

## Combine Testings Show Present Machines Okay

By K. G. BAGHOTTE  
Tulelake Farm Advisor

A total of 115 field tests run by the University of California in the 1952 harvest season indicates that present harvesting machines with minor modifications and careful adjustments can do a satisfactory job of threshing most kinds of clover providing the load is kept at a reasonable level.

Now that clover combining is well under way combine users should adjust their machines properly and to keep the size of the swath fairly low, enabling the load to remain relatively low, otherwise there will be considerable waste of seed.

Three combines identical except for the type of cylinder used—the rasp-bar, the spike tooth and the V-bar have been used in several fields for threshing experiments at Davis. The V-bars are similar to the rasp, but are V shaped with

the center leading the ends of the bar swept back. The centers of the V-bars are over the concaves first with the threshing action progressing toward the ends of the bars as the cylinders rotate.

The V-bar is definitely superior to the rasp bar in ability to thresh clover. When the V-bar was used along with flax rolls and cylinder speed of 5000 feet per minute the rasp bar cylinder left about twice as much unthreshed seed as the V-bar.

Of utmost importance in the amount of material passing through the cylinder which affects the quantity of the threshing, the loss of unthreshed seed appeared to be directly proportional to the load—as the load was doubled, the threshing losses also doubled. But he mentions that the threshers should be kept loaded at a rate high enough to prevent undue seed damage, but low enough to keep seed losses from being excessive.

The standard type straw walkers carry about half the weight of material passed through the machine. The cleaning shoe handles the other percent, in addition to this the shoe carries a large volume of tallings which will return to the cylinder and recirculate. Thus the amount of tallings increases shoe load 60 to 70 per cent.

Laboratory and field tests have indicated that the single factor affecting loss of free seed is the amount of material passing over the shoe. As the load is increased, the seed loss goes up sharply.

If the proper adjustments are made on harvesting equipment and if the load is kept proper, small seeded legumes can be threshed satisfactorily with the present type of harvesters.

In summarizing the adjustment for the harvest of alfalfa clover:

1. Cylinder speeds—a safe range of speed is usually between 5000 and 5500 feet per minute. Extreme speed of 6000 apparently does little damage, but seed should be closely checked at peripheral speeds of over 5500 feet per minute.
2. Cylinder clearance—depending upon the type of machine—1/2 inch is about the minimum.
3. Ground speed—1/2 mile per hour in light spots of the field, the machine may be speeded to over 1/2 mile per hour otherwise the machine load will lack sufficient padding and will cause seed damage.
4. Flax rollers may reduce seed loss and assist in threshing. They will also give uniform and better feeding. V-bar cylinder seemed to give a more thorough job of threshing.

Further information on the combine adjustments may be obtained from the Tulelake Farm Advisor.

## Spray Control In Fescue Note

Fall spraying to control weedy annual grasses in fescues grown for seed will help to produce a higher quality seed and to bring greater grower profits, Virgil H. Freed, weed control project leader from the OSC experiment station, reminds seed growers.

This year Chloro IPC, a new compound developed by Freed at OSC, is recommended as the preferred material for spraying because of its greater effectiveness on the weedy annuals with less injury to the fescues. Regular IPC that has brought consistently good results in past years is still recommended also, however.

To be effective, the IPC sprays should be applied during October. Applications may be made by ground sprayers or by planes but should be uniform, Freed emphasizes.

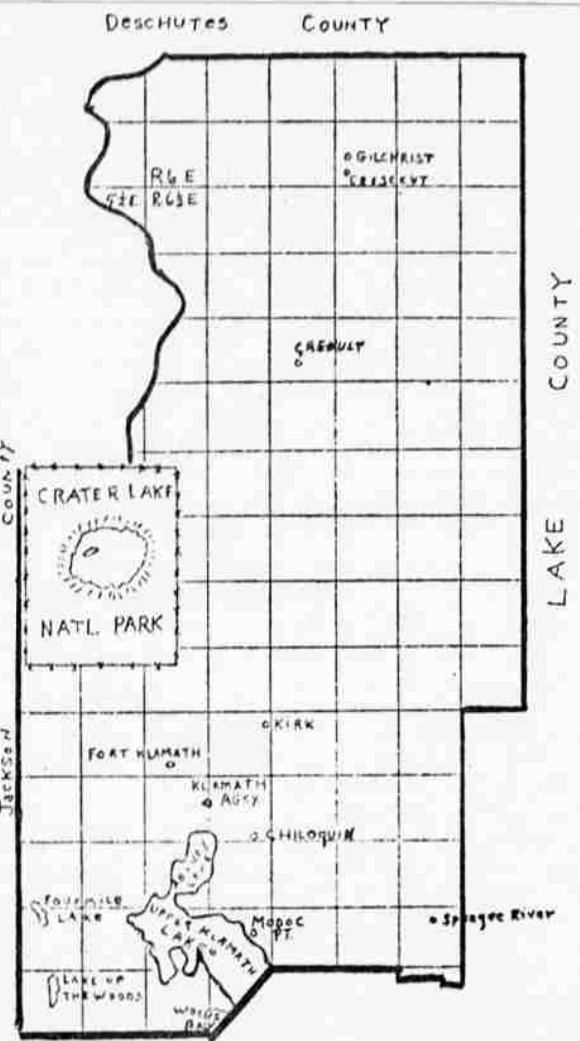
Suggested rates per acre are the same for both Chloro IPC and regular IPC. For alfalfa fescue, the recommended rate is 3 to 4 pounds per acre; for red fescue and chewing fescues, up to but not more than 3 pounds.

The new herbicide Chloro IPC has a longer residual effect in the soil than regular IPC and is particularly effective on germinating seed or very young seedlings. It was discovered by Freed in 1946 and has been used extensively in field tests by him and Dave Bayer, graduate assistant in farm crops from Grass Valley, since then.

It has been found to effectively control sheep sorrel, annual ryegrass, annual bluegrass and cheatgrass among others.

## Herald and News FARM NEWS

MALCOLM EPLEY, Jr.  
Farm Editor



PROPOSED INCLUSION in the Poe Valley Soil Conservation District is this area lying to the north of Klamath Falls and enclosing most of the northwestern portion of the county. Elections are to be held Sept. 25 in Fort Klamath's Community Hall and the Chiloquin City Hall. Absentee ballots have been mailed to about 800 landowners.

## Bell Notes Far East Need For Oregon-type Wheat

PENDLETON — Edward J. Bell, administrator of the Oregon Wheat Commission, Pendleton, nearing the termination of his year's leave of absence from that position, said today indications are that rice economy nations of the Far East are in the market for an increasing amount of wheat and flour.

Bell was back in Pendleton last week after directing for a year the efforts of the U. S. to strengthen the agricultural economy of the Philippines. He left Saturday for Washington D. C., where he will make his report on the year's activities. On Aug. 31 he is to be back in Pendleton to assume his former duties as administrator of the Wheat Commission.

Bell noted encouraging trends in the increasing use of flour in the Philippines and in Japan. In the former nation—he resided in Manila for a year—he said many Filipinos had developed a taste for eating bread in the form of hard rolls ("pan-de-sal") for breakfast and were eating an increasing amount of cake and other confections on holidays.

This should be of particular interest to Eastern Oregon wheat farmers who raise the soft white wheat which is especially good for

cake flour.

In Japan, Bell said Japanese millers had told him that wheat continues to be an important substitute for rice which is becoming more difficult to obtain. Many Japanese who formerly ate rice three times a day now eat wheat once daily and like it, he said.

The younger generation of Japanese, which "developed a definite taste for bread" is going to be an important customer for the American wheat farmers, Bell predicted.

## More Beef on the Table From Tailormade Grasses

By ROBERT E. GEIGER  
AP Newsfeatures Staff Writer

The United States is putting the production of farm grasses and legumes on an assembly-line basis after years of trying.

Scientists have known for years they could tailor food crop seeds to meet climatic and other growing conditions in various parts of the country. Some years ago they made corn resistant to disease and increased its production tremendously through seed breeding. Now farmers produce three-fourths of a billion bushels more corn on 18 million fewer acres than before.

The seed breeders knew they could improve grass seeds too, but the big problem was to produce enough of the improved seed. Large-scale seed production was more of a problem with grasses than with corn.

For one thing, farmers need tremendous quantities of grass seed every year—even greater quantities when they are advised to replace old pastures with more efficient grass.

After breeders crossed varieties and produced a better grass, it took years to produce the millions of pounds of seed farmers need.

It has been estimated, farmers will need well over 100 million pounds of alfalfa seed next year. It might take 15 or 20 years under old methods to produce enough seed from a new alfalfa variety operating for quick production. The after breeders developed it.

Now, under a new system, the state experiment stations, commercial seedmen and the U. S. Department of Agriculture are co-operating for quick production. The new plan promises to produce tailormade grass and legume seeds for each region in record time.

The Kentucky experiment station produced a new red clover, called Kenland. Agricultural experts say it could be of tremendous economic value in many states, where disease or weather conditions make it difficult to grow forage for livestock. But in Kentucky and nearby regions only 60 to 120 pounds of the new seed could be harvested from each acre planted with eight pounds of it. Also, it took two growing seasons to get a good seed crop.

The experts discovered that by sending seed to western states, where growing conditions are excellent, only eight-tenths of a pound of seed produced more than 600 pounds of seed per acre. Because the growing season was longer, these 600 pounds were produced in one year's time, not two.

A new red clover called Cumberland was released in 1938 to farmers. But seed production was by older methods. Ten years later only 800,000 pounds of seed were available, far from enough to meet demand.

Kenland red was released in 1947 and just four years later, in 1951, more than four million pounds of seed were available.

C. S. Garrison, a government agronomist, estimates 35 million pounds can be on the market in the next couple of years.

Experts say the fact that new varieties are available or in the making for every region of the country holds great promise for

both the farmer and the food consumer.

The United States has more than a billion acres of pasture and range lands, the greatest block of all agricultural acreage. Any substantial improvement in its efficiency would boost national welfare. Thousands more head of livestock could be produced at lower cost.

A committee has been set up to help government officials handle the nationwide program. Its job is to decide which varieties most deserve to be increased, and then see to it that they are placed on the production line. Most of the seed growing is done in western states.

Here are some of the varieties that have been or are being tailormade for various regions:

**Southeastern States:** Coastal Bermuda grass; Kentucky 31, a tall South African and a Georgian Bermuda grass, developed from a fescue for winter pasture; white and crimson clover and Climax. Rowan and Kove lespedeza.

**Northeast and North Central States:** Ladino clover and orchard grass; Ranger, Buffalo and Atlantic alfalfa; Lincoln and Achenback bromes grasses; Kenland red clover and Empire Birdfoot trefoil; Marietta timothy and Piper sudan grass.

**Southern Great Plains States:** The bluestems, sand love grasses and side-oats grama, each of which is being improved to resist drought and produce more abundantly.

**Inter-Mountain States:** Crested

and intermediate tall wheat grasses; Talent alfalfa; orchard grass and Ladino clover.

**Pacific Coast States:** Akaron orchard grass from New Zealand, adapted for west coast use; Ladino clover; Cascade and Birdfoot trefoil; rose clover.

One of the outstanding developments of recent years has been the development of "tailormade" alfalfa for most sections of the country—Ranger and Narragansett for the

south, Buffalo and Atlantic for the mid-portion of the nation and Atlantic for the southeast.

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## '52 Guernsey Heifer Sale Set

The annual Guernsey heifer sale limited to 4-H and F.F.A. purchasers will be held Oct. 18 at the state fair grounds in Salem, according to H. P. Ewalt, extension dairy specialist at Oregon State college.

Twenty-two heifers, including one two-year-old, four junior yearlings, nine junior calves and eight senior calves, will be auctioned. The animals were chosen by local committeemen of the Oregon Guernsey Cattle Club, Guernsey fieldman Elmer Meadows, Portland, and Ewalt. Catalogs will be available Oct. 3 from Ben Newell, Oregon State Guernsey Cattle Club secretary 405 N. Church Street, Salem, and L. E. Francis, sale chairman, First National Bank, Tillamook.

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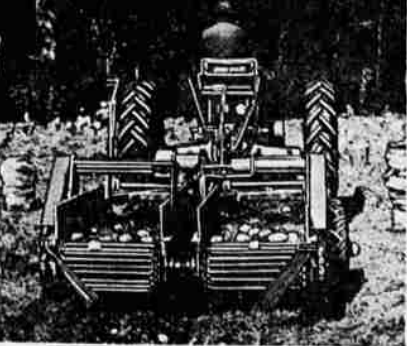
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