

Some States Have Big Problem In Deer Losses

DETROIT (UPI) — For every two whitetail deer you see slung across the fender of a homebound hunter's car this winter, another has been left to rot in the woods.

Raymond D. Schofield of the Michigan Conservation Department makes this charge in the department's monthly magazine. Nor, he said, is it a problem peculiar to his own state — or the only type of hunting violation perpetrated by so-called "sportsmen."

Schofield quotes West Virginia's conservation department law enforcement chief Art Bachman as saying:

"Filling up for the party is one of the most flagrant hunting season violations of the state."

"Filling up" means that one hunter in a group — usually best woodsman and the best shot — has killed several limits of game which he passes out, or even sells, to other members of the party. Anything over the legal limit is left to rot.

This type of violation is widespread and one of the most difficult to counteract. "People who accept this ill-gotten game seem to feel they have not violated, but they are just as guilty as those shooting the animals," he added.

The big problem in Michigan and most other big-game states is that deer hunters shoot first and

look later, according to Schofield. This practice is particularly prevalent in states with the buck law, where antlered deer are the only legal targets.

How big is this problem? After each hunting season from 1935 to 1940, conservation crews made deer census drives covering 130 square miles of Michigan. They found that for every legal buck killed, there was one illegally slain deer left for the raven, the bobcat, the fox and the coyote.

In 1951, conservation department men searched 7,000 acres in northern Michigan and found seven wasted deer per square mile.

In Wisconsin, a study showed that after the 1956 bucks-only season in one county, hunters took home only about one-third of the deer they actually killed. In 1956, 64 per cent of the deer shot were wasted, but in 1957 a party-permit system allowed each group of four hunters to take home one antlerless deer. The waste dropped from 64 to 31 per cent, according to Wisconsin figures.

The National Wildlife Federation in Washington, D.C., has this to say about modern hunters:

"Let's face it. Many pseudo lovers of the out-of-doors, who get soft from sitting at a desk and for weeks at a time do nothing more strenuous than bend an elbow, wish to rough it in the lap of luxury."

"But this desire for ease and comfort in the out-of-doors has created a new attitude toward hunting and fishing. Lack of experience and craftsmanship has brought on a demand for a bag full of fish and game without the necessary skills and knowledge of the forests, fields and streams."

The Federation added: "Any warden in a big game country will tell you that it is rare to find human tracks more than a half mile from the road. This boils down to lack of woods experience or lack of physical stamina."

"Having developed our athletic talents for sitting down and watching spectator sports where professionals do all the work, hunting and fishing are the few recreations where the individual must display some craftsmanship and skill if he is going to succeed."

"Thus we have the hunter who shoots at everything and then looks. Many commercial hunting camps whose charges average about \$100 a week employ shooters to kill game for poker-playing 'hunters' too sleepy from the night before to do it themselves."

Science Comes To Rescue Of Nation's Snapshot Fans

NEW YORK (UPI)—Electronics and automation are being put to work to make it easier for millions of Americans to preserve happy memories of another popular development—the winter vacation.

Sunshine and lots of it is the goal of most winter vacations, now favored by more than one-third of the 45 million families who take annual vacations, according to the travel experts.

But the sun rays that produce suntans and sparkling holiday photographs also create special problems for picture takers, especially in beach and snow areas. That's where camera makers have stepped in with electronic photo cells, or electric eyes, coupled automatically to lens and shutter mechanisms, to simplify the problems of amateur snapshot and movie fans.

Proper exposure, vital to good pictures, is especially troublesome for winter vacationers. Bell & Howell, a pioneer camera company, reported in a study made public today. First, the winter sunshine at a resort is likely to be brighter than the photographer is accustomed to at home. Second, much extra light is reflected from snow at ski centers, or from sand and water at beaches. Third, the subject is likely to

WASHINGTON (AP)—Washington and Oregon are expected to rate No. 4 and No. 6 among the states this year in their crops of winter wheat.

Only Oklahoma, which is expected to produce 115,440,000 bushels, and Texas and Colorado, are expected to have larger harvest than

Washington's 87,858,000 bushels. The estimated Montana harvest is 63,869,000 bushels and Oregon's 25,305,000 bushels.

The Department of Agriculture's final report of the year, issued Wednesday for all the nation's major crops and fruits, listed the

Indian Town Has United States Made Generator, But It Is Run By Oxen

HOUSTON, Tex. (UPI) — Half way around the world in the tiny village of Khanpur, India, a team of bullocks plods in a slow circle around an American-produced device which may revolutionize rural life in India.

The device — a bullock-powered generator — was produced by American ingenuity at Prairie View (Tex.) A&M College, one of the leading agricultural and engineering colleges for Negroes in the United States.

The gadget, which converts the two revolutions per minute of the ancient and lowly bullock into the 150 r.p.m. needed to turn the power-pump, created quite a sensation in India.

After its perfection on the Prairie View campus, the machine was taken to Khanpur, 18 miles from New Delhi, and demonstrated before Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and members of his cabinet.

It pumped 300 gallons of water per minute, five times the capacity of India's existing water wells, and lighted Khanpur's narrow streets and 150 houses with one 25-watt bulb each.

The ingenious device was the brain child of C. Leigh Stevens, a management consultant from Yemasee, S. C. He got the idea while touring India with an international team studying the possibilities of rural industrial development there.

Stevens contacted the Tennessee Gas Transmission Co. in Houston and the firm assigned one of its top engineers, Tracy S. Parks Jr., to the project.

The chief aim was to develop an efficient but inexpensive device which also was simple to build and easy to maintain so it could be mass-produced and used on a wide scale in India.

Since the plodding bullocks could not make more than two revolutions per minute, some way had to be found to convert this slow-

moving animal power into the higher rotary speed needed to turn the pump and generator.

Parks, assisted by J. L. Morrison, another Tennessee Gas employee, worked for months and came up with a unit consisting of the pump itself, a vertical drive shaft and a driving mechanism. The prime feature is the driving mechanism, which consists of two draw bars and a series of chains and sprockets.

Two stages of sprockets are used — the first to convert the two r.p.m. of the bullock into 20 r.p.m. and the second to convert the 20 r.p.m. into 150 r.p.m.

As the pump developed, it became apparent that the same driving mechanism could be used for a power generator. A 4.5-kilowatt direct-current generator which produces a constant 125 volts, even though the bullocks' speed may not be constant, was contributed by General Electric Co.

To operate the generator, a further increase in speed was achieved by engaging a clutch and bringing into action a third-stage series of belts, which in turn converted the bullocks' two r.p.m. into 1,320 r.p.m.

Field tests were a tremendous success, and, with assistance from the Ford Foundation, Stevens and Parks installed the device in Khanpur, a village of some 1,100 persons.

"When we started up that machine it was the first time in history, as far as I know, that electricity had been taken out of a pair of Indian oxen," Parks said. "After that, we decided to put an electric light bulb in every house in the village, regardless of the size of the house or the wealth of the owner."

So each of the village's 150 houses, many of them little more than mud huts, were wired for a single 25-watt bulb, and its streets were provided with 15 lights of 75 watts each.

"There was dancing in the streets when we first turned those lights on," Parks recalled.

Parks said Indian government officials believe the device will increase their agricultural yield by 60 or 70 per cent, speed up the electrification of hundreds of thousands of villages and lead to the establishment of small industries throughout the country.

Indian newspapers referred to the gadget as "the beginning of a rural revolution." Of particular interest was the fact that the pumping units, expected to increase irrigation capacity four or five times, could be built locally with all-Indian material and labor, at a cost of from \$3,000 to \$3,500 each.

SURPLUS CROP

STORRS, Conn. (UPI)—The University of Connecticut reports receiving an urgent request for rabbits from a farmer in Honduras who raised 1,000 heads of lettuce with the aid of a U.S. agricultural agent. The farmer needs the rabbits because none of his neighbors will eat the lettuce.

ALL FOR ONE

FRAMINGHAM, Mass. (UPI) — The nation's oldest triplet sisters have a new home. At the age of 90, Mrs. Anne Faith MacDonell, Mrs. Ellen Hope Daniles and Mrs. Nora Charity Murphy have moved from Marlboro to Cushing Hospital, the state's institution for the aged here.

figures. It said the nation's entire wheat crop should approximate 1,462,218,000 bushels, the largest on record.

The nation's winter wheat crop was estimated at 1,179,924,000 bushels and the spring wheat production at 282,294,000 bushels.

The acreage of important crops harvested, average yield per acre and production this year, compared with last year's revised production estimate, respectively, by states, included:

Winter wheat

Washington — 1,834,000; 37 and 67,858,000; and 63,954,000.
Oregon — 723,000; 35 and 25,305,000; and 23,458,000.
Idaho — 672,000; 30.5 and 26,496,000; and 19,904,000.

Oklahoma, the leading state, had 4,440,000 acres, an average yield of 26 bushels an acre, and an expected crop of 115,440,000 compared with last year's revised estimate of 43,625,000.

Spring wheat other than durum
Idaho — 564,000; 39 and 21,996,000; and 22,446,000.

Washington — 171,000; 23 and 3,933,000; and 7,062,000.

Oregon — 98,000; 27.5 and 2,695,000; and 3,330,000.

Barley

Washington — 703,000; 31.5 and 22,144,000; 32,021,000.

Oregon — 385,000; 34 and 19,890,000; 21,868,000.

Idaho — 565,000; 35 and 19,775,000; 20,195,000.

Rye

Washington — 95,000; 20 and 1,900,000; and 2,200,000.

Hogs

Washington — 19,000 acres harvested; 1,490 pounds per acre and production 28,310,000 pounds this year; and 23,712,000 last.

Oregon — 5,000; 1,080 and 5,400,000; and 5,350,000.

Idaho — 3,500; 1,620 and 5,760,000; and 4,056,000.

Dry Beans

Idaho — 145,000 acres harvested; 1,860 pounds per acre and production 2,697,000 hundredweight this year and 2,128,000 last.

Sugar Beets

Idaho — 87,000 acres harvested; 22 tons per acre and production 1,914,000 tons this year; and 1,777,000 tons last.

Washington — 34,500; 23.2 and 800,000; and 846,000.

Oregon — 19,200; 26.5 and 509,000; and 462,000.

Apples (production only)

Washington 30,400,000 bushels this year and 33,200,000 last.

Oregon 2,400,000 and 3,100,000.

Peaches (production only)

Oregon 500,000 bushels this year and 400,000 last.

Pears (production only)

Oregon 5,300,000 bushels this year and 6,250,000 last.

Washington 4,700,000 and 4,890,000.

Cranberries

Washington 900 acres harvested; 63.3 bushels per acre and production 57,000 barrels this year and 84,000 last.

Oregon 520; 61.5 and 32,000; and 41,000.

Potatoes

Idaho 208,500 acres harvested; 206 hundredweight per acre and production 42,848,000 hundredweight this year and 37,374,000 last.

Washington 45,000; 236 and 10,610,000; and 9,970,000.

Oregon 40,500; 241 and 9,750,000; and 9,222,000.

The final 1958 estimates for other crops compared with last month's forecast, last year's revised estimate and the 10-year average, respectively, included:

Potatoes 263,782,000 hundredweight; 260,579,000; 239,539,000 and 228,615,000.

Sugar beets 15,299,000 tons; 15,186,000; 15,530,000 and 11,770,000.

Hops 48,407,000 pounds; 47,611,000; 40,135,000 and 49,544,000.

Apples 124,717,000 bushels; 124,717,000; 118,548,000 and 106,163,000.

Peaches 70,120,000 bushels; 71,618,000; 61,518,000 and 62,974,000.

Pears 28,774,000 bushels; 28,983,000; 31,676,000 and 29,828,000.

Grapes 2,950,000 tons; 2,932,000; 2,599,000 and 2,531,000.

Cherries 187,000 tons; 186,000; 240,000 and 217,000.

Apriots 108,000 tons; 117,000; 190,000 and 210,000.

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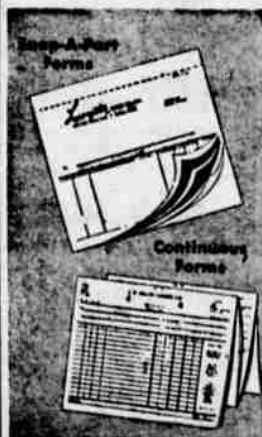
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