

## AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION PROGRAM STARTED

The Klamath Education Program includes in its over all plan an agricultural extension section. It was felt that this was necessary because a large number of Klamath people live and work on farms and ranches and because agriculture is a field with many problems of its own.

Mac Anderson, the Agricultural man, comes to Oregon from West River county of North Dakota which is an area of range cattle and dry farming. He spent some years there in the cattle business raising purebred beef bulls and after World War II was employed by the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Animal Husbandry Farm. Before moving to Oregon he was an instructor with the Veterans on-Farm-training program under the G. I. Bill.

He has been in this area about 3 months, and has been getting acquainted with the farmers and their problems. He feels that interest indicated by the Klamath people in his contacts can be used in the Agriculture program. He hopes to hold small group meetings, organized along the lines of interest indicated by the people with moving picture films as well as special speakers.

In addition to individual contacts and meetings, Mac will contribute articles on Agriculture in the Klamath Tribune. Information about important weeds and the best methods of control, information about the influence of soil types, alfalfa, or information about the nutrition of weaner calves, are some examples of the types of information which will be featured. He also hopes to present articles about farmers whose experiences will be of interest to others.

The first in his series on Agriculture appears today on this page.

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## EDUCATION PROGRAM

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study, as well as a number of new students who have applied for their first year of schooling under the program.

Anyone interested in enrolling in school under the program is invited to come into the Chiloquin office or contact us by mail. Necessary steps which students must take include submitting an application for enrollment under the program, taking a general aptitude test at an Oregon Employment office which shows individual aptitudes and helps staff members in counselling students in the selection of a school and course, and finally, enrolling at the chosen school.

## COMPETITION FOR KLAMATH WATER SEEN

With the increase in farm land acreage in Western United States comes an ever increasing demand on the not too abundant water supply. Western United States has a vast water supply, but there is also a vast acreage to be covered. Water resource technicians already foresee a water shortage for some areas. California is looking for new sources of water for its dry areas, and unless used, part of Klamath Basin's water may find its way there.

### Establishing Water Right Urged

Recent correspondence from Bureau of Indian Affairs advises that beneficial use of irrigation water should be made prior to termination in 1958. Following is a quote from a letter by Paul F. Henderson, Area Land Operations Officer and Irrigation Engineer for Bureau of Indian Affairs.

"As I have told the Indian people every time I have met with them, and want to again repeat, the only way they can, possibly protect their water rights is to make use of the water, and all Indian people should be urged to put the water to beneficial use on their land and thus be in a position to prove that use prior to the date of termination of Federal supervision."

### Water Increases Land Values

Water developments on a unit basis have proven to be the most practical in the Sprague River Area. By unit is meant on an individual farm basis. If adequate water is near by, anyone of a number of systems can be designed to get the water on the land. Land with a water right is much more valuable than dry land.

### No Charge For Irrigation Surveys

Those planning to develop irrigation water facilities may receive engineering and planning help from the Soil and Moisture Conservation Branch at Klamath Agency. There are no charges for this service. Anyone wanting planning and engineering assistance may write or leave word at the Education Office in Chiloquin or contact Klamath Agency.

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**Question:** In 1492, how many Indians were there in the area that is now the United States?

**Answer:** Mooney (the chief authority) estimates that the total number was 846,000, over twice the size of Portland, Oregon today.

## ALFALFA BEST AS FORAGE CROP

Alfalfa has a deep tap-root system. Because of this characteristic it does not do well on soil that has a hardpan near the surface. Often subsoiling or chiseling is only of temporary benefit, but it will help the roots to penetrate deep into the subsoil.

Good drainage, both surface and sub-surface, are necessary for a thrifty alfalfa stand. During winter when the plants are dormant they may withstand several days of flooding, but during the growing season one day of flood may harm them greatly.

Alfalfa seldom does well if the water table is close to the surface. For this reason the subsoil must be porous so that water will drain away.

Things to remember when buying alfalfa seed:

Always buy certified seed in order to be sure of getting pure seed of the variety you want. The certification label, in addition to the name of the variety, will also indicate the section of the country where the seed was grown.

The ability to germinate is usually indicated by plump, bright-green seeds. Shriveled or brown seeds often germinate poorly.

Good loam soils with a porous subsoil are best for alfalfa, but it has a wide adaptability range for soil.

**Ladak:** One of the best of the alfalfas for south-central Oregon is Ladak.

This variety is probably the most widely grown in this area. It is considered to be very winter-hardy, and it is moderately resistant to alfalfa wilt. Ladak is recommended by Oregon State College for Central and Eastern Oregon in areas where irrigation water may be short. It does better than most other alfalfas on dry land in areas with at least fifteen inches of rainfall annually.

**Ranger:** This is a new variety. It was developed by the Nebraska agricultural experiment station and the USDA in Nebraska. It is winter-hardy and highly resistant to alfalfa wilt. This variety is recommended for irrigated areas of Central Oregon. Tests at the Tulalake Field Station indicate Ranger to be nearly as good a yielder as Ladak.

**Nomad:** A creeping alfalfa, it is best used for pasture. It does well on dry land in some locations. This variety has been grown on the Northern Great Plains so it can be considered very winter-hardy. Nomad has possibilities in mixtures with grasses. However, it has not been tested widely in Oregon.

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### NITROGEN FERTILIZER PAYS

The Squaw Butte-Harney Range & Livestock Station near Burns has run trials on applying nitrogen fertilizer on nature grass-sedge flood meadows. Results indicate that 60 to 80 pounds nitrogen broadcast annually gives the greatest return per dollar invested. The 60 pound rate has given yield increases of 1/3 to 1 ton per acre.

Fall is probably the best time to apply the fertilizer because flooding often interferes with spring application.



## TONTO PUTS LONE RANGER ON SPOT

Tonto and the Lone Ranger were in the wild West and the Lone Ranger asked Tonto which direction they should go.

"We'll go to the North," Tonto said, so they rode away to the North. All of a sudden about a thousand Sioux appeared and cut them off.

"Now which way shall we go Tonto?" asked the Lone Ranger. They rode to the South, but thousands of Apaches appeared from the South and cut them off.

"Which direction now, Tonto?"

"To the West," Tonto said, and they headed West, but thousands of Klamaths appeared and cut them off there.

"Which way now, Tonto?"

"To the East," Tonto replied, and they were off to the East, but now thousands of Crows cut them off.

The Lone Ranger looked at Tonto again and asked, "Which direction should we go now?"

"What do you mean--'WE'--Paleface?"