



A SUREFIRE WAY to advertise Klamath Basin potatoes is illustrated in the picture above which was taken in the Karl Dehlinger cellar in the Hager district. Carefully selected and packed in retail size containers these prime spuds are clearly labeled as products of this area. Buyers in distant stores will recognize their quality and look for this label the next time they need potatoes. The best advertising for any product is the product itself and Dehlinger sees to it that none but the very best go into his packs.

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

By WALT JENDRZEJEWSKI

A conservative estimate of the volume of lower quality potatoes that will probably be available for livestock feed through the diversion program in the Klamath Basin is 1,000 carloads or more.

This quantity of over 1.3 million bags is enough to feed more than 5,000 head of cattle over a 100 day fattening period. The estimate of stock feed available is considered to be conservative.

Last season 775 carloads of potatoes grading No. 2 or better and over 2 inches in diameter were fed to stock. An additional tonnage of culls and potatoes under two inches in diameter were also fed.

Although size in this season's crop appears to be considerably better than a year ago there are numerous reports indicating a higher percentage of rough potatoes. Such stock is likely to be diverted to livestock feed.

USDA has announced that the northwest states have established eligibility for participation in the diversion program by adoption of size and grade regulations through marketing agreements.

A two inch minimum size regulation for No. 1's and a 6 ounce minimum for No. 2's became effective in the Basin October 10. These regulations are the same as last season.

The size regulations last season combined with the diversion program resulted in shipment of exceptionally good packs. Klamath potatoes re-established a good reputation in the markets.

The Basin had lost some prestige over a period of years when less attention than desirable had been given to quality shipped.

Details of procedure in diverting potatoes have not yet been received here. But it is expected that procedure will be similar to that in effect a year ago.

The first requirement then was application at the local ASC office for authorization to divert.

When authorization to divert a specified tonnage over a specified time period was granted, diverters then obtained certification of actual diversion from the Inspection Service.

Federal state inspectors deter-

mined and certified to quantities of eligible potatoes diverted.

The peak in potato feeding to livestock in the Basin occurred in 1950-51 when 7,290 carloads were fed.

The Basin has probably had more experience with feeding potatoes to cattle, than has any other potato producing area. It has been very definitely demonstrated here and elsewhere that potatoes are an excellent feed for fattening beef.

Larger animals here have taken as much as 100 pounds per day with a 3 pound daily gain reported for some animals.

The Malheur experiment station reports that trials there gave gains costing 14.1 cents per pound for cattle fed potatoes and straw while gains for cattle fed chopped alfalfa and ground ear corn cost 19.1 cents per pound for one lot and 22 cents per pound for another lot of cattle.

Charges for feed used were 25 cents per cwt. for potatoes, \$15 per ton for straw, \$25 per ton for chopped alfalfa and \$42 per ton for ground ear corn.

Economist Says Farm Incomes Up

Farm incomes are moving up to share in the nation's general economic prosperity for the first time in several years, reports M. D. Thomas, Oregon State College agricultural extension economist. The trend is based on the first six months of this year.

Another signpost in the nation's economy is increased spending for such nondurable goods as food, clothing and recreation. At the same time, the average rate of savings is the highest in two years.

The total consumer debt increased only 900 million dollars during the first half of 1956 compared to more than 2 billion dollars for the same period in 1955.

The big boost to the nation's economic activity so far in 1956, says Thomas, has been at least 25 per cent increased spending by businessmen for new plants, stores, and other facilities and equipment used to produce and distribute goods.

Marketing Methods Change With Times

Filberts, potatoes and grass and legume seeds are subjects of co-operative Oregon marketing service projects now underway, according to Paul T. Rowell, market development chief for the State Department of Agriculture.

The projects will aid marketing conditions for these farm products. They are financed on a matched-fund basis, using 50 per cent federal funds available to state departments of agriculture. Last fall these funds were tapped for a co-operative analytical study of reports and activity of the state pilot meat inspection program.

Both the filbert and seed studies will emphasize the effects of various storage conditions on keeping qualities and market value of these products. The potato program techniques after harvest and greater potato consumption. The filbert and potato studies are expected to last three years and the seed program will require two years work.

Filbert marketing problems result from (1) production variation from year to year and (2) deterioration during storage. Thus, the filbert marketing study will attempt to devise ways of maintaining filbert supplies from crop surpluses for use during low-production years. Also, it will inform warehousemen, dealers and retailers of storage factors which extend the shelf life of filberts, both "shelled" and "in-shell."

The Oregon Filbert Commission is assisting in the financing of the

filbert project by a grant to the OSC experiment station and will serve in an advisory capacity.

The seed study will assist producers and handlers in determining the best moisture and temperature conditions in storage for major grass and legume seed crops produced in Oregon. It will study the effects of harvesting and processing operations on moisture accumulation during seed storage. The program will analyze how varying temperature and moisture conditions affect seed quality.

The state experiment station seed laboratory will make moisture determinations and germination tests of the seeds and conduct storage tests under controlled temperature and moisture conditions.



THOMAS BAILEY
New Inspector
For Basin Area

Thomas Bailey this week began dairy farm, producer - distributor and milk processing plant inspections in Klamath and Lake counties for the State Department of Agriculture. He was transferred from the department's Salem district office and will reside at Route 3, Box 247, Klamath Falls. His mailing address is P.O. Box 349, Klamath Falls.

Bailey's transfer resulted from the mid-August vote by the Klamath Falls City council to discontinue city milk inspections for economy reasons. He conducted the department's dairy inspections in Clackamas and Marion counties for two years before his transfer to this district.

In addition to his milk inspection work for the department, Bailey will also be responsible for state testing of retail gasoline pumps and small and medium scale inspections in Lake and Klamath counties.

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Bootleg Milk Danger Cited

Recent injunction proceedings against a Grants Pass dairyman has brought to light a number of unlicensed dairies in Josephine County and points up the danger of bootleg milk, says O. K. Beals, milk law enforcement chief for the State Department of Agriculture.

The department, through a Josephine County court order, restrained the dairyman from selling fluid milk without a license and without having his cows tested as required by law. After the proceedings were filed, 13 small dairies in Josephine County were requested to apply for a state license. Before licenses are issued, the dairy of each applicant is inspected to see if it meets state sanitation requirements.

Beals is pleased that Josephine County officials are taking measures to curb bootlegging of milk in Southern Oregon. He adds some people may excuse the bootlegging of milk by small dairies on an economic basis.

"Milk from uninspected dairies may be good or it may not be," Beals declares. "Consumers, usually neighbors, buy milk from uninspected dairies at their own risk. Milk from uninspected dairies never sees the laboratory processes which the state uses to test inspected samples for bacteria, butterfat, accuracy of pasteurization, if pasteurized, and adulteration with water."

Regularly each six weeks, or at least eight times a year, the department fieldmen pick up samples of fluid milk from dairies which are licensed. If the regular samples indicate trouble spots, more frequent checks are made. The fieldman also makes a physical inspection of dairies at least four times each year.

Still another and vital protection to the public is the state requirement that cows must be tested by an official veterinarian annually for tuberculosis and two times a year for Bang's disease if a dairyman sells unpasteurized milk direct to consumers.

The state department of agriculture often compares the license a dairyman holds to an insurance policy. It serves as a protection to the public and it is also protection to the dairyman.

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