

Soran Plant Big Business In Poultry

Back in 1945 a beginning business, Soran's Klamath Poultry Farm, established to process poultry for local marketing, could handle up to 300 fowl a day. This year the plant, located on Boardman Avenue and locally owned, has been expanded to accommodate 1,440 birds per hour with room for additional expansion and speedier operation. Dressed poultry from the plant is now shipped to markets all over Oregon.

The plant, largest poultry processing business between Eugene and Sacramento, is owned by Stan Soran of Klamath Falls. It is the only such plant in Klamath County.

While Soran buys some poultry from individual producers, most of his fryer chickens are produced on contract in the Rogue River Valley and the Willamette Valley and shipped here for processing. He does very little custom killing for local customers, principally ranchers.

Transportation is in specially built trucks that can haul up to 5,000 birds.

Upon arrival they go to the killing shed, are scalded and de-feathered in specially built automatic equipment, eviscerated, washed, feet and heads are removed, pinned, the cleaned giblets placed in the body cavity and carcasses are placed in iced water, all within a matter of minutes. Birds travel to the operators on an endless chain.

After chilling they are removed to crates to be packed whole for shipping or go to the cutting tables to be cut up and packed in cartons, pan ready for housewives. All birds are state, city and Portland inspected. Shipment across state lines necessitates federal inspection.

Offal from the plant is washed, sacked and immediately frozen solid to be shipped to Portland to be used by Portland Products where it is cooked and mixed with proteins to be used for dog, cat and mink food.

At peak operations 28 people are employed, most of them women who stand during all operations. Most recent equipment added to the plant is a suction tank that operates similarly to a vacuum cleaner which removes lungs from the birds as they pass by on an endless chain. New and more efficient equipment is being added as business increases.

Timber Tops Area Income

With an average annual payroll of 15 million dollars the timber industry is one of Klamath County's foremost economy mainstays. Records of the state employment office in Klamath Falls show that a peak of 3,500 persons were employed in the timber industry in the county in 1960.

Logging, sawmill activity and remanufacturing processes provide the bulk of employment opportunity in the industry, it was explained.

The history of the industry shows a series of peaks and declines.

The lumbering industry in Klamath County dates from about 1863 when the United States Army set up the county's first sawmill near Fort Klamath to cut lumber for the Klamath Indians.

During the next four decades, a considerable number of sawmills were built in the Keno, Linkville (later to become Klamath Falls) and Bonanza districts. Those early mills were sash mills, or up-and-down, and were water-driven.

The first decade following 1900 saw a number of small circular sawmills, powered by steam, operated in the vicinity of Keno and Klamath Falls; the second decade saw several large-capacity hand and circular mills built north of Klamath Falls on Upper Klamath Lake, and near Chilquim in the Indian Reservation. Construction of larger mills continued during the early 1920s by which time annual production of lumber is estimated to have been between 200 and 250 million board feet.

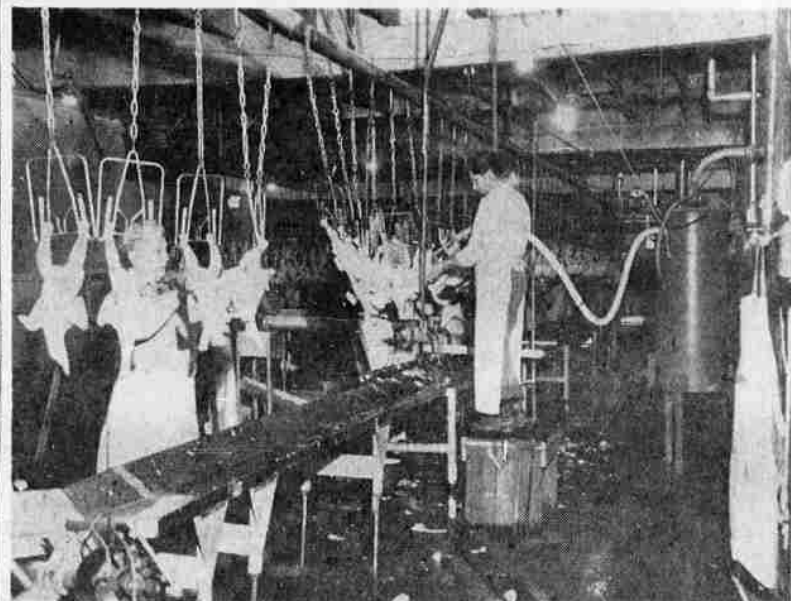
The big impetus came, however, in 1926 with development of better rail outlets. That year the Naton cutoff over the Cascade Range in the northwestern part of the county was completed and made the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Later the Great Northern Railroad extended its line south from Bend to Chemult. Next came completion of the Alturas cutoff in 1929, which gave the SP a connection at Reno, with its main east-west line.

Completion in 1929 of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company's large, modern mill, with its four double-cutting band headrigs and a gang saw, greatly increased the total sawmill capacity in the county.

Lumber manufacture has been the big forest industry of the county. Nearly all of the larger mills, however, have operated as factories in connection with lumber manufacture and the volume of box material produced has been great.



KLAMATH COUNTY poultry producers raise no fryer chickens on a commercial basis. Birds processed at the Klamath Poultry Farm, 3229 Boardman Avenue, are imported from the Rogue River and Willamette valleys by the thousands. They are transported by trucks, 3,000 to 5,000 to the load. Here, crates are being removed from trucks. Chickens go at once to killing room.



NEW TECHNIQUES are being developed rapidly to speed up processing of poultry from producer to consumer. One of the most recent is the water vacuum being operated by Margie Davis, right, to mechanically remove lungs from fryer chickens being dressed. Left is Sarah Devine who is "pinning."



For The Growing Klamath Potato Market

Here at the Wolff Ranch the basin's No. 1 vegetable is processed by the most modern methods for distribution in the west coast's best super markets. Gentle handling and cleaning by water and conveyor belts move the potatoes in a continuous flow from cellar to packaging. Each potato is carefully inspected and graded by skilled workmen into better than 13 different brands and grades.



Above is a picture of part of the modern sorting machinery now in use. The very latest in processing machinery, plus new packaging and marketing techniques have helped the Wolff Ranch grow with the great Klamath Basin. We will continue to keep pace with tomorrow!

WOLFF RANCH

Chiloquin, Oregon

Historians Remember Tide, Times Of White Lake City

(Reprinted from News and Herald Jan. 30, 1937)

White Lake City—boom town of the Klamath Basin in 1905 and '06—was served by one of the most picturesque weeklies of early newspaper history in southern Oregon, the White Lake Times.

Although the newspaper was started before the town itself, and was published as job work in the old Republican plant in Klamath Falls, the Times was moved into its new location in White Lake City early in 1905, as soon as a few buildings were completed and settlers began to arrive.

Hopes of Greatness

White Lake City in its hey-day boasted 200 inhabitants, all of whom expected their village to become an important metropolis. The town consisted of a bank, a restaurant, furniture and hardware store, general merchandise store and a millinery shop, as well as several other business houses and a number of homes.

E. B. "Bert" Hall at that time was in the real estate business, and sold lots in White Lake City. Believing in it himself, he built a \$5,000 building and, incidentally, was the owner and publisher of the White Lake Times.

Vance Hutchins, colorful figure in Klamath newspaper history, was the managing editor, chief editorial writer, type setter, pressman and general factotum of The Times.

Though the weekly had only a short life, about a year to be exact, it was a vital factor in the growth of the mushroom town of White Lake City, and had a circulation of more than 900. Subscribers were scattered over the entire Klamath Basin for, at that

TUBE USE RISES

NEW YORK (UPI)—Cosmetics now represent 11 per cent of the market for collapsible metal tubes which last year set a record of more than 1,150,000,000 tubes used for toothpaste, drugs, shaving cream, food and household and industrial products, according to the Collapsible Tube Manufacturers Council.

About 150 million clay flower pots are produced each year in the United States.

time, the White Lake Times was the only newspaper published outside of Klamath Falls. It was entered as second-class matter every week in the Merrill post office, and was eagerly awaited by all its readers.

In January 1905, Hall sent "Hutch" to Portland to purchase equipment to be installed in The Times plant in White Lake City. The editor returned with an old Army press and a varied assortment of type.

Work By Hand

All the work was done by hand from writing editorials and news to the setting of type and running the press.

While "Hutch" held down the office and wrote his editorials which, by the way, were quoted in farm papers all over the United States, Bert was out and about selling real estate, "scooping" news and soliciting advertising all over the country.

One of "Hutch's" stories which

brought much publicity to the Klamath Basin was about a prize mule bred by N. S. Merrill, founder of the town by the same name.

This mule was a huge animal, and the editor of The Times ran a news item telling the advantages of this country for stock raising, and giving Merrill's mule as an example, declaring it to be the largest animal of its age and breed in the United States.

Not long afterward a letter arrived from a Florida editor saying: "You fellows are all d—s, we raise larger mules in Florida than an Oregonian could imagine."

Hutch published the letter, and reiterated that Merrill's mule was a champion. A long controversy followed, and eventually the argument found its way into "Home and Fireside," nationally read rural magazine.

The result was that the Klam-

ath Basin mule was submitted to thorough weighing and measuring processes, and sure enough, he took all prizes, confirming the judgment of Editor Hutchins.

According to recollections of the old-timers, White Lake City was started by three Oklahoma townsfolk promoters, who had hoped to build their Oregon town on the Klamath Indian reservation, which seemed likely to open for settlement about that time. The reservation plan fell through, however, so 250 acres of land were purchased from the Charlie Armstrong ranch on Lower Klamath Lake, and White Lake City was platted.

Lots For Same Price
All lots were sold for the same price, about \$15, and salesmen peddled the property all over the East and Midwest. Two lots out of each block were reserved for the land promotion company, and later a drawing was held and early days.

White Lake City remained a ghost town for many years, but finally all the buildings were torn down and the lumber hauled away, so that now not even a stone marks the site of the boom town of early days.

HERALD AND NEWS, Klamath Falls, Ore.

the lots apportioned to their owners. At that time it seemed probable that the McCloud railroad would be routed through White Lake City, but with the purchase of the Weed logging road by E. H. Harriman, and the resulting change in right-of-way, the White Lake City bubble burst, the new town failed, and the settlers eventually left.

The good old White Lake Times folded up too, and according to Hall was sold to N. S. Merrill of mule notoriety. The plant was moved to Merrill and the name changed to the Merrill Record, under which name it is published today.

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SORAN'S KLAMATH POULTRY FARM

Something to Crow About!



Oregon Grown FRYERS

Naturally Fresher!

We've progressed with the Basin and we're proud of our progress! Truly a local industry, Soran's present processing plant was built in 1948 and employed 12 people. Over 60 are now employed and 11 trucks operate in the pick-up of live birds and the distribution of the finished product; over a million dollars is the annual gross at present.

Soran's buys all local and Rogue Valley chickens available, but has to make outside purchases from Bend, Redmond and Eugene to supply the markets in Klamath Falls, Lakeview, Ashland, Medford, Grants Pass, Roseburg, Cave Junction, Brookings and Port Orford. Trucks make delivery to the Medford-Grants Pass area daily; to the Lakeview area twice a week, and of course local store deliveries daily or more often if necessary.

From sanitation and production capacity standpoints, Soran's is the only commercial plant of its kind between Salem and Stockton.



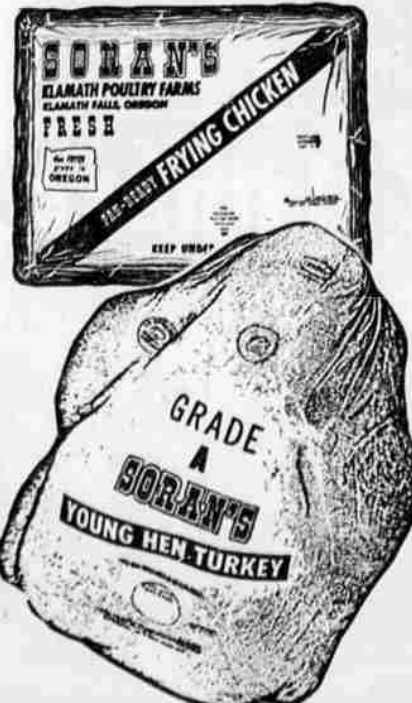
Processing over 1,250,000 chickens and 40,000 turkeys a year, the Soran operation, located at 3229 Boardman is capable of handling twice the present production... designed to take care of a predicted 50% increase in the population of Southern Oregon in the next 5 years. Soran Poultry Farm distributes only in Southern Oregon, and sell practically every major store in the area.



Here's the production line processing at Soran's! After processing, every fryer is carefully inspected and then packed the Soran way. There's no better, cleaner fryer on the market. They just love to be eaten!



Pat Soran, plant manager, shows off a tray of Soran's Fryers... Oregon grown, tray packed and ready for the pan. A handsome package... and the BEST fryers!



Look for the Soran "Grown in Oregon" label when you visit your grocer; it's your assurance of the finest poultry produced! Contracts with the poultry growers are negotiated for a year in advance — specifying the type of bird, Cornish Cross, Nichols 108, etc., type of feed to be used, weight, date of delivery and other controls that insure top quality and a steady supply of fryers. Fowl are processed every week from local egg producers.

In the turkey field, Soran processes only the Hart-Schneider strain from Medford. These are recognized all over the world as a leading turkey strain and sell for premium prices in Eastern markets; they sell locally at the going market price! While fresh frozen poultry plays an important part in Soran's production, 80% of the output is sold fresh... so, look for the Soran label, it's your guarantee of quality!

SORAN'S KLAMATH POULTRY FARM

3229 Boardman

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