



**THIS NEWLY** developed wire layer puts down three tightly pulled wires at the same time and is reported to halve the time normally required for fence work. The equipment, known as the Tumbleweed multiple wire layer, was recently invented by Dayton Hyde at the Yamsey Ranch near Chiloquin and is now on the market. Please see accompanying story for full details.

## Basin Rancher Invents Rig For Wire Work

Now on the market is a multiple wire laying device which is designed to greatly facilitate the ranchers' fence setting details and to measurably reduce the cost of the operation. The equipment was invented and patented by Dayton Hyde of the Yamsey Ranch near Chiloquin, and is now on the market.

According to inventor Hyde, the simply designed apparatus lays three strands of wire while moving along at a consistent speed and will prove invaluable to ranchers and to operations fencing off railroad and highway rights of way.

Known as the Tumbleweed multiple wire layer, the three extension units with wire spools are affixed to the back end of a jeep or pickup. When the equipment is operating on level and relatively unbrushed ground, the wire can be laid at a 15-mile-per hour rate.

Hyde adds that as the wire on the spools is reduced the equipment tends to pull tightly the already laid wire. The spools lay out the wire untended, with the only operator being the man running the pulling rig.

Hyde points out that he worked on the equipment for the better part of two years before putting it into full operation. "It worked so well when laying 17 miles of fence on the Yamsey ranch that I decided to patent it," he added.

The fence layers are now on sale at J. W. Kerns and the Swan Lake Moulding firms in Klamath Falls.

Hyde explains that the layers are being manufactured in Palo Alto, California, that they are being nationally advertised, and that orders have been received from points throughout the country.

### WASHINGTON YOUTH SHOWS PRIZE ANIMAL

A trim 920 pound Hereford shown by Bill Whitmore, Pomeroy, Washington, was named grand champion over all breeds in the 4-H division of the 23rd annual Spokane Junior Livestock Show. The 13-month-old steer was bred by Double M. Ranch, Adams, Bill, a 16-year-old junior in Pomeroy High School, is the son of Mrs. Elizabeth Whitmore, owner of the Whitmore Hereford Ranch. He was selected as champion showman of the 1957 show.

## Old Farm Families Will Be Honored

How many Oregon farms have been in the same family 100 years or more? The members of such families will be honored during a colorful ceremony at the state fair in Salem this year.

The program is being jointly sponsored by the Oregon Historical Society and the State Department of Agriculture, and a farm will be construed as being three acres or more producing agricultural products worth \$150 or more each year.

A century farm will be one which has been owned continuously by the same family since 1858.

Klamath County farmers wishing to qualify for the honor are asked to contact Judge Charlie Mack at the county court.

Handsome documents and scrolls will be presented to the hundred year families by the historical society.

## Young Poultry Kidney Rules Are Abated

The Department of Agriculture announced recently that the provisions of the poultry products inspection regulations requiring the removal of kidneys from all classes of young poultry will be suspended until January 1, 1959. The regulations containing this requirement became effective May 1, 1958.

Suspension action on that portion of the regulations requiring the removal of kidneys from classes of young poultry is being taken in order to permit all poultry plants to operate on a comparable basis in this respect for the balance of 1958. As of January 1, 1959, all plants shipping poultry in interstate commerce will be required by law to meet the regulations governing the inspection of poultry under the Poultry Products Inspection Act. Until that date federal inspection is only voluntary on the part of the plant owner.

Providing similar operating requirements with respect to the removal of kidneys will encourage currently approved plants to continue providing officially inspected poultry during the balance of the year. It is also anticipated that uninspected plants will find it convenient during the balance of the year to apply for the service in order to be approved and operating under the program as of the January 1, 1959, mandatory date.

The department also indicated that a thorough review of the kidney removal problem would be made prior to January 1, 1959, for the purpose of determining whether modification of the regulations in this respect appears advisable.

Currently some 350 plants are operating under the department's voluntary inspection program. It is expected that practically all these plants will, as soon as approved, shift to the mandatory program being offered as of May 1, in accordance with the Poultry Products Inspection Act. An additional 25 plants not now receiving federal inspection have applied for plan growth and service.

## The Linen Closet Now A Stepchild

NEW YORK (UP)—The linen closet has become the stepchild of household design.

So says Charles E. Kaps, president of a 93-year-old linen company. He believes the nation's home builders have modernized the bathroom and kitchen but neglected the linen closet.

"We're not necessarily seeking glamour for the closet, but we do want one large enough to hold the family's linens comfortably and attractively," he said.

The FHA has ruled that a two-bedroom home has sufficient space for linens with a closet 14 inches deep by 18 inches wide, Kaps said.

"This is ridiculous," he added. He called for two linen closets: one in the living area of the house for bedrooms and bathrooms and another near the dining area to hold tablecloths and napkins. A third closet near the kitchen also would be handy, he said.

Kaps recommended that a main linen closet should measure at least four feet wide by two feet deep, with three 22-inch wide shelves and two 14-inch shelves.

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### SUGARCANE BAGASSE

A team of federal, state and private industry experts have found it's possible to make strong corrugated shipping boxes from sugarcane bagasse. . . . The fibrous waste product left over after sugar is extracted from the cane.

The discovery is another step toward full utilization of bagasse to bolster the world supply of pulp.

About 31 million tons of pulp and paper were used in the United States in 1956. . . . With about seven million tons of this total going into boxes and containers.

By 1965, USDA estimates the demand for boxes and containers will increase by 40 per cent.

# Outdoor Power Sources Help Homeowners At Work Or Play

The cardinal point to remember in planning outdoor lighting facilities for your yard is this: everything must be waterproof.

Use conduit (metal tubing), weatherproof wire, weatherproof outlets and boxes. Use exterior type switches and fixtures.

But, before doing any work or before purchasing supplies, determine what lights and outlets you will need.

A patio, an outdoor grill, the location for tables and chairs, steps and gates that might be hazardous in the dark—all should be illuminated.

Consider outlets, too, to provide power for tools and leisure-time equipment.

It's wise, too, to check your community's electrical code to determine circuit loads and wire sizes permitted.

A 15-ampere fused circuit can handle a maximum load of 1,800 watts, a 20-ampere circuit a load of 2,400 watts.

If you have only done indoor wiring up to this point, you know that a 15-ampere circuit calls for 14-gauge wire, a 20-amp circuit 12-gauge wire. (The smaller the wire the larger the number.)

Outdoors, where wires are stretched over longer distances, heavier wire must be used.

For 15-ampere circuits use No. 14 wire up to 50 feet; No. 12 wire up to 200 feet; No. 10 wire beyond that distance.

On 20-ampere circuits, use No. 12 wire up to 150 feet; No. 10 wire beyond that.

While a single light, perhaps two, can safely be run from a basement junction box, it's a good idea to add an additional, fused circuit to your present circuit box.

Caution: Don't work on live circuits out of doors. Be sure fuse is removed from any circuitry before you do any work on it.

Adding a new circuit to the junction box is a job for the profes-

sional electrician, and you may want him to bring the wires through the foundation, too. Tackle only those portions of the job that you feel qualified to perform.

If you run wires through a wall, use conduit. In fact, use conduit wherever wire rubs against any surface and there is danger of wire becoming frayed or cut. Never bring wires through a window or door where opening and closing will make damage almost certain.

Underground wires should be enclosed in conduit. Lead-covered cable, where permitted, makes an acceptable installation. Bury deep enough so that a spade won't hit installation accidentally.

If you run wires overhead, keep them at least eight feet off the ground. Use insulated supports about every 15 feet. Make certain that you use wire with a weatherproof covering.

Switches and outlets, properly installed in outdoor type boxes, should be at least 18 inches from the ground. They can be fastened to the wall or to a fence post. Fasten securely with special cable or pipe clamps.

Once all wires, conduit and boxes are securely anchored you can connect switches and fixtures. While solderless connectors are acceptable indoors, solder-and-tape connections are mandatory outdoors, because of wind and weather.

After all connections are made—not before—place a fuse in the new circuit.



### Blackleg Protection

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## Stock Brands Need Renewal

A Columbia County farmer wrote to the Oregon State Department of Agriculture last week asking to have his family brand re-recorded, thus revealing that some cattle owners are not aware that all livestock brands must be registered every five years.

In 1949, the Legislature passed a law requiring all ranchers and farmers to record their brands with the department every five years, or the brand expires and is open to be used by someone else. Previously, registration was required every 10-year period, according to M. E. Knickerbocker, chief of the department's division of animal industry.

Enclosed in the farmer's letter was a 1935 certificate of brand registration, the last time the brand was recorded to his family. Since that time the brand in question has been registered to someone else.

The next livestock brand book will be issued in 1960. Oregon livestock growers will be notified in July, 1959, and must re-register their brands with the department by January 1, 1960, to keep them legal.

### BUTTER SUPPORT BUYING REFLECTS A DECLINE

The Agriculture Department's dairy branch reports that price support purchases of butter dropped sharply last month. . . . The first month under the reduced price support rates ordered by Agriculture Secretary Benson.

The cutback to a 75 per cent-of-parity support took effect on April 1.

And in the month of April, USDA bought 12 1/2 million pounds of butter to support prices. In the same month one year ago, the government bought nearly 18 1/2 million pounds of butter.

## END GUESSING



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