

### Rotary Club Sponsors 1955 Basin Junior Stock Show

Twenty years ago Klamath County played host to the first annual Junior Livestock Show.

In those days, Klamath County was making a staggering recovery from the body blows dealt by the depression of the early "thirties." The show, the first for Klamath County since the "bust of '28," was held on October 26 and 27, 1935. Incidentally, that was the year of the big snows and three days after the show Klamath County residents woke up to an inch and a half of snow.

This year the show will take place on August 21, 22 and 23 at the Klamath County Fairgrounds. The Klamath Falls Rotary Club is sponsoring this year's fair as they have done for many years. The first show was considerably different from present day shows. The livestock auction was not included. Emphasis was placed on breeding types and quality animals. The young people who participated could enter a number of different divisions and they participated in such things as stock judging, shop work and vocational activities that

### Students Aid Forest Work In Summer

Forestry students from Oregon State College are continuing their education in the woods this summer with some 225 students at work for federal and state forestry services and for various forest industries.

The only students not in forestry jobs are the eight attending reserve officer advanced military camps. They plan short-term work after camp since the demand for student help has exceeded the supply each of the past four years.

Ninety-seven students are employed by the U.S. Forest Service and about 90 by forest industries. Others are working for the Oregon and California departments of forestry and for the bureau of land management.

The summer jobs combine "earning and learning," staff members point out, and are required in part for graduation. The first forestry school in the country to make such a ruling, OSC requires students to have six months satisfactory experience in some phase of forestry before graduation.

Student jobs include fire detection and suppression, scaling, timber cruising, forest surveys, road location and layout, mapping, aerial photo interpretation, lumber sorting, timber appraisals, and insect and disease work.

Summer session at Oregon State College this year attracted students from 29 states, according to the registrar's office.

In addition, 16 students are registered from Hawaii, 3 from Alaska and 42 from 14 different foreign countries. Many of the out-of-state students are elementary and high school teachers who came to OSC for advanced study.

Summer sessions enrollment this year totals 1,284, 13 per cent more than a year ago.



**A NEW WELL** on the property of Earl LaBranch, Westside rancher near Lakeview, is producing a flow of 3,600 gallons per minute. The well was drilled by Walter Wilson of Merrill. Test pumping equipment was supplied by the Interstate Pump Company of Klamath Falls. The well is 463 feet deep and is cased with a 12-inch casing. LaBranch and his daughter, Earline, are shown at the testing site. —Photo by Buell

### Stock Sale Planned By OSC Group

More than 100 registered animals will be offered at the third annual Oregon State College livestock sale August 11.

Dr. Fred F. McKenzie, head of the OSC department of animal husbandry, says that the sale will be a sale of Hereford bulls and cows; Angus bulls, cows, and heifers; Romney rams and ewes; Southdown rams and ewes; Suffolk rams; Hampshire rams; and Berkshire gilts.

All bulls to be sold have above average rate-of-gain, feed efficiency and are very satisfactory in type. During a testing period when the animals were from 500 to 800 pounds in weight, the Herefords gained an average of 2.67 pounds per day and the Angus 2.55 pounds per day. Growing ration consisted of two-thirds roughage and one-third concentrates.

The cattle to be sold are part of the OSC production testing program. Complete rate-of-gain and feed efficiency information is available on each animal—an accurate guide to its quality. McKenzie points out.

Because of a shift in the college's breeding research program, the OSC Romney and Southdown flocks will be dispersed—except for part of the 1955 lamb drop—during the auction sale. Both of these flocks are the result of many years of careful breeding and selection.

Normal increase in the livestock used for breeding and research makes a yearly reduction sale necessary.

All animals sold are guaranteed to be breeders if properly cared for. Any bull that settles at least one-third of the healthy cows he breeds will be considered a breeder.

The sale will be held in the OSC livestock pavilion, starting at 1 p.m. Terms and conditions are the same as those of other auction livestock production sales. Copies of the sale catalog are available from the OSC animal husbandry department. Mail bids should be sent to Dr. McKenzie.

### Irrigation, Frost Damage Problems Plague Farmers

Last year, the leaseholders in the Bureau of Reclamation's Lower Klamath Lake lease land, took a severe beating from "old man frost." The prospects for a crop this year are considerably better. Most of the grain in Lower Klamath is in the soft dough stage at the present time and barring any sudden temperature drops, the grain should make a good crop.

The leaseholders have other problems to combat besides frost. One of these is water. In as much as the leases border on private land, the leaseholders found that this year in order to irrigate they would have to dig their land in to prevent spillover on to the private land.

There were 13 leaseholders in lower Klamath who were affected by the Bureau of Reclamation's requirements concerning irrigation water. The men met at the invitation of the bureau and agreed to cooperate in building dikes and irrigation ditches. They agreed to an assessment of \$3 per acre in order to have operating capital.

The leaseholders succeeded in building a major portion of the dikes with their own equipment, but it was necessary to hire one long stretch of dike built. The government stands to gain in this deal because the dikes become government property as soon as they are built, even though the leaseholders build them at their own expense.

The lessee has no guarantee that

### Meat Hearings To Be Held

The schedule for public hearings which the state department of agriculture will hold upon proposed regulations relating to the pilot program of meat inspection was announced today by M. E. Knickerbocker, chief of the division of animal industry.

Copies of the proposed regulations may be obtained from the department at Salem. All interested persons are urged to attend one of the seven hearings. Hearings set for:

Portland — Monday, August 8, room 34, state office building, 8 p.m.

Salem — Tuesday, August 9, room 321 statehouse, 8 p.m.

Eugene — Wednesday, August 10, county courthouse, 8 p.m.

Grants Pass — Thursday, August 11, annex to county courthouse, 8 p.m.

Klamath Falls — Friday, August 12, state department of agriculture offices at 2337 South Sixth Street, 8 p.m.

Redmond — Monday, August 15, state department of agriculture offices, Chadwick building, 8 p.m.

Ontario — Tuesday, August 16, county agent's office in the city hall, 8 p.m.

### Potato Growers Protest Prices

Potato growers in western Idaho and Malheur County, Oregon districts are reluctant about moving potatoes because of the low prices being paid.

Potato prices this year have been about \$1 a hundred under prices of a year ago. Round red potatoes were bringing 40 to 60 cents a hundred during the past week. Last year prices for this type of potato ranged from \$1.05 to \$1.75 a hundred.

Total movement of potatoes from the Northwest by rail the past week amounted to 178 cars. Last year during the corresponding week, over 1,400 cars of potatoes were shipped from the Northwest by rail.

This indicates that potato shipments are running about two weeks later than last year and this may have some effect on the late crop markets.

### Agriculture Office Tells Relative Foodstuffs' Cost

The nation's farmers are producing more and the city workers' earnings are stretching further highlighting the fact the food prices are lower today than they were a couple of decades ago. This is true whether a comparison is made between food prices here and prices in other countries, or whether a comparison is made between prices and the hours of work needed to pay the prices of food.

The Department of Agriculture has made some long-time studies comparing retail prices of food and industrial wage rates. They found that in terms of work needed, food has become less and less costly.

The hours of work needed to buy the basic foods for a family of three has dropped rapidly and steadily between 1917 and 1937. In 1917, it took 27 hours of work to buy a week's supply of food for a family of three. In 1927, it took 15 hours, and by 1937, the needed hours had been cut to 11. Since 1937, the rate of decrease in necessary hours has slowed down. It takes around 10 hours now to buy a week's supply of basic foods, close to only a third of the time required in 1917.

About 30 years ago, an hour's "take home" pay would buy about 5 1/2 loaves of bread or about 3 1/2 quarts of milk. At the present time, an hour's pay will buy about double these amounts. Similar comparisons can be made in every-day foods.

The changes have not been restricted to the buying end, there have been many changes on the production end. There are fewer workers on farms at the present time, but these workers have a great deal more mechanical equipment and much more farming know-how.

There are now 13 milking machines to every one on farms in 1935. There are nearly 20 times as many trucks and tractors. Corn pickers have increased from 10,000 to 640,000, and combines from 4,000 to 950,000.

Thirty years ago each farmer produced enough for himself and 7 other people. Now he produces enough for himself and 18 others.

### Marine School Plans Outlined

(Editor's Note: This is the sixth in a series of articles explaining the Marine Corps' schooling program, designed to train enlistees for particular job fields.)

That Marines do much more than shine shoes and march in parades is obvious from the variety of training schools offered.

Two highly technical fields such as surveying and mapping and printing and reproduction point to a need of special schooling.

The former requires knowledge of such subjects as mathematics, construction layout, earthwork plotting and computing, sketching, and map and aerial photograph reading.

The field includes nine specialist ratings, such as construction surveyor, relief mapper, photographer and others.

The printing and reproduction field is even more diversified and lists 13 different specialist ratings.

Students acquire knowledge in process photography, plate process, press operation, general photography and other related subjects.

The enlistee is then ready to take his place in the Corps as a specialist. This means he may be operating a linotype, or a photostatic machine. Or he might be a process cameraman.

Whatever his job, it includes much more than marching.

### New Marketing Aid Appointed

Appointment of a poultry marketing specialist and a potato certification specialist to the Oregon State College extension service staff has been announced by F. L. Ballard, associate director.

Charles M. Fischer, OSC agricultural economics research worker in poultry marketing for the past eight years, will become poultry marketing specialist September 1. Fischer graduated from South Dakota State College in poultry husbandry and agricultural economics and received his master's degree in agricultural economics from Iowa State College in 1947.

George W. Clark will work in the potato certification program next year while specialist Elmer Johnson is on sabbatical leave at the University of Minnesota taking graduate study in plant breeding and agronomy.

Clark is now completing requirements for his master's degree in farm crops at OSC. He has assisted as a farm manager and as a loan inspector for the Benton County agricultural stabilization and conservation committee.

Many vegetable crops — home-grown or so-called seasonal buys — can be kept fresh for several weeks or throughout the winter with proper storage practices outlined in a new booklet, a circular published by Oregon State College extension service.

The circular contains illustrations for simple construction of small mound or pit-type storage, discussion of other suitable storage places, and instructions for handling specific vegetables.

Copies of extension circular 592, "Vegetable Storage," are available on request from local county extension agents or the OSC bulletin clerk.

### Alfalfa Market Remains Steady

Alfalfa markets in the Northwest remained steady during the past week. Demand remained moderate, but growers continued to display a strong tendency to hold.

Trading at Portland and Seattle terminals remained relatively light with good quality alfalfa comparable to U.S. No. 2 green being quoted in a range of \$34 to \$35 per ton baled FOB cars or trucks.

Showers interrupted harvesting of the second crop in most of the principal producing districts. No serious damage to the crop was reported.

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Model 161, hinged gate with bulkhead, 8" to 15".

Model 160, slide gate, in diameters from 8" to 30".

Model 160 (not pictured) same as Model 161 except no bulkhead.

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### Trap Season Rules Changed

Except for several minor changes, Oregon trappers will again have a liberal 1955-1956 trapping season according to regulations set by the game commission last week.

License fees will remain the same as last season with \$6 for a resident trapping license, \$10 for fur dealers license, and \$1 each for beaver tags.

The major changes in the regulations consisted of shortening the state-wide otter and beaver seasons by 15 days and lengthening the muskrat season by 15 days in Lake, Klamath, and Harney counties.

The new regulations call for a December 1 opening for otter and beaver, with a closing date of January 15 for otter and February 15 for beaver. Special beaver regulations apply as last year, and trappers are urged to consult the trapping seasons for open areas and tagging code.

Opening dates for mink, marten, and muskrat remain the same as last year, November 15 throughout the state, with the exception of that portion of the Snake River in Malheur County and the Owyhee River below Oregon Highway 201 where the season for muskrat will open on November 1. The mink season will extend through January 15, while the taking of marten will extend through February 15. Closing dates for the taking of muskrat will be February 15 with the exception of Lake, Klamath, and Harney counties where the season was extended through March 31.

A bounty will again be paid by the game commission of \$50 for otter and \$30 for wolves. A bounty of \$2.50 will be paid on bobcats, wildcats, and lynx provided that the county in which the animal was killed also pays a bounty of \$2.50.

### Wheat Pricing Plan Protested

Supporters of a two-price plan for wheat are under fire by mid-west corn and feed grain farmers according to the Illinois Farm Bureau magazine.

The Midwest growers city the following arguments in opposition to the two-price plan: 1. Wheat exports would not increase under the plan unless we broke the world price of wheat. 2. To break the world wheat price would hurt our relations with other nations. 3. The only real purpose of the two-price plan would be to dump cheap feed wheat on U.S. markets. 4. This would be unfair to growers of corn and other feed grains. 5. It would be unfair because high support on the domestic food portion of allotment would be a subsidy for the cheap feed wheat. 6. Other feed grain growers would not have such a subsidy. 7. The Illinois Farm Bureau says that corn and other feed grain growers would not object to feed wheat on a fair competitive basis.

### RECORD SUPPLY

Last month's pig report indicated a near record supply of pigs coming up. Now comes the July crop report pointing toward a whopping 3 1/2 billion bushel corn crop. If nothing happens to lower that estimate between now and harvest time, the corn crop this year will be second only to 1948. The pigs shouldn't go hungry.

**BURTON GRAY'S**  
OOZOO presents  
**LESTER the LION**

Who says I would be a lynx? I said I ain't a lion because I am a lion. So I ain't a lynx when I say I am a lion and since I ain't a lynx I ain't a lynx when I say...

Here is a whole of a good buy in a modest 2 bedroom home. Ideal location on a corner lot in Mills Addition, 1236 Division Ave. Attractive lines and well built. Designed for comfortable economical living. Price has been reduced to \$6,950.00 especially for this ad. Liberal terms available.

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### Tulelake Area Farms Toured

A large group of farmers and agriculturists attended the field day held at the Tulelake Experimental Farm Friday, August 5.

Burton J. Hoyle, superintendent of the farm, conducted the morning tour of the farm proper. The group saw experimental plots of irradiated Hanchen barley and cereal nurseries, potato plots and potato ring rot studies, herbicidal practices and peppermint trials.

Lunch was provided by Tulelake merchants and organizations and served in the Tulelake Grange Hall by ladies of the Tulelake Grange.

After lunch the group moved to the new judging pavilion at the Tulelake Fairgrounds for an informal meeting. Don Porter served as master of ceremonies. Rueben Albaugh, agriculturist, University of California Agricultural Extension Service, Davis California, spoke on farms diversification with livestock. He indicated to the local group what they could do and expect in the way of broadening their farm operations with livestock.

A farm tour after the meeting was conducted by Ken Baggett, Agriculture Extension Service, Tulelake and Davis, California. The group visited the farm of Don Porterfield where they inspected a potato fertilization program. From there, they traveled to the Byron Smith homestead where they saw Kenland red clover seed production and a horseshoe field. The third and last stop was to inspect Durham wheat culture at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

### STARCHY DIET

Prospects for more than ample feed grain supplies but too little hay in Oregon may mean that livestock will have a starchy diet. Farmers should make plans now for their winter hay supply. The forecast is for even less hay here this year than last year even though the nation as a whole expects a record hay crop.

### Pest Reporter

## Potato Insect Problems to watch NOW... their Effect and Control

**APHIS**—The number 1 problem in spuds locally. By puncturing the stem of a diseased plant they cause the spread of the disease by taking it to the next plant and infesting that plant with Virus.

**LEAF HOPPERS!**—A small fly-like insect which also spreads virus and will. A secondary problem. Perhaps.

**FLY BEETLE!**—A true insect that causes damage by laying eggs at base of the plant. The larvae (worms) puncture the spud and cause lowering of the grade.

**EFFECTS!**—The Spread of disease by Aphid and Leaf Hopper cause the areas of Necrosis, or Browning to show in the field. Also, increase the percent of disease in the field. More disease means more small spuds—more "elf" grade with Browning.

**CAUTION!**—It has been established that chemicals can prevent the influx of disease from other fields in some cases. It is felt by the leading authorities that the current season spread can be controlled in your own field by proper Insect Control.

**How do you know?**

A. If you have a good percent of disease in your seed you planted or indications that there could be quite a bit showing up. Be on the watch.

B. Go up the edges—across the field two ways and pick Bottom leaves, over the water inlets, counting them.

**C. DANGER POINT!**—We take as a criterion 2 to 3 aphid per 100 leaves as indicative of heavy population. This varies with Growers, and whether or not the potatoes are for SEED. Also, as to the growth stage of the crop, and disease index.

"RUFUS" SEE—"What counts is what we learn after we think we know it all!"

**Controls —**

1. "SYSTOX"—The new Systemic (Plant Vaccination) material. —Pint per acre gives control for longer periods than the other chemicals applied to surfaces. **WARNING!**—Extremely Toxic—DON'T apply near houses, people, or within 21 days of harvest.
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3. MALATHION—The New Safer aphicide. More Expensive than Parathion. The question has been raised as to the length of residual, also as to the effectiveness of repeat applications of Malathion.
4. DDT and Sulfur—The oldest remedy. Application of this material MUST be thorough.

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## LABOR DAY WEEKEND IN TULELAKE

Exhibits Open Daily Until 10 p.m.

Sept. 4 1 p.m.—Show officially opens

Sept. 5

Big parade at noon, bands, floats, marching units 1 p.m.—Dedication main exhibit building at fairgrounds

1:30 p.m.—Band concert

2:30 p.m.—World champion syphon setting contest, greased pig grab, hog calling contest, tractor races, bicycle races, rolling pin throwing contest

7:30 p.m.—Kiwanis Club local talent show

Sept. 6 8 p.m.—Junior Livestock Auction

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