

'62 Crop Grain Signup Underway Weed Control Meet Due Wednesday

By N. C. ANDERSON

The USDA has announced that the sign-up period for 1962 crop wheat and barley under the wheat stabilization and feed grain programs will begin February 5 and run through March 30. Under these programs farmers are able to help bring production into line with needs through diverting wheat and feed grain acreage to conserving uses. Provisions of the 1962 feed grain program are: (1) voluntary participation, (2) acreage diversion. Not less than 20% of the new base acreage (1959-60) average as adjusted can be signed up. Additional acreages can be diverted. (3) Payments "in-kind" based on yields and support prices will be made on acreage diverted from feed grains to soil conserving uses. (4) Advance payments. (5) price support for cooperators on the normal production of acreage planted to feed grains. Levels of support will be announced later.

The program for spring wheat is the same as for winter wheat:

(1) mandatory cut of 10% from acreage based on national allotment of 55 million acres to avoid marketing quota penalty (2) voluntary acreage diversion in addition (3) payments for both the mandatory and voluntary diversion wheat acreage for soil conserving uses based on yields and support prices. (4) price support to cooperators. Participants may pasture acreage to be diverted until May 1 under both the wheat and feed grain programs. Acreages to be diverted will be designated by participants at the time a check is made of compliance. Compliance checks will be made in an area when substantially all of the particular grain has been planted. Sign-up to date for the fall seeded crops of wheat and barley shows a potential reduction of a substantial acreage in these two crops from 1961 levels.

The ultimate high cost of under-feeding pregnant and lactating cows has again been demonstrated by cooperating scientists of the USDA and Nebraska University. They deliberately underfed one lot of Hereford cows before and after calving while the second lot was fed according to standards deemed adequate. The drastic penalty of underfeeding is incurred three ways. (1) many mother animals don't come in heat (2) some of those who do, have a lower than normal conception rate (3) the offspring from the underfed cows that do calve is lighter and less thrifty and such calves are inevitably lighter at weaning. It is now too late to do anything about the rate of conception for 1962 but now is the time to be thinking about influencing the quality of the 1963 baby crop and to develop more of the unborn 1962 crop to survive after birth for ultimate weaning and marketing. Brood cows that have ample protein produced half again as many calves as like cows on the same grazing but shorted on protein. The cows that got ample supplement dropped thrifter calves, produced more milk and their calves averaged 105 pounds heavier per head when they were weaned. Cows that got protein supplement in another comparative test settled an average 67 days earlier and dropped 25% more calves than similar cows that got the same forage but not the supplement.



HEPPNER GAZETTE-TIMES, Thursday, February 8, 1962

February 15. The extension agents assisted by county civil defense director, Clarence Bauman, and Oregon Civil Defense Nurse, Nova Young, will discuss the various phases of rural defense, including fallout shelters and the county program.

If weather conditions continue as now there will be some alfalfa seedings made this month. In planning for these seedings it is good to keep in mind that the best alfalfa varieties are out producing the average 1 1/2 tons per acre. In a three year span, the extra hay is worth nearly \$100. At last year prices it cost less than \$2 per acre more to seed certified varieties than to use common alfalfa. Two of the high producing varieties are Vernal and Orestan.

80 years ago a Michigan State botanist collected a bunch of weed seed and buried them on the campus. The seeds were dug up the other day and tested for germination. Out of 20 weed species, three still had enough life to produce seedlings. This means that every time you let weeds go to seed you are just building up a bigger and bigger seed reserve supply in their land. Someday these weeds that sprout from the many seeds will need to be taken care of. If strange weeds suddenly pop up on your place they probably were there all along just waiting for proper conditions to germinate. This shows that weed control must be a continuing practice.

Recently Cornell University completed some extensive tests where they studied the ultra sonic method of measuring fat, thickness and ribeye area. They used 327 head of cattle and 42 hogs. We quote their conclusions. "It can be concluded from the results from these studies that at present the instrumentation and techniques are not sufficiently accurate to be used as a commercial selection tool. However, the principle and sensitivity of the method warrants further refinement. By furthering the instrument used for this, errors would be greatly reduced." In view of this and other information we do not recommend the ultra sonic wave device for determining carcass quality in live beef animals. This procedure, although it looks promising is still in the experimental stage. Agents are now in the field recommending that cattlemen use this device to determine the car-

Morrow county ranchers will have an opportunity to discuss weed control recommendations both annual and perennial, at the annual weed meeting to be held at the Fair Annex Building in Heppner on Wednesday, Feb-

ruary 14, announces N. C. Anderson, county extension agent. Medusahead, a serious annual found recently in Morrow county will be among the weeds identified and discussed. Control methods will be outlined for tarweed, purple mustard and gromwell, annuals that are difficult to control, as well as such perennials as knapweed, morning glory and Canada thistle. Arnold Appleby, agronomist, Pendleton branch experiment station, will outline experimental work being carried on in the field developing new chemicals for selective control of cheatgrass and rye as well as perennials. Rex Warren, farm crops specialist, OSU, will lead the discussion of perennial weed control.



REX WARREN
Agricultural Extension Service
Oregon State College

The meeting is sponsored, again, by the Morrow County Farm Bureau. Some time will be taken during the day to discuss rural fire control. The meeting begins at 10:00 A. M. Everyone is invited to attend.

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MORROW COUNTY WEED CONTROL MEETING

FAIR PAVILION ANNEX, HEPPNER

Tuesday, February 14

10 A. M. TO 4 P. M.

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