

Five Corn Types Recommended

The top five varieties of corn for silage grown on the Southern Oregon Experiment Station in 1960 were Western Hybrid Improved 101, Dekalb 409, Idaho Hybrid 54-40, Western Hybrid 393, and Dekalb 487 according to summaries prepared by H. H. White and J. A. Yungen, agronomists at the station.

These are the top five out of a total of 40 varieties grown in 1960. The highest yield in the 40 varieties was 37.9 tons of silage per acre and the lowest was 24.4 tons. Average for the 40 varieties was 30.1 tons of silage per acre.

In determining the top five, consideration was given not only to yields in tons per acre but also to grain content of the silage, leafiness of the varieties, and ability of the varieties to resist lodging.

Factors Explained
The importance of considering these various factors is demonstrated by the following: A variety known as KW5 produced 37.9 tons per acre of silage but the yield of grain for KW5 was only 109.8 bushels per acre. In the case of Western Hybrid Improved 101 the yield of silage was 36.0 tons per acre but in that silage was corn in the form of grain equivalent to 146.4 bushels of shelled corn per acre. So Western Hybrid 101 actually produced nearly 2 tons less silage per acre but the feeding value was higher because the silage it did produce contained about 37 bushels more grain per acre.

Corn harvested as silage is one of the highest producing crops in terms of feeding value per acre according to the agronomists. A 38 ton yield of silage of average analysis contains 15,200 pounds of total digestible nutrients. To get the same amount of TDN from alfalfa hay would require a yield of about 15 tons per acre. So far we do not have any variety of alfalfa that will produce anywhere near that yield.

Large Feeder Sale Set For Phoenix On March 14

Phoenix - A 1,000 head spring feeder sale is planned for the Rogue Valley Livestock auction yard in Phoenix, starting at 1 p.m., Tuesday, March 14, according to Henry Owens, White City, sale committee chairman.

Those planning to consign cattle should contact Owens by telephoning TAlbot 6-4901 or Robert Bever, at Hillcrest 6-3943, Eagle Point.

"This sale will be open to members of the Jackson County Livestock association," a spokesman said. "Anyone not a member may sell stock there by becoming a member at the time. A flat charge of \$2 a head will be made. No dairy crosses or dairy cattle will be permitted in this sale. The sale will feature pens of not less than five. Singles will be sold near the end of the sale."

This is the stockmen's first feeder sale for 1961. Bulk of the work will be handled in the yard. A sifting committee will grade the cattle, it was explained.

"It's the intent of the livestock association to assist the rancher in being more selective in the animals he puts in these feeder sales. Our thought is to establish a top grade of cattle so buyers through the country will know the feeder sale sponsored by this association can be guaranteed to have quality merchandise," a spokesman said.

Cows fed no supplemental stock salt will produce significantly less milk than those given free access to salt, tests at Cornell university have shown.

Do You Know These Answers?

Ed Griggs, Crater High school vocational agriculture instructor, has published two paper-bound textbooks widely distributed to high schools throughout the country.

His book on Livestock Disease Control has received widespread circulation as far away as Texas. His other book, a later edition, is "The Science and Practice of Livestock Feeding."

These are some questions from Griggs' booklet on "An Approach to the Science and Practice of Livestock Feeding."

1. Tell the purpose served by salt, iodine, calcium, phosphorus and iron in an animal's body.

2. Explain why a fattening hog fed barley in combination with oil meals would gain faster if its ration contained a small amount of tankage or milk.

3. List and describe the stomachs of a ruminant.

4. Explain what you would consider in purchasing feed from the standpoint of protein if: (a) you feed beef cattle, (b) you are purchasing feed for laying hens, (c) you are a dairyman, (d) you are purchasing feed for three-month-old stock being fattened for market.

5. Explain what is meant by an all-purpose poultry feed.

6. A cow requires 15 pounds of T. D. N. per day. She is being fed six pounds of dairy ration per day that is 76 per cent T. D. N. How many pounds of alfalfa hay should be fed to her each day if the hay is 50 per cent T. D. N.?

The answers will be printed next week.

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Farm Information Needed By ASC On Feed Grains

By GENE WINTERS
County Extension Agent

Farmers in Jackson county who may be interested in a possible feed grain production adjustment program in 1961 are urged to call at the Jackson County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation office, according to Albert Straus, chairman of the ASC county committee.

The request is made to farmers at this time because farm feed grain and other crop acreage information will be needed for any feed grain program that may be authorized for the coming crop season.

Farmers who supply feed grain and other acreage figures at this time will not be obligated to participate in a feed grain program if one becomes available, but will be eligible to participate. However, Straus points out that a program can be quickly put into operation if the necessary farm acreage information is on file at the county office.

He asks farmers' cooperation in providing information that will be needed before a program can be put in effect. Interested farmers are asked to bring to the county ASC office their records of the acreage of cropland used for barley, oats, corn and grain sorghums and other crops for the two crop years of 1959 and 1960. The report should be on the basis of the acreage planted and the use made of the crop produced. Accurate information must be obtained immediately for possible establishments of farm feed grain base acreages.

Since Jackson county is classed as a minor feed grain producing area, only interested farmers are being asked to make reports. In counties classed as major feed grain producing areas, acreage reports are being obtained for all farms.

Livestock Diseases Reported in State

Salem - Livestock diseases reported during 1960 by private practitioners and other agencies were released this week by the state department of agriculture veterinary service. This does not include brucellosis and tuberculosis, diseases covered in cooperative programs with the federal government.

Cattle diseases reported in December are: anaplasmosis two cases in two herds with a year's total of 189 cases in 94 herds; blackleg, six cases in five herds, year's total, 295 cases in 65 herds compared to 131 cases in 80 herds in 1959; many cases of shipping fever and pink eye; red water, 11 cases in 11 herds with a year's total of 73 cases in 1959; little change over 1959; leptospirosis, 14 cases in seven herds with a year's total of 318 cases in 117 herds.

Among sheep black disease held the top count at 2347 cases, nine herds for 1960 though no cases were reported for the month of December. In 1959 there were 4 cases in 1 herd of this disease. Many cases of pink eye were reported and in some mouth there were 31 cases in six herds, a considerable rise over the 1959 figure.

In swine, erysipelas took the lead with 11 cases in three herds and a year's total of 200 cases in 25 herds, about the same as 1959 figure.

No Place in Rogue Valley For Safflower Production

Although some farm experts are recommending planting of safflower during 1961, H. H. White, Southern Oregon Branch Experiment station superintendent, says there is no place for it here.

"Farmers can make more money growing feed grains than they can in growing safflower," he pointed out. "The safflower seed must be delivered to San Francisco and by the time the farmer pays the freight, they find they can make more money growing barley."

The safflower is a member of the thistle family. Its high oil content seed is used in industrial work. If the international problem becomes so great that imports of tung oil are shut off, then the price on safflower seed will increase enough to make its production profitable in the Rogue valley. Oil from the safflower seeds is used as an oil base for paints and varnishes and for plastic materials, White explained.

Those promoting the growth of safflower point out that new varieties have helped to overcome the old root rot disease problem. This is a problem Jackson county has never known; enteritis, three cases in one herd, for the year, 108 cases and eight herds - a big drop from 1959 case load of 174 leptospirosis, five cases in two herds with a total of five cases in two herds.

Rogue Soil Unit Plans Meeting

Richard Baum, state administrative officer of the soil conservation state committee, will outline accomplishments of the state committee and its relationship to soil conservation districts as main speaker at the annual meeting of the Rogue Soil Conservation district, according to C. W. Jensen, chairman of the district's board of supervisors.

During the meeting to be held Thursday, March 9, at the Central Point Grange hall, Jensen will discuss the resolutions and progress made at the last state meeting of soil conservation district supervisors. The meeting starts at 8 p.m.

A plant specialist for western Oregon will talk on new forage plants for this area. Walter Hoffbaur, manager of the Talent Irrigation district, will present information on present status of the Talent project and the water situation for 1961.

A brief report will be made, also, on the progress and problems in the district's drainage program, by Clem Ault, work unit conservationist, and E. H. Latham, SCS drainage engineer.

dated March 3, barley advanced 50 cents to \$1 as export interest perked up. At the close, No. 2 Western and two-rowed barley saw dealer bids at \$44.50 a ton, delivered north coast points.

Dairy cows will consume an average of from one to three ounces of stock salt daily.

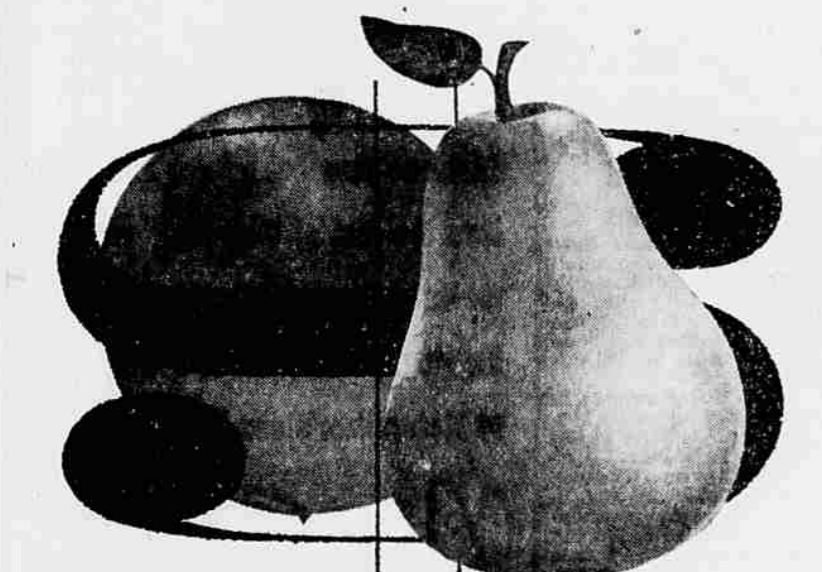


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180 Cattle Sold In Phoenix Yard; Market Steady

Phoenix - A total 180 cattle were sold at the Rogue Valley Livestock Auction company yard in Phoenix Saturday. The market was about steady.

Hereford calves sold from \$21 to \$30 per head, Holsteins from \$9 to \$19 and Guernsey and Jersey calves from \$5 to \$13 per head.

Fat hogs weighing 197 pounds to 212 pounds sold from \$18 to \$19 per hundredweight.

Ewes and lambs brought \$12.50 to \$15.50 per pair. Holsteins sold at \$142.50 to \$165 per head and Guernseys and Jerseys, also in the dairy cow class, sold from \$120 to \$155 per head.

Lightweight Hereford steers sold from \$72.50 to \$85 a head and heifers from \$59 to \$81 a head.

Hereford steers weighing in at 250 pounds to 350 pounds sold from \$23 to \$26.10 per hundredweight. Hereford heifers weighing from 400 pounds to 545 pounds sold from \$20 to \$22 per hundredweight.

Holstein feeder steers, weighing from 550 to 750 pounds, sold at \$16.75 to \$19.25 per hundredweight.

In the slaughter cattle class Hereford heifers sold from \$16.10 to \$19.25 per hundredweight; Hereford cows from \$14.50 to \$16.90 per hundredweight; and slaughter bulls from \$17.00 to \$19.80 per hundredweight.

Slaughter dairy cows, Holsteins, sold from \$14.50 to \$15.50 per hundredweight, and Guernsey and Jersey from \$12.50 to \$14.10 per hundredweight in the slaughter class.

Milk Processor's Fees Explained

Salem - A state department of agriculture administrative order, effective February 29, permits milk producers to buy a non-processing distributor license fee at the same \$5 fee that applies to licensed producer-distributors and distributors.

The fee for any other non-processing distributor is \$25 a year. The same license is available for \$5 a year to people who are licensed producers, producer-distributors or distributors.

Previously only licensed producer-distributor or distributors could buy this license at the lower cost.

A producer is a dairyman who produces but does not bottle fluid milk on his farm. A producer-distributor bottles the milk his dairy produces. A distributor sells milk produced by others though he may pasteurize it before sale.



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