



THE LOWER SALMON RIVER is one of the many streams that offer interesting touring to those who spend their vacations at the Oregon beaches. This picture was taken from the county road on that river just beyond the Neskowin junction. A pleasant country full of lush greens and yellows and the ever present ocean sounds and smells.

Wide Variety Of Legumes Available

By **ORIS RUDD**
and **MIKE HILL**

Grasses and legumes for irrigated pastures cover a wide and varied field. With the rising costs in range operations, irrigated pastures, especially on a rotated basis, are steadily gaining in prominence. Under good management, an irrigated pasture provides cheaper, more nutritious feed for livestock, better gains, and lower costs. Under good management within the Lakeview Soil Conservation District, an annual gain of about 500 pounds of beef to the acre should be expected.

A misconception often times arises concerning the connection between certain grasses and legumes and the rate of gain of livestock. It should be noted that this relationship stems from the difference in palatability of the various plants. The more palatable a certain plant the more the livestock consume in a shorter time, and thus a greater increase in weight.

Within the Lakeview Soil Conservation District, a wide variety of irrigated pasture plants may be found. Because of limited space, not all of them will be covered.

This grass is fast becoming one of the reliable grasses for top production. It is mildly sod-forming and late maturing. Its seedling vigor is good making it rather easy to establish. Because it is late maturing grass, it makes a good mixture with alfalfa since it is not fully headed out and coarse and stemmy before the alfalfa is ready to cut for graze.

Brief Lesson In Geography

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The countries that make up South America are Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, British Guiana, Chile, Colombia, Dutch Guiana, Ecuador, French Guiana, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela.

The largest of these is Brazil with 61 million people living in 3,288,050 square miles. The smallest is Dutch Guiana with a population of 250,000 and an area of 55,400 square miles.

Central America consists of British Honduras, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua and Panama. The largest of these, Mexico, has a population of almost 31 million and an area of 760,373 square miles.

British Honduras is the smallest in population, with about 81,000, but El Salvador is the smallest in area, 8,259 square miles.

POLITICAL VETERAN

SWANTON, Vt. (UPI) — At 92, Milo Barney looks back on a political career during which he held half a dozen different offices over a period of 65 years.

Results from Pullman, Washington, over a four year period, showed that intermediate wheatgrass consistently out produced smooth brome, on mineral soils. Roy Griffin, rancher from Crooked Creek, produced 3 1/4 tons per acre of hay from a first cutting this year; intermediate wheatgrass and alfalfa on an irrigated 39 acre piece of land.

SMOOTH BROME
This is probably one of the most cussed and discussed pasture grasses in this area. It is a perennial, tall-growing, leafy grass and a rather vigorous sod-former. Generally speaking, it is adapted almost anywhere alfalfa is under irrigation, but is best adapted on high organic matter soils with good water supply. Judicious use of nitrogen will hold up production when brome grass begins to get sod bound.

ORCHARD GRASS
Here is a grass that is practically synonymous with irrigated pastures. It is one of the most palatable grasses, but becomes woody and tough if allowed to get mature. It is shade tolerant and thus ideal for use in mixtures. There are several different varieties of orchard grass; differences being in leafiness, height, cold tolerance, production, and date of maturity. Some of the most familiar varieties are Potomac, Akarua, S-143, Commercial, and Latar. At the present, however, Potomac seems to be the best adapted variety for this area. Orchard is a bunch grass and will not tolerate consistent close grazing.

A trial plot was seeded this past spring on the Harry Crowl farm on the Westside. It features Latar, S-143 and Potomac, all with alfalfa on a comparative basis.

ALFALFA
Often referred to as the "queen of the forage plants," it would be impossible to cover each and every variety. Suffice to say, there is a variety of alfalfa for practically any situation. A couple of the best adapted varieties are:

1. Ranger — a heavy producer which is disease resistant, ranger gets a little rank for hay but no more so than Ladak. It has fast recovery after clipping which makes it a good one for use in pastures as well as hay.

2. Vernal—very similar to Ranger except is finer stemmed and leafier. Resistant to disease and cold weather. Top producer in Klamath Experiment Station trials. An excellent hay or pasture alfalfa for good irrigated soils.

ALSIKE CLOVER
Alsike clover is best suited for heavy soils and for sites where seepage or irrigation water collect in too great amounts for Ladino clover. It is able to withstand wet, cold, heavy soils better than most other legumes. Alsike clover is a short-lived perennial and will

persist well under good management in this area. It is palatable and nutritious.

Roy Perry of the New Idaho District has a stand of alsike clover. A good seed yield is expected.

ALTA FESCUE
Here is a grass which is very well suited to this area. Adapted for use on irrigated, sub-irrigated, and wet, salty land, it remains green during the summer months but may not make much growth when the temperatures are high. It survives long periods of flooding in the winter. In trials conducted at Union, Oregon, on sub-irrigated alkaline soils, Alta Fescue produced twice as much as smooth brome. Only tall wheatgrass and Canada wild rye exceeded Alta Fescue. This is worth noting because of the large amount of sub-irrigated alkaline land within the Lakeview Soil Conservation District. Alta Fescue is rather unpalatable and should not be seeded in mixture with other grasses.

WHITE CLOVER
There are several varieties of white clover, the two most common being White Dutch and Ladino. The former is adapted in high elevation areas. It will survive with less moisture and fertility than Ladino.

Ladino, on the other hand, is fairly particular about its site. It is not adapted to poorly drained lands, or to strongly acid or highly alkaline soils, or on soils with limited water-holding capacity. Also it is not as winter hardy as White Dutch. Blout is the big hazard associated with clovers. Because Ladino seed looks the same as white clover seed, certified Ladino seed should be used.

BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL
Narrow leaf birdsfoot trefoil is the species best suited to this area. It closely resembles a fine stemmed alfalfa. The trefoil does well on soils not suited to alfalfa. Another tremendous advantage, besides its highly palatability, is its non-bloating characteristic. However, it does have poor seedling vigor and thus is difficult to establish. Because of its lower and shorter growth, it is best suited for pasture rather than hay. It is very salt tolerant. Both Clyde Fenimore and Ray Kerr have established pastures with narrow leaf trefoil in them.

This grass rates about tops as far as palatability. It is tolerant of long submergence in winter and early spring, but will not stand long summer flooding. It thrives well at high altitudes under prolonged snow cover, making it well suited for moist, mountain-meadow plantings. It is adapted on both strongly acid and highly alkaline soils. Its big drawback is high cost of seed. It is an early maturing grass and should be used accordingly.

Space Man Age Nearing

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Both Russia and the United States are working on manned space vehicles.

The Soviet Union is rumored to be approaching the flight-test stage with a vehicle capable of placing a human crew in orbited flight around the earth. The satellite is supposed to be designed to return to earth safely.

On June 16, the U.S. Air Force awarded a contract to three major aviation firms—Bell, Martin and Boeing—to develop a "Dyna-Soar" vehicle large enough to carry one or two men. It would be placed in orbit by rockets, and would be capable of gliding back to earth. Target date for a flying model is 1963.

HOW MANY ANGELS?

METHUEN, Mass. (UPI) — Using a hair from her husband's eyebrow for a brush, Mrs. Mary Normandin spent 5,000 hours painting landscapes on the heads of four pins.

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CENTRAL FALLS, R. I. (UPI)—Central Falls is the state's smallest community, but if all Rhode Island were as thickly populated as this town is, it would have 17,000,000 residents. In 1950, 23,000 persons inhabited Central Falls, crowding 17,841 people per square mile. Rhode Island's total land area is 1,057 square miles.

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