Land Use Report

The Committee of the Klamath County Land Use Committee was formed in 1958 to address the best use of our lands.

The membership of the Committee is:
- Charles Mack, County Judge
- Henry Sason, Farmer
- Lloyd Haskins, Farmer
- George Stevens, Land Use Chairman
- Don Grae, Soil Conservation
- Charles Mock, County Judge
- Frank Jenkins, Publisher
- Chester Hurd, Farmer
- Lewis Campbell, Lumberman
- Dick Hendel, Farmer
- Vera K. Smith, U.S. Forest Service
- C. A. Endorsa, County Agent
- Don Grae, Soil Conservation
- Harold Chamberlain, Farmer
- Dick Hendel, Farmer
- Henry Sason, Farmer
- Lloyd Haskins, Farmer
- George Stevens, Land Use Chairman
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- C. A. Endorsa, County Agent
- Don Grae, Soil Conservation
- Harold Chamberlain, Farmer
- Dick Hendel, Farmer
- Henry Sason, Farmer
- Lloyd Haskins, Farmer
- George Stevens, Land Use Chairman
- Don Grae, Soil Conservation

The report states, "The best use of our lands is in federal wildlife areas, but there are also opportunities to make use of the area for wildlife refuge. There are over 225,000 acres of federal lands in the Klamath Basin, and the area is capable of supporting a wildlife refuge. The land is primarily forested, and the wildlife includes a variety of species. The area is also suitable for agriculture, including dairying, cattle raising, and sheep raising. The land is also suitable for recreation, including hunting and fishing."
### Potato Report

Editorially-Chairman
Wall Johnson-Secretary
Walter Jordan-Advisory Board
James Henry-Advisor
Robert Roger-Advisor
Erikson-Merriell
John Urbanc-Burzante
Everett A. Langley Valley
James Ottolino-Maita
Phil Brumfield-Wesley McKee-dealer member
Gene Johnson-Pott Marketing Order
J. C. Vertrees-County Extension
Robert Grover-Extension Marketing
Scott Warren and W. W. Thompson-Co-Chairmen, Crops Commit.

#### Demand and Markets for Potatoes

Decline in per capita consumption of potatoes from 128 pounds in 1940 to 115 pounds in 1942 and rise to 166 pounds in 1946 is not a complete description of changed demand. In 1948, 1.8 pounds of the 128 pound per capita consumption was the fresh weight of processed products used. In 1966, the fresh weight of processed products in the 166 pounds per capita consumption for that year was 35 pounds. Per capita consumption of potatoes in fresh form in 1966 is given as 32.1 pounds.

Population had increased 33 million to 155 million people but the volume of potatoes produced had not changed materially. There has been an increase of about 11 hundredweight in average yield per acre and a marked reduction in number of potato growers and in their area. The average size of the area under production changed little and is close to 10 percent of the acreage under cultivation. Average yields in the state in 1966 were the same per acre as in 1955, the bulk of which was a foot in height. The competing regions of Central Oregon, warm areas, and California produced higher yields comparable in our own. The number of market outlets has been reduced. Development of super markets and milk bars is not common. Some are on the outskirts of our own.

Today's marketing practices differ markedly from those of prewar days. The number of retail outlets in the nation is reported at about 70 per cent. Purchasing is further consolidated for checks and coupons of independent retailers. Purchasers for processing is in hands of relatively few managers.

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#### Utilization and Processing

Between the years 1960 to 1952, potato consumption in the U.S. dropped from 128 pounds per person to 115 pounds in 1946. The quantity processed increased to 32,000,000 cart. of 12 percent potatoes produced in 1956, 11 percent of that amount. It is estimated that over one million pounds of potatoes have been processed in 1966.

#### Farmers-Ranchers-

What you need we've probably got! Here's Roberts, loaded to the teeth with things that Farmers and Ranchers just CAN'T LIVE WITHOUT! Drop in for a chat, and see dozens of other items you need!

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Barn Brooms</th>
<th>Chain</th>
<th>Rope</th>
<th>Pitchforks</th>
<th>Shovels</th>
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<tr>
<td>Step Ladders</td>
<td>Horses &amp; Nails</td>
<td>Poult Netting</td>
<td>Tractor Funnels</td>
<td>Pails Galv. &amp; Stainless Steel</td>
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<td>Hoes, Rakes, Garden Tools</td>
<td>Block Forks</td>
<td>Large Galv. Cans for Feed or Refuse</td>
<td>Lanterns</td>
<td>Axes</td>
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#### Attention Old-Timers-

The Younguns may not even know what these are for!

- Pump Leathers
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- Scolaris & Snaths
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#### PARK

Right By The Door!

Car, pickup or truck and trailer, it's always easy to shop at Robert's because you can park right outside (no matter how big) right by the door, FREE!
Potato...

Estimates of potato utilization in 1956 are divided among: fresh stock, 13.5 million tons; sales for processing, 11.8 million tons; fresh processing, 3.1 million; fresh market, 4.5 million; frozen, 2.7 million; table slack, 1.2 million; and other, 0.5 million tons. Divided by area of production, California, 12.4 million tons; Idaho, 8.5 million; Washington, 5.8 million; Montana, 4.0 million; Oregon, 3.6 million; and Minnesota, 1.0 million. Area harvested for seed, 970,000 acres, and for table, 9.25 million. While Hone seed business is centered in Idaho, production is spread over twenty-one states and Canada. Total production for 1956 is expected to be 6.2 billion lb., compared with 5.5 billion lb. for 1955. Potato shipments from Idaho to Washington, Oregon, Montana, and Northern California which can take advantage of spring markets, together with new crops of table slack in area of production, are expected to be the greatest factor in determining the magnitude of the fresh market in 1956.

The 1955 season was generally characterized by good yields and good quality. Best red and Learo potatoes were about average in yield, but not as high as 1954. The cold and dry weather during the fall of 1955 caused some of the potatoes to sprout in storage, and the cold weather during the early part of the 1956 growing season decreased the sprouting rate. The quality of the potatoes was generally good, with few cases of discoloration or blemishes. The prices for potatoes in 1956 were generally lower than in 1955, with the average price for fresh potatoes being about $0.20 per lb. and for seed potatoes being about $0.15 per lb.

During the 1956 growing season, the weather was generally favorable for potato production. The early part of the season was dry, but the rains that fell in May and June were beneficial. The temperature was also generally satisfactory, with no major frost or freeze damage.

The importance of adequate moisture in the soil has always been recognized as being essential for good potato production. The soil moisture at planting time is critical, and it is important to have adequate moisture in the soil when the potatoes are in the active growth stage. The importance of proper irrigation practices cannot be overemphasized. Plant nutrients can be supplied by use of commercial fertilizers but the mechanical structure of the soil determines as organic matter decreases. Puyallup development occurs in such a way that only the most fertile soils, those with more than 5% organic matter, can produce high quality potatoes. In order to maintain high quality, it is necessary to maintain a good balance of nutrients in the soil.

While rose certified seed has occurred in the past, this practice has become less common in recent years. Seed certification is a process in which the quality of the seed is tested to ensure that it meets certain standards. This process helps to maintain the quality of the potato crop and ensures that the consumer is getting the best possible product.

A one-million-truck research study was conducted in 1956 to determine the effects of early planting on yield. The results of this study showed that early planting can be effective in increasing yield, but it is important to consider the specific conditions of the area and the type of potato being grown.

Let us show you all the "Cost Less" Advantages of Ford Trucks and Pick-Ups... Call us now!
Green Manures

A few growers on good sandy soils particularly adapted to production of good crops of grains have done well alternating potatoes with green manure crops, even though potatoes occupy the land for the entire time.

Field peas, mixtures of grain and clover, grass and clover, and legumes if planted before becoming woody are a source of nitrogen as much as 30 percent or more of that needed. Application of commercial fertilizers to the green manure crops is a very important consideration. Growing of legumes in rotation helps break down the undergrowth of grasses and legumes. Good crop of legumes if grown on this land is conducive to production of legume crops when grown again on the same land. The nitrogen is quickly taken in by the leaves of potatoes on succeeding crops and utilized in the production of protein in the tubers.

Winter cover crops of grain can also be needed following potato harvest between two consecutive potato crops. Even in the grain fields often used for green manure, but tall growing sweet clover and red clover may be needed after potato crops. Moderate nitrogen application, good drainage, and root crop residue is beneficial to green manure crop production. Root crops on Rotation after Potato

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Klamath Basin's Farm Center

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Teulon 7-1511
Merrill 2189

Teulon

Klamath Falls

7-1931
Seed Crop
Report

The small seed committee agrees with the Grain Growers that there is a real need for good early season estimates of grain grown, particularly for Hamauchi barley, potatoes and alsike clover, and that a grower committee would be helpful in procedures for obtaining this information.

In the absence of a cooperative effort, the most that can be done is to cooperate with the fullest possible extent in furnishing statistical information about the Crop Reporting Service. Reliability of early reports can be improved by increasing the number of counties by growers.

Alsike clover seed is the Basin's principal seed crop. The Basin has produced over half of the nation's alsike seed for some years.

High average seed yields have always been lower than the average of growers in the basin, which has been around 60 lb. per acre. Yields of 66 lb. or more per acre are required. Yields of 200 lb. are about half of that in the Basin.

Canadian production and imports into the U.S. have increased in recent years. Production in Canada has increased steadily.

- Prices for the 1957 crop are expected to be about 120 to 150 pounds per 100 pounds of the 1957 crop. Prices for 1958 are expected to be about 120 to 150 pounds per 100 pounds of the 1958 crop.

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Forage Crop Report

Committee Members Present: Howard Hooper, Chairman; W. L. Jordan, Secretary; Dick Hepp, Jack O'Connor, Arnold Brandt, Dave Campbell, Paul Stoll, Eds. J. G. Jackson, Ray O. Peterson, Steve Warren, Co-Chairmen of Crop Committee.

The report begins with a discussion on the costs and benefits of seed production. It highlights the importance of soil conditions, particularly in the Fort Klassath area and the challenges of developing forage crops on land that may be poor or prone to disturbances. The report also mentions the potential for increased forage production through better management practices, such as deferred grazing and soil management.

The report then focuses on the selection of forage species, discussing the advantages and disadvantages of different types of grasses and legumes. It emphasizes the importance of choosing species that are well adapted to local conditions, such as those that can withstand hot, dry summers or those that are resistant to pests and diseases.

The report also delves into the economic aspects of forage production, discussing the potential for increased profits through better production and management practices. It concludes with an emphasis on the importance of continued research and education in forage crop management.
Malt barley is the most important grain crop. There is a well established market for good quality barley of the Hancnoses variety. Continued production of Hancnoses is recommended for all locations where good yields and quality can be obtained consistently.

The Basin grows only six-tenths of its barley acreage but produces about one half of the world's rowc barley used for malting and about three per cent of the total barley tonnage used for malting in the United States annually. This is about one-fifth of the 1952 barley crop. About 9,700,000 bushels of west- or two-row barley is used for malting. Of this amount about two and one-half million bushels are used for malting brewers barley and the remainder to cushion East West. Two-row barley makes up about one per cent of the multi barlat barley.

Western two-row barley makes up about seven per cent of the malting barley. These figures indicate that the malting market is still relatively small.

Barley grown in the United States as a whole. This is about one-fifth of the 1952 barley crop. About 9,700,000 bushels of west or two-row barley is used for malting. Of this amount about two and one-half million bushels are used for malting brewers barley and the remainder to cushion East West. Two-row barley makes up about one per cent of the multi barlat barley.

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Grain...

(Continued from Page 10)

much shorter distances to Portland. The freight on a ton of barley (from Chicago to Milwaukee) is 20.15c (21.7 cents per hundredweight). About 10,000 tons (12,000 carloads) are shipped each year, hundredweight). About 10,000 tans which feeders were taking for the availability of over one million bushel weights which feeders were taking for the hauling. Car loads are taking a local market for about 11,000 tons of feed grain.

Hannan barley supply is cleaned up. Wheat supplies will be moved. Oats would have been in and shape except for the support program. Local storage is full of oats under government buy...
Committee Members:
John Marshak, Chairman
Howell Higginson
Lloyd Nicholson
Garfield Maginn
W. M. Williams
John Cherne
Louis Randell
Nelis Nielson
Ray Michels
Ray V. Vogler, O.S.B, Specialist

SUNDAY, JUNE 5, 1955

It appears that cattle numbers in the United States will continue to show a decrease through the period last year. Their intentions are to increase the number of cattle in the United States by 1956 and reach a level of 50 million and start the next year. If requirements remain high, prices of cattle will continue to be above prices for the next four to five years until 1963 when prices of cattle should start back up. If employment continues to show a decrease through the next 10 years in the United States will continue to record numbers. It is estimated that there were 90,000 head of cattle in the county. It is also estimated that there was a slight drop in numbers between 1956 and 1957.

It is expected that cattle numbers in the United States will continue to show a decrease through 1956 and reach a level of 50 million and start the next year. If requirements remain high, prices of cattle will continue to be above prices for the next four to five years until 1963 when prices of cattle should start back up. If employment continues to show a decrease through the next 10 years in the United States will continue to record numbers. It is estimated that there were 90,000 head of cattle in the county. It is also estimated that there was a slight drop in numbers between 1956 and 1957.

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The number of dairy cows in the United States has dropped 15 percent since the late 1980s, according to the most recent statistics. Dairy farmers have reduced their herd size in order to maintain profitability. The United States has seen a decline in dairy production numbers during the last decade, with the lowest production rate since 1980 being recorded during the last three years. The majority of American consumers are unaware of the factors contributing to this decline, including rising costs of feed and labor, increased competition from other industries, and a more environmentally conscious society. Dairy farmers have had to adapt to these challenges and continue to produce high-quality milk products.

Alaska has a unique climate that affects the choice of feed and the productivity of dairy cows. The dairy industry in Alaska is small but highly profitable. Dairy farmers in Alaska have had to adapt to the cold climate and long winters in order to maintain productivity. Alphas are used to make milk, cheese, and butter. Dairy farmers in Alaska have had to adapt to the cold climate and long winters in order to maintain productivity. Alphas are used to make milk, cheese, and butter.
In The Past 10 Years

The Klamath Basin Farmer Has Made Tremendous Progress and A Great Many of You Have Become Caterpillar Diesel Tractor Owners... Of This, We of The

"CRATER LAKE MACHINERY CO." Are Very Proud, For Through You Owners, We Have Been a Part of That Progress

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Agricultural Planning

By C. A. Henderson, County Extension Agent

Agricultural planning in some form is not new in Klamath County. Previous to the start of the Klamath Irrigation Project in 1907, much planning had been carried out to provide water for irrigation. It had been recognized that irrigation was necessary if the Klamath Basin was to become a first-class farming area. Many small individual projects had been started, growing the soil and climate to be productive of certain crops.

With the passing of the Land Grant College Bill by Congress in 1892, the way was prepared for an improved educational system. The signing of this bill by President Lincoln led to the establishment of a Land Grant College in every state in the Union. This was followed by the first experiment station in 1877, in Connecticut. With the establishment of the County Agent system in 1914 by the passage of the Smith-Lever Act, farm planning became even more important. Farm committees met with representatives of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and State Agricultural colleges to work out long-term plans. This took various forms, each one a decision designed to aid local groups.

Klamath County held its first agricultural planning conference in 1927. Eight committees were set up to study the agricultural conditions at those counties, organizing and preparing reports. The following year, a number of reports were written and published. These reports were read, altered, and approved on the last day of the conference. Later these reports were copied, and distributed widely to county agencies to be published in the Klamath Basin.

At the end of 1936, 26 reports were published in tabloid form by the Herald & News Publishing Co., and sent to the entire subscription list. Over 1,200 copies of each of these reports were furnished to the many Extension offices. Many were sent to people requesting them, and many were used by people coming to the Klamath County Fair.

In 1938, another conference was held, and reports prepared. These reports were not published as fully by a single issue of the Herald & News, but were used in dressing news stories over a period of time, generally in a brief form.

The fifth conference of this nature was held this year, 1958. A total of twelve committees met throughout the entire month, discussing and planning for agricultural matters and preparing reports. These reports were read and discussed at a general meeting March 15, when the entire conference took part in the preparation of these reports. A total of 12 reports were prepared for the following fields of agricultural and home improvement: Beef Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, Red Grapes, Blue Grapes, Potato, Grain, Seed Crops, Forest, Crops, and Land Use. Complete reports of all committees were published in this issue of the Herald & News. They are all together in this tabloid form for your convenience. There is much valuable information in this publication. Remember the experience and advice of people in the home and on the farm have gone into these reports. You will find them worthwhile, to keep them for future reference.

CABINETS

Steel cabinets built to meet on Oakland "Plyguard" points and intended for safe storage of tools, pole insulators, or paint are being produced by the Eclipse Metal Manufacturing Corporation, Eden, N.Y. The perforated hardware sets are the back of the cabinet which is mounted with four screw. The cabinets are equipped with locks.

SNAKES' FRY

When snakes first settle their prey, they grab any part of the body, but generally, although not always, they swallow it head foremost.

Alaska Would Be Big State In Country's Farm Economy

Alaskan statements in the House of Representatives Senator Homer Capehart has asked Congress to consider the possibility of making Alaska a state. The statements are based on the economic potential of Alaska's agricultural resources.

Alaska's timber resources are substantial, and there is a rich variety of fish and wildlife. The state has a large area of fertile land, and it has tremendous potential. It has more than two million acres of arable land, only 13 thousand of which are in production. For Alaskan agriculture, vast tracts of land are available, and the state has a comparatively high population density.

There are only about 500 farms, and other natural resources are being developed. Two out of three parts of Alaska have been taken over by government agencies, and government-owned lands are being used as a guide in the development of the state. The state has a comparatively high population density.

The Alaskan reindeer, unlike its counterpart in Northern Europe, has never been domesticated. The state has a large area of fertile land, and it has a large population. The state has a large area of fertile land, and it has a large population. The state has a large area of fertile land, and it has a large population.

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Home Economics Report

Committee Members
Mrs. Lee Holliday, Chairman
Mrs. Mabel Nagy, Co-Chairman
Mrs. Richard Honas
Mrs. Mary Cook
Mrs. M. M. Lee
Mrs. Darrell Noles
Mrs. Nellie Leander
Mrs. Tyrell Glazier
Mrs. Elmer Leander
Mrs. Margaret Smith
Mrs. Francis Freuer
Mrs. Alta Campbell
Mrs. Richard Fleming
Mrs. Loyal Loveace
Mrs. Evelyn Jones
Mrs. Ruth Gustafson
Mrs. Anna Beers, Secretary

There is a need for more information on varieties suitable for both ornamental and vegetable gardening for this climate. Having a seedling station in the area was suggested. Periodical study meets might extend the information on soil, suitable plant varieties, insect control, propagation, etc., to more people.

A booklet being prepared on up-to-date information on recommended varieties or ornamentals, fruits and flowers.

Credit buying seems to be a problem among families, especial-ly in the younger families. There is little exposure to credit and money management so that buying "on credit" is a real temptation. A number of methods of approaching the topic were suggested. These included through group meetings, meetings of school parents, etc.

The successful implementation of the county program in the area can be said to be limited to a small group in the county. The Federation of Rural Women's Clubs has taken a number of steps in this direction. The committee feels that it is important to extend this type of help to the people in the area. There is a need for educational assistance that must be directed to the area.

Dr. Kerver of the local health department, reporting on the polio vac- cine is being given to all people under 30 and to expectant mothers, if they desire it. Free of charge to others. They can have the vaccine at cost.

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The successful implementation of the county program in the area can be said to be limited to a small group in the county. The Federation of Rural Women's Clubs has taken a number of steps in this direction. The committee feels that it is important to extend this type of help to the people in the area. There is a need for educational assistance that must be directed to the area.

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Poultry Report

Committee Members: Ray O. Peterson Secretary William Tabor Robert Morris

The poultry industry in Klamath County, like in many other areas in the United States, is becoming more and more concentrated on fewer farms where larger numbers of poultry and eggs are produced. This is because the big business is moving towards smaller, and producers must increase the size of their flocks to meet the demand for eggs. Although there are few laying hens and breeders produced on a majority of farms in the county, the number of commercial producers is decreasing each year. The trend towards concentration in the poultry industry is accelerating this trend. The use of the term "commercial" in the poultry industry means that the producers are increasing the size of their operations to make it possible to meet the demand for a profit and to keep a poultry producer in business.

The number of laying hens kept in Klamath County over the past several years has remained constant, but there has been a change in the rate of production of eggs. This means that by the time the eggs are marketed the price of the product has dropped. The committee feels that anyone entering the poultry business should plan on continuing from year to year, and that otherwise such actions will be detrimental not only to themselves, but to other poultry producers as well.

Poultry production in Klamath County in 1952 was 4,800,000 dozen eggs, but this has fluctuated to as low as 3,000,000 dozen eggs and as high as 4,000,000 dozen eggs. In 1952, prices of eggs were low, and in January 1953, prices were higher than the previous 12 months. The increase in prices stems from the fact that after the previous year, prices were lower than the previous year earlier and they continued this way until the first of the year. Prospective egg production up to July 1, 1958, seems to be high, but lower than the previous 12 months. The committee feels that prices will continue to rise as the year progresses.

The marketing of eggs presents a different picture from year to year, and the committee believes that producers should be more selective in the grade and quality of eggs they produce. The marketing of eggs is difficult, and the committee feels that selective grading will find that a permanent or semi-permanent system whereby consumers would be assured the eggs they purchased were fresh and that they were produced and handled properly. This practice has a tendency to lower the confidence of consumers and this practice has a tendency to lower the confidence of consumers.

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PLANT LIFE. Although the begonia is ordinarily a short-lived plant, this impressive specimen is threatening to become a centennial. Already 50 years old, the angel-wing plant is flourishing and shows no sign of withering. It is owned by Mrs. Eva Stricker, shown above, of Champaign, Illinois, who was given the plant by her mother-in-law.

Peek Will Manage New Stock Market

RED BLUFF — Ellington Peek, well-known operator of the livestock auction and stock market in Red Bluff, has been appointed by L. W. Feldtmiller, the association's general manager, to manage the association's new livestock market to be constructed between Red Bluff and Colusa, L. W. Feldtmiller, the association's general manager, stated.

The cooperative feels extremely fortunate in obtaining Peek's services. He has been highly successful in developing the Anderson Livestock market to be constructed at Anderson, California, baa been employed by the well-known operator of the livestock market.

Burger Identity

TOPIC OF MEETING

Tourism Bulletin of Klamath Falls was in Salem May 26-30 attending the semi-annual staff conference of the State Department of Agriculture's division of foods and dairies, weights and measures. Paul K. Bies, district representative in Klamath and Lake counties for the food and dairies division.

During a discussion on labeling and advertising of packaged food products, O. K. Bies, division chief, said that the Oregon Food and Drug Act requires truthful advertising of packaged food products as well as truthful labeling. He said the department is stepping up its work in this field.

The hamburger standard of identity put into effect January 1 was under discussion by the staff who exercises the regulation. Sales officials stated that an amendment to the original order will soon become effective. The purpose of the amendment is to give a fixed and priced specially ground meat products to be sold under its label name, such as chile, grinders, etc. The amendment is expected to keep the Oregon standard in line with federal regulations.

Considerable attention was given to the general field of public relations and radio programs.

OKLAHOMA CITY — F. H. Seitz, national vice-president for the Lions Club, spoke at a meeting of the Oklahoma City Lion's Club regarding the nation of cures and death. A forum on the topic will be held at the Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma City, for the purpose of assisting the club in the fight against tuberculosis, which is currently one of their chief aims.

Tourists: Welcome to Oregon.

Benson in Beef

With Cattlemen

Agriculture Secretary Ezra Taft Benson is in a quandary with regard to the future of the national Cattlemen's Association. The national Cattlemen's Association has been producing large amounts of beef and not enough. Benson said recently that you can buy meat from some producers at a higher price than others, but that you get better quality meat from the producers who sell their meat through the national Cattlemen's Association.

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In communities which bear sus, there are 3,469 boys and girls according to the county school census, which have 4-H Clubs. About 800 4-H Club members are enrolled in various projects.

It is known that many boys and girls of all ages are interested in 4-H Clubs. Therefore, the 4-11 Club work continued and at the same time interest new members. Adult leadership is the major problem in getting any 4-H Club program started in any community. The following recommendations are given:

1. 4-H Committee
   (a) A 4-H committee appointed to work with the 4-H community chairman;
   (b) The 4-H committee may have representation from other organizations;
   (c) A 4-H committee made up of more people working in the community could help give a broader scope toward knowing who might be future leaders. In other words a committee would have more contacts;
   (d) A committee could have a broader knowledge of project information to give to the people of the community;
   (e) Training for Committee members;
   (a) To inform each committee member what he can do;
   (b) Become informed about projects and activities in the community may be passed on to the community.

Junior Leadership:
Junior leaders should be used and encouraged as much as possible by each adult leader. They can lighten the load of the leader and also receive valuable training.

Projects:
1. That basic projects of home economics and agriculture first be encouraged in each community;
2. That the project fit the community and the interests and home facilities of the club members;
3. That other than basic projects be organized where interested and need is apparent;
4. That more publicity be given to projects so that more people may be informed of the activities and the requirements of the projects;
5. That some projects could have divisions of work, arts and crafts, and other similar activities as an example;

Record Books:
It was felt that record keeping is an important phase of training for 4-H Club members.

1. Record book training should be given to each 4-H member;
2. Record books should be filled out during the year as work is accomplished and not at the end of the year;
3. That more time be spent in studying and starting record books;
4. That record books showing use during the year not be downgraded.

Beef tops make a fine substitute for spinach greens and are rich in vitamins and minerals, especially iron.

**4-H Youth Report**

There are 6,672 boys and girls of 4-H Club age enrolled in the public schools of Klamath County. According to the county school census, there are 3,469 boys and girls in communities which have 4-H Clubs. About 800 4-H Club members are enrolled in various projects.

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**SCHULZE TIRE SERVICE**

**U.S. ROYAL**

**DeLuxe WITH FAMOUS SAFETY TREAD**

**SCHULZE TIRE SERVICE**

**U.S. ROYAL**

**DeLuxe WITH FAMOUS SAFETY TREAD**
Meat Supplies Discussed At OSC Session

Oregon State College - An Oregon State College agricultural stump meeting attended by Oregon State College's Agriculture Department and livestock producers with the Portland market was last week at a meeting of agricultural leaders of the state.

Oregon livestock and poultry producers meeting with Oregon State College agricultural leaders were sentiments of state officials, and industry leaders discussed a long-range program to meet the demands of the expanding West Coast population.

Oregon now ships in nearly one-third of its livestock supplies with the Portland market and is the highest prices in the nation as a result of transportation costs. Oregon alone can supply large numbers of beef animals to the state for limiting, and is the only state in production of NUMBER CHICKS.

Rapid growth of barley production on Oregon's "Gravelly wheat acres" in recent years has caused the livestock of the Pacific Northwest to increase prices through new competition.

Today, the cost of a livestock feeding business is "panel in recent years has caused the livestock of the Pacific Northwest to increase prices through new competition." Today, the cost of a livestock feeding business is "panel in recent years has caused the livestock of the Pacific Northwest to increase prices through new competition.

Buy Dairy Products:

Ezra Benson Urges Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Talmadge today urged consumers to take advantage of current plentiful supply of dairy products by buying and serving them often during the month of June.

"Consumers get outstanding food value all through the year when they buy milk and other dairy products, and they especially enjoy good food buy," he said.

Dairy industry leaders are urging a national "June Dairy Month" campaign to encourage consumption of dairy products while they are most plentiful. Because of this seasonal abundance of dairy products, Agriculture is supporting the industry campaign.

THE ABOVE pictured breakdown of the steer from the time it leaves the field until it gets to your table has been prepared by the Department of Marketing of the American Meat Institute. The figure is based on average market prices prevailing in Chicago during April of this year.

STORY OF THE STEER

Cattle are not all beef

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GOOD RECORD

IN FOUR CABINETS

Harry L. Hinman served as a member of the cabinet of four presidents. He was secretary of state under Hoover and secretary of war under Tadd, P. D. Roosevelt and Truman.

Fossil Eggs

Fossil bird eggs have been found in the bird lands of South Dakota so perfectly preserved that scientists can examine the shell thickness and the yolk from the white.

See Us For Your Farm Needs

Albers Feeds

Poultry Supplies

Dairy Equipment

Garden Supplies

Pasture Grasses

Fertilizers

Stock Fencing

Steel Post

Bale Wire and Twine

Baby Chicks

and 1000 Other Items

at

The One Step Farm Store
able range equipment aids in controlling disease and also makes it possible to rotate pasture so that there is less damage to range plants.

The committee recommends that all of the previous years' flock be replaced with pullets. The lower rate of production and the decrease in feed efficiency makes it impossible to secure profit from year old pullets. It is further recommended that pullet pens be broad at least twice each year for commercial production so that a continuous cycling practice can be followed so at the same time the flock numbers can be maintained at a maximum that can be cared for in the housing space available.

Once a year breeding may still be practical for the poultrymen who are raising laying hens as a side line only.

Insect Singing Under Study

ASIN AIRBOR FAC. - For the past year a pair of University of Mich., entomologists have been studying the call of the 'Parade' of the insect world

Dr. Richard A. Alexander and Dr. Thomas R. Moore, instructors in zoology and zoologists, respectively, have a study of communication among insects funded by the United States Department of Agriculture.

They hope to answer questions such as: What makes insects sing? What is the apparent function of the songs? How does the insect in one species respond when another species is singing nearby?

Portable tape recorders with ultrahigh-mechanisms are being used by Moore and Alexander to trap hundreds of recordings of insects in the woods singing their favorite air.
PROFITABLE FARMING

Made Possible by Efficient High Productive Machinery

The Most Modern Machinery and Service in the Klamath Basin Are Offered To You By The

Don Potter Machinery Co.

The JOHN DEERE

No. 95 pictured at left and on display at both stores is the largest and has the big-
gest capacity of any combine manufac-
tured, and is just one of the many John Deere machines that make profitable farming possible.

LIBERAL TERMS

on these machines are available with small down payment and up to 4 crops to pay. Giving John Deere customers ample time to make payments as the machines pay their own way.

USERS

of John Deere equipment have available to them the largest stock of farm machinery repairs in the Basin.

DON POTTER

RADIO

communications from our stores to our mobile service units saves down time, giv-
ing our customers unexcelled service.

OUR OWN EQUIPMENT

gear ed to high speed. Delivery and pickup saves our customers time and money.

FACTORY TRAINED

mechanics have the "know-how" to keep them running, and in two locations to bet-
ter serve you.

Your Machinery Is Our Business
Some consideration was given to the problem of feeding a crop of lambs which would include 9-10 lbs. The basic problem in such an organization was the availability of a good quality of lambs and the weather conditions. In order to increase the output, the committee recommended that the animal be fed on a mixture of grass and hay. This would bring the animal to the market weight more rapidly and ensure uniformity of quality. The committee also recommended the intensive feeding of lambs, which would result in a greater weight gain. The committee felt that early finishing was an advantage in this area. Possibly the best starting age for lambing was around February. Early finishing requires facilities for lambing and rearing and is not possible in winter feeding because it costs a lot of the lambs. It is felt that early finishing could produce the best results in this area because the lambing season is shorter and the lambing period is less. The committee believes that farmers should be encouraged to utilize this advantage.

The committee urges that farmers make a careful analysis of the wool and lamb market, and that the marketing of wool and lambs be left to those who are best equipped to do so. The committee feels that there are opportunities in the market for those who are willing to take the risk and put in the necessary effort. The committee believes that the farmers should be encouraged to use the wool and lamb market as a means of improving their financial situation.

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Potato... (Continued from Page 6)
and one-half bushel has been proved to be about the best size. This size is dropped at a 1-inch spacing in 16-inch rows 10 feet apart. The tubers are usually harvested at eight months and the following harvest season. Eighty per cent survival leaves should be expected in the second and third growths. Most fields will produce 10,000 bushels of marketable potatoes per acre. An average production of three or more bushels per acre can be expected in fields where the tubers are harvested at eight months and a good percentage over 16 inches in length. In general, potato fields can form a part of a diversified farm operation, with average tuber weight near 14,000 hills which with good plant population and weather conditions can produce a net return of 25 per cent to the farmer for each acre.

Experience with second growth has discouraged April planting which was aimed at early harvest and sale. Early season market opportunities are limited as a result of competition from Yankaia, Santa Maria and other high birth tubers. Most of the crop has been planted after April planting dates for economical reasons. Early planting dates with high average temperature of fruit but probably ranges between May 10-20.

Good drainage and sandy soils imply irrigation takes care of excessive wa- ter application. The crop needs a steady uniform supply of moisture. Light sequential irrigations are best. Dry periods and waterlogged soils at midseason cause growth cracks. Unusually good moisture is re- quired from the time of planting to the time which generally begins about 60 days after planting.

Lack of moisture is usually an indication of dry soil. Heavy use of fertilizers require more frequent irrigation.

Harvesting

Rapid depletion of all harvestable potatoes since April left the area with a small equipment inventory of various types of harvesters capable of harvesting 5,000 acres in 14 to 21 days of favorable harvest seasons and on the lighter, dry soils.

Better color and quality is ob- tained in crops harvested from double-dug rows. Drying for an additional week after digging, making the tubers hard and toughening the skin, reduces damage and brightness color. There is appreciable loss in crop quality from poor double-dug harvesting.

Rough handling in digging, bul- ling and storing is causing an ap- preciable percentage of mechani- cal damage responsible for heavier loss on the market. This is the time which do not permit rapid subterranean handling. Farm reports show that po- tatoes stored through six degrees for two weeks after digging, shrink and dry away from the time it was stored initially at low temperatures. Subsequent storage at 36-4° degrees is satisfactory for table stock. In general, low temperatures and a well-ventilated storage does not mean a 1° reduction in shrink. Cellulose ventilation must be used. Temperature and ventilation controls are important to maintain a steady uniform supply of moisture in surface portion of the storage. At temperatures below 58 sugar accumulation takes place and increases in sugar content causes dark skin color. Average freezing point of 20 degrees varies with individual tubers. At 45 degrees spreading will be delayed about 126 days, at 10 degrees, 300 days, and at 20 degrees spreading will be delayed indefinitely.

Spread inhibiting hermetic dusts and sprays and more recent gas -treatment after possibilities of maintaining quality of pack and reducing shrink in potatoes which are packed in March, April and May. Potatoes packed during these months spread quickly in the warm-er warehouse or retail store temperatures. Use of spread inhibitor at packing time has helped but the materials used are most effective if applied before spreading has started.

Grading

Consumer packaging, sizing and rapid trend to washing as well as a decreased number of market outlets has led to the market's greatly increased use of packing sheds with greater labor. The grower should have labor ready to split and grade the packing, having no financial interest in the cellar run stock.

Experience shows that 10 per cent increases in national supplies above 210 million tons, while farm prices in half. A 211 million tons supply in 1952-53 brought a farm income of 650,000,000 at $3.21 per cwt.

The 1952-53 supply of 232 million tons, brought in 752,000,000 at $1.21 per cwt. The 1954-55 supply of 200 million tons, sold for 390 million at $2.25 per cwt.

UEDA's planting guides are based on marketings of past crops. For 1958 guides suggest 10 per cent less early spring acreage; 55 less late spring; and 65 less summer and fall acreage.

Percentage data suggested from 1957 were: 5% for the eastern late states; 25% for the central states; 75% for the western late states. Reductions of 155 were suggested for Washington, Colorado, Idaho, Utah and Nevada, and for Colorado the 15% reduction was suggested for Oregon. No reduction was suggested for California late.

Opportunity to double gross income and create a reasonable net by growing 106 less acreage 10 per cent is a bargain. If the reduction is not taken to increase acreage may be an alternative basis.

Secretary Benson and others are pointing out that acreage reduction is far more profitable than attempts to divert excessive production to countries with surplus inventories. The solution is to reduce acreage, not until each grower takes the situation seriously and reduces his own planting.

SUNDAY, JUNE 15, 1958

HERALD AND NEWS, KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON

POTATOES

Potato Crop Field Run Yield Averages

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<th>Year</th>
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Average yield in the U. S. rose from 60 cwt. per acre in 1940 to 172 cwt. per acre in 1957. Late crop average yield in 1957 is given as 183 cwt.

Youn will be happy

AS A BRIDE AND GROOM

WHEN

Gas does the big household services automating

GAS IS modern, clean, dependable, fast, safe and costs less than anything else for lighting, clothes drying, water heating, cooking, and refrigeration with automatic turn-offs. Your gas company will cooperate with your architect, building contractor, and appliance dealer to get you everything you need. All this and more for less than the cost of gas. Visit your Display Floor or call on your Gas Superintendent and learn how to economize your home with Gas.
Potatoes

(Continued from Page 27)

1. The quantity so diverted through the diversion programs has been
     generally considered to be the basic cause of low prices in potato production.
     In the last few years, which are not included in the diversions, the potato
     industry has been very active in promoting the sale of potatoes, and this has
     led to a situation where the producers have been able to sell their product
     at a higher price than otherwise would have been the case.

   Marketing Agreements

   It is generally accepted that the potato marketing agreements have
     been very effective in promoting the sale of potatoes and have
     prevented a situation where the potato industry would have
     been forced to sell its product at a much lower price. The
     agreements have also been very effective in preventing the
     growers from diverting their product to other uses, thereby
     ensuring that the demand for potatoes is satisfied.

   Possible Solutions

   Some are needed for bargaining associations in force before prices
     are set. The fact is, however, that any arrangement, including
     a marketing agreement, which tends to maintain a stable price
     for potatoes, might effectively prevent a situation where the
     quantity diverted through the agreement would be equal to the
     demand.

   Growers could offer price support on
     diversion programs and marketing
     agreements. As a result, it is likely
     that the growers would be able to
     maintain a stable price for potatoes,
     thereby preventing a situation where
     the quantity diverted through the
     agreement would be equal to the
     demand.

   Profitable schemes can be
     set up to give growers a
     profit on their potato
     production. This would
     ensure that the growers
     would be able to maintain
     a stable price for potatoes,
     thereby preventing a situation
     where the quantity diverted
     through the agreement would be equal to the demand.

   The general law of economics is that in the long run
     commodity levels tend to fall for average cost
     of production including the producers' profits.
     Although this law remains true
     even though it is true that
     average costs and profits
     per unit have been below
     cost, the average price of
     potatoes will tend to rise
     with demand for potatoes.

   Another proposal sometimes
     made is a maximum production
     limit for individuals. Such
     a system would create a
     situation where the growers
     would be able to sell their
     product at a higher price, thereby
     preventing a situation where the quantity diverted through
     the agreement would be equal to the demand.

   The effect of these proposals would be to
     encourage growers to produce potatoes.

   The general low of economics
     states that in the long run
     commodity levels tend to fall for
     average cost of production including the
     producers' profits. Although this law remains true even
     though it is true that average costs and profits per unit have been
     below cost, the average price of potatoes will tend to rise
     with demand for potatoes.

   Support for the Potato Growers Association, National Potato Council and
   Marketing Agreement is recommended. Efforts should continue to improve
   individual growers with the need to apply percentage changes in
   acreage as suggested by USDA

   Increased use of commercial fertilizer has been a major factor in
   increased yields. Intensive cropping on the other hand has led
   to decreased organic matter in soil and has created a greater need
   for good rotations and use of green manures or animal manures. Ex-

   To avoid excessive increases in acreage caused by increase in commercial crop

   (Continued on Page 38)
The Sign for Greater Profits →

Cost Cutting... Grain Saving McCormick Combines

The High-Capacity 151 lets you combine extra acres day after day! This 151 is big all the way through... from front to rear. It takes the heaviest crops in stride! BIG 15-foot CUT with power and inside capacity to match.

Cut Fuel Costs up to 50%
Do 20% More Work with FARMALL Diesel Power

Burn fewer gallons of cheaper fuel—get more work from every drop... plus fast starts—always with Farmall diesel engine. AND more work by just pulling TA lever... boosts power pull 45% on the go... saves down shifting, puts you way ahead in efficiency.

For Greater Profits at Less Cost, See Our Used Farm Machinery Bargains

For New and Used farm machinery of all types... see us first. We also carry a complete stock of tools, wire, rope, twine, small parts and accessories.

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TULELAKE, CALIF. PHONE 7-2072
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A truck for every purpose, a price for every budget... If you'll just drive one of our trucks (you're invited, you know)—we think you'll agree it has a lot to offer. After you've driven it you can tell us how easy it drives and we'll tell you the good news about its low price.

New McCormick® No. 15 Side Delivery Rake

The New McCormick No. 15 SIDE DELIVERY RAKE rakes close... even on rough ground... rolls-up uniform, fast-drying windrows in heavy 2-ton-an-acre hay... saves leaves and lets you rake top speed.

with this “Hay-Hungry” McCormick® No. 55 wire or twine-tying baler

Now get engine-drive capacity—up to 12-tans-an-hour. You can operate it from the top of a 3-plow tractor. Makes big, 15x19-inch bales that weigh up to 125 pounds! Hay-hugging ties stay tied... stay tight!
Beef...

(Continued from Page 38)

hormone. At the above rates side effects were not serious. If some side effects may occur from using hormones, these are usually somewhat balding, hoarding, riding or pawing of the ear.

Transpluturals drugs are being tried in the treatment of obesity and feed efficiency. This drug has made cattle more quiet which has resulted in better feed lot performance.

Cattle producers need to learn to prevent certain diseases and to know the best methods of prevention and treatment. Where diseas are not readily recognized the disease can be secured immediately. We recommend that calves be vaccinated for bronchitis and that all eligible females be treated for布鲁菌病 so that the disease may be eliminated by the breeding herd.

Commercial producers look to purchasing bulls for improved calving ease. If local conditions are known with other areas in production, high quality and fast gaining cattle, they can be used to increase the birth rate of healthy cattle, and prenatal feed lot management practices are established. It is about as much to produce medium quality cattle as those that produce the best bull possible, and where practical assurance of the breeding qualities of bulls and cull bulls are secured.

Potato...

(Continued from Page 38)

carrying more than one per cent lead content should not be used. Testing for acidity should be done in order to determine acid content of seed lots.

Better color and quality in crop develop when potatoes are harvested and then stored. Test planting at ascertained certified seed markets is recommended for partial or worthwhile seed improvement. 

Spraying of potatoes in retail store, particularly after March 1, is recommended. Test planting at ascertained certified seed markets is recommended for partial or worthwhile seed improvement.

Annual use of around 11 nsittion seed is permitted. Applications of nitrogen fertilizer to established potatoes properly inoculated with nitrogen fixing bacteria can not be justified.

July and August seeding in grain fields may be the safest method of establishment. Fall seedings should be made by November 15 or earlier.

Irrigation - Clover can be watered too frequently. More bloom and seed can be expected if soil is permitted to dry between irrigations. Water should be applied before wilting occurs. Very dry fields should be watered after harvest.

DISEASES - Successful seed production from two successive years of clover indicates that proper cultural care from one year to the next can be in place due to lesser disease problems.

FORAGE CROPS - Spraying of established clover at 4-8 lbs. per acre, cyanazine at 0.25 lbs. per acre, propazine at 0.5 lbs. per acre, or atrazine at 0.75 lbs. per acre, is recommended for partial control of sweet clover and dock in small grain fields. There is no recommendation for control of sweet clover and dock in small grain fields. There is no recommendation for control of sweet clover and dock in small grain fields.

Dry fields should be watered after harvest.

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Forage

Seed

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Penney's policies are permanent... They don't shift with every change of the weather. When you buy hosiery on Friday you can be certain that your neighbor won't buy the same hosiery for less on Saturday. We sell our goods at the lowest possible prices all the time... No mark downs today and mark-ups tomorrow. We take a firm stand on quality, Nothing but the best is good enough for us. We've stuck to these principles for 56 years and we're not going to desert them now!

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