

NEARLY 300 TINS OF FOOD SEALED HERE

An indication that the Old St. Nick won't forget Klamath county men and women in the armed forces, away from home Christmas, was seen this week in the nearly 300 tins of food sealed at the office of the county home demonstration agent in the post office building, according to a report from Mrs. Winnifred K. Gillen, agent.

While the amount of food being sent to the military is not as great this year as last, many Klamath people took advantage of the tin can sealing system as a means of insuring that the food gifts will arrive in edible condition in Hawaii, the Philippines, and points west to Tokyo.

The tin can sealing service will continue to be available to Klamathites as long as there is any need for it, according to Mrs. Gillen. The tins may be purchased at her office, room 208, federal building, and a free bulletin, "Foods For Mailing," with recipes and packing suggestions is distributed there also.

SULPHUR DUSTERS FLY PLANES LOW

Pilots who fly only in the cool of the morning and again late in the day have been busy this summer over Colorado fields applying dusts for control of plant diseases. The U. S. department of agriculture has reports from the Colorado extension service explaining the schedule of the commercial planes working in the San Luis valley.

Sulphur dust is effective in control of several of the fungus diseases that attack potatoes. Research has shown that the finer the sulphur is ground, the more effective it is against the fungi. The Colorado plant scientists also found that mid-day dusting was less effective because heat waves rising from the sun-drenched leaves tend to prevent the microscopic particles from settling on the plants. Instead, the dust would drop through to the ground. Hence, the morning and evening flying schedules.

Dusting planes fly at low levels, "hedge hopping" about 10 feet above the vines. In the mid-day hours the pilots ride trucks to scout the fields scheduled for treatment and to observe flying hazards such as telephone and power poles and lines, and even fall fence posts. The planes carry a load of 650 pounds of the fine sulphur dust. The dust flows from a nozzle and the air stream from the propeller scatters it in a slowly settling cloud.

QUALITY TURKEYS SLATED FOR MARKET

Plenty of quality turkeys are predicted for Klamath markets this fall. Birds seem to be of exceptionally fine quality and greater weight this year, Charles A. Henderson, county agent stated.

This is probably due to the quantity and quality of natural feed, the result of late rains in the area, Henderson said.

The 1945 turkey crop is in good shape with less disease apparent in the flocks. Less calls for assistance have come in to the office on turkey ailments this year.

Although there seem to be less turkeys in the basin this year than usual, there will be more on local markets due to cancellation of military contracts.

Klamath basin usually produces about 30,000 turkeys per year with a maximum of 45,000. This year's crop is slightly less than normal.

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KLAMATH BASIN Carload Potato Shipments

(Figures from State-Federal Inspector Ross Aubrey)

Day of Month	Season 1945-46			Season 1944-45		
	Daily	Oct. to Date	Season to Date	Daily	Oct. to Date	Season to Date
1	77	77	1450	25	25	1478
2	56	133	1500	92	117	1510
3	69	202	1575	44	161	1554
4	54	256	1629	64	225	1618
5	52	308	1681	61	286	1679
6	73	381	1754	59	345	1738
7	6	389	1760	66	411	1804
8	70	459	1832	11	422	1815
9	58	517	1900	69	491	1884
10	66	583	1966	78	569	1962
11	64	647	2032	53	622	2025
12	89	736	2111	63	685	2088
13	69	805	2180	40	725	2128
14				32	757	2160
15	48	853	2228	31	788	2191
16	63	916	2291	33	821	2224
17	77	993	2368	48	870	2272
18				38	907	2310
19				55	972	2365
20				43	1015	2408
21				40	1055	2448
22				5	1060	2453
23				45	1105	2498
24				49	1154	2547
25				52	1206	2599
26				44	1250	2643
27				41	1291	2684
28				40	1331	2724
29				0	1331	2724
30				27	1358	2751
31					1378	2771

Weekly Market Trend

(Editor's Note: The following market information is supplied from material obtained over the government leased wire in the office of the extension economist at Oregon State college. The material in the form of a weekly summary of trends in the livestock market, is not intended to replace day by day market reports.)

Grain markets were in firm position during the week ending October 11. Wheat markets turned stronger with both futures and cash prices advancing generally. Principal strengthening factors were a strong commercial demand for spot supplies, strengthening legislation that would raise parity prices for grain, and the announcement of a boost in prices of the Commodity Credit Corporation bid pay for wheat in the northwest.

Bid prices at Portland advanced 2 cents to 87.00 a bushel for No. 2 western wheat. Demand for No. 2 white wheat, however, was not offering heavily at country points so that open-market prices were not advanced.

At San Francisco, wheat prices advanced 1/2 to 3 cents a bushel to close at 87.00 a bushel for No. 2 western wheat. There was an especially strong demand from turkey and poultry feeders because of the scarce supplies of other feed grains. Minneapolis, Chicago, and Kansas City also reported advancing markets.

The oats market at Portland was also firm. Trading was light with only 14 cars received at Portland. Buyers were bidding \$48.75 for No. 2 white oats, but growers were inclined to hold remaining supplies. Demand for gray oats for seedling purposes was urgent but supplies were extremely small.

Barley receipts at Portland dropped materially, partly because of the smaller movement of malting barley to eastern markets. At the close of the period, buyers were bidding the ceiling of \$47.00 a ton in bulk for No. 2 western barley, but growers were not inclined to sell. Demand for malting quality has already left first hand supplies. At San Francisco, barley prices advanced 2 1/2 to 7 1/2 cents a hundredweight to reach a new high for the current crop year.

Prospects for feed grain crops in the United States improved during September. The corn crop on October was estimated by the crop reporting service at 3.3 billion 78 million bushels, 9 million bushels above the September 1 forecast. This does not mean 3 billion 78 million bushels for grain, however. The USDA figures that only about 87 per cent of the total crop will be harvested for grain, which would be around 2 billion 900 million bushels. Last year, 2 billion 910 million bushels were harvested for grain, 90 per cent of the 1944 crop.

SHREDDING VICTORY GARDEN CORNSTALKS

Victory gardeners who have grown small patches of sweet-corn may be at a loss as to how to dispose of the stalks from which ears have been harvested. Some allow the stalks to dry and then burn them, resulting in a waste of the organic matter in the stalks. Others heed the advice of garden experts who advise that healthy plant material from the garden should be returned to the soil, either directly or after rotting in a compost pile, but find that dried cornstalks do not rot quickly and satisfactorily.

An easy method, according to Victory garden headquarters at the U. S. department of agriculture, is to chop the stalks with a sharp hoe or spade, making two to four slanting cuts across each knode or joint of the stalk. This reduces the size of the corn pieces so they can be spaded under or composted. It also destroys the protective cover furnished by the surface of the stalk. Decay is more rapid, whether the bits of stalk are in the compost pile or left on the garden to be spaded under either in fall or spring.

Disposal of the stalks by chopping and spading them under deeply has the additional advantage of destroying the European corn borers that might be in them. Borers are prevalent over much of the area where sweet-corn is a garden crop. The sooner cornstalks are cut and shredded after the ear is harvested, the better. If shredded while still green and before the fibers mature and dry most of the plant food values of the stalk will be returned to the garden for use by succeeding crops.

Douglas County DA Submits Resignation

ROSEBURG, Ore., Oct. 18 (AP)—J. V. Long today submitted his resignation as district attorney of Douglas county, following announcement that he is to be associated as junior partner in the firm of Rice and Orcutt, Douglas county's oldest law firm, effective November 1.

Attorney Long, who has been on leave of absence while serving as lieutenant, junior grade, in the U. S. navy, was recently placed on inactive status. A graduate of University of Oregon law school, he was admitted to the bar in 1934. H. A. Canaday, who has been serving as district attorney pro-tem during Long's absence, is expected to fill out the unexpired term.

6-Man Juries May Try Minor Morals Cases

SALEM, Oct. 18 (AP)—Persons accused of contributing to the delinquency of a minor may be tried by county courts with six-man juries, as well as by 12-man juries in circuit courts, Attorney General George Neuner ruled today for District Attorney Charles Boardman of Deschutes county.

The judge, however, could not send a person convicted in the county court to the penitentiary, as only circuit judges may do that.

The law on this crime gives county courts the same jurisdiction as that of circuit courts. Neuner said that in such a trial in county court, the procedure to be followed is the same as that in justice court.

FAIR WEATHER PREFERRED BY DUCK GROWERS

Good weather for ducks, especially young ducks, is fair—not wet and rainy, as is commonly supposed. Poultry specialists of the U. S. department of agriculture say that domestic ducks like water underneath for swimming, but not rain from above. A heavy cold rain on a duckling's back may cause a fatal chill—regardless of the way water is said to run off that part of the bird.

The reason is that the back feathers are the last to grow on a duckling. Nature provides a thick layer of down on the underside early in life, but the back is not safely feathered for protection from damp and cold until about the eighth week, when the duck is almost old enough to market "green."

Though popular sayings about ducks are frequent in American speech, Americans are much less familiar with ducks than with chickens and turkeys. The yearly crop of ducks in the United States is only about 12 million, and about half of these are raised on specialized duck farms, most of them on Long Island. In contrast, chickens are raised on about 90 per cent of the farms over the country, and the total raised this year—farm chickens and broilers included—is estimated at 1 billion 83 million. The turkey crop this year is about 44 million birds.

Commercial duck farms have proved most profitable when located near cities having a large night club trade or a large European-born population. Duck dinners are highly popular with both these groups.

DR. ADAMS BUYS PUREBRED HEIFER

Dr. F. C. Adams, owner of the Adamsdale Guernsey farm on Homedale road has just purchased another solid Green Meadow bred heifer. This animal came from the Pine Manor farms at Goshen, Ind., where some of the finest producing and show Guerneyses have been raised.

This heifer, named Pine Manor King's Graceful, is sired by Coronation King of Pine Manor, Twenty-four of his sons and daughters have sold for an average of \$2307. His dam, Pine Manor Royal Astrid produced 12,943.4 pounds of milk and 656.4 pounds of butterfat in her first calf, when two and one-half years old.

Dr. Adams now has several cows and heifers of this same blood line, and he feels that he can build up one of the finest Guerneyses herds on the west coast from this foundation stock.

Orchardists Plan Irrigation Projects

THE DALLES, Oct. 18 (AP)—Four irrigation projects are being planned by orchardists in this area.

A well near the mouth of Three Mile creek will supply water for 500 acres in the Cherry Park district. Another shaft, being drilled for the Mill Creek district, is producing 200 gallons a minute.

Irrigation districts in the Chenoweth and Cherry Heights areas also are being considered.

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Boy Guards Prize Steer
Taking it easy at the Pacific International Livestock Exposition Larry Sayrs of Moro, Ore., guards his prize steer while awaiting judging at the fat stock show in Portland, Ore. (AP Wirephoto).

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WEATHER IDEAL FOR HARVESTING CROPS

PORTLAND, Oct. 18 (AP)—The week ending Tuesday was a fine one for gathering crops, the U. S. weather bureau reported today.

Medford and Wasco thermometers hit the 87 high, and Madras set the low at 27, followed by Baker at 29. Portland's 28 precipitation was high.

Grain harvesting neared completion in elevated regions and there was further seeding of wheat, but some ranchers awaited rain. Some early sown grain was up and there still is some seeding in western counties.

Picking of late apples, pears and prunes continued, and in south central counties potato digging was more than half completed. Beets, carrots and sugar beets continued to move to canneries and some silage corn was being put up. Filbert dryers began operating.

Most livestock was in good condition, but pastures needed rain.

Black widow spiders, ground up in alcohol, were used as a typhoid fever cure in ancient Mexico.

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MRS. GILLEN GIVES ADVICE TO HOMEMAKER

The homemaker who can use two hands for a job instead of one, can cut the time needed for doing such simple tasks as washing spinach, cleaning woodwork, dusting or putting away dishes, says Mrs. Winnifred K. Gillen, Klamath county home demonstration agent.

Time and motion studies that did so much to speed up work in war industries apply just as well to the work around a home, says Mrs. Gillen. This is proved both by individual experiences of women and by definite studies such as were recently conducted at Michigan State college.

One Pan Used

The Michigan investigators found out that the average housewife used one pan in a single sink to wash spinach, using one hand to lift the greens from water to a colander, then back into fresh water. They found that this job could be done as well and in less than half the time by using two pans or a double sink, filling them alternately with water, and using both hands to draw and drain off water and lift the greens.

Other jobs where two hands save time are, washing wood-work—wash with right hand, dry immediately with left hand, keeping drying cloth handy in left pocket; dusting—using two cloths, one in each hand, or wear a dust mitt on each hand.

FIRST MAYOR
POWERS, Oct. 18 (AP)—James Kellond is the first mayor of this recently unincorporated town.

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