



A MULTIPLE-TERRACE garden at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Redman, 803 Front Street, rises from the level of Upper Klamath Lake to a sheer rock wall high above the house level where there is a sweeping view of lake and mountains. A stretch of lawn on the lakeshore, below, is topped by the first level of blooming perennials. Others surround the home, occupied by the Redman family for 20 years. Rock and concrete steps lead upward to where a door opens from the second story to a complete garden. The level roof of the garage is covered with a miniature lush lawn. The seventh and last level has been converted into a complete outdoor living room, upper picture. Here, Mrs. Redman has built a pool using rocks and cement, in front of where she stands, against the 25-foot high cliff. Depressions in the rock have been filled with earth and purple clematis, snapdragons, California poppies, petunias and sedums bloom against the rugged surface. A barbecue pit, lawn furniture and tree windbreak provide a hospitable spot.

Farm Data Listed

Poultry eggs — The U.S. Department of Agriculture reports that egg prices weakened in April and early May, but remained well above last year. A seasonal rise in coming months is predicted. The U.S. average price received by farmers during mid-May was about 37.4 cents. At the same time, Portland egg prices lost more ground during the final two weeks of May but the poultry values held firm. On May 29 on the Portland market, prices paid producers for Grade A and Double A large eggs delivered and graded ranged from 35 to 40½ cents per dozen. Mediums sold for 31 to 33½ cents and smalls brought 23 to 26½ cents.

Fryers — The local fryer market developed a stronger tone during the final week of May. Prices to growers in the Willamette Valley were 22 cents a pound on May 29 for No. 1 quality birds at the ranch. Buying prices on live light type hens narrowed to a range of 13 to 18 cents, and heavy hens were quoted at 21 cents. An estimated 163,000 heavy breed poults were hatched in Oregon during the week ending May 24. This was down five per cent from the previous week but three per cent more than a year ago.

Grain markets — Grain markets averaged firm during the week ending May 28. At the same time country selling remained slow despite small advances in the Pacific Northwest with reports indicating scarce stocks of "free wheat."

Lambs up — On the Portland market a salable lamb supply of some 2,200 head was about 100 head short of a year earlier and 900 head less than the week ending May 22. Most choice kinds sold for \$20.50 to \$21, or between 50 cents and \$1 above last week's close. Good spring slaughter lambs cashed for \$19 to \$20.50.

Butchers steady — In the hog division at Portland, offerings were much smaller than for the week ending May 22 but 15 per cent above a year earlier. The U.S. No. 1 and 2 butchers closed steady to 25 cents under a week ago. Most transactions ranged from \$24.25 to \$24.50.

Slaughter cows off — At the Klamath Falls auctions, slaughter

cows were quoted 50 cents to \$1 under last week's levels, but other classes held steady. Utility and commercial cows sold for \$17 to \$20.00. Good and choice fed steers made \$25.60 to \$28.10. Such heifers moved at \$25.10 to \$27.90. Medium and good steer calves ranged from \$27 to \$29. The same grade heifers calves went at \$25.50 to \$27.80.

Wholesale meats — The Northwest wholesale meat trade picked up in volume since the Seattle strike was settled. Compared with the week ending May 22, steer beef sold strong to 50 cents up. Cow beef moved at prices mostly \$2 lower. Spring lamb was weak to \$1 lower and pork held about steady.

Interesting note — Back in 1941, the federal government collected a little more than seven billion, 200 million dollars in total revenues for that year. The agriculture department reveals today that the government's total investment in price supported farm commodities is seven billion, 200 million dollars, an amount equal to Uncle Sam's total income just prior to World War II.

The Soil Bank — The agriculture department has issued a report on soil bank operations revealing that more than 21 million acres of cropland have been taken out of production under the 1958 program. Of this total, the acreage reserve program accounts for about 17 million acres with another four million acres going into the soil conservation reserve. Added to acreages already in the conservation reserve from the last two years, this means there are now about 27 and a half million acres of cropland out of production.

Grasshoppers — One of the worst grasshopper outbreaks in recent years is building up in 36 California counties. Agriculturalists anticipate that the Northern California counties of Butte, Humboldt, Shasta, Siskiyou and Tehama will be among the counties plagued by the hoppers.

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Trees Dried Out Before Felling

NEW YORK — North Woods researchers are testing a method of drying out trees before they are felled in a bid to cut handling costs.

The Newsprint Information Committee said that since demisterized trees are lighter and therefore cheaper to ship by rail, standing trees are killed chemically, then left to lose up to 25 per cent of their weight by evaporation before being felled.

The committee said a solution of sodium arsenite is painted on the base of the tree where a two-inch strip of bark has been removed. The spring flow of sap carries the poison up through the tree and kills it in a few weeks.

Three to 12 months later the dead tree is thoroughly dried out and is felled and shipped to the mill.

"LEATHERNECKS"

"Leathernecks," nickname for men of the U.S. Marine Corps, came from a black leather stock, part of the early uniform worn to keep a fighter from getting his throat slit by the whistling sweep of a snickersnee.

There are more than 7,000,000 pleasure boats now in use in the United States.

Controversial Special Doe Hunt Defended By California Officials

By DE VAN L. SHUMWAY
United Press Sports Writer

SACRAMENTO (UP) — Two officials of the California Fish and Game Department have come out with a back-handed defense of the commission's action in the 1956 controversial doe hunt.

Writing in a department publication, former game management supervisor W. P. Dasmann and current supervisor Fred Jones have this to say:

"The full effect of the doe harvest of 1956 cannot be completely evaluated until late 1958 and 1959 because the fawns that such animals might have produced in 1957 would not have become legal bucks until they were 1 or 2 years of age."

"It is also true that an extremely heavy kill of male fawns in 1956 would have reduced the bag of legal bucks in 1957.

"Nevertheless, the buck kill of 1957 clearly displs some of the pessimistic claims.

"For one thing, the high returns do show that the deer herds were not decimated. Also, bag checks

in Sierra and east side counties have revealed a high percentage of yearling and 2-year-old animals in the 1957 kill, an indication that the 1956 fawn crop was abundant and survived well, and that spike yearlings were not wiped out during the 1956 either-sex hunts."

To prove their point, the two recite a long, nearly exhaustive list of statistics on kills during 1957 compared with other years — as far back as 1948.

For instance, the reported buck kill during 1957 (when 426,300 tags were sold) was 65,214. Back in 1948, 47,789 bucks were killed and 300,405 licenses were issued. There were 70,371 bucks reported killed during 1956 when 448,666 licenses were purchased in California.

"It will be seen that the 1957 kill, while lower than those of the three preceding years, was considerably better than those prior to 1954," the article says.

The writers compared the kills in some of the leading counties. The kill in Siskiyou County was highest during 1957 when hunters bagged 4,396 deer, compared with

5,651 during 1956. In the next highest county, Modoc, the 1957 kill was 4,034 and the 1956 kill 4,817.

Those counties fall, of course, in the late deer season.

After the close of the three-day either-sex deer seasons in 1956, some critics said that deer herds in some sierra and northern counties were "drastically" reduced and that it would take years to build them back.

The article says that the critics also claimed there had not only been a heavy slaughter of does but also the toll of fawns, spike bucks and older bucks was so serious that this would lead to poor kills in the future.

The Fish and Game Department leaders go on to say in their article that of the 30 counties included in the early deer season hunting area during 1957, 17 were open to either sex hunting in 1956 and 13 were not.

Some counties, for instance, had portions in both the late and early deer seasons.



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