

FARM NEWS

County Agent's Office

Groups Fight Against Foreign Meat Imports

By N. C. ANDERSON

Low cattle and hog prices, with increasing foreign meat imports each year, has put the livestock grower in the news of late. The livestock industry is fighting back in an effort to survive in this time of high costs with lower return.

It was interesting two weeks ago while riding the train to the midwest and return, to hear the many comments about this situation as we passed through areas where many cattle were grazing. It surprised me to know that many city people were aware of this situation. One couple that I visited with from Chicago had read much about the effects of foreign imports on cattle prices, yet the cost of their meat had not been reduced in price. They were quite concerned. In listening to others talk about the situation, I was sure that livestock organizations were doing a good job in public relations.

In Morrow county, the Cow-Belles and Beef Promotion committee of the Livestock Growers Association have contacted the meat markets relative to support of U. S. grown beef. They are using educational materials to stress the importance of sup-

porting meat produced in our own country.

The CowBelles, this year, are asking the Livestock Growers Association to co-sponsor their annual recognition "party" for the Father of the Year. This is a meat promotion scheme that has been carried on for years, timed with Father's Day. This year a special event is being planned and all livestock growers are asked to participate.

Since "Do-It-Yourself" projects are most popular, a "Do-It-Yourself" barbecue will be held on June 7. The barbecue will be held at the Morrow County Fair grounds and everyone is invited to come bringing their own steaks or hamburger, french bread, salads and table service. "Coals will be built and ready for families to barbecue their own meat. In case this should be the day our drouth is broken, arrangements have been made for getting in out of the rain. The date is Sunday, June 7, with the festivities to start at 5:00 p.m. Morrow county's Father of the Year will be honored. Everyone is invited to come and take part. Coffee, dessert, cups and punch will be furnished.

Gerald Hood, Morrow-Umatilla coyote hunter, is listed with the second high catch of coyotes for the month of April in the Fish and Wildlife monthly Hunters Catch report. He is credited with catching 72 coyotes during the month. Only trapper exceeding him was Robert Long of Malheur county with 80. Fifty-five of the coyotes were taken in Umatilla county, 17 in Morrow county. Jim Chetwood, Umatilla county hunter, records 49 which combined with Jerry's catch should slow down the coyotes in Umatilla county. Carl McDaniel, Morrow county trapper showed a total of 28 coyotes and two bobcats for the month.

Hay Crop Prospects Fall Below Average
Hay supplies in Oregon are nearly a fifth larger than a year ago. However, carryover of 229,000 tons on May 1 was slightly below average. Preliminary estimates show



TOE NAIL CLIPPING operation is performed by John Dickson (left) and Ken Wells on lamb that will be exhibited by Wells at the 18th annual Junior Livestock Show of the Oregon Wheat Growers League at The Dalles June 7-10. Both are members of The Dalles high school FFA chapter.

about 2,089,000 tons of hay were used in Oregon during the past year. This was about 160,000 tons more than the year before and the average of the previous five years. Winter weather was milder, but spring was colder and there are more cattle; so more hay was required.

New hay crop prospects are poorer than they were a year ago, and they are below average.

Many Morrow county ranchers are concerned with the potential hay yield this year on land that generally is sub-irrigated or one where good flood irrigation is possible from intermittent streams. Much of this hay will yield much less than normal yields and be especially low compared to the good year of 1963.

Extension Service Observes Fiftieth Anniversary This Month
Earlier this month we commented on the 50th anniversary of the Extension Service which is being observed nationwide this month. A brief history of extension work and agents who have served in Morrow county since 1918 was discussed. We promised more on this work at a later date.

Teaching new production methods to Oregon farmers has been emphasized throughout the history of the Oregon State University Cooperative Extension Service since its start in 1911, almost three years before passage of the Smith-Lever Act 50 years ago.

While servicing agriculture with technical information in all facets of production, emphasis is given to improving success with those products of best market promise. This is important because about \$200 million or one-half the income from Oregon agriculture depends on out of state sales.

County agents, attached to land grant colleges and universities, such as OSU, have been in the forefront in teaching changes to make grower operations more efficient and to increase farm income.

Demonstrations were the keynote of early day extension teaching in agriculture, and are still used extensively today, points out Gordon Hood, OSU Extension Service assistant director. Working with people on a volunteer basis, extension offers education for action of an informal and distinct nature.

Extension teaching has played a major role in developing the tremendous productivity of American agriculture. But, like agriculture itself, extension teaching changes to meet new demands and challenges, Hood emphasized.

Some of these demands now receiving attention from county extension agents and subject matter specialists include natural resource development and use, the shift to more intensive cropping, range management and improvement, safe and efficient use of agricultural chemicals, livestock production testing, farm forestry and efficiency of production and management.

Extension's program in natural resources is concerned with aiding in the full development

of the state's water and land resources for all beneficial uses, including agriculture.

Interest from a growing population in water for community and recreational uses has created a strong interest in water development. Farming continues to become more intensified, with the volume of small fruits and vegetable crops grown and processed increasing. The total industry is depending upon water.

The trend in the Willamette Valley carried important economic implications for the whole business community. Intensive crops, small fruits and vegetables, add more to the state's payroll because they require more labor for production and processing.

For instance, strawberries require a payroll of \$351 per acre; sweet corn, \$907 per acre, and pole corn, \$199. Intensive cropping may also mean double cropping and more growers are looking to the cole crops to fit into double cropping arrangements with peas and early planted bush beans.

Range management and improvement is another program

Alumni Group Hears IFYE Talk On Land of Tulips

Suzanne Lozier, Oregon's IFYE to Holland in 1962, described the "Land of the Tulips" to 30 women at the gathering of Alumni Extension Advisory women at the home of Mrs. John Graves on May 20.

"The basic difference between Oregon and Holland is that everything is so much smaller there," Miss Lozier explained. "Holland is one-sixth the size of Oregon, so farming is on a much smaller scale. For instance, they don't often buy tractors, since it's impractical to have a tractor for just a 30 acre farm."

Miss Lozier lived with five different families in Holland, and was thus able to observe a variety of farming methods, religions and customs.

"They're so clean and neat there," she remembered. "Once a week they wash windows inside and out, upstairs and down."

Barns and house are generally connected, she said, as a space-saving device. "It's one of the most densely populated areas in the world," she said. "There are 910 persons per square mile."

Commenting on the youth of Holland, she said, "They're not gone from the home as much as ours. Family units do more things together. They watch a lot of television."

Besides the appearance of Miss Lozier, now home service director of Pacific Power and Light Co., the former county committee staged a "white elephant sale" for the "Lady Aberdeen Scholarship" fund.

The Lady Aberdeen Scholarship is ACWW's (Associated County Women of the World) way of providing money to technically qualified women of underprivileged ACWW counties to study nutrition in a country of their choice and return to their homeland to give them help. Morrow county's group raised \$26.70 for this scholarship.

That has great economic potential for Oregon which has approximately 42 million acres of grazing land, much of which will respond to management and improvement programs. Working along with range improvement are the livestock production testing programs in beef, dairy, swine and sheep.

Larger CCC Sales Of Wheat Told

By JOHN WELBES
Executive Vice President
Oregon Wheat League

Disposal of Commodity Credit Corporation owned wheat in the first 11 months of the 1963-64 crop year totaled 301,114,010 bushels compared with 173,818,000 in the corresponding period of the preceding year, according to figures received by the Oregon Wheat Growers League.

Domestic wheat sales for the 1963-64 season through May 1, 1964 totaled 71,695,000 bushels against 15,106,000 in 1962-63 through April 26, 1963. Export sales of CCC wheat through May 1 were 229,419,000 bushels against 158,712,000 a year earlier.

The balance of wheat remaining in the United States May 1 for milling, export, and carry-over was down 22% from the same date of last year. The total wheat remaining May 1 is placed at 1,107,500,000 bushels as compared to 1,416,300,000 a year ago and the 1957-61 average for the date of 1,429,700,000 bushels. In addition it is estimated that 90,000,000 bushels of wheat will be used during the entire 1963-64 crop year for feed, seed, and industrial uses.

Basic terminal price support loan rates for the 1964 wheat crop were down 50c to 54c a bushel from those in effect for 1963 as announced by the Department of Agriculture. This is

the sharpest reduction in the history of the price support program. The reduction in the terminal loan rates reflects the cut-back in the national average loan for 1964 wheat to \$1.30 a bushel from \$1.82 in effect on the 1963 crop.

In announcing the terminal loan rates and also county loan rates, the Department stressed that under the 1964 wheat program, a producer staying within his allotment can qualify for price support on the basis of the \$1.30 national average loan and can earn certificates to bring him one-third more income for his wheat if he has signed up to participate in the program.

Morrow County CROP-WEATHER SUMMARY For week ending May 22, 1964
(From Oregon Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture).
Summer fallow operations complete, no moisture, no weeds. Most fall barley headed out and looking good. Spring grain slow because of cold and dryness. Fall seeded rye in boot stage. Winter grains 75-85 percent in the boot. Spring grains 75-100 percent emerged and in stooling stage. Pastures are drying and little grass is left on the ranges. Crop conditions look the poorest in the past 25-30 years.

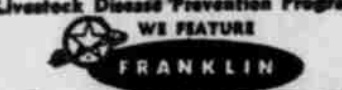
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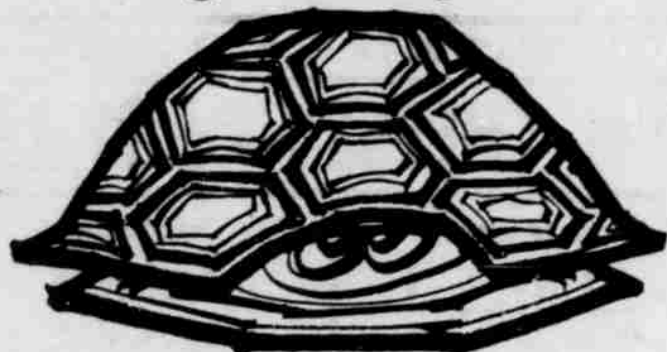
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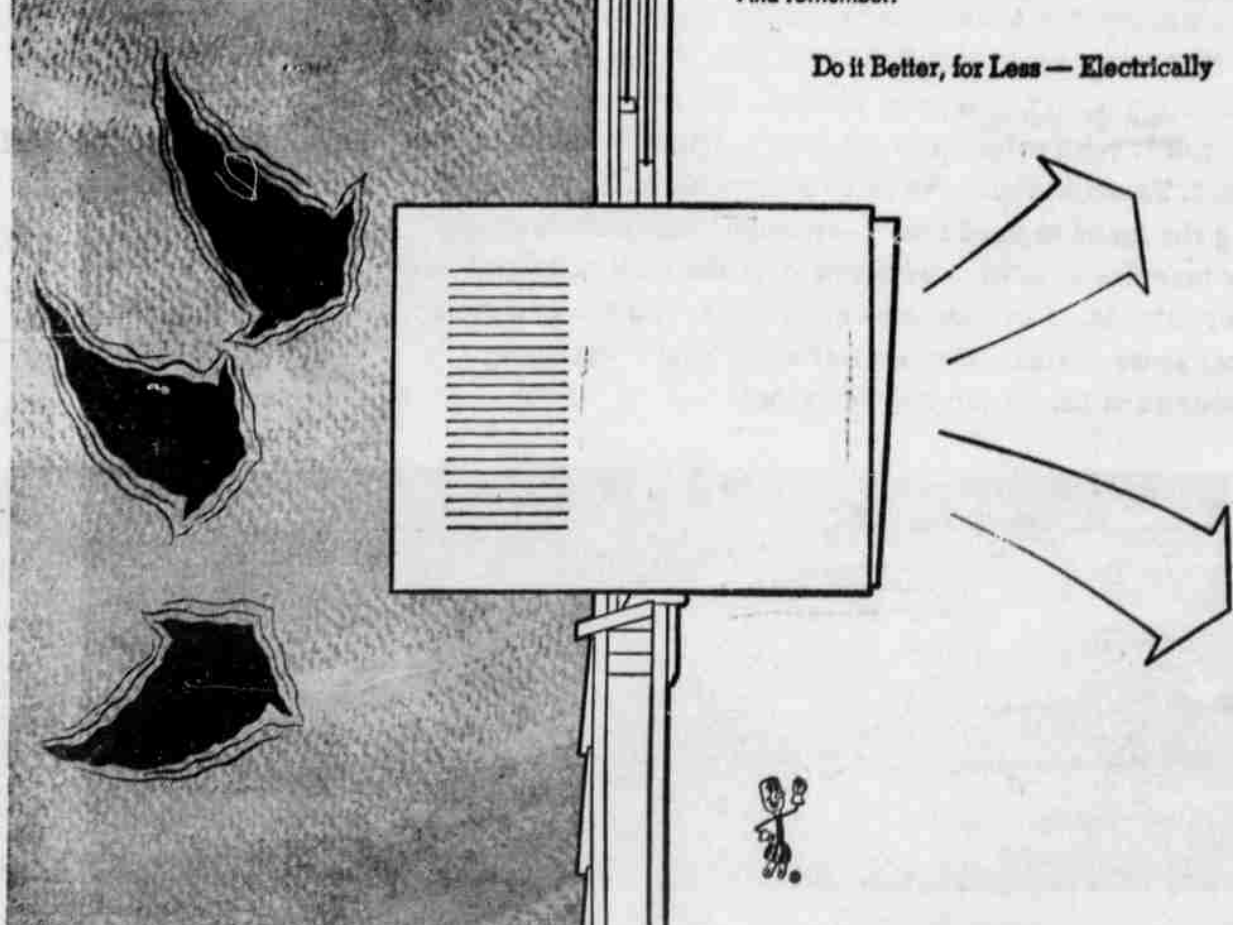
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