

TULELAKE IRRIGATION DISTRICT
CROP REPORT
1957

Crops	SERVED BY DISTRICT							LAND WITHIN DISTRICT BOUNDARY				
	J-Canal System	Fanhandle and Concock Bay	Sump 3	Sump 2	Improvement District 4	Class "6" and Rental Water	Oregon Lands	Total	D-Canal Operations	Total	Modoc County	Siskiyou County
Barley	14,441	5,020	9,338	6,406	1,315	45	462	37,227	67	36,832	16,561	20,151
Wheat	1,919	1,018	362				82	3,381	20	3,319	2,657	602
Oats	725	259	10				24	1,424	134	1,142	654	282
Alfalfa	3,875	815					315	5,574	632	5,937	3,901	1,736
Other Hay	78						44	122	20	98	38	60
Pasture	579	429					234	1,362	517	1,759	1,411	348
Onions	391		33					414		414	109	305
Potatoes	5,674	1,327	1,334				252	8,587	23	8,350	5,971	2,787
Horse radish	18	50						68		68	68	
Strawberries	25		2					27		27	2	25
Clover	3,174	176					86	3,436		3,436	2,664	666
Crop Total								61,622		61,004		
Idle Acres	368			490	5	161	9	1,033	242	1,303	692	611
Farmsteads	392						58	450	37	392	263	129
Res., Comm., Indus.	133							133		133	28	111
Total Acres	31,782	9,094	11,279 ⁽¹⁾	6,696 ⁽²⁾	1,320 ⁽³⁾	779 ⁽⁴⁾	2,068	63,238	1,662 ⁽⁵⁾	62,032 ⁽⁶⁾	34,823	28,009

Crops	SERVED BY DISTRICT					LAND WITHIN DISTRICT BOUNDARIES				
	Acres	Unit	Yields	Production	Unit Value	Acres	Unit	Yields	Production	Unit Value
Barley	37,227	bu.	67	2,494,109	\$ 1.13	36,832	bu.	67	2,467,744	\$ 1.13
Wheat	3,381	bu.	53	179,133	2.10	3,319	bu.	53	175,907	2.10
Oats	1,424	bu.	63	89,712	6.27	1,142	bu.	63	71,946	6.27
Alfalfa	5,574	ton	5	27,870	15.50	5,637	ton	5	28,185	15.50
Other Hay	122	ton	2.5	305	10.00	98	ton	2.5	245	10.00
Pasture	1,362	a.u.m.	10	13,620	7.00	1,759	a.u.m.	10	17,590	7.00
Onions	414	c.w.t.	380	157,320	1.60	414	c.w.t.	380	157,320	1.60
Potatoes	8,587	c.w.t.	285	2,447,295	1.25	8,358	c.w.t.	285	2,392,030	1.25
Horse radish	68	ton	3	204	220.00	68	ton	3	204	220.00
Strawberries	27	plants	80,000	2,160,000	.0125	27	plants	80,000	2,160,000	.0125
Clover	3,436	c.w.t.	410	1,408,760	.20	3,350	c.w.t.	410	1,373,500	.20
Totals	61,622			\$7,533,316.26		61,004			\$7,426,991.24	

- (1) Sump 3 has 1,551 acres of barley of F.F.L.S.
 (2) Sump 2 has 982 acres of barley of F.F.L.S.
 (3) Improvement District 4 has 130 acres of barley of F.F.L.S.
 (4) Class "6" and Rental Water has 349 acres of Class "6" and Class "5" has 431 acres
 (5) D Canal operations has 907 acres in private lands and 775 acres in Class "5"
 (6) Land Within District Boundaries excludes Oregon Lands and includes D-Canal lands in California

CROP PRODUCTION in the area served by Tulelake Irrigation District totaled \$7,533,000.00. An increase of about a million dollars over the \$7,050,000.00 production in 1956. Manager Maurice K. Strantz announced that the results of the 1957 crop census indicated that the 1957 production was up partly because of slightly improved prices received by the district farmers and also because of increases in acreage of higher valued crops. For example, potato acreage was up about 600 acres, barley acreage was

up about 500 acres and wheat acreage was up nearly 2,500 acres. These crops, together with improved returns, accounted for substantial increases in district output. Land within the district boundaries, which excludes about 2,000 acres of land in Oregon served by district operated facilities and includes about 1,300 acres served by the D Canal in California but operated by the Klamath Irrigation District, was about \$100,000 less than production in the public and private lands known as Tulelake Division.

Rancher's Report

By BILL DECKER

Two Oregon ranchers have been asked to head important committees of the American National Cattlemen's Association, President G.R. "Jack" Milburn, Grassrange, Montana, announced recently.

Joe Oliver, John Day, and Larry Williams, Canyon City, have been named vice chairmen of the research and the livestock sanitation committees, respectively. J. C. Cecil, Riley, as a vice president of the national organization, is ex-officio member of all committees.

Milburn also announced that George Russell, Vale, has been appointed to the General Council. Russell is president of the Oregon Cattlemen's Association, one of the 28 state cattle groups affiliated in the American National.

Other Oregon beefmakers appointed to standing and special committees include Robert Lister, Prineville, legislative; Tom McElroy, Vale, finance; Dave Densley, Richland, transportation; Don Hotchkiss, Lakeview, national forests; Lloyd Woodside, Maupin, public lands; E. E. Davis, North Powder, marketing; Garland Meador, Prairie City, public relations; Ted Hyde, Bly, brand and theft; Loren Miller, Fort Klamath, feeder.

Oregon beefmakers named to the national's executive committee include O. D. Hotchkiss, Burns; Kent Magruder, Clatskanie; Paul Muller, Wamic; Herman Oliver, John Day; Harry Stearns, Prineville; and Lister, Meador and Williams.

Eleven livestock districts exist in Klamath County, according to a recent ruling by the State Department of Agriculture. Nine of these closed areas are in the southern end of the county and two are in the extreme northern end.

Livestock districts are created areas in which cattle, horses, mules, asses, sheep, goats and swine cannot run at large.

The 11 districts are known as the Altamont herd law district, Langell Valley herd law district, Gilchrist herd law district, Odell district herd law district, Malin herd law district, Stewart Lenox, Portion of Orindale and Lakeshore precincts, herd law district, Plev-

na herd law district, Midland herd law district, Mt. Laki herd law district, Poe Valley herd law district, and the Algoma herd law district.

A complete description of the livestock districts and the open range areas may be seen in the formal order at the office of the Klamath County clerk in Klamath Falls or at the State Department of Agriculture in Salem.

For information purposes, the department points out that by law no person can permit livestock to run at large, be pastured, staked or tethered upon the state highway extending from the eastern boundary of the city of Klamath Falls to the western boundary of the city of Malin.

No livestock districts exist in public roads passing through federal land or in land subject to the laws of Oregon which is entirely inclosed by federal land, unless otherwise provided by federal laws and regulations.

Any person who feels that any part of the order is incorrect or in error, has 30 days after the effective date, March 3, to appeal to circuit court.

In addition to a study of state laws and county records, the department held a public hearing in Klamath Falls January 29 before reaching its decision as to the existence of livestock districts in Klamath County.

Oregon farm prices dropped during February, in contrast to national farm prices which continued their upward trend and now stand at the highest level since 1954, reports Mrs. Elvera Horrell, extension agricultural economist at Oregon State College.

Farm prices in the state lost some of their January gains, Mrs. Horrell found as she studied reports from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and now stand about one-half of one per cent below January and a year ago. Lower prices on eggs, wholesale milk, wool, wheat, corn and hay led the downward trend.

Nationally, the farm price average rose two per cent during the month ending February 15, with a special magnet in the fore stom-

meat animals, oranges, fresh-market snap beans, and potatoes leading the trend. National farm prices rose nearly eight per cent during the last 12 months. Mrs. Horrell said, and now stand at the highest level since May, 1954.

At the same time, the parity index—the government's measure of prices paid by farmers, including interest, taxes, and wages — also moved to a new all-time high of three per cent over a year ago. Prices paid by farmers for family living items, boosted by higher food prices, also moved up slightly in February to an all-time high of two per cent above a year earlier.

However, with prices received by the nation's farmers advancing faster than the prices they pay, the purchasing power of farm products took a turn for the better. The ratio between prices received and prices paid moved to 83, one point above January of this year and three points above February, 1957.

A spring cleanup around the barnyard on most farms can help eliminate one of the chief causes of "hardware disease" in cattle, according to a suggestion offered today by the American Foundation for Animal Health.

Cows have a peculiar trait which sometimes causes them to develop "hardware" trouble, foundation authorities say. It seems that cattle cannot separate from their feed the bits of metal, nails, wire, fence staples, and such items which may have been left in barnyards or pastures.

These pieces of metal collect in the fore stomach, and may then work their way through the wall, piercing such vital organs as the heart or liver, and causing death. The best way to prevent this problem is to make a systematic cleanup of lots and pastures, collecting all such items. The foundation suggests that now, before the heavy work season, is the time to do it.

If an animal shows signs that hardware disease is developing, a veterinarian can sometimes remove the harmful metal surgically. Symptoms of the onset of the disease include loss of appetite, a sharp drop in milk production, a variable fever, and the animal may make grunting noises, and walk with an arched back.

Where owners wish to guard valuable animals against this condition, veterinarians generally insert a special magnet in the fore stom-

CURB APPEAL

Curb appeal is what builders call any outstanding feature of a new home which helps in its sale. High on the list of curb appeal is exterior siding of wood, and interesting decorative fences of wood, says the West Coast Lumbermen's Association. Leading the popular poll of siding lumber are western red cedar, Douglas fir and west coast hemlock. These woods all take paint easily and will last for generations when properly maintained.

ach. This magnet collects the metal particles and holds them in a position where they cannot do harm.

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