

Dairymen Asked to Boost Production As Defense Effort

By J. R. McCAMBRIDGE, Assistant County Agent. Dairymen are being asked by government agricultural leaders for a 10 per cent increase in dairy products, which will be used for the land-lease stockpile for Great Britain, as well as at home. It is being recognized that the health of the nation will be improved when the milk consumption is increased.

We are much better fed today than we were 20 years ago; we know more about vitamins and nutrition, but even so, the army has rejected thousands of young men from selective service this year simply because they did not have the body, health and constitution that America needs and wants for her army. They say "a man is what he eats" and "a man can travel many miles on his stomach"—and there is a lot in those statements. Dr. Charles F. Nelson of Beverly Hills, California, says, "milk is the food which can supply enough calcium to assure the development and maintenance of man's maximum mental and physical capacities." Calcium deficiency is present in 85 per cent of his cases of deformities and diseased bones, and bone fractures which do not heal properly.

Big Possibilities
Klamath county has an advantage over many other counties in Oregon for an outstanding dairy enterprise, for two main reasons. Klamath county is located ideally for marketing dairy products if a surplus is produced here, and the soil and climate produce outstanding yields of irrigated pastures and alfalfa, as well as grain and other feeds for dairy cows.

No factor is of greater importance in reducing the cost of milk production than the providing of excellent pasture for the herd over just as long a period as possible. The economy and importance of good pasture for dairy cows has been shown by the U. S. department of agriculture in seven of the leading dairy sections of this country. In these sections pasturage furnished nearly one-third of the total nutrients consumed by cows during the year, yet the cost of the pasturage was only one-seventh of the annual feed cost.

When well-fertilized and properly managed pastures are provided, a high yield of milk can be maintained throughout the summer with a minimum amount of grain or other harvested feeds. On the other hand, when little effort is made to improve the pastures, a large amount of additional feed must be supplied in order to keep up a good milk supply and prevent the cows from running down in flesh.

The proper feeding of milk cows on pasture is much simpler than during the winter when no pasture is available, and doubtless this is the reason that so many farmers, busy with their crops, fail to give their herds the necessary attention during the summer when pasture is at hand. Often the cows are merely turned out to pasture after milking at night and in the morning, without any further thought as to the supply of feed actually available for them. It is no wonder then that when the pasture becomes scanty in the latter part of the season, the cows lose flesh and fall off severely in milk production. Even if fed liberally when barn feeding starts in the fall, it is uncommon if they can be brought back to their normal production.

When cows producing milk are first turned on pasture in the spring, the feeding of some concentrates and hay should be continued until they become used to pasture and until the grass becomes abundant. If this is not done, good cows will run down in condition, for the young grass stimulates them to produce more milk than on winter rations, yet is often low in dry matter and nutrients. The cows are, therefore, unable to eat enough of it to supply their needs.

Fertilized pasture land, properly grazed and managed, will produce an abundance of feed which can be harvested for the most part by the cattle themselves. This feed grazed at the proper height, will furnish an abundance of nutrients having protein content of about 16 or 17 per cent in dry matter. Any good pasture should be made up of a mixture of palatable grasses and at least one or two legumes. This feed needs only a small amount of supplemental low protein concentrates to become an exceptionally well balanced ration. This is a ration which furnishes the several nutrients—carbohydrates, proteins, and fats—in such proportions and amount that an animal will be properly nourished for 24 hours.

should choose a piece of land suitable for the purpose in mind. The size will be determined by the number of cows to be pastured. It is suggested that one acre be set aside for each cow. It is felt that 6 or 8 cows on an acre gives the best control of grazing. With a 30-cow herd, each field should be 4 or 5 acres in area. For example, if a man has a 30-cow herd and has a 30-acre pasture, he can divide his field into six 5-acre pieces and use a rotation plan of pasturing, thus preventing any overgrazing or wasting any pasture by not receiving enough grazing.

It won't be long now until barn feeding will be started. Any dairyman should have in his farming rotation plenty of alfalfa hay for feeding his cattle. Alfalfa is universally recommended as the best hay for dairy feeding. Curing hay is a big factor which should receive more attention. If hay isn't handled properly it may lose much of its feeding value. The leaves of alfalfa hay contain mostly protein and if the hay is allowed to become dry before stacking or putting in the barn, many of these leaves are lost. Leaching from rain and bleaching will also reduce the quality of hay severely.

Concentrates are also necessary during the winter months and should be fed with the roughage. Most of the concentrates can be produced on the farm and a balanced ration can be prepared by the dairyman without much additional expense.

However, feed alone will not make high producers out of low-producing dairy cows and neither is looks or appearance a true indication of production. Development of dairy herds on the basis of appearance alone with little regard for production must sooner or later fail. Consideration may well be given to both production and appearance, with the emphasis on production. Culling is necessary in improving a herd of dairy cows, almost every dairy herd has unprofitable producers. The sooner these animals are weeded out the easier it is for the other improvement factors to show their effect.

In many dairy herd improvement association herds, during the first year of testing, it has been possible to locate several unprofitable cows. By selling these animals to the butcher, the owner has been able to derive fully as much income over feed cost from the remainder of the herd, with fewer animals to feed and care for. This is the first step in herd improvement. Reports have been made that by selling two "boarder" cows out of a herd of eight, and by using better feeding methods, one dairyman reduced the feed costs of producing butterfat from 46 cents to 25 cents a pound. It has been said that by close culling, production in many herds can be increased 25 per cent and that by proper feeding it can be increased another 25 per cent.

Improvement through breeding offers another and very important opportunity for even greater increases in production. The sire is the most important animal in the herd. A good sire is half a herd and a poor one is all of a herd. If the herd bull is able to sire daughters that are higher producers of milk and butterfat than their dams, he is improving the herd, but if he is unable to sire such daughters, the herd will decline, even when careful selection and proper feeding are practiced. It will pay each dairyman to consider this fact and secure the best possible herd sire with a high production record.

If history repeats itself, we may expect the same radical drop that occurred after the last war. However, there may be a considerable change when we stop to think of the years ahead for the dairy industry. From all information that is coming to us now, it looks as

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BREWED IN OREGON - SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.



With the junior livestock show less than a month away, this committee of Rotarians has already knuckled down to work making plans for a big 1941 show. Left to right, Lee Jacobs, Frank Fleet, Robert Sprout, A. H. Bussman, Marshall Cornett, C. A. Henderson, T. B. Watters, chairman; Ed Geary and Bert Hall Not in the picture, Keith K. Ambrose and Alfred Collier. Dates of the show, September 13, 14, 15 and 16.

Malin Youth Among Winners Of College Scholarships

OREGON STATE COLLEGE, Corvallis, (Special)—Lowell Kenyon, a graduate of Malin high school, has received a \$100 scholarship from Sears, Roebuck and company to attend Oregon State college this fall. He is one of 25 high school students in Oregon to receive such scholarships this year. A similar group of scholarships were awarded a year ago by the company. Among other high school activities, Kenyon was president of the student body, editor of the school paper and annual and valedictorian of his class. He also held a number of class offices throughout high school. He was active in 4-H and FFA work and received the unqualified recommendation of his principal, A. E. Street, for the award. These scholarships are now awarded annually by the company to encourage the development of trained rural leaders. Actual selection is made by the school of agriculture from among worthy Oregon farm boys of good character and scholastic attainments, who have demonstrated leadership ability through participation in 4-H club, Future Farmers or other agricultural or community activities.

though Europe is going to be in a critical position from the standpoint of dairy cattle when this present conflict comes to an end. Germany is taking all of the cattle she can possibly get from Holland, Denmark and other countries in Europe to feed her roving army. Famous high-producing herds of dairy cattle have been broken up and scattered where probably no effort will be made to keep them up. It will be up to the dairymen of the United States to maintain and build up their own high-producing herds to help feed a world hard-pressed for the essential nutrients of life and health.

Time Limit on Seed Purchase Program to End

CORVALLIS — September 1 is set as the closing date for the 1941 seed purchase program in Oregon, the state AAA office announced recently. For the protection of late harvest areas, the time limit will be either September 1 or 12 days after the first seed is delivered to the cleaning plant, whichever is the later. Six kinds of seed come under the purchase plan this year — Austrian field peas, hairy, common and Willamette vetch; Italian rye grass and crimson clover.

New Dairy Cattle Judging System Proposed in Plan

A method for judging dairy cattle by classification and production rather than by a hard and fast process of scoring is described and commented upon by H. P. Ewalt and Roger W. Morse of Oregon State college, in a new extension circular No.

Seed Growers:

During the past 7 years the best industry in Klamath Basin has doubled many times, and now is one of the best cash crops. This important crop also demands the best in seed cleaning equipment, experience and ability. Since that time I have tried earnestly to give you the best, most honest and conscientious service that my 17 years of actual experience has afforded. For this reason I have installed additional equipment which makes it the most completely equipped plant in Klamath Basin. Come in and let's talk it over, there is no obligation.

For the best seed cleaning and marketing service.
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Making Plans for Show

OREGON FARMS SUFFER HEAVY EXPORT LOSSES

CORVALLIS, Aug. 21 (AP)—Oregon's agriculture has suffered severe losses through the almost total elimination of export outlets for some of its principal crops, even though growers have reduced the acreage of export-type crops, the Oregon state land use planning committee announced. Wheat, prunes, apples and pears are the principal export crops of this state. During the past decade wheat acreage has been reduced approximately 24 per cent, prunes 26 per cent, apples 55 per cent, and pears 10 per cent. This means that Oregon's export crops, which formerly accounted for approximately 30 per cent of the total farm acreage, now occupy only approximately 20 per cent. There remain approximately 800,000 acres of wheat, 41,400 acres of prunes, 14,100 acres of apples, and 19,000 acres of pears. Under normal conditions, approximately one-third of the production of this total acreage would go to foreign markets, with two-thirds used in the United States.

4-H News

Altamont Sunshine Cannery. May Wright entertained the club at her home Friday, August 15. We had a judging contest in which the winners were Jean Thomas, Mary Quinowski and Jean Owens. Gloria Stewart furnished our game. Jean Thomas won the prize. We chose two demonstration teams to practice at our next meeting, Colleen Carpenter, May Wright, Jean Thomas, Virginia Quinowski are the teams. Our meeting will be held at Mrs. Stewart's on Thursday, August 21. Members and guests are to come dressed as hoboes. At the close of the meeting dainty refreshments were served by our hostess, May Wright. Guests for the afternoon were Mrs. Wright and little Jean Wright was our mascot for the afternoon. Jean Thomas, news reporter.

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EXPORT CROPS OF STATE SEE SEVERE LOSS

(Editor's Note: This is one of a series of articles prepared by the extension service at Oregon State college on the report and recommendations of the Oregon land use planning committee on how Oregon's agricultural program may best be adjusted to meet the impacts of war and national defense.) Oregon's agriculture has suffered severe losses through the gradual but almost total elimination of export outlets for some of the principal crops of this state, even though growers have gone far in reducing the acreage of export-type crops, the Oregon state land use planning committee points out in its summary of present conditions and recommendations for the immediate future. Wheat, prunes, apples, and pears are the principal export crops of this state. During the past decade wheat acreage has been reduced approximately 24 per cent, prunes 26 per cent, apples 55 per cent, and pears 10 per cent. This means that Oregon's export crops, which formerly accounted for approximately 30 per cent of the total farm acreage, now occupy only approximately 20 per cent. There remain approximately 800,000 acres of wheat, 41,400 acres of prunes, 14,100 acres of apples, and 19,000 acres of pears. Under normal conditions, approximately one-third of the production of this total acreage would go to foreign markets, with two-thirds used in the United States.

Oregon Insured Fire Losses Over Three Million

SALEM, Aug. 21 (AP)—Insured fire losses in Oregon during 1940 totaled \$3,715,302, on which \$3,254,763 insurance was paid, the state fire marshal reported today. The loss was approximately the same as the average for the preceding 10 years, although the insurance paid was \$400,000 more than the 10-year average.

Hucks Entertain At Francis Park

ST. FRANCIS PARK — Visitors at the Joseph Huck home over the weekend were Mrs. Minnie Keller and children, Mrs. Minnie Huck, and Mr. and Mrs. William Tomascheck and three children of Ellis, Kansas. Before returning home they expect to stop over in Phoenix, Ariz. The party also visited in Centralia, Wash.

Government figures show that there are now more than 3100 licensed women pilots.

Return of Waste To Earth Urged

"Don't burn anything that can be converted into humus" is a basic rule for maintaining fertility of Oregon soils, according to Dr. R. E. Stephenson, soil scientist at the OSC experiment station, in a new station circular No. 143, entitled "Humus for Oregon Soils." Humus or organic matter is what keeps soils physically fit. Any waste products of the farm, or city lot for that matter, such as straw, weeds, stalks, suitable vines, canes or leaves, all are valuable sources of humus and, when returned to the soil, help to prevent its becoming hard and baked. Where such materials are deficient in nitrogen their value is increased and their decomposition hastened by the addition of nitrogen fertilizer. Estimates are that one year of legume sod will restore about as much humus as is lost with one year of cultivated row crops. The upper three feet of good soil may contain more than 200 tons per acre of organic matter, accumulated through thousands of years, which is lost under cultivation at the rate of about 750 pounds per acre per year.

Groups at Work For Stock Show

Committees appointed by T. B. Watters, general chairman of the Rotary committee in charge of the junior livestock show, are working on plans which they hope will result in the finest exhibition presented in the history of the 4-H and FFA shows. The barbecue, to which are invited Rotarians, exhibitors and their families, will be held Monday night, September 15, at the fairgrounds. On Monday and Tuesday of this coming week scouting groups will visit exhibitors throughout the county. Thursday at noon in the Pelican, Bert Hall, publicity director, has called a committee meeting.

Irrigation Pipe Lines Described

Since western Oregon leads the country in the application of sprinkler irrigation to general farming, a great deal of interest has developed in the proper design of small irrigation pipe lines to get the maximum results at minimum cost for materials and power. M. R. Lewis, irrigation engineer at the experiment station, is the author of a brief circular which contains tables and charts to be used as a convenient guide in determining most efficient and economical sizes of irrigation pipe lines. Figuring such a problem is ordinarily a complicated mathematical process, but with the aid of the tables and charts prepared by Lewis, the facts may be determined without special mathematical ability. The pamphlet is station circular No. 142, "Design of Small Irrigation Pipe Lines." acreage through the elimination of varieties not now in demand is recommended, while change in pear acreage might be limited to removal of diseased trees. Immediate and drastic improvement in prune quality is necessary to save the prune industry, the committee reported.

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