

FARM

County Agent's Office

New Allotments Give Ranchers Wider Benefits

By GENE WINTERS
Morrow County Agent

This is the time of year for decisions on the farm. Farmers are making plans now for crops which they will be growing next year. Wheat planting is here with a few farmers drilling wheat in Morrow county.

New 1967 wheat allotments were mailed last week. The allotments were increased to 142,624 acres in Morrow county.

A change in the wheat for barley substitution regulations for 1967, was announced by ASC. This permits farmers who have a barley base to plant their barley acreage to wheat for harvest in 1967 and still be eligible for all the benefits of the wheat program. Last year farmers could only plant 80 percent of their barley base to wheat under the substitution provisions of the law.

It is possible for many growers to be growing more wheat in 1967 than they have ever grown on their farms and still comply with government programs.

On the other hand, a farmer does not have to plant all of his allotment to get full benefits of the program—in fact he can plant as little as 35 percent of the allotment and receive all of his wheat certificates.

For details on the program a farmer should visit the ASC office.

Grower Faces Decisions On Wheat and Barley Planting

With the new allotment and the substitution feature of wheat for barley acre for acre, Morrow county wheat acreage may approach the peak years of 1951, 1952 and 1953 in 1967. These three years prior to the allotment program wheat was harvested from 165,788, and 175,461 acres respectively. Wheat was harvested in 1954 from 130,565 allotted acres.

The decision by growers to plant all wheat or wheat and barley under the 1967 program is more difficult to make now than would have been the case in earlier years.

Barley yields have increased primarily through the use of introduced improved varieties. Barley prices have averaged higher for the past two years as well. Barley adds some flexibility to the farming operation should much spring seeding become necessary.

Growers' planting decisions will chiefly be based upon their estimates of the 1967 market price for barley and wheat, their experience with barley production compared to wheat on their various fields, and weather conditions prevailing this fall and winter.

It is interesting to note that Morrow county in 1965 ranked third in the state in barley production with 1.26 million bushels. Following only Umatilla county, having 3.13 million

bushels and Klamath 1.8 million bushels. Harvested acreages in 1965 were Umatilla 68,000, Morrow 35,000 and Klamath 28,000 acres.

ASCS Sets Wool Promotion Vote Deadline Sept 23

If you are eligible to vote in the referendum on the wool market-promotion program, your ballot is due in the ASCS county office. The last date it will count is Friday, September 23, according to David McLeod, office manager, Morrow Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service office. An "eligible" voter is one who has owned sheep or lambs 6 months of age or older for at least 30 consecutive days since last January 1.

Ballots may be cast—by mail or in person—at the ASCS county office serving the county where the producer's farm or ranch headquarters is located as soon as they are received; they should reach the office by the close of business on September 23 in order to be counted.

The office manager emphasized that the referendum will not affect the wool payment program itself, which has been extended by law through 1969. The voting will determine whether growers want to continue financing wool and lamb market-promotion activities for the same period through deductions from the wool payments they receive.

Deductions under the new agreement would be up to 1 1/2 cents a pound on shorn wool and 7 1/2 cents a hundredweight on unshorn lambs, compared with 1 cent and 5 cents in the past. The higher deductions, recommended by most of the State and regional sheep organizations which are members of ASPC, would be necessary to finance ASPC's proposed programs.

The market-promotion activities are carried out under an agreement between the Secretary of Agriculture and the American Sheep Producers Council, as authorized by law. The proposed new agreement will be approved if it is favored by at least two-thirds of the total number of producers voting or by producers having at least two-thirds of the volume of production represented by the total vote.

McLeod said that all growers should have received their ballots through the mail by September 9. Any producer who believes that he is eligible to vote and who has not received his ballot should get in touch with his ASCS county office right away.



WHEAT PREPARATIONS in the rice eating areas of West Bengal have been well received over the past five years due to the effective program carried out by the State of West Bengal in cooperation with Wheat Associates USA, according to Don Woodward, president of the Oregon Wheat Growers League. A new six month contract providing for the operation of two mobile nutrition extension units in rural villages of West Bengal was formalized at a simple ceremony held in Calcutta recently. B. C. Ganguli, Food Commissioner, signed in behalf of State of West Bengal. Your Country Director, R. A. Hunt, along with Assistant Agricultural Attache Dr. Ross L. Packard and W. A. Assistant Country Director Lalpat R. Kandhari witnessed the signing of the program by the West Bengal Food Commissioner B. C. Ganguli.



DON WOODWARD, president of the Oregon Wheat Growers League, presents a plaque to Merrill Oveson in behalf of the Oregon Wheat Commission and the League for his 38 years of continued research in wheat production. Oveson will retire October 1, 1966, and return to his native state of Utah.

Farms in Oregon Show Gross Gain; At \$476 Million

Commodities harvested from Oregon's agricultural lands grossed \$476.5 million for the state's farmers in 1965.

These figures, which are an increase over the previous year, were supplied State Director of Agriculture, J. F. Short recently in the first breakdown of the state's farm income by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. They also show the farmers' net income for the year at \$140.9 million.

Final USDA farm income figures for 1964 list the gross at \$425.9 million and the net to the farmers at \$101 million for that year.

Crops continued to lead in gross income, with the receipts at \$270.9 million compared with \$244.8 million in 1964.

Meat animals in Oregon grossed \$120.6 million last year. The previous year cash receipts for meat animals were \$95.9 million. Biggest increase here was from calves and cattle. They jumped to \$103.1 million from \$80 million.

Dairy products and poultry and eggs both showed a slight increase in gross receipts, but cash receipts from miscellaneous livestock, which includes wool, honey, mohair and beeswax, slipped a little.

Dairy products brought Oregon farmers \$43.1 million cash receipts in 1965 and the previous year \$42.3 million, while poultry jumped to \$31.7 million from \$30.9 million.

Miscellaneous livestock dropped to \$10.3 million from \$11 million in 1964 and other livestock increased by \$84,000 to \$10.4 million.

Under crops fruits and nuts made the greatest increase in gross receipts with \$61 million in 1965 compared with \$50.5 million in 1964.

Vegetables were close behind, their gross receipts jumping to \$64.1 million last year from \$55.2 in 1964.

Gross income from food grains in 1965 was \$68.1 million. In 1964 it was \$36.5 million. Feed grains brought a \$32.8 million cash income in 1965 compared with \$29.6 million in 1964. Miscellaneous crops showed a slight increase to \$74.9 million from \$74 million the previous year.

Retirement Dinner Held for Oveson

A retirement dinner was held in Pendleton for Merrill Oveson who for 38 years has done an outstanding job in the field of research for Oregon State University, especially in the fields of wheat production and research. Oveson served as superintendent of the Moro Branch Experiment station for 20 years and for the past 18 years served in the same capacity at the Pendleton Branch Experiment Station.

Representatives of organizations, producers and research people were in attendance. Don Woodward, president of the Oregon Wheat Growers League, presented Oveson with a plaque in behalf of the League and the Oregon Wheat Commission. Vic Johnson, county agent of Umatilla county, represented the extension service as speaker while Dr. Burton Wood of Oregon State University represented research.

Several fine gifts were presented to the Ovesons during the event. Dr. Bob Farnig and Dr. Charles Bohde of the Pendleton station were in charge of arrangements. The Ovesons plan to retire in their native state of Utah.

Yes, the Gazette-Times can print the form you need for business or ranch use. Phone 676-9228.

Grub Control Treatment Urged for Cattle

By GAIL McCARTY
Morrow County Agent

Grubs cost Oregon beef producers a great deal of money each year. This occurs in terms of lost pounds of gain from fly irritation in the summer, lost pounds of gain from grub infested cattle in the winter, and lost portions of the carcass from grub damage as well as damage to the hide.

Grub control materials now on the market include sprays, pour-ons, and internal treatments. Organic phosphates are very effective if applied properly. Cattle can be treated anytime between August and November 1. Later applications may have harmful effects due to the larva being further developed when killed.

Cattle should be treated as soon as possible before the winter hair coat gets so heavy that penetration is impaired.

Before Weaning Protect Calves By Vaccination & Conditioning

The time of the year is approaching when beef calves will be weaned in large numbers and moved into feed lots. The cow-calf operator can, through management and vaccination, assist the feed lot operator in minimizing the losses due to the complex disease "Shipping Fever." It is not unusual for a cattle feeder to sustain a 3 to 5 percent death loss in calves the first 30 days following weaning.

Guy E. Reynolds, Extension Animal Health Specialist has the following suggestions.

Shipping fever is a combination of stress factors plus initial exposure to viral agents followed by invasion of bacteria capable of causing fatal pneumonia. The following procedures are recommended for producers prior to weaning calves:

1. Viral agents—the Red Nose (IBR) virus is present in Oregon feed lots and calves must be protected against this disease. The Bovine Virus Diarrhea (BVD) virus is a common problem and most cattle feeders also protect against this disease-producing agent. Calves can be vaccinated at any time after two months of age, but should be vaccinated at least two weeks before weaning.

2. Bacterial agents—the common bacteria involved in bovine pneumonia is Pasteurella multocida. It is advisable to vaccinate against this two to three weeks before weaning. Repeat vaccination at the time of weaning is desirable. The antigens of this bacteria are found in such products as Shipping Fever Bacterin or Coryne-bacteria Pasteurella Bacterin.

3. Stress factors—the calf producer can aid in reducing stress on calves at weaning by supplementing their diets with grain and hay prior to weaning. It is a severe shock to a calf's digestive tract when he is weaned abruptly after having been used to only his mother's milk and a little grass.

Today's cattle feeders recognize the benefits of feeder calves vaccinated and conditioned for the feed lot, and are willing to pay a premium for such calves.

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