

Seed Production, Markets To Be Talked At Session

Growers and seed industry representatives will discuss important phases of seed production and marketing during the 23rd annual meeting of the Oregon Seed Growers League Dec. 9 to 11 at Portland.

Talks during the three-day meet will cover such subjects as industry problems, seed crop estimates, and foreign markets for Oregon seed. The meeting will open Dec. 9 at 10 a.m. in the Park Hotel, according to Rex Warren, Oregon State University farm crops specialist and league secretary.

Dr. J. R. Cowan, head of OSU's Farm Crops Department, will acquaint growers with current challenges to the industry, including changes in market demand, new varieties, and the problem of maintaining genetic purity in seed varieties.

Ray Hill, head of the Oregon Crop Reporting Service, will review the present status of seed crop estimates made

by the service. Seed League committees will meet following the opening talks and discuss the possibility of obtaining crop estimates that more nearly fit field conditions and the needs of growers.

Tax problems will be outlined by Dr. Grant Blanch, OSU agricultural economist. Dr. Virgil Freed, head of the OSU Department of Agricultural Chemistry, will talk about pesticides—good and bad. Oregon Congressman Robert B. Duncan will discuss federal legislation.

Other speakers scheduled for the meeting include Stanley Weston, grower from the Peace River area of British Columbia; Alenby White, Northrup-King Seed Company, Minneapolis; Jack Wells, Seed and Grain Marketing Specialist, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D.C.; and Larry Zimmerman, Weather Bureau representative, stationed at Oregon State University.

The Oregon Seed Growers

FB Week Planned

Farm Bureau members across Oregon will be busy during the first week of December following the decision of the Oregon Farm Bureau federation board of directors designating Dec. 27 as Farm Bureau Week in Oregon.

President Harold Beach, Herndon, has called on county Farm Bureaus to put forth extra effort during Farm Bureau Week to expand the membership of Farm Bureau and to acquaint more rural and urban people with the work done by Farm Bureau, Beach said.

"I hope all county Farm Bureaus will appoint special committees to help make this week a big success and to explain Farm Bureau to more people throughout the state."

V. E. Thompson, Gresham, OPBF membership growth chairman, said the membership teams across the state are scheduled to take to the road during Farm Bureau Week to invite every farm family to join the world's largest farm organization, Farm Bureau.

Another important aspect of Farm Bureau Week is to gain better understanding of Farm Bureau by urban people. Special news releases and radio programs will be used to call attention to the great impact of agriculture and Farm Bureau on all segments of the society. A special statement by the governor and proclamations by mayors of Oregon cities and towns will add to the importance of the week.

Many county Farm Bureaus are undertaking special window displays in local stores to point out the purpose of Farm Bureau and the importance of Farm Bureau to the community.

The week-long recognition program will be the first Farm Bureau Week held in Oregon. It is hoped the week will become an annual event with participation by Farm Bureau members in all counties and center Farm Bureaus.



PRODUCTIVE RANGELAND—Both Louis Randall and his horse, Bucky Dan, seem to approve of Randall's newly established stand of Latar orchard grass and Ladak alfalfa which was seeded on rabbitbrush infested rangeland without any seedbed preparation in April, 1962. Here Randall, a rancher near Langell Valley, checks the stubble height.

Brushy Range Seeded; Produces Good Results

BONANZA—Seeded on rabbitbrush infested rangeland without any seedbed preparation in April, 1962, Louis Randall's new stand of Latar orchard grass and Ladak alfalfa has produced satisfactory results.

After seeding, the brush was removed by rito-beating. An irrigation system from his recently constructed 900-acre foot reservoir was laid out with help from technicians of the U.S. Soil Conservation Service.

"The 120-acre seeding was grazed all summer by 60 to 120 head of cattle," Randall stated. "It is difficult to estimate production, but it probably had a hay equivalent of at least two tons dryweight per acre."

The dense, uniform stand is about 50 per cent Latar, 30 per cent alsike, and 20 per cent Ladak.

"No fertilizer was applied but it will be in 1964," the rancher said. Adding, "I like to leave about four to six inches of growth at the end of the grazing season for maximum production."

Randall, who owns an 8,000-acre ranch near Langell Valley, is a supervisor of the Langell Valley Conservation District. He was selected "Farmer of the Year" for 1961-62.

He seeded another 60 acres by the same airplane method in April of this year. It is also irrigated, but the rabbitbrush was not removed. "The rabbitbrush will disappear with irrigation," he said.

Bureau Relates Resource Plans

R. E. Kerr, Eugene farmer and chairman of the Oregon Farm Bureau federation's natural resource committee, addressed the Oregon Division of the Izaak Walton League of America in Portland Saturday.

Kerr outlined Farm Bureau's natural resource program as it relates to recreation and wildlife.

Kerr told the sportsmen's and conservation organization that Farm Bureau recognizes the importance of cooperation between the agencies of the federal government, wildlife groups and farmer organizations toward better utilization of our game resources and improvement of conduct of those using private and public lands.

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Extra Care Can Prevent Loss Of Undersize Pigs

A little extra care can save those weak or undersized newborn pigs—the ones that usually die. And raising these "runts" can mean more profit for the swine producer, according to Dr. D. C. England, animal scientist at the Oregon State University Agricultural Experiment Station.

Research conducted by Dr. England points to chilling and difficulty in getting enough food as the main reasons for early death of runt pigs. Using covered brooders with heat lamps, and supplementing runt pigs with a sowing replacer (or cow's milk with a whole egg mixed in each quart) made it possible to raise 91 per cent of the "runts" in OSU experiments.

Normal survival rate without this extra care is about 32 per cent for the runt pigs and 82 per cent for normal size pigs.

England points out that it takes about the same amount of feed and labor from the time the sow is bred until the

pigs are weaned, whether six pigs or 12 are farrowed and raised.

It takes about six pigs to pay all the costs charged to the sow. On this basis, one sow that raises 12 pigs is just as profitable as three sows that raise eight pigs each.

The OSU animal scientist has found that pigs that are smaller at birth usually grow more slowly and take longer to reach market weight. But the slowest rate of growth is usually before and just after weaning, until the runt reach the weaning weights of their heavier littermates.

From 60 to 200 pounds, there is no great difference in the rate of gain or feed efficiency between pigs weaned at different weights. Carcass measurements showed no differences in high and low birth weight, after they reached market weight.

Greatest expense involved in raising runt pigs is the cost of feeding them from weaning until they reach the weight at which the heavier pigs were weaned. This takes from two to three weeks.

As a result of his research, England recommends that pigs be fed according to weight rather than age, for greater profits.

Production Facts Asked On Herds

Production records of dairy herds producing grade A milk are of prime importance to dairymen purchasing cows for increased milk quotas under the market pool established by Oregon's new milk stabilization law.

Kenneth W. Sawyer, chief of the milk audit and stabilization division of the Oregon Department of Agriculture, reminds producers that quotas bought with the cows can change when the department reviews the quotas in March, 1964.

At that time the four low production months of the previous 12-month period will be used as a base for computing quotas. This means a drop in production in the herd from which the producer secured cows would lower the share of that herd's quota that he purchased.

Sawyer has been urging dairymen purchasing milk cows to be sure the herd production is sufficient to support the herd's quota and then to agree on the percentage of the monthly production record they will acquire with the quota. He advises all producers purchasing additional cattle from a herd with quota to clear with the milk audit and stabilization division before the 1400 is completed.

Some 1,400 Grade A milk producers in the area, which includes all of the state except Harney, Malheur and Curry counties, have been operating under a market pool with quotas set by the state since Oct. 1. Daily class 1 quotas assigned to producers in this area total 1,628,944 pounds.

Curry, Harney and Malheur counties petitioned to operate their distributor pools with dairymen's quotas set by the distributor. These quotas are not necessarily affected by production records.

All areas of the state have minimum class 1 and class 2 prices set by the state regardless of the type of pool in effect. These prices have been in effect since Aug. 1.

Francis Scott Key, author of the national anthem of the United States, is buried in Fredrick, Md.

Study Lowers Cost Of Subclover Stand

Research by two Oregon State University agricultural scientists has shown how to establish a stand of subclover for less than \$20 an acre, and opened up the possibility of making profitable pasture land out of undeveloped hill land and depleted cropland in Western Oregon.

Dr. William McGuire, OSU agronomist, and Dr. Murray Dawson, soil scientist, report yields of up to three tons dry subclover forage per acre the first season after establishing the stand. This is a high quality feed that could produce some 400 pounds of meat per acre if fed before drying on the ground.

Mixing the seed with lime and superphosphate before planting is the key to cutting the cost of establishing subclover. Surrounding the seed with the fertilizer and lime mixture as it is planted sets up ideal growing conditions, without the expense involved in liming and fertilizing the entire plow layer.

Using this method, McGuire and Dawson succeeded in establishing 100 per cent stands in almost all of the trials, when seed was also inoculated with effective strains of rhizobia bacteria. Trials were conducted at 10 locations throughout Western Oregon.

The lime-superphosphate mixture changes soil acidity around the seed so that rhizobia bacteria multiply rapidly and enter the seedling roots. This takes three to four weeks for subclover. The rhizobia bacteria must be present for the subclover plant to manufacture its own

nitrogen, which is essential for plant growth.

It takes about 200 pounds of lime and 200 pounds of 20 per cent superphosphate per acre to plant with the seed. Lime is added to the superphosphate about 10 days before seeding, so the mixture will be chemically neutral when it is added to the inoculated subclover seed.

If a soil test shows less than 15 pounds of phosphate per acre, it may be necessary to double the amount of the mixture used; that is, 400 pounds each of the lime and superphosphate per acre. In fact the phosphate soil test value is a reliable index to use in determining the pounds of lime and superphosphate mixture to apply.

McGuire and Dawson tried several other methods of establishing subclover, including pelleting the seeds with three to four pounds of lime per acre, with band application of phosphate at seeding time.

The pelleted seed treatment was only partly successful. Typical results show that it takes two to three years for stands planted with pelleted seed to produce as much forage as the lime-superphosphate treatment yielded the first year.

Major objective of the tests was to find a means of keeping the cost of establishing subclover below \$20 an acre, and still get a good stand. The lime-superphosphate treatment costs about \$6.50 to \$10 per acre, depending on the amount of phosphate used. Additional costs include the preparation of the seed, seed bed preparation, and seeding.

4-H NEWS

JUNIOR JUMPERS

Our 4-H Horse Club held the closing meeting for the season of 1962-63 at the Bob Goding home on Sept. 25. At this time we concluded all unfinished business and elected new officers. They are: Darla Micka, president; Karen Micka, vice president; Connie Oliva, secretary-treasurer; Bob Goding, news reporter; Jimmy Ottoman, sergeant-at-arms; and Dana Ottoman, song leader. We would like to publicly express our thanks and gratefulness to our sponsors, the Malin Firemen, for the beautiful parade flag set we received through them.

The first meeting of the new 4-H year was held Oct. 19 at the home of Jimmy and Dana Ottoman. We welcomed five new members into our club. They are Susie Schmidt, Debbie Lindauer, Dana Ottoman, Jody Goding, and Steve Hodo. A committee of Darla Micka, Bob Goding, and Jimmy Ottoman explained our new "point system." We hope that it will encourage participation and responsibility of the members. The member with the highest score at the end of the year will receive a gift. Darla and Karen Micka gave a demonstration on the parts of a horse—and also a surprise test!

We met at Connie Oliva's home on Nov. 16. We decided at this time to keep our blue denim and white clothing for this coming year. This month the 4-H horses were tested for parasites (worms). The results of the test showed that each of the horses tested were infested with Strongyles. Arrangements are being made to have the horses wormed on Nov. 23, unless notified differently. Bob Goding gave a report on parasites to help the members understand more about them. We were again surprised with a combination test-game that consisted of 50 pictures of horses—23 different breeds. We had to name the breed of each animal—if we could! Who ever saw an Appaloosa mule before! Each member volunteered to give a brief report next month, each on a different breed of horse. Most of us are quite familiar with the quarter horse which is so popular in this area. We are striving to learn about and recognize many of the other breeds of light horses. We also welcomed another new member into our club, Randy Mullinix. We now have a membership of 16.

4-H NEWS

COUNTRY KNITTERS

The following members are new officers for the year:

Sharon Micka, president; Janda Suty, vice president; Linda Stastny, secretary-treasurer; Paula Suty, news reporter; Bruce Victorin, sergeant-at-arms; and Janet Victorin, song and game leader.

Our next meeting will be held at the Community Hall on Tuesday. The club voted on goals and if we don't get them done we have to entertain the group and also pay a nickel. The visitors at this meeting were: Mrs. Suty and Mrs. Kandra. Our leaders are Mrs. Ralph Stearns Jr., and Mrs. Russell Smith.

Paula Suty, News Reporter.

PIONEER BEEF CLUB

The Pioneer Beef Club held its first meeting Nov. 13 at the home of John Kerns, leader. Of

ARRIVES IN SPAIN

MADRID (UPI)—Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia arrived here today from the United States and was met by Generalissimo Francisco Franco, chief of state.

Selassie had attended President Kennedy's funeral in Washington Monday.

Disease Control Plans Told To Livestock Men

Members of the Western Oregon Livestock Association were assured Friday, Nov. 22, that the Oregon Department of Agriculture would continue to maintain the essential elements of its disease control program, despite the budget cuts necessitated by reduction in funds.

Speaking to the group at its meeting at Roseburg, J. W. Southworth, assistant director with the department for livestock services, said that in both the tuberculosis and brucellosis control programs testing will be continued and such other testing as is necessary to maintain certification throughout the state.

Southworth told the livestock people the department would pay for testing performed at auction markets. He said this decision had been made because the department realizes it is important to good disease control to encourage the testing of livestock being sold and going back to the country and that the livestock auction market is one of the most efficient places to do this testing.

The assistant director said it remained to be seen as to whether state-federal funds would be available to pay for vaccination of heifers after Dec. 15.

He then remarked that it was the department's hope and belief that progressive stock people would have their heifers vaccinated, even if they must pay the bill, because vaccinated heifers are more valuable when sold and as cows when kept in the herd for replacements.

Southworth told the group he did not expect any extraordinary

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POTATO COMMITTEE MANAGERS' JOINT DISPOSITION REPORT, 1963 CROP SEASON WITH 1962 CROP SEASON COMPARISONS

COMPILED BY OSU-CALIFORNIA POTATO COMMITTEE, P.O. BOX 788, REDDING, OREGON

Area	1963		1962		1963		1962		1963		1962	
	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962
1. By Carriers												
Full	1419	708	8288	8691	8122	8379	873	835	5978	4997	21690	23510
Truck	2822	120	1117	1222	1430	1622	2622	1222	12081	10288	3014	2748
Total	3501	1912	11105	12061	9552	9798	3282	2514	17059	15285	24804	26258
2. By Grades												
U. S. 1	2819	1582	9547	10157	7435	7700	2658	2182	5856	4190	48159	25811
U. S. 2	619	330	1779	1895	869	706	519	586	1913	1719	1913	1719
U. S. Com'l.			79	8			977	101	3242	3128	3242	3128
Mixed					1247	1180					1247	1180
Total	3501	1912	11105	12061	9552	9798	3282	2514	17059	15285	24804	26258
3. By Variety												
Whites	18	28	305	308	115	189	1767	1566	5613	5113	7818	7204
Russets	409	229	1039	1145	220	211	395	357	3326	2453	5189	4305
Mixed	3054	1655	9913	10414	9144	9280	1120	111	82	79	2313	2213
Total	3501	1912	11105	12061	9552	9798	3282	2514	6041	755	12761	12018
4. Non-Food												
Starch			465	1180					670	589	1135	5369
Livestock Feed	1659	519	2255	1068	1170	1311	409	878	761	717	2461	4476
Total	1659	519	2255	1068	1170	1311	409	878	1231	1297	2096	2183
TOTAL DISPOSITION	5167	2189	16860	17287	19424	22241	4376	3512	10885	7642	58802	52241

▲ Certified at meeting N.O. fresh market requirements. Primarily table stock but may include few shipments to non-table stock outlets.
▲ Many lots contain high percentage U.S. 1 and U.S. 2 grades. Includes chips, canning, freezing, flour and all types dehydrated products.
▲ Lots contain lower percentage of U.S. 1 and U.S. 2 grades or fail to meet N.O. fresh market requirements.
▲ Includes diversion to livestock feed, farm use, seed used for planting within area, etc.

Gifts of the Magi

by O. Henry

How did O. Henry's Christmas masterpiece come to be written? You'll read this interesting background as well as the classic story itself in a beautifully illustrated story-strip version prepared exclusively for this newspaper.

Starting Monday

Herald and News

Chemical Short Course Slated

The annual Oregon Chemical Applicators short course is planned Dec. 18 to 20 at Oregon State University, according to Bert G. Wilcox, Klamath County extension agent.

The short course is sponsored jointly by the Oregon State University School of Agriculture and the Oregon State Department of Agriculture. It is designed for commercial operators in the business of applying agricultural chemicals.

Sessions this year are planned for both aerial and ground applicators as well as pesticide applicators who work primarily around homes and parks, Wilcox said.

This should be a very worthwhile session to help chemical applicators stay up to date on application methods and precautions that are necessary for safe use. All local applicators are encouraged to attend.

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