

Medical Research Needs Explained By UF Speaker

A major event in the kick-off schedule for Klamath County's United Fund-Red Cross drive was the appearance here this week of Dr. Daniel H. Labby, associate professor and head of the division of diabetes and metabolism at the University of Oregon Medical School.

Dr. Labby spoke before both the Kiwanis and Rotary clubs here regarding the recent addition of the "total man approach to disease research" in the forthcoming UF-RC drive.

Dr. Labby is currently assistant to President Lewis of the University of Oregon Medical School Department of Medicine and is an associate member of the Medical Research Foundation. In his talks he explained the tremendous need for medical research in accomplishing a complete victory over such dread diseases as cancer, heart, diabetes, muscular dystrophy, lu-

kemia and other ailments which take such a huge total of lives annually throughout the country.

Dr. Labby gave a wide variety of examples as to how such research was carried out and what type of scientific equipment is necessary. In conjunction with his remarks he pointed out that such research requires many thousands of dollars, the bulk of which must come from such donations as those to the United Fund.

He further pointed out that the Medical Research Foundation was particularly delighted when Klamath Falls became the first community in the nation to form a special agency for the "total man approach to disease research," as a part of the campaign budget.

Salmon Catch Figures Down

SACRAMENTO (UPI)—The State Department of Fish and Game reports that the take of salmon last year was 45,000 fish, about 30 per cent less than the 1956 catch.

In the long run, though, the future of salmon is not all black, according to the state agency.

Working with sportsmen, state and federal officials have been watching the spawning runs of the fish, aiding their upstream migrations, and checking unscreened diversions for possible losses of downstream young fish.

The department says their reports indicate good fall and spring runs in nearly all north coast streams as well as the Central Valley waters.

Ford Trucks Last Longer

on the
FARM

See your Farm
Truck Headquarters
BALSIGER
MOTOR CO.

Main of Esp. Ph. TU 4-3121

Now Is the Time to Immunize Your Stock



FRANKLIN

Vaccines, Medicinals
and Supplies for
Cattle, Horses, Sheep
Hogs and Poultry

Our LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT
is designed to Save and Serve.

Phenothiazine
Drench

Your One Stop Shopping
Center

We Give 20% Green Stamps

**MERRILL
PHARMACY**

Merrill, Ore. Ph. 2451

Solve Those

Roofing

Problems Now!

Phone 2-2563
or 4-3427 for:

- repairs
- new roofing
- quick service
and free
estimates!



"A stitch in time saves nine!"

Now's the time to take care of all roofing repairs before they get to be a major problem! Remember, bad weather can cause serious damage! Let us check your roof, today!

Competent, Experienced Mechanics

**MIKE WELLMAN'S
SUPERIOR ROOFING CO.**

4784 So. 6th St. Ph. 2-2563 or 4-3427



DR. DANIEL LABBY

Census Figures Prove Impact Of California Population Up In Future Political Picture

SACRAMENTO (UPI)—The importance of the California November election and the one to follow it in 1960 can be found, in all places, a report of the U.S. Census Bureau.

In a statistics-studded report last week, the census bureau estimated that California will gain more seats in the House of Representatives after the 1960 census than any other state in the Union.

This state will pick up seven new House seats after 1960, said the census bureau, the same gain recorded for California after the 1950 census.

Heaviest losers in 1960 are expected to be New York and Pennsylvania, each dropping three seats.

The census will be taken on April 1, 1960, and the census bureau has eight months to determine the total population. The reapportionment resulting from that census will first make itself felt in the elections of the 86th Congress in November 1962.

The importance of the November election and the one to follow in 1960 is this:

The State Legislature decides how the seven new congressional districts will be apportioned in the state and also has the power to draw up new boundaries for the existing 30 congressional districts.

If the Democrats are in power, it is a safe bet they will ram through a reapportionment formula which will favor their own party and hamper the Republicans. If Republicans still control the state senate and assembly in 1961, they'll naturally do nothing to disturb the congressional district alignment which currently gives them a 17-13 edge in House seats.

As it stands now, going into the November elections, Republicans command a slim edge in both houses of the Legislature—43-37 in the assembly and 20-19 with one vacancy in the Senate.

In 1951, when Republicans were firmly in control of the Legislature and were the architects of the reapportionment act, Democrats complained bitterly at the results. For example, Democratic Congressman Sam Yorty of Los Angeles said the Republicans had cut up his district in such a way "that it looks like a dog playing a grand piano."

Democrats from then State Chairman Glenn Anderson right

down the line accused Republicans of "gerrymandering"—a word defined in Webster's Dictionary as "to divide into election districts or other civil divisions in an unnatural and unfair way, especially to give a political party an advantage over its opponent."

Republicans, naturally, denied the Democrats charges in the 1951 session—but the fact remains that almost no Republicans voted against the proposed formula in 1951 and almost no Democrats voted for it. And for the ensuing seven years Republicans have maintained control of congressional, state senate and assembly seats even though Democrats have had about a 3-to-2 edge in voter registration.

The trend in the June primary election showed a distinct Democratic flavor and there are some pretty strong indications that Democrats are likely to stay in the saddle in the 1960 elections and thus control the reapportionment the next year of congressional and Senate and assembly districts.

In turn, this means that Democrats, if they follow the historical pattern, will try to rearrange the voting districts in 1961 in such a manner that it will work to the advantage of their own party and against the Republicans.

That could mean that the GOP is heading for a long period of drought in California unless it can stage a comeback this November and in 1960 in elections for the State Legislature.

Institutions To Institute Colors

SACRAMENTO (UPI)—The blue denim jackets worn by boys in California Youth Authority institutions are on the way out.

Coming in to replace them are new poplin jackets of tan, red, black and blue.

The agency says this means wards will usually have a choice of color. It is, the agency feels, another step away from uniforms in institutions.

SNAKE SILENCER

AUBURN, N. Y. (UPI)—The Cayuga County Sheriff's Department lost its "voice" for five hours one night when a six-foot snake short-circuited the county's radio transmitter. The roasted reptile was removed by a repairman.

Tree Seedling Booklet Now Available

Growing forest tree seedlings in a home nursery is a good deal like growing garden plants for transplanting, according to a new circular published by the Oregon State College extension service.

In general, though, you can buy tree seedlings cheaper than you can raise them, the circular advises. Raising coniferous trees from seed is an exacting job that requires special knowledge and some special equipment, it is pointed out.

However, growing seedlings at home does help get tree seedlings when they're not available elsewhere, and you can also grow tree species not commonly offered for sale. You can also use your home-grown trees for any purpose you wish, the circular adds.

State laws in general forbid the use of state-federal nursery seedlings for anything but reforestation, Christmas trees, windbreaks, and other conservation uses, it is explained. State-federal seedlings can't be planted within incorporated city limits, resold with roots attached, or used for ornamental purposes.

The new circular, titled "Raising Forest Tree Seedlings at Home," tells with the help of many illustrations how to grow tree seedlings in small nurseries. Suggestions are given on location of the nursery, seedbed preparation and planting methods, seedling culture, and transplanting and planting. Sources of additional information are also indicated.

The circular was compiled by Charles R. Ross, OSC extension farm forestry specialist, from information furnished by a number of private and government sources. Oregon residents can get a copy from their county extension office, or from the OSC bulletin clerk in Corvallis.

New Ideas Trim Costs On Farms

Use of more machinery and fertilizer and less manpower and horsepower is helping the state's farmers hold the line against rising costs, according to Mrs. Elvera Horrell, extension agricultural economist at Oregon State College.

Although last year's farm output was a third larger than in 1940, it was produced on the same acreage of cropland by fewer farmworkers and on fewer but larger farms, Mrs. Horrell noted.

Farmers have learned more about how to use commercial fertilizers in recent years, she pointed out, and these fertilizers have become cheaper in relation to land and other costs of production. Fertilizer costs have gone up only about six per cent in the last 20 years. Land values have risen about 40 per cent, and other production costs have gone up from 20 to 25 per cent.

During the same period, new machines have been developed and old machines improved, eliminating the need for many horses and farm laborers, Mrs. Horrell noted. Wage rates paid farm workers have increased 30 per cent in the last 10 years, but costs of operating farm machinery have gone up only about half that much. As a result, use of tractors and other machines has nearly tripled, while use of hired labor on farms has been on the downturn.

Savings from increased use of fertilizer and machinery have helped farmers meet the cost-price squeeze of the last few years, Mrs. Horrell said. Pricewise, most commodities grown in Oregon still average well below the level set by Congress as a "fair" exchange rate between prices received by farmers for the products they sell, and prices paid by farmers for the goods and service they must buy, she emphasized.