

Facts About Dairy Industry Given Here for Farm Readers

(Continued from page 11)

No where in Oregon except those parts that have water transportation can ship to California more cheaply than Klamath county. Neither can Idaho, Utah, or other competing areas contest Klamath county on transportation costs to the southern markets, this condition

or other covering in wet weather.
2. Keeping moist during the dry season.

3. Adding super-phosphate to prevent escape of ammonia.

4. Apply promptly to the soil.

5. Water-tight floors in stables and manure pits.

There is no exception to the

Freight Rates Per Hundred Pounds on Butter

To San Francisco From	Carlot Rate	Maximum Weight
Klamath Falls	.65	20,000 pounds
Medford	.65	20,000 pounds
Redmond	.75	20,000 pounds
Portland	.75	20,000 pounds
Yakima	1.25	20,000 pounds
Boise	1.35	20,000 pounds
Wallawa	1.20	20,000 pounds
Enterprise	1.20	20,000 pounds

being favorable to the county.

Freight rates per hundred pounds on butter:

Transportation costs, therefore, are more favorable to Klamath county than the competing regions and the market outlet is as good as one could expect. In view of these conditions, it is recommended that the dairy industry be maintained to meet local demands. There is no sound reason for a decrease at the present time.

At present, there is an adequate supply of fluid milk for the local milk trade and new producers should plan their dairy enterprise for the sale of manufacturing milk or cream.

Alfalfa Acreage Large, Hay Quality Good

There is a large acreage of excellent alfalfa in Klamath county. This condition assures an abundant supply of cheaply produced legume hay essential to cheap milk production. Under irrigation at least 20 tons of some root crops can be grown per acre at an estimated cost of \$3.00 per ton. This furnishes a satisfactory succulent feed to go with the hay ration. Irrigated pasture also offers a cheap source of feed. Sufficient wheat, oats and barley are produced to supply all the grain feeding requirements of the dairies. Major production should be made on legume hay, root crops and pasture, with the grain being fed as a concentrate in limited amounts to balance out the ration and maintain milk production.

While the Fort Klamath section of the country presents a somewhat different problem than does the irrigated section, it also possesses opportunities that possibly are more favorable to the production of high quality dairy products at a lower cost than the rest of the county if the right system of management is used. The important factor to remember with reference to the production resources is that there is an abundant supply of good forage available and that cheap production is possible with good forage.

Soil Fertility Is Essential

It has been demonstrated many times that when a farmer removed a crop from the soil he must return the equivalent in the form of manure or organic matter to maintain soil fertility. The dairy cow on a diversified farm probably is the cheapest method of returning the fertility to the soil. When a crop is fed to the dairy herd the farmer not only may realize an income from the dairy products but he also may realize a profit from the land by maintaining soil fertility through return of manures.

The average composition of fresh cow manure is:

Nitrogen 12 pounds per ton
Phosphorus 3 pounds per ton
Potash 9 pounds per ton
Value per ton—\$2.23.

Losses in plant feeds from manure as ordinarily handled run as high as 80 per cent, whereas, proper handling can reduce this loss to as low as 20 per cent.

Losses in manures may be reduced by:

1. Prevention from leaching, root

necessity of following the well-known principles of good dairy cattle management in Klamath county. It has been demonstrated frequently that larger herds will permit better methods of management and lower production costs. For those who wish to specialize in the dairy industry, a minimum herd of 25 cows and a maximum of unlimited size should be operated. For those who maintain a herd on a diversified farm, it is not profitable to have a herd of less than 12 to 15 cows. For those who have a herd for home use the size will vary from one to ten.

A real dairy industry can be developed only by following methods that will make it a permanent part of the agriculture of the county. This means that a herd should be maintained of sufficient size to enable them to stand alone as a unit on the farm. There is room for unlimited specialization in dairying if one desires to specialize. With the use of milking machines, large units can be handled with lower labor costs.

Although the state of Oregon and Klamath county have made progress the last few years in improving the quality of marketable dairy products, there is still too much low quality produce, especially manufacturing milk and cream. The responsibility for clean, wholesome dairy products delivered to manufacturers rests with the producers. Attention is called to the possibilities of further improvement by better cooling and more efficient sterilization of utensils and equipment. Off flavors either from feed or handling of milk also should be avoided. It is recommended that manufacturers pay for milk and cream on a basis of quality, paying the man who produces an inferior product a price conforming to the standard of his products.

Hay should be the basis for all winter production, with pasture being the basis for summer production. With hay as the main part of the ration, every effort should be made to produce and cure it so as to retain most of the leaves and the fine stems. Root crops can be raised as a succulent feed cheaply and stored for winter use. The standard ration for the county should be good hay, root crops and pasture. This ration can be supplemented with wheat by-products, barley and oats, all of which may be grown on the farm. Commercial mill feed by-products should be selected on guaranteed analysis and not solely on price. Where there is any indication of mineral deficiency, sterilized bone meal may be fed. It is recognized that this ration should be varied on individual farms but as a general rule it may be followed.

Two problems are confronted in obtaining the high grade dairy cattle; first, the improvement in cattle already in the county; and second, introduction of new cattle. The first problem can be established fairly easily by culling out the poor cows and improving the herd through purebred sires. It is recommended that a cow testing as-

sociation be organized and a tester be obtained who could give advice on feeding and management. A campaign is suggested whereby scrub sires could be replaced with purebreds before January 1, 1938. In connection with the dairy herd improvement association, or cow testing association, every effort should be made to prove sires being used by dairymen in the association so high producing sires can be kept in service in the county during their lifetime.

The possibility of purchasing calves of known ancestry offers an opportunity for increasing the cow population of the county at a low cost and with reasonable safety from disease.

The proper management of dairy herds requires attention to many details that may seem trivial to those with little or no experience. A successful dairyman will give proper attention to these details. For success in dairying Klamath county needs many progressive dairymen. And those contemplating a start in the dairy business will profit from study of methods followed by successful operators.

Organization of a county dairy association would aid in promoting the welfare of the dairy industry, this association meeting when prob-

lems arise that require concerted action. It should conduct an advertising campaign, preferably through the Oregon Dairy Council, promoting the sale of Klamath county dairy products, and cooperate with the various farm organizations in holding get-together banquets and educational meetings.

Klamath county is a modified accredited tuberculosis free area, and testing should be continued to keep this rating. It is also recommended that testing under the Federal Bang's disease program be continued and that all owners of cattle take advantage of this program so that the disease can be eliminated while federal indemnities are available. Consideration also should be given to the possibility of bringing the county under the state compulsory Bang's disease testing act when it becomes effective. A further study of sterility by Oregon State Agricultural College is recommended.

FIFTY HIVES OF BEES UPSET

TULARE, CALIF. (UP)—Residents of the Paige district insist they already have experienced their first "air raid." Fifty hives of bees were knocked off a truck in an automobile collision.

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