

## Sheep and Hog Breeds Arrive From Montana

New Types Attract Wide Attention From Ranchers

By Lillie L. Madsen

The long looked for Columbia sheep have arrived in the Willamette valley. They got into Oregon City Sunday morning and quite a little group of interested spectators gathered to view them. Among these was The Statesman farm editor.

There were 42 head of bred ewes, each looking in splendid shape after the train ride from the range lands of the University of Montana.

But only 10 of the 42 came to Marion county. Charles Evans, Salem, is the owner of these. The 32 head remained in Clackamas county, with 15 going to Ben Elmer of Clatsop and an equal number to V. C. Doppie of Molalla. Elvin and Jim Shibley, sons of Everett Shibley of Estacada, each got one for 4-H club projects.

The only other Columbia sheep in Oregon are a few shipped from Minot, N. D., to Yamhill county last fall.

Evans' Columbias First

The Evans sheep are the first of the breed brought to Marion county and the Shibleys have the first for 4-H club work in the state.

Professor R. G. Johnson from the animal husbandry division at the state college, was among the welcoming committee Sunday. Prof. Johnson said that the Columbia sheep are, so far as Oregon is concerned, yet in the experimental stages. Just how they will react to our climate here is yet to be learned, he explained, expressing the opinion they may be a little too fine woolled for the valley. While their popularity as band sheep here in the valley is yet to be proved, Prof. Johnson thought that there will be demand for the purebred Columbia rams for some time to come.

Eastern Oregon sheepmen may come to the valley for some of the Columbia rams and they may be fine for crossbreeding here in the valley, he said.

Loren Pittman, farm manager at the Montana college, came with the sheep to insure their arrival in good shape. He spoke highly of the breed in Montana, telling they sheared on the average of 12 pounds to the head.

Resemble Romney  
Columbia sheep breeding was started in 1912 in North Dakota, and for the past 25 years has been recognized as a "set" breed. They are a large sheep, and upon first sight may resemble Romney. There is more resemblance to the Lincoln side of their ancestry than to the Ramboulet. They are, however, a short-wooled sheep and very gentle.

To register Columbias, the breeders must have their sheep inspected by an official inspector. The national society wants no reverting, and each sheep must conform to set standards before it can receive its registration. Any showing signs of unbalanced ancestry will be refused registration. Other breeds are discussing adopting the same ruling.

Nelson Inspector  
O. M. Nelson of Oregon State college has been made the official Columbia sheep inspector for Oregon.

Evans, as well as some of the Clackamas purchasers, indicated he will show Columbias at Oregon fairs in late summer and autumn.

Arriving at the same time as the sheep was a group of Hampshire hogs which will be tried out at the state college. This breed has been developed by the government at Miles City by crossing the Danish breed, Landrace, with the Black Hampshires. They are the first to arrive in the northwest but, more will be heard of them later, said Prof. Johnson.

While at Oregon City, Mr. Inskeep showed me over the Red Soils experiment farm.

This is the old Clackamas county "poor" farm, he told me, stressing that the "poor" referred as much to the soil as to anything else; he was sure. For years before the Clackamas county agent's office and the college extension division took it over the farm had lain idle because it would no longer produce.

"It had been farmed to death," said J. E. Cox, foreman. "The experiments are proving what can be done to rejuvenate old worn out red hill soil. Production is coming up."

Soil Improves  
Rejuvenation has included liming the soil and putting humus back into it, Cox explained. Heavy vetch and oats were used to a large extent, and while seed was harvested, all residue was plowed into the soil. Commercial fertilizers and barnyard manures were also used. In the opinion of Cox, nothing supplants the barnyard manures, particularly if some phosphates are added.

The pasture plots have proved of widest interest, Cox added. Visitors from near and far have come to view the grass experiments. Experiments with seeding white and subterranean clover

# Willamette Valley Farmer

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



Charles Evans, Salem, made it to Oregon City Sunday morning to greet his new sheep family. He is shown here giving his ten Columbias the first once-over. These sheep, new to Marion county will be shown at the state fair this autumn, Evans plans.

## Vetch Goals Lowered; Oats Barley Raised

Another year of high output from Oregon's farms and ranches is asked for in 1946 farm production goals for the state, just announced by R. B. Taylor, chairman of the state AAA committee and Oregon director of the field services branch, USDA production and marketing administration.

The goals were determined by a committee of Oregon agricultural officials and the USDA on basis of desirable trends and state production capacity. For most crops, the goals call for acreages about the same or larger than 1945. With the exception of dairy products, goals for livestock and poultry are somewhat lower.

### More Grain Needed

Increased output of feeds and grains are requested. The goals are corn, 50,000 acres, up 25 per cent from 1945; oats, 450,000 acres, up 10 per cent; barley, 260,000 acres, up 7 per cent; all tame hay, 880,000, up 4 per cent; wheat, 1,000,000 acres, up 3 per cent; rye, 35,000 acres, up 6 per cent.

Goals for food crops include dry beans, 1000 acres, no change; sugar beets, 17,000 acres, no change; potatoes, 46,000 acres, down 16 per cent. Although no Oregon goals have been set for vegetables for processing, attention is directed to national goals of 25 per cent reduction in snap beans, 2 per cent cut in sweet corn, 8 per cent cut in green peas, and the same acreage of tomatoes.

### Red Clover Big Demand

Goals for cover crop and legume seeds are: hairy vetch, 55,000 acres, up 2 per cent; Willamette vetch, 70,000 acres, 24 per cent less than last year's combined Willamette and common vetch acreage; Austrian winter peas, 30,000 acres, up 7 per cent; common ryegrass, 80,000 acres, no change; alfalfa, 10,000 acres, up 43 per cent; red clover, 20,000 acres, up 53 per cent; alsik clover, 25,000 acres, up 150 per cent; ladino clover, 10,000 acres, up 61 per cent.

Continued need for maximum output of dairy products is reflected by the goal for 1,445,000 pounds of milk. Five per cent fewer eggs — 37,640,000 dozen — is recommended. On poultry numbers, the goals suggest 3,286,000 hens next January 1, 5 per cent less than Jan. 1, 1946, and 2,859,000 hens by this coming March 1 through heavy culling. The goal of 4,251,000 chickens raised is 8 per cent less than 1946. All of the poultry goals, as finally approved in Washington, are somewhat less than Oregon recommends. Oregon, which has become an importing state, recommends that the local goals should be maintained about the same as last year.

Turkeys Reduced  
A 15 per cent reduction in turkeys raised, down to 2,221,000 birds is recommended. The goal of 20,000 sows to farrow this spring, compared with 22,000 in 1945, was announced earlier, with Oregon officials hoping for more. The goal for all cattle and calves on farms January 1, 1947, is 1,150,000 head, a 3 per cent decrease during the year.

A campaign to acquaint all farmers with the goals will be conducted jointly by OSC extension service and AAA committee-men in connection with making out the AAA farm plans in February and March.

George Horning, Jr., Sherwood, was re-elected president of the Clackamas county Jersey club at its recent annual meeting. Vice president will be R. A. Gilmer of Canby; secretary-treasurer, Vesta Mark of Aurora; directors, John D. Lienhart, Jr., of Woodburn and Mrs. Anton Malar of Sandy. On Feb. 10, club members will meet at the farm home of Mr. and Mrs. Marlin Fox near Molalla.

Crossing Holstein cattle with a purebred Hereford bull is a hobby of Charles Smith on his McKenna, Wash., farm, and has proved of some interest in the Willamette valley. All heifers which turn out black with a white face, he keeps. He finds that this cross gives a good flow of milk, as much as five gallons per milking when fresh, and tests between 4.2 and 4.7. Smith runs about 300 head of cattle on the farm.

DDT CONTROLS WEEVIL  
One properly timed application of 25 pounds per acre of a good quality, finely ground DDT dust of 3 per cent strength in talc or pyrophyllite, was found to give effective control of the vetch weevil on hairy vetch in 1945. This statement is the result of large-scale research conducted last season in the Willamette valley.

SPUDS \$10,000,000 CROP  
Klamath Potato Growers association is on record in favor of expanded disease control work in the local area, which annually produces a \$10,000,000 potato crop.

DDT CONTROLS SHEEP TICKS  
For controlling sheep ticks, Dr. W. E. Shull, entomologist, Moscow, Idaho, who carried on considerable work with DDT, finds the following formula of value: Wettable DDT powder (50 per cent concentration), 4 pounds; water 100 gallons. Mix powder and water to make paste before adding to spray tank. Use power sprayer. Apply with spray nozzle held against the wool and moved from side to side along the back and around the ears. Care should be used to get no spray on the hay or grain to be fed.

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## Feed Outlook Gets Tighter Says Bennion

With the feed situation tighter at present in many respects than during the war, poultry and turkey producers will do well to make sure of their source of supply of feed before making plans for the coming season. This is the opinion of Noel Bennion, extension poultryman at the college, who is well known to Willamette valley poultry and turkey growers. Bennion has attended almost all poultry and turkey meetings in Marion, Polk and Clackamas counties in recent years.

Protein concentrates are scarce, high in price and apparently not distributed too evenly, Bennion said this week. Feed grains are selling at or close to ceilings, demand exceeds the supply, so that many feed mixers are having difficulty obtaining their needs.

Feed Limits Production  
"It looks as if feed will be the limiting factor in poultry and turkey production in 1946," Bennion adds. The national department of agriculture is expected to place a protein limitation order in effect in the near future.

Liberal use of good green feeds is one way poultrymen can combat the shortage on mixed feeds, Bennion explained. Succulent green feed or a good grade of alfalfa are the best substitutes, as they are good sources of protein, minerals and vitamins.

Turkeys on Pastures  
Turkey growers will have best success by keeping their breeding flocks on green pasture. If good pasture is not available they can be given access to good grade baled alfalfa hay.

Chicken flocks, especially breeding birds, can make good use of five or six pounds of succulent feed a day for each 100 birds, or a similar amount of leafy alfalfa hay.

ARSENIC MORE DEADLY  
Beekeepers who have feared that use of DDT on field and horticultural crops may draw a sigh of relief, Dr. P. N. Annand of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, says the danger to bees is not so great as at first believed. DDT, he adds, has appeared less deadly than the arsenical sprays now commonly used, and there is evidence that beekeepers may come around to view DDT as a promising relief from arsenic poisoning of bees.

But good as the powder has been found to be, advises Dr. Holm, it has its limitations. It is effective against most of the common infection organisms, but not against the one which causes tetanus or lockjaw. Farmers can make good use of it on a first-aid basis. In cases of severe injuries, a veterinarian still should be called.

## Geese Thrive Best On Green Pastures

Geese can be raised successfully and profitably in all parts of the United States. They subsist very largely on grass during the growing season and are the closest of grazers. Therefore, they are raised most economically where pastures are abundant, where the grass remains green and tender during long seasons.

Geese can be housed cheaply, as they need protection only during the most stormy weather. For market they bring the highest prices during the late fall and early winter months.

## Army Wound Powder Found Good in Barns

Reports of successful application to livestock of war-developed urea sulfa wound powder tend to bear out earlier predictions by veterinarians that this new medicament largely will supplant present methods of treating wounds of farm animals.

Dr. G. C. Holm, veterinarian of Idaho agricultural experiment station at Moscow, is one of those who has switched to the new powder for livestock. He uses the formula developed by the office of the surgeon general of the army, as follows: Calcium phosphate 2 per cent; pure crystal urea 83 per cent; sulfanilamide 13 per cent, and sulfathiazole 2 per cent.

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## Farm Labor Help Promised on Same Basis as Before

With a total of 206,576 farm work orders filled throughout the state during 1945, the Oregon State college extension farm labor service reached a wartime high for placements of men, women and youths, the annual report shows.

This is an increase of approximately 25,000 placements over 1944, the previous high year. Congress has recently provided for continuation of the farm labor program in 1946 on much the same basis as last year.

Of the total placements, 201,631 were for seasonal work and 4945 for year-round farm labor. Boys and girls accounted for 60,594 placements, women for 27,086, and men for 118,536.

Marion county led all other counties in total replacements with 38,155 of which 21,248 were youths and 8500 women.

## Oyster Bed Mail Fraud Trial Date Set for Feb. 25

Of interest to Willamette valley farmers is the trial of four defendants in the Coos Bay oyster bed mail fraud suit set for February 25, by Federal Judge James Alger Fee.

The promoters are charged in a 42-page indictment with inducing farmers from many sections of the Willamette valley as well as residents of the Oregon and Washington coast counties and Vancouver, Wash., to invest in "oyster beds" on Coos Bay tidelands during the past three years.

The four defendants, secretly indicted by the federal grand jury last October on charges of using the mails to defraud, are alleged to have received in excess of \$300,000 from sales operations of the oyster production enterprise. They are Edgar Robert Errion, John Richard Barton and Glen R. Munkers all of Salem, who posted \$10,000 bonds, and P. E. Blackman of Portland who has been ill in a hospital and unable to stand trial until now.

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## Small Space, Sanitary Pens Best for Veals

A calf fed for veal should be kept in a dark stall and should be controlled so it does not take too much exercise. Experiments conducted in Pennsylvania State college have shown that calves fed whole milk and maintained in dark stalls gained on the average two and two-tenths pounds daily. Calves allowed whole milk from nurse cows gained one and seven-tenths pounds daily, and calves fed skim milk and grain gained a little less than one pound daily. If dairymen are to feed calves for veal, the first consideration should be to select a calf which is large at birth; second, to feed all the whole milk it will take in order to grow rapidly, and third, to maintain it in quarters sanitary in every way, but not too roomy so the calf does not expend a great deal of energy in taking exercise.

This information is contained in a circular, "Feeding Calves for Veal," prepared by I. R. Jones, associate professor of dairy husbandry, state college.

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