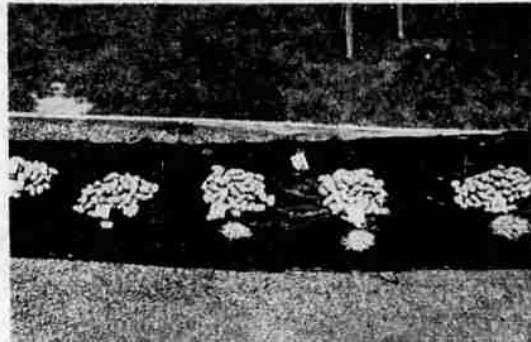




**VARIATION** — These five piles of potatoes show variation in sprouting under high air flow, controlled temperatures and humidity. Piles were taken from five different bins. Pile "A" was sealed with no ventilation; pile "E" under 0.18 cubic feet per minute air per bushel flow; bin "B", 0.59 cfm/bu; bin "F", 1.75 cfm/bu; bin "D", 3.07 cfm/bu, showing almost no sprouts or roots. These results were determined on May 20.



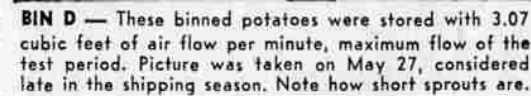
**A DIFFERENCE** — Mesh bags of potatoes taken out of storage show variation in rooting on May 20. Bags, reading from left to right, were kept under varying degrees of temperature with bag at left under higher air flow showing almost no sign of sprouting.



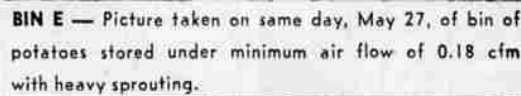
**LATER** — Here are piles of sprouts taken from same sacks one week later showing rapid growth.



**MORE EVIDENCE** — Picture shows amount of sprouts taken from five bags in above picture of mesh bags of potatoes. Pile of potatoes at left, stored under high air circulation, shows no sprouts. Others to the right indicate lower temperatures that increase sprout growth.



**BIN D** — These binned potatoes were stored with 3.07 cubic feet of air flow per minute, maximum flow of the test period. Picture was taken on May 27, considered late in the shipping season. Note how short sprouts are.



**BIN E** — Picture taken on same day, May 27, of bin of potatoes stored under minimum air flow of 0.18 cfm with heavy sprouting.

## Potato Sprout Study Currently Underway

TULELAKE — The control of sprout and root formation in potatoes in common storage has been under research for some time at the Tulelake University of California Field Station.

Burton J. Hoyle, superintendent, who conducted the research, with the University of California Division of Agricultural Sciences, hailed the results of the experiments as one of the most encouraging developments in the potato production industry in many years.

The study, which involved the use of metered air, in excess of 1 1/2-cubic feet of air flow per minute, temperatures near 40 degrees, and 85 per cent humidity, has determined that the marketable life of potatoes in cellars can be extended up to six weeks.

In the past, most common storage facilities have used the envelope type of ventilation permitting air to circulate around and over the tops of the piles. With this method by mid-April or May 1, objectionable sprouts and roots had made further marketing impossible.

The higher, controlled use of air flow retards the formation of stem and root, decreases the chipping color and reduces the number of sprouts, Hoyle pointed out. Use of chemicals to control sprouting can run as high as 28 cents per hundredweight while the controlled air-temperature control would greatly minimize cost.

Fans during the experiment were operated only 28 per cent of the time from Oct. 25 until May 20. Humidity was consistently maintained near 85 per cent and floors of bins in the potato cellars were raised to permit discharge of air into this space to permit it to raise through the bin.

The high rate of air flow apparently had no appreciable effect on moisture content. Shriveling and weight loss was more apparent, Hoyle said, in potatoes remaining under lower air flow, with high amount of sprouts. Weight loss remained essentially the same for all air flow rates until mid-April when the buds started to break. By May 30 the weight loss at the higher air rates was slightly over five per cent where the low rate was employed. Combined weight loss from the two factors was uniform with all treatments averaging about six per cent.

Hoyle further found that the presence of stem end browning was lessened in high ventilated bins. Until mid-April potatoes in all bins under study remained about the same and budding started equally. From that time differences developed with retardation then showing the effect of the higher air flow rate. Until mid-April no moisture accumulated in any of the bins, the moisture accumulation associated with the post budding period, apparently having been carried off by the higher air flow.

Although sprouting eventually became nearly as long under high flow of air as under lower air by July 12, rooting did not. On July 12 the potatoes were easily removed from the bins under a high flow, since few roots bound them together. By contrast, bins under the lower flow were a solid mass of damp potatoes with long roots and tops binding the tubers together.

The Tulelake experiments are believed to be the first of the kind conducted in the Klamath Basin for control of sprouting and rooting with high air flow.

Order blanks for seedling forest trees are available at the county extension office on the second floor of the post office building. These seedling trees are produced and shipped from the State Forest Nursery in Oregon. These trees are for the purpose of windbreaks around farms and farm homes, planting for Christmas trees farm production. Broadleaf trees for windbreak available for Black Locust, Caragana, Green Ash, Russian Olive and Chinese Elm. Conifer trees for windbreak purposes include Scotch Pine, Austrian Pine, Inense Cedar, Chinese Arborvitae, and Rocky Mountain Juniper.

For private ownership, reforestation and Christmas tree farm production: Douglas Fir, Ponderosa Pine, Scotch Pine, Lodgepole, the true fir and Norway Spruce are available from the state nursery.

Orders for these trees should be placed now for future shipment. Whether for fall or spring planting, the orders should be entered at the State Forest Nursery at this time.

The county extension office in the post office building has the order blanks and the explanation leaflet accompanying the blanks.

Wheat stocks in the Pacific Northwest has gone down this year and prices have gone up, the State Crop and Livestock Reporting Service said Tuesday.

Wheat storage in Washington, Oregon and Northern Idaho as of Oct. 1 totaled 107,838,000 bushels, the service reported. That's 29 per cent less than a year earlier and the smallest total since Oct. 1, 1949.

Washington State's storage total of 66,024,000 bushels is 29 per cent less than a year ago. Oregon stocks of 35,357,000 bushels is down 28 per cent and North Idaho's 6,477,000 bushels is 35 per cent less than a year ago.

Meanwhile, "prices, with the exception of hard red winter wheat, were the highest in four years" as of Oct. 1, the service said.

For the most part, this is because of "smaller carryover stocks of old wheat on July 1, higher support rates for the 1962 crop and the reduced 1961 production," the service reported.

As an example, the service said No. 1 soft white wheat recently sold for \$2.13 a bushel. This was 13 cents higher than a year ago and 29 cents above the effective support rate for the 1961 crop wheat.



**WILL GUIDE** — New officers of the Klamath Cattlemen's Association were named for 1961-62 during the annual meeting at the Klamath County Fairgrounds. Left to right are Ray Petersen, Klamath County agricultural agent, secretary; Alvin Cheyne, president; and Al Haselbacher, treasurer. Norman Jacob, vice president was not present.

## FARM REVIEW AND FORECAST

HERALD AND NEWS, Klamath Falls, Ore. Tuesday, November 7, 1961 PAGE-7

## FHA Loan Details Outlined

William S. Tubach, chairman of the Klamath County Farmers Home Administration Committee, along with Milburn G. Burk from Klamath County and Erwin O. Abramson and Roy E. Peterson from Lake County, other committee members, attended a meeting here Oct. 17. The Agricultural Act of 1961 has made many improvements in agricultural credit services. These changes were discussed in detail by Walter L. White, real estate loan officer, and James S. Cody, area supervisor.

A farmer can now borrow up to \$35,000 for farm and home operating credit. The increase in loan limits reflects a growing need for additional capital to carry on an efficient farming operation. Farmers can obtain long term loans to buy, enlarge or improve their farms. Refinancing of debts is also possible when the total indebtedness on the farm does not exceed \$60,000.

Each loan is accompanied by technical assistance in farm and financial management. Rural communities as well as farmers can benefit from the recent legislation. Private corporations, operating on a non-profit basis, municipalities and political subdivisions, irrigation districts, drainage districts, flood control districts and soil conservation districts, as well as individual farmers, can obtain long term loans for facilities directly related to soil conservation, water conservation, development, use and control or drainage.

A home loan program is now available to thousands of rural families. Long-term rural housing loans are limited to farm tracts and to owners of non-farm tracts in rural areas and small rural communities with populations of not more than 2,500. This credit may be extended to construct, improve or repair homes and related facilities, or farm service buildings, or to provide water for farmstead and household use.

The Farmers Home Administration does not compete with regular commercial lenders. Applicants must be unable to get credit they need at reasonable terms from other sources.

Bruce Stewart is the local Farmers Home Administration county supervisor. His office is located in room 308 Post Office Building, Klamath Falls. Farmers wishing additional information can see him on his regular office day, Monday of each week.

## Brand Law Revise Eyed

The Klamath Cattlemen's Association meeting last week prepared several resolutions to be considered at the Oregon Cattlemen's convention in Pendleton Nov. 9-11 and elected officers for the coming year.

The group continues to urge revision of the brand laws to require brand inspection of all branded cattle whenever there is a change of ownership. At present in Oregon, only cattle moving to slaughter, across state lines, or through sale yards, are brand inspected. The practice encourages cattle rustling and places the cost of brand inspection on a few operators.

The association also favors a review of the cattle theft prevention code of the state to insure convictions in theft cases and went on record as favoring the granting of grazing permits on public lands as in the past, based on commensurate property, prior use, and the basing of fees on live stock prices.

Still another resolution endorses the creation of a recreation and public relations committee of the Oregon Cattlemen's Association to settle problems arising from increased pressure for hunting and fishing on private lands. Klamath County Cou Belles met the same day and a joint buffet dinner in the Winema Hotel concluded the annual meeting.

## Use Of Wool Reflects Dip

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Agriculture Department reports that domestic use of wool this year was about 7 per cent less than last year and 3 per cent less than the annual average for the years 1955 to 1958.

The reduction was said to reflect a decline in imports of woolen products and less mill use of carpet wool.

The department said prices received by growers for short wool in the early months of the current marketing season were below those of a year earlier, but have been higher since August.

It said prices can be expected to be slightly higher than a year ago during the remainder of the 1961 marketing season.

CUMULATIVE FIGURES THRU October 27, 1961	Ore.-Calif.		Washington		Idaho-Ore.		Ban.Louis-Cal.		Wyo. Colo.		Red River		Maine		Total 6 Areas	
	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960
1. Fresh Market	603	862	7245	7408	5545	5732	880	955	100	208	2243	3740	16617	18905	12870	14667
2. By Variety																
U. S. 1	1090	981	1262	1185	1128	1288	1528	1852	1707	4093	1975	2222	9063	6067	29507	33572
U. S. 2	1593	1845	10508	10893	5873	7030	2108	2811	3807	4301	4218	6599	21386	24094	9063	6067
U. S. 3	1417	1440	4054	2243	4731	4922	2107	2478	2370	2776	2216	4265	1970	2273	1088	1138
U. S. Com'l.	275	405	1935	2514	1054	990	102	85	1437	1525	258	468	1744	1966	1088	1138
Mixed	1593	1845	10508	10893	5873	7030	2108	2811	3807	4301	4218	6599	21386	24094	9063	6067
3. By Variety																
Reds	57	66	402	400	215	229	1749	2047	1570	1730	2318	4034	6331	8526	6528	6055
Whites	171	171	848	1372	158	402	187	236	1249	1371	1885	2563	1179	17930	1492	1061
Russets	1455	1558	9258	9121	4991	5338	472	531	958	1200	15	82	1492	1061	29507	33572
Mixed	1593	1845	10508	10893	5873	7030	2108	2811	3807	4301	4218	6599	21386	24094	9063	6067
4. Other Outlets																
1. Seed	88	125	5	31									428	641	41	31
2. Export	51	97	1956	1043	7837	8588			19	11			9873	9739		
3. Food Processing																
4. Non-Food																
Starch			61	1767	1425	475	452				524	524	2766	2462		
Livestock Feed	405	529	4346	2522	277	854	803	918	852	1335	93	1500	7582	6888	40608	37741
Total	(318)	(336)	(445)	(262)	(576)	(585)	(255)	(255)	(196)	(244)	(185)	(185)	(428)	(576)		
TOTAL DISPOSITION	2437	2757	18613	16044	12784	16205	3211	3752	4622	5655	5131	8197	90113	53311		

## Farm Prices Decline, Costs Rise

By GAYLORD P. GODWIN United Press International WASHINGTON (UPI) — Farm prices dropped nearly 1 per cent in the month ended Oct. 15 and averaged about one-half of 1 per cent below those of a year earlier, the Agriculture Department reported Tuesday.

Primarily responsible for the decline were lower prices for most fruits, hogs, lettuce, and potatoes. Partially offsetting increases were reported for milk, cotton, and eggs.

Farm costs were about the same in mid-October as in mid-September. Costs were about 2 per cent higher than a year ago.

The decline in prices received was too slight to disturb the parity ratio which remained at 80 per cent, the same as in mid-September. The ratio a year ago was 81 per cent. Parity is the price needed to put the value of commodities sold by farmers on a par with the cost of things they must buy—theoretically a fair return for their products.

Price Index The mid-October index of prices received stood at 240 per cent of the 1910-14 base period, compared with 242 per cent in mid-September and 241 per cent in mid-October a year ago.

The index of prices paid was 301 per cent of the base period, unchanged from the previous month. A year ago the index was 296 per cent.

Average hog prices in mid-October were \$15.40 per hundredweight, off \$1.10 from the previous month and off 30 cents from mid-October last year.

Average beef cattle prices for the month were \$20.10 per hundredweight, down 10 cents from mid-September, but up \$1.10 from mid-October last year.

Average corn prices of \$1.02 per bushel were off 2 cents from mid-September but up almost 3 cents from mid-October a year ago.

Henry Agard Wallace waxed nostalgic today in a speech before the graduate school at the Agriculture Department. The speech was one of a series scheduled during the centennial year of the department's establishment.

Even though Wallace was Vice President and a one-time candidate for President, he indicated that his most enjoyable occupation was that of Secretary of Agriculture during the first eight years of the Roosevelt Administration.

Close Contact Wallace has been in close contact with the department for more than 50 years. He was a friend of James Wilson, who became secretary during the McKinley Administration and served for 16 years. Wallace's father was secretary during the Harding Administration.

Wallace said when he visited the department in 1913 he became convinced in the belief that "scientific curiosity is one of the most precious of all assets." He said that few organizations have been so alive with scientific curiosity as the department over the 100 years of its existence.

Wallace initiated the ever-normal granary program in 1938 to insure adequate supplies without glut or shortages. He noted that it provided crucial supplies to meet world-wide needs during World War II and the postwar food crisis. He is convinced the same program is applicable today.

"The ever-normal granary idea appeals to me as an idea that has relevance today and one that could be utilized in meeting our obligations to the free world," Wallace said. He did not go into details of how the program would work on a world-wide scale.

## Cattlemen Meet Slates List Of Top Speakers

Irvin Mann Jr., Stanfield, announced this week that six livestock industry leaders and government officials will address Oregon cattlemen and Cow Belles meeting in Pendleton Nov. 8-11 at their 49th annual convention. Mann is president of the Oregon Cattlemen's Association.

Heading the list of out-of-state speakers is Luther T. Hoffman, assistant director, operating services, Bureau of Land Management, Department of Interior, Washington, D.C. Hoffman will arrive in Pendleton on the 8th and remain for the entire convention. He will speak Friday morning at 11 o'clock.

Fred Dressler, Gardnerville, Nev., president of the American National Cattlemen's Association, will address the combined meeting on Friday morning at 10 o'clock, discussing many of the problems facing the industry today.

Immediately following the address by Gov. Mark Hatfield, the group will hear an important speech by Brunell Christensen, Likely, Calif., president of the Regional Beef Council.

Other speakers include Bill Southworth, Salem, Ore., assistant state director of agriculture for Animal Industry; Dick Richards, manager of the Pacific International Livestock Exposition in Portland and panel discussion members Dr. J. C. Miller, Corvallis; A. Duffie, Olathe, Kansas; Buck Gregory, Portland; Jiggs Fisk, Enterprise, Ore.; and Brent Horn, Hermiston, Ore.

According to Steve Thompson, Pendleton, chairman of the reservation and pre-registration committee, Pendleton's hotels and motels are rapidly filling and pre-registrations have now reached nearly 400 from 61 towns in nine states.

The convention opens Wednesday, Nov. 8, with registration and committee meetings and closes Saturday with the final general session including election of officers and selection of the convention city for 1962.

## Wheat Stock Shows Drop

SEATTLE (AP)—The amount of wheat stocked in the Pacific Northwest has gone down this year and prices have gone up, the State Crop and Livestock Reporting Service said Tuesday.

Wheat storage in Washington, Oregon and Northern Idaho as of Oct. 1 totaled 107,838,000 bushels, the service reported. That's 29 per cent less than a year earlier and the smallest total since Oct. 1, 1949.

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Meanwhile, "prices, with the exception of hard red winter wheat, were the highest in four years" as of Oct. 1, the service said.

For the most part, this is because of "smaller carryover stocks of old wheat on July 1, higher support rates for the 1962 crop and the reduced 1961 production," the service reported.

As an example, the service said No. 1 soft white wheat recently sold for \$2.13 a bushel. This was 13 cents higher than a year ago and 29 cents above the effective support rate for the 1961 crop wheat.

## Beef Council Collection Less Than First Estimate

An estimated \$50,000 will be collected in Beef Council fees, members of the State Board of Livestock Auction Markets were informed at a recent meeting held in Salem. This is less than was originally anticipated, but cost and expenses involved in setting up the council were less than expected, too.

Regulations relating to testing of dairy cattle in auction yards are now under study, according to Dr. L. E. Bodenweiser, head of veterinary services for the State Department of Agriculture. "Before these regulations are promulgated," Bodenweiser said, "we want to be sure they are industry approved and loophole free. This will take a little time," he said.

Dr. A. G. Beagle, supervisor of the federal-state disease control program, told board members that federal funds for brucellosis testing were not sufficient for an extensive fee test program, but that the program would be supported on a minimum basis. The state will be able to fulfill all program commitments.

"It appears," Beagle said, "that the number of brucellosis reactors are increasing. However, this is based upon a faulty system of reporting. Many classed as 'reactors' are actually recent vaccinates," he continued, "and are not actually brucellosis reactors. We are revising the system of reporting," he continued, "based on slaughter blood samples."

Possibility of a statewide program for eradication of hog cholera was discussed. "The backing of the entire swine industry is essential to such a program," Bodenweiser warned. "We need to be assured of complete control of the use of virulent virus, before we institute a statewide hog cholera eradication program."

Dr. D. H. Jones, Roseburg, was reelected chairman of the board for the coming year. Dr. Stanley McGough, Pendleton, vice chairman, was also reelected.

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