



ATTEND SUMMER SCHOOL — Klamath County's delegation of 45 boys and girls attended the annual 4-H Club Summer School at Oregon State University campus, Corvallis. They lived in dormitories, receiving instruction in

agriculture, home economics, related fields and leadership. Each delegate attended on a scholarship provided by a business, organization, individual or county fair board. — County Agent Photo

Canadian Thistle Not Only Pest In County

By WALT JENDRZEJEWSKI
The drive for control of Canadian thistle currently underway in Klamath County, because this weed has been spreading, tends to obscure the fact that it is only one of the weeds on the county's noxious weed list.
Other weeds on the list include white top, morning glory, Russian knapweed, leafy spurge, water hemlock, puncture vine, blue flowering lettuce, St. Johnswort, toadflax, spiny cocklebur, dodder and bull thistle.
Only limited infestations of some of these are found. No dodder has been seen in the county for years. Infestations of white top and knapweed have been reduced. Many infestations have been eradicated.
The County Weed Control District Law requires control of all weeds on the noxious list.
Leafy spurge, white top and morning glory are persistent perennials which are hard to kill out. Infestations of considerable significance still exist.
There are still significant infestations of water hemlock. Water hemlock is poisonous and is responsible for livestock losses each year. The fleshy bulbous roots of water hemlock are particularly poisonous.
Bull thistle is quite widespread. Bull thistle, however, is very much less persistent than Canadian thistle, so is not as great a problem or as great a threat to agricultural lands. Bull thistle is readily killed by thorough wetting with 2-4-D sprays.
A definition of weed control accepts prevention of seed formation as satisfactory. But real progress requires eradication of infestations of deep rooted perennials.
Eradication requires use of herbicidal sprays, soil sterilants or clean cultivation.
Clean cultivation is a very effective control method when it is diligently practiced to prevent top growth. Without leaf growth perennials cannot replenish root reserves and gradually die out.



VISIT TREE FARM — Four Klamath County 4-H Club members inspected fire-fighting equipment on a visit to a tree farm during the 48th annual 4-H Summer School at Oregon State University. Left to right, Tom Gmirkin, Ken Skinner, Tim Murphy and Terry High, all from Klamath Falls, and Bill Wessell of the State Forestry Department. — County Agent Photo

Meat Needs More Care In Handling

"Pick up some meat and we'll cook out."

This is a suggestion heard often during the warm summer weather, and a good one.

But, Dr. M. L. Houston, supervisor of the meat inspection service of the Oregon Department of Agriculture, says it is wise to add one reminder—

"Don't let it stay in car so long that it starts to heat."

Houston explained that the summer weather that lures the population out-of-doors for cooking and into picnic grounds also warms meats to temperatures that make them more subject to bacteria action, resulting in spoilage and possible food poisoning.

The sun beating down on an auto will raise the temperature inside so rapidly that meat will quickly become warm enough for the bacteria to go into action.

For this reason all meat should be gotten home as quickly as possible and put into the refrigerator before it warms. Once the meat has started to heat it should be cooked immediately and thoroughly.

Summertime also means that poultry needs extra attention. Not only does home butchered poultry need to be thoroughly washed in clean water, but it should be chilled as rapidly as possible.

It is well to remember during the summer that canned ham and picnics labeled "keep under refrigeration" must be kept under refrigeration or bacteria may become active in them. Dr. Houston says that "fully cooked" does not mean meat has been processed to the point that it has been heated to at least 148 degrees.

The only canned meat that can be on the shelf without refrigeration is that cooked under pressure.

Summer picnics usually mean sandwiches and frequently they have meat fillings, which often are combined with a spread or mayonnaise. This tasty mixture, when it warms, is as attractive to bacteria as to those consuming the sandwiches and extra care should be taken to keep the sandwiches cool. Also they should not be held over any length of time after becoming warm.

Dr. Houston's final warning is equally important during all seasons of the year—

"Always cook all pork adequately to guard against trichinosis. Every year or so there is an outbreak of it."

Department Lists Value Of Farms \$141 Billion

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The Agriculture Department today estimated the total value of farm real estate in the late fall of 1962 at a record \$141 billion with the average farm valued at about \$43,000 or \$126 per acre.

In a review of farm real estate market developments, the department said farm real estate values probably moved higher in their early part of 1963. It said the current land market contains little or no evidence of a weakening of farm real estate market values.

During the 12 months ended Nov. 1, 1962, farmland value rose more than 4 per cent. This increase came on top of a similar hike the previous year. The total value of farmland as of Nov. 1, 1962, was \$11 billion greater than two years earlier. Coincident with the increase in farmland values, the size of the average farm increased. Two years ago the average farm was valued at about \$36,000 or \$115 per acre.

The characteristics of the farm real estate market were only moderately changed from a year ago, the department said. Number of farm sales, farms on the market, people looking for farmland, and distress sales were nearly the same as a year earlier. Even though the market average prices were at record high, the supply of farmland remained relatively tight. The supply of mortgage money was more ample than in the previous year.

The department said the upward trend in farm real estate market values that began in the early 1950's has continued for 3 years with only scattered exceptions. In the decade March, 1952, to March, 1962, farmland values increased about 40 per cent. At the same

Spud Committee Members Named

Five Klamath Basin men have been notified of their appointment to the Oregon-California Potato Committee.

Receiving notice of their appointment from the Secretary of State were Wesley McKaig, Klamath Falls; William Dalton Jr., and Edwin Petrask of Malin; Wesley St. Peter and John Cross of Tulelake.

These men are local potato growers and handlers and will participate actively in the marketing programs for potatoes for this area.

Spud Check Fee Slash Is Proposed

Some of the fees charged for potato inspections would be reduced by an amendment to the inspection regulation being proposed by the Oregon Department of Agriculture.

Affected by the reduction would be inspection of fresh, diversion and processing potatoes.

The new fees proposed by the department would be 2½ cents cwt. for fresh potatoes; 1½ cents cwt. for diversion potatoes; and 1½ cents for platform inspection of processing potatoes for determination of grade at established stations. The fees on fresh and diversion potatoes would be reduced one-quarter of a cent and the fee on the processing potatoes one-half a cent.

Other fees on the schedule are unchanged.

So that growers may have the benefit of the reduced fees for this year's crop the department has declared an emergency and is dispensing with hearings. However, letters will be accepted until July 12 from persons wishing to express their views and submit data on the proposed reduction, which is slated to go into effect July 15.

Milk Total Shows Drop

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The Agriculture Department said today 1963 milk production may not exceed, and may be below, the 12.9 billion pounds of 1962.

The agency indicated that in event milk production remains stable or falls below that of last year, government purchases of dairy products may be as much as one-fourth less than in 1962.

Milk production during January-May was 500 million pounds lower than in the same period a year ago. The department said the decline resulted chiefly from a decrease in cows and a lower-than-usual rate of gain in production per cow, because of cool dry weather in many areas, retarded pastures and cut hay supplies.

Possibly another factor in cutting milk production is the fact that plans for a mandatory cut-back of dairy output seems to have evaporated. A year ago, when legislative proposals for mandatory control of dairy production were under consideration, producers stepped up milk output per cow in order to establish a big base on which to peg future supply.

Government purchases of dairy products during the first five months of the year in terms of milk equivalent were about 72 per cent of purchases in the same period of 1962. The January-May purchases amounted to 4.7 billion pounds of milk equivalent, compared to 6.5 billion pounds in the same period of 1962. The purchases represented decreases of 18 per cent in non-fat dry milk, 17 per cent in butter, and 70 per cent in cheese.

Dust is a fire hazard. Remove it from electric motors before they become inefficient or burn out. A fire can result that's hard to put out.

Firefighting Calls Noted

The Agriculture Department said forest firefighting forces throughout the country were called out an average of 13 times every hour during 1962.

The department's Forest Service said a total of 115,345 forest fires burned 4,078,894 acres during 1962. In 1961, there were 98,517 fires which burned 3,036,219 acres. The department said almost 90 per cent of the forest fires in 1962 were man-caused as compared to 84 per cent in 1961.

The department said the general trend in forest fires has been downward, despite the increase in 1962. The agency said that in 1942 there were 208,218 forest fires, of which 96 per cent were reported as man-caused. They burned 31,854,128 acres. Ten years later the number of fires had dropped to 188,277, of which 95 per cent were man-caused. The acreage burned was 14,187,325.

Music To Milk By May Be Profitable

By DICK KLEINER
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

CHICAGO (NEA)—Have you heard the one about the two cows, standing in a department store window with earphones around their beautiful brown heads?

Actually, this is no joke. It's the start of a very serious scientific experiment. And it may have tremendous implications for anybody who sells phonograph records to cows.

In the last few years, scientific dairy farmers have discovered that cows are milkier if there is music piped into their barns. So hundreds of barns are now equipped with record players (please, no stereo) or radios turned to FM stations.

But, until this bit with the cows

in the window, nobody had bothered to determine what kind of music the cows liked best. A serious oversight, you must admit.



NO JOKE: Cows are in the m-o-o-d for music.

Chicago radio station WAIT decided they should make such a determination. After all, if it was established that cows preferred one kind of music to another, and thus gave more milk, it might mean a great deal to the nation's economy. With a little imagination, you can see what a cow's musical taste could do to Wall Street, especially the bulls.

Anyhow, WAIT figured the best way to do this would be to take four cows and give them a taste of different music. And, naturally, you'd want to conduct such a vital experiment where everybody could see it. Where else but a department store window?

Actually, they couldn't find a window big enough for four cows, so they settled for two. Heiler loaf is better than none, of course.

They found two cows who were sisters. They were the same breed (Holstein), the same size

(1,600 pounds) and had identical milk production records.

And so, for four weeks, the two cows lived their lives where everybody could see them. They ate the same food, were each milked twice a day by the same loving hands, lived absolutely parallel lives.

Except for one thing. Cow A heard nice, soft music. Cow B heard rock 'n' roll.

A trained accountant kept the figures on how much milk A and B produced. The figures were posted for everyone to see, and the results were conclusive.

Cow A—the soft music cow—produced 619 pounds of milk in the final two weeks. Cow B—the rock 'n' roll cow—produced 540 pounds of milk. That's 79 pounds of milk fewer for poor, jittery cow B. And, although you might expect it, B's milk wasn't even churned.

When news of this gets around, you can bet that throughout the dairy belt the farmers will be smashing their rock 'n' roll records. And they'll all switch over to Andre Cowstelanetz.

Try Banvel D on red root. This dichlorobenzoic acid compound at two pounds per 100 gallons with wetting agent looks good on red root in limited Klamath County trials.

Red root (help) (Olygonum coccineum) is a persistent perennial weed, troublesome here largely on ruck lands but found also on some irrigated mineral soils.

Spray Listed For Red Root

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4-H NEWS

LANGELL VALLEY CHAMPS

The eighth meeting of the Langell Valley Champs Swine Club was a pig weighing tour on June 22. The tour started at 9 o'clock at the home of Dick Botens, club leader.

All the projects are doing well. The lightest pig weighed 81 pounds and the heaviest weighed 120 pounds.

All regular business was postponed until the next meeting. It was decided the July meeting plans will be made later when the weather warms up.

Lydia Rosandich, News Reporter.

GEARHART BEEF CLUB

The eighth meeting of the Gearhart Beef Club was held on June 12 at the home of Jim and Trudy Watts. Nine members were present. Shirts for the fair were discussed.

The club voted to give Greg Davis a Western shirt for a going away present. We will have only 11 members in our club now.

A field day was discussed and a date will be set later.

Next meeting will be held at the home of Mary, Fred and Rhoda Hyde on July 1.

Trudy Watts, News Reporter.

VAQUEROS HORSE CLUB

The meeting was called to order by Linda Parisotto. There was no roll call because the secretary was absent. The meeting was at the home of Barbara

Grasshopper Aid Listed

LAKEVIEW — Newly hatched grasshoppers are beginning to appear throughout Lake County said Bill Moser, Lake County extension agent.

Farmers and ranchers are urged to be on the lookout for young grasshoppers, since most of the more destructive types of grasshoppers lay eggs in small areas known as egg beds. By locating the egg beds and treating them now as the young grasshoppers emerge, very effective and economical control can be obtained.

However, Moser cautioned, if the grasshoppers are allowed to migrate from the egg beds, control becomes more complex and costly.

Several chemicals can be used to control grasshoppers. Two materials that have proven very effective are aldrin and dieldrin. However, Moser said these materials should only be used on land not being pastured and hayed, as excess residues have been found on forages. Such materials as sevin, malathion, dibrom, or diazinon should be used on hay and pasture lands.

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Eggs Need Special Care

Warm weather can cause eggs to lose flavor and appeal very fast if they are not kept under proper conditions.

Eggs need the same care as milk and should be kept under refrigeration at all times.

Egg inspectors for the Oregon Department of Agriculture are reminding retailers it is as important to keep eggs refrigerated in the store room, where they have their reserve supplies, as it is in the show case.

This reminder is one that is especially important that retailers keep in the warm summer months. But, Inspector Ernie Mikeless is quick to point out that eggs should be kept under these conditions the year around, noting that modern heating systems have made it necessary to have eggs under refrigeration throughout the year.

For women gardeners who prefer skirts, the easy-action wrap around with big pockets to hold seeds and small garden tools is good news.

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