

Agricultural Planning

By C. A. Henderson, County Extension Agent
Agricultural planning in some form is not new in Klamath County. Previous to the start of the Klamath Irrigation Project in 1907, much planning had been carried out to provide water for irrigation. It had been recognized that irrigation was necessary if the Klamath Basin was to become a first-class farming area. Many small individual projects had been started, proving the soil and climate to be productive of certain crops.

With the passing of the Land Grant College Bill by Congress in 1862, the way was prepared for an improved agriculture. The signing of this bill by President Lincoln led to the establishment of a Land Grant College in every state in the Union. This was followed by the first experiment station in 1877, in Connecticut. With the establishment of the County Agent system in 1914 by the passage of the Smith-Lever Act, farm planning became

even more important. Farm committees met with representatives of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and State Agricultural colleges to work out long-time plans. This took various forms, such as field schools, demonstrations, night trips and the organization of commodity groups.

Klamath County held its first agricultural outlook conference in 1927. Eight committees were set up representing all local major agricultural commodities at that time. The committees met for two days, discussing and preparing reports to serve as a guide to agricultural development. Reports prepared covered potato growing, small seed development, dairying, poultry, 4-H Club, sheep raising, hog production, grain improvement, beef cattle, and forage crops. The reports were read, altered if necessary, and approved on the last day of the conference. Later these reports were published in bulletin form and used as a guide to farming and agricultural planning in the Klamath Basin.

Again in 1936 and 1938, conferences were held and guidance reports prepared. These reports were published in tabloid form by the Herald & News Publishing Co. and sent to their entire subscription list. Over 1,200 copies of each of these reports were furnished to the County Extension office. Many were sent to people requesting them, and many were used by new people coming to the Klamath Basin.

In 1949, another conference was held and reports prepared. These reports were not published as formerly in a single issue of the Herald & News, but were used as individual news stories over a period of time, generally in a briefed form.

The fifth conference of this nature was held this year. A total of twelve committees met throughout the winter months, discussing major agricultural matters and preparing reports. These reports were read and discussed at a general meeting March 15. A total of 145 committeemen took part in the preparation of these reports. A total of 12 reports were prepared in the following fields of agriculture and home improvement: Beef Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Dairying, Poultry, 4-H Club, Home Economics, Potatoes, Grain, Seed Crops, Forage Crops, and Land Use.

Complete reports of all committees are being published in this issue of the Herald & News. They are all together in this tabloid form for your convenience. There is much valuable information in this publication. Remember the experiences of 145 people in the home and on the farm have gone into these reports. You will find them worthwhile, so keep them for ready reference.

CABINETS

Steel cabinets built to mount on Masonite "Peg-Board" panels and intended for safe storage of tools, poisons, insecticides, or paint are being produced by the Eclipse Metal Manufacturing Corporation, Eden, N. Y. The perforated hard-board acts as the back of the cabinet which is mounted with four screws. The cabinets are equipped with locks.

SNAKE'S PREY

When snakes first seize their prey, they grab any part of the body, but generally, although not always, they swallow it head foremost.

Senator Asks Farm Research

Republican Senator Homer Capehart has asked Congress to do a little simple arithmetic.

If Congress, says Capehart, would spend 100 million dollars on farm research, the government could stop spending three billion dollars a year on farm subsidies.

Capehart's plea came in testimony supporting a proposed 100 million dollar program to find new industrial uses for farm products.

Another witness—Nebraska Republican Senator Carl Curtis—said industry invests about three per cent of its gross sales on research, agriculture spends only one-twentieth.

The result: Nearly half the market for wool and other natural fibers has been taken over by synthetics, two out of three pairs of shoes are made wholly or partly of leather substitutes, two-thirds of soap consumption has been replaced by detergents which don't use natural fats.

WHEAT: PACIFIC NORTHWEST, SUPPLY & DISTRIBUTION, 1927-58 IN THOUSAND BUSHELS			
	Average	1956-57	Preliminary 1957-58
Carryover, July 1	54,123	134,960	55,530
Production	114,301	95,041	106,327
Inshipments, July-May	25,320	52,200	37,500
Supply for period	193,774	287,501	199,357
Adjustment to stocks report	1/ 5,424	1/ 2,287	1/ 5,427
Total adjusted supply	199,198	290,288	204,784
Feed and seed usage 1957-58 season	11,942	8,188	8,000
Left for milling, export or carryover	187,256	282,100	196,784
Disappearance, July-May 1957-58:			
Milled for flour	32,100	34,500	34,600
Exported as grain	67,428	182,051	105,746
Shipped out by rail	2,500	1,600	2,300
Total milled, exported and shipped by rail	102,028	218,151	142,646
Left on June 1 for milling, export or carryover	85,228	63,949	54,138
1/Distribution plus stocks exceeded supply.			

Alaska Would Be Big State In Country's Farm Economy

Alaskan statehood is halfway through Congress—and if it travels the rest of the way, America's 49th state will be an important one in the nation's agricultural economy.

Alaska's timber resources are immense—136 million acres of standing timber, forest land that dwarfs any Western state. Except for the timber it's true Alaska isn't much of an agricultural state—but it has tremendous potential.

It has about two million acres of arable land, only 12 thousand are in production. For Alaska isn't any vast frozen wasteland, some areas have a comparatively mild climate and good soil.

There are only about 500 farms, raising potatoes, truck vegetables, berries and dairy products. On the Pacific side, Alaska is so hilly and steep that farming is almost impossible. But in the south central part, agriculture could thrive in wide, green valleys of a temperate climate.

Statehood should bring more people to Alaska—and they may in-

clude farmers with a desire to work and a spirit of pioneering. And they could prosper, too, Alaskan farms, as of the 1954 census, averaged 12 thousand dollars in value and that's more than most of our Southern states.

Some experts wonder if an agricultural upsurge in Alaska might result in domestication of the territory's most famous livestock—the reindeer.

The Alaskan reindeer, unlike his counterpart in Northern Europe has never been domesticated. The Eurasian deer, particularly in Lapland, is trained to pull sleds and farm equipment. One reindeer once pulled a sled eight hundred miles in 49 hours—and dropped dead on arrival. Reindeer meat is good, and reindeer milk is so rich it has to be mixed with three parts of water before it can be drunk.

Main reason for the richness—reindeer feed on scrub vegetation that's exceptionally high in mineral content.

Food Fat Demand Continues High

There's no recession in the domestic demand for food fats.

An agriculture department report on fats and oils says consumption in the first half of the present marketing year was at a record level, up four per cent from a year ago.

USDA says output during the second half of the marketing year—from April through September—is expected to be near last year's totals. A decline in cottonseed oil will be offset by demand for soybean oil.

Production in the first half of the season was down about three per cent, a record output of soybean oil failed to offset sharp declines in cottonseed oil and lard.

Save Money on Fencing
See The
TUMBLEWEED
at
Swan Lake Moulding Co.
3216 So. 6th St. Ph. TU 4-5145



Did You Say
STRANDED?

... are you sure my auto insurance company doesn't have claim service in this town?

State Farm policyholders enjoy "Hometown Claim Service" wherever they drive, coast to coast. If your present auto insurance doesn't offer this kind of security, better call your State Farm agent, listed below. Ask him for details on how rural drivers have enjoyed substantial savings on the cost of their insurance.



STANLEY B. BROOKS
631 So. 6th TU 4-3262



Each dot represents State Farm claim service.

STATE FARM MUTUAL
AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COMPANY
HOME OFFICE: BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS



STEEL

Pipe
Fence Posts
Wire
Bolts
Washers
Cap Screws

**LOW COST
HIGHEST QUALITY
Immediate Delivery**

Sixth Street Steel Co.

2521 So. 6th Street
Phone TU 4-3583
Klamath Falls, Oregon