Beef . . .

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hormone. At the above rates side affects were not serious.

7. Some side affects may result from using hormones. These are high tail heads, flat loins, uunusual bawling, riding or pawing of the earth.

Tranquilizer drugs are being tried on cattle to improve gains and feed efficiency. This drug has made cattle more quiet which has resulted in better feed lot performance.

Cattle producers need to learn to recognize common diseases and know the best methods of prevention and treatment. Where diseases are not readily recognized the services of a veterinarian should be secured immediately. We recommend that heifers be vaccinated for brucellosis and that all eligible females be tested for brucellosis so that this disease may be eliminated and certified free areas be established.

It costs about as much to produce medium quality cattle as choice cattle. The better gains in weights and higher prices of better grading cattle will return greater profits to the owner. Cow and calf operations should secure the best bulls possible, and where practical observe the breeding qualities of bulls and cull accordingly.

Commercial producers look to purebred breeds for improved cattle. If local cattlemen are to keep up with other areas in producing high quality and fast gaining cattle, they must secure bulls that will produce that kind of cattle, and purebred breeders must select breeding stock rigidly so that good bulls are available.

Potato . . .

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carrying more than one per cent leafroll infection should not be used. Test planting of uncertified seed lots to determine leafroll percentage is recommended.

Better color and quality in crops bulk harvested from dug rows recommends this method over combination digger - bulkers. Mechanical damage from rough handling continues to be a problem.

Sprouting of potatoes in retail stores, particularly after March 1 suggests need to investigate effectiveness of newer sprout inhibitors to determine if these materials offer an opportunity to extend our marketing season.

Chip market outlets should be investigated to determine if some of this business could be obtained by providing controlled storage temperatures.

Changes in U.S. grades are opposed. Price has a function in marketing. Quality features above present U.S standards should bring a premium on the market. Changed grades requiring higher quality provide no price incentives.

Demand and competition have forced washing, sizing and consumer packaging. Decreased number of market outlets has encouraged shed packing. In our market area outlets for cellar graded potatoes have decreased. Unwashed packs are acceptable to a few terminal market repacking operations. There is a trend to concentrate control of production in the hands of those who control outlets.

Your committee suggests that bargaining associations of some kind be considered as a means of concentrating sales to offset marketing disadvantages created by integrated buying.

Good early season local acreage estimates for potatoes as well as Hannchen barley and alsike clover are needed for more intelligent marketing and for development of marketing agreement regulations. Cooperation of all growers is urged in assisting the crop reporting service with production and stocks on hand estimates. Market news reporting service for the Basin and Central Oregon is considered very desirable.

Starch manufacture and other processing appear to be needed for utilization of the higher percentage grade out which is occurring because of consumer demand, competition from other areas and local disease and fertility problems.

Seed . . .

(Continued from Page 8)

insects are considered of primary importance in maintaining high yield.

FERTILIZERS — Trials carried by the Klamath Experiment station indicate that sulfur application as elemental sulfur, in the form of gypsum or as the percentage contained in super phosphate can be expected to increase seed yield as well as foliage.

On soils with low phosphate availability super phosphate applications at 250 lb. rates can be expected to increase seed yields. Soil testing service, available through the County Agent's office, is valuable to clover seed growers.

Applications of 100-200 lbs. of 16-20 at seeding time are helpful in starting new seedings. Applications of nitrogen fertilizer to established legumes properly inoculated with nitrogen fixing bacteria can not be justified.

July and August seeding in grain hay stubble is perhaps the surest method of establishing stands.

Fall seedings should be made by August 15 if possible.

IRRIGATION — Clover can be watered too frequently. More bloom and seed can be expected if soil is permitted to dry between irrigations. Water should be applied before wilting occurs. Very dry fields should be watered after harvest.

WEEDS — The committee recommends that county weed control work and weed control work on canals and rights of way include control of sweet clover and dock as well as noxious weeds.

Hand roguing in fields is recommended where dock and sweet clover have not become generally established.

Limited trials of 2,4-D,B in sprays on established clover at 1 lb. rates per acre appear promising for partial, but for worthwhile dock control, early season application is important. Seed yield of sprayed areas was equal to seed yield of weed free area. More trials of 2,4-D,B are recommended.

DISEASES — Successful seed production from two successive years of clover indicate that poor results from some 2nd year crops may be due to insect injury or disease. Little is known about clover viruses but there is reason to suspect that virus in clover is of appreciable economic importance.

The experiment station is studying the effect of verticilium wilt on clover seed production. Wilt has been recognized as a serious soil borne fungus disease of potatoes. Its effect on clover is not understood.

HARVESTING — Much seed can be lost from stormy weather if harvest is delayed. The big seed yields usually come from late August or early September harvesting. October harvesting usually incurs heavy losses.

PROMOTION — Inclusion of alsike seed was requested in Oregon Seed League efforts to develop seed markets in Japan and Formosa. The Seed League has secured cooperation of the Foreign Agriculture Service in proposed demonstration and promotion work for seed crops.

The possibility of developing some method of identifying Klamath alsike seed was discussed. Use of large size seed bags makes it impossible to carry identification through to the final user. Some seed companies are using their own brand on smaller sized bags.

Annual use of around 11 million lbs. of alsike seed in the U.S. suggests that annual production of 5 to 6 million lbs. in the Basin is perhaps near the maximum quantity for which there is any assurance of a favorable market. This is particularly true when periodically heavy production must be expected in Canada.

Yield averages in the Basin, twice as great as the 229 lb. national average and possibility of 700 to 900 lb. yield with proper insect control, pollination and fertilizer use indicates that we are likely to

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CORN PRODUCTION

1,000 Tons	1949-53	54-55	55-56	56-57	57-58
United States	88,100	86,000	90,000	97,000	89,000
California			454	435	466
3 Northwest States	117	191	244	255	268
Oregon	31	45	68	67	63

SORGHUM PRODUCTION

United States	4,200	7,000	7,000	6,000	13,000
California			241	250	313

TOTAL FEED GRAIN SUPPLY
(Including an Average of 24 Million Tons By-Products, but Excluding Wheat)

United States	172,900	183,000	197,000	201,000	201,000

FEED GRAIN PRODUCTION
Barley, Oats, Corn & Sorghum

California			2,439	2,418	2,788
3 Northwest States	1,147	2,162	2,024	2,127	2,478
Oregon	425	705	647	768	736