



IT TOOK a lot of cooperative sheep to fill these bags of wool which were decked at the Great Northern Depot during the week. The Klamath Wool Pool sold 14,000 fleeces last Thursday afternoon to Jones and Burke at San Francisco. The wool brought 40 3/4 cents per pound, which is slightly higher than the 40-cent price which has prevailed

so far this year. However, the price has not reached the 55-cent level the wool growers got last year. In the above picture, Charley McCorkle, GN warehouse foreman, logs in some of the bags which flooded the depot following the sale. —Photo by Kettler

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County Agent Reports
Farm News Briefed From The County Agent Radio Programs

By J. D. VERTREES
Klamath County Agent

Clover seed weevil is very prevalent throughout Klamath County. All clover fields swept within the last week have a dangerously high population. The stage of maturity on alsike blossoms is such that control measures should be applied at least within the next week. The clover seed weevil adults lay eggs at this time of the year in the maturing seed pods of alsike clover. The eggs soon hatch and the young weevil larvae feed within the forming alsike seed. Teasing hollow, light seed, his, of course, seriously cuts down the marketable yield of alsike clover.

One pound of DDT or Toxaphene applied as dust or spray is very effective against this pest. Spraying or dusting should be done preferably early in the morning or late in the evening when the pollinating bees are not present in the field.

Lygus bugs are also building up rapidly in the clover fields. This bug causes damage through its sucking action on the leaves and stems of the plants. Lygus bugs cause a reduction in seed yield and a large percentage of flat, unmarketable seed.

Lygus bugs can easily be controlled and application should be made within the next week. Control of both Lygus and seed weevil is possible at the same time. However, it is necessary to go to two pounds of Toxaphene per acre to control Lygus bugs which of course will also control weevil.

It is advisable to spray or dust alsike clover fields within the next week for control of both seed weevil and Lygus.

Home gardeners will find that moths of cutworms have been very active during the recent warm nights. Large egg masses can be found on the underside of leaves of leafy vegetable tops. As soon as these eggs hatch within the next few days, there will be a lot of damage from cutworm larvae. A thorough spray at this time throughout the garden with Malathion will prevent these young

cutworms from developing. It will prevent any colonies of aphids and red spiders from building up. It is very important to spray the underside of leaf surfaces for control of these pests.

Grass Tetany Under Study

FORT ROCK—An attempt to reduce losses from grass tetany in the Fort Rock area is underway at the R. A. (Rube) Long ranch. Dr. Muth and Dr. Haag of the School of Veterinary Medicine, Oregon State College, took blood samples last week from cattle in test and control groups.

Long has been feeding magnesium limestone to the test group and conditions in the control group are identical other than the absence of this supplement. This is the first year in the corrective experiment.

Samples of blood have been taken each year since 1948 when Long lost seven head of cattle from grass tetany. He lost three in 1957.

The trouble is nearly identical with the so called "wheat poisoning" that sometimes occurs from spring grazing on green wheat in the plains states.

Stricken animals are likely to die quickly without showing many advance symptoms. Blood analysis revealing deficiencies in magnesium and calcium seem to be the only preliminary warning that the animals are in danger.

LARGEST TRUCK

FORT PIERRE, S.D. (UPI) — The Western Contracting Corp., Sioux City, Iowa, which holds the contract to close off the Oahe Dam here, has come up with a prototype of "the world's largest truck." The machine is an 80 cubic yard monster with a box 45 feet by 15.5 feet. Its tires are 32 ply 18 by 33. The so-called "Eucletic" was designed for the long hauls between the sites of excavation and dumping.

Oregon's Deer Picture

(Continued from Page 4-C)

to withstand heavy hunting pressure. The animals have a high reproductive rate. This was very apparent in Crook County which was closed during the 1957 hunter's choice season in order to encourage hunting farther to the east. Approximately 30 per cent fewer deer were found on the three main herd ranges following the 1956 season. After the closure last fall the herds increased nearly to the level of two years ago.

Winter ranges recover slowly from overuse and experience emphasizes the need to continue a management not only benefits the ranges but will provide hunters their proper share of deer being produced.

When the hunter's choice season was proposed, the problem of controlling hunter distribution was recognized. To provide as much freedom as possible, few restrictions were placed on the choice of hunting areas. The Game Commission realized that the more accessible ranges would be hunted heavily, thus requiring future controls.

The predictions were correct as hunters concentrated on the central Oregon ranges near the centers of population. Areas easily reached by road were hunted heavily in this section while counties farther to the east had fewer participants. The first change involved delaying the central Oregon hunter's choice season until the middle of the week. Heavy hunting pressure continued despite the delay. The area was closed in 1957 although the harvest of some antlerless deer would have been desirable.

To control hunting pressure on the basis of need, the commission is considering the unit system for future deer hunting. Oregon has issued permits for taking antlerless elk on the unit basis for several years so most hunters are familiar with the program.

The same procedure would be used for deer. Those areas where the number of participants during the hunter's choice season needed controlling would be outlined with good boundaries. Hunters could apply beforehand for a permit in a particular unit with all permits issued by drawing. The unit system

would not affect the buck season since hunters could go wherever they wished as before. However, possession of a permit for the particular unit as well as an unused deer tag would be necessary to participate in the hunter's choice season.

Issuance of a large number of permits would be required to secure the necessary kill of antlerless deer. On the basis of past kill records, approximately a fourth of those issued permits would kill bucks beforehand and be ineligible to hunt in the unit areas. Nearly half of the actual participants would be unsuccessful. Considering the ineligible hunters and the expected success ratio, a kill of 34,000 antlerless deer similar to the 1957 take would require issuing more than double that number of permits. When we consider that over 150,000 deer hunters were eligible for the hunter's choice season last year, the issuance of a large number of permits is justified.

An explanation of the unit system has been offered to acquaint sportsmen with the procedure. It is one means of controlling hunter distribution during the hunter's choice season. Those interested will have an opportunity to discuss this and other proposals with the Commission at the time regulations are set in July.

Indian Tree Signs Can Still Be Found

KENT, O. (UPI)—The old Indian sign still is on the face of America.

The sign is the bent tree that marks the early Indian trail, according to Davey tree experts. Indian custom was to bend saplings and fasten them in position, the bend indicating the route to be followed.

Such trees may be seen throughout much of America, including especially the Mississippi Valley, the Great Smokies, the Poconos, and in Ohio, southern Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, Kentucky and Texas.

Surviving trees indicate the care the Indians took to merely bend the trees and not break them, assuring growth in the deformed position.