

Gunny Sack Materials From India Increased

Any resemblance to the lineum on your kitchen floor, the twine holding your packages together, the gunny sack to the tall plant growing in the flooded fields of eastern India may seem purely coincidental. But all these familiar objects trace their origin back to India's second most important cash crop.

Jute—or as it is more glamorously known, the "golden fiber"—constitutes, in raw and finished form, one-third of India's export trade. The bulk of the manufactured product is absorbed by the United States. In fact, jute is India's biggest dollar-earner.

Production in jute mills in India, which has had a varied curve since the partition of the subcontinent into India and Pakistan in 1947, reached 600,000 tons, valued at \$567,000,000, during the twelve months ended March 1952. Of this U.S. imports amounted to \$104,706,000.

Jute has been grown and hand-spun in India since time immemorial, but the manufacturing industry is hardly a century old.

The first mill was established by George Acland, an Englishman, near Calcutta, in 1859, and the first power loom was set up in 1938, with a daily output of eight tons. The industry, centered around Calcutta, continued to expand and develop as demand grew for the world's cheapest and most durable packing material. It reached its peak in the early 1940's, when the war stepped up import needs for sand-bags. Production of raw jute increased from 3,271,800 bales in 1941 to 13,186,000 bales in 1949—the bumper crop year.

The partition of India, in August 1947, dealt a serious blow to the industry, as two-thirds of the jute-growing areas were in East Bengal, which went to Pakistan. The mills, however, remained in India, creating a difficult situation which was heightened by the land-tax levied by the Pakistan Government in 1947 on all raw jute passing over its borders, and the subsequent excise duty levied in February 1949. The devaluation of the Indian rupee in September 1949, and the decision of the Pakistan Government to maintain the old exchange rate, further worsened the situation, resulting in seriously curtailing supplies of the raw material to India.

INDIA GROWS MORE

After partition, production of raw jute in India amounted to only 1,000,000 bales, whereas the requirement of the mills amounted to nearly 6 million bales. Faced with a possible loss of one-third of its total foreign exchange earnings, the Indian Government included provisions for increasing the raw jute supply in its Five Year Plan. Follow land was utilized for jute growing, and the double-crop method encouraged whereby jute was raised as a second or third crop on land where normally one or two crops were grown. Through the various projects, production has already been stepped up to about 4.8 million bales, against a target of 5.3 million bales set for 1953-54.

To further facilitate exports, the Government cut the export duty on jute manufacturers by half in February this year. This duty had been levied on the outbreak of the Korean war in order to curb export profiteering and ensure supplies for domestic needs.

Besides increasing the acreage through more intensive planting and land reclamation, programs for improvement of quality and the yield per acre have been initiated by the Indian Central Jute Committee. Good quality seed is being developed and distributed, fertilizers are being made available,

'More of the Same' Baghott

By KEN BAGHOTT
Tulelake Farm Advisor

The economic outlook for the nation's agriculture in 1953 may be summed up as more of the same, but with the squeeze between the prices and costs to continue and probably reduce the net income of farm operators somewhat below 1952.

"More of the same." The outlook indicates that demand for farm products in the U.S. will continue strong in 1953. The production and sale of goods by industry and business will continue to rise well into the coming year. Employment will remain high and consumer income is likely to increase. The prospect for rising economic activity through at least the first half of 1953 rests on the likelihood that spending for national security will continue upward, that expenditures of state and local governments for schools, roads, and other public facilities will rise, and that businessmen will continue to invest in new plants and equipment at a high rate, and that consumer spending will again increase.

SPENDING

By mid-1953, national security spending is expected to be an annual rate of \$35 to \$40 billion dollars compared with \$30 billion at present. The rate is expected to level off sometime in the last half of the year. Total government spending—federal, state, and local—in 1953 is expected to be modestly higher than this year. Business investment, at a record level in 1952, will continue high for several months. However, many expansion programs in industries producing armaments will be completed in 1953. Private investment may fall off moderately in the latter part of the year. Although national security and investment spending may level off in the last half of 1953, employment will continue high and consumer incomes in the second half of the year are likely to be higher than in the same period of 1952. Consumers earned a little more and saved less this year than last. With credit restrictions suspended, incomes

higher and savings still large, consumers are likely to increase their spending further next year.

STAY STRONG

Although the domestic market for farm products will continue generally strong, demand from foreign countries is declining. Foreign supplies of our main export products are larger; some countries have fewer dollars. Shargest declines in exports in the 1952-53 marketing year are expected for wheat and cotton. However, substantial quantities of both commodities are being shipped abroad. Supplies of farm commodities in 1953 will remain large. Production is likely to be close to the record level of 1952 if the weather is average. The quantity of food per person probably will be about the same as or a little larger than in 1952. Retail food prices probably will average about the same as this year.

The supply and demand outlook points to a slightly lower average for prices received by farmers than in 1952. With not much change expected in the quantity of farm products marketed, cash receipts are not likely to exceed 1952. On the other hand, farmers' cost—most factory-made production goods, labor, interest and taxes—are expected to move slightly upward. The squeeze between prices and costs probably will reduce the net income of farm operators somewhat below 1952.

Corn Show Set Nov. 28

Oregon corn growers are checking high yields these days in preparation for the annual state Corn Show, Nov. 28 and 29 at Albany high school. Cash premiums will be awarded for top hybrid yields, judging, and 10-year exhibits. Contests will be divided into three classes—open, B, and FFA. Dr. R. E. Fore, professor of farm crops at Oregon State college and chairman of the show, says the purpose of the annual event is to improve quality and increase yield and production of corn in the state.

Western Oregon growers have led in 10-year competition with six of the ten championships since the show began in 1937. No shows were held during World War II.

It's been another story in hybrid yield where sweepstakes have gone each year to Eastern Oregon. The record yield of 186.7 bushels an acre was set in 1949 by Robert Relfert, Nyssa.

A cost study of producing corn last year gave Eastern Oregon a sharp advantage over the Willamette Valley. In 18 cost records the average yield was 143.5 bushels per acre at an average cost of 53 cents a bushel. Using 26 cost records from the Willamette valley, average yield was 72.2 bushels at a cost of 87 cents. Cost studies will be continued this year.

The annual event is supported by the banks of Oregon, the state Grange, Farm Bureau, and Farmer's Union, and Oregon State college experiment station and extension service.

Premium lists and rules can be obtained from county agents or Dr. Fore, farm crops department, OSC.

BLEACHING PROCESS

NEW YORK (U)—British scientists have discovered a bleaching process for jute that makes it white in color, the British Information Service reports here. In the future it will have the feel, crispness and general appearance of linen and is expected to take its place among the more fashionable and hard-wearing fabrics for clothing and furnishings, according to the report.

Wood River Pasture Tests Show Results

FORT KLAMATH—A new pasture forage experiment initiated last June is showing up with encouraging prospects this fall. Research Asst. P. E. Stevens of the Klamath Experiment Station announced today.

The experiment is being carried on as a pasture program on the Paul Wampler Ranch in the 21,000-acre pasture area which each summer is spotted with thousands of beef cattle.

The native pastures now, according to the Klamath County Agent's plot establishment. The area is highly organic which means a loose soil condition exists. To obtain good stands, he said, this soil must be packed so it will hold moisture next to the seed. Frequent irrigations are required, with the sprinkler method being ideal. Sprinkling on a week was required on the test plots during July and August.

Leveling will be required for even distribution of water and to prevent scalding of plants in low areas, Stevens said. And drainage would be an advantage in caring



TEST PLOT at Fort Klamath shows forage of Lotus (left) and Meadow Fescue (right). This shows tremendous three-month growth for new seedlings. They were planted June 13 and the photo was taken Sept. 18. The tests are being carried on by the Klamath Experiment Station.

Office, are carrying about 3 animals per acre during the feeding season.

Lotus, Creeping Alfalfa, Smooth Brome, Meadow Fescue and Alta Fescue are being used in the pasture tests on some 75 plots, with single, double and triple combinations of the species being tried.

These are repeated three times, and clipping yields are to be collected one month next year to simulate grazing conditions. From these trials, Stevens says, it is hoped to learn the best mixture of grasses and legumes for high production and longevity.

Stevens said basic cultural practices have become evident in the

Civil War Vet Dies

ORANGEBURG, S. C. (U)—Arnold Murray, the last surviving Confederate veteran in the Carolinas, died here early today.

Murray, who celebrated his 106th birthday last June, had been cheerful and spry despite a heart attack which he suffered recently.

Murray, who was 14 when he enlisted in the Army of the Confederacy, wasn't too impressed by the modern world.

"I would rather go back to the old times if I could choose," he said recently. "A man had plenty of corn, raised his own meat. Nowadays he has to go down to the corner store to get feed for his hogs and chickens."

Shipping Fever Recovers 96% When Terramycin Used

Cattle sick with shipping fever can be treated at the rate of 600 animals a day, using a combination of terramycin and serum, and show a recovery rate of 96 per cent, according to an article in the current issue of the "Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association."

Dr. G. E. Hawley reports on the proportions in the fall of 1951. Shipping fever is of vital importance to stockmen and beef feeders. Mortality among just-weaned calves under an epizootic situation runs as high as 30 per cent, and animals that recover will have lost weight that is expensive to put back on.

Dr. Hawley's report covers 4500 calves treated. The disease had reached such proportions that as many as 60 calves had died in one herd of 800 before treatment was begun. After 48 hours, during which two injections of terramycin were given, with and without serum, no more deaths occurred.

In his article, Dr. Hawley points out that the animals were treated under range conditions in freezing weather. "Because the intravenous method is slow and literally impossible in freezing range conditions, the terramycin solution (to stimulate water intake) . . . All recovered."

Dr. Hawley's final conclusion is as follows: "Perhaps more important than the immediate recovery has been the way the calves matured throughout the following summer. The owner reports that he can scarcely find a half dozen poor calves in the lot of 800 in which were treated daily. Either hem-

orrhagic septicemia or hog cholera serum was used as the diluent for the powdered terramycin for intraperitoneal use."

In veterinary practice it is ordinarily impossible to set up untreated controls. One cattleman, however, allowed Dr. Hawley to experiment with a group of 16 animals which he regarded as beyond hope.

To four of these calves Dr. Hawley gave a single intravenous injection of 1 gram of terramycin. Four others got two 0.5 Gm. injections of the drug intravenously twenty-four hours apart. The remaining eight were given 0.5 Gm. of terramycin and 40 cc. of hog cholera serum intraperitoneally in the first injection and 0.5 grams terramycin intramuscularly the next day.

"The third day following treatment were much improved. It was noticeable, however, that the calves that had received terramycin plus hog cholera antiserum were recovering more rapidly than those on antibiotics alone. The latter calves were then each given 50 cc. of col-Pasteurella-enteritis antiserum. All of the calves were given cornshakes (to stimulate water intake) . . . All recovered."

Let 'Butch'

cut and wrap your beef
and pork for your locker
And we still cure your hams and bacon

SMOKE HOUSE

A. G. "Butch" Zweigert
Klamath Falls Phone 7060

FARM LOANS

If you're thinking about a farm loan, DON'T OVERLOOK THE LEADER!

The Prudential Insurance Company of America is the nation's leading insurance company farm lender. There must be a reason—and there is! In farm lending, PRUDENTIAL MEANS PROTECTION!—Protection like Fair Appraisal, Fair Treatment, No Fees, Stock, or Commissions, Low Rate, Long Term (Up to 40 Years) Prepayment Privileges.

Build Protection into your farm financing program with Prudential—a farm lender since 1898—a farm loan leader today.

For further information, Call, Write or See
112 No. 8th HOWARD BARNHISEL AGENCY
Klamath, Lake, Medoc and Siskiyou Counties
Authorized Mortgage Loan Solicitor for
THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA

Ph. 4195

Farmer Sees Big City

BUFFALO, N.Y. (U)—A farmer who said he hadn't visited the big city since the assassination of President McKinley had a big time in Buffalo Monday.

William Harvey Frary, 83, of Stearnburg, rode in an elevator for the first time. Mayor Joseph Buck operated the contraption, bringing him up to the 35th floor of the city hall.

Frary said he "felt all right all the way up."

He expressed amazement at the amount of auto traffic.

"I never saw so many autos," he said. "Why where I live I'm lucky if I see two cars a day."

Frary, a widower, said he had remained close to his farm, about 55 miles south of here, since 1901. He visited Buffalo to see the Pan-American Exposition, he said, before September of that year, when McKinley was assassinated on the grounds.

CASUALTY LIST

WASHINGTON (U)—The Defense Department Wednesday identified 82 Korean War casualties in a new list (No. 700) that included 17 dead, 58 wounded, four missing and three injured.

BUTLER Steel Buildings

A Product of Butler Manufacturing Company



Agriculture

Year 'round, all-purpose farm buildings. Protect livestock, grain, hay, feed, seed, machinery and equipment. Change use of building as seasonal needs change, or use building for several purposes at once.

SOLD AND RECOMMENDED BY HEATON MACHINE AND SUPPLY

428 SPRING Phone 4691

Attention... CATTLE FEEDERS

COTTON SEED MEAL or PELLETS IS . . .

YOUR CHEAPEST UNIT OF PROTEIN FOR WINTER FEEDING!!

PACIFIC CO-OP SUPPLY

Klamath Falls Phone 4411 Tulelake Phone 7-1931

WYLER

incaflox
AUTOMATIC
Dynawind

Best protected watch under the sun—backed by a double guarantee!

The exclusive WYLER flexible balance wheel is guaranteed against damage from shock for the life of the watch.

Our Lay-away Plan makes it easy to give Wyler for Christmas!

Prickys

700 Main St.

Fertilizers

Super Phosphate

SIMPLIOT RED DIAMOND

Nitrogen

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA
AMMONIUM NITRATE

Mixed Fertilizers

ALL TYPES

FOR ALL YOUR FERTILIZER NEEDS SEE . . .

SIMPLIOT

SOILBUILDERS
2052 Washburn Way

BUY NOW!
and
Insure Your
SPRING SUPPLY