

New Chief At Crater Lake Park Tells Of Experience In Yellowstone Temblor

A first-hand account of the August 17 earthquake in Montana and Yellowstone National Park was given by Otto M. Brown, new superintendent of Crater Lake National Park, when he paid an informal visit to Klamath Falls recently.

A veteran of 32 years in the National Park Service, Brown was chief ranger at Yellowstone where he had been stationed since 1952 until his move to Klamath County early in October.

Brown was on a field trip, part of it by water, the day of the first tremors. Mrs. Brown, however, was at their home at park headquarters where they lived in a solid log house. By the time the earthquake really got underway she found herself hostess to 19 houseguests because the big stone houses in which some of the other permanent park personnel lived were shedding cornices, chimneys and parts of their tile roofing and the occupants were evacuated.

"There was no loss of life in Yellowstone Park and no injury reported except by one woman who sprained an ankle jumping out of her bed in one of the park lodges," Brown declared.

"The earthquake created no adverse conditions affecting travel or viewing in the park with the exception of one 12-mile section of road which will remain closed for the balance of the season. That road is closed (on the Gibbon River between Madison Junction and Norris Junction) because of the heavy equipment working to safeguard slides which occurred during the quakes. Loose rock above the road surface created a hazard in that it might roll down onto the highway."

Brown recounted many interesting changes inside and outside the park with respect to water, both cold and hot.

"Observations made immediately after the earthquake disclosed many new cold water springs of a brilliant orange color. Many of the streams ran bright orange color for several days," he said. "Streams are still turbid to some degree from silt-like material whose origin is as yet unknown."

"Hot springs in the park displayed interesting changes. Some dried up and others started performing with greatly accelerated activity. Formerly placid pools became violent and active geysers. Some of the mud pot areas became more brilliant in coloration and more active in creating their miniature volcanic cones by the popping mud they discharge," he said.

Sapphire Pool, one of the outstanding scenic spots in the park, underwent several interesting changes, the new park superintendent related.

"This pool formerly erupted on a very regular 15-minute interval, being a fountain type geyser which could be observed from the immediate edge of the pool. During the initial stages of the earthquake, it had at least one very violent eruption, throwing up water to a height of 200 feet and increasing its flow materially."

"Then it settled down to a constant eruption, but much more violent than the former periodic eruptions. About two weeks later, it went into another extremely violent eruptive phase, becoming one of the most magnificent geysers that has been observed in Yellowstone since the Excelsior Geyser subsided in 1886. Excelsior was probably the biggest geyser ever known."

"Old Faithful was completely un-

affected by earthquake activity so far as is known. It has been continuing on its normal average schedule of one eruption every 64 minutes," Brown said.

"Despite the spectacular aspect of the earthquake and the scare publicity, Yellowstone National Park is as safe and attractive to the visitor as ever," Brown declared. "Even more interest is added by the evidence which remains of earthquake activity. Visible cracks in various areas may be observed as well as the changes that the visitor, unfamiliar with the former pattern, might miss. An extensive research program is now in progress to inventory and evaluate all the known changes which have taken place."

Brown indicated that the news of the earthquake caused travel in the park to drop to a bare minimum long before the summer season usually ends.

"Autumn is the most beautiful season in Yellowstone," he said, "both as to coloring and opportunity to observe wildlife. The larger animals start down about this time of year and visitors can see elk, deer, buffalo, antelope and moose almost every day in the park."

Brown replaces Tom Williams as superintendent at Crater Lake. Williams left late in September for Santa Fe, New Mexico, to be in charge of ranger activities for that region. Mrs. Williams, their daughter, Lynn and son, Skipper, moved to Santa Fe and their older son, Jeff, returned to the University of Oregon. Lynn had spent the summer studying art at the University of Hawaii at Honolulu.

The Browns were welcomed on their first visit to Crater Lake by

all the park personnel, headed by Assistant Superintendent Fritz Novak and Chief Ranger Jack Broadbent.

An informal get-together was held in the community hall with a potluck dinner served by park personnel wives.

"We found Crater Lake National Park very, very beautiful, apparently well maintained and well managed and very impressive," Brown said.

"The challenge offered by the Mission 66 program for the completion of improvements required at Crater Lake National Park to accommodate anticipated visitors promises to be both interesting and rewarding," declared Brown. "Fine hospitality and capable associates were both in evidence during our two-day stay at Crater Lake."

New concessionaires will operate the lodge, dining room and cafeteria at the park next year. The position of assistant superintendent, left vacant earlier in the year with the transfer and promotion of Ray Rundell to an eastern park, has been filled by Fritz Novak. Mr. and Mrs. Novak will live in the park, but orders call for the superintendent to live at Medford this winter. Mission 66 calls for the construction of additional residences which may provide quarters at the park for all personnel next winter.

The Browns have two grown children. A daughter, Mrs. LaVerne Remboldt and her husband and two children live at Albuquerque. A son, Dennis Brown, is a teacher at Auburn, Washington, and they have two children.

"Don't leave out mention of our grandchildren," Brown cautioned.

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

By J. D. VERTREES

Cattlemen will well remember how the cattle grub or hefly chased the livestock in the county during the past several months. It seems to most people that last summer was one of the worst years for the hefly and their disturbing actions. As the adult flies try to lay eggs on the heels of cattle during the summer months, the cattle are agitated and excited. They spend most of their time running with their tails straight up in the air hunting shade for protection or mud and water in which to stand.

Treatments in years past, while helpful, were not a complete answer to the hefly or cattle grub problem. Former treatments that were effective could only control the grub after damage in the cattle's body. Treatment was aimed at killing the grubs as they reached the back of the animal and cysts were opened in the back of the hide. Today two new chemicals are effective on grub control before the grubs have done their damage during the winter months. One is a spray and one is a large bolus administered down the animal's throat. These two materials are systemic in that the chemicals enter the body of the livestock and kill the grubs when they are young and before they have migrated through the bodies of the animals.

October and November in Klamath County is the proper time to treat. Later than this time the grubs have advanced too far in the animals and will not be completely controlled.

With the spray material, called Co-Ral, application is made by power sprayers wetting the entire surface of the animal. The chemical is then absorbed through the skin and the larvae of the hefly are killed inside the body. The larvae are immediately absorbed and disappear with no harm to the meat of the animal. Likewise

the chemical in due time breaks down and the meat carries no harmful residue of the spray.

Thorough wetting of the animal is necessary in the spraying operation. The spray should be applied through the hair coat of the animal so that the skin is wet. It is just as important to spray underneath the animal as it is on the back. The proper application will average out at least one gallon of spray material per adult animal. If less than this amount of spray is used, it will result in incomplete control because the dosage of chemical will not be large enough per animal.

Large numbers of beef animals should be sprayed in small pens of 10 to 20, spraying one pen at a time with a sprayer developing between 200 and 400 pounds pressure.

The spray cost per animal is well offset by the reduction of flies next year. The loss of high grade meat and hide off the back of the animal is prevented by proper spraying. The boluses also have been effective. Cattlemen should check the comparative costs between the two methods before purchasing their materials. Keep in mind that the recommendation is one bolus for every 300 pounds of body weight. For example, a 1,200 pound cow would take four boluses. This material, called trodene, has shown in demonstrations throughout the test to be probably as effective as the spraying method.

Relief from lice during the winter months following the spraying treatment has been repeatedly reported. This is another reason why spraying must be done at the proper time in October and November both for the proper stage of the grub and for lasting lice control during the winter months.

THE COVER

"It's a dog's life" is what these two editorial dogs seemed to be expressing on the sunny afternoon not long ago when this picture was snapped. The sour looking specimen on the right, basking in the shade of his much bigger companion, is North, a Boxer Sport. The equally sour looking Saint Bernard is Sunny, who hails from the Grigsby Kennels here in Klamath Falls. Both are the property and early morning companions of the editor. Reason for their disgruntled expression is probably due to the fact that they had been fooling around for several hours in the mud of a duck marsh and were in a hurry to get home. Not hunting, just looking around.



OTTO M. BROWN, new superintendent of Crater Lake National Park, paid an informal call at the Herald and News shortly after arriving in Klamath County from Yellowstone National Park. He stated he was out of uniform "because Tom Williams took the official badge down to Santa Fe with him." A new superintendent's badge has been ordered for Brown.

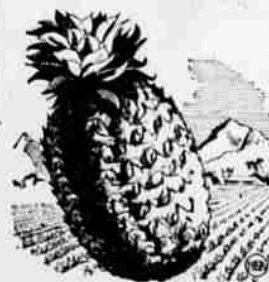
STOCKING UP

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont. (UPI)—Alexander MacDonald, 42, who has a farm, got three months in jail for stealing three pigs. MacDonald was previously convicted for the theft of a cow.

LOTS OF 'GAS'

NEW YORK (UPI)—A giant 100,000-ton supertanker can carry enough gasoline in one voyage to fill the tanks of 2,150,000 passenger cars, the American Petroleum Institute notes.

matter of FACT



The fruit of the pineapple plant (which was given its name because it somewhat resembles a pine cone) is really a group of tightly packed small fruits, each of which resembles a small apple. The hard outer shell corresponds to the calyxes at the ends of the apples. The central cone is the stem on which each individual small fruit is borne. Pineapples vary in weight from four to 20 pounds.

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LATEST TRAFFIC HAZARD

ST. ALBANS, Vt. (UPI)—University of Vermont student James Dimon was fined for causing a road accident when he reached for a piece of pizza while driving.