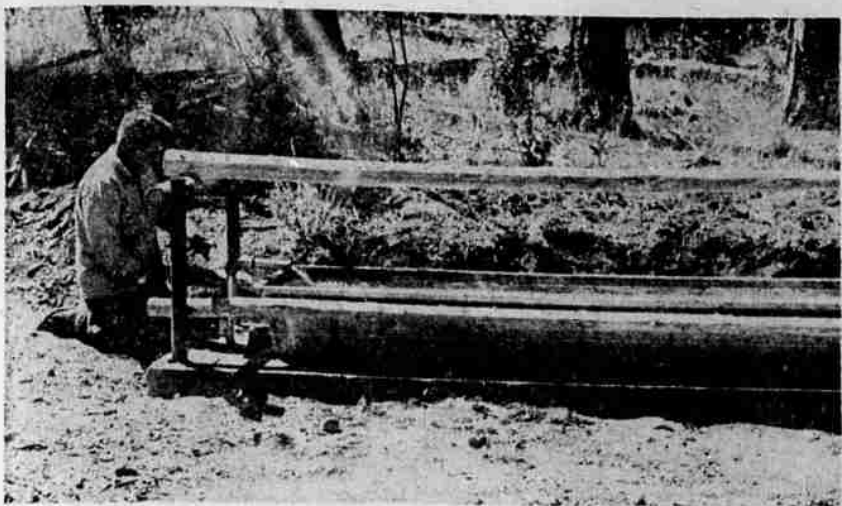




Spring Water Development

KLAMATH AGENCY — Development of springs on Klamath Indian tribal lands is a current joint project of range management personnel and the soil and moisture department of Klamath Agency.

Need for additional water sources for cattle was evident as cattle on open range tend to graze in an area of one-half to one mile radius of drinking water. This produces an over-grazed condition around available water and good range goes to waste where drinking water for the animals is not present.

To spread the cattle over the range, springs are being developed in under-grazed areas. Two springs have been completed to date and a total of eight is this year's goal. It is estimated that 20 to 60 cattle will use each water source.

Range Manager Robert Van Kleek locates suitable springs and determines which ones can be developed to the best advantage, taking into consideration the number of cattle and the availability of range in the immediate vicinity. Assisting in the project is the engineering staff of the soil and moisture department of Klamath Agency.

Tanks with a capacity of 178 gallons are placed on concrete slabs at each developed spring. Glen Haskins of the soil and moisture department, is one of the men who started work on the project. He is now enrolled in Oregon Technical Institute in Klamath Falls under the adult Indian Education Bill.

Future planning includes the development of springs on sheep range in the area. At the present time, many of the sheepmen are supplying their flocks with water from tank trucks.

Contracts Signed By Wheat Raisers

LAKEVIEW — Thirty-one Lake County raisers signed contracts with the government to voluntarily reduce their acreages of wheat for next year by the deadline date of October 10, according to Orla Shullanberger, ASC chairman for the county. A total of 2,619 acres is included in the growers' contracts. This amounts to about 15 per cent of the 1957 wheat acreage allotment of 17,087 for Lake County, which had 242 farms with wheat allotments.

The growers will be paid a total of \$60,758 for this voluntary reduction of acreage below allotments. The land designated in the acreage reserve cannot be used for any crop production, nor for pasture.

Walter Cory, office manager for the ASC is in Portland this week for a meeting on the conservation reserve which is the other phase of the soil bank program. This will involve any ground that has been in soil depleting crops.

GLEN HASKINS, part time employee of the soil and moisture department at Klamath Agency, is shown making final inspection of one of the two springs recently developed in under-grazed areas on the Klamath Indian Reservation. This spring, in the foothills above Sprague River, produces about 20 gallons per minute which is piped into a 178-gallon tank set on a concrete slab.

Specialist Explains Cattle Price Picture

Fat cattle prices have hit their highest levels in two years as a result of increased public buying power and less beef and pork at retail markets, according to M. D. Thomas, Oregon State College agricultural economist.

This doesn't mean that the recent rise in fat cattle prices will be constant, Thomas writes in the latest issue of the OSC Farm and Market Outlook circular.

Prices of high grade fed steers and heifers usually decline from an early fall high to a spring low, and the economist believes the pattern will likely repeat this year. Cattle numbers are at a standstill after increasing since 1949, and could tip either way next January, Thomas says.

Although prices for feeder cattle have been strengthened by the current fat cattle market, Thomas believes there will be some seasonal easing of prices later this fall as more stockers and feeders come off ranges. But price declines like those of last fall are very unlikely, he adds.

Nationally, cattle slaughter so far this year has been about four

per cent larger than in 1955, reports W. Y. Fowler, OSC livestock marketing specialist. Beef production may exceed 14 billion pounds and set a new record, and expected beef consumption will soar to around 83 pounds per person this year as a result of increased production and marketing.

Fowler points out that the 1956 increase in slaughter has been almost entirely in steers for the first six months of the year. Heifer slaughter was up slightly compared to the first six months of 1955 and cow slaughter was down about 10 per cent. This means another large calf crop in 1957 and almost rules out any big increase in cattle prices, the OSC specialists say.

TERRAMYCIN

Steers fed the antibiotic, terramycin, ate less and returned an additional \$3.93 per head. The animals were on test at the Spur Agricultural Experiment Station in Texas, where they were fed 75 milligrams of terramycin daily.

New John Deere Tractor in Action



This is the new John Deere "720" General-Purpose Tractor, which has ample power for 5-bottom plows, big-capacity disk harrows, etc., as well as complete versatility for planting, cultivating, harvesting, and other farm jobs. The "720" is made in Standard and General-Purpose types, with gasoline, Diesel, or LP-Gas engines. The new John Deere Tractor Family includes six power sizes and 30 basic models, to meet the needs of every farmer. The New 1957 John Deere Tractors are now on display at Don Potter Machinery Co., 2434 South 6th in Klamath Falls and at Tulelake.

Rancher's Report

By BILL DECKER

The Doane Agricultural Service, which is one of the nation's largest research, farm management and advisory firms, recently announced the results of their poll of farm families regarding their political preferences in the coming election.

A cross-section of the nation's 2,100,000 full time farm families shows a decline in President Eisenhower's following among farmers, but he is still well ahead of Stevenson, according to the report.

The total national results of the poll show 56.6 per cent of the farm families are for Ike; 34.4 are for Stevenson; and 9 per cent are undecided. By contrast, the same families reported in the survey that in 1952 they voted 72.1 per cent for Eisenhower; 20.2 per cent for Stevenson; and 7.7 per cent did not vote.

A further breakdown of the report would seem to indicate that farm price supports are the main issue to most of the voters polled. Those who favor rigid supports line themselves up with Stevenson and those who want either flexible supports or none at all are for Ike.

With elections less than a month away the farm picture has improved a great deal over what it was earlier and the undecided voters may . . . well, you never can tell what an undecided voter may do, and even the ones who have expressed a preference may change their minds. What ever you do, don't forget to vote.

Last week we reported on the extremely severe drought conditions in the Southwest, which some observers say are the worst since that area has been settled. This week President Eisenhower set up a relief program for the drought-stricken ranchers. He set aside \$5 million more in relief funds and provided an increase from \$1 to \$1.50 per hundred pounds in the hundredweight decreased.

federal subsidy on feed grains sold by the government from surplus stocks to the farmers and ranchers.

President Eisenhower also said that western railroads have been asked to consider ways and means of helping the ranchers through lower rates for the shipment of hay and livestock. Such reductions would enable the starving livestock to be shipped from dry pastures to other areas for temporary feeding.

Several custom feedlots in southern Arizona and California have set up programs for feeding stock cows on a cheap ration which will allow the ranchers to keep their foundation herds in tact.

The president announced that he intends to visit the stricken area "before the end of the year" to make certain that the programs designed to bring aid and relief are giving the maximum amount of help and to determine whether or not additional steps should be taken.

Annual spotted alfalfa aphid surveys recently completed by the state department of agriculture indicate that this dreaded insect pest has, so far, not established itself in Oregon.

Total cash sales of Oregon Farm products last year show wheat and cattle to be the top items in their respective fields. Livestock and products therefrom increased over six million dollars last year. The 1954 gross from livestock was \$163,499 in '54 and \$169,567,000 last year.

Think this one over: in almost every test run on fertilizers which were properly balanced in relation to the object of their application, as the amount spent on the plant or pasture food was increased the cost of production per hundredweight decreased.

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