

Local Herefords Go To Siskiyou Fair

Yreka — Among Jackson county entrants in the Siskiyou county fair is a full line of Herefords from Reter Fruit company, Medford, and Seven Oaks Hereford ranch, Central Point, reported Ed Mathews, fair manager.

All entries for the fair scheduled Aug. 19, 20 and 21 are closed, Mathews said.

Morris L. Doty, Castle, Calif., is expected to have a full line of Aberdeen-Angus beef animals entered. Clarence Dudley, Gassel, Calif., and C. A. Grisson, while not entering a full line will be competing in most classes.

In the dairy class, McColl's dairy farm, Redding, Calif., will show a full line of Holsteins as will Marion Brooks, Montague, Calif. William and Mary Leach, Redding, are bringing in Ayrshires to compete in all classes, also.

Since this is the first year the fair has been approved by the American Cutting Horse association, some of the top entries are expected to compete. A parade of horses entered in the cutting horse events will be held at 7:30 p.m., just before the rodeo.

The name contest for the newly constructed community building on the fairgrounds is not closed until Sunday, Aug. 14. Prize is a Polaroid Land Camera.

Mineral Exhibits Set

Mineral exhibits and displays plus the county gold exhibit will be featured this year in the Arts and Crafts building. A joint committee of the Siskiyou County Rocks clubs is handling the administration of the building. The committee has planned an exhibit of over 300 lineal feet of illuminated cases containing exhibits and displays of gems, minerals, jewelry and mixed collection. An ultraviolet lighted booth will show a colorful collection of fluorescent minerals. A lapidary booth will show jewelry being made. Booths showing massive ore specimens, Indian artifacts and fossils will line the outside walls.

All individuals or businesses which have interesting collections or materials for display are urged to contact Lee or Lucille Paul by calling Victor 2-2031 in Yreka. Display materials can be handled up to Aug. 15.

A family type program is

being featured at the fair this year. Events open Friday afternoon, Aug. 19, with a horse show followed by the barbecue sponsored by the Yreka Chamber of Commerce Friday night. The rodeo is scheduled after the barbecue.

The Yreka Chamber of Commerce fair parade is set for Saturday noon in Yreka. Sandra Smith of Dunsmuir and her court of 11 Siskiyou county girls will be featured. Riding groups from all over the county will compete for the new traveling trophy this year.

The stage show, "Sawdust and Spangles," will be held Saturday afternoon at the fairgrounds. The show will be repeated Saturday night with the traditional Drum and Bugle Corps dance in the new community building.

The stage show will be held on Saturday afternoon, also. The fair closes Sunday with the junior livestock auction that night.

Craft Proposed For Mars Flight

Seattle—(AP)—Mars is within man's reach.

That is what Phillip Bono, a Boeing engineer, told an opening session of the West Coast meeting of the American Astronautical Society Monday.

Bono presented a conceptual design for a monstrous space craft which could land eight explorers on the neighboring planet and bring them back to earth again.

A space vehicle design specialist, Bono said the entire mission depends on one important factor — the development of a 1.5 million-pound thrust hydrogen engine of a plug-nozzle type.

Bono, who said the best time to make the trip would be in early May, 1971, when Earth would be at a relative position to Mars, proposed a craft weighing 8.3 million pounds and measuring 248 feet high and 82 feet wide in launching position.

Washington — (AP) — The State Department has blasted as "discriminatory" seizure of remaining American-owned property in Cuba. It said a formal U.S. protest will be lodged in Havana.

--- CHIT CHAT ---

By JOE COWLEY
Mail Tribune Farm Editor

Federal Reclamation Projects Produced a Lot of Cabbage

Federal reclamation projects produced a lot of cabbage last year both slangwise and literally, according to the recently issued report issued by the United States Department of Interior.

Last year marked the 54th reclamation harvest and the first time such a harvest has exceeded one billion dollars. Bureau of reclamation figures show 81,973 acres of cabbage were raised on land under reclamation projects. There's a picture of a cabbage field on the report's cover to prove it.

Total value of 54 years of reclamation harvests is \$15.3 billion. And that's a lot of hay, too. Local fruit growers should be interested in one statement—"Intensification is evident in the increasing proportions of vegetable and fruit acreages."

In fact, when Reclamation Commissioner Floyd Dominy was here last week he predicted the additional irrigation water from the Talent project and the planned Rogue River Basin project will increase the pear acreage. This, Dominy explained, is only natural since the expensive irrigation water is mainly for the highest value crop in an area. Here it's pears.

"These trends demonstrate that reclamation can and will go even further in fulfilling the nation's need for greater supplies of body-building fruits and vegetables," the report stated. "The per capita consumption of these protective foods has increased appreciably in recent years, but a sizeable portion of our people still are not getting standard diets in proteins, vitamin A and the three B vitamins—thiamine, riboflavin and niacin. The increasing population and higher rate of consumption of fruits, vegetables and livestock products assure a continuing strong market for these strategic products of reclamation farms."

Four new projects were added in 1959, bringing the total number to 83. Reclamation projects now serve an irrigable area of more than 8 million acres, according to the annual report. Nearly a half million people make up the 129 thousand farm families on this land.

Pointing up the recreation use of these reservoirs similar to Howard Prairie, Hiatt and Emigrant in Jackson county, the report states that 23 million visitor days were spent on these reservoirs during 1959 for an increase of 17 per cent over 1958. Peak day attendance of visitors to the million-plus acres of water surface and to the various physical features of reclamation projects such as Grand Coulee and Hoover dam exceeded 500,000 persons.

Incidentally, all other parts of the country, including the neighboring state of Washington, are reporting they are running out of space for camping families. In a comparatively short time, Jackson county may be in the same predicament. Now is the time to jab the sharp pike pole of public opinion in the right direction.

During 1959, 128,993 reclamation farms had 6,798,751 acres under irrigation. Fifty-two per cent of the irrigated area received full irrigation service. The remainder received supplemental and temporary irrigation.

More crops were grown at higher prices, the report noted. Because of this condition several crop categories showed improved gross returns. Also, that amount of acreage put in fruit trees increased 57 per cent compared to the total irrigated acreage increase of 41 per cent.

Irrigation served mainly the small farmer in 1959 as in other years. More intensive farming, which irrigation seems to be promoting, is done on the smaller farms. During 1959, full-time farms served averaged 75 acres and made up 78 per cent of all reclamation farms. This type of farm contained 95 per cent of the irrigable land in farm and housed 78 per cent of the farm population. Part-time farms served by irrigation projects averaged 13 acres.

City people also received their share of the water from reclamation projects. Deliveries of municipal and industrial water increased 13 per cent over the previous year to reach a total of 290 billion gallons, the report stated. More than 200 cities and other nonfarm units benefited directly from reclamation project water and covered a population of over 8 million persons.

The bureau of reclamation is one of the few government departments and bureaus which seems to be governed by a benefit to cost ratio. Cumulative value of the 54 reclamation harvests recorded to date passed \$15.3 billion in value in 1959. This is almost five times the federal cost of all plant, property and equipment in reclamation projects.

In case you wonder what some of these terms mean—Supplemental irrigation service land is irrigable land now receiving or to receive an additional or re-regulated supply of irrigated water through works or facilities of the bureau of reclamation. This is water which will be added to that received from nonproject sources. Temporary irrigation service land is that which receives water under temporary arrangements.

Where does this information come from? Value of crops is based on production and price information from reports by farmers, project operating personnel, local agricultural specialists and state-federal agricultural statisticians.

The four new projects mentioned and now in operations are Little Wood river, Idaho; Solano, Calif.; Santa Maria, Calif. and Ventura river, Calif. These four projects mean an addition of 51,820 irrigable acres. The Columbia basin project added 24,806 acres to its service area in 1959, also.

To show how huge one project can be and its far reaching effects—The Missouri river basin project includes 12 separate irrigation units providing full supply service.

Last week when the reclamation commissioner was first asked what the chief use of additional irrigation water would be in this area he said, "Why, my gosh, it looks to me as if it will be for new subdivisions!" The new report states that about 2 per cent of the irrigable project land area was used for urban and suburban development and industrial sites.

Bring water onto a land and you usually bring wealth. "The economic base that irrigation projects provide in the moisture-deficient areas creates expanding local business enterprises." And as this formerly dry land becomes wet and green the growing agricultural service area or town expands onto the irrigable land. And as these towns grow they attract additional industry and commerce.

Some of these towns have grown into major cities judging by the cities receiving water from reclamation projects. These include Salt Lake City, Provo, Phoenix, Yuma, El Paso, Ogden, Greeley, Las Vegas, El Centro, Rapid City, Los Angeles. Klamath Falls, also receives project water.

Largest of these city water customers is the metropolitan water district of southern California which includes 87 incorporated cities, including Los Angeles and San Diego. The population served by this municipal and industrial service was 8,138,500 in 1959.

Chances are that the steak you had for dinner tonight came from an animal raised on reclamation land. Over 70 per cent of the irrigated lands are used for grain and forage. Little of the grain is milled since most of it is for livestock feed. Production of 2.7 million tons of grain on reclamation lands in 1959 was enough to produce 451 million pounds of high grade dressed beef. A lot of such feed also goes to dairy, poultry and lamb fattening operations.

The housewife can find fresh fruit and vegetables on her grocer's shelves the year around. Most of it comes from reclamation lands. In 1959 reclamation farmers produced nearly 10 billion pounds of vegetable crops. Vegetable cropping used only 8 per cent of the irrigated land but produced about one-fifth of the total crop revenue.

Alfalfa seed, which is an important crop in the Rogue valley, produced 440 pounds to the acre on reclamation projects compared to the national average of 174 pounds.

Production Costs Of Farm Products Hit New Peak

Corvallis—Cost of producing farm products, highest in history last year, shows no signs of slackening its climb, reports Mrs. Elvera Horrell, extension agricultural economist at Oregon State college. As a result, the cost-price squeeze has tightened its grip on farmers in Oregon and over the nation.

Farm production expenses have risen steadily the last six years, Mrs. Horrell found as she studied reports from the U.S. department of agriculture. And, these expenses seem likely to continue upward this year.

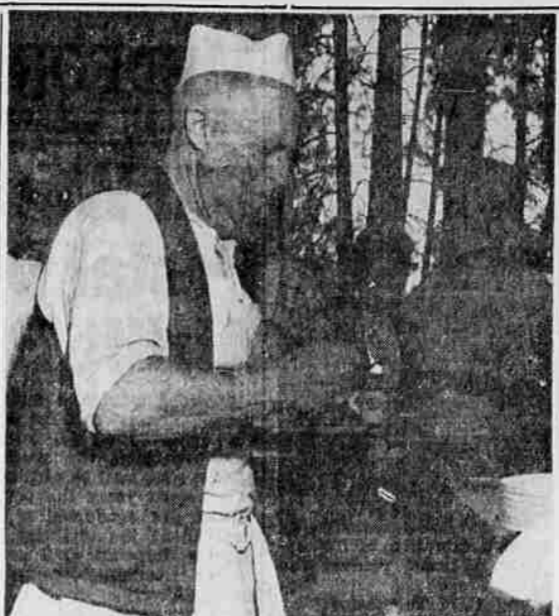
Farmers may spend a little less for livestock and feed, and even total wages paid hired labor may be kept down by using less help. But no let-down is looked for in prices of goods made by industry, and interest payments and property taxes are likely to be up sharply, Mrs. Horrell said.

Meanwhile, farmers in Oregon are getting about the same amount of money from sale of their products as last year, Mrs. Horrell also found. The state's farmers have received less from sales of livestock products so far this year but more from sales of crops.

Nationally, receipts from sales of farm products the first half of this year were down one per cent from a year earlier. Prices are generally lower, Mrs. Horrell said, but marketings to date have been a little heavier than a year ago.

Putting all this together as of mid-June, prices received by farmers were 2½ per cent below a year earlier while prices paid by farmers were a little higher. This price-cost squeeze forced the parity ratio—the government's yardstick for measuring the relationship between prices received to prices paid by farmers—down 2 points below a year ago but still higher than at the start of this year.

Incidentally, farm people also slid behind last year, in contrast to incomes of off-farm people which picked up. At an average of \$965 for each farm person, the net per-farm person income was down 7 per cent from 1958. The average income of the nonfarm person, at \$2218 in 1959, was more than double that of the farm person.



BARBECUE EXPERT—L. G. (Shy) Morthland prepared to slice into some tender beef which he barbecued for the recent Grange Festival at the Elks picnic grounds in the Central Point area. Approximately 1,000 persons attended the all day Grange Festival of which the barbecue was a part.

Crater Ag Instructor Tells Of Livestock Publication

Central Point—A new book, "Practical Livestock Disease Control," came out this week in mimeographed form published by Edward R. Griggs, Crater High school vocational agriculture instructor.

The book is for use of stockmen and vocational agriculture students. So far 18 high school agricultural departments have purchased copies of the 70-page book. The book consists of chapters devoted to livestock diseases, use of veterinary instruments and tools, the nature of livestock diseases, immunity, vaccines and antiserums, modern medicine, infectious diseases of livestock, nutritional diseases of livestock, method of diagnosing livestock diseases, reproductive problems in livestock, a glossary of terms, and directory of common livestock and poultry diseases.

As mentioned in the forward to the book, purpose of the text is to assist the livestock owner and student in becoming aware of diseases which might prove hazardous to the well-being of livestock, to be able to recognize and prevent these diseases and, most of all, to assist the livestock owner in knowing when the services of a veterinarian should be obtained.

No Substitute

"It is meant in no way to reduce the necessity of obtaining professional veterinary services," according to the forward. "It is felt that a stockman well informed on diseases will quickly recognize a disease in its beginning stages, thus enabling rapid defensive measures to become established."

"Many times livestock or

GARDENING TIPS

By DON BERRY
CORN WORM CONTROL

Sweet corn should be sprayed or dusted for control of corn ear worms as soon as the first silks form. Pest recommendations have included DDT dusts applied to the silks and tassels either by hand or by dusting the entire field with an airplane duster.

Up to three applications at three-day intervals are necessary when treating entire fields. Where treatment is made by hand each silk and tassel are treated soon after they appear.

Food and drug tolerances prohibit the use of DDT on corn to be used for ensilage. Stover from treated corn receiving late applications of DDT should not be fed. Dairy animals should not be fed DDT treated forage. Sevin has recently been cleared to replace the DDT on stands where the fodder and forage is to be fed to cattle. Sevin can be used up to seven days before harvest for forage and has a 25 ppm tolerance established for this use.

Three to four pounds of Sevin 50% wettable powder in 100 gallons of water is recommended for treating one acre. Applications like DDT at three-day intervals commencing as first silks appear.

Sevin is the only material cleared for use on fields of corn to be used for either human consumption or for animal feeding.

While good corn ear worm control may be obtained by using Sevin, it is noted locally that where this material has been used spider mite populations have increased markedly. This could occur especially on fields where flood irrigation is practiced. Sprinkler irrigation would help to reduce mite populations.

ELM LEAF BEETLE

A large number of ornamental Elm trees are being defoliated by the Elm Leaf Beetle. Since this pest has several generations a year, all stages of the bugs will occur on the trees simultaneously. As the caterpillars mature they come down the trunks in great numbers and home owners feel that by killing these migrating larvae control can be obtained. This has not been the case because these larvae are extremely hard to kill with any pesticide and because these larvae coming out of the ground will fly back up into the tree.

The best control, then, would be a thorough spraying of the Elm trees in order to clean up all stages, using a combination of DDT plus Malathion.

While late defoliation will not ordinarily kill a tree, repeated defoliations for several years can seriously damage and may even kill Elm trees.

GARDEN PROBLEMS

Each year we have considerable complaints of rots showing up on the blossom end of the tomato. These black spots which occur opposite the stem end are due to irregular waterings. Tomatoes need regular watering during the dry summer months to grow high quality fruit. Also, the fruit of tomatoes has a high water content and requires considerable moisture to mature properly. Where excessive drought occurs leaf curling and rolling will also appear.

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Painful Killing Thing of Past For Many Hogs

Who cares how you kill a pig? The answer, apparently, is: lots of people. It's a subject that gets them so stirred up that for years they've insisted there ought to be a law about it. And now there is.

The new federal humane slaughter law, effective July 1, applies to most of the 85 million hogs expected to be slaughtered in the United States this year because it affects all packers who sell meat to the government.

Anesthesia, similar to that used with humans undergoing surgery, will be used in many plants to immobilize hogs and keep them unconscious for about four minutes, twice the time needed for slaughtering, reports Cardox Division of Chemetron Corporation, Chicago, which supplies carbon dioxide to the packers.

The method is gentle and inexpensive, and eliminates bedlam in the plants and injuries to workers resulting from frightened animals fighting for their lives, according to the Animal Welfare Institute, a leading humane society that backed the law.

The law also will regulate animal handling. Regulations on types of equipment to be used, construction of driving chutes, and training of handling personnel are expected to eliminate bruising and reduce panic among the animals.

Blue Lake Beans In School Lunches

Corvallis — School children across the nation may get a taste of Oregon's famed Blue Lake green beans next winter, reports Stephen C. Marks, Oregon State college extension agricultural economist.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture has announced plans to buy green beans canned in 1960 for the National school lunch program. Since Oregon leads the nation in snap bean production, chances are many of the school lunch beans will come from this state, Marks pointed out.

Oregon's current forecast of 87,600 tons of green beans is the second largest in the state's history.

Marks also mentioned that the Veterans' administration is planning to buy green beans from the 1960 frozen pack—another marketing opportunity for green bean producers and packers.

Although Oregon's bean fields are producing fewer beans per acre this year than last, more acres are devoted to beans. Overall the state is expecting a 5 per cent greater tonnage than last year.

A Main St. Merchant Who Might Be Reading This Probably Remarks So What? So Crop Production From These Irrigated Farms In 1959 Provided a Market for More Than \$314 Million Worth of Product of Industry and Technical Services in 1959.

Business in local lumber yards and hardware stores by reclamation farmers amounted to \$22.7 million throughout the 17 western states. Other business transactions between these irrigation farmers and merchants in irrigation communities amounted to more than \$100 million for nonfarm products and services.

These figures more than anything else point out why everything should be done to hasten development of the proposed Rogue basin project. Businesswise this is a pretty big and juicy pie which has yet to be popped into the congressional oven. We know you will want a big piece of it. And some are already getting theirs, look at the increased number of boats, motors, fishing gear and picnic accoutrement being sold in this town and others in Jackson county.

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12 Qt. Galvanized Pail	1.20	.99	12-Gauge Berry Wire, 10-lb. Coil	1.65	1.45
14 Qt. Galvanized Pail	1.30	1.05	36" 1x1 Mesh 14 Gauge Welded Wire Fabric	23.95	21.55
Bushel Plastic Tub With Handles	3.98	2.98	36" 1x4 Mesh 16 Gauge Welded Wire Fabric	18.50	16.55
1 1/2 Gal. Funnel Top Sprayer—No. 113U	7.95	6.75			

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