregon State College (anyone reading these ranch ramblings will guess the ramblings got the rancher to Oregon State College this week)—research workers recently developed a way to stop the spread of atrophic rhinitis in baby pigs, making it possible to save blood lines which would be lost under the common method of slaughtering infected animals.

T. J. Johnson, J. E. Oldfield and Dr. J. T. Bone, all at the animal husbandry department, worked out the method of stopping the spread of the profit-cutting disease which slows growth and sometimes results in the death of the infected animal.

The method consists principally of a strict sanitation program and isolation of the young pigs soon after birth, raising them on synthetic milk. The three admit that while this method is time and labor consuming, it has definite advantage of preventing the spread—and saving the baby pigs.

BIG PIGS GOING TO MARKET—In the form of bred gilts. The first of these annual bred gilt sales will be held Saturday, Feb. 5, at the State Fairgrounds, and will start at 1 p. m. However, anyone who likes to become acquainted with the pigs before purchasing, can see them anytime from 10 a. m. and until sale time, as all consigned animals are requested to be at the grounds by that time, Elmer Stangel of Wilsonville, president of the Oregon Swine Growers Association, reports. He adds that 40 animals have been consigned, all registered and guaranteed to be bred.

Varieties are Hampshires, Chester Whites, Berkshires, and Durocs coming from breeders throughout the state. John Landers, 212 Withycombe Hall, Corvallis, is secretary and has the sale catalogues at hand.

Expert Gives Apple Tree Pruning Hints

Training and pruning apple trees is a necessary orchard management practice for quality fruit production, says D. L. Rasmussen, county extension agent. However, since pruning is a dwarfing process, growers must sacrifice a part of the crop in order to have quality apples for harvest.

As with other fruit and nut crops, the fruiting habit of the apple affects the type of pruning. Apples are borne on permanent spurs in the presence of sunlight. Young spurs are two years old when the first crop is harvested.

These spurs lengthen each year and may reach a length of several inches. The frequency of apple production from a single spur depends upon the variety, age of tree, amount of sunlight, soil fertility, water supply, and other factors.

Non-bearing apple trees are trained to select well spaced scaffold limbs. Most growers prefer trees with three to five scaffold limbs spaced along the trunk and around the trunk. The distance from the lowest scaffold limb to the ground level will vary with the grower and the district and conditions under which the apples are grown. When apple trees are headed back to about 36-42 inches at planting time, the lowest scaffold limb usually originates about 24-30 inches from the ground.

Strong crotch angles of 40-60 degrees between the scaffold branch and the trunk are necessary to lessen the breakage of limbs from heavy crops, sudden gusts of wind, and other causes. Strong crotches also result when only one scaffold branch is allowed to originate at a given point on the trunk. A desirable spacing between scaffold limbs is at least four to six inches or more.

Improvements might be easier to build, or more efficient, or more original in planning or best adapted to the use of new and improved farm practices. Any project begun after Jan. 1, 1955, and completed before Nov. 1, is eligible for a prize.

Seven and a half per cent of the U.S. population is over 65.

MADE TO ORDER
STANDARD SIZES IN STOCK
A complete line of custom built fireplace screens and fixtures. All types. All sizes. Available in Solid Brass or any finish desired. See our complete display.

FREE ESTIMATES
On Floor Coverings
NORRIS-WALKER
PAINT COMPANY
1710 Front Phone 4-2279

Buy One of These Reconditioned Garden Tractors at a Real Savings

★ Bolens Ridemaster	Reg. \$325.00	Sale \$295.00
★ Bear Cat	\$ 95.00	\$ 72.50
★ Roth Industries	\$195.00	\$145.00
★ Earthmaster	\$175.00	\$140.00
★ Wards Like New	\$150.00	\$125.00
★ Rotoette 12"	\$125.00	\$ 75.00
★ Merry Tiller	\$145.00	\$119.50

One of the largest selections of Garden Tractors and Mowers, new and used, in the Northwest.

HOWSER BROS.

1185 S. 12th St. Phone 3-3646