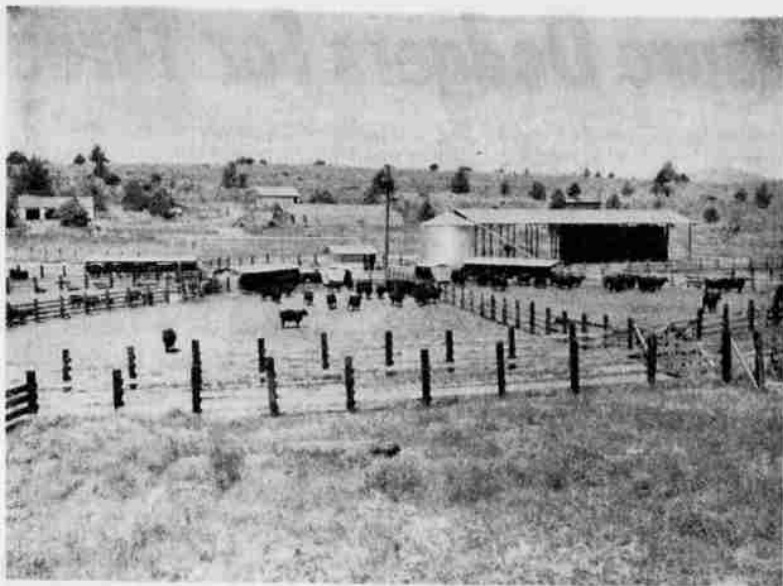
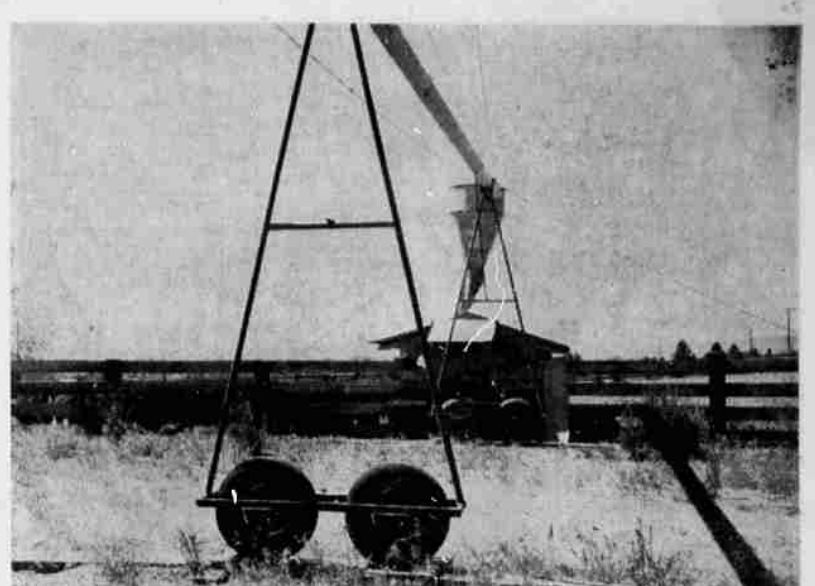




FEEDING ARRANGEMENT — These views show the unique feeding arrangement at the Pope ranch. At left, the feed pens fan out in a circle around the feed mill, grain



storage and hay shed. In center, the Angus calves are grown out on chopped Alfalfa hay following weaning and then finished for market on ground grain and hay. Far



right, a closeup shows the feed conveyor pipe supported by two A-frames on wheels that run on a concrete track. — County Agent Photos

Farm Adviser Offers Suggestions On General Combine Adjustments

TULELAKE—It is impossible to recommend specific combine adjustments for threshing malting barley which would apply to all makes and models of machines and would fit all harvesting conditions, according to Ken Baggett, Tulelake farm adviser. However, on the basis of field studies and available experimental data, the following general suggestions can be made:

Cylinder adjustments—Run the cylinder as slow as possible to get the grain out of the head. Excess cylinder speed will damage grain regardless of concave clearance. Cylinders with considerable end-play in cylinder bearings, crooked or bent cylinders or concave teeth and damaged rasp bars will cause damage to the grain.

Concave adjustment—Concaves should not be set to take off all of the awn or beard on kernels to increase test weight. Relation between concave clearance and cylinder speed is definite; the lower the cylinder speed the closer can be the clearance. Set spike tooth concaves properly. Rasp bar does the best job when cylinder

and concave is set between 3/4 and 1/2 inches. Examine grain frequently as moisture conditions during the day change. Make necessary adjustments. Varying the concave clearance will usually take care of these changes throughout the harvest day.

Sieve adjustments—Adjust the sieves for the least possible return. A great deal of damage occurs on machines that are running heavy return. A heavy return means that a lot of kernels are going through the cylinder a second time, thereby increasing the number of skinned kernels. A heavy return is often caused from sieves becoming clogged with a mat of beards.

Wind blast—Use plenty of wind on the front of the sieves to keep a mat of beards and chaff from forming on the sieves; keeping the sieves level or slightly high in the rear will also help separation. More barley is lost by using too much wind than by using too much.

Conditions of straw and grain—Some farmers thresh barley when

they cannot thresh wheat or oats. Harvesting barley when straw and grain are too tough will result in loss of grain or in a high percentage of damaged kernels because it is necessary to run the cylinder speeds at higher revolutions to prevent clogging. Threshing good matting barley when the grain and straw are tough may cause excess damage, thus changing the malting barley to a feed grade.

4-H NEWS

BONANZA SHEPHERDS

Our 4-H club had a swimming party on Aug. 5 at Malin. After swimming we had a potluck and many friends and parents attended.

During the meeting we filled out the entry blanks and found out what class our lambs would show in. We also discussed our 4-H uniforms. Our next meeting will be at the home of Greg and Diane Williams.

Danice Pederson,
News Reporter.

TRIPLE B BEEF

The triple "B" Beef Club had a picnic-swim at Malin Park. We ate and then had our meeting. President Paul Dearborn called it to order. Cathy Angel read the minutes. Then we discussed whether or not to get our shirts, for our new members, or to wait until next year. It was voted to wait until next year. Then Paul showed us how to keep our records in order. Then the meeting was adjourned and we all went swimming.

Danice House,
News Reporter.

MILLIONTH CARLOAD

SALINAS, Calif. (UPI) — The one-millionth carload of lettuce shipped from the Salinas Valley departed today for New York to be auctioned off, with the proceeds going to the American Red Cross.

The first shipment of iced lettuce left the Salinas Valley in 1921.

About 93 per cent of the world's insecticides are applied on U.S. lands.

Some Early Blight Found Under Irrigated Fields

TULELAKE—A survey of potato fields of the Tulelake Basin, this week, by Dr. John G. McLean, extension potato specialist and Ken Baggett, Tulelake farm adviser, disclosed that there was some early blight potato fields under sprinkler irrigation. Where potatoes were under sprinklers and planted back on the same land, the problem was more severe. The disease was also more apparent on older, more mature plants.

Under these conditions the spraying with Maneb or Zineb may be beneficial in delaying the development of early blight. A few spots on the lower leaves of furrow irrigated potatoes does not constitute an epidemic, according to McLean.

Spraying of fields where the vines are upright is ineffective since 90 per cent of the material will lodge on the upper part of the plant where the leaves are not susceptible to early blight.

Early blight starts on the older, more mature leaves and progresses very slowly up the plant with

maturity. In the absence of driving rain and humid conditions, early blight should not be a problem for several weeks under furrow irrigated conditions. Spraying will not be too effective for control until the plants are opened up and lodging. Continued warm weather and wind is usually effective in preventing spread of the disease.

If the weather conditions change in the next few weeks to high humidity during the day, early blight can advance more rapidly on the mature plants. During a late growing season early blight may actually help to mature the plants.

McLean and Baggett report that no late blight was found in the area. However, any farmer who discovers a potato problem and suspects early or late blight should check with the Tulelake farm adviser's office.

Verticillium and Blackleg both will be more discernible as the season advances, according to Baggett. Neither of these diseases can be controlled by spray.

FARM REVIEW AND FORECAST

HERALD AND NEWS, Klamath Falls, Oregon Tuesday, August 20, 1963 PAGE 7

Sagebrush Moth Attacking Wide Area In Lake County

LAKEVIEW — Several thousand acres of sagebrush land throughout Lake County are being attacked by an insect known as the sagebrush moth reports Bill Moser, Lake County extension agent.

What does this mean in terms of wildlife, livestock and range management programs in the future? Right now no one knows for sure because no one knows how extensive the kill will be, Moser says. However, the insect

is certain to kill a lot of sagebrush. The fact that some areas of sagebrush will be killed certainly points out the need for examining and evaluating the situation. Phil Urness, OSU, who is doing wildlife habitat research at Silver Lake, feels the damage may not be as great as some may feel. Certainly since sagebrush is and always has been a part of our native environment, as has the sagebrush moth, it

would be unwise to think all the sagebrush is going to be destroyed by the insect. Research indicates that there will always be sagebrush as part of the desert flora.

However, Moser emphasizes, the insect is affecting enough acres of rangeland that the land managers and livestock operator will want to take a long and hard look at future management programs. The insect may be a "pennies from Heaven" range improvement machine which should be taken advantage of while the opportunity exists.

What management factors should be considered? Since the moth is killing sagebrush by defoliating it similar to spray programs, the same management practices should prevail. The action of the moth in a sense is a free spray job. If plenty of desirable grasses are present in areas where sagebrush is being killed, the operator or land manager may want to consider deferring grazing on the areas to allow desirable plants to fill in the stand. On the other hand, if adequate perennial grasses are not present then a seeding program using desirable improved grasses such as crested wheat grass may need to be considered.

Unless the areas affected by the moth are properly managed, the moth may be a serious detriment to Lake County's range lands rather than a benefit.

More College Attendance Urged For Rural Youth

OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY — More young people from the rural areas of America should be going to college.

And "individual genius" must not be lost or submerged in the large scale, team-type research programs underway in America today, the president of the American Society of Animal Science emphasized this week at Oregon State University.

Dr. L. E. Hanson of the University of Minnesota noted that only about half as many students are graduated each year as are needed to fill positions in agriculture and industries related to agriculture.

For many of these employment opportunities, a rural background is a distinct asset, he observed. However, the percentage of students going on to college from rural farm areas is about half that from metropolitan areas.

A 1961 Minnesota survey of high school youths showed that only 23 per cent of rural farm youths were intending to enroll in college, compared to 43 per cent for non-farm, non-metropolitan youths, and 55 per cent for metropolitan youths, Hanson reported.

The net result is a terrible loss to the individual and society, Hanson insisted. He urged members of the society to help stimulate interest in higher education

among farm youths. Hanson's address came at the end of the society's 55th annual meeting in Corvallis. It was the first time that the society had met outside Chicago since 1920. Dr. Clair Terrill, U.S. Department of Agriculture research worker at Beltsville, Md., was elected to succeed Hanson as president.

Research in America has grown tremendously in the past 10 years but "germs of problems" exist which could become serious "if we are not alert to them," Hanson cautioned.

Scientists are most concerned about the possible loss of, or failure to recognize and develop, the individual genius in our large, highly-organized research projects that have sharply defined goals, he said.

The system commonly used by agencies in granting funds to individual scientists instead of to the institutions in which they are staff members has had the effect in some cases of "eroding university responsibility and shifting faculty loyalty away from the institution and toward the agency," he also noted.

Steps are being taken now which can restore balance and strengthen university responsibility and control over its activities, he indicated.

More than 700 scientists from throughout the United States and Canada attended the national meeting. The Oregon State University Department of Animal Science was host. Dr. James Oldfield of OSU is secretary-treasurer of the 2,600-member society.

Hay represents 38 per cent of the average milk cow ration and 60 per cent of the ration for beef and other cattle, according to an article in the New Holland Grassland News.

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Popes Try Unique Feeding Project With Six Feed Lots In Circle Plan

By RAY O. PETERSEN

The increase in feed barley production in the Klamath Basin due to the constant decrease in the demand for malting barley here is stimulating interest in feeding more cattle.

Randall Pope and his father, Leonard, of Merrill have built a unique feed yard that further reduces the labor of feeding. Through a development of their own they have eliminated the automatic feed wagon which a few years ago took much of the back breaking hand labor out of cattle feeding operations.

When all features of the Pope feed lot have been completed approximately 500 head of cattle can be fed with a little over one day of labor per week. At present the Popes' feeding set up consists of six lots in a three-quarter circle around a feed mill, grainery and hay shed. The mill where the grain and hay is located is in the center of a 120 foot circle. The processed feed is blown through an eight-inch pipe from the mill to each self feeder. The pipe which is pivoted over the mill is moved from one pen to the next by wheels which support the middle and opposite end of the feed pipe. This device is mounted on two sets of wheels and moves in a 60 foot radius around the mill. The feed is dropped from the auger into self feeders.

The pens fan out from the feed track and since the outside fences are laid out in a square the length of each pen varies from 144 to 240 feet. There is a self feeder for both

hay and grain built into the sturdy plank fences so that cattle from adjoining pens feed from a common feeder. Water at 70 degrees temperature is provided in tanks located next to a self feeder in every other fence so that on tank provides water for two lots.

The hay is conveyed by a chain drag and the grain by auger to the feed mill. A bank of electric switches in the mill controls all the operations of the feeding set up.

The Popes' put their Angus weaner calves on chopped hay in November and bring them along as fast as possible on this feed until March when they are placed on a finishing ration of barley, almond hulls and alfalfa. When the feeding set up is completed there will be eight pens which will nearly complete the circle around the feed lot and feed storage. A scale soon will be installed which will be used to keep accurate records on the progress of the cattle.

State Vet Gives Okay To Horse Show At Fair

There will be a 4-H Club Horse Show at the 1963 Oregon State Fair.

That's the word from Glenn Klein, Oregon State University state 4-H agent, after receiving clearance from the state veterinarian. The show had been in doubt until a few days ago because of the recent outbreak of equine influenza in the state.

However, the number of cases is declining and state officials feel that the show can now be held, Klein said.

It is hoped that all counties will be represented, even though several county 4-H horse shows were cancelled. Counties are being encouraged to reschedule their horse shows or to make some other arrangements by which their young men and women can be represented in the event, the state agent said.

For the first time this year, the state 4-H Horse Show will be a regular part of the Oregon State Fair program. Horse shows are planned for both Friday and Saturday nights, Sept. 6 and 7. Last year, 4-H horsemen held their statewide event the day before the fair opened.

The two evening shows will be in addition to the regular horse demonstrations, showmanship con-

tests and the "Dad Potter" horsemanship tryouts, Klein noted. A special trail horse class exhibition to increase the public's knowledge of these horses is planned, he added. Other special events may be added later.

Boys and girls participating in the 4-H horse events can bring their animals on the Salem fairgrounds, Sept. 6 between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. No horses will be accepted before 10 a.m. that day, Klein stressed.

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Law Can Trace Stock Without Brand

Brands are helpful in locating and identifying cattle that have strayed or been stolen.

But, with the aid of Oregon's brand inspection law, the livestock officers of the Oregon Department of Agriculture frequently prove all is not lost for lack of a brand.

Cattle, like people, have traits and characteristics that help these policemen of the bovine kingdom in establishing identity.

Such was the case of an eight-month-old white faced brindled bull with distinctive rings around his eyes; a little six-month-old black heifer answering to the name of Susie; and their two Hereford heifer companions, which disappeared March 24 from the Arthur Gering pasture at Rte. 2, Box 145-N, Yamhill.

After searching for the animals the Gering notified law enforcement officers. The department's livestock officer, E. L. (Doc) Wright, was called in on the case March 30, when evi-

dence at hand indicated that the quartet had not strayed, but had been stolen.

Doc asked the Gering for any markings or characteristics that would identify the animals. Gering and his 14-year-old son, Lee, put their heads together and recalled that the little bull had the rings around his eyes and that in addition to being brindled with a white spot on his face he had a little black spot in the middle of the white, and that Susie, who was somewhat of a pet, came trotting when Lee called her name.

On his check of livestock auction markets in Portland Wright found the department's brand inspector recalled seeing the pair and that the other animals had been sold in the group.

A look at the inspection records showed the four animals had gone through the markets and the names of the buyers were found. Each had gone to a

different place, and all but one had been resold by the time Livestock Officer Wright, who has been with the department in this capacity 15 years and before that spent seven and a half years with the Oregon State Police, caught up with them. This was after checking six auction yards, one of them at Vancouver, Wash., and sitting through some 3,000 head of cattle sold at these auctions.

Five days after Wright started his search he had located all four animals and identified them. The little brindled bull had gone to Orchards, Wash.; Susie went to La Centre, Wash.; one of the Hereford heifers was located south of Redmond, Ore., and the other at Powell Butte.

Brand inspection records kept by the Department of Agriculture had also given officers a clue as to whom the rustlers were that spirited the Gering cattle away.

The next day after the cattle were located and identified Raymond Robert Larson, 24, of Rte. 2, Carlton, and George Robert Minor, 30, Rte. 2, Box 145, Yamhill, were arrested in Utah on an all points bulletin.

Convicted July 22 at McMinnville on the charge of stealing the animals, Larson was given a three-year sentence by Judge Arlie G. Walker, and Minor was sentenced to five years in the Oregon State Penitentiary.

All that remains now to close the case is the homecoming of the cattle. Only one has been returned, but the others will be returning to the Yamhill ranch, now that Larson and Minor have been convicted of the theft.

Hay represents 38 per cent of the average milk cow ration and 60 per cent of the ration for beef and other cattle, according to an article in the New Holland Grassland News.

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