

Russets Popular, Crop Increase Expected

WALT JENDRZEJEWSKI, County Extension Agent, says Russet potatoes are selling at a price three times as high as the Katahdin's and other early varieties.

Idaho potatoes are in demand everywhere because an advertising campaign over a long period of time has been quite effective in calling attention to Idaho's good quality packs. Some of the benefits of the advertising program have rubbed off on the utility and standard packs also.

Some of the benefits have also rubbed off on russet potatoes from other areas. To most city consumers a russet potato is an Idaho potato.

Advertising, good production and handling methods, good packaging and merchandising have all been effective. Basically, however, success has been possible mainly because russets are good quality potatoes. A high percentage of well shaped, good sized, good eating potatoes can be produced with the russet variety.

Poor quality russet crops are still produced by some growers. Poor harvest and handling methods still exist. Poor packs are still sold. Merchandising is far short of perfection and ordinarily russets do not sell at three times the price of Maine potatoes.

But good quality russet packs will move to market when other varieties and poor quality packs cannot be sold.

A 347 million bushel potato crop in 1932 with somewhere around 60 million bushels in the three NW russet states is moving out at strong prices for russets and poor prices for most other late crop varieties.

The March intention to plant report stated the possibility of a 385 million bushel crop with perhaps 73 million bushels in the three NW russet states.

Strong prices at the end of the late crop shipping season suggest that acreage increases may turn out to be greater than indicated by the intention to plant report.

Prospects are rather definite for markedly lower late crop prices in 1933-34. Prices 1-3 to 1/2 lower than in 1932-33 are quite possible.

MA Slates Nominations

Appointees to the Potato Marketing Agreement Control Board are to be nominated Thursday evening. A joint meeting of Klamath and Tulelake is scheduled for the Recreation Hall at 7:30 p.m. Thursday, April 3.

The following committees: Lemler, grower member; John Falls and John Glendon, alternate; Bert Johnson, grower; Tulelake and Otto D. member; Ival D. Wolfe, grower member and G. W. O. alternate.

Prospects for a larger potato crop in 1933 potato growers looking forward to the production and grade regulation may be used to help stabilize the market.

Committees in Washington, D.C. and the California-Oregon are hoping to work out a new agreement for Northwest crop potatoes.

TA NOTES

CLUB BUST HORNETS
The club held its regular meeting March 10, at Henley High school.

The girls worked on their beadwork. They sang songs and said the Lord's Prayer.

WOMEN'S BEEF CLUB
The club held its meeting at the home of Mrs. Stephen Pope. The meeting was to discuss the care of our animals.

The meeting was then turned over to our leader, Ralph Vaden. He told us of what time in the morning and night we fed our animals. He said 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. are the best times.

Also asked what kind of feed how many pounds we feeding them.

He said, "Water and feed at the same time of day is the most important item of the day."

The meeting was adjourned by Mrs. Pope. We then looked at his picture.

Refreshments were served by Anita Vaden.

TRY THIS
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Spud Storage Experiments Satisfactory, Says Chief

Very satisfactory, is the answer to the inquiries concerning the results obtained from the experimental potato storage at the Tulelake Field Station, Burton Hoyle, in charge of this project, says that such useful information concerning the construction of a storage has been obtained.

In designing a storage, he points out, special care should be given to adequate ventilation and the incorporation of a forced air ventilation system when possible. Another point to pay special attention to is in the foundation. It is here that cold often creeps into a cellar causing freezing of the potatoes. By the simple device of insulating this concrete used in the foundation this damage can be eliminated.

A third important consideration in having an efficient storage is the use of a vapor barrier to protect the wall insulation. Many materials used as vapor barriers in recent constructions of storage cellars are not vapor barriers. Water in a vapor form will pass through many materials such as ordinary paper, and 18-pound felt papers which would ordinarily stop water in a liquid form. A material is not an efficient vapor barrier unless it contains an unbroken shiny asphalt layer. Of course, aluminum foil is a near perfect barrier and certain other types of papers are barriers to some extent.

Of the many bulk-types of insulating materials under test, little difference between effectiveness of one over the other has been found with the exception of pumice. Pumice is a poor insulator, either in block forms or granular. However, satisfactory cellars can be built from pumice by employing certain precautions. Sawdust is a good insulating material when kept dry and a very efficient vapor barrier has been used with it. Certain other features of sawdust make it less desirable than other materials on the market. Spun glass has been found to be very satisfactory as has some of the expanded mica products. Shredded redwood bark has also been tried. In using these bulk-type insulating materials it has been found that 4" to 6" thickness is sufficient. Further thickness of these materials is not needed and a waste of money.

Another insulating material under test is what is known as a reflection type. This is usually sheets of thin aluminum foil which may be shiny on one or both sides and is installed between the studs of the building. One room at the Experimental Cellar is protected entirely with this aluminum foil and has proved entirely satisfactory in protecting the potatoes from freezing.

Most of these tests have been through two seasons and will be continued for several more. Visitors are welcome at any time.

Malt Barley Use Explained

By B. J. HOYLE, Tulelake Field Station

Of interest to Basin people in general is, "What happens to our malt barley after it leaves here and what are its final uses?" Here are some of the answers as brought out in the Encyclopaedia of Chemical Technology for 1932, Vol. No. 8.

In the United States about 100 million bushels of barley every year is converted into malt. Of this amount less than 10 million bushels is of the two rowed, or Hancheen type. The amount of barley converted into malt each year represents 30 to 35 percent of the total U. S. barley production. In the midwest about 60 percent of all barley grown is used for malting purposes. Other cereals used for malt production in various parts of the world are: wheat, rye, oats, sorghums, corn and rice. Malt is used for many things: for the whiskey, wheat malt as a flour supplement, but barley malt out produces all other cereals. Malt has many uses. These uses are primarily as food and beverages, and a list looks like this: beer, ale, alcohol, distilled spirits, whiskey in baking, textile desizers, medical candies, breakfast cereals, malted milk, infant food, flour supplement, animal feeds, poultry feeds, coffee substitutes, beverage colors.

Malt production by-products are high in protein, constitute 10 to 15 percent of the grain, and is used chiefly as dairy feeds.

The largest use of malt is in the production of beer and other fermented malt beverages which utilize 52 percent of all malt produced. In beer making over half of the ingredients is malt. Industrial alcohol and whiskey production utilize another 10 percent of the malt output and all other uses consume only about 7 percent.

The grain is first sorted, graded, and cleaned. It is then washed and brings it to a uniform moisture content. Then it is germinated for about a week during which time sprouts and rootlets develop and malt is produced by the enzymes. At the end of this time the sprouted barley is placed in a drying kiln and dried. Upon further shaking and cleaning the hulls, roots, and sprouts are removed leaving a fine powder known as malt which is the commercially marketable product.

Farm Price Level Gains Slightly

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Agriculture Department reported Tuesday that farm product prices increased one-third of one per cent during the month ended March 15—ending a decline that had been going on steadily for six months.

The mid-March level, nevertheless, was eight per cent below that of a year ago and 16 per cent below the record set in mid-February of 1931.

In the previous period reported, mid-February of 1933, the farm price level dropped 1.5 per cent.

The department said prices paid by farmers for goods and services used in production and in family living also increased one-third of one per cent between mid-February and mid-March.

Alsike Seed Imports High

Alsike clover seed imported into the United States for the period July 1932 through February 1933 totals 3,558,900 lbs. All alsike seed imports came from Canada.

Imports for the same period year ago totaled 90,700 lbs.

Grains imported for period July 1, 1932 through February 1933 included: Oats, 5,238,000 lbs.; wheat 4,393,700 lbs.; barley, 355,000 lbs. Grain imports listed originate in Canada. In addition small quantities of oats and wheat were imported from Sweden and Great Britain.

Canada exported to the U.S. almost 5 million lbs. of alfalfa seed, over 10 million lbs. of bromegrass seed, and over 3 1/2 million lbs. of red clover.

Over 3 million lbs. of orchard grass was imported from Denmark.

Alsike Seed Imports High

There will be no regular meeting of Klamath County Young Farmers in April, but a special meeting April 7, 8 p.m. has been called by Leland Cheyne president.

The group will meet in the Soils Laboratory at the experiment station with Gene Gross and Al Halvorsen, for a discussion of the year's program, and outlining of a cooperative program with the station. Desert and coffee only.

Hanging Set For Canadian Slayer

VANCOUVER, B. C. (AP)—Walter Pavlukoff, 39, Tuesday was sentenced to hang June 23 for the murder 8 1/2 years ago of a Klamath district banker.

A jury of 10 men and two women convicted Pavlukoff of the fatal shooting Aug. 25, 1924 of Sydney Petrie, manager of the Klamath branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Petrie was shot by a gunman who entered the bank just before closing time.

Young Farmers Call Off Meeting

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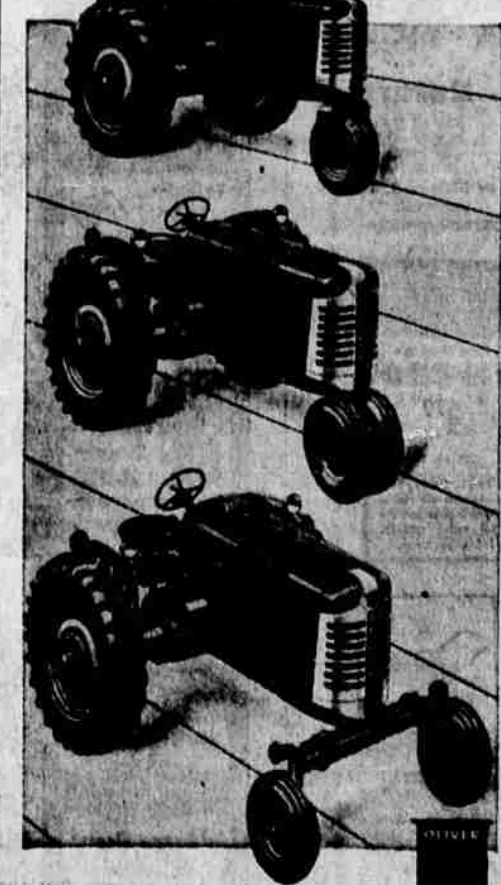
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These prices were about 2.4 per cent below those of a year ago and about 2.5 below the record set in mid-May of 1932.

The change in the farm price trend reflected higher prices for hops, cotton, eggs, yeast and corn.

Products which lost a little more price ground included beef cattle calves, milk and potatoes.

The department said the farm price level was 94 per cent of parity in mid-March, unchanged from a month earlier. A year ago prices were 100 per cent of parity. The record is 123 per cent set in 1924.

Parity is a level of prices declared to be fair to farmers in relation to prices they pay.

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