



PLAN CONVENTION — These women met recently at Rickfalls Restaurant to finalize plans for the annual State Soil Conservation Meeting to be held in Klamath Falls Nov. 9-10-11 at the Willard Hotel. Left to right are Mrs. Lloyd Ross, Mrs. Gene Cox, Mrs. Leon Andrieu, Mrs. Robert Embree, Mrs. Taylor High, Mrs. Lloyd Gift, Mrs. Harold Williams, and Mrs. Russell Walsh.

Kennedy Administration Prepares Stand On Marketing Order Plans

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Kennedy Administration is ready to ask Congress to authorize federal marketing orders or other new farm programs for any farm commodity.

But the first move will have to come from farmers producing the commodity.

That summary of the way the administration feels about the new marketing programs was issued by Assistant Agriculture Secretary James T. Ralph.

Ralph spelled out the administration stand last week in a speech to agriculture department employees at York, Pa.

He pointed to a section of the 1961 omnibus farm act under which farm groups could ask the department to appoint a commodity committee to advise on new legislation or administrative programs.

Congress did not say it would provide any new authority, Ralph said, but it did set up a plan under which farm commodity groups could begin the process of preparing new proposals.

"The door is wide open," he said. "We are prepared to consider any request received from a representative commodity group."

Another step in a growing cooperative program to find new overseas customers for American farm products will be taken soon in Europe.

The occasion will be the Nov. 10 opening of a 10-day United States food fair at Hamburg, Germany. It will be the largest overseas exhibit of American food products ever presented and the first government food exhibition to include private, commercial exhibitors on a large scale.

The fair is part of the market expansion program in which the government co-operates with private industry.

Agriculture Secretary Orville L. Freeman will open the fair, which is being sponsored by the Agriculture Department and many of the nation's food and agricultural industries.

More than 1,500 American food products will be on display for European consumers, retailers and wholesale food dealers.

A spreading tobacco disease in Europe may produce more overseas orders for American tobacco.

The disease, called blue mold, already sharply reduced production in some major European tobacco growing areas, especially in Italy and West Germany. A fear of this fungus disease has reduced plantings in some other European areas.

Reduced production in Europe means rising imports to that area which already is the world's biggest import market for tobacco. The most important suppliers for the European import trade are the United States and Rhodesia.

A committee of turkey producers last week took the first step toward adoption of a federal marketing order. The program could involve controls on handlers of turkeys and turkey hatching eggs to stabilize markets and improve prices.

It is not likely, however, to take effect before sometime in early 1962, even assuming that a marketing program is approved by the Agriculture Department and by turkey producers.

In the meantime, government economists believe that turkey growers are facing several months of low prices.

Tips For Home Gardeners

Gladiolus corms or "bulbs" should be dug now. The tops should be cut back about one inch above the newly formed bulb. Quick drying in a warm place with plenty of air circulation for several days will remove excess moisture and give better storage. Clean off the old corms and the roots after they have dried and store the new corms in shallow trays or mesh bags in cool, dry places where they will not freeze. Heat during storage such as found next to furnaces will destroy the new corms with excessive drying and fungus rot.

Squash and pumpkins keep very well if gathered and brought into proper storage after the leaves have been frosted off and before extreme low temperatures damage them. Squash and pumpkins should be brought into well ventilated rooms and held under these conditions where they will not freeze during the winter. Storage should be in dry areas and not in damp cellars. Careful handling is important so they will not bruise, for any damage spot will be a place for disease to start.

Dahlia tubers should be dug at the first opportunity since the tops have been killed back by frost. Tubs should be cut within two or three inches of the group of tubers. Allow them to dry so most of the soil will come off easily. Store in dry peat moss, sawdust fall root systems to give better tubers. Warm storage on dahlia tubers, like potatoes, cause both rot and winter sprouting.

Spring flowering beds should be planted during October and early November. These bulbs must be in the ground in the fall to produce fall root systems to give etier blossoms in the spring. Spring planted bulbs quite often will not bloom and will be unsatisfactory in plant production. Bulbs are usually planted two or three times their diameter in depth in the soil. Excellent varieties in qualities of fall planting bulbs are in the garden supply stores at this time.

Fall planting of nursery stock and ornamentals is a desirable time in Klamath County if done during the proper conditions. Deciduous trees should not be moved before they have reached dormancy but transplanting is successful in November before the ground has frozen solid. Nursery stock from suppliers that is grown in containers may be moved at any time satisfactorily. Fall planting has definite advantages and should be considered as part of your gardening program. Excellent varieties are available that are acclimated to Klamath County conditions.

Fall spraying with micronized copper on the oriental varieties of arborvitae will help control the arborvitae fungus disease that has increased in Klamath County. Two sprays about three weeks apart are necessary. October is the best month in Klamath County to control this disease, as sprays in the spring and summer are ineffective.

Alsike Clover Forecast Shows 40 Per Cent Drop Since 1960

By WALT JENDRZEJEWSKI
County Extension Agent

This year's U.S. crop of alsike clover is forecast at 2,836,000 pounds, 40 per cent below a year earlier and 74 per cent less than the 1930-39 average. The current crop is the smallest of record and extends the downward trend in production to four consecutive years.

The largest declines occurred in Minnesota and California, down 71 and 70 per cent, respectively. Lesser declines are forecast for Idaho, down 25 per cent; Illinois, down 17 per cent; and Oregon, down 16 per cent.

Droughty conditions in Minnesota, low prices offered growers for seed, a large carryover and competition from imported seed were given as the primary reasons for the declines this year. Because of these, and other factors, growers harvested fewer acres than last year. Yields, however, were down only slightly.

Oregon's 1961 production of alsike clover seed is forecast at 935,000 pounds, down 16 per cent from last year, and only 30 per cent of average, according to the Oregon Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The reduced production results from a 27 per cent drop in acreage this year bringing indicated average for harvest down to 2,200 acres compared with 3,000 acres in 1960 and an average of 8,000 acres. The estimated 1961 yield of 425 pounds per acre compares with 370 pounds last year, and an average yield of 390 pounds.

State Rules Milk Price Adjustment

Adjustments in producer milk prices in two western Oregon areas, retention of present prices in two other areas and a denial of a distributor petition to loosen regulations that limit milk check deductions are contained in five orders issued Oct. 5 and 6 by the state department of agriculture.

The orders are result of hearings held last month in Eugene, Roseburg, Coos Bay, Medford and Salem by Kenneth W. Sawyer, producer milk stabilization administrator.

Here is what the orders do:

1. Maintain the Portland-Salem area minimum price to producers at \$5.80. This is the figure established after June hearings and is 17 cents below the price which prevailed prior to the now historic April break of \$1.12 on the Portland market.
2. Adjust the Corvallis-Eugene-Roseburg price downward from \$6.09 to \$5.92 to restore the free market relationship between the price in this area and the Portland-Salem price.
3. Adjust the Coos Bay market price downward from \$6.44 to \$6.20, with butterfat differential unchanged. The Coos Bay order recognizes a "location adjustment" and narrows by seven cents (from 35 to 28 cents) the present margin between Eugene and Coos Bay markets.
4. Maintain the Medford-Grants Pass area producer price at \$6.23—the same as at the time of June hearings. This is about 10 cents under the price prior to the Portland break.
5. Refuse to grant distributors more deductions than were allowed in regulations drawn up under the act. This holds distributor deductible pooling charges to three cents per hundred pounds and prohibits deductions from producers for normal costs of doing business, such as quality control, advertising and similar assessments which prevailed in the past. The department also held to the wording of the law that the two-cent fee for administrative costs must be paid by distributors.

Bureaus Set Hospitality Date Plans

County Farm Bureaus across the state of Oregon have set Sunday, Oct. 29, as Farm Hospitality Day, a statewide attempt to show townspeople more about the modern farm life. Hundreds of town families from across the state will be invited to spend a day on a farm as guests of a farm family.

It is likely the guests will find that the modern day farm is a little different from the James Whitcomb Riley farm of days gone by. While today's farm dinner may be as expansive as the farm dinners of yesteryear, the guests will find that a great deal of the food served comes from the supermarket.

On many farms the guests may notice the absence of farm animals, since the specialized day of agriculture finds the farm operation devoted to perhaps one or two crops done on a highly skilled and highly professional basis. Guests will find that farm life is speeded up considerably and that the modern-day farmer takes part in many of the same affairs of the community with which the townspeople may be associated.

The entire program is a project of the Oregon Farm Bureau women and is a completely spontaneous suggestion to members of county Farm Bureaus to make this a special day to greet and to meet some of their friends from the city.

Fresno Wins PIL Judging

PORTLAND (AP) — A co-ed helped Fresno State College capture the intercollegiate livestock judging competition at the Pacific International Livestock Exposition Sunday. Karen McKay, a junior, was first in Angus judging and was second overall.

The University of Idaho team placed second and Oregon State third.

Washington State won the cattle judging division, Brigham Young University both thoroughbred horse and hog divisions, Oregon State the sheep division, and California Polytechnic the quarter-horse division.

In 4-H livestock judging, Payette County, Idaho, was first; Washington County, Idaho, second, and Multnomah County Ore., third. The Snohomish County Wash. team was first in 4-H dairy judging.

This fine Guernsey bull was a sire by Fleming This bull's sire was Wandamere Auburn's Douglas and its dam was Chuckant Phyllis, that posted an official production record of 13,747 pounds of milk and 776 pounds of fat.

Guernsey Bull Resummarized

PETERBOROUGH, N.H.—Wandamere Douglas Performer, registered Guernsey bull, owned by M. C. Fleming, Boring, Ore., and Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Hobson, Klamath Falls, has become a Resummarized Sire, according to the American Guernsey Cattle Club. "Performer," now has 30 daughters with 37 official production records. Their average production is 8,984 pounds of milk and 466 pounds of fat, when converted to a twice-daily milking, 305-day, mature equivalent basis.

Venison Cuts

Cut venison steaks an inch to an inch-and-a-half thick to retain more of juicy succulent flavor, advises Andy Landforce, Oregon State University Extension wildlife management specialist.

Juices in venison do not come from fat within the meat but from moisture within the tissues. When steaks are cut thick, more of the natural juices are kept making more tender, flavorful venison on the table.



FUTURE HOMEMAKERS — This large group of more than 240 members of the Southern District, Future Homemakers of America, convened Saturday at KUHS for its annual fall convale. Members welcomed by Karen Ramey, KUHS junior, chairman of the KU chapter and district chairman, Civil Defense provided the main discussion topic. The day's topic was "Are You Ready?"

FARM REVIEW AND FORECAST

HERALD AND NEWS, Klamath Falls, Ore. Tuesday, October 17, 1961 Page 5

Plans To Alter Grain Service Fees To Be Subject Of November Meets

Proposals to adjust some of the service fees entailed in the inspection, grading and weighing operations of the grain division of the state department of agriculture will come before two public hearings in November. Any increases would be effective Jan. 1.

The first hearing will be held Nov. 1 at 2 o'clock p.m. in the grain division office, 606 S. E. Ninth Avenue, Portland.

The second hearing is scheduled for Nov. 8 at 7:30 p.m. at the Recreation Building, Merrill.

T. Ralph Harry, grain division chief, says the proposed increases are in order to keep services of the self-sustaining activity "in the black."

Proposals include:

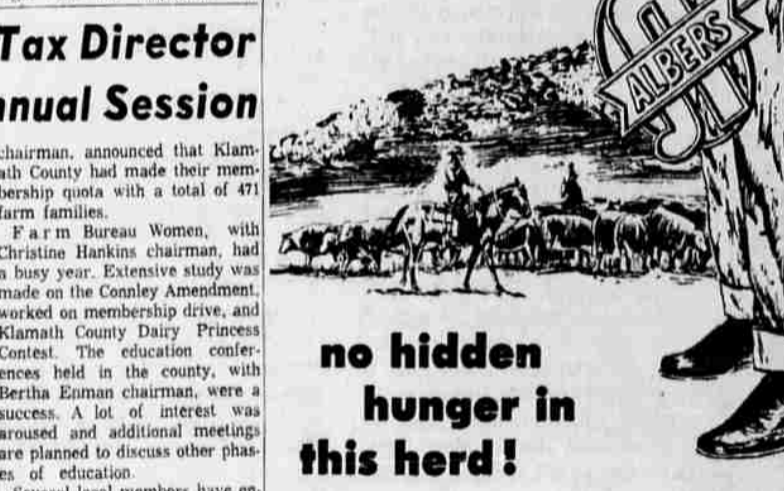
- A raise of 60 cents to \$3.60 in the hourly labor rate for the straight standby time at Portland.
- An increase of \$1.50 to \$3 for protein analysis of a complete lot of export grain. A \$3 fee is proposed for the new sedimentation test.
- A two-cent per ton increase to eight cents for inspecting and weighing export cargoes of 1,500 tons or less and a one cent increase to five cents for weight only.

Other proposals:

- Weighting railroad cars of grain, \$2.75; inspection of railroad cars or trucks on special order, up 50 cents to \$3; inspection of rail cars on hold track or at plants, up 25 cents to \$1.75; large inspection and weighing, up one cent to seven cents per ton; copies of certificates, up 10 cents to 35 cents.
- Other proposals: Condition inspection of ships, minimum charge up \$10 to \$25; per ton inspection of beans, peas, lentils in bulk, down 20 cents a ton to 10 cents.
- No change is proposed in the fee schedule for division services at Pendleton.
- At Merrill, the proposal is to raise the grade certificate for

Copies of the proposed fee schedule are available from the department grain division headquarters in Portland. This is the second presentation this year on proposed changes in this set of fees; no action was taken following the earlier hearing.

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