



MIKE SULLIVAN, who is as Irish as Paddy's proverbial goat, is jokingly nicknamed "The Swede" by some of the other Lake County ranchers. Mike brands his cattle with a reversed EN on the left hip and is a firm believer in time tested methods of handling cattle. He turned his yearlings in with the herd being driven to Lakeview and rode along with them keeping the drag in shape and supplying a big part of the almost constant banter which the men passed back and forth.



UP THE LOADING CHUTE go the steers and heifers to begin their long trip to Firebaugh, California where they will be put in a feedlot and given a fattening ration for a period of 140 to 150 days. It takes a long time to fatten cattle to a point which will satisfy government graders. In order to be graded choice a carcass must show fat both inside and out. Fat will appear along the ribs and through the meat tissue only if the animal has been consistently fed for several months. In spite of new developments in hormones and anti-biotics for feeding there are no short cuts in time which can be taken.

FINISH FIRST

When paneling a room with either west coast hemlock or Douglas fir, one prominent wood finisher does all the sanding, buffing and lacquering of the panels before he installs them on the wall. He cuts them to size, works on them on sawhorses, sprays on such finishes as plastisyn, rez, lacquer and varnish, using as many coats as needed. The result is beautifully polished panels with the rare grain and textures of the wood brought out in startling loveliness. He says it is easier to work when the panels are flat.

County Agent Reports Farm News Briefed From The County Agent Radio Programs

By WALT JENDRZEJEWSKI

A Klamath Potato Growers Association meeting is scheduled for 7:30 Wednesday evening September 19 at the Merrill Recreation Hall.

A regional meeting of marketing agreement committeemen from Idaho, Washington, Oregon and Colorado is to be held in Portland September 23 and 24 at which time regulations for marketing this crop will be drawn up.

The meeting of Klamath Growers on September 19 comes before the Portland meeting and after a National Potato Council meeting in Washington, D.C. September 13-15.

Thinking among potato men nationally seems to be that the great majority believe a starch and livestock feed diversion program is needed again this season. And it is almost certain that the council will request such a program. Probably will try to get a somewhat higher rate of diversion payment.

Apparently USDA is in a frame of mind to go along with a diversion program again this season, provided the potato growing areas market under marketing agreement regulations similar to those used last year.

Results of the Washington, D.C. meeting should be available to us by September 19, when Klamath Growers meet and it is possible that USDA may have made some announcements concerning a diversion program by that time.

The September crop estimate released September 11 forecasts a late crop of 156,285,000 cwt. which is supposed to be 7,900,000 cwt. greater than a year ago. The 156 million cwt. late crop forecast is 2.7 million cwt. larger than the forecast made in August. The late crop estimate is over 5 per cent greater than late crop production a year ago.

The September estimate for the nine western late states is 58 million cwt. Down 2½ million from August's forecast, but 2.6 million cwt. greater than the 1955 late crop in those states.

The 60 million cwt. forecast for the eight eastern late states is 2.7 million cwt. above August figures but is 1½ million cwt. less than the 1955 crop there.

The nine central late states—with a September estimate of 38,113,000 cwt. are thought to have a crop 6.8 million cwt. greater than a year ago. The September estimate for the central states is 2.5 million cwt. greater than the August estimate for that area.

The September estimate of alsike clover seed production in the U.S. is 9,260,000 pounds. It compares with 9,864,000 pounds a year ago and 9,541,000 pounds in 1954.

Carryover by dealers on June 30 was given as 5,322,000 pounds and compared to 4,446,000 pounds in 1955. The farm held alsike total of 785,000 pounds compared with 363,000 pounds in 1955.

Combined carryover June 30, 1956 totaled 6,107,000 pounds compared with 4,809,000 pounds as of June 30, 1955.

The supply, carryover and production for this season is given as 15,367,000 pounds compared to 14,673,000 pounds a year earlier.

Imports for the year ended June 30, 1956 totaled 3,475,200 pounds. Imports for the year ending June 30, 1955 totaled 2,411,000 pounds. Imports in recent years have consisted almost entirely of Canadian seed.

Canadian production in 1955 was

reported as 7,500,000 pounds. In 1954 Canada produced 7,555,000 pounds. Canadian production in 1953 was 9,510,000 pounds.

No crop estimate has yet been released for Canada's 1956 crop but an official Canadian report in July indicated severe winter damage to alsike clover acreage in Alberta which produces the bulk of Canada's alsike seed. Reports from other sources also indicate a smaller Canadian alsike seed crop.

It appears that strength now evident in the alsike clover seed market may be due principally to

poor seed production prospects in Canada. A price of 38 cents per pound was reported locally Wednesday September 12.

Domestic disappearance of alsike clover seed in the United States is given as 14,341,000 pounds in 1955, 14,185,000 pounds in 1954 and an average of 13,882,600 pounds for the 1944-53 period.

If national disappearance of alsike clover seed can be expected to total 14 million pounds only a very moderate carryover can be expected from the 1956 national supply of 15,367,000 pounds.

LIGHT COLORED

In the 18 years since All-America Rose Selections made its first award, this year's award winners, White Bouquet and Golden Showers are the first light-colored varieties to win as a pair.



John Bean Potato Harvester in Operation
on the John Baley Farm

Progress On The John Baley Farm

In 1929 John Baley moved from Louisiana, purchased land and settled down in this area. Out of this virgin land he cleared 18 acres by hand-plow which he planted in potatoes and thus became the first farmer south of the state line to grow spuds commercially or in any quantity.

The yield was 300 sacks per acre, 50c per hundred if there was a market or John would haul the spuds to Ashland or Medford where he traded them for pears which he in turn sold when returning home.

Competition, prices and times have outmoded the old ways in farming as sure as radar and the H. bomb did in their respective fields. The "John Bean Potato Harvester" was John Baley's answer to modern potato farming.

He soon discovered he could harvest 96 acres in 120 hours at the low cost of \$1999.30 with a yield of 210 sacks to the acre. Labor, gasoline and depreciation was \$830.00 . . . plus less mechanical injury than hand picking in addition to less dirt in cellars. Compare this to the staggering sum of \$6000.00 which it would cost to do the same job by hand.

Thanks to the new . . . improved John Bean Potato Harvester, John Baley now farms 360 acres plus leases from his boys with a crew of only four persons.

Floyd A. Boyd Co.

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CUSTOM STRAW BALING

Tulelake Area

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