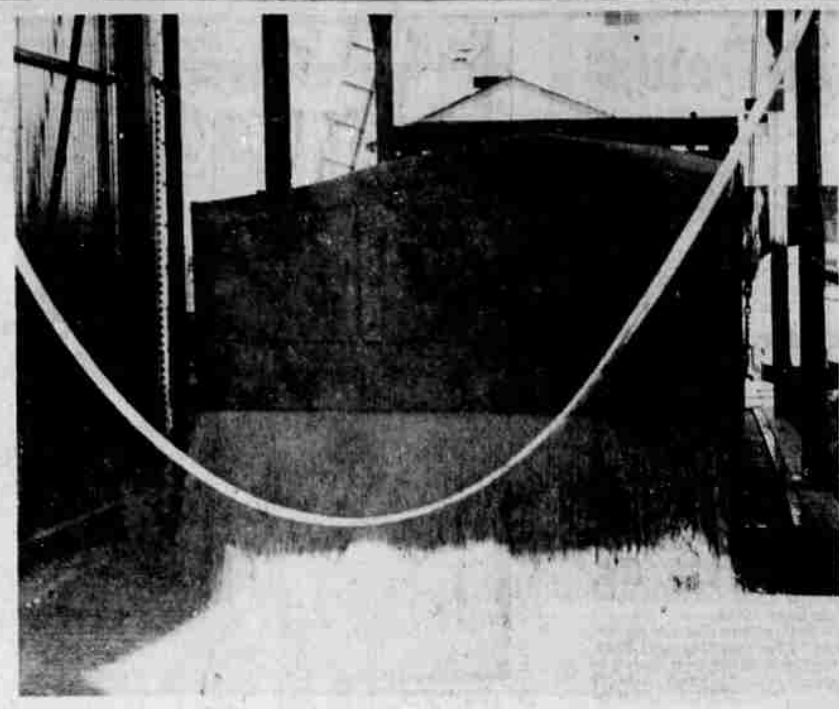




THIS FAT SOUTHDOWN LAMB entered in the 1955 Junior Livestock Show that ended August 23 "took a bow" each time a new bid was made, helped "a little bit" by his exhibitor Sara West of Merrill. The lamb took grand champion honors in the 4-H division and brought \$2.80 a pound, a total of \$280. Sara is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dale West, Merrill sheep club leaders. With Sara, left, and center are Bob Mest and George V. Dugan of Mest, Chevrolet dealers, buyers of the animal.

### Sheepmen In Favor Of Ad Campaign

WASHINGTON (AP) — Owners of more than 72 per cent of the sheep in this country favor a campaign to spur lamb and wool sales, Secretary of Agriculture Benson said Friday. Benson said this is shown by the preliminary results of a poll of the sheepmen. The campaign would be financed through reductions from incentive payments to wool and lamb growers. Benson disclosed the trend of the referendum as representatives of the sheep industry met with Commodity Credit Corp. officials to discuss price support levels for the 1956 wool clip. Officials of the National Woolgrowers Assn. and the National Wool Marketing Corp. recommended at this meeting a price support level of 65 cents a pound for shorn wool. This would amount to 110 per cent of parity, and is the same recommendation made by these groups last year. The support price now is 62 cents a pound.



THIS BIG LOAD OF GRAIN, choice Hannechen malting barley was the first to be spilled at the new Winema Elevator at Henley which has just been completed. The grain was grown by Walter Enman, well-known farmer of the Henley district. The grain goes through a slotted floor and is elevated into the big cylinder bins. Ivan Kendra is general manager of Winema Elevators, Inc.; Uel Dillard is local representative; and operator of the electric power that moves the grain is Ralph Daniels, right.

### Livestock Ills Must Be Reported

An official order designating 18 livestock diseases which veterinarians must report in writing to the state department of agriculture within five days of diagnosis became effective August 19. The order was signed by J. F. Short, director of agriculture, and is confined to reportable diseases recommended by Dr. K. J. Peterson, state veterinarian with the department.

The diseases are: anthrax, atrophic rhinitis, blue tongue, brucellosis, cattle scabies, dourine, equine encephalomyelitis, foot and mouth disease, glanders, hog cholera, paratuberculosis, rabies, salmonellosis, scrapies, sheep scabies, tuberculosis, vesicular exanthema and vesicular stomatitis.

Some of these diseases, all of which are communicable to other livestock and some to man, have not been reported in Oregon for years. Glanders is an example. Foot and mouth has never been found here. Other diseases, like scrapies and blue tongue, are newcomers to this country.

### Potato Vote Deadline Is August 31

A reminder to potato growers in all Oregon counties, except Malheur, and in Modoc and Siskiyou counties in California that midnight, August 31, is the deadline for mailing ballots in a referendum on proposed amendments to Federal Marketing Agreement and Order program No. 59 was issued this week by Walter Jendrzewski, county extension agent.

### Harvest Of Barley In Basin Slow

The barley harvest in the Klamath Basin is getting off to a slow start. Some harvesting is being held up by moisture content because of the slow ripening second growth. Most farmers who have harvested have reported that the yield is under expectations and quality is running about half choice and the rest is grading 1 and 2. No price for malting barley has been established to date, however, the elevator men are hopeful of having a quotation the first of next week.

A grain market review for August 19 issued by Oregon State College indicates that the nation's grain markets were mostly soft during the past week. Offerings of a new crop small grains were liberal and prospects for corn continued favorable. Corn prices dropped 11 cents a bushel at Chicago to a six year low. Oats declined 1 to 2 cents at Chicago and Minneapolis but some types of malting barley advanced slightly at Minneapolis.

Portland shared in this week's easy tone on grain. Trading turned slower. Mill demand for wheat slackened and buying interest for feed grains continued quite scattered in face of sharply lower corn prices and larger offerings of new crop barley and oats. No. 1 Soft White wheat closed at \$2.13 to \$2.16 a bushel, down as much as 3 cents a bushel from last week. These prices were 2 to 3 cents under the currently effective support rate at Portland. The effective oat rate of \$2.18 a bushel is the loan value of \$2.28 less an allowance of 10 cents for storage costs until next April 30 when the government takes possession if the grain is not redeemed.

Feed barley prices declined around \$1 a ton during the week at Portland. Good feed barley testing 45 pounds to the bushel and grading No. 2 Western was quoted at \$44 to \$44.50 a ton track basis at the week's close. This is 80 cents to \$1 under the effective loan rate if \$5 a ton is allowed for storage costs.

Loan rates on 1955 crop barley in the Willamette Valley counties range from \$42.52 in Lane county to \$45.42 a ton in Multnomah and Washington counties. In Columbia Basin counties, basic loan rates range from \$41.25 in Umatilla to \$45 in Wasco County. The loan rate in Klamath County is \$39.17 a ton. Storage costs until next April 30 would have to be deducted to approximate current market equivalents of these support rates.

Buyers were showing interest in Willamette Valley in Hannechen barley but were mostly awaiting tests on early samples before naming prices. Talk at the close of the week centered around \$44 to \$45 a ton to growers for No. 1 quality delivered at shipping points. A few lots reportedly changed hands at \$45 to \$47, mostly \$46, during the week.

**POLICE GUARD**  
NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — Police kept watchful guard Saturday for signs of trouble as the time neared for three-power talks on the future of disputed Cyprus. Turkey has warned Britain that disturbances might break out on the island this Sunday — eve of the London talks between the foreign ministers of Britain, Turkey and Greece.

**GERMAN WORKERS**  
FRANKFURT, Germany (AP) — A wildcat strike of 7,500 workers at the Bug Henschel locomotive works in Kassel was called off Saturday after a four-day walkout for higher wages. Strike leaders told the workers to report back on the job Monday and said they hoped to start negotiations soon for pay boosts.

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Representatives of the National Grange, the Farm Loan Federation and the National Livestock Producers Assn. made no recommendations Friday. They asked permission to file statements later with the secretary of agriculture. Supports at 110 per cent of parity are the maximum that may be set under law. Department of Agriculture officials did not indicate how soon the 1956 supports will be announced.

In announcing results so far on the referendum concerning a wool and land production campaign, Benson said producers owning 9,127,055 sheep voted in favor of the program and owners of 3,517,000 sheep voted against it. "If the final results of the referendum also show more than two thirds approval the program will be placed in effect," Benson said.

### Government Explains Dairy Laws

The State Department of Agriculture has issued a review of amendments to grading records and grade records, to licensed milk and cream graders and dairy products plants. This holds interest to milk producers, and will help them understand the grade assigned to their manufacturing milk, says Kenneth E. Carl, in charge of dairy law enforcement for the department.

All milk and cream from each individual producer must be graded before it is mixed with other milk or cream under grading records. These must be held for 30 days. These must be available for inspection by the producer as well as by the department of agriculture. The law requires this grading record to show the grade assigned to each lot of milk or cream received to their manufacturing plant. Assigned to all or part of any producer's lot if the milk or cream fails to meet one or more of these grade factors: methylene blue reduction test, sediment content, acid content, flavor, odor, cleanliness and wholesomeness. For example, milk which does not meet the first grade odor or flavor requirements, will become second grade or ungraded, as the case may be. The same pattern applies on cream standards.

If the grading record shows a particular day's shipment to be No. 2 milk or first or second grade cream, and the record of subsequent shipments of that producer to now show a grade, the lower grade will apply for all daily shipments of that producer for the remainder of that pay or test period.

The methylene blue reduction test of milk and sediment tests must be made every 30 days; actually the department encourages these tests at least twice monthly. In case of downgrading, the grade sheet should show the cause. A new price differential for milk and cream, enacted to stimulate quality production, requires all plants to pay 5 percent more for first grade milk than second grade. For cream, the price spread must be at least 3 cents between premium and first grades and 5 cents between first and second grade. Each plant must post, in a conspicuous place where milk and cream is received, the current prices for the various grades of milk and cream.

**Potato Shipments Up, Prices Down**  
Potato shipments increased during the past week and prices declined. The Northwest supplied almost half of the nation's cartload shipments last week. Oregon alone supplied nearly one-fourth of the total. Most of these came from Malheur County. In that area last week, prices to growers were around 5 cents below the previous week. The range was generally 85 cents to \$1 a hundred for Long-Whites delivered bulk at warehouses basis, packout of U. S. Number 1A with two inch or four ounce minimums. These prices were a full dollar under quotations at the same time last week.

Most terminal markets continued dull on potatoes during the week. Heavy supplies rolling and on track left little hope for much improvement this week. Track holdings at 16 cities, as the week started, amounted to 683 cars. It was 54 more than the previous Monday.

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### US Restricts Medicine For Livestock

The State Department of Agriculture has put a clamp on the unregulated and indiscriminate use of seven biological products used to treat livestock diseases. This order prohibits the sale of these products by individuals, corporations, associations, firms, partnerships and joint stock companies. This means these seven products cannot be sold legally to farmers or ranchers by drug stores, feed stores or any other concern of individual.

It also means they cannot be used legally by anyone except veterinarians and even use by veterinarians holds some restrictions. The products are: Anthrax spore vaccine, Blue tongue vaccine, Erysipelas rhusiopathiae vaccine (live culture), Erysipelas rhusiopathiae vaccine (avirulent or attenuated), Hog cholera vaccine, live virus, Hog cholera vaccine, modified or attenuated live virus and Brucella abortus vaccine.

This order, signed by the director of agriculture and effective August 20, was drawn only after careful study," says Dr. K. J. Peterson, state veterinarian with the department. The unrestricted use of these products is a potential hazard to the health of our Oregon livestock, he added. County veterinarians or official veterinarians may use brucella abortus vaccine in official work. Anthrax spore vaccine may be used in specific areas in Klamath County by official veterinarians or deputy state veterinarians; hog cholera modified or attenuated virus and erysipelas avirulent or attenuated vaccines may be used by official, deputy state or livestock auction market veterinarians. Official or deputy state veterinarians may use any other of the

**Man To Sell Tulelake Ranch**  
Louis Mathisen, Wichita Falls, Texas is spending a couple of weeks in the Klamath Basin in an attempt to dispose of his ranch holdings southeast of Tulelake. The ranch lies 35 miles south of Tulelake and is known as the Lost Valley Meadows. The major portion of it has been reclaimed from swamp land. It is owned by the Lost Valley Ranch Corporation of which Mathisen is the sole owner. Mathisen had planned on raising grass seed on the ranch and operating it in conjunction with the ranches that he owns in Texas and Las Vegas, New Mexico, but in the development of his Texas ranch he struck oil while drilling an irrigation well. Development of his oil interests along with his cattle and sheep business has forced him to abandon his interests in this area.

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### US Restricts Medicine For Livestock

restricted vaccines upon written application to the Department of Agriculture's division of animal industry at Salem. This application must state the name and address of the person owning the livestock to be vaccinated, the number and kind of animals and the approximate date of vaccination. Official veterinarians, by the way, are those attached to the state and federal departments of agriculture and the state college. A deputy state veterinarian holds this title under appointment by the state department of agriculture, as do county veterinarians.

Prior to the 1955 basic livestock sanitary law, restricted biologicals were written into the law. Now they are established under official order of the department to keep the state abreast fast moving developments in this field.

County veterinarians or official veterinarians may use brucella abortus vaccine in official work. Anthrax spore vaccine may be used in specific areas in Klamath County by official veterinarians or deputy state veterinarians; hog cholera modified or attenuated virus and erysipelas avirulent or attenuated vaccines may be used by official, deputy state or livestock auction market veterinarians. Official or deputy state veterinarians may use any other of the

**Pest Reporter**  
**Clover Defoliation**  
Much interest has been shown the last week in killing clover. The following points will SAVE YOU MONEY—  
**GET MORE SEED GET BETTER SEED**  
1. DON'T DEFOLIATE EARLY. When you spray—the seed is through growing! Be sure the stem is dry brown underneath the head. When you mow—the seed can mature. When you spray—the growth is done.  
2. DON'T DEFOLIATE TOO MUCH AHEAD! There is an optimum time to trash defoliated clover. Not too dry—not too green.

**WARP AND WOOF**  
"MOSTLY WOOF"  
Agriculture is the only phase of American industry that worries only about production. Where would Lucky Strike, General Motors, DuPont, General Electric and others be if they only made the "stuff" and waited for everyone to come and get it?  
**EAT KLAMATH RUSSETS**  
RUFUS REZ: An inferiority complex would be wonderful if only the right people had it.

**Prices UP or DOWN!!**  
How often we have heard the farmer make the remark, all prices are up—THE CHEMICALS, weed killers and insecticides have all come down in price the last three years.  
**DEFOLIATION PRICES ARE DOWN — SAVE MONEY!** The chemical to kill your clover only costs \$2.37 to \$2.50 per acre. Plane application, \$3.00 to \$4.00 per acre. You furnish your own oil.

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